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ДОБРЕДОЇДОВТЕ WÉLLKOMM स्वागत छ  
VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
Laipni lūdzam كَبَّالْهَأُ WILLKOMMEN  
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SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XÉR HATÍ  
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತ

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## GENDER-PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF PHONETIC NON-VERBAL MEANS

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*Abstract: This article is devoted to the phonetic, pragmatic, stylistic analysis of paraverbal means in the speech of women and men. Phonation non-verbal means are associated with the physiological characteristics of a person, are associated with his psychological state and constantly complement the process of verbal speech. To date, research has also focused on non-verbal phonation devices, their uses and features.*

*Keywords. Phonation, gender, speech volume, pause, tone features, timbre, speech process, provide, communication process, non-verbal means.*

Among the non-verbal means involved in verbal communication, phonation is one of the most active elements of information transfer, since any linguistically derived communication is the result of a speech process. Reduced or increased volume, pause or chronic, thick or thin speech, tone or timbre features in the speech process are additional tools that provide specific information in the communication process. The importance of such non-verbal means is clearly visible in the speech process. The phonetic features of sound are an important factor in the materialization of thought. According to Professor A. Nurmanov, with traditional linguistic analysis, the word Ahmed, consisting of five phonemes, two syllables, one morpheme and one word, can be expressed with equally different pronunciations in live speech.

Professor V. A. Artemov also experimented with the Russian word "carefully" and showed that by pronouncing it with different intonations, 22 different meanings can be expressed. After all, intonation can express a variety of connotative meanings not only in emotionally pronounced words, but also in neutral words.

For example, Break. (statement)  
Break? (question) and  
Break! (urge).

Phonation non-verbal means are associated with the physiological characteristics of a person, are associated with his psychological state and constantly complement the process of verbal speech.

To date, research has also focused on non-verbal phonation devices, their uses and characteristics, and scholars have come up with differing views on this.

In particular, A. Abduazizov notes that phonetic non-verbal means are difficult to identify compared to gestures:

Phonostylistic means may be accompanied by signs of phonation (a very quiet voice, constriction of the throat, etc.) and various movements, facial expressions, gestures, i.e., kinesthetic signs. Phonostylistic and paralinguistic features are necessary not only for linguistics, but also for other areas, in particular, acting, drama, oratory, psychology, and forensic science. NV Nakashidze also notes that paralinguistics consists of two parts (phonation and its types and kinetics). A.M. Shelgunova lists various over-segment cases, prosodic units as non-verbal means and says that "intonation and stress, although sometimes they do not carry any information in speech, belong to the category of non-verbal means, because they are unique for each language.

GV Kolshansky states that the study of speech phonation is carried out in four aspects, emphasizing that the sentence phonation includes all sound means related to the speech process and used as an additional factor in speech communication.

V.V. Bogdanov includes all extralinguistic factors in the phonation of non-verbal means.

M. Saidkhanov also includes in the list of phonation non-verbal means all additional means of sound transmission that are involved in communication and are important in conveying certain information to the addressee, controlling the speech process.

Sh. Iskandarova considers the power of the voice, timbre, dictation, etc. as general phonetic features, noting that the addressee is a paralinguistic means that reflects not only the physical state of the speaker, but also his mental state.

It is also clear from the above considerations that phonation is one of the most important factors in speech communication and that theoretical views on it also differ.

In our opinion, all suprasegmental units (tonal elements - tone, pitch, intonation) that accompany the segment in addition to the row and serve to differentiate the meaning belong to the group of phonation nonverbal means.

This is due to the fact that in oral communication the speaker can give the content of information an additional pragmatic meaning through the tone of voice, speed of speech, timbre of speech, etc., based on the intonation capabilities of speech, in addition to the will to express this or that thought.

For example, "Am I late?" Really? He said

In the tone of Anvar's apologies (U. Khoshimov).

In this text, the pronunciation of Anvar's "apologetic tone" in expressing an opinion, additional meaning is understood through the tone of voice.

In a good or bad mood, the speaker, happy or helpless in his opinion, is determined by how he pronounces the words in the expression, the tone of voice. Such means of conveying certain information are phonological non-verbal means.

Hence, sound in verbal communication is important in tone, pitch, melody of speech, rhythm of speech, intensity of speech, tempo of speech, timbre of speech, logical stress and phrasal stress, in a clear and complete disclosure of the function of language units, their ambiguity and methodological diversity are obvious, and in lighting expressive and emotional colors of speech.

The phonetic features of the voice are an important factor in the materialization of thoughts in accordance with the purpose of the speaker. Speaking about these features, one should not lose sight of both general phonation factors and individual phonation factors. The general phonation apparatus includes features characteristic of the specific pronunciation of certain peoples, and individual phonation means may include individual features characteristic of the pronunciation of each person in a particular society.

In particular, the materialization of thought manifests itself in different forms in each person, including men and women, and is characterized by specific sound characteristics.

The general physiology of men and women, including the organs of speech (thinness and vibration of the vocal cords, lungs, diaphragm, chest, differences in the size of the mouth, nasal cavities, larynx, etc.) also determine the difference in their pronunciation from each other. That is why their distinctive sound features are clearly visible in speech communication.

It is well known that, since men are rough by nature, their speech is dominated by a thick, strong, and somewhat rough, mixed tone of voice.

Emotional traits, such as anger, rage, rage, which are characteristic of a man, determine that the voice is pronounced in a high tone.

Since men are characterized by such qualities as exactingness, perseverance, the desire to quickly take the initiative in conversation, the tendency to speak loudly, aggressiveness, the following qualities are more noticeable in their speech.

The features of these features associated with the physiological aspects of the articulatory

apparatus are as follows: Speech in a deaf voice. Gasping, wheezing, in an indistinct voice:

- Everything! he said in a hushed voice. "Don't ask me about this woman. This woman is nobody to me. I went to work.

He tossed the red-hot cigarette butt into the fire and whirled around. (U. Khoshimov).

As a result, their speeches were dominated by a tone of voice expressing dependence, dumbness. In this regard, Uzbek women also differ from men in pronunciation, timbre, the nature of pauses, and the pace of speech. Most Uzbek women speak much softer, thinner, with a large accent.

A woman is characterized by curiosity, attention to the interlocutor, empathy, gentleness, musicality, a tendency to listen in an undertone.

In the Uzbek language, the assessment is expressed not only by linguistic, but also by paralinguistic means. Paralinguistic means play an important role in the formation of evaluative relationships between people, which further increases the effectiveness of speech. Any non-verbal means is positive or negative, which manifests itself directly in a real speech situation. Also, the expression of the positive or negative content of non-verbal means manifests itself in different manifestations in men and women. Such negative traits as rudeness, rudeness in the character of men, in our opinion, are reflected in their non-verbal actions or their more negative non-verbal behavior grabs our attention.

Positive female traits such as elegance and obedience form a positive image of them in us and draw our attention only to the positive aspects of their non-verbal behavior. Therefore, in the minds of women, such qualities as grace, beauty, grace, tenderness, gentle and gentle voice are embodied. Verbal communication is directly related to the situational situation, and how verbal and non-verbal units express the pragmatic content depends on the speech situation. Accordingly, non-verbal means representing a positive evaluation may represent a negative evaluation or, conversely, non-verbal means representing a negative evaluation may represent a positive evaluation.

In Uzbek oral communication, the assessment is expressed not only by linguistic, but also by paralinguistic means. With these tools, speech sensitivity is further enhanced. Paralinguistic means play an important role in the formation of value relations between people. In a direct verbal situation, it becomes clear whether any non-verbal action has a positive or negative connotation.

Paralinguistic means of evaluation can be divided into three: paralinguistic means of positive evaluation, negative paralinguistic means of assessment, paralinguistic means of situational assessment. They express the communicators' subjective assessment of the speech situation, adding additional emotionality to the speech of the participants in the speech.

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