
Expressing of Subjective Assessment by Paralinguistic Means and Their Gender Peculiarities

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Abstract— This article discusses the pragmatic aspects of the paralinguistic means which are actively used in the Uzbeks' speech communication and the genderological features of subjective assessment expressed by them.

Keywords: verbal communication, speech situation, nonverbal means, phonation means, kinetic means, subjective assessment, positive assessment, negative assessment, gender.

INTRODUCTION

All social behavior of a person in the objective world is reflected in their speech activity. Therefore, the study of human speech allows us to get acquainted with their spiritual world. Linguistic pragmatics studies the speech process, which reflects the social activity of human, the communicative intent specific to the participants of the speech, the issues related to the influence of the speech situation [4, 5]. One of the central concepts of linguistic pragmatics is assessment. Assessment is a philosophical-logical category, the theoretical basis of which is reflected in formal axiology.

In philosophy, the issue of evaluation is studied from a socio-historical, economic point of view, all forms of human activity, social relations and the natural conditions which make up it constitute the assessment, the subject of assessment, which is good and evil, truth and virtue, beauty and abomination, affirmation and denial, represents one of the values such as right and wrong, however, logicians study the problem of assessment in the form of logical thinking and conclusions [2, 5].

The lexical structure of language serves to understand all the objects and phenomena,

processes in the objective being. Consequently, human seeks to express their attitude to being, to things around them and to events in the process of exchanging ideas. In the process of communication, the speaker uses both non-verbal means along with verbal means. It certainly depends on how or under what circumstances the speaker expresses this or that idea.

We know that the nonverbal content of our language is characterized by abundance and variety, expressing different shades of meaning. Indeed, if we observe the nonverbal means of our language, some of them not only name something, events, or the character of people, but also express the speaker's own subjective assessment and attitude to this event, character. This relationship happens in a positive or negative way.

Paralinguistic means play an important role in shaping the evaluation relationship between individuals. Therefore, the axiological study of paralinguistic means is one of the current problems of modern linguistics.

MAIN PART.

The mental and emotional state and inner feelings of a man and a woman are manifested in different situations. Typically, emotions are strong in women, they are emotionally quicker than men and in men we can observe calmness compared to

women. "The change in Otabek's mood, who heard that there was a unique, incomparably beautiful girl in Margilan, that he engaged with that girl" [1, 101] is described as follows: ... Otabek ... an involuntary vibrated. There was a change in his face and a tingling in his body (A.Qodiriy). In this example, the emotional state is expressed.

In such cases, the internal changes which take place in a person occur in different forms in women and men. In particular, Kumush's mood is described, when she heard from Otabek's letter about the cause of separation, divorce, the owner of all evils was Homid, as follows. He was trembling, bruised, swollenQodiriy).

In Uzbeks, it is custom that they hug by close people when they haven't seen for a long time. This movement is mainly observed in men and expresses a sincere, positive attitude towards his interlocutor: Even now he got off the bus and went straight to Botir's office. While in his friend's room, they hugged and asked how he was (*oqardaryoovozi.uz*).

In addition, it has become customary for Uzbek men to shake hands. Shaking hands with both hands is a sign of additional respect for the interlocutor and has a positive effect: *At such times, my father, who does not hide a little secret, greets our villagers with respect, grandparents bless my father, my brothers pour water on their hands and hold towels (Uzbek literature and art)* .

Shutting up for no reason is a positive thing for women, it can be called a manifestation of Uzbek decency: *Aziza closed her mouth with her palm and quietly turned to the window (A. Obidjon)*.

The gesture of putting a hand to the chest is a sign of respect for the interlocutor and Uzbek men and women use it in many situations of speech. In particular, when greeting: - *Assalamu alaykum, taqsir! Beshim put his hands on his chest and bowed respectfully. The stranger*

nodded. At that moment the voice of the fortune teller was heard.

He also put his hand on his chest and greeted (N. Arslan); while the national anthem was singing: *Since then, Monday's lessons in kindergartens, schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges The solemn raising of the national flag, the beginning of our children's singing of the national anthem with the right hand on the chest, led to the emergence in the hearts of our children of a warm attitude to the Motherland, the symbols of our state. (S.Olim, Sh.Jumaev); While apologizing, Qosimbek put his hand on his chest and bowed. (P.Qodirov); Respecting the interlocutor: As soon as he appeared, Uncle came running with a sword at the waist of the lumbos, and put both hands on his chest:*

"Lord, I look forward to your service," he said. (N.Ismoilov)

Nonverbal gestures, such as smiling, are also means of a positive character, expressing the subjective relationship between the addressent and the addressee during the conversation: *The little girl smiled at a sad stranger. This gentle smile touched the stranger's heart and reminded him that he should thank his friend who had once helped him. (muslim.uz)*

Most Uzbek paralinguistic means are characterized by the expression of negative characteristics of people. Negative traits in people, such as stubbornness, obstinacy, frustration, inactivity, arrogance, boastfulness, arrogance, swaggering, appear in our language through various nonverbal means and the speech serves as a means of expressing the subjective attitude of the speaker.

Fan devices play an important role in the emergence of the emotional state: ... *Azizbek, who could not stand the negative words of the hoji, shouted savagely ... (A.Qodiriy)* speech) represents a subjective negative attitude, indicating the characteristic of the ruler.

For example, in the phonation method, the length of the sound is also important for the formation of the evaluation relationship. At the

same time, the language events that accompany it can also help clarify the price. For example,

If I lost ten rubles, seven would be yours. You would lie down to eat. (T.Malik)

In this sentence we can see that the negative attitude of the speaker towards the interlocutor, i.e. the pitching, is expressed by expressing the duration of the action by stretching the vowel. It is also through this subjective attitude that the secret information "You did nothing but eat" is expressed.

The movements of the head, hands, shoulders, face, eyes play an important role in the speech process, the speech serves as a means of expressing the attitude of the speaker to the verbal speech and the assessment of that speech situation. These behaviors manifest in different manifestations in men and women and play an important role in the expression of subjective assessment in individuals.

About the emotional state of anger in men, the more their aggression is highlighted. For example, enlarged nostrils, clenching of the hand, gnashing of teeth, clenching of the lips, clenching of the fists, showing of the fist, threatening with the fist, holding of the throat, holding of the throat, spitting with anger, and so on.

Enlargement of the nasal cavities is one of the main behaviors of a person who is prepared to fight. This movement helps you breathe more deeply. This condition is usually seen in people before they say abusive words, get into an argument, or get hit. For example, *his eyes narrowed, his nostrils began to flutter, his jaw dropped and a dark expression appeared on his face.* (O.Yoqubov)

Gesticulating with one's hand toward is a nonverbal tool that indicates the emergence of a negative assessment of the performer of the action. In verbal communication, this gesture is mainly used by men: The old man unzipped the bed and put his nose in the sandals. "So what's the matter?" He said, Gesticulating with his hand toward. "If the star of two young men are lucky,

why don't you agree with them, stupid woman?" (O'Hoshimov)

The person performing this action shows a negative reaction in himself, even if he is expressing a positive opinion. For example, in the social environment of our country, the hierarchy is manifested not only in terms of career, but also in terms of the age of the people. Accordingly, the fact that a younger employee speaks to his or her older colleagues with his or her hands pointed or puffed out can cause them to react negatively.

The index finger is used in place of meanings such as open the finger, shake the hand with the remaining fingers closed yes you, hurry up, look, you can still see from me, show in a different sense, and express a negative assessment. For example, we were stopped by a train driver near our car. He was pointing his finger at me and shouting something, talking angrily about the court's responsibility, the fine. (Ch. Aitmatov)

There are also language and dental movements in the expression of assessment by non-verbal means and in speech they express whether the interlocutor has a positive or negative attitude to the speech situation: The old man gritted his teeth. – Is great? Is that my daughter-in-law? (O. Hoshimov). In the example given, the gnashing of teeth represents a negative attitude towards the interlocutor. From this it is possible to understand the meanings of resentment, bitterness from the interlocutor. This condition is observed in verbal communication, mainly in male speech.

Closing or squeezing the lips also represents a negative subjective assessment in verbal communication: The new chairman looked at my grandfather with disgust. "Be at home with me," he said sarcastically. (O'Hoshimov)

... The pilgrim bit his lip and said, "You are crazy." (A.Qodiriy) The negative attitude of the Uzbek mother to her misconduct is expressed in the expression of the pilgrim's bitterness, regret and embarrassment.

Actions such as punching hands, showing a fist, threatening with a fist express the meanings of the

addressee to the addressee, expressing the meanings of anger, bullying, intimidation, anger and rage.

For example, Polat wanted to speak louder and more bitterly, but he restrained himself, got nervous and punched his hand. He clenched his paw so hard that his fingernails sank into his palm. (Sh. Rashidov) The situation described in the above example (the hand is born and raised as a fist, as in the case of a blow) is often accompanied by threats and loud noises.

The hands are crossed on the chest - this represents the condition of a person trying to hide his insecurity. Mixed hands are a protective reaction, demonstrating that there is an obstacle in communication, in understanding each other. If the listener takes such a position, it means that he does not agree with the idea, he does not want to hear it. For example, - How do you live without people? Asked the librarian, his eyes wide. The young man clasped his hands to his chest and laughed.

"You will be Gyote!"

- Gyote ?! (X.Sultonov)

If the speaker is in such a position, it may be a reason to doubt the accuracy of what he is saying, whether it is sincere. For example, after a few questions and answers, the "People's Artist" put his hands on his chest and said to the artist: "I do not like you, my friend," he said openly. "Your words are different, suspicious." (E.Azam)

The legs are crossed, the hands are crossed on the chest - this condition is often observed in women and represents a very negative attitude towards the interlocutor and the situation, a refusal to continue the conversation. Fists born with fists and twisted hands signify hostile attitude. This condition is usually accompanied by clenching of the teeth and redness of the face. After this gesture, the person is usually observed to make a verbal or physical attack.

Hands in the pocket or at the waist - this movement expresses a negative evaluation

attitude and indicates the state of a person who is aggressive and ready to attack. For example, Is your meal ready, wife? Faster word.

Suddenly Sadaf put both hands on his waist and said aloud:

"Not ready, hey, swallow the poison." Tell me, how long has it been since you finished your work? Where have you been so far? (Azon.uz)

The arms are crossed at the back - a sign of self-confidence and superiority that allows the abdomen and chest to move forward in order to unconsciously demonstrate their fearlessness. By taking a similar position in a stressful situation, it is possible to feel a little lighter, freer, and more confident.

The higher the hand holding the other hand, the more angry the person becomes. Lucena, for example, walked toward the exit and in front of the door stood two stern policemen with their arms folded behind their backs, their legs spread wide, and stunned. (hukburch.uz)

Holding by the throat, grabbing by the throat, grabbing by the collar - representing the negative relationship between the addressee and the addressee, expressing meanings such as anger, rage and attack. For example, a young man took his elderly grandmother to the doctor. The doctor examined the old woman thoroughly and realized that she was old. As a joke, he said to his grandson, who had brought the old woman:

"You'd better make your grandmother marry!" Then everything will be fine! An angry granddaughter grabbed the doctor by the throat to try to hit him, and the old woman came down and said:

"My boy, this is a doctor ... He studied for so many years." Would he be a doctor if he didn't know something ...?! (Latifadan)

Anger spitting refers to anger, a negative reaction expressed to an interlocutor or a situation. For example, the boy stood up, holding his reddened ear and sniffing his nose.

"If you say it a second time, I'll cut it off under your ear."

I won't tell!

"I'm not saying."

Then Tolanboy angrily spat between his teeth and spat away. (S.Ahmad)

Blowing up cigarette smoke indicates that the person is feeling negative emotions, has a negative assessment of the situation, suspects something unpleasant or is trying to hide some of his thoughts and intentions: - If you really do not know, find out, he died before he could say anything ... Said the lieutenant, without hiding his anger.

Spade, holding a cigarette to his lips, let out a puff of smoke. ... - The friendly smile on Spade's face was replaced by an expression of overt hatred. (D.Hammet) If a person is pulling tobacco smoke down the edge of his mouth, it means that he has a very negative attitude towards the situation and that he is a person who does not lose his secret.

Looking through the glasses also expresses a negative assessment, a critical attitude to what is happening, forcing the interlocutor to defend and justify himself. For example, - Are young people happy about that, yet? Said the writer sarcastically, and then, again on the spectacles, he looked at me with disgust, as if I were to blame for everything. And finally: - This is a very bad sign! He said, raising his head. (G. Khotamov)

Studies show that women, like men, express their anger through a variety of nonverbal means. For example, a woman grabbed his hair, hung it on his forehead, and so on. At that moment, the woman threw herself on the bride, tore her hair and fell to the ground. (Uznews.uz)

Once again, the Uzbek mother lost her color, bled, screamed, hitting the plate on the bowl, the spoon on the bowl ... (A.Qodiriy) In this case, paralinguistic means were used in the sense of pale, bleeding - angry, which are characterized by the specificity of women.

For example, A sideways turn is also a common sign in women, which is usually a

reaction to some of the addressee's unpleasant actions. It is used to express the emotional state of women's anger. For example,

"How are you, Bear?" Holnisa leaned forward and rested her right hand on her hips, as if nothing had happened.

Grandmother Jorahon glared at him and turned around again. (Hordiq.uz)

Another non-verbal tool specific to women is kicking with the foot. This nonverbal movement sounds like a whimsical boy and woman gesture. For example,

The old woman heard this:

"Why are you crying, girl?" He asked, kicking the ground.

"I've seen my house, I'm leaving," he sighed again. (From a fairy tale)

Women cover their faces more with their hands in emotional situations of grief, shame: Navbahor could not speak anymore. He knelt down, covered his face with his palms, and continued to cry, bowing his head slightly. (N.Ismailov) When a woman performing this nonverbal means cries, she feels sadness, shame and embarrassment. This nonverbal means is done not to hide the appearance of emotions, but to hide tears or redness of the face. Because when he is ashamed, redness runs down his face.

He feels it. His face twitches. As his face twitches, he tries to escape. The first stage of escape is to take the eye away (look at the ground), then the face is also blocked. This is the shameful appearance of a woman, an Uzbek woman. It is directly related to culture, upbringing, and refraining from expressing certain emotions in front of others

If he does so when he is alone, he may not have the intention of hiding his tears from anyone. It also means that he does not want to see the world around him. So, simply put, he "doesn't want to see these days" and is in favor of avoiding the frustration that has arisen. Now this, in turn, is a sign of a woman's weakness.

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In particular, a positively rated nonverbal tool is based on a negative evaluation, a negatively rated nonverbal tool is based on a positive evaluation, as well as a neutral rated nonverbal tool is based on a positive or negative expression. In the process of communication, the speaker not only names the events in existence, but also expresses his subjective assessment of the subject of communication.

As noted above, the length of the sound is also important in the formation of the assessment relationship through phonation nonverbal means. Such pronunciation of the sound is a norm of pronunciation peculiar to women, and the author's commentary in the literary text also helps to clarify the value. For example:

"Vaalaikum ... Come on, how are you, Gulchehra?" He said.

- Rahma-a-at ... Did you come to Urgench by plane from Germany? Gulchehra asked with a smile.

- Y-yo-og ... Ashgabat ... (B.Khudayberganov).

Gratitude means gratitude and creates a positive appreciation. In the example given, the long pronunciation of the sound a means that I am good even if you do not ask, and I will know even if you come silently.

Eh! Said Sangin, enjoying himself (A. Mukhtor). In this example, a positive subjective assessment, that is, the state of pleasure, joy, happiness of the speaker is expressed.

In live communication, the expression of assessment is carried out directly by phonological means, and what value is indicated is related to the situational situation and is based on the contractual relationship between the speaker and the listener. , your hearts will be crushed when

they tell you of their sufferings. Oktam aka, he was imprisoned by mistake, what do you say? (O. Umarbek).

Y.Odilov combines the contradiction between the meanings expressed by a certain paralinguistic unit under the term paralinguistic enantiosemia [3]. For example, nodding - affirmation (positive assessment) (When Boya Matluba took the exam, this person was not there.)), to deny (negative assessment) (Who wrote the bite, can I know? ... The rector nodded. - I can't reveal it (G.Karimyy)); nod - approve (positive assessment) (Eshquvvatov looks at the teacher and smiles again.

Go too late (Sh. Kholmiraev)), denial (negative assessment) (Ahmad's tongue did not come to the word, nodded in the sense of "no" (T. Malik)); shake your head - approve (positive rating):

- Yes, yes ... I knew, I knew (Cholpon)), to deny (negative assessment) (Anyway, my mother shook her head and did not agree: expressing meanings and emphasizing the subjective attitude of the addressee.

The eye is an organ with innumerable properties given to man. It is through this member that we will be able to interact. We will be able to read the meaning of those actions through the heart or feel them only through the comments of the speaker [2, 66]. In the novel "Night and Day" Cholpon skillfully describes the attitude of his younger cousins to Sultan Khan through the eye movements of Khadija and Pasha Khan and Fazilat in such a way that one can see that all their feelings, dreams and desires are expressed through eye movements:

The eyes of the two cousins suddenly flashed with a bright fire, like the eyes of a father who has heard that he has seen a son. In this example, under the pretext of giving a positive assessment to both sister in-law by imitating Cholpon, they secretly show that the twinkling of their eyes is a negative assessment of the Sultan.

Or if their congratulatory messages to each other with the help of the eye express a positive

assessment of the relationship between the two great compatriots, but at the same time they show a negative assessment of the Sultan. At the end of the image, the two men look at each other with those sly eyes, and through their joy, the smell of the negative assessment of the Sultan is felt.

Whether any nonverbal action has a positive or negative connotation becomes clear in a direct verbal situation. For example, placing the hand on the chest, more precisely on the part of the body closest to the heart - this is used to express sincere, that is to say, sincere words. However, this action can also be used to convey the meaning of negativity:

This time, he put both hands on his chest too and pleaded with his son enjoying himself (daughter of Aigul Muhammad Jiyan). In the example given, a negative attitude assessment is given. It also shows that there is no state of enjoyment during the period of pleading, which leads to the conclusion. Logically, a beggar has no pleasure.

In this view, along with the assessment of Kurbanov's negative attitude towards his son, who "begged" with both hands on his chest, the writer's negative assessment of Kurbanov himself is secretly expressed. Because deviating from the norm is a sign for evaluation.

CONCLUSION. Nonverbal means cannot be considered as a sudden burst of activity. Because a person is formed as a person in a certain social environment. Assimilates the characteristic patterns of nonverbal actions specific to the environment in which it occurs.

For example, a sign of frustration, in which the addressee is eager to influence the course of events, but can not do so. It is very difficult for the addressee to feel his own weakness. Because of this, he tends to make some gesture. Usually he feels sadness, fear for someone, gloominess and other similar strong negative emotions

Any nonverbal medium is positive or negative character, which occurs directly in a real speech situation. Also, the expression of positive

or negative content of nonverbal means is manifested in different ways in men and women. Verbal communication is directly related to the situational condition and how pragmatic content verbal and nonverbal units express depends on the speech situation.

According to this, nonverbal means representing a positive assessment may express a negative assessor, otherwise, nonverbal means representing a negative assessment may express a positive assessment.

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