

The Use of Paralinguistic Means in the Process of Communication

M. Abdurazzakova

Master's degree student of the first stage of the Fergana State University

ABSTRACT: This article presents feedback on the speech situation and the use of paralinguistic means in the process of communication, highlights the relationship of verbal and nonverbal means in the process of communication, features of paralinguistic means. Also in dialogic speech, the moments of the constant connection of the kinetic unit with the speech unit are discussed in detail.

KEYWORD: verbal, non-verbal, paralinguistic means, dialogue, communication, kinetic unit, extra-linguistic language units, language units, communication, gestures.

As you know, the level of knowledge of the listener and the speaker in the process of communication, their behavior, and even more so the purpose of communication-all these extra-linguistic linguistic means in the process of speech are extra-linguistic units. Of particular importance in the process of interaction are the paralinguistic means accompanying language units.

In the process of communication, the speaker sets certain goals for himself in expressing his opinion, including that the speaker correctly explains his thoughts to the listener by expounding them, and the listener correctly understands his words. Only when the speaker and the listener have a common basis can they understand and understand each other. For this reason, the more social the language common to the two interlocutors is, the more common, social speech is for them. In a linguistic system, there are many factors for expressing the same meaning and attitude. On the other hand, the speaker is free to choose and apply one of these sources of possibilities.

Paralinguistic means are considered additional means involved in the communicative exchange in the process of communication, and perform tasks in communication such as transmitting certain information, filling it with content, clarifying. In live colloquial speech, a person uses non-verbal means suitable for language, depending on the environment and circumstances, to increase emotionality and expressiveness of thought. In the process of conveying information to the listener, through movements of the hands, head, shoulders, torso, face, pronouncing a loud-low, elongated, stopped-voice, certain meanings are also revealed.

Nonverbal means are diverse and perform many communicative tasks in various situations. It is known that the more contradictions there are for expressing an opinion in the process of speech, the greater the need for paralinguistic means.

There are two types of resistance to thought, depending on external and internal factors. For example, when communication takes place in openness, when the distance between the interlocutors is great, or when the communication distance is close, and a strong noise interferes with the conversation, there is a high demand for additional paralinguistic means, namely gestures and facial expressions. The subjective circumstances of

the speaker and the listener are also taken into account for internal reasons. In particular, the listener may have hearing impairment. In this situation, there is also an increase in the participation of gestures. Gestures are also inextricably linked to speech styles. Synchronous use of gestures in speech in events, speeches ensures its expressiveness. The correct use of verbal and nonverbal tools with each other is a sign of the speaker's high skill. At the same time, the tone in pronunciation also becomes important.

The gesture describes the movements of the hands, wrists and individual fingers. This dimension of nonverbal communication is used actively and consciously. The functions of various gestures can be divided into language gestures and manipulators. Illustrators call this division language gestures. These are gestures related to language. And the illustrator's example is a hint.

The emblems on the object also fall into this category. In addition, emblems are considered gestures that replace such spoken language. For example, as a sign of approval, you can say: "give me a thumbs up."

Illustrators are usually used in the middle of speech when it is possible to update speech planning. Because of their cultural identity, emblems have the greatest chance of being misunderstood. However, emblems best reflect facts, while illustrators primarily attract the recipient's attention.

Adapters are called manipulators. They are independent of language and express general emotional arousal, such as intense arousal or anger. For example, with aggressive arousal, fist compression manifests itself as an adapter.

Adapters are used primarily in speech planning, for example, for self-motivation and ensuring a high level of activity. Adapters have an informative value for the receiver. They provide information about the sender's mental state.

The peculiarity of facial expressions and gestures in relation to others is the presence of ritual gestures. These gestures should be understood as pointing signs. They are used in certain groups, such as Baptisms or funerals, and the meaning of gestures is known to all members.

In a speech situation, it also becomes necessary to use kinetic means in order not to notice and not to interfere with people who are next to them in the process of mutual communication.

If communication takes place in an open space, and people exchanging ideas are at a great distance from each other, there is also a need to use gestures, which makes it difficult to transmit sound. At the same time, the content and purpose of the communication exchange will be determined in advance. It will only be necessary to make some clarifications.

As discussed above, the function performed by paralinguistic means in the structure of speech is not the same. Sometimes paralinguistic means are used together with speech, serve to enhance its expressive stylistic shade, while some are used to replace (compensate) some of the speech units that have undergone economy. That is, one group, however, is completely disconnected from its verbal basis, which it should follow, and in this situation is used instead of the verbal environment. If you carefully observe these three functions of gestures, you can see that they are closely related to each other, and it can be concluded that the first came from the second.

Speech is accompanied by certain kinetic units. With such speech, as a result of a long connection of kinetic units within speech, the use of one instead of the other is allowed. For example: we loved each other with legendary love. With such love we got married. Ten years have passed. He still loves me for who I am (nods). /Chekhov/.

In the example above, the correlation of horizontal head movement with a word representing the meaning of negation allows you to use a nonverbal tool instead of a verbal one. As a result, there are mixed cases of the use of gestures in the speech composition.

In dialogic speech, due to the constant connection of the kinetic unit with the speech unit, the kinetic unit completely replaces the speech unit. Kinetic unit The subsection of a speech unit is auxiliary. For example: "what are you doing?", "Where are you going?" there was a movement of one shaking of the head upwards. This led to the formation of a connection between them. As a result of this connection, this kinetic sign itself moved on to the task of being able to ask the meaning of these questions.

Interrogation: a single nod of the head up (auxiliary, auxiliary expression "Where are you going").

Answer: I'm going to school.

Or interrogation: this is an action (a subset of "what are you doing").

Answer: I work in a store, etc.

Hence, there is not much difference between the above three gesture functions. The second, third task follows from the first task. This is similar to the phenomenon of transformation in grammar. Like subethansivation in conversion, odestivization (the function is similar), pronomination, this phenomenon can be considered either as verbalization or as a transition to a paralinguistic phenomenon.

It is known that any language units of a higher level express a certain action, thing and phenomena of objective being denotative. That is, a thing, an action and phenomena of objective being are reflected in the consciousness of a person, and those concepts that are reflected in consciousness are expressed with the help of words. Consequently, words reflect things, phenomena and actions of an objective being not directly, but through consciousness. Gestures also have a certain meaning in consciousness. That is, a thing and a phenomenon of objective being (as well as an action, a state) they are reflected in consciousness and expressed by gestures. Based on this, we can say that both the word and the gesture perform the same function, both are conditional signs. In a specific speech situation, gestures expressing a certain meaning are described using certain language units in the process of retelling this speech situation. This means that in every language there are a number of verbs that express gestures. These verbs are called indicative verbs in their meaning. For example: winked, curled his lip, etc.

Human facial expressions, hand movements acquire a natural and conditional character. For example, a lip movement performed to ward off a fly landing on the lip is a natural movement. Because these actions also do not give the listener any information.

Looking at the listener, shaking his head once to the right (sometimes to the left), using his eyes-eyebrows, means that he has to get out of here. Therefore, it provides certain information. Therefore, this action is considered conditional.

Gestures that have a conditional effect act as signs. Only gestures that act as signs are considered paralinguistic signs. Gestures can also sometimes be ambiguous. We can find out in what sense it is used by the speech situation. For example: action "Wink" expresses the following meanings:

1. Blessed, Pasha girl! Bride Zuhra narrowed her eyes.
(O'.Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi" p.159).
2. He narrowed his eyes as if he said: "I'm going to show you something," but the camel began to lower the blankets draped over the box.
(O'.Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi" p.149).

3. Boltaboy, thinking that he “can't raise a joke,” winked at Rozmat and frowned.

(A.Qahhor “Qo‘shminor chiroqlari”. p.104).

Some paralinguistic tools are associated with the rules of treatment of a particular people. Among the Turkic peoples, in particular, worship, laying hands on the chest, and handshaking are common.

Just as there is a process of changing linguistic units in a language over time, and in paralinguistic signs, such a change is a continuous process of some of the outdated consumption and the introduction of new means. For example, among the Uzbek and Tajik peoples, the custom of saying hello with your hand on your chest is now more often expressed in a nod of the head. But in many places you can still meet a greeting with your hand on your chest, and sometimes both: a greeting with your hand on your chest and shaking your head. From the above, it is known that when studying another language, studying not only its lexical composition and grammatical structure, but also paralinguistic means, he protects it from foreignness when communicating with representatives of this language.

In short, just as there is no language outside of society and no society without language, it is quite natural that the social nature of language and the most basic means of communication are always at the center of humanity's attention. After all, the era itself dictates that the role of dialogue in the world's dominant market economy will continue to increase. As mentioned earlier, in the process of communication, morality, speech, various images, customs, certain speech needs, age, level, profession, level of culture, nationality of the two interlocutors, etc. are important for speech affectivity. In general, the social environment shows its pronounced influence on speech, on the process of communication.

Literature:

1. Abdurazzakov Y.U. Use of non- standard forms and methods in a foreign lesson.- Academia: Gospodarka I Innowacje,2022.- 1003-1010 b.
2. Abdurazzakov Y.U. Organizing lecture activities effectively foreign languages.- Academia: Galaxy international interdisciplinary research journal(GIIRJ), 2022
3. Abdurazzakov Y.U. About the Problems of Language Teaching to Little Children.- Academia: International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 2022
4. Kakharov, K. (2022). NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NONVERBAL MEANS. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 53-58.
5. Kakharova, S. (2022). Speech as a Tool of Pedagogical Activity of the Teachers. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(11), 61-64.
6. Amandjanovna, I. D. (2022). Ingliz Tili Fanini O ‘Qitishda Talabalar Bilimi Rivojlantirish Va Nazorat Qilishning Zamonaviy Mexanizmlari. *Ijtimoiy Fanlarda Innovasiya Onlayn Ilmiy Jurnali*, 2(6), 19-23.
7. Kakharova, S. (2022). Culture of Communicative Interaction between Teachers and Students during Pedagogical Cooperation. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(12), 96-98.
8. OTA, O. Z. V. N. O., & XUSUSIYATLARI, N. O. Z. X. Q. Sh. Kaxarov-Ilmiy tadqiqotlar, innovatsiyalar va ilmiy pedagogik kadrlar tayyorlash bo ‘limi boshlig ‘i. FARG ‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI, 320.
9. Pazilova, Z. (2021). TRADITIONS AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ETHNOCULTURE. THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (9), 689-691.

10. TASNIFI, A. Sh. N. Kaxarova–Farg ‘ona davlat universiteti ingliz tili o ‘qituvchisi SHAXSLARARO MULOQOT XULQINING MUMTOZ ADABIYOT VAKILLARI. FARG ‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI, 416.
11. Zilola, P. (2022). Realization of Stable Units. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(10), 117-121.
12. Кахаров, К. Ш. Узбек ва немис нуткий этикетларининг киёсий тадқиқи. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун тайёрланган диссертацияси, Андижон-2020.
13. Пазилова, З. Ш. (2022). ЎЗБЕК ВА НЕМИС ХАЛҚЛАРИДА БОЛАЛИК ДАВРИГА ХОС БЎЛГАН УРФ-ОДАТ ИФОДАЛОВЧИ ЛЕКСИК ИФОДАЛАРНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. ОЛИЙ ВА О ‘RTA MAXSUS TA’LIM VAZIRLIGI FARG ‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI, 122.