

LINGUISTIC AND PARALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF DECEPTIVE COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation:

Deceptive communication acts in linguistics and paralinguistic tools remain one of the current problems of modern linguistics. This article focuses on the analysis of linguistics and paralinguistic features of deceptive communication acts. In the article, different ways and types of occurrence of deceptive communication acts are studied, and the tools that create their paralinguistic factors are highlighted based on the results.

Keywords: deception, linguistics, paralinguistic, communication, language, types of lies.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA “YOLG'ON” MULOQOTINING LINGVISTIK VA PARALINGVISTIK HUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya:

Tilshunoslikda “aldov” muloqot va ularning paralingvistik vositalari zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Ushbu maqola tilshunoslik va soxta nutqning paralingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Maqolada aldov muloqot harakatlarining yuzaga kelishining turli yo'llari va turlari o'rganilib, olingan natijalar asosida ularning paralingvistik omillarini yaratuvchi vositalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: aldov, tilshunoslik, paralingvistik, muloqot, til, dezinformatsiya, yolg'on turlari.

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПАРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБМАННОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация:

Особенности обманной коммуникации в лингвистике и паралингвистических средствах остаются одной из актуальных проблем современной лингвистики. Данная статья посвящена анализу лингвистических и паралингвистических особенностей обманной коммуникации актов. В статье исследуются различные способы и виды возникновения обманной коммуникации актов, а также по результатам выделяются средства, создающие их паралингвистические факторы.

Ключевые слова: обман, лингвистика, паралингвистика, коммуникация, язык, дезинформация, виды лжи.

Introduction:

Paralinguistic tools are very diverse and perform various communicative tasks in different situations. The more false communication is used to express ideas in the speech process, the more paralinguistic tools are used. There are two types of lying. It depends on external and internal factors. For example, if the communication is open and the distance between the interlocutors is far, or if the mutual distance is close and a strong noise interferes with the conversation, the need for additional non-verbal means of gestures and facial expressions is strong[1;3b] Paralinguistics and its forms have been studied by many scientists, mainly I.N.Golub, V.N.Teliya, A.V.Lenes, O.V.Lkova, Uzbek researchers M.Maqsudova, H.Ahmedov, N.Muratova. if so, the research on identifying false communication through the means of paralinguistics is not yet complete.

Methodology:

Due to internal reasons, it is related to the situations of the speaker and the listener. In particular, the listener may not hear well. In this case, the participation of gestures is activated. Gestures are also related to speech styles. Proper interdependence of verbal and non-verbal means is a sign of high skill. Fluency in pronunciation and intonation play an important role in this. [1;5b]

In the process of exchanging ideas, it is necessary to use paralinguistic tools in order not to notice or interfere with the partners around them. also have to use gestures. In this case, the content and purpose of the communication will be determined in advance. Some of them serve to strengthen the expressive stylistic value, while others are used to take the place of some of the speech units that have been reduced.

When these functions of gestures are carefully observed, it is seen that they are closely related to each other, and it is possible to make a judgment that the first one originates from the second one.[1;4b]

Used literature and discussion: Linguist Golub.I.B. said that paralinguistic tools play a role in the formation of speech effectiveness along with the visual tools of the language. According to him, paralinguistics is a conductor of thought (concept). Indeed it is. Because any person can easily and freely express his opinion (speech) using these tools. [8;21b]

In our opinion, the expressiveness of the speech of some people lies in the ability to use these factors in their place. As we know, gestures appeared much earlier than language in the development of society. Even gestures served as the main source for a person to speak and express his thoughts. It is interesting that language does not have any place in the development of society and the development of an individual. On the contrary, they follow the "golden

rules" of expression. Rather, gestures are the product of a person's long life experience. Therefore, there will be no interpreter of gestures. V. N. Telia says about this: "While paralinguistics serve to reveal the meaning of words, they also have the ability to captivate the listener." [7;134b]

Lying is part of human nature. Everyone lies, whether they're lying on purpose or telling half-truths. British research has shown that in a lifetime, men tell an average of 109,000 lies and women 65,000. There are many lies around us. Moreover, it means that every day we encounter 10 to 200 lies told by the people we interact with, and we tell 1 to 3 lies every day.[7;134b] The reasons for a person's lying are different in each case, and although there is a saying in our people that "the one who tells a lie - his business is at risk", the psychology of a lie is very complex and often one lie the moment is difficult to define. Each lie is unique, the understanding of its nature and the scientific directions of interpretation from the point of view of psychology, pedagogy, jurisprudence, linguistics, as well as the practical nature of describing the experience of recognizing, preventing and neutralizing lies are presented as theoretical approaches. will be done. Despite the fact that scientists have been arguing for thousands of years, attempts to generalize and classify the existing ones somehow lie, the current knowledge about lies has only recently appeared.

Analysis and results: As in all languages, the Uzbek language as a paralinguistic tool is a set of gestures, one group of which is functionally connected with the meaning of lies. It is no secret to us that the field of paralinguistics plays an important role in understanding lies and their types, goals and tasks. For example, in this story, we can clearly see a child communicating through paralinguistic means of lying:

Avtobusda ketayotganimda, yonimda o'tirgan bolaning qo'l telefoni jiringladi.

– Uff, yana oyim telefon qilyaptilar. Gapirmay tur, – dedi u telefonni qulog'iga olib borarkan. Keyin muloyim ovozd onasi bilan gaplashdi:

– Oyijon, xavotirlanmang. Rashid ikkalamiz ingliz tilidan yaxshi javob berolmagandik, ustoz olibqoldilar. Hozir qo'shimcha mashg'ulot boshlanadi, xayr, – u telefonni asta sekinlik bilan o'chirib o'rtog'iga yuzlandi.

– Ana endi bemalol ikki soat pleysteyshnda o'tirishimiz mumkin, bugun sendan o'chimni olaman, – og'zi qulog'iga yetib, tirjaydi u.

Odobligina ko'ringan bu bolaning hech uyalmay onasini aldagani menga yoqmadi.[2]

In another text, we can witness that paralinguistic balancing are clearly visible:

U "Hozir bir narsa ko'rsataman" degandek ko'zini qisib qo'ydi-da, tuya sandiq ustida taxlangan ko'rpachalarni tushira boshladi. [3;149b].

In other sources, we can see what kind of facial expressions we use when he skillfully uses lies. The humorous lies of Nasriddin Effendi, famous in our nation, were told so skillfully that he used not only semantic but also paralinguistic tools.

“Iya, xudoyo tavba qildim ! — dedi Muhsin guppy sevinchdan gupillab ketgan yuragini bazo‘r tinchitib.

Taqdir ekan, qanday qilay? — dedi Nasriddin Afandi bechorahol qiyofada. Yo‘q, — dedi Nasriddin qat’iylik bilan. — Otam rahmatlini tirikliklarida so‘zlarini ikki qilmasdim , endi ruhlari ozor cheksinmi?

-Ofarin! Ofarin! — Muhsin guppi ham sevinchdan, ham hovlidan quruq qolish vahimasidan bir turib yana o‘tirdi. — Balli! Yashang! — bu olqishini boyagidan ancha xotirjam aytdi. Chunki darrov reja tuzishga sho‘ng‘ib, ko‘zlari sovuq yiltiray boshlagandi.”[4;6b]

In this text, we witness the use of two-sided lies. There are more paralinguistic means of false communication in Uzbek than in English. For example:

“When Fritz woke up and saw his broken watch, he became very angry. He looked at Monty, but before he could say anything, Monty said, “I don’t know what happened. It wasn’t me! Maybe you accidentally crushed the watch during your sleep,” he lied. But somehow Fritz didn’t seem to believe him. Scowling angrily, Fritz put the watch in his backpack.

“I wouldn’t lie to you!” said Monty as they marched along through the woods. “I’m your friend! Maybe you just had a bad dream and hit the watch by mistake. These things can happen, you know!” he continued. “Or maybe a monster came and broke it. Or maybe it was an earthquake!”

Monty tried to sound as calm as possible, but it took a lot of effort. Deep down in his heart he felt that Fritz knew that he wasn’t telling the truth. Monty felt awful.”[5]

Conclusion and recommendation:

In conclusion, just as there is no language apart from society and no society without language, it is natural that the social essence of language and the main means of communication is always in the focus of humanity. After all, the time demands that the role of communication in the process of globalization will continue to increase. and the age, level, profession, cultural level, nationality of the listener are all important for the effectiveness of the speech. We believe that false communication, their damage to society's relations with each other, early detection methods should be studied more deeply, and learning through gestures (paralinguistic) is an easy way to know a person more deeply and clearly. Due to the fact that the false appearance of communication with this scientific direction has not yet been fully studied, we set a goal to study this scientific work in more depth.

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