



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01668.2**

THE INTERACTION OF LINGUISTIC AND NON-LINGUISTIC MEANS IN EXPRESSING THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A PERSON

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ABSTRACT

The article says that a person is a complex creature. His social characteristics are directly and indirectly related to his social origin, age, education, place of residence, nationality, gender, and the social characteristics of a person are also manifested through his speech. Speech, on the other hand, occurs through linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

KEYWORDS: *Speech, Factor, Linguistic, Non-Linguistic, Personality, Analysis, Character, Environment, Communication, Process.*

INTRODUCTION

This can be achieved not only on the basis of a choice of "linguistic possibilities", but also when the selected linguistic means are used in combination with non-linguistic factors such as mental, physiological, purely physical, ethnic, natural, etc. From language to → speech the intended effectiveness can only be achieved if we take into account the fact that the process of occurrence is associated with many factors associated with different areas of knowledge.

It is understood that linguistic and non-linguistic (national, social, mental, conditional, habitual, etc.) factors arise together as a complex phenomenon in the communicative process and perform a certain information and expressive function in the communicative process.

Verbal communication is the use of linguistic and non-linguistic means in the process of communication. This is the first distinctive feature of verbal communication.

In addition to the language, that is, the linguistic community, there should be a community between the speaker and the listener in the use of non-linguistic factors in communication.

The interaction of linguistic and non-linguistic means is also important in the manifestation of a person's social qualities. Because the communication system consists of a number of linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

The interaction of linguistic and non-linguistic factors is manifested in their mutual compatibility, when analyzing the speech system it is inappropriate to negatively look at the position of any of them, the principle of complex analysis prevails. "It is impossible to know an accurate description of the structure and meaning of speech devices without relying on context or, more precisely, factors associated with the use of these structures."

The character, thoughts, lifestyle of a person are expressed in his speech and behavior. Emotions are a special class of subjective psychological states that are reflected in the form of direct experience of the process and the consequences of a person's own activity and the objective world around him and his relationship with the phenomena of things. The assessment of the surrounding world is based on the value system adopted in this society. Belonging to a particular society, as well as the level of emotionality, also determine its intensity. Collective culture is more of an individual differentiation of emotional categories, and its representatives more vividly express their feelings.

Mimic-intonational expression associated with controlled components of emotions is an important field of study of emotions and emotions today, since non-verbal forms of expression can serve as an objective indicator of emotion.

Peripheral changes in emotional experiences cover the entire body, extend to the muscular system of the face and the whole body and are called expressive movements: facial expressions - expressive facial movements; pantomime - expressive movements of the whole body; "Vocal mimicry" is the intonation of the voice and the expression of emotions in timbre. Expressive

The mimetic components of emotions are not only the expression of emotions, but also a factor that enhances the experience of emotions. Expressive actions perform a certain specific function, i.e. communicative function, actions are not only an accompaniment of emotions, but also an external form of their presence or manifestation.

The symbolic meaning of expressive action arises in the process of accumulating many years of experience in the field of communication. The form and types of expressive actions are determined by the social environment to which we belong. We often clarify this or that expressive action, because it has a certain meaning. This reaction becomes a semantic act that to a certain extent replaces speech. Noverbal communication often becomes the "language" of looks, smiles, facial expressions, gestures, postures, gestures, filled with beautiful nuances, with the help of which we talk a lot with each other, even when we are silent. Among the elements of non-linear behavior is eye contact, based on an optical-kinetic system of signs. E .. Erickson noted the peculiar expressiveness of Russian views, using them "as emotional receptors." Hall noted that Americans only look them in the eye if they want to make sure that the interlocutor understands them correctly.

The factors influencing verbal and non-verbal communication are closely related, but there are significant differences in their practice at different stages of communication. Noverbal factors play an important role in getting people to know each other, first impressions and description of the interlocutor in any category - professional, age, intellectual, social, gender, etc. D. E.A.

According to Petrova, in the first 12 seconds of a conversation, the interlocutors receive non-verbal information. According to him, the interlocutors pass on basic information about human relations to each other in the first 20 minutes of the conversation.

Nolison's signals are better known to women than men, and this skill is especially developed when raising young children.

A. Pease notes that the verbal signal receives five times more information than the verbal signal. Verbal and non-verbal cues may or may not coincide with information conveyed during communication. In addition to choosing and using linguistic units in accordance with the purposes of each speaker, he or she also uses appropriate non-linguistic means.

It is noteworthy that when expressing social characteristics of a person, linguistic and non-linguistic factors coincide, when linguistic factors increase, non-linguistic factors decrease, and when non-linguistic factors increase, linguistic factors decrease.

In addition to the phonetic, lexical and syntactic means through which a person expresses social traits, nonlinear factors also interact for a specific purpose.

In a word, man is a complex creature. His social characteristics are directly and indirectly related to his social origin, age, education, place of residence, nationality, gender. Social characteristics of a person are also manifested through his speech. Speech, on the other hand, occurs through linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Social characteristics of a person Linguistic and non-linguistic means of linguistic means together serve to control the social characteristics of a person. These two tools fully reflect the intended purpose.

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