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**Annotation:** This scientific article also provides detailed information about the culture of speech.

**Keywords:** Communicative speech situation, linguistic element, close, core, intimate, pantomimics, views.

In the process of communication, the importance of paralinguistic means is also great when it comes to Speech Influence. R.R.Gelhardt considers gestures, facial expressions, body States as "elements of communication behavior that accompany the act of speech"; their analysis refers to the framework of paralinguistics".<sup>1</sup>

G.V.Kolshansky's definition, paralinguistics is a new linguistic science that accompanies verbal communication and is engaged in the study of factors involved in the transmission of information; it covers kinesics (from gestures to pantomime), phonasia (features of timbre, tempo, intonation) and the context of the speech situation.<sup>2</sup>

The phonational possibilities of facial expressions, gestures and intonation associated with the communicative speech situation can give expressive meanings that are not mentioned in the context. Sometimes kinesic components are required to achieve the meaning of a colloquial act without the use of language units in oral speech. Gestures and phonation tools in dialogues have been shown to be able to express strong expressiveness as an independent replica, as well as rich information. For the performance of some functions, paralinguistics is more suitable than language: in a simple dialogue, the main negative of factual and cognitive functions is imposed on "kinetic communication", which allows simultaneous transmission of large information due to the brevity of expression compared to linguistic elements."<sup>3</sup>

As types of social influence by some researchers, the terms nonverbal influence and paralinguistic influence are distinguished.

The meaning of the nonverbal effect is "without speech". This includes the places that the interlocutors hold in relation to each other in space, their circumstances (close, core, intimate), their swords, facial expressions, pantomimics, views, direct feelings of each other, appearance, various signals emanating from it (noise, smells).

Paralinguistic influence is the factors that disturb the speech surrounding speech, reinforcing it or weakening it. This includes the fact that speech is expressed in a high or low sound, articulation, sounds, stops, stuttering, coughing, movements performed with the tongue, exclamations.<sup>4</sup>

**I.A.Sternin's description, nonverbal speech effect is the effect carried out by nonlinear signals (gestures, facial expressions, signals of the speaker's appearance and behavior, distance to the interlocutor, etc.), which are used together with speech. Nonverbal means of**

<sup>1</sup> Гельгардт Р.Р. Рассуждение о диалогах и монологах: К общей теории высказывания // Сборник докладов и сообщений Лингвистического общества. Калинин, 1971. Вып. 1. Т. 2. – С.73

<sup>2</sup> Колшанский Г. В. Паралингвистика. М., 1974.- С.9

<sup>3</sup> Гельгардт Р. Р. Рассуждение о диалогах и монологах: К общей теории высказывания // Сборник докладов и сообщений Лингвистического общества. Калинин, 1971. Вып. 1. Т. 2. – С.95

<sup>4</sup> Мулоқот ва шахслараро муносабатлар // <https://elib.buxdu.uz/index>

**communication accompany, complement speech and in some cases replace it (in such cases they speak - "understood without words").<sup>5</sup>**

It seems to us that in this place g.V. With the approval of the kolshansky classification, it is advisable to summarize all these tools under the terms paralinguistic means of communication and, accordingly, paralinguistic influence.

- Brothers, - this time dad's voice trembled, - after all, today is the new year, my son is alone. I will get to your husband, who told me tomorrow morning morning.

- Can not, walk.

His dad did not lie to them again. He only asked permission to say, " say goodbye to my son."

When permission touched, he took her in his arms and pressed her face to face. Then Daddy's tear touched his face, and he also cried.

- Do not cry, my son, sit out to your comrade Djalil. (T.Malik, "Shaytanat", 1-Book, 4-p.)

According to the context, the child is strongly influenced by the strength of his dad, the "touch of tears in the face of a child" in a situation where he believes that he gives the decency of those who come, that he is not afraid of them, and the child also cries.

- Stop! Don't chew on the sentence. - Jalil hit her knee with a shap. - Even if I don't have a diploma, my brain is working. Do not torment yourself, but speak of what is going to happen. May God thank Samandar. Let's go behind you a bag-a bag of sin. And Samandar went innocent...

These statements, which Galil said out loud, made Asadbek alert as he gave strength. He hated himself. "How about that, did I ping like a mishiq boy? Will I make a tear for him now? Let him comfort me? Does qoyaver say, " there are so many of them now, " or does the parents of the girls you are with have such a burn?" Men... I'm tired... I'm stuck in power... It does not lead to good. They opened a war against me... And I'm pinging...»

- Jalil, - this time Asadbek's voice sounded bolder, - you ketaver.

What did you call "Jalil" -he, What are you driving?"he did not say. It seems to have understood. Silently stood up. (T.Malik, "Shaytanat", 1-book, 16-p.)

Rather than what Djalil(the speaker)said, the timbre of the voice, the tone of speaking, the boldness of the voice "made asadbeck (addressee), who was trying to pour out his pain," alert as he gave strength", helped him get out of the depressed mood a little earlier than the dialogue, helped him to restrain himself and dissuaded from the thought of longing.

- Haydar, now we are both left. We started together and in the end we both stayed.

- What do you say in the end?

- There will be the end of everything, brother. I lean on you, don't make me lonely. This lie, which asadbek said by wrapping it in a dress of a narrow tone, sounded as if it were true and melted Kesakpolvon. "Yes, now his death has taken on his neck," the thought shed light. (T.Malik, "Shaytanat", book 4, 42-p.) It took some more time for Asadbek (the speaker), who felt the betrayals of his interlocutor. Therefore, he managed to hide the intensiveness of communication by changing the pronunciation tone of the locomotive act, that is, sentences, to make the recipient not realize the inconsistency of expression and content.

- I do not know why he suspects. When I find out, I have a nickname called Anwar, which I will tell you, which he will convey to you without drooling. At the next time, I said, it became so.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Anwar was offended by this statement. "Did I delete that as a person?"he regretted it. When he responded to his bastard now, he was silent, knowing that they could get confused. He sat with his

<sup>5</sup> Стернин И.А. Риторика. Воронеж: Кварта, 2002. – С.45

head full. Elchin, realizing this state of affairs as remorse, fell from the horse of anger. One breathless silence was a dam on the path of a flood of unnecessary sentences. (T.Malik, "Shaytanat", Book 2, 104-p.) The speech situation is such a complex psychological process that verbal and non-verbal expressions may not always be understood exactly by communicants. The signals sent by the information transmitter can also be interpreted differently by the receiver. In the text above, the understanding that Anwar's head was being remembered by Elchin that he was regretting, although he did not correctly understand his friend's condition, changed perlocusia for the better.

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