

PRAGMATIC NATURE OF NONVERBAL MEANS IN LITERARY TEXTS

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Annotation: This article describes the usage of non-verbal means in literary texts and their pragmatic importance. Furthermore, the advantages of non-verbal means in dialogues in the artistic texts are described. The purpose of communication is to influence the person to whom the speech is addressed. In this process, the influence of non-verbal means may be stronger than verbal means, and non-verbal communication may be more effective than verbal communication, what is more, non-verbal means are involved as additional means when speakers express the shape or directions of something.

Keywords: Nonverbal means, gestures, literary texts, communication, message, body movements.

The spoken message is always conveyed simultaneously on two levels: verbally and nonverbally. Non-verbal unity confirms the verbal communication, reflects the expression of the subjective attitude of the speaker to the expressed thought. In addition, during the speech process, the listener pays attention to the body movements, hand and head movements of the speaker and tries to understand the meaning of the message signs. Gestures used by the speaker in the course of his speech serve to increase the emotionality of the speech or the transmitted information. Emotions have a positive effect on the pragmatic relations of both the addressee and the addressee and help to reflect the speaker's attitude to his speech. As a result, a successful illocutionary act emerges.

In addition to the fact that paralinguistic tools provide an accurate explanation of whether the speaker is telling the truth or lying, the facial expression is the organ that gives the first information and impression about a person. The contraction of the facial muscles changes the expression in it and informs about the state of the person [2;17]. Non-verbal means play an important role in the literary text. This task of theirs is manifested in showing the inner feelings of a person, his attitude to the people around him.

Dialogue plays an important role in reflecting the relationship of characters in literary texts. In such a dialogue, the questions and answers between the characters have an elliptical appearance depending on the speech situation, they are distinguished by their brevity, clarity and simplicity of structure. In such cases, non-verbal means are often used to describe the situation:

... As soon as his thorny mustache pricked my face, the pain in my groin and fear disappeared immediately.

*- Run away! I **shouted**. Go away, dirty!*

*- Robia! - He **gasped and started kissing** my face. "A thousand girls at every step!" Don't you think I'm a buyer for you, fool!*

- Wow, dunce! - he said panting. "I'm going to put you on the dice, you know?" Who are you, you're going to be the chairman's wife, you don't walk around clutching manure, you fool! I'll get you a medal if you need it, you're a princess like a padishah's wife, you fool! (U. Hoshimov "Between Two Doors").

From the examples given above, it is known that in the novel "Between Two Doors", Utkir Hoshimov used lexical-phraseological tools as well as non-verbal tools in conveying the facts of reality to the reader in an artistic way, clearly embodying the character traits of the characters before the eyes of the reader.

Also, F. Delsarte observed the organic connection between body movement and character ("Harmonic, Gymnastic and Pantomimic Expression", 1895) and noted as follows: "Than a gesture that is meaningless and without a reason nothing is sad. Gesture is more than verbal communication,

it is a way of conveying information without words. Verbal speech is weaker than gesture, since gesture is an agent of the heart, a persuasive tool [9;3]. In fact, non-verbal means have a stronger effect than verbal means in a speech situation. We can know the inner feelings of the speaker and the listener through gestures and tone of voice. Consider the following dialog:

–*Assalomu alaykum.*

*The old woman stared at him for a moment. Then she **hugged the neck of Abdurrahman, who was bent over, and started crying**. Her wooden cane fell to the ground. Her thin, slender hands, wrapped in a wide sleeve, **trembled** on Abdurrahman's neck.*

- Thank God, you are alive. Thank God.

"Are you okay, grandma?"

*"You entered my dreams," the old woman **patted her shoulders and stared at** her faces (S. Zunnunova "Smell of a Baby").*

It can be seen that in this speech process, the listener through her gestures (she hugged his neck, cried sobbing, her hands...were shaking, patting her shoulders, staring at his face...) showed her emotional state.

It is known that non-verbal means can convey the message without verbal means through the direct visual-signal representations of linguistic means, but since it is not possible to directly see non-verbal action in written texts, we can get information about non-verbal with the help of verbal means.

John Till and Courtland Bovey argue that the most basic form of communication is nonverbal communication: cues, gestures, tone of voice, spatial relationships, and appropriate timing for nonverbal communication [6;11]. Non-verbal communication is very different from verbal communication. First, it's less structured, so it's harder to learn. In addition, there is a difference between intention and inadvertence.

In dialogic communication, the main goal is to convey the image of events to the reader based on the interaction of two people, not the speech activity of one person, and thereby to achieve a certain attitude towards the content of the text in them. Linguist Sh. Safarov states that : "...The purpose of speech communication is two-level, that is, information exchange and communicative pragmatic purpose are realized in the speech act. In the first, the goal of the speaker is to exchange information"[7;79].

In fact, the goal of communication, regardless of whether it is realized in a monologic or dialogic form, determines the outcome of speech activity [1]. In literary texts, the character of a character, his behavior that is different from others, is manifested more in dialogic communication, how he behaves, what language units he uses, his attitude towards the person to whom the speech is addressed, how he evaluates his thoughts. All this is reflected in dialogues. Therefore, it can be said that the dialogic type of expression is the main element of direct speech communication. The social status, intellectual and moral level of the characters participating in the literary text, and their inner world, which is hidden from others, become more and more clear by means of the above-mentioned monologues and dialogues, depending on the flow of the speech process.

This indicates that speech communication is a very complex process. "Understanding speech communication as an activity and a unique system requires an interpretation of what its components are. The components are reflected in the general model of communication. Accordingly, they can be divided into two groups, that is, external and internal groups. External factors (components) of communication can include the purpose of communication, the purpose of the listener and the speaker, the conditions and situations in which the communication takes place. For example, the purpose of communication determines the content of communication. The situation determines its form and, in most cases, the nature and types of linguistic and non-linguistic factors that are an internal component of communication. Thus, it is necessary to include linguistic and non-linguistic tools in the internal factors of communication. At the "greeting" stage of communication, linguistic

units such as greeting, seeing, asking, which mark the beginning of communication: words, phrases, exclamations, etc., are considered as its linguistic means as an internal factor of communication [8;53]. While monologue and dialogue in literary texts serve a single purpose - the purpose of the author of the work, they differ by one or another feature. Monologues are based on the description of events related to a single person. In it, it is enough to describe the character's mental state, to convey to the reader a description of the events related to him, using only the units available in the language. In a dialogic speech, the possibilities of expressing thoughts are significantly wider than in a monologue [3;44]. In it, speakers use additional opportunities such as the purpose of communication, the purpose of the listener and the speaker, the conditions and situations in which the communication takes place, in addition to lexical-phraseological units, words, phrases, exclamations, etc.

It turns out that every non-verbal tool used in the process of communication is subordinated to a pragmatic goal to ensure normality. "A gesture is any specific activity seen as part of the process of expressing thought or speaking. This activity should have a communicative function"[4;134].

It can be noted that people use non-verbal communication for the following reasons:

1. Non-verbal communication is in some cases more effective than verbal means, in particular, words can sometimes have limitations (when explaining the form, directions, the speaker expresses his thoughts with more non-verbal means).

2. Non-verbal means have a strong influence: non-verbal means, first of all, express the inner feelings of a person (verbal messages are mainly related to the outside world).

3. Nonverbal means are more difficult to control than verbal means, and they convey more real information to the listener.

4. Non-verbal means can be used for situations where the use of verbal means is inappropriate (when verbal speech is limited): sometimes when speaking is limited due to social etiquette, non-verbal means can convey a message.

5. Non-verbal means are necessary to help send complex messages: the subject of the speech can convey an illocutionary expression to the speech addressee by using simple non-verbal means simultaneously with a very complex verbal message.

Linguist N.Mahmudov writes about the connection of non-verbal means with the speech situation, the relationship between the speaker and the listener in speech communication: "Usually, there are three main elements of the communicative situation, that is, the speaker, the listener and the topic or information. In order to convey certain information to the listener, the speaker chooses a medium - an appropriate channel. Naturally, the main channel is the language itself. However, other channels will be launched in accordance with the general situation and purpose for full information delivery. Paralinguistic and extralinguistic tools are meant here. Indeed, various factors such as various gestures, facial expressions, head nods, body movements, proximity of space, nature of voice, clothes, social or other status of the speaker and the listener have a special value in the communication process. The communication channel is selected in accordance with the content, purpose and nature of the information to be transmitted"[5;40].

In conclusion, the meanings of non-verbal means of conveying a message to the person to whom the speech is directed are involved only in that speech situation with one meaning. Its functional pragmatic function can change depending on the speech process. Nonverbal means can express feelings inappropriate for the situation, depending on the speech situation: moral criteria set by society limit what can be said, but nonverbal means can convey ideas.

Nonverbal means are auxiliary means to verbal means that increase the effectiveness of speech. In many cases, in the exchange of people's thoughts, various nonverbal means are used together with linguistic units, that is, body movements, facial expressions, eye gaze, hand movements and tone of voice is used. Each of these tools is subordinated to a pragmatic goal in a speech situation.

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