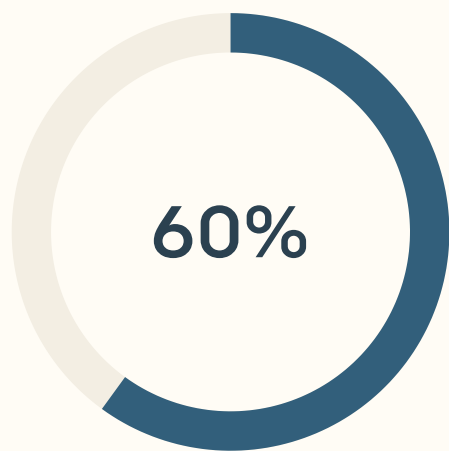


# Reading Eyes, Hands, and Posture – The Body Speaks

Understanding nonverbal communication is a critical skill for security professionals, investigators, and human resource specialists. This module explores how to accurately read physical cues and interpret what the body reveals when words may conceal. Master the techniques that transform observation into actionable intelligence.

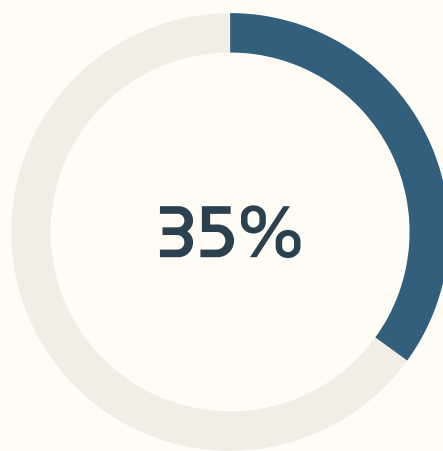


# The Foundation of Nonverbal Intelligence



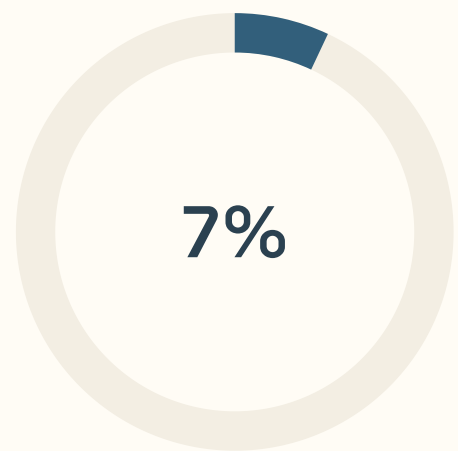
## Nonverbal Impact

Over half of all communication happens through body language, facial expressions, and physical positioning



## Vocal Tone

How something is said matters nearly as much as the words themselves



## Verbal Content

The actual words spoken comprise the smallest portion of communication

Nonverbal communication dominates human interaction, with 55-65% of meaning conveyed through body language, facial expressions, and physical positioning. However, this powerful channel must never be interpreted in isolation. Context is everything: establish a behavioral baseline for each individual, understand cultural variations that shape gestures and expressions, and recognize how stress amplifies certain behaviors while suppressing others. A gesture that signals deception in one context may simply indicate discomfort in another. Professional analysts develop the discipline to observe patterns rather than jumping to conclusions from single cues.

# The Eyes: Windows to Truth

## Eye Contact Patterns

Genuine engagement produces natural eye contact with periodic breaks. Prolonged staring often indicates overcompensation—an attempt to appear truthful. Conversely, consistent avoidance may signal discomfort, shame, or cognitive load from fabrication.

- Baseline: Establish normal patterns first
- Cultural factors: Eye contact norms vary significantly
- Stress response: Changes indicate emotional shifts

## Physiological Indicators

The eyes reveal involuntary responses that are difficult to control. Pupil dilation occurs during emotional arousal, stress, or cognitive strain. Blink rate changes dramatically under pressure—rapid blinking typically indicates anxiety or information processing overload.

- Pupil changes: Autonomic nervous system activation
- Blink frequency: Normal is 15-20 per minute
- Combined signals: Never rely on single indicators

# Microexpressions and Eye Blocking Behaviors



## Duchenne Smile

Genuine happiness activates both mouth and eye muscles. Look for crow's feet wrinkles and raised cheeks—these cannot be faked. A true smile engages the orbicularis oculi muscle.



## Social Smile

Fake smiles engage only the mouth muscles. The eyes remain flat and unchanged. Often asymmetrical and held too long, creating an uncanny effect that trained observers detect immediately.



## Eye Blocking

Rubbing eyes, covering eyes, or closing them longer than a blink represents a psychological desire not to "see" uncomfortable truth. This pacifying behavior shields the person from distressing stimuli.

Microexpressions flash across the face in less than a second, often revealing true emotions before conscious control suppresses them. Paul Ekman's research demonstrates these universal expressions transcend culture. Eye blocking behaviors—rubbing, covering, or prolonged closures—signal psychological discomfort and the unconscious desire to remove oneself from an unpleasant situation or statement.

# Hand-to-Face Gestures: Pacifying Behaviors

## Mouth Covering

Placing hands over or near the mouth often indicates suppressing speech—words the person wants to say but restrains. May also signal regret immediately after speaking.

1

2

## Nose Touching

Quick touches or rubbing of the nose represent a stress response. Increased blood flow to nasal capillaries creates tingling sensations during anxiety or deception.

## Neck Scratching

Scratching or rubbing the side or back of the neck typically indicates doubt, uncertainty, or internal conflict about information being processed or communicated.

3

4

## Ear Tugging

Touching or pulling the ear often signals "I don't want to hear this" or discomfort with information being received. Functions as a self-soothing mechanism.

# Reading Hand Movements and Gestures

1

## Illustrators

Natural gestures that emphasize or demonstrate points during speech. When people lie or experience high cognitive load, illustrative gestures typically decrease because mental resources are diverted to fabrication rather than natural communication.

- Baseline: Note typical gesture frequency
- Decrease signals: Cognitive strain or deception
- Congruence matters: Words should match movements

2

## Adaptors

Fidgeting behaviors that increase with stress—playing with objects, tapping fingers, adjusting clothing. These self-soothing actions help manage anxiety. The frequency and intensity often correlate directly with stress levels.

- Objects become tools: Pens, phones, jewelry
- Stress indicators: Frequency increases under pressure
- Individual patterns: Baseline determines significance

3

## Hidden Hands

When people hide their palms—behind their back, in pockets, or under tables—it often signals concealment or reluctance to be transparent. Open palms historically demonstrate "I have no weapons," conveying honesty and openness.

- Cultural context: Some cultures naturally conceal hands
- Timing matters: Sudden changes are most significant
- Clusters count: Combine with other indicators

# Posture and Body Positioning



## Open vs. Closed Posture

Open posture—uncrossed limbs, exposed torso, relaxed shoulders—signals confidence and receptivity. Closed posture involves crossed arms, hunched shoulders, and protected torso, indicating defensiveness or discomfort.

## Torso Orientation

The torso acts as a truth compass. When someone's body faces away while their head turns toward you, they psychologically desire to exit the conversation. The torso orients toward where we want to be.

## Turtle Effect

Raised, tense shoulders pulled toward the ears—resembling a turtle retreating into its shell—represents a defensive posture. This protective stance appears when people feel threatened, criticized, or uncertain.

# Lower Body Indicators: Legs and Feet



## Foot Direction

Feet point toward desired destinations. When feet angle toward exits during conversation, the person subconsciously prepares for flight—they want to leave even if social norms keep them present.



## Leg Barriers

Crossed legs and ankle locks create psychological barriers. These positions may indicate withholding information, defensiveness, or discomfort. Sudden crossing often correlates with sensitive topics.



## Leg Bouncing

Repetitive leg bouncing or foot tapping releases nervous energy. While some people naturally fidget, sudden increases or changes in rhythm signal heightened stress or impatience.

The lower body receives less conscious attention than the face and hands, making it remarkably honest. People control facial expressions and hand gestures but often forget their feet and legs. Law enforcement professionals frequently monitor foot positioning during interviews because these involuntary movements reliably indicate true intentions and emotional states.

# Breathing Patterns and Fight/Flight/Freeze Responses

## Breathing Changes

Shifts from normal rhythm to shallow, rapid breathing indicate autonomic nervous system activation—the body preparing for perceived threat.

## Fight Posturing

Aggressive body positioning, puffed chest, invasion of personal space, clenched fists, and forward-leaning posture indicate fight response engagement.



## Freeze Response

Sudden stillness—cessation of movement, holding breath—is the primitive brain's first survival strategy. "If I don't move, perhaps the threat won't notice me."

## Flight Behaviors

Physical distancing, torso angling away, feet pointing to exits, and verbal desires to leave all signal flight response activation.

The limbic system triggers survival responses faster than conscious thought. When threat is perceived—whether physical danger or psychological stress like lying—the body activates fight, flight, or freeze mechanisms. Trained observers recognize these patterns: freeze happens first (sudden stillness), flight follows (distancing, escape planning), and fight emerges when escape seems impossible (aggression, confrontation). Understanding these sequences provides crucial context for interpreting other nonverbal signals.

# The SCAN Method and Practical Application

01

## Scan the Whole Body

Observe systematically from head to toe. Don't fixate on face alone—lower body reveals truth. Look for incongruence between body regions.

02

## Compare to Baseline

Establish normal behavior patterns before questioning. Changes from baseline matter more than absolute behaviors. Everyone has unique tells.

03

## Analyze Clusters

Never rely on single signals. Look for multiple indicators supporting the same conclusion. Three or more aligned cues create reliable patterns.

04

## Note Context and Timing

When do changes occur? What questions trigger responses? Timing reveals which topics create stress. Context determines meaning.



### Build Your Skills Through Practice

**Exercise 1:** Document baseline behaviors of family members during relaxed conversations. Note their normal eye contact, gesture frequency, and posture.

**Exercise 2:** Observe the same people during stressful discussions. Record changes from baseline. What shifts? When?

**Exercise 3:** Watch televised interviews with sound muted. Identify behavioral clusters. Then rewatch with audio—did body language align with words?