



NOVERBAL MEANS EXPRESSING THE VERBAL PERSONALITY

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ANNOTATION

In the article, nonverbal tools such as gestures, behavior, low voice, tone, timbre, mimic, gaze, representing the speaker's personality in the speech process are studied.

KEYWORDS: *language system, Speech System, thought process, speech process, nonverbal means, information transmission, speech pace, speech situation.*

DISCUSSION

The conversational process is a multifaceted phenomenon. Because speech is formed on the basis of thinking of verbal and nonverbal means. In the process of speech, language, spirituality, contemplation and physiologic, even other systems that are outside man, enter into an autoresponder relationship. Therefore, the language is an open system. On the basis of the language system, the speech system is formed.

And the speech system works with derivatives, which have their own physical, material scale, serving for a personal communicative purpose, dressing with the help of units selected from different types of small language systems. Units of the speech system actually come into being as a result of the fact that the possibility of obtaining uzoro birika, which exists in the nature of different types of language units, is generated by millions (1.24). In other words, "language is a possibility, and speech is to some extent the occurrence of this possibility" (1. 25).

Language is the product of the process of thinking of a person, and at the same time, this is also the form of this process. The process of thinking of a person has a two – sided essence, which is considered to be its logical and abstract nature, and these two aspects fulfill the task in the quality of a communicative medium (2. 11). because the fact of being, which has its own expression in the language, being formed through reflection, is the substantiation of the concept content, while the chain of sounds systematized using the language is the substantiation of expression (3. 146). Language abstract system is an

invariant essence, which is manifested in unlimited variants when it becomes materialized. This process is manifested in the colloquial act. And the speech act consists of a unit of nonlinguistic (nonverbal) means with linguistic means. In the study of the conversational process, only the analysis by separating the verbal means into its own, prevents the analysis from being perfect and complete. Especially in studies related to the verbal personality, nonverbal means can not be put aside.

Nonverbal means are tools that are outside the language, but have a special place in speech. Such tools are used in the process of speech as gestures, behavior, high-pitched voice, melody, timbre, mimicry, gaze, etc.:

I do not know how much I slept. When I open my eyes, Umarali stands on top of me.

– You're not doing that, said Umarali comfortably somehow in a tone.

Said Ahmad. "Kirpikda qolgan tong" (4. 25).

The guy looked sadly at the girl's strangled face in the sun of cancer.

– My parents were not there...

The girl suddenly became loose. "It's okay if not," said the disillusioned jilmaygan tune, shaking the head and heading towards the gate.

A.Ibodinov. "Kul buyida"

The role of the verbal means in the transfer of information, in the expression of thoughts can not be overestimated. This case is of great importance, especially in written speech. Because, in written speech, information is transmitted directly (through writing). The reader (listener) enters into communication with the writer (speaker) through writing. Usually the writer and the reader do not communicate face to face.



Because when standing face to face, there is no need for writing. Therefore, as the most effective means of information transmission in written speech, language units—verbal means—occupy an important place. In colloquial speech, however, in the process of oral communication, nonverbal means are able to express such a verbal personality as language, his opinion, attitude, occupy a special place in the process of communication (4.71-74). According to N.I.Farmonovskaya, 7% of the opinion that people themselves wanted to say in the process of conversation was explained by the word intonation, the remaining 38% by the tone and 55% by the sign. What is included in the list of nonverbal tools and what function do they perform during communication? Such means include, first of all, the state of the speaker during communication. The status of the speaker at the moment of communication ensures that the conversation is understandable and effective. To do this, the speaker must behave freely, simply and sober in the conversation. The situation of the speaker, who keeps himself uncomfortable during the conversation, expresses his inner excitement, composure and distrust of himself, indecision:

Kamol khanov, waiting for the answer to the request "hop", the phone rang while the question was still in the haze. Head of section Sulaymonov received the pipe.

- Labbay.....ha....ha...a? Vah-hah-ha-ha....

Why, Kamol khanov also laughed and sat quietly on the chair, adjusting his figure.

Abdulla Qahhor "Ikki yorti bir butun" (5. 294)

In the presented excerpt, Kamol khanov's behavior shows that he feels uncomfortable in front of the leader, is excited about how the leader reacts to what he is talking about, and also shows that he is a person who is leaning on the Chiefs. And Sulaymonov shows that he ignores the person who is standing in front of him.

If the speaker holds himself very freely, breaks from the level of the norm, makes the impression that the listener is pessimistic, the character is light, does not feel responsibility at the required level. The same situation of the speaker finds its expression in his speech:

- Pleasing – that buzzing Mullah Soat. – Your knowledge is good, Chori. The madrasah of the lands you study is salty.

From this sentence, the face of the Mullah Chorus flowed, the cheeks shook and the poison shook:

"This needs to know, Mawlono Soat," he said

. - Muni knows that the ass is wrapped in turban.

Mullah Soat laughed, then:

– I mowed down the mullah, who did not follow his knowledge, – he speak.

Murad Muhammad Dust "Galatepaga qaytish" (6. 24)

Such words as "his face flowed like a wolf", "his cheeks trembling", "laughed" cut "in the excerpt, vocabulary and non-verbal means expressed in the phrase, together with the creation of a portrait of the speaker in the speech act, denigrate his character, temperament and, at the same time, the hidden features of his character, in a certain situation. And the fable of sighing reports that the speaker does not believe in himself, has a gift during the conversation, has a low status from the interlocutor, etc.

The height and intensity of the ovz from the nonverbal means also have a specific role. If speaking out loud means disrespect to the listener, then the voice represents humiliation, reprimand. The loud timbre sound quickly touches the instrument. It is considered a sign of anger or muteness:

– The mouse will be eleven kilo of cotton wool, which in one day fell into the nest! shouts director. - Look at your body! Your ass shouts out of your body! Die, to this day! Look at me, when do you fulfill the norm?! Say, when, when, when, when!..

Togay Murod "Otamdan qolgan dalalar" (7.54)

Lexical-semantic tools such as "body", "die", "tell" in the fragment, repetition of word (when), second-person conjugation with zero form, morphological tools such as the-san form, and intonation, expressed by the verb "shout", denote the height of the speaker's position, as well as the disregard of the listener and the non-observance of moral rules, do not know the conversational mood of the speaker at the same time

Speech tempo and speed also ensure the efficiency of information transmission. In particular, speaking too slowly puts the listener bored. In this case, information loses its value.

In the speech act, the speaker himself, his views, behavior also give information about the character of the speaker, the state of his speech situation:

Gaybarov's anger provoked, he looked at the mullah first.

- Hit, okay, hit!.. - Mullah Soat of that rooster. –So even if you do not respect my age! They said that the bad boy would spoil the country, the same rumor, you are also breaking the country!.. – He got up, taking the knot lying on the edge of the table.

Murad Muhammad Dust "Galatepaga qaytish" (6. 28-29)

In general speech, along with linguistic means, nonlinguistic means also occupy a great place. It is not only that he understands the idea, but also gives information about who the speaker is, his position in society or a certain group, his purpose, morality, or by filling out and clarifying similar information expressed by linguistic means.



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