



**THE INVESTIGATION OF PARALINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC
MEANS OF SPEECH**

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ANNOTATION

This article gives information on Paralinguistics which discusses the paralinguistic and extralinguistic means of speech. There are ideas about their impact on the Uzbek language.

Key words

paralinguistic means, extralinguistic means, context, speech process, linguistic means, communication, pragmatics.

It is considered that humanism is one of the modern directions. Naturally, language is realized through speech. Speech requires emotionality. Taking this into account, speech uses paralinguistic and extralinguistic means. Extralinguistic means include all means that are not directly related to linguistic units (phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, grammatical rules and regularities, methodological means). Including context, speech setting, audience and the level of the speaker, their actions during the speech process, moreover, the purpose of the speech - all are extralinguistic, apart from linguistic units.

Paralinguistic means are a type of extralinguistic phenomena and refer to the means that accompany linguistic units in the speech process. For example, when greeting someone, it is an Uzbek custom to greet someone by putting a hand on the chest, bowing the head slightly, and moving close to bowing. then of course "Hello!" the phrase must be used. In the process of greeting, "Assalamu alaykum!", its unique pronunciation tone is a linguistic means, and the rest - accompanying gestures, body posture, is paralinguistic ones [1].

Until the 1990s, Uzbek linguistics, mainly developed in the direction of sociolinguistics, which did not study paralinguistic and extralinguistic means as non-linguistic, non-linguistic phenomena. In the following periods, due to the increasing importance of sociolinguistic research in world linguistics, attention was also paid to the paralinguistic means of Uzbek speech. In this direction, the researches of Siddiq Mominov, Sharifa Iskanderova, Mamurjon Saidkhanov are noteworthy. In general, paralinguistic and extralinguistic means are one of the issues awaiting their own research [2].



Both the speaker and the listener carry out their speech and the listening process with paralinguistic means - various actions and gestures. Even while reading a book, the listener, that is, the reader, sometimes frowns, sometimes smiles, sometimes shows signs of surprise on his face, sometimes cries. All these are paralinguistic means [3].

Unusual paralinguistic means for Uzbek male communicators can be shown as:

- Frowning;
- Flirtatious flirting;
- Covering the mouth for no reason;
- Turning the lips in the sense of surprise, ignorance, contempt;
- Biting one's tongue and nodding one's head in the sense of pity;
- Keeping a smile on his lips and looking at the ground in shame;
- Thinking by placing the index finger on the chin;
- Standing at a very close distance (shorter than 50-60 centimeters) with the

communicant speaking and others [4].

Unusual paralinguistic means for Uzbek female communicators can be shown as:

- Talking (listening) while looking directly at the communicant's face;
- Talking with a hand;
- Asking by "chars" hand, shaking, squeezing and pulling; Turning the thumb back and pointing to the chest in the sense of "me";
- Laugh loudly "ho-ho";
- Beating the chest as "friend" as an expression of love

Paralinguistic means show the uniqueness of communication behavior along with gender specificity of communicants. In particular, the active use of paralinguistic means in the communication behavior of Uzbeks is typical for their communication behavior is one of the important signs. Although opinions have been expressed about the national characteristics of paralinguistic means, their role in the act of communication, they have not been specifically researched yet.

The speaker knows the state of the listener, his attitude to the speech process from his eyes and face. Live actions of the addressee - paralinguistic tools: tone of voice, frowning, hand movements, facial expressions, etc. serve to draw the listener's attention to him, save the addressee from boredom. A true orator is the most tragic must make the listener smile three times in half an hour when describing the event. Otherwise, the listener will get tired, speech and communication will not achieve their goal.

However, excessive use of paralinguistic means is also harmful, too many behaviors and gestures distract the listener, turning him into a spectator rather than



a listener. Speech does not achieve its goal. Therefore, the addressee (in particular, teachers and speakers) is the subject of his speech, his when thinking about basic concepts and algorithms, they should also think about and use paralinguistic means at "time of execution".

In many cases, paralinguistic means such as tone of voice, speed of reading, hand or head movements, body position in the speech text of speakers (lawyers' court appearances, speakers' speeches, artist-declamations) are the content, purpose, level and position of the audience. coordinated with Therefore, paralinguistic tools should be considered, studied and popularized as one of the important factors that enliven speech and increase its effectiveness.

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