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The Use of Extralinguistic Means by the Sender and Addressee during the Discourse

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Abstract: ***Speech conditions are the level of the listener and the speaker, their behavior in the speech process, as well as the purpose of the speech - all of these are tools other than extralinguistic linguistic units. A special place in speech is given to paralinguistic devices that accompany linguistic units in the process of interaction. The following manifestations of the use of extralinguistic means of the sender and the addressee are observed during the discourse.***
Keywords: paralinguistic means, extra linguistic means, sender, addressee, extralinguistic means, verbal, nonverbal means, forms of speech communication, types of speech, information exchange.

I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is a complex form of linguistic thinking. As a result of this activity, speech structures are formed, and the "traces" of linguistic thinking are preserved in the structure of these structures. However, it is not easy to find these "traces" and divide them into parts, because in the presence of communication, all the elements of our thought become the means of realizing the speech pattern that arises in the human mind. It should also be noted that linguistic units are also involved in the formation of the communication text.[Safarov.Sh. "Paralinguistics". Toshkent.O ”ZME, 2008. 210- p.].

At the beginning of the XXI century, as a result of the strengthening of international and interethnic relations, the exchange of information in human relations is gaining momentum. The participation of the speaker and the listener is essential in the exchange of information, that is, in the process of communication. The communication behavior of one participant, of course, represents a certain attitude, the listener expresses his attitude.

The conditions of speech, the level of the listener and the speaker, their behavior in the process of speech, as well as the purpose of speech - all these are tools other than extralinguistic linguistic units. A special place in speech is given to paralinguistic devices that accompany linguistic units in the process of interaction. The following manifestations of the use of non-linear means of the sender and the addressee are observed during the discourse. 1. The addressee shall respond to the interrogative's opinion or request in the linguistic form by means of non-linguistic means. The eagle went and sat on the wooden bed in the middle of the meadow. Marjonoy approached him in fear.

-Nima bo`ldi? Nega tog`dan barvaqt qaytdingiz. Suyun burgut qo`lini horg`in silkitdi.

- Yana boshlandi! – dedi uf tortib. (Adolat manzili 35 p).

In this conversation, the addressee answers the sender's question using linguistic means and understands what the partner next to the speaker is saying. Communication is the gesture of the communicants in the process of interference (vertical movement of the head) represented by the sign verbs of the writer. (nods). In this case, the verb to nod has a secondary meaning and means general affirmation.

- Hozir biz bu kishini emas, - Sharnovskiy Mansur meshga imo qildi, - sizni tergov qilyapmiz. O`zingdan gapir, Suvonqulov! Xo`sh, chiqarasanmi yashirgan pullaringni yo ...

Suyun burgut qaysargina bosh chayqadi. Yashirgan bir tiyinim ham yo`q!

(Adolat manzili 45 p). The sign language is a symbolic meaning, a linguistic sign of a gesture during a live conversation: to shrug one's shoulders is restlessness, to shake one's head is to deny, to clench one's fist is to get angry, to get angry.

- Iloji bo`lsa, jurnalistika sohasida o`qimoqchiman.

- Nega iloji bo`lmas ekan? – dedi Klora.

- Xohlasangiz, Moskvaga o`qishga jo`nataman! Lochin yelkasini uchirdi: (Adolat manzili 56 p). In this conversation, it means that he did not know how to shrug his shoulders, that is, he has not yet made up his mind.

The swender's verbal opinion is answered by the addressee in a non-verbal form and is emphasized in linguistic form.

-Suyun burgut qo`lini horg`in silkitdi.

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– Yana boshlandi! – dedi uf tortib. (Adolat manzili 35 bet).

Answers the sender's sign question. The addressee responds with a linguistic medium. In this form of communication, the position and status of the communicators are important. The age of the sender's social status, position higher or equal to the addressee, in some cases the situation may require linguistic communication.

- Hibsxonaga birinchi bo`lib kirgan keksaroq militsioner, qovog`ini uyib Suyun burgutga qaradi. Sening ishingmi, bu, Burgut beganday

- Bir bo`hton yetmovdi, ikkinchisini boshlamoqchimisiz? Bug`ilib dedi u …

(Adolat manzili 140 p).

During the discourse, both interlocutors communicate in a non-verbal way and exchange ideas. For example, the listener nods as if he is talking. Communication is the meaning that the author interprets in the text of non-linguistic communication with the linguistic communication in the process of interference. This commentary consists of sign verbs and their meanings [Saidkhonov M. Communicative analysis of dialogic speech. // Uzbek language and literature. Tashkent, 2004, issue 2. 70-72 b.]. He looked as if he was right. Nodded calmly.

In addition, in the process of communication, the eyes and head movements are the means of forming communication.

- Suyun burgut! – dedi direktor qovag`ini uyib. – Burgut-ye mening ulim! Ulim bo`lmasa ... ikki ming yilqini inonib topshirib qo`yarmidim, Burgutga? (Adolat manzili 46 p).

As we have already mentioned, in addition to linguistic means, non-linguistic extralinguistic and paralinguistic means play an important role in the communication process, and it is expedient for the speaker to use these means appropriately.

- Yolg`on so`z bul! Yolg`on! – Mansur mesh go`dakning boshiday yum-yumaloq, yumshoq mushti bilan xontaxtani gurs etib urdi. Dir-dir titragan qo`llarini dasturxondagi guldor ro`molchaga cho`zganicha Buning hammasi uyushtirilgan, tashkil qilingan! Esa, ... shu kolxozda o`ttiz yil boshliq bo`lib ... kimga yomonlik qildi kamina? (Adolat manzili 38 p).

In the process of communication, the speaker has a specific purpose in expressing his opinion. The goal is for the speaker to understand the listener. The speaker and the listener can understand and comprehend each other only if there is a common ground between them. Therefore, just as language is social, general and obligatory for the speaker and listener, so speech is general, obligatory and social for them. There are hundreds of factors that express the same content and attitude in a linguistic system. The speaker is free to choose and use one of these treasures. [Safarov.Sh. "Paralinguistics". Toshkent. UZME, 2008. 210- p]

In the process of communication, paralinguistic means are additional means involved in communication, and they perform such functions as conveying certain information, filling in the content, adding clarity in the communication intervention. In live speech, a person uses nonverbal means that are language-related depending on the environment and circumstances in order to increase the emotionality and effectiveness of the thought. In the process of conveying certain information to the listener, a certain meaning is also expressed through hand, head, shoulder, torso, facial movements, loud and low, long, paused pronunciation of the voice. For example, Bibisora momo qizaloqni bag'riga bosib, tebranib o'tirar, u allanimalarni aytib, go'yo o'lgan odamni yo'qlagandek yo'qlab yig'lar, uning gaplariga tushunib bo'lmas, biroq ovozining o'ziyoq yurakni zir titratardi. Beteran uning yoniga o'tirib tasalli berishga chog'langan edi, momo yoshiga mos tushmaydigan bir chaqqonlik bilan qizaloqni bag'ridan qo'yib yubordi-yu, ko'zlari sovuq chaqnab: -Bor! Bor! Jo'na! –dedi sensirab. –Etagimga yopishavermay… bor anov kiyovimdi qamag'anlarga! Sovet o'kimatining ustuni bo'lg'anman, bosmachilar bilan olishib, shu o'kimatning xizmatini qilg'onman deb maqtanuvchi eding. Beteransan! Nedan qo'rqasan, Beteran!

-Shoshma, momo, boraman. Hamma idoralarga kiraman xudo xohlasa… Momo choliga yalt etib qaradi:-Ha, xudo bor!-Bor!-dedi u…

Yo'q, -dedi u ulkan oppoq boshini chayqab. -Sen bilan biz ishlagan vaqtimizda pora nimaligini bilmas edik, og'ayni.(O. Yoqubov. 69-70 p)

It is clear from the passage above that linguistic analysis is incomplete if communication is explored without regard to paralinguistic means of expression. Various factors such as different facial expressions, head movements, body movements, proximity to space, nature of sound, clothing, social or other status of the speaker and listener are of particular value in the communication process.

The communication channel is selected according to the content, purpose and activity of the information to be transmitted.

- Hozir biz bu kishini emas, - Sharanovskiy Mansur meshga imo qildi, sizni tergov qilyapmiz. O'zingdan gapir, Suvonqulov! Xo'sh, chiqarasanmi yashirgan pullaringni yo ... Suyun burgut qaysargina bosh chayqadi: - Yashirgan bir tiyinim ham yo'q! Borligini bilsangiz ... so'rab nima qilasiz? Topib olavering tintib! (Adolat manzili 51 p).

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In most cases, without non-verbal means, the idea is naked and does not meet the requirements, both logically and psychologically.
-Tuya ko'rdingizmi, yo'q! Biya ko'rdingizmi-yo'q! Ammo … meni avf etasiz oqsoqol! Sizday yoshi ulug' odam emas, yosh bolaning gapi-ku bu! Vijdonli odamning so'zi emas-ku bu, oqsoqol!
-Nima, nima deding?- Veteran yoshiga mos bo'lmagan bir chaqqonlik bilan sapchib turdi. -Men vijdonsiz?...Men… bizlar… Xalq uchun kurashganda … sen … sen … mishiqi hali onangning qursog'ida ham yo'q eding! Sharanovskiy Veteranga qarab bir qadam tashladi-yu, oyoqlarini kerib to'xtadi. Uning yupqa qonsiz lablari pirpirab ucha boshladi.
-Siz! … O'z vazifamni o'tayotgan bir vaziyatda haqorat qilyapsiz meni … buning uchun javob berasiz! –deb dag'dag'a qila boshladi.(O'sha asar, 112- p)
In phonological paralinguistic means, the positive and negative attitude of the speaker to his opinion or the interlocutor is determined by how he pronounces the words in the expression, the tone of voice. Decreased or increased volume, pause, or chronically thick, thin tone of voice in speech are additional factors in communication interference.
-Qonundi ayt, qonundi! Qonun biz puqaroga tuzilib, ukumatga tuzilmag'anma, qonun? Umurzoqov qo'lini ko'tarib, g'ala-g'ovurni arang bosdi:
-O'rtoqlar. Gapimga quloq solinglar, o'rtoqlar!
-Tish-sh …-Jim! Jim deyapman!
In the above statement, "Say the law, say the law!", Protesting, speaking out loud is completely different from ordinary information. He is referred to as "Comrades" in order to suppress the "noise" and "Tish-sh" with his hand on his lips in order to give everyone a chance to listen.
As mentioned above, both the speaker and the listener use their speech and the process of listening with paralinguistic means - various actions, gestures. Even when reading a book, watching TV, or watching sports, people frown, sometimes smile, sometimes look surprised, sometimes cry, and act unknowingly. These are all paralinguistic tools. Of course, each nation has its own paralinguistic tools for communicators. For example, it is an Uzbek custom for Muslims, including Uzbeks, to greet each other politely by placing their hands on their chests, bowing their heads slightly, and bowing. In the process of greeting, "assalomu alaykum" is a linguistic means of pronunciation. This phrase, sign-movements, body movements are paralinguistic means.
The dynamics of communication is reflected in the changes in the composition, form and content of the participants of its environment. The development of life requires the expansion of the sphere of communication, the emergence of new forms of it. Communication is social in nature, passed down from generation to generation, and is mastered in certain "patterns" that are rich in content. The form of communication is a cultural phenomenon, and therefore in different cultural groups (people, ethnos, tribe and small social groups) there are different customs, traditional ritual rules. as a result, it serves as a means of distinguishing between groups.
It should also be noted that differences in the quality and quantity of forms of communication make it difficult to meet the need for communication between different cultures and societies. To meet this need, it is usually necessary to seek the help of translators, such as artificial code for common symbols.
In conclusion, just as there is no language and no non-language society outside of society, it is only natural that the social nature of language and the most basic means of communication should always be at the center of humanity's attention. Indeed, the role of dialogue in the world market economy is expected to continue to grow. As mentioned above, in the process of communication, ethics, speech, different customs, traditions, specific needs of speech, age, level, profession, cultural level, nationality, etc. of the speaker and listener are all for speech effectiveness. important. In general, the social environment has a clear impact on speech and forms of **communication.**

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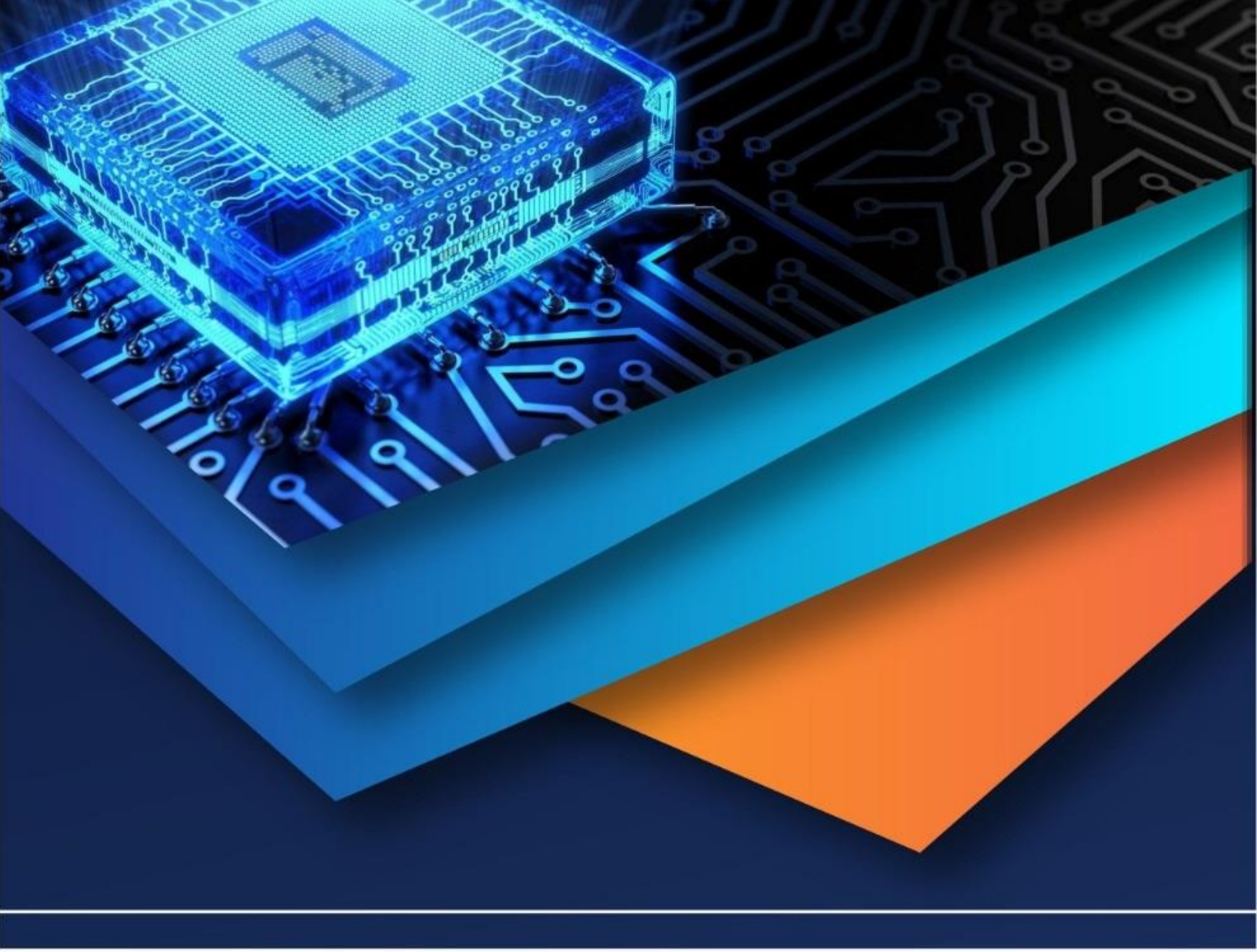

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