

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SOBIROVA NARGIZA NUMONJONOVNA

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA NOVERBAL VOSITALARNING
MILLIY-MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI
(Tohir Malikning “Talvasa” va Agata Kristining “Staylsdagi sirli voqea”
(The mysterious affair at styles) asarlari misolida)**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Farg‘ona – 2026

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

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philological sciences**

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Farg‘ona – 2026

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B 2021.1.PhD/Fil 1680 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume) Farg'ona davlat universiteti veb-sayti (www.fdu.uz) hamda "Ziyonet" axborot-ta'lim portali (www.ziyonet.uz) manziliga joylashtirilgan.

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Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Farg'ona davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil "22" yanvar soat 11:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, B.Marg'inoniy ko'chasi, 105-uy. Tel: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: info@fdu.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universitetining Axborot resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (677 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-71-28).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil "5" yanvar kuni tarqatildi.

(2026-yil "5" yanvar dagi 4 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).



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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida o'tgan asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab semantika hamda lingvistik faktlarga antropotsentrik nuqtayi nazardan yondashuvga e'tiborning kuchayishi tilshunoslikda lingvokulturologiya, psixolingvistika, aksiolingvistika, biolingvistika, neyrolingvistika, areal lingvistika kabi yangi sohalarining, xususan, paralingvistikaning jadal rivojlanishiga sababchi bo'ldi. Tilshunoslikda noverbal muloqot va uning vositalarini o'rganish juda muhim, chunki til faqat so'zlardan iborat emas, balki ma'no imo-ishora, mimika, ohang va tana tili orqali ham ifodalanadi. So'nggi yillarda olib borilgan izlanishlar va tadqiqotlar tahliliga ko'ra, paralingvistika o'zining muhim masala va muammolari bilan tilshunoslar e'tiborini alohida jalb etgan yo'nalishlardan bo'lib qolmoqda. Hozirgi jadal rivojlanayotgan davrda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida noverbal vositalarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini tahlil etish alohida amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Dunyo tilshunosligida mazkur sohaning o'rganish obyektiga ega bo'lgan masalalar talaygina. Xususan, ana shunday izlanishlar va tadqiqotlardan biri turli tillarda mavjud bo'lgan noverbal muloqot va uning vositalaridir. Keyingi yillarda jahon tilshunosligida kishilar o'rtasidagi o'zaro muloqot, turli xalqlar uchun xos bo'lgan nutqiy munosabatlar, ulardagi umumiy va o'ziga xos tomonlar, o'xshash va farqli jihatlar, aloqa-aralashuvning milliy-madaniy va umumlisoniy belgilarini o'rganishga katta qiziqish bilan qaralmoqda. Bu qiziqishlarning natijasi sifatida noverbal nutq, uning birliklari, nolisoniy nutq vaziyatlari bilan aloqador bo'lgan masalalar xususida qator ilmiy tadqiqotlar yuzaga keldi. Ushbu tadqiqotlarning natijalari tilshunoslikning paralingvistika, psixolingvistika va noverbal vositalarni o'rganuvchi psixologiya kabi fanlarning rivojlanishida nazariy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Hozirgi shiddat bilan o'zgarayotgan zamonda turli xalqlar madaniyatini tubdan o'rganish va o'zbek madaniyatining sharqona madaniy xususiyatlarini jahon maydoniga olib chiqishga ehtiyoj katta. "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmonda "davlat tilining xalqaro miqyosdagi o'rni va nufuzi, uning boshqa tillar bilan aloqalari istiqbollarini belgilash"¹ masalasi alohida ta'kidlangan. Zero, davlat tilining xalqaro miqyosdagi o'rni va nufuzi, uning boshqa tillar bilan aloqalari istiqbollarini belgilash masalasi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunga kelib, mustaqil O'zbekiston dunyoning ko'p davlatlari, jumladan, ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi davlatlar bilan o'zaro hamkorlik qilayotgani o'zbek xalqi va boshqa millat vakillarining milliy xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganish, uni qiyosiy jihatdan tadqiq etish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi. Shu sababli bir-biridan uzoqda yashovchi o'zbek va ingliz xalqlari noverbal nutqi va uning vositalarini qiyoslab o'rganish yaqin hamkorlik aloqalari ta'minlanishiga yo'l ochishi mumkinligi bilan o'ta muhimdir. Shunga ko'ra, turli tizimga mansub o'zbek va ingliz xalqlarining nutqiy

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Фармони / Халқ сўзи, 2019, 22 октябрь, №218 (7448).

muloqotlarini yanada aniqroq tushunish va uning bo‘yoqdorligini oshirib beruvchi noverbal vositalarni qiyosiy asosda tadqiq qilish bugungi kunda juda muhim nazariy hamda amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari; 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 21-avgustdagi 701-son “Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim muassasalarida xorijiy tillarini o‘qitishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi 312-son “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa huquqiy-me’yoriy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy, ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha A.Hill, A.Piz, V.Birkenbel, D.Kristal, A.Merabyan, N.Eyzer, J.Liskomb, N.Gerard, H.Calero, G.Treger, G.Bombelli, L.Soler, R.Karter, V.Nash, L.Brosnan, G.Kolshanskiy, G.Kreydlin, Z.Chanesheva, O.Axmanova, I.Gorelov, S.Stepanov, V.Labunskaya, L.Rabdanova, O.Popchuk² kabi olimlar bir qator

² Hill A. Introduction to linguistic structures. – New York: Brace and Co., 1958; Pease A., Pease B. The definitive book of body language. – Australia: Pease international, 2004; Биркенбил В. Язык интонации, мимики, жестов. – СПб. Питер, 1979; Crystal D. Prosodic systems and intonation in English. – G.B. Cambridge University Press, 1969; Crystal D. The English tone of voice: Essays in intonation, prosody and paralanguage. – London: Edward Arnold, 1975; Crystal D. Txting: The gr8 db8. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008; Crystal D., Quirk R. Systems of prosodic and paralinguistic features in English. – Netherlands: De Gruyter Mouton Press, 1964; Crystal D. Paralinguistics. // Linguistics at large. 1971; Mehrabian A. Silent Messages. California: Wadsworth Pub. Co., 1971; Ethier N.A. Paralinguistic and Nonverbal Behaviour in Social Interactions: A Lens Model Perspective. A thesis for Doc. of phil. – Canada, 2010; Liscombe J.J. Prosody and Speaker State: Paralinguistics, Pragmatics, and Proficiency. – US.: Columbia University, 2007; Gerard I.Nierenberg, Henry H.Calero. How to Read a Person Like a Book. – India: Barnes & Noble Digital, 1990; Calero Henry H. The Power of NonVerbal Communications How You Act Is More Important Than What You Say. – Aberdeen: Silver Lake Publishing, 2005; Trager George L. Paralanguage: A first approximation. // Studies in Linguistics. 1958. – Vol.13; Bombelli G., Soler L. Teaching paralinguistic features as expressing emotion: a phonological approach to appraisal? // Proceedings 33rd International Systemic Functional Congress. 2006; Carter R., Nash W. Seeing through Language. – Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers, 1990; Brosnahan L. The sound of language. – Cambridge: W.Heffer and Sons ltd, 1961;

ishlarni amalga oshirdilar va mazkur sohaning rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shdilar. Ular ingliz, nemis, yapon, ispan, fransuz, rus tillarini chet tili sifatida o‘rganishda noverbal vositalar birliklarining o‘rnini turli yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etdilar. O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham bu masala dastlab nutq madaniyati, muloqot me‘yorlari doirasida o‘rganilgan. Bu yo‘nalishda A.Nurmonov, M.Saidxonov, S.Mo‘minov, M.Kurbanov, M.Burxonova, N.Yuldashev, M.Hakimov, M.Zokirov, Q.Kaharov, N.Xursanov, M.Baratova, A.Meliqo‘ziyevlar³ tomonidan bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Lekin o‘zbek va ingliz xalqlarining yozma nutqdagi noverbal vositalari, ular o‘rtasidagi o‘xshash va farqli jihatlar, shuningdek, noverbal vositalarning milliy-madaniy hamda me‘yoriy xususiyatlari qiyosiy planda maxsus tadqiq etilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Farg‘ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Qiyosiy tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi noverbal vositalarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini tanlangan asarlar misolida qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma aspektda tadqiq etishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi nutqiy muloqotda qo‘llanuvchi noverbal vositalarni qiyosiy o‘rganish;

Brosnahan L., Malmberg B. Introduction to phonetics 2nd edition. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1975; Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – М.: Ленант, 2014; Крейдлин Г.Е. Мужчины и женщины в невербальной коммуникации. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2005; Крейдлин Г.Е. Невербальная семиотика: Язык тела и естественный язык. – М.: Новое литературное обозрение, 2002; Чанышева З.З. Лексические средства обозначения паралингвистических компонентов речи в современном английском языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – М., 1979; Ахманова О.С., Панфилов В.З. Экстралингвистические и внутрилингвистические факторы в функционировании и развитии языка // Вопросы языкознания. 1963. – №4.; Горелов И. Невербальные компоненты коммуникации. – М.: 5 стереотип, 2023; Степанов С.С. Язык внешности. Жесты, мимика, черты лица, почерк и одежда. Litres, 2022; Лабунская В.А. Невербальное поведение. – Ростов на Дону: Ростов, 1986; Рабданова Л.Р. Графические средства как компонент повествовательной структуры нарративного текста: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Улан-Уде, 2018; Попчук О.М. Лингвистические и паралингвистические средства реализации ложного высказывания в акте коммуникации: автореф: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – М., 2006.

³ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. I жилд. – Тошкент: Toshkent, 2012; Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. II жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2012; Саидхонов М. Алоқа-аралашув ва имо-ишоралар. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008; Саидхонов М. Нoвeрбaл вoситaлaр вa улaрнинг ўзбeк тилидa кўллaнилиши: Филол.фан.номз. ... дисс.авторeф. – Тошкeнт, 1993; Саидхонов М. Ўзбeк тилидa ишорaларнинг вeрбaллaшувидa мaтний хусусиятлaри: Филол. фaн. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фaрғoнa, 2022; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбeк мулоқoт хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлaри: Филол. фaн. д-ри ... дисс. авторeф. – Тошкeнт, 2000; Курбaнов М.А. Ўзбeк, усмонли турк, инглиз вa рус тиллaридa нoвeрбaл мулоқoтни ифoдaлoвчи вoситaлaр тaдкиқи: Филол. фaн. б. фaлс. док. (PhD)...дисс. – Андижoн, 2021; Курбaнов М.А. Касб-кoр вa хунaр билaн бoғлиқ пaрaлингвистик вoситaлaрни нoвeрбaл мулоқoтдa ифoдa этилиши // Science and Education Scientific Journal, 2020. – Vol.1, Issue 3; Бурxoнoвa М. Oльфaктор лингвистикa. Моногpaфия. – Фaрғoнa: Classic, 2022; Юлдaшев Н. Пaрaлингвистикa. Лeкция для мaгистрaнтoв. – Нукус: Кaрaкaлпaкский гoсудaрственный университет, 2011; Ҳaкимoв М., Зoкиров М., Зoкирoвa С., Фoзиeвa М. Тил нaзaрияси вa aмaлиёти. – Фaрғoнa: Фaрғoнa нaшриёти, 2016; Кaхaров К. Ўзбeк вa немис нутқий этикетлaрининг қиёсий тaдкиқи: Филол. фaн. б. фaлс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижoн, 2020, Хурсaнoв Н. Дpaмaтик дискурсдa вeрбaл вa нoвeрбaл кoмпoнeнтлaр мунoсaбaти (ўзбeк вa инглиз тилидaги асарлaр мисoлидa): Филол. фaн. б. фaлс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкeнт, 2022, Bаrаtоvа М. O‘zbeكونa pаrаlingvistik vositаlаrning tizimiy tаdqiqi: Filol. fаn. b. fаls. dok. (PhD) ... diss. – Buxoro, 2023, Meliqo‘ziyev A. Pаrаlingvistik vositаlаrning tipologik tаdqiqi: Filol. fаn. b. fаls. dok. (PhD) ... diss. – Fаrg‘onа, 2024.

o'zbek va ingliz tillarida so'zlashuvchilarning muloqot jarayonida kinetik vositalardan foydalanishlarini qiyosiy jihatdan tahlilga tortish;

o'zbek-ingliz tillarida noverbal vositalarning fonatsion turlarini talqin etish;
sukutni aloqa-aralashuv vositasi sifatida izohlash hamda o'rganilayotgan asarlarda qo'llanilishini aniqlash;

mazkur xalqlarga xos noverbal vositalarning yozma nutqdagi aksini ifodalash;
o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi noverbal vositalarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o'zbek va ingliz yozuvchilarining asarlari, turli ijtimoiy guruh vakillarining jonli verbal va noverbal nutqlari olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o'rganilayotgan tillarda so'zlashuvchi xalqlarning nutqiy faoliyatidagi noverbal vositalarning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari, madaniy hamda nutqiy jarayondagi o'ziga xosliklarning qiyosi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tasniflash, tavsiflash, zidlash, qiyoslash va sotsiolingvistik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

aloqa-aralashuv jarayonida noverbal vositalarning fonatsion, kinetik va grafik komponentlari shaxsning milliy-madaniy identiteti, ijtimoiy-siyosiy qarashlari, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy dunyoqarashlari va hissiy-ruhiy xususiyatlari haqida axborot tashuvchi kompleks semiotik tizim sifatida faoliyat yuritishi nazariy jihatdan asoslangan;

o'zbek va ingliz xalqlari muloqot jarayonida nigoh, ruhiy va hissiy ta'sir natijasida inson tanasida yuzaga keluvchi psixofiziologik reaksiyalar (qaltiroq, teri rangining o'zgarishi va boshqa somatik holatlar)ni ifodalashda kinetik vositalardan foydalanishning umumiy va milliy-mental farqlari, shuningdek, imo-ishora va tashqi xatti-harakatlar tizimining milliy xususiyatlari lingvokulturologik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinishi Tohir Malik va Agata Kristi asarlari materiali asosida aniqlangan;

o'zbek va ingliz xalqlarida hissiyotlar noverbal vositalarning fonatsion turiga mansub ovoz ritmi, tezligi, ohangdorligi, balandligi yoki pastligi, xo'rsinish, sukut kabi vositalar bilan berilishi hamda uning yozma nutqda *achchiqlanib, zarda bilan, qat'iy ohangda, norozi ohangda, siniq ovozda, yig'laguday bo'lib, mehr bilan; anxiously, hesitatingly, impatiently, savagely, with bitterness, reproachfully, with dignity* kabi so'zlar orqali ifodalanishi dalillangan;

noverbal vositalarning grafik turiga kiruvchi grafon, ideogramma, diagramma, logogramma, grammatogramma kabi semiotik birliklar tizimli ravishda tahlil qilinib, Tohir Malik va Agata Kristi asarlarida tinish belgilari, fonetik takror (unli va undosh tovushlarning grafika orqali takroriy ko'rsatilishi) hamda boshqa vizual-kompozitsion elementlarning badiiy matnda ma'no yuklash funksiyasi sifatida izchil qo'llangani ilmiy dalillar asosida isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi noverbal vositalarning tadqiqi amalga oshirilishi natijasida olingan xulosalar paralingvistika, antropolingvistika,

lingvokulturologiya, psixolingvistika yo‘nalishlarini yangi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitish, nutq madaniyatiga doir tadqiqotlar yaratishda xizmat qiladi;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida noverbal nutq shakllarining o‘ziga xos jihatlarini yoritishga oid natijalar qiyosiy tilshunoslik, etnolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya, nutq madaniyati sohalari uchun muhim nazariy qarashlarning shakllanishiga asos bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotda qo‘llanganligi, xalqaro va respublika miqyosida ilmiy-metodik hamda ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalar materiallari to‘plamlarida, OAK tomonidan ro‘yxatga olingan ilmiy jurnallarda, xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan maqolalar, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati noverbal muloqotni o‘zida mujassam etgan tilshunoslikning paralingvistika bo‘limi haqidagi nazariy bilimlarni boyitishi, kelgusi tadqiqotlar uchun muhim manbalardan bo‘lib xizmat qilishi, psixolingvistika, tarjimashunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik kabi fanlarning rivojiga hissa qo‘shishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tarjimashunoslik, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik, chet tillarni o‘qitish metodikasi, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika kabi fanlardan uslubiy ko‘rsatma, o‘quv qo‘llanma va darsliklar yaratish, shuningdek, tarjima lug‘atlari tuzish, muloqot jarayoniga oid tushunchalarni takomillashtirish, internet olamida bloglarni yuritish, marketolog va SMM chilarning samarali ish yuritishlarida katta amaliy ahamiyat kasb etishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida noverbal vositalarning qiyosiy tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

aloqa-aralashuv jarayonida noverbal vositalarning fonatsion, kinetik va grafik komponentlari shaxsning milliy-madaniy identiteti, ijtimoiy-siyosiy qarashlari, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy dunyoqarashlari va hissiy-ruhiy xususiyatlari haqida axborot tashuvchi kompleks semiotik tizim sifatida faoliyat yuritishi nazariy jihatdan asoslanganligiga doir xulosalaridan 2022-2023-yillarga mo‘ljallangan AL-FDU2022307-010 raqamli “Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik” ilmiy-tadqiqot markazida “Antiplagiat” dasturini amaliyotga joriy etishda, ilmiy-amaliy loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (Farg‘ona davlat universitetining 2024-yil 13-dekabrda 04/7455-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada noverbal vositalarning kinetik, fonatsion va grafik turlarining yozma nutqdagi aks etishi hamda ularning o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tarjimasi “Antiplagiat” dasturining takomillashishiga olib kelgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz xalqlari muloqot jarayonida nigoh, ruhiy va hissiy ta’sir natijasida inson tanasida yuzaga keluvchi psixofiziologik reaksiyalar (qaltiroq, teri rangining o‘zgarishi va boshqa somatik holatlar)ni ifodalashda kinetik vositalardan foydalanishning umumiy va milliy-mental farqlari, shuningdek, imo-ishora va tashqi xatti-harakatlar tizimining milliy xususiyatlari lingvokulturologik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinishi Tohir Malik va Agata Kristi asarlari materiali asosida

aniqlanganligiga doir xulosalardan 2021-2023-yillarga mo'ljallangan F3-2019081773-raqamli "Musiq va san'at o'quv muassasalari uchun "Bolalar raqsi" fanidan interaktiv o'quv-metodik qo'llanmalar yaratish" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihani bajarishda, xususan, "O'zbek bolalar raqslari, raqs liboslari va taqinchoqlari nomlarining o'zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-fransuzcha qisqacha izohli lug'ati"ni yaratishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2025-yil 10-martdagi 1/04-193-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada noverbal vositalarning kinetik turlariga kiruvchi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida berilgan misollardan o'zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-fransuzcha qisqacha izohli lug'atini yaratishda salmoqli hissa qo'shilgan;

o'zbek va ingliz xalqlarida hissiyotlar noverbal vositalarning fonatsion turiga mansub ovoz ritmi, tezligi, ohangdorligi, balandligi yoki pastligi, xo'rsinish, sukut kabi vositalar bilan berilishi hamda uning yozma nutqda *achchiqlanib, zarda bilan, qat'iy ohangda, norozi ohangda, siniq ovozda, yig'laguday bo'lib, mehr bilan, anxiously, hesitatingly, impatiently, savagely, with bitterness, reproachfully, with dignity* kabi so'zlar orqali ifodalanishi dalillanganligiga doir xulosalaridan 2024-2025-yillarda O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining "Bedorlik", "Ijod zavqi", "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Millat va ma'naviyat" eshittirishlari ssenariyasini yozishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 10-martdagi 26-36-959-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ohangga doir masalalar o'rganilgan bo'lib, amalda qo'llanildi va eshittirishlarning sifati oshib, jozibadorlik qo'shilgan;

noverbal vositalarning grafik turiga kiruvchi grafon, ideogramma, diagramma, logogramma, grammatogramma kabi semiotik birliklar tizimli ravishda tahlil qilinib, Tohir Malik va Agata Kristi asarlarida tinish belgilari, fonetik takror (unli va undosh tovushlarning grafika orqali takroriy ko'rsatilishi) hamda boshqa vizual-kompozitsion elementlarning badiiy matnda ma'no yuklash funksiyasi sifatida izchil qo'llangani ilmiy dalillar asosida isbotlanganligiga doir xulosalaridan "ERASMUS+ Capacity Building Project 101129076 EMPOWER: Women Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, employability and self-confidence" loyahasida foydalanilgan (Is'hoqxon Ibrat nomidagi Namangan davlat chet tillari institutining 2025-yil 17-maydagi 1112-03-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada yosh tadbirkor ayollarning tadbirkorlik kompetentligini oshirishda chet tillarini bilish hamda undan foydalanishda noverbal vositalardan xatosiz foydalanish, biznes etiketiga rioya qilish, xatti-harakatlarga e'tiborli bo'lish hamda ovoz ohangiga doir ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, shu jumladan, 3 ta respublika va 3 ta xalqaro konferensiyalarda ma'ruza ko'rinishida bayon etilgan va muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi yuzasidan 20 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan, jumladan, 1 ta lug'at, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish

tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 13 ta ilmiy maqola, shulardan 6 ta respublika va 7 ta xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati, ilovalardan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 168 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijasi va ularning ishonchligi, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati va ularning joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, natijalarning e'lon qilinishi hamda dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Tilshunoslikda noverbal vositalarni o'rganish tarixi**" deb nomlanib, unda noverbal vositalarning tilshunoslar tomonidan o'rganish obyektiga aylanishi hamda alohida soha sifatida shakllanishi haqidagi nazariy fikrlar bayon etilgan.

Birinchi bobning birinchi fasli "Tilshunoslikda verbal va noverbal muloqot talqini" deb nomlanib, unda muloqot shakllari atroflicha o'rganilgan.

"Muloqot" tushunchasining turlicha ta'riflari mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilar: *muloqot* ikki yoki undan ortiq odamlar o'rtasidagi bilish yoki baholash xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan axborot almashinuvida ularning o'zaro ta'sirlashuvi sifatida ta'riflanadi⁴. Yoki *muloqot* – odamlar o'rtasida hamkorlik faoliyati ehtiyojidan yuzaga keladigan va axborot almashinuvi, o'zaro ta'sirning yagona yo'lini ishlab chiqish, boshqa odamni idrok qilish va tushunishdan iborat bo'lgan aloqalarni o'rnatish va rivojlantirishning murakkab, keng qamrovli jarayonidir⁵. Bu "muloqot" tushunchasining eng to'liq va aniq ta'riflaridan biri deb hisoblaymiz. Muloqot barcha tirik jonzotlarga xos, lekin inson nazarida u eng takomillashgan shakllarga ega bo'lib, nutq vositasida anglanadi. Muloqotda mazmun, maqsad va vositalar kabi nuqtayi nazarlar ajratiladi⁶.

Inson tug'ilar ekan, o'sha ondanoq tashqi dunyo bilan muloqotga kirishadi, bir qarashda biz uchun bu oddiy hol, oddiy tushunchadek tuyuladi, lekin aslida shaxslararo muloqot juda ham murakkab jarayon bo'lib, hayotimiz mobaynida uni o'rganib boramiz hamda mukammallashtiramiz. Muloqotning psixologik jihatdan murakkab ekanligi haqida D.Parigin shunday yozadi: "Muloqot shunchalik ko'p qirrali jarayonki, unga bir vaqtning o'zida quyidagilar kiradi: individlarning o'zaro ta'siri; individlar o'rtasidagi axborot almashinuvi; bir shaxsning boshqa shaxsga munosabati; bir kishining boshqalarga ta'sir ko'rsatishi; bir-birlariga hamdardlik bildirish imkoniyati; shaxslarning bir-birlarini tushunishi"⁷.

⁴ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muloqot>. (murojaat sanasi: 09.07.2022).

⁵ <http://reja.tdpu.uz/shaxsiyreja/content/120/html/102993/13.mavzu.Muloqot.htm>. (murojaat sanasi: 11.07.2022).

⁶ Usmonova D., Raxmonqulova M. Muloqot va unga yondosh tushunchalar. // Canada international conference on developments in education, sciences and humanities, 2023. – Vol.9. – № 1. – B.1.

⁷ Парыгин Д.Б. Социальная психология как наука монография. – Л., 1965. – С.46.

Noverbal muloqot va xulq-atvor to'g'risidagi ilmiy izlanishlar 1872-yilda Charlz Darvinning *"Insonlar va hayvonlarda emotsiyalar ifodasi"* nomli asarining nashr qilinishi bilan boshlangan, degan fikr mavjud bo'lsa-da, noverbal nutq va uning ko'rinishlariga qiziqish miloddan avvalgi asrlarda yashagan faylasuf olimlarning ham e'tiborida bo'lganligi ma'lum. Ikki ming yil avval Sitseron notiqlarni jestlardan to'g'ri foydalanishga o'rgatgan. Jestlar bo'yicha birinchi lug'at Rim notig'i Kvintalianga tegishli⁸. Djon Bolivarining 1664-yilda yozilgan, imo-ishoralar tiliga bag'ishlangan *"Xirologiya yoki imo-ishoralar tili"* va *"Xiromaniya yoki qo'l ritorikasi san'ati"* nomli asarlari insonning ma'noli imo-ishoralari o'rganish borasida yangi qadam bo'lgan⁹. O'sha vaqtdan buyon, so'zlersiz muloqot va xatti-harakatlarning turlari, ta'siri va ularning ifoda etilishi bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotlar olib borildi.

Professor Sh.Safarov ta'kidlaganidek, "... nutqiy muloqotda axborot uzatish "yuki", so'zsiz, lisoniy birliklar "yelkasi"ga tushadi, ammo shaxslararo munosabat meyor, milliy-madaniy qadriyatlar tizimini egallamasdan turib, to'laqonli muloqotga kirishishning imkoni yo'q"¹⁰.

Noverbal nutq haqida ilk marotaba XX asrning 30-40-yillarida funksional lingvistika yoki Praga lingvistik to'garagi vakillari qiziqqanligi haqida ham ma'lumotlar mavjud¹¹. Shuningdek, noverbal nutqni o'rganadigan tilshunoslikning yangi yo'nalishi paralingvistikaga asos solinadi. Paralingvistika tushunchasi dastlab 1940-yillarning oxirlarida amerikalik tilshunos A.Xill tomonidan kiritilgan deb e'tirof etilsa-da¹², lekin 1930-yillarda rus tilshunos olimi N.Yushmanov o'z tadqiqotlarida *"Экстранормальная фонетика"* degan tushunchani qo'llaganligi ham ma'lum¹³, bu esa paralingvistik vositalardan biri haqida ilk bor 1930-yillarda tadqiqot ishlari boshlanganligidan dalolat beradi. Hozirgi kunda paralingvistika ekstralingvistika, psixolingvistika, biolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya, interlingvistika va intralingvistika kabi tilshunoslikning yangi va dolzarb sohalaridan biri hisoblanadi. O.Axmanovning yozishicha, tilshunoslik bu *"predlingvistika"*, *"mikrolingvistika"* va *"metalingvistika"* ga bo'linadigan *"makrolingvistika"* dir. *"Predlingvistika"* til ifodasining fizik tabiati bilan shug'ullanadi. *"Metalingvistika"* til va tafakkur, til va jamiyatning turli aloqalarini tekshiradi. *"Mikrolingvistika"* intralingvistika hisoblanadi, u tilga ichki tomondan yondashadi. *"Predlingvistika"* va *"metalingvistika"*ni bir umumiy nom – *"ekstralingvistika"* ostida birlashtirish mumkin. Paralingvistika esa kommunikatsiya (muloqot) uchun xizmat qiladigan nutqning yordamchi vositalarini o'rganadi"¹⁴.

⁸ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quintilian>. (date of access: 20.03.2025).

⁹ Xamidova O. Maktab o'qituvchilari faoliyatida kommunikativ ko'nikmalarni rijovlantirishning ahamiyati. // Worldly knowledge International journal of scientific researchers, 2024. – Vol.5,2. – P.934.

¹⁰ Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – Б.108.

¹¹ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. I жилд. – Тошкент: Тошкент, 2012. – Б.164.

¹² <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Паралингвистика>. (дата обращения: 25.04.2021).

¹³ <http://tapemark.narod.ru/les/367a.html>. (дата обращения: 25.04.2021).

¹⁴ Ахманова О.С., Панфилов В.З. Экстралингвистические и внутрilingвистические факторы в функционировании и развитии языка. // Вопросы языкознания, 1963. – №4. – С.46.

Verbal va noverbal nutq bilan bir qatorda madaniyatlararo muloqot ham hayotimizda muhim sanaladi. So‘nggi paytlarda ma‘lum bir til aspektlarini yoki madaniyatni o‘rganishda “Til madaniyati”, “Lingvokulturologiya” kabi terminlarga duch kelmoqdamiz. Ushbu termin ikki so‘zdan iborat bo‘lib, tilni madaniyat orqali yoki madaniyatni til orqali o‘rganishni taqozo etadi.

Madaniyatlararo muloqot – bu turli madaniyat vakillari o‘rtasida ma‘lumot almashish jarayoni hisoblanadi. U og‘zaki va og‘zaki bo‘lmagan muloqotni, shuningdek, madaniy kodlar, an’analar, qadriyatlar va xatti-harakatlar normalarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Samarali madaniyatlararo muloqot til farqlari, madaniy stereotiplar, muloqot odob-axloqidagi farqlar va axborotni idrok etish kabi potensial to‘siqlardan xabardor bo‘lishni talab qiladi¹⁵.

Noverbal vositalarni o‘rganishda lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar va madaniyatlararo muloqot tushunchalarining ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritar ekanmiz, avvalambor, verbal til turli xalqlarda universal bo‘lmagani kabi, noverbal til ham universalliklarga ega bo‘lsa-da, madaniy xususiylklar mavjudligini yodda saqlash kerak.

Insoniyat rivojlangani sari uning tadqiqot obyekti ham o‘zgarib bormoqda, lekin til va uning xususiyatlari dolzarbligini yo‘qotmagan, chunki rivojlanish madaniyatlararo muloqotni taqozo etadi. Muloqot esa o‘z borasida verbal va noverbal turlarga ajratilar ekan, zamonaviy dunyoda uni o‘rganish hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Birinchi bobning “Jahon tilshunosligida noverbal vositalarning o‘rganilishi” deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida noverbal vositalar va ularning turlariga o‘z tavsiflarini tavsiya qilgan olimlarning tadqiqotlari yoritib berilgan.

Noverbal vositalar to‘liq o‘rganilmagan bo‘lsa-da, uning tadqiqi ustida bir qancha o‘zbek va xorijiy tadqiqotchilar muvaffaqiyatli izlanishlar olib borganlar. Jumladan, jahon tilshunosligida: Alan va Barbara Pizlar, V.Birkenbel, D.Kristal, N.Eyzer, J.Liskomb, I.Jerard, H.Kalero, L.Brosnan, G.Kolshanskiy, G.Kreydlin, Z.Chanesheva, I.Gorelov, S.Stepanov, L.Rabdanova¹⁶ va boshqalar noverbal muloqot, paralingvistika va uning vositalari ustida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borganlar.

¹⁵ Маматова Д.К. Межкультурная коммуникация и лингвокультурология // Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования, 2025. – Ч.40, Т.1. – С.90.

¹⁶ Pease A., Pease B. The definitive book of body language. – Australia: Pease international, 2004; Биркенбил В. Язык интонации, мимики, жестов. – СПб. Питер, 1979; Crystal D. Prosodic systems and intonation in English. – G.B. Cambridge University Press, 1969; Ethier N.A. Paralinguistic and Nonverbal Behaviour in Social Interactions: A Lens Model Perspective. A thesis for Doc. of phil. – Canada, 2010; Liscombe J.J. Prosody and Speaker State: Paralinguistics, Pragmatics, and Proficiency. – US.: Columbia University, 2007; Gerard I.Nierenberg, Henry H.Calero. How to Read a Person Like a Book. – India: Barnes & Noble Digital, 1990; Calero Henry H. The Power of NonVerbal Communications How You Act Is More Important Than What You Say. – Aberdeen: Silver Lake Publishing, 2005; Brosnahan L. The sound of language. – Cambridge: W.Heffer and Sons Ltd, 1961; Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – М.: Ленант, 2014; Крейдлин Г.Е. Мужчины и женщины в невербальной коммуникации. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2005; Чанышева З.З. Лексические средства обозначения паралингвистических компонентов речи в современном английском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1979; Горелов И. Невербальные компоненты коммуникации. – М.: 5 стереотип, 2023; Степанов С.С. Язык внешности. Жесты, мимика, черты лица, почерк и одежда. Litres, 2022; Лабунская В.А. Невербальное поведение. – Ростов на Дону: Ростов, 1986; Рабданова Л.Р. Графические средства как компонент повествовательной структуры нарративного текста: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Улан-Уде, 2018;

Nemis olimasi, V.Birkenbil tana tilini kinesika deb nomlab, uni ikkiga: analog va raqamli signallarga ajratadi. Noverbal vositalarni o'rganishda o'zining ulkan hissasini qo'shgan tadqiqotchilar Alan va Barbara Pizlardir. Ularning "Body language" nomli asari qisqa mudatda 48 tilga tarjima qilinib, 20 milliondan ortiq nusxada tarqatilgan. Shuningdek, S.Rosdiana internet orqali muloqot jarayonida foydalanadigan paralingvizmlarga e'tiborini qaratadi, J.Liskomb paralingvistik vositalar nutqda so'zlovchining emotsional holatiga qarab o'zgarishini aytadi. N.Eyzer paralingvistika deganda, asosan, ovoz bilan bog'liq tushunchalarni va noverbal muloqotda esa tana holati, xatti-harakatlar, mimika, distansiya kabi tushunchalarni qabul qiladi. D.Kristal ham ayrim lingvist olimlar kabi, paralingvistikani faqat ovoz bilan bog'liq fenomenlar bilan bog'laydi va kinesikani paratil bilan aralastirmaslikni taklif qiladi.

G.Kolshanskiy paralingvistikaning fan sifatida rivojlanishiga asos solgan olimlardan biri hisoblanadi. Uning "Paralingvistika" deb nomlangan monografiyasida paratilning substansiyasi va funksiyasi, shaxs va paratil, paratil va subyekt, paratilning turlari, fonatsiya, kinesika, paratil tizimida jestlar, paratil va matn, paratil va nutq kabi tushunchalar misollar bilan keng yoritilgan. Z.Chanesheva, L.Rabdanova va T.Germasheva yozma nutqda paralingvizmlar, Y.Chernova va D.Savov paralingvistikaning darsda o'qituvchi nutqidagi o'rni, S.Stepanov tashqi ko'rinishimizdan tortib kiyinishimizgacha bo'lgan noverbal vositalarning o'rni haqida ma'lumotlar keltirganlar. V.Labunskaya noverbal vositalarni ekstralingvistika, prosodika, kinesika, takesika kabi turkumlarga ajratadi. G.Kreydlin noverbal muloqotni o'rganuvchi 10 ta asosiy fanni ajratib ko'rsatadi: paralingvistika; kinesika; okulesika; auskultatsiya; haptika; gastika; olfaksiya; proksemika; xronemika; sistemologiya. Y.Ivanova badiiy matnda paralingvistik elementlarni o'rgangan olim bo'lib, u o'z ishida noverbal vositalarni: 1)ramziy; 2) hissiy; 3) reaktiv; 4) indikativ; 5) regulyatorlar; 6) adapterlar kabi turlarga bo'ladi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli "O'zbek tilshunosligida noverbal vositalar tadqiqi" deb nomlanadi. Ushbu faslda o'zbek olimlarining ishlari tahlil etilgan.

Jahon, rus olimlari kabi o'zbek tilshunoslari ham noverbal nutqqa o'z e'tiborlarini qaratib, noverbal nutq va uning ko'rinishlari haqida A.Nurmonov, M.Saidxonov, S.Mo'minov, M.Qurbonov, N.Yuldashev, M.Hakimov, M.Zokirov, Q.Kaxarov, M.Burxonova¹⁷ va bir qator olimlar izlanishlar olib borgan.

O'zbek tilshunosligining rivojiga salmoqli hissa qo'shgan ustoz, professor A.Nurmonov o'zining bir qancha ishlarida paralingvistika va uning vositalariga diqqatni qaratib, o'zbek tili paralingvistik vositalari haqida ilk ma'lumotlarni

¹⁷Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. I жилд. – Тошкент: Тошкент, 2012; Саидхонов М. Алоқа-аралашув ва имо-ишпоралар. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Курбанов М.А. Ўзбек, усмонли турк, инглиз ва рус тилларида новербал мулоқотни ифодаловчи воситалар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2021; Юлдашев Н. Паралингвистика. Лекция для магистрантов. – Нукус: Каракалпакский государственный университет, 2011; Ҳақимов М., Зокиров М., Зокирова С., Ғозиева М. Тил назарияси ва амалиёти. – Фарғона: Фарғона нашриёти, 2016; Кахаров Қ. Ўзбек ва немис нутқий этикетларининг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2020; Бурхонова М. Ольфактор лингвистика. Монография. – Фарғона: Classic, 2022.

tadqiq etgan. Olim imo-ishoralar tiliga bag'ishlagan izlanishlarida muammoning paydo bo'lish tarixi, uning obyekti, paralingvistik belgilari, til strukturasi, lingvistik va paralingvistik vositalarning o'zaro munosabati, imo-ishoralarning kelib chiqishi, imo-ishora fe'llari, ulardan foydalanish ehtiyoji hamda o'zbek tilidagi ayrim noverbal vositalarning sharhini keltirgan. Olimning bu sohada olib borgan izlanishlari, ko'p yosh tadqiqotchilar uchun asosiy manba sifatida xizmat qilib kelmoqda¹⁸.

O'zbek tilshunosligida M.Saidxonov ko'plab tadqiqotlarini aynan noverbal vositalarning o'zbek tilidagi o'rniga bag'ishlagan bo'lib, paralingvistika va noverbal vositalar yo'nalishida tadqiqot olib boruvchilar uchun olimning ishlari haqqoniy xazina bo'lib xizmat ko'rsatmoqda. Olimning "O'zbek tilida ishoralarning verballashuvi va matniy xususiyatlari" nomli dissertatsiyasi aloqa-aralashuv jarayonida dialogik nutq va uning pragmatik xususiyatlari, nutqiy muloqotning matniy verbalizatsiyasi tadqiqi va tahliliga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, o'zbek tilida ishora fe'llarining leksik-semantik guruhi, grammatik jihatlari, strukturasi va matniy xususiyatlarini o'rgangan¹⁹. Shuningdek, M.Kurbanovning "O'zbek, usmonli turk, ingliz va rus tillarida noverbal muloqotni ifodalovchi vositalar tadqiqi"ga bag'ishlangan dissetatsiya ishi va ko'plab maqolalarini ta'kidlab o'tish joiz²⁰.

Ikkinchi bob "**O'zbek va ingliz tillarida kinetik vositalar**" deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobda noverbal vositalarning kinetik turi va uning subguruhlari missollar bilan atroflicha yoritiladi.

Ikkinchi bobning birinchi fasli "Talvasa" va "Staylsdagi sirli voqea" asarlarida mimikaning ifodalanishi" deb nomlanib, mimik harakatlar orqali ifodalanishi mumkin bo'lgan hissiyotlar hamda uning shakllari tahlil qilinadi.

Mimika (yun. – taqdid) – yuz mushaklarining ifodali harakati. Insonning ma'yuslik, xursandlik, g'azab, xafalik kabi hissiyotlarini ifodalaydi. Mimika oddiy kishilarda tabiiy tarzda ro'y beradi. Teatr san'atida esa aktyorlarning doimiy mashqlari asosida yuzga keladi. Yuzga beriladigan pardoz mimika ifodaviyligini oshiradi. Mimika aktyorning nutqi bilan hamohang bo'lib, obraz mohiyatini, qahramonlarning o'zaro munosabatlarini ochishga xizmat qiladi. Puxta o'ylangan va texnik jihatdan mukammal mimika sahnadagi so'z ahamiyatini oshiradi va uning tub ma'nosini chuqur anglashga yordam beradi. Ayniqsa, so'zsis o'rinlarda, sukunatlarni to'ldirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Pantomimaga ixtisoslashgan (fransuz aktyori Marsel Marso kabi) aktyorlar faqat tana harakatlari va mimikaga tayanishgan.

Mimika bir necha sekundlar davom etadigan hodisadir, uni har doim ham payqab olib bo'lmaydi. Tadqiqotlarning natijasiga ko'ra, ayollar tomonidan namoyon bo'ladigan mimik ifoda erkaklarnikiga nisbatan ishonchliroq bo'lar ekan, chunki ayollar, asosan, hissiyotlarga berilgan bo'lib, ularning hissiyotlari yuzida

¹⁸ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. II жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2012. – Б. 218.

¹⁹ Саидхонов М. Ўзбек тилида ишораларнинг вербаллашуви ва матний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022.

²⁰ Курбанов М.А. Ўзбек, усмонли турк, инглиз ва рус тилларида новербал мулоқотни ифодаловчи воситалар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2021.

namoyon bo‘ladi, erkaklar esa hissiyotlarini yaxshiroq boshqarganligi sababli, mimik ifodalarini ham ko‘rsatmasliklari mumkin²¹.

Jestlar e‘tibor va hurmat, jirkanish va hurmatsizlik, hukmronlik va takabburlikni namoyon qilishi mumkin. Jest va mimik harakatlarni qalbakilashtirishning deyarli iloji yo‘q, chunki ular ong osti harakatlari hisoblanadi. Mohir aktyorlar yoki paralingvistik vositalarni chuqur o‘rgangan tadqiqotchilar ham o‘z xatti-harakatlarini nazorat qila olishsa-da, mikro jest va mimik harakatlar, okulistik (ko‘z, nigoh) ifodalar ularning harakatlarini fosh etib qo‘yishi mumkin.

Yolg‘on so‘zlash jarayonida, ayniqsa, so‘zlovchining o‘zi buni istamagan holda so‘zlayotgan bo‘lsa, yuz mushaklarining xarakterli qisqarishi, ko‘z qorachig‘ining kengayishi, yuz qismidagi qon tomirlarining kengayishi va buning oqibatida yuzning qizarib ketishi, ko‘z pırpırashı tezligining oshishi hamda mikro harakatlar – og‘izni yopish, burunni ushlab, ko‘z va quloqlarni silash, bo‘yinni qashlash, ko‘ylak yoqasi, egnini yoki yengini tortib qo‘yish kabi harakatlarni kuzatish mumkin.

Insonning yuz qismida ko‘z va nigohdan keyin eng ko‘p ma‘no tashuvchi qism bu og‘iz va aynan lablardagi o‘zgarish, kulish, jilmayish, lab burish, labdagi titroq kabi holatlardir. Jilmayishning o‘zi ham xursandchilik, ham ma‘yuslikni anglatishi, lab burish norozilikni, labning titrashi esa jahlni yoki qo‘rquvni anglatishi mumkin. Quyida ikki asarda keltirilgan misollar qiyosi orqali o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi noverbal vositalar ko‘rinishi o‘rganildi. Baxtiyorlikni, ko‘pincha, tabassum orqali anglab olishimiz va uni ko‘rsatishimiz mumkin. Samimiy tabassum ko‘tarilgan yanoqlar, ko‘z atrofi ajinlari, ko‘z orbitalari atrofidagi muskullarning harakatini o‘z ichiga oladi:

– *Hozir bilsang, shaharga yetib borgunimizcha qarib qolasan, – Kalamush o‘zining bu hazilidan **mamnun bo‘lib huzurlanib kuldi*** (T.Malik, Talvasa, 410-b.).

“*You’re a cynic, Evie,*” said John, **laughing**. *Where’s tea to-day--inside or out?*” (A.Christie, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, p. 6)

– *Sen beadabsan, Evi, – dedi Djon **kulib**. Bugun choy qayerda – ichkarida yoki tashqaridami?*

Ushbu misollardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, ham o‘zbek tilida, ham ingliz tilida tabassum, jilmayish mamnuniyatni va xursandchilikni anglatilishi mumkin, har ikkala tilda ham uning aksi deyarli bir xil keltirilgan.

M.Burxonovanning fikricha “imo-ishora va mimika kabi noverbal vositalar paralingvistika tarkibiga kirmaydi. Chunki bu vositalar noverbal tizimdagi vizual kanalga xos bo‘lib, ularda ko‘rib, harakatni qayd etish orqali axborot uzatish tamoyillari ustuvorlik qiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan noverbal vositalarning vizual sistemasiga kinesika aloqador bo‘lib, uning o‘ziga xos ichki tizimi mavjud. Bu tizim elementlari vizual paradigmaga asoslangan hodisalar sifatida e‘tirof etiladi”²². Bizning fikrimizcha esa mimik harakatlar va imo-ishoralar paralingvistikaning kinesika bo‘limiga mansub bo‘lib, paralingvistika fanining

²¹ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mimika>. (murojaat sanasi: 12.12.2023).

²² Бурхонова М. Ольфактор лингвистика. Монография. – Фаргона: Classic, 2022. – Б.32.

ajralmas qismidir. Mimika mikro va makro harakatlarga bo‘linib, peshona, ko‘z, lab atrofidagi ajinlardan tortib, peshona, qosh, ko‘z, burun, lab, jag‘ qismlarining ma‘noli harakatlariga ajratiladi va har bir ifoda vaziyat va kontekstdan kelib chiqib, turli ma‘nolarni anglatishi mumkin. O‘rganilgan manbalar va keltirilgan misollardan o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida so‘zlovchi xalq vakillarining mimik harakatlari orqali ifodalanadigan ma‘no va ma‘lumotlar katta farq qilmaydi degan xulosaga keldik.

“Talvasa” va “Staylsdagi sirli voqea” asarlarida nigoh orqali ifodalanadigan ma‘nolar tasnifi” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida nigoh orqali his-hayajonlarning ikki tildagi ifodalanishi misollar orqali taqqoslanadi.

Tirik jonzod va ayniqsa, insonlarning nazari eng kuchli ta‘sir etuvchi va ma‘lumot tashuvchi hisoblanadi. Ko‘z va lab inson yuz qismining eng ta‘sirchan qismidir. Suhbatdoshidan ko‘zini olib qochgan odam, samimiy emas va maxfiy ko‘rinadi. Olayib qaragan inson esa imkoniyatlari cheklangan yoki odobsiz, beandisha ko‘rinadi. Biz, insonlar, odatda, nigohlar, qarashlar o‘yining nima ma‘no anglatayotganini yaxshi tushunib yetamiz. Muloqot davomida nigohlar sinxron vazifani bajaradi – nigohlar ritmikasi muloqotni aynan bir oqimga yo‘naltiradi. Shuni ham ta‘kidlash joizki, muloqot davomida so‘zlovchidan ko‘ra tinglovchi so‘zlovchiga ko‘proq qaraydi. Lekin gapining so‘ngida, tinglovchining fikrini va gapining davomi borligini ko‘rsatish uchun tinglovchiga qarab oladi. Muloqotni davom ettiruvchi ham, nazarini tinglovchidan chetga olib, fikrini jamlaydi. Tinglovchi esa ko‘z nigohlari orqali so‘zlovchiga rozilik va norozichiligini, ma‘qullash va tanbeh berish, xursandchilik va xafagarchilik, jahl va zavqlanish kabi signallarni yo‘llaydi. Ko‘z, ko‘z atrofi mimik harakatlari va ko‘z yoni mushaklari inson hissiyotlarining barcha qirralarini ochib bera oladi.

Nigoh orqali savol, javob, nafrat, g‘azab, iltijo, hayrat, o‘ziga ishonch, norozilik, muhabbat, quvonch, ma‘yuslik, najot, ilinj, xavotir, kelishuv, ajablanish, mutelik, qo‘rquv, qahr, ma‘qullash, hadik, xafalik, shodlik, ruxsat berish yoki olish, taqiq, buyruq kabi ma‘nolarni ifodalash mumkin. Quyidagi misollar bilan yuqoridagi fikrlarni misollarda ko‘rsatish mumkin:

Nigoh orqali savolni ifodalash:

Ha, qaradi! Ko‘rdi! “Hali senmiding?” degan kabi ham savol, ham nafrat nazari bilan qaradi. Hayot ziyosi so‘nayotgan ko‘zlardan so‘nggi bor otilib chiqqan nur go‘yo olovli cho‘qqa aylandi-yu, uning qalbiga qadaldi. Nazarida o‘zi ham yaralanganday bo‘ldi (T.Malik, Talvasa, 3-b.).

Ushbu misolda “Hali senmiding?” so‘zlarining nigoh orqali ifodalanishi aks ettirilgan bo‘lib, o‘quvchi bu nigohni osonlikcha ko‘z o‘ngiga keltira olishi mumkin.

Nigoh orqali muhabbatni ifodalash:

Albatta, mehr-muhabbatni ifodalashda so‘zlardan ko‘ra kuchliroq va ishonchliroq vosita bu nigoh, chunki so‘zlar aldasa-da nigoh rostni ifodalovchi “sotqin”dir.

Asror “Bugun bizlar yetdik, bugun bizlar yetdik, ertaga o‘zga”, deb jo‘r bo‘la turib **qizga muhabbatli nigohini qadadi-da**, qo‘shiqni davom ettirdi (T.Malik, Talvasa, 16-b.).

Nigoh orqali gumon va shubhani ifodalash:

– *Hamma emasdir?* – dedi Soli Murodov unga **gumon nazari bilan qarab**. – *G‘ayrat Axtamov degan o‘quvchingiz hozir qayerda?* – direktorning ajablanganini sezgan kapitan savoliga aniqlik kiritdi: – *O‘ninchi “B” sinfidan* (T.Malik, Talvasa, 339-b.).

“Oh, here’s Monsieur Poirot. He’s helping us, you know, Evie.”

*Miss Howard **shook hands with Poirot, but glanced suspiciously over her shoulder at John*** (A.Christie, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, p.67).

Oh, mana bu janob Puaro. U bizga yordam bermoqda, Evini taniysiz.

*Miss Xovard Puaro bilan qo‘l berib ko‘rishar ekan, Djonga **shubha bilan qaradi**.*

Gumon nazari bilan qarash, shubhalanib qarash, qiziqish bilan qarash bilan ifodalangan misollar nigoh bilan yetkazilishi mumkin bo‘lgan noverbal nutq ko‘rinishidir.

Bir hududda tug‘ilib, yashab ulg‘aygan odam har qanday ko‘z qarashning ma‘nosini anglab olishi mumkin, shuningdek, aksariyat xalqlarda ko‘plab nigoh orqali yuklanishi mumkin bo‘lgan ma‘nolar universal bo‘lib, til o‘rganuvchi va sayohatga chiqqan odam boshqa xalqni ko‘z qarash orqali tushunib olishi mumkin, chunki nigoh mimika va jestlardan farqli o‘laroq. inson qalbining oynasi hisoblanadi va uni soxtalashtirish deyarli imkonsiz.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Talvasa” va “Staylsdagi sirli voqea” asarlarida jestlar va tana holati yordamida ifodalanadigan ma‘nolar” deb nomlanib, ushbu faslda jestlar va tana holati ifodalashi mumkin bo‘lgan ma‘nolar asarlardagi misollar orqali talqin qilingan.

Jestlarga keladigan bo‘lsak, jest (lotin tilidan gestus “tana harakati”) – inson tanasining yoki tana qismining ma‘lum bir ma‘no yoki ma‘noga ega bo‘lgan ba‘zi bir harakatidir, ya‘ni bu belgi yoki simvoldir. Odatda, ishlatiladigan imo-ishoralarga biror narsaga yoki biron kimga ishora qilish (bu turli mamlakatlarda ma‘nosi unchalik farq qilmaydigan kam sonli imo-ishoralardan biri), shuningdek, ba‘zi so‘zlarni ta‘kidlash uchun nutq ritmlari bilan hamohang qo‘llar va tanadan foydalanish kabi harakatlar kiradi²³.

Qo‘l orqali bajarilgan jestlar, tinglovchini tinglashga majbur etadi. Kolgate universiteti direktori, psixologiya fanlari doktori Spenser Kelli imo-ishoralar odamlarni nutq akustikasiga e‘tibor berishga majbur qilishini aniqladi. Kellining aytishicha, “imo-ishoralar shunchaki tilga qo‘shimchalar emas – ular aslida uning asosiy qismi bo‘lishi mumkin”²⁴. Uning aytishicha, qo‘l harakatlaridan foydalanish tabiiy holat bo‘lib, ko‘rlar ham muloqot jarayonida ulardan foydalanishini aniqlagan.

²³ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Жест>. (дата обращения: 13.12.2021).

²⁴ <https://www.scienceofpeople.com/hand-gestures/>. (date of access: 26.12.2021).

Rostgo'ylik, odatda, kaftlarni ochish orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Ko'rsatkich barmoq ustunlik va agressivlikdan, kaftlarni ishqalash yoqimli hodisani kutish, kaft va barmoqlarni charmashtirish kutilgan voqea yoki hodisani kutilganday sodir bo'lmaganidan dalolat beradi. Iyakni silash qaror qabul qilishning signali hisoblanadi. Qo'llarni ko'krak oldida qovushtirish mudofaa qilish, qo'llarni ko'krak oldida musht qilib kesishtirish esa agressivlik, dushmanlikni bildiradi²⁵.

Bosh orqali ifodalangan paralingvistik ma'nolar turlichadir. Bosh irg'itish, bosh chayqash orqali norozilik, "ha" yoki "yo'q" ma'nolarini, minnatdorlik, itoatkorlik, tasdiq, inkor, rozichilik, norozilik, salomlashish, ma'yuslik kabi ma'nolarni anglatish mumkin. Quyida misollar orqali buning isbotini topishga harakat qilingan.

Norozilik, inkor yoki "yo'q" ni ifodalash:

– "Zo'rroq" deysanmi? – *Ustoz unga qarab bosh chayqadi.*

– *Adashyapsan. Zo'rlik oyoq bilan bilakning quvvatida emas, iroda kuchida bo'ladi* (T.Malik, Talvasa, 21-b.).

Finally he abandoned his task, shaking his head gravely. At that moment, we heard footsteps outside, and Dr. Wilkins, Mrs. Inglethorp's own doctor, a portly, fussy little man, came bustling in (A. Christie, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, p.28).

Nihoyat, u boshini qattiq chayqab, o'z vazifasini tark etdi. Shu payt biz tashqaridan qadam tovushlarini eshitdik va doktor Uilkins, missis Ingeltorpnning shifokori, to'ladan kelgan, tirishqoq kichkina odam kirib keldi.

O'zbek va ingliz tilida yozilgan asarlarning tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, noverbal vositalar va aynan yuqorida tahlil etilgan mimik, okulyar (nigoh, ko'z), jest (xatti-harakat), poza (sumbat) orqali ifodalangan ma'nolarning aksariyati universal xususiyatga ega bo'lib, ingliz va o'zbek xalqlarida bir xil semantikaga ega.

Uchinchi bob "Talvasa" va "Staylsdagi sirli voqea" asarlarida **qo'llanilgan fonatsion va grafik vositalar** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobda noverbal vositalarning fonatsion va grafik turlari tanlangan asarlar misolida tadqiq etiladi.

Uchinchi bobning birinchi fasli "Talvasa" va "Staylsdagi sirli voqea" asarlarida ohang masalasi" deb nomlanib, ushbu faslda o'zbek va ingliz tilida ohang orqali yuklatilishi mumkin bo'lgan ma'nolar izohlanadi.

Fonatsiya (yunonchadan – phone tovush, ovoz) – eshitish organlari orqali qabul qilinadigan, nutq tovushlarini shakllantiradigan fizik hodisa bo'lib, tovush ishlab chiqarishni ta'minlovchi nutq organlari harakatining yig'indisidir²⁶.

Fonatsiya – bu tovush yo'llarining artikulyar harakatlari bilan o'zgartiriladigan tovush hosil qilish uchun halqumdan foydalanish. Fonatsiya inson ovoz apparatining barcha xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan butun jismoniy hodisa sifatida, birinchi navbatda, jismoniy shaxs sifatida so'zlashuvchi subyektga xos bo'lgan xususiyatlarni ochib beradi²⁷.

²⁵ Пиз А., Пиз Б. Новый язык телодвижений (Расширённая версия). – М.: Эксмо, 2010. – Б.38.

²⁶ Еникеев М.И. Общая и социальная психология. – М.: Издательская группа Норма-Инфра, 1999. – С.87.

²⁷ Казаченок А.А. Паралингвистические средства в смешанных текстах. Маг. вып. квалиф... работа. – Екатеринбург, 2020. – С.103.

Fonatsion vositalar ikki guruhga bo'linadi: lingvistik (tilshunoslik) va paralingvistik (prosodik).

Lingvistik fonatsiyaga so'zlarni tashkil etuvchi nutq tovushlari, ohanglar, so'z urg'usi va mantiqiy pauzalar kiradi.

Paralingvistik fonatsiyaga ovozning ohang sifati, diapazoni, tembri va kuchi (balandligi), diksiya, ovoz toni, xarakterlovchilar (yoki tildan tashqari fonatsiya), pauza to'ldiruvchilari, til imo-ishoralari, nutq tempi, artikulyatsiya kabi paralingvistik vositalar, tovushlar va intonatsion og'ishlar, ya'ni nutq tovushining individual psixik va fiziologik xususiyati kiradi.

Muomalaga kirishganda, zaharxanda ohangni ajratib olish mushkul emas, yozuvda esa uni *zarda bilan, keskin, zaharxandalik bilan, achchiqlangan ohangda, vahshiylik bilan, qo'pol ohangda* kabi birliklar bilan ifodalash mumkin.

– *Shubhadan uzoqsan, deysiz-u, lekin meni u bilan ko'rganlar bor.*

– ***Bor bo'lsa bordir, – dedi mezbon zarda bilan .***

– *Lekin uning o'zi yo'q. Qo'rqma, ishtoningni ho'l qilgan bo'lsang, almashtirib olgin-u, tinchgina yuraver* (T.Malik, Talvasa, 8-b.).

“*Rotten little boulder too!*” ***he said savagely.*** “*I can tell you, Hastings, it's making life jolly difficult for us. As for Evie – you remember Evie?*” (A.Christie, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, p.4)

– “*Chirigan chegarachi ham!*” – ***dedi u vahshiylik bilan.*** – *Xastings, buni sizga aytishim mumkin, bu bizning hayotimizni qiyinlashtirmoqda. Evining ham, Evi esingizdami?*

Fonatsion vositalardan qanchalik unumli va o'rinli foydalanishimiz esa muloqotning qay darajada unumli yoki unumsiz kechishini ta'minlaydi.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “Talvasa” va “Staylsdagi sirli voqea” asarlarida sukut orqali ifodalanuvchi ma'nolar” deb nomlanib, sukut orqali ifodalanuvchi ma'nolar va tanlangan asarlardagi uning talqini ochib beriladi.

Sukut saqlash muloqotda o'ziga xos lisoniy belgi vazifasini o'taydi va turli nutqiy harakatlarni ifodalash vositasi bo'la oladi. Muloqotda sukut saqlash maqsadli harakat namunasi hamdir.

Sukut – insonning tug'ilishidan to so'nggi nafasigacha hamroh bo'luvchi universal hodisa. Sukut gapirish kabi tabiiydir, chunki jamiyatning bir bo'lagi bo'lib shakllanar ekanmiz, to'xtamay gapirib yoki to'xtamay sukut saqlay olmaymiz. Bu hodisa barcha xalq va yoshi, jinsi, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishiga bog'liq bo'lmagan holatda universalligi bilan falsafa, teologiya, psixologiya, semiotika, etnografiya, madaniyatshunoslik, tilshunoslik kabi bir qator fanlarning obyekt bo'lib kelmoqda. Bundan kelib chiqib, bugungi kunda sukut fanlararo o'rganiluvchi xususiyatga ega deya olamiz. Ayrim faktlarga qaraganda ilk bor ushbu masalaga etnograflar qiziqish bildirgan.

Tilshunoslarning ushbu hodisaga qiziqishi, birinchi navbatda, tilshunoslikning o'rganilayotgan materialni sezilarli darajada kengaytirish, og'zaki va og'zaki bo'lmagan tarkibiy qismlardan tashkil topgan sof lingvistik aloqadan tashqariga chiqishga harakat qilish kabi umumiy tendensiyasi bilan izohlanadi.

Ayrim tilshunoslarning fikricha, sukut saqlashni kommunikativ va kommunikativ bo‘lmagan sukutga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq. Kommunikativ sukut ostida muloqot aktining noverbal vositalar bilan birga qo‘llanilishi mumkin bo‘lgan sezilarli darajada uzilishi tushiniladi, kommunikativ bo‘lmagan sukut esa qandaydir ritul sifatida, o‘zida hech qanday funktsiya bildirmaydigan sukut sifatida kuzatiladi.

Sukut aktini tashkil etuvchi harakat turlari uning tuzilishini belgilaydi. S.V.Krestinskiyning fikriga ko‘ra, sukut harakatining tuzilishi 5 darajani o‘z ichiga oladi:

- 1) presuppozitsiya (taxmin) mazmuni;
- 2) propozitsional (taklif) mazmuni;
- 3) implikativ (noaniq) mazmun;
- 4) intrasilensial (ichki sukut) mazmun;
- 5) postsilensial (sukutdan so‘ng) mazmun²⁸.

Sukut suhbatda ko‘p funktsiyalarni bajarishi mumkin. Muloqotda sukut haqida ba‘zi fikrlarni yodda tutish kerak:

1. Suhbat davomida paydo bo‘lgan sukut boshqa odamga bosim o‘tkazishi mumkin.

2. Sukut dushmanlikni ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

3. Sukut kelishmovchilikni ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

4. Sukut his-hayajon yoki qo‘rquv kabi chuqur hislarni ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

5. Sukut hurmatni bildirishi mumkin.

6. Sukut fikrlashni, o‘yga cho‘mishni ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

7. Sukut qasddan qo‘pollik bo‘lishi mumkin.

8. Sukut tushunish muhitini yaratadi.

9. Sukut hamdardlik belgisi bo‘lishi mumkin.

10. Suhbatda sukutni boshqarish hissiy intellektning muhim tarkibiy qismidir²⁹.

Yuqoridagi ma‘lumotlarga tayangan holda, tanlangan asarlarda sukut aks ettirilgan misollardan keltirishga harakat qildik:

Bu gapdan keyin Jasur sapchib turib ketdi. Nazarida qizini zo‘rlash boshlanganday titroq tutdi, gapirmoqchi edi, duduqlanib, so‘zni aytolmadi (T.Malik, Talvasa, 64-b.).

“Don’t ask me to help you, because I won’t. I wouldn’t lift a finger to--to---“ *She falters.* (A.Christie, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, p.123).

“Mendan yordam so‘rama, chunki yordam bermayman. Hatto barmog‘imni uchini ham.....” u jim qotdi.

Ushbu misollarda sukut saqlash qo‘rqoqlik, o‘z fikrini aytishga ojizlik qilishni ifodalamoqda.

Sukut akti va og‘zaki nutq akti o‘xshashliklarga ega, bu kommunikativ ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan sukut harakatini nutq akti deb hisoblash imkonini beradi.

²⁸ Крестинский С.В. Коммуникативная нагрузка молчания в диалоге. // Личностные аспекты языкового общения: межвуз. сб. науч. тр. Калинин: Калининского ун-та, 1989. – С.92-97.

²⁹ Меликян С.В. Молчание в русском общении. // Русское и финское коммуникативное поведение. – Воронеж, 2000. – С.51.

Oddiy nutq aktining sukutdagi nutq aktidan farqi shundaki, ikkinchisida lugʻaviy shakllar mavjud emas.

Uchinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Talvasa” va “Staylsdagi sirli voqea” asarlaridagi noverbal vositalarning grafik tasviri” deb nomlanib, ushbu faslda grafik vositalar orqali yozma nutqda ifodalanishi mumkin boʻlgan maʼnolarga urgʻu beriladi.

Grafik vositalarga, yozma nutqda qoʻllaniladigan tinish belgilari (nuqta, vergul, undov, soʻroq belgilari), unli va undosh harflarning qaytarilishi, smayliklar, emojilar, stikerlar (zamonaviy texnologiyalar rivojlangan hozirgi zamon yozma nutqining eng asosiy va tez-tez qoʻllaniladigan, maʼno anglatuvchi belgilari) kiradi. Yozuvda qoʻllanadigan barcha grafik vositalar ogʻzaki nutqdagi fikrlarni qogʻozga tushirishga imkon beradi.

Shuningdek, S.Moshchevaning maqolasiga asoslanib, biz grafik paralingvistik vositalarning quyidagi tasnifini ajratib koʻrsatishimiz mumkin: ideogramma; diagramma; logogramma; grammatogramma³⁰. Bularning aksariyati kundalik hayotimizda bannerlar, reklamalar, telehou va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng qoʻllaniladi.

Ilmiy manbalarda oʻzbek yozuvida tinish belgilarining qoʻllanish davri sifatida XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi koʻrsatiladi³¹. Oʻzbek punktuatsiyasining shakllanishi va rivojida, ayniqsa, 1871-yilning 28-aprelidan boshlab 1917-yilning boshlarigacha (deyarli 50 yil mobaynida) muntazam ravishda nashr etilgan “Turkiston viloyatining gazetisi” muhim oʻrin tutgan³².

“Talvasa” va “Staylsdagi sirli voqea” asarlarida noverbal vositalarning grafik turiga doir boʻlgan koʻplab misollar aniqlandi. Asarlarda, asosan, tinish belgilarining turli konfiguratsiyalaridan hamda unli va undosh harflarning bir necha bor takrorlanishidan foydalanilgan.

Qoʻrquvni quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

– *Nimaga tushunmaysan? – dedi Akula uning yelkasiga turtib. – Oltita yetimni chirqiratib turibsan-ku!*

– *Qan... qanaqasiga? M -- men yetimlarni b-bilmayman (T.Malik “Talvasa”54-b.).*

Ushbu misolda ovoz bilan ifodalanadigan qoʻrquvni yozuvda tasvirlash maqsadida harflarni – kabi chiziqchalar bilan ajratish, undosh tovushlarni takrorlashdan foydalanilgan. Oʻquvchi bu jummalarni oʻqir ekan, xayolan ushbu tovushlarni tasavvur qilib oladi.

His-hayajon:

– *“Musobaqangni pishirib ye!” – Gʻayrat shunday deb jahl bilan oʻrnidan turdi.*

– *“Meni sotishga sotib qoʻyib, endi mehribonchilik qilyapsanmi?” (T.Malik, Talvasa, 22-b.)*

³⁰ Мошчева С.В. Дискурс массмедиа: роль и место графики и графических средств паралингвистики (на материале рекламных текстов). // Перспективы науки и образования. – М., 2013. – Вып.4. – С.232-242.

³¹ Назаров К. Ўзбек пунктуацияси тарихи. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1976. – Б.31.

³² Mahmudov N., Madvaliyev A., Mahkamov N., Andaniyozova D. Oʻzbek tili meʼyorlari (puntuatsiya). – Toshkent: Zamin nashr, 2021. – B.16.

“It must be a difficult situation for you all.”

“Difficult! It’s damnable!” (A.Christie, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, p.5)

“Barchangiz uchun qiyin vaziyat bo‘lsa kerak”.

“Qiyin! Judayam dahshatli!”

Undov belgisi, ko‘pincha, his-hayajon belgisi deb ham ataladi, shunga muvofiq asar mualliflari his-hayajonli gaplarni undov belgilari orqali ifodalaganlar.

Umumiy qilib aytganda, hayotimizda uchraydigan barcha simvol va belgilar ma’no anglatadi. Ularga misol qilib yuqorida ta’kidlangan yo‘l harakati belgilari, ko‘chalarda uchraydigan *chekmang, telefondan foydalanish taqiqlanadi, video kuzatuv* kabi belgilar, reklama yoki ogohlantiruvchi bannerlarni olishimiz mumkin. Noverbal nutqdagi grafik vositalar hayotimizni yengillashtirish va og‘zaki ma’lumotlarni qog‘ozga tushirish, og‘zaki nutqdagi nozik holatlarni to‘g‘ri tasvirlashga ko‘maklashish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Grafik vositalarga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, ular nutq so‘zlash imkoni bo‘lmagan holatlarda, ya’ni faqatgina yozuv bilan barcha hislarni xoh negativ, xoh pozitiv bo‘lsin, shuningdek, matn ichidagi urg‘u berilishi kerak bo‘lgan fikrlarni ajratib ko‘rsatish, e’tiborni jalb qilish, yozuv orqali esda qolishni ta’minlaydi.

XULOSA

1. Mustaqil O‘zbekistonning jahonning turli xalqlari bilan uzviy hamkorligini ta’minlash, bir qator xalqlarning urf-odatlari, madaniyati o‘rtasidagi umumiy va xususiy jihatlarini aniqlash, kommunikantlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro me’yoriy aloqani, nutqiy muloqotning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini puxta o‘rganish bugungi kunda dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

2. Har qanday muloqot jarayoni ma’lum millat kishilarining yashash muhiti bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, o‘zbek va ingliz xalqlari muloqotlarida diniy-etnik, ijtimoiy-tarixiy hamda global jarayonlarning ta’siri namoyon bo‘ladi. O‘zbek va ingliz xalqlari noverbal vositalari o‘zaro katta farq qiluvchi sharq va g‘arb madaniyati asosida shakllanganligi bois, ularda muayyan o‘xshashliklar bilan birga, qator farqlanuvchi belgilar mavjud. Masalan, sharq va g‘arb ayollarining erkaklar bilan salomlashishi, dasturxon ustida o‘zini tutish kabilarda katta farqlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Ingliz ayoli erkaklar bilan erkin qo‘l berib yoki hatto yuzidan o‘pib so‘rashishi mumkin bo‘lsa, o‘zbek ayollarida uzoqdan salomlashish yoki yelkadan olish kabi salomlashishni kuzatish mumkin. Shuningdek, inglizlar dasturxon ustida burnini qoqish, taomni yeb bo‘lib o‘rnidan turib ketishlari oddiy hol hisoblansa, o‘zbeklarda bu odobsizlik hisoblanib, ovqatlanib bo‘lgach qo‘llarni duoga ochib, “omin” harakat (jest)ini bajarish o‘ziga xos xususiyatdir.

3. Tilshunoslikda muloqot shakllarining tadqiqi tarixan didaktika va madaniyatshunoslik masalalari doirasida o‘rganilgan. Keyinchalik bu muammolar lisoniy birliklar ishtiroki va ahamiyati orqali tilshunoslik fani doirasida kuzatila boshlandi. Jahon tilshunosligida nolisoniy vositalarning shakllari tadqiq etilishi uzoq davrni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ammo bu tadqiqotlarda noverbal vositalar yoxud paralingvistik vositalar deyarli bir til doirasida o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, boshqa til va

millat vakillari noverbal vositalari bilan qiyosiy tarzda olib borilgan maxsus tadqiqot ishlari yetarlicha mavjud emas.

4. Noverbal vositalarni o'rganish muloqotni o'zaro hamda boshqa xalqlararo pozitiv kechishini ta'minlaydi, ularni qiyosiy o'rganish esa noxushliklarning oldini olishi mumkin. Noverbal vositalar har qanday xalq muloqotining ajralmas qismidir. Noverbal vositalar tilga yondosh bo'lib, verbal muloqotda har doim aks etadi va unga bo'yoqdorlik, qo'shimcha ma'no yuklaydi. Noverbal muloqot verbal muloqotsiz yashay olsa-da, verbal muloqotni noverbal vositalarsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi.

5. O'zbeklar muloqot jarayonida qo'llaniluvchi nolisoniy vositalar, asosan, sharq madaniyati ta'sirida, inglizlar muloqot jarayonida qo'llaniluvchi nolisoniy vositalar esa g'arb madaniyati ta'sirida shakllangan. Har ikki xalq nolisoniy vositalarini o'zaro qiyoslab o'rganish shu xalqlar tilshunosligi uchun ham ma'lum samara beradi.

6. O'zbek va ingliz noverbal vositalarining kinetik, fonatsion va grafik turlari o'zaro o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash orqali yoritiladi. Tohir Malikning "Talvasa" hamda Agata Kristining "Staylsdagi sirli voqea" ("The Mysterious Affair at Styles") asarlari misolida yoritildi.

7. O'zbek va ingliz xalqlarining noverbal vositalari shu xalqlarning milliy-madaniy belgilarini namoyon etishda, tilning amaliy jihatlarini yoritishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Verbal va noverbal muloqot vositalari o'zaro mutanosib bo'lishi, o'zaro bir birini to'ldirishi lozim. So'zlar, so'z birikmalarining yasalishi, mimika, jest (xatti-harakat)lar, poza (sumbat) va xatti harakatlar bilan uyg'unligini ta'minlash muloqotning muvaffaqiyatli kechishi omilidir.

8. Tohir Malikning "Talvasa" hamda Agata Kristining "Staylsdagi sirli voqea" ("The Mysterious Affair at Styles") asarlari tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, aksariyat noverbal vositalar o'zbek va ingliz xalqlari uchun universal hisoblanib, semantik jihatdan katta farqliklar aniqlanmadi. Lekin o'ziga xos makro va mikro jestlar, sharq va g'arb ayollarining ovoz tonlaridagi farqli xususiyatlar, shuningdek, muloqot paytidagi distansiya saqlashdagi kabi farqlar aniqlandi.

9. Noverbal vositalarning fonatsion turidan unumli foydalanish ko'plab kasb egalarini asosiy muvaffaqiyatga eltuvchi yo'l hisoblanadi. Fonatsion turiga ovoz tembri, balandligi, kuychanligi, past va balandligi, tez yoki sekinligi kabilar kirar ekan, turli xalqlarda ularning me'yori ham farq qilishi aniqlandi. Amerikalik ingliz o'zbekka nisbatan balandroq va tezroq gapirsa, angliyalik ingliz o'zbek bilan bir xil balandlikda gapirishi mumkin.

10. Noverbal vositalarning grafik turlari, asosan, vaqtni tejash, turli yoshdagilarga birday tushunarli bo'lish, gapni ixchamlashtirish, gapga ekspressivlik qo'shish kabi vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Noverbal vositalarning grafik turlaridan, asosan, reklamalarda unumli foydalanishadi. Shuningdek, yo'l harakati qoidalarining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc03/30.12.2019.Phil.05.02 AT
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FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

SOBIROVA NARGIZA NUMONJONOVNA

**NATIONAL-CULTURAL FEATURES OF NON-VERBAL MEANS IN
UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES
(in examples of Tahir Malik's "Talvasa" and Agatha Christie's "The
mysterious affair at styles")**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Comparative Linguistics
and Translation studies (philological sciences)**

**DISSERTATION
ABSTRACT for the doctor of philosophy scientific degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL
sciences**

Fergana – 2026

The theme of doctoral (PhD) dissertation is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under № B2021.1.PhD/Fil1680.

The dissertation was performed at Fergana State University.

The abstract of dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English and Russian (resume)) has been uploaded on the website (www.fdu.uz) of Scientific Council and on the website of «Ziyonet» information-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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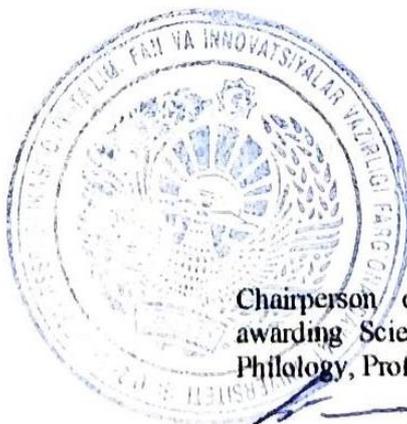
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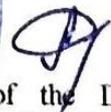
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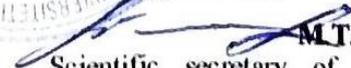
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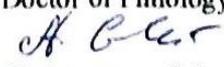
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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the doctoral (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, since the second half of the last century, the increased attention to semantics and an anthropocentric approach to linguistic facts has led to the rapid development of new areas in linguistics, such as linguoculturology, psycholinguistics, axiolinguistics, biolinguistics, neurolinguistics, areal linguistics, in particular paralinguistics. The study of nonverbal communication and its means in linguistics is very important, because language does not consist only of words, but also meaning is expressed through gestures, facial expressions, intonation and body language. According to the analysis of research and studies conducted in recent years, paralinguistics remains one of the areas that has attracted the attention of linguists with its important issues and problems. In the current period of rapid development, the analysis of the national and cultural characteristics of nonverbal means in English and Uzbek is of particular practical importance.

In world linguistics, there are many issues that have the object of study of this field. In particular, one of such studies and research is non-verbal communication and its means in different languages. In recent years, world linguistics has been interested in studying the interaction between people, speech relations characteristic of different peoples, their common and specific aspects, similarities and differences, national-cultural and general linguistic features of communication and interaction. As a result of this interest, a number of scientific studies have emerged on issues related to non-verbal speech, its units, and non-linguistic speech situations. The results of these studies are of theoretical importance in the development of such disciplines of linguistics as paralinguistics, psycholinguistics, and psychology, which studies non-verbal means.

In the current rapidly changing era, there is a great need to fundamentally study the cultures of different peoples and bring the oriental cultural features of Uzbek culture to the world arena. The Decree “On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language”¹ After all, the issue of determining the international role and influence of the state language, the prospects for its relations with other languages, is of great importance. Today, the fact that independent Uzbekistan is cooperating with many countries of the world, including English-speaking countries, creates the need for in-depth and comparative study of the national characteristics of the Uzbek people and representatives of other nationalities. Therefore, the comparative study of non-verbal speech and its means of the Uzbek and English peoples living far from each other is extremely important, as it can pave the way for ensuring close cooperation. Accordingly, a more precise understanding of the speech communication of the Uzbek and English peoples belonging to different systems and a comparative study of the non-verbal means that enhance its colorfulness are of great theoretical and practical importance today.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони / Халқ сўзи, 2019, 22 октябрь, №218 (7448).

This dissertation will serve to a certain extent in improving the mechanisms for implementing the tasks set out in legal and regulatory documents as Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5847 dated October 8, 2019 “On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, No. PD-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures for the further development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy in our country”, No. PD-6108 dated November 6, 2020 “On measures for the development of the spheres of education and science in the new period of development of Uzbekistan”, No. PD-60 dated January 28, 2022 “On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-5117 dated May 19, 2021 “On measures to bring the popularization of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level”, Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 701 dated August 21, 2019 “On measures to further improve the teaching of foreign languages in general secondary educational institutions”, No. 312 dated May 19, 2021 “On measures to effectively organize the popularization of foreign language learning” and other relevant resolutions.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republic's science and technology development: I “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways to implement them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of an information society and a democratic state.”

The degree of study of the problem. In world linguistics, scientists such as A.Hill, A.Pease, V.Birkenbil, D.Crystal, A.Mehrabian, N.Ethier, J.Liscombe, N.Gerard, H.Calero, G.Trager, G.Bombelli, L.Soler, R.Carter, V.Nash, L.Brosnahan, G.Kolshansky, G.Kreidlin, Z.Chanesheva, O.Akhmanova, I.Gorelov, S.Stepanov, V.Labunskaya, L.Rabdanova, O.Popchuk² have carried out a number

² Hill A. Introduction to linguistic structures. – New York: Brace and Co., 1958; Pease A., Pease B. The definitive book of body language. – Australia: Pease international, 2004; Биркенбил В. Язык интонации, мимики, жестов. – СПб. Питер, 1979; Crystal D. Prosodic systems and intonation in English. – G.B. Cambridge University Press, 1969; Crystal D. The English tone of voice: Essays in intonation, prosody and paralinguistics. – London: Edward Arnold, 1975; Crystal D. Texting: The gr8 db8. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008; Crystal D., Quirk R. Systems of prosodic and paralinguistic features in English. – Netherlands: De Gruyter Mouton Press, 1964; Crystal D. Paralinguistics. // Linguistics at large. 1971; Mehrabian A. Silent Messages. California: Wadsworth Pub. Co., 1971; Ethier N.A. Paralinguistic and Nonverbal Behaviour in Social Interactions: A Lens Model Perspective. A thesis for Doc. of phil. – Canada, 2010; Liscombe J.J. Prosody and Speaker State: Paralinguistics, Pragmatics, and Proficiency. – US.: Columbia University, 2007; Gerard I.Nierenberg, Henry H.Calero. How to Read a Person Like a Book. – India: Barnes & Noble Digital, 1990; Calero Henry H. The Power of NonVerbal Communications How You Act Is More Important Than What You Say. – Aberdeen: Silver Lake Publishing, 2005; Trager George L. Paralinguistics: A first approximation. // Studies in Linguistics. 1958. – Vol.13; Bombelli G., Soler L. Teaching paralinguistic features as expressing emotion: a phonological approach to appraisal? // Proceedings 33rd International Systemic Functional Congress. 2006; Carter R., Nash W. Seeing through Language. – Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers, 1990; Brosnahan L. The sound of language. – Cambridge: W.Heffer and Sons Ltd, 1961; Brosnahan L., Malmberg B. Introduction to phonetics 2nd edition. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1975; Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – М.: Ленант, 2014; Крейдлин Г.Е. Мужчины и женщины в невербальной коммуникации. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2005; Крейдлин Г.Е. Невербальная семиотика: Язык тела и естественный язык. – М.: Новое литературное обозрение, 2002; Чанышева З.З. Лексические средства обозначения паралингвистических компонентов речи в современном английском

of works on the topic of dissertations and contributed to the development of this field. They conducted research on the use of non-verbal means in the study of English, German, Japanese, Spanish, French, and Russian as a foreign language based on various approaches. In Uzbek linguistics, this issue was also initially studied within the framework of speech culture and communication norms. A number of studies have been conducted in this direction by A.Nurmonov, M.Saidkhonov, S.Mominov, M.Kurbanov, M.Burkhonova, N.Yuldashev, M.Hakimov, Q.Kahorov, M.Zokirov, N.Khursanov, M.Baratova and A.Melikuziyev³. However, the nonverbal means of written speech of the Uzbek and English peoples, their similarities and differences, as well as the national-cultural and normative characteristics of nonverbal means, have not been specifically studied in a comparative plan.

The relation of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation research was carried out within the framework of the research plan of Fergana State University, under the theme “Current Problems of Comparative Linguistics”.

The purpose of the research is to study the national-cultural essence of non-verbal means in the Uzbek and English languages from a comparative perspective using selected works as an example.

Tasks of the research:

comparative study of nonverbal means used in spoken communication in Uzbek and English;

comparative analysis of the use of kinetic means by speakers of Uzbek and English in the process of communication;

языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – М., 1979; Ахманова О.С., Панфилов В.З. Экстралингвистические и внутрилингвистические факторы в функционировании и развитии языка // Вопросы языкознания. 1963. – №4.; Горелов И. Невербальные компоненты коммуникации. – М.: 5 стереотип, 2023; Степанов С.С. Язык внешности. Жесты, мимика, черты лица, почерк и одежда. Litres, 2022; Лабунская В.А. Невербальное поведение. – Ростов на Дону: Ростов, 1986; Рабданова Л.Р. Графические средства как компонент повествовательной структуры нарративного текста: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Улан-Уде, 2018; Попчук О.М. Лингвистические и паралингвистические средства реализации ложного высказывания в акте коммуникации: автореф: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – М., 2006.

³ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. I жилд. – Тошкент: Toshkent, 2012; Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. II жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2012; Саидхонов М. Алоқа-аралашув ва имо-ишоралар. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008; Саидхонов М. Новербал воситалар ва уларнинг ўзбек тилида қўлланилиши: Филол.фан.номз. ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1993; Саидхонов М. Ўзбек тилида ишораларнинг вербаллашуви ва матний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Курбанов М.А. Ўзбек, усмонли турк, инглиз ва рус тилларида новербал мулоқотни ифодаловчи воситалар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD)...дисс. – Андижон, 2021; Курбанов М.А. Касб-кор ва хунар билан боғлиқ паралингвистик воситаларни новербал мулоқотда ифода этилиши // Science and Education Scientific Journal, 2020. – Vol.1, Issue 3; Бурхонова М. Ольфактор лингвистика. Монография. – Фарғона: Classic, 2022; Юлдашев Н. Паралингвистика. Лекция для магистрантов. – Нукус: Каракалпакский государственный университет, 2011; Ҳақимов М., Зокиров М., Зокирова С., Ғозиева М. Тил назарияси ва амалиёти. – Фарғона: Фарғона нашриёти, 2016; Кахаров Қ. Ўзбек ва немис нутқий этикетларининг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2020, Хурсанов Н. Драматик дискурса вербал ва новербал компонентлар муносабати (ўзбек ва инглиз тилидаги асарлар мисолида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022, Baratova M. O‘zbekona paralingvistik vositalarning tizimiy tadqiqi: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. – Buxoro, 2023, Meliqo‘ziyev A. Paralingvistik vositalarning tipologik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2024.

interpretation of phonation types of nonverbal means in Uzbek-English languages;

interpreting silence as a means of communication and identifying its use in the works under study;

expression of the reflection of nonverbal means specific to these peoples in written speech;

revealing the national-cultural characteristics of nonverbal means in Uzbek and English.

The object of the research was the works of Uzbek and English writers, and the live verbal and nonverbal speeches of representatives of various social group served as the main sources for the study.

The subject of the research is a comparison of the similarities and differences of nonverbal means in Uzbek and English, cultural and speech process peculiarities in the speech activity of the peoples speaking the languages under study.

Research methods. The methods of classification, description, contrast, comparison, and sociolinguistic analysis were used to illuminate the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by the following:

it has been theoretically substantiated that, in the process of communication and interaction, the phonational, kinetic, and graphic components of nonverbal means function as a complex semiotic system that conveys information about a person's national-cultural identity, socio-political views, spiritual-educational worldview, and emotional-psychological characteristics.

based on the works of Tohir Malik and Agatha Christie, the common and national-mental differences in the use of kinetic means by Uzbek and English people in expressing psychophysiological reactions (trembling, changes in skin color, and other somatic states) that arise in the human body as a result of gaze, psychological, and emotional influence, as well as the national characteristics of gesture and external behavioral systems, have been analyzed from a linguoculturological perspective.

it has been demonstrated that in Uzbek and English cultures, emotions are conveyed through phonational nonverbal means such as voice rhythm, speed, melodiousness, pitch (high or low), sighing, silence, and that in written discourse they are expressed through words and phrases such as *achchiqlanib, zarda bilan, qat'iy ohangda, norozi ohangda, siniq ovozda, yig'laguday bo'lib, mehr bilan; anxiously, hesitatingly, impatiently, savagely, with bitterness, reproachfully, with dignity.*

a systematic analysis of semiotic units belonging to the graphic type of nonverbal means—such as graphon, ideogram, diagram, logogram, and grammatogram—has been conducted, and on the basis of scientific evidence, it has been proven that punctuation marks, phonetic repetition (the graphical repetition of vowel and consonant sounds), and other visual-compositional elements function as meaning-bearing devices in the literary texts of Tohir Malik and Agatha Christie.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

The conclusions obtained as a result of the study of nonverbal means in the Uzbek and English languages will enrich the areas of paralinguistics, anthropo-linguistics, linguoculturology, and psycholinguistics with new scientific and theoretical views, and will serve to create research on speech culture;

The results of highlighting the specific aspects of nonverbal speech forms in the Uzbek and English languages will serve as the basis for the formation of important theoretical views for the fields of comparative linguistics, ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, and speech culture.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the proposals and recommendations have been applied in practice, articles published in collections of materials of international and republican scientific-methodological and scientific-practical conferences, in scientific journals registered by the HSC, in foreign scientific journals, and the confirmation of the results obtained by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results.

The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that they enrich theoretical knowledge about the paralinguistics section of linguistics, which includes non-verbal communication, serve as an important source for future research, and contribute to the development of disciplines such as psycholinguistics, translation studies, and comparative linguistics.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the fact that they are of great practical importance in the creation of methodological guides, manuals, and textbooks in disciplines such as translation studies, comparative literature studies, comparative linguistics, foreign language teaching methods, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics, as well as in the creation of translation dictionaries, improving concepts related to the communication process, blogging in the Internet world, and in the effective work of marketers and SMM specialists.

Implementation of research results.

Based on the scientific results obtained from the comparative study of nonverbal means in Uzbek and English:

the conclusions regarding the theoretical substantiation that, in the process of communication and interaction, the phonational, kinetic, and graphic components of nonverbal means function as a complex semiotic system conveying information about an individual's national-cultural identity, socio-political views, spiritual-educational worldview, and emotional-psychological characteristics were utilized within the framework of the scientific-research project "Linguistic Editing and Translation Studies" (Project No. AL-FDU2022307-010, 2022–2023) at the respective research center. In particular, these findings were applied in the practical implementation of the "Anti-plagiarism" software system (Fergana State University Certificate No. 04/7455, dated December 13, 2024). As a result, the identification and analysis of kinetic, phonational, and graphic types of nonverbal means in written discourse, as well as their Uzbek–English translation, contributed to the further improvement and refinement of the "Anti-plagiarism" program;

the conclusions showing that, based on the materials of the works of Tohir Malik and Agatha Christie, the general and national-mental differences in the use of kinetic means by Uzbek and English people in expressing psychophysiological reactions arising in the human body as a result of gaze, psychological, and emotional influence (trembling, changes in skin color, and other somatic conditions), as well as the national characteristics of gesture and external behavioral systems, were analyzed from a linguoculturological perspective, the findings were used in carrying out the fundamental project “Development of Interactive Educational-Methodological Aids for the Subject ‘Children’s Dance’ for Music and Art Educational Institutions” (Project No. F3-2019081773, 2021–2023). In particular, these findings were used in the creation of the “Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Children’s Dances, Dance Costumes, and Ornaments in Uzbek-Russian-English-French” (Certificate No. 1/04-193, issued by the Uzbekistan State Academy of Choreography on March 10, 2025). As a result, the examples of kinetic nonverbal means in Uzbek and English made a significant contribution to the compilation of the multilingual explanatory dictionary;

the conclusions related to the expression of emotions through phonational types of nonverbal means – such as rhythm, speed, melody, pitch, sighs, and silence – and their reflection in written language through expressions like *achchiqlanib, zarda bilan, qat’iy ohangda, norozi ohangda, siniq ovozda, yig’laguday bo’lib, mehr bilan, anxiously, hesitatingly, impatiently, savagely, with bitterness, reproachfully, with dignity*, and others, were utilized in writing scripts for the Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company’s programs “Wakefulness,” “The Joy of Creativity,” “Education and Development,” and “Nation and Spirituality” (Certificate No. 26-36-959, dated March 10, 2025). As a result, issues related to tone and intonation were studied and practically applied, improving the quality and appeal of these broadcasts;

the conclusions demonstrating that semiotic units belonging to the graphic type of nonverbal means – such as graphon, ideogram, diagram, logogram, and grammatogram – were systematically analyzed, and that in the works of Tohir Malik and Agatha Christie, punctuation marks, phonetic repetition (the graphical repetition of vowel and consonant sounds), and other visual-compositional elements were consistently employed as meaning-bearing devices in literary texts, supported by scientific evidence were applied in the “ERASMUS+ Capacity Building Project 101129076 EMPOWER: Women Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, Employability and Self-Confidence” (Certificate No. 1112-03, issued by Is’hoqxon Ibrat Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages on May 17, 2025). As a result, young women entrepreneurs achieved progress in improving their business competencies through the accurate use of nonverbal means in foreign languages, adherence to business etiquette, attentiveness to behavior, and the development of voice modulation skills.

Approbation of research results. The results of this research were presented and discussed in the form of reports at 6 scientific and practical conferences, including 3 republican and 3 international conferences.

Publication of research results. 20 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 dictionary, 13 scientific articles in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main results of doctoral dissertations, 6 of which were published in national and 7 in foreign scientific journals.

Structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendix, with a total volume of 168 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introductory** part of the dissertation is based on the relevance and necessity of the topic, the goals and objectives of the research, the object and subject, scientific and practical significance, the priority directions of development of science and technology of the Republic, the scientific novelty and practical results are brought light upon, information about the implementation of research, published works and dissertations structure is given.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**The History of the Study of Nonverbal Means in Linguistics**” and it outlines theoretical ideas about the transformation of nonverbal means into an object of study by linguists and their formation as a separate field.

The first section of the first chapter is entitled “Interpretation of verbal and nonverbal communication in linguistics” and it examines communication forms in detail.

There are various definitions of the concept of “communication”, which are as follows: communication is defined as the interaction between two or more people in the exchange of information that has the nature of cognition or evaluation⁴. Or communication is a complex, comprehensive process of establishing and developing contacts between people arising from the need for cooperative activity and consisting in the exchange of information, the development of a unique way of interaction, perception and understanding of another person⁵. We consider this to be one of the most complete and accurate definitions of the concept of “communication”. Communication is inherent in all living beings, but in humans it has the most advanced forms and is realized through speech. In communication, such aspects as content, goals and means are distinguished⁶.

From the moment a person is born, he begins to communicate with the outside world, at first glance it seems to us a simple state, a simple concept, but in fact, interpersonal communication is a very complex process, and throughout our lives we learn and improve it. D.Parygin writes about the psychological complexity of communication: “Communication is such a multifaceted process that it

⁴ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muloqot>. (murojaat sanasi: 09.07.2022).

⁵ <http://reja.tdpu.uz/shaxsiyreja/content/120/html/102993/13.mavzu.Muloqot.htm>. (murojaat sanasi: 11.07.2022).

⁶ Usmonova D., Raxmonqulova M. Muloqot va unga yondosh tushunchalar. // Canada international conference on developments in education, sciences and humanities, 2023. – Vol.9. – № 1. – B.1.

simultaneously includes the following: the interaction of individuals; the exchange of information between individuals; the attitude of one person to another; the influence of one person on others; the ability to sympathize with each other; the understanding of individuals by each other”⁷.

Although it is believed that scientific research on nonverbal communication and behavior began with the publication of Charles Darwin’s work “The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals” in 1872, it is known that interest in nonverbal speech and its manifestations was also noted by philosophers and scientists who lived in the centuries BC. 2000 years ago, Cicero taught orators to use gestures correctly. The first dictionary of gestures belongs to the Roman orator Quintilian⁸. John Bolivar’s works “Chirology or the Language of Gestures” and “Chiromania or the Art of Hand Rhetoric”, written in 1664, devoted to the language of signs, were a new step in the study of meaningful human gestures⁹. Since then, many studies have been conducted on the types, effects, and expression of nonverbal communication and behavior.

As Professor Sh. Safarov noted, “... in verbal communication, the “burden” of information transmission falls on the “shoulders” of nonverbal, linguistic units, but it is impossible to enter into full-fledged communication without mastering the norms of interpersonal relations, the system of national and cultural values¹⁰”.

There is also information that nonverbal speech was first interested in by representatives of functional linguistics or the Prague linguistic circle in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century¹¹. Also, a new direction in linguistics that studies nonverbal speech is based on paralinguistics. Although the concept of paralinguistics is recognized as having been first introduced by the American linguist A. Hill in the late 1940s¹², it is also known that in the 1930s the Russian linguist N. Yushmanov used the concept of “Extranormal phonetics” in his research¹³, which indicates that research on one of the paralinguistic tools first began in the 1930s. Currently, paralinguistics is one of the new and relevant areas of linguistics, along with extralinguistics, psycholinguistics, biolinguistics, lingvoculturology and intro-linguistics. According to O. Akhmanova, linguistics is “macrolinguistics”, which is divided into “prelinguistics”, “microlinguistics” and “metalinguistics”. “Prelinguistics” deals with the physical nature of language expression. “Metalinguistics” examines various connections between language and thought, language and society. “Microlinguistics” is intralinguistics, it approaches language from the inside. “Prelinguistics” and “metalinguistics” can be combined

⁷ Парыгин Д.Б. Социальная психология как наука монография. – Л., 1965. – С.46.

⁸ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quintilian>. (date of access: 20.03.2025).

⁹ Xamidova O. Maktab o'qituvchilari faoliyatida kommunikativ ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishning ahamiyati. // Worldly knowledge International journal of scientific researchers, 2024. – Vol.5,2. – P.934.

¹⁰ Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – Б.108.

¹¹ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. I жилд. – Тошкент: Тошкент, 2012. – Б.164.

¹² <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Паралингвистика>. (дата обращения: 25.04.2021).

¹³ <http://tapemark.narod.ru/les/367a.html>. (дата обращения: 25.04.2021).

under one general name – “extralinguistics”. Paralinguistics studies the auxiliary means of speech that serve for communication¹⁴.

Along with verbal and non-verbal speech, intercultural communication is also important in our lives. Recently, when studying aspects of a particular language or culture, we have come across terms such as “Language Culture”, “Linguoculturology”. This term consists of two words and implies the study of language through culture or culture through language.

Intercultural communication is the process of exchanging information between representatives of different cultures. It includes verbal and non-verbal communication, as well as cultural codes, traditions, values and norms of behavior. Effective intercultural communication requires awareness of potential barriers such as language differences, cultural stereotypes, differences in communication etiquette and the perception of information¹⁵.

When considering the importance of linguistic and cultural features and the concepts of intercultural communication in the study of nonverbal means, it is necessary to remember that, just as verbal language is not universal among different peoples, nonverbal language also has universalities, but also has cultural specificities.

As humanity develops, its object of study is also changing, but language and its features have not lost their relevance, because development requires intercultural communication. Since communication is divided into verbal and nonverbal types, its study is of crucial importance in the modern world.

In the second section of the first chapter, entitled “*The Study of Nonverbal Means in World Linguistics*,” the studies of scholars who proposed their own interpretations of nonverbal means and their types are reviewed.

Although nonverbal means have not yet been fully explored, a number of Uzbek and foreign researchers have conducted successful studies in this field. In particular, within world linguistics, Alan and Barbara Pease, V.Birkenbil, D.Crystal, N.Eiser, J.Liskomb, I.Gerard, H.Calero, L.Brosnan, G.Kolshansky, G.Kreydlin, Z.Chanesheva, I.Gorelov, S.Stepanov, L.Rabdanova¹⁶, and others have

¹⁴ Ахманова О.С., Панфилов В.З. Экстралингвистические и внутрилингвистические факторы в функционировании и развитии языка. // Вопросы языкознания, 1963. – №4. – С.46.

¹⁵ Маматова Д.К. Межкультурная коммуникация и лингвокультурология // Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования, 2025. – Ч.40, Т.1. – С.90.

¹⁶ Pease A., Pease B. The definitive book of body language. – Australia: Pease international, 2004; Биркенбил В. Язык интонации, мимики, жестов. – СПб. Питер, 1979; Crystal D. Prosodic systems and intonation in English. – G.B. Cambridge University Press, 1969; Ethier N.A. Paralinguistic and Nonverbal Behaviour in Social Interactions: A Lens Model Perspective. A thesis for Doc. of phil. – Canada, 2010; Liscombe J.J. Prosody and Speaker State: Paralinguistics, Pragmatics, and Proficiency. – US.: Columbia University, 2007; Gerard I.Nierenberg, Henry H.Calero. How to Read a Person Like a Book. – India: Barnes & Noble Digital, 1990; Calero Henry H. The Power of NonVerbal Communications How You Act Is More Important Than What You Say. – Aberdeen: Silver Lake Publishing, 2005; Brosnahan L. The sound of language. – Cambridge: W.Heffer and Sons Ltd, 1961; Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – М.: Ленант, 2014; Крейдлин Г.Е. Мужчины и женщины в невербальной коммуникации. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2005; Чанышева З.З. Лексические средства обозначения паралингвистических компонентов речи в современном английском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1979; Горелов И. Невербальные компоненты коммуникации. – М.: 5 стереотип, 2023; Степанов С.С. Язык внешности. Жесты, мимика, черты лица, почерк и одежда. Litres, 2022; Лабунская В.А. Невербальное поведение. – Ростов на Дону: Ростов, 1986; Рабданова Л.Р. Графические средства как компонент повествовательной структуры нарративного текста: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Улан-Уде, 2018;

carried out scientific research on nonverbal communication, paralinguistics, and its means.

The German scholar V. Birkenbil refers to body language as kinesics and divides it into two types: analog and digital signals. Among the researchers who made a significant contribution to the study of nonverbal means are Alan and Barbara Pease. Their work *“Body Language”* was translated into 48 languages within a short period and distributed in more than 20 million copies. In addition, S. Rosdiana focuses on paralinguistics used in online communication; J. Liskomb notes that paralinguistic means vary in speech depending on the speaker’s emotional state. N. Eiser understands paralinguistics primarily as concepts related to voice, while in nonverbal communication she considers notions such as body posture, behavior, facial expressions, and distance. D. Crystal, like some other linguists, associates paralinguistics only with voice-related phenomena and proposes not to confuse kinesics with paralanguage.

G. Kolshansky is regarded as one of the scholars who laid the foundations for the development of paralinguistics as a scientific discipline. In his monograph entitled *“Paralinguistics,”* the substance and functions of paralanguage, the relationship between personality and paralanguage, paralanguage and subject, types of paralanguage, phonation, kinesics, gestures within the paralanguage system, paralanguage and text, as well as paralanguage and speech are extensively discussed with examples. Z. Chanesheva, L. Rabdanova, and T. Germasheva examine paralinguistics in written discourse; Y. Chernova and D. Savov analyze the role of paralinguistics in teachers’ classroom speech; S. Stepanov provides information on the role of nonverbal means ranging from appearance to clothing. V. Labunskaya classifies nonverbal means into such categories as extralinguistics, prosodics, kinesics, and haptics. G. Kreydlin identifies ten main disciplines that study nonverbal communication: paralinguistics, kinesics, oculesics, auscultation, haptics, gustics, olfaction, proxemics, chronemics, and systemology. Y. Ivanova, who studied paralinguistic elements in literary texts, divides nonverbal means into the following types in her research: 1) symbolic; 2) emotional; 3) reactive; 4) indicative; 5) regulators; and 6) adapters.

The third section of the first chapter is called “The Study of Nonverbal Means in Uzbek Linguistics”. This section analyzes the work of Uzbek scholars.

Like world and Russian scholars, Uzbek linguists have also paid attention to nonverbal speech, and A. Nurmonov, M. Saidkhonov, S. Muminov, M. Qurbonov, N. Yuldashev, M. Hakimov, M. Zokirov, Q. Kaharov, M. Burkhonova¹⁷ and a number

¹⁷Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. I жилд. – Тошкент: Тошкент, 2012; Саидхонов М. Алоқаралашув ва имо-ишоралар. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Курбанов М.А. Ўзбек, усмонли турк, инглиз ва рус тилларида новербал мулоқотни ифодаловчи воситалар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2021; Юлдашев Н. Паралингвистика. Лекция для магистрантов. – Нукус: Каракалпакский государственный университет, 2011; Ҳакимов М., Зокиров М., Зокирова С., Ғозиева М. Тил назарияси ва амалиёти. – Фарғона: Фарғона нашриёти, 2016; Кахаров Қ. Ўзбек ва немис нутқий этикетларининг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2020; Бурхонова М. Ольфактор лингвистика. Монография. – Фарғона: Classic, 2022.

of other scholars have conducted research on nonverbal speech and its manifestations.

A professor A.Nurmonov, who made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek linguistics, paid attention to paralinguistics and its tools in a number of his works, studying the first data on the paralinguistic tools of the Uzbek language. In his research on sign language, the scientist examined the history of the emergence of the problem, its object, paralinguistic signs, language structure, the relationship between linguistic and paralinguistic tools, the origin of gestures, gesture verbs, the need for their use, and a review of some non-verbal tools in the Uzbek language. The scientist's research in this area serves as the main source for many young researchers¹⁸.

M.Saidkhanov, one of the brightest figures in linguistics, who made a significant contribution to the study of nonverbal means in Uzbek linguistics, devoted many of his studies to the place of nonverbal means in the Uzbek language, and the scientist's works serve as a real treasure for researchers in the field of paralinguistics and nonverbal means. The scientist's dissertation entitled "Verbalization and textual characteristics of gestures in the Uzbek language" is devoted to the study and analysis of dialogical speech and its pragmatic characteristics, textual verbalization of speech communication in the process of communication and interaction, and studied the lexical-semantic group, grammatical aspects, structure and textual characteristics of gesture verbs in the Uzbek language¹⁹. It is also worth noting M.Kurbanov's dissertation work and numerous articles dedicated to "The Study of Means of Expressing Nonverbal Communication in Uzbek, Turkish, English, and Russian"²⁰.

The second chapter is called "**Kinetic means in Uzbek and English**". This chapter provides a detailed explanation of the kinetic type of nonverbal means and its subgroups with examples.

The first section of the second chapter is called "The Expression of Mimicry in the Works of "Talvasa" and "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" and analyzes the emotions that can be expressed through mimicry and its forms.

Mimicry (Greek – mimicry) – expressive movements of the facial muscles. It expresses human emotions such as sadness, joy, anger, and sadness. Mimicry occurs naturally in ordinary people. In theatrical art, it is formed on the basis of constant training of actors. Makeup applied to the face increases the expressiveness of mimicry. Mimicry is in harmony with the actor's speech and serves to reveal the essence of the image and the relationships between the characters. Well-thought-out and technically perfect mimicry enhances the significance of the stage word and helps to deeply understand its underlying meaning. It is especially important in wordless places, in filling silences. Actors specializing in pantomime (such as the French actor Marcel Marceau) relied only on body movements and mimicry.

¹⁸ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. II жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2012. – Б. 218.

¹⁹ Саидхонов М. Ўзбек тилида ишораларнинг вербаллашуви ва матний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022.

²⁰ Курбанов М.А. Ўзбек, усмонли турк, инглиз ва рус тилларида невербал мулоқотни ифодаловчи воситалар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2021.

Mimicry is a phenomenon that lasts a few seconds, and it is not always noticeable. According to research, women's facial expressions are more truthful than men's because women are more emotionally expressive and their emotions are expressed on their faces, while men, who are better at controlling their emotions, may not show their facial expressions²¹.

The more illiterate a person is, the more chaotic and involuntary they use “body language” gestures and speech parasites. Gestures can express attention and respect, disgust and disrespect, dominance and arrogance. It is almost impossible to fake gestures and facial expressions, because they are subconscious actions. Even skilled actors or researchers who have studied paralinguistic means in depth can control their behavior, but micro-gestures and facial expressions, oculomotor (eye, gaze) expressions can give away their actions.

During the process of lying, especially when the speaker does not want to do so, we can observe characteristic contractions of facial muscles, dilation of the pupils, dilation of blood vessels in the face and, as a result, redness of the face, increased blinking rate, and micro-gestures – closing the mouth, holding the nose, stroking the eyes and ears, scratching the neck, pulling the collar, shoulders or sleeves of the shirt.

After the eyes and gaze, the most expressive part of the human face is the mouth and precisely the changes in the lips, such as laughing, smiling, pouting, and trembling of the lips. Smiling itself can mean both joy and sadness, pouting can mean discontent, and trembling of the lips can mean anger or fear. The following is a comparison of examples from two works to examine the appearance of nonverbal means in Uzbek and English. Happiness is often perceived and expressed through a smile. A sincere smile involves raised cheeks, wrinkles around the eyes, and the movement of the muscles around the eye sockets:

– *Hozir bilsang, shaharga yetib borgunimizcha qarib qolasan, – Kalamush o‘zining bu hazilidan mamnun bo‘lib huzurlanib kuldi.* (T.Malik, *Talvasa*, 410-b.)

“You’re a cynic, Evie,” said John, **laughing**. *Where’s tea to-day--inside or out?*” (A.Christie, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, p. 6)

As can be seen from these examples, both in Uzbek and English, a smile can mean satisfaction and joy, and its opposite is presented almost the same in both languages. According to the scientist M.Burkhanova, “nonverbal means such as gestures and facial expressions are not part of paralinguistics. Because these means are inherent in the visual channel in the nonverbal system, the principles of transmitting information through seeing and recording movement take precedence in them. From this point of view, kinesics is related to the visual system of nonverbal means and has its own internal system. The elements of this system are recognized as phenomena based on the visual paradigm²²”. In our opinion, mimic movements and gestures belong to the kinesics section of paralinguistics and are an integral part of the science of paralinguistics. Mimicry is divided into micro and macro movements, from wrinkles around the forehead, eyes, and lips to

²¹ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mimika>. (murojaat sanasi: 12.12.2023).

²² Бурханова М. Ольфактор лингвистика. Монография. – Фарғона: Classic, 2022. – Б.32.

meaningful movements of the forehead, eyebrows, eyes, nose, lips, and jaw, and each expression can have different meanings depending on the situation and context. From the studied sources and examples, we concluded that the meanings and information expressed through the facial movements of Uzbek and English-speaking peoples do not differ much.

In the second part of the second chapter, entitled “**Classification of meanings expressed through the gaze in the works “Talvasa” and “The Mysterious Affair at Styles”**”, the expression of emotions through the gaze in two languages is compared with examples. The gaze of a living creature, and especially of humans, is the most powerful influencer and carrier of information. The eyes and lips are the most expressive parts of the human face. A person who looks away from the interlocutor seems insincere and secretive. A person who looks away seems limited or indecent, absent-minded. We, humans, usually understand well what the play of glances and gazes means. During communication, glances perform a synchronous function - the rhythm of glances directs the communication in one direction. It is also worth noting that during communication, the listener looks more at the speaker than at the speaker. Finally, the listener looks at the listener to show that he or she understands the listener's thoughts and that the conversation is continuing. The person continuing the conversation also looks away from the listener and concentrates on his or her thoughts. The listener, on the other hand, sends signals to the speaker through his or her gaze, such as agreement and disagreement, approval and reprimand, joy and sadness, anger and pleasure. The eyes, facial expressions, and muscles around the eyes can reveal all aspects of human emotions.

Through the gaze, meanings such as question, answer, hatred, anger, supplication, surprise, confidence, dissatisfaction, love, joy, sadness, salvation, longing, anxiety, agreement, surprise, silence, fear, anger, approval, approval, sadness, joy, permission or permission, prohibition, order can be expressed. The following examples can illustrate the above idea:

Expressing a question through gaze:

Ha, qaradi! Ko‘rdi! “Hali senmiding?” degan kabi ham savol, ham nafrat nazari bilan qaradi. Hayot ziyosi so‘nayotgan ko‘zlardan so‘nggi bor otilib chiqqan nur go‘yo olovli cho‘qqa aylandi-yu, uning qalbiga qadaldi. Nazarida o‘zi ham yaralanganday bo‘ldi. (T.Malik, Talvasa, 3-b.)

This example shows the expression of the words “Is it you?” through a look, and the reader can easily visualize this look.

Expressing love through a gaze:

Of course, a look is a stronger and more reliable tool than words in expressing love, because while words deceive, a look is a “traitor” who speaks the truth.

Asror “Bugun bizlar yetdik, bugun bizlar yetdik, ertaga o‘zga”, deb jo‘r bo‘la turib qizga muhabbatli nigohini qadadi-da, qo‘shiqni davom ettirdi: (T.Malik, Talvasa, 16-b.)

Expressing suspicion and doubt through a gaze:

– Hamma emasdir? – dedi Soli Murodov unga gumon nazari bilan qarab.

– *G‘ayrat Axtamov degan o‘quvchingiz hozir qayerda? – direktorning ajablanganini sezgan kapitan savoliga aniqlik kiritdi: – O‘ninchi “B” sinfidan. (T.Malik, Talvasa, 339-b.)*

“Oh, here’s Monsieur Poirot. He’s helping us, you know, Evie.”

Miss Howard shook hands with Poirot, but glanced suspiciously over her shoulder at John. (A.Christie, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, p.67)

Examples of nonverbal communication that can be conveyed through gaze include a look of suspicion, a look of doubt, and a look of interest.

A person born and raised in a certain region can understand the meaning of any gaze, and in most peoples, many of the meanings that can be conveyed through a gaze are universal, and for a language learner or traveler, it is possible to understand another nation through a gaze, because a gaze, unlike facial expressions and gestures, is a mirror of the human soul and is almost impossible to fake.

The third section of the second chapter is entitled “Meanings conveyed by gestures and body postures in the works “The Talvasa” and “The Mysterious Affair at Styles”, and in this section, the meanings that gestures and body postures can convey are interpreted through examples from the works.

As for gestures, a gesture (from the Latin *gestus* “body movement”) is some movement of the human body or part of the body that has a certain meaning or meaning, that is, it is a sign or symbol. Typically, gestures used include pointing to something or someone (this is one of the few gestures whose meaning does not differ much in different countries), as well as using the hands and body in sync with the rhythms of speech to emphasize certain words²³.

Hand gestures make the listener listen to you. Spencer Kelly, PhD, a professor of psychology at Colgate University, has found that gestures make people pay attention to the acoustics of speech. “Gestures are not just an adjunct to language – they can actually be a part of it,” Kelly says²⁴. He says that using hand gestures is natural, and he’s found that even blind people use them in communication.

Honesty and openness are usually shown by opening the palms. The index finger indicates dominance and aggression, rubbing the palms together indicates anticipation of a pleasant event, and rubbing the palms and fingers together indicates an expected event or an event that did not happen as expected. Stroking the chin is a signal of decision-making. Folding the hands in front of the chest indicates defense, and clenching the hands into fists in front of the chest indicates aggression and hostility²⁵.

The paralinguistic meanings expressed through the head are diverse. Nodding and shaking the head can convey disapproval, “yes” or “no”, gratitude, obedience, affirmation, denial, consent, disapproval, greeting, and sadness. An attempt is made to prove this through examples below.

Expressing disapproval, denial, or "No":

– *“Zo‘rroq” deysanmi? – Ustoz unga qarab bosh chayqadi.*

²³ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Жест>. (дата обращения: 13.12.2021).

²⁴ <https://www.scienceofpeople.com/hand-gestures/>. (date of access: 26.12.2021).

²⁵ Пиз А., Пиз Б. Новый язык телодвижений (Расширенная версия). – М.: Эксмо, 2010. – Б.38.

– *Adashyapsan. Zo‘rlik oyoq bilan bilakning quvvatida emas, iroda kuchida bo‘ladi. (T.Malik, Talvasa, 21-b.)*

*Finally he abandoned his task, **shaking his head gravely.** At that moment, we heard footsteps outside, and Dr.Wilkins, Mrs.Inglethorp’s own doctor, a portly, fussy little man, came bustling in. (A.Christie, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, p.28)*

The analysis of works written in Uzbek and English shows that most of the meanings expressed through nonverbal means and precisely the above-analyzed facial expressions, ocular (gaze, eyes), gestures, and postures have a universal nature and have the same semantics in English and Uzbek peoples.

The third chapter is called “Phonational and Graphic Means Used in the Works “Talvasa” and “The Mysterious Affair At Styles”. This chapter examines the interpretation of phonational and graphic types of nonverbal means in selected works.

The first section of the third chapter is called “The Problem of Tone in the Works “Talvasa” and “The Mysterious Affair at Styles”, and this section explains the meanings that can be conveyed through tone in Uzbek and English.

Phonation (from Greek - phone - sound, voice) is a physical phenomenon that is perceived by the auditory organs and forms speech sounds; is the sum of the movements of the speech organs that ensure sound production²⁶.

Phonation is the use of the larynx to produce sound, which is modified by the articulatory movements of the vocal tract. Phonation, as a whole physical phenomenon associated with all the properties of the human vocal apparatus, primarily reveals the properties inherent in the speaking subject as a physical person²⁷.

Phonation means are divided into two groups: linguistic (linguistics) and paralinguistic (prosodic).

Linguistic phonation includes speech sounds that make up words, intonations, word stress, and logical pauses.

Paralinguistic phonation includes paralinguistic means such as the tonal quality, range, timbre, and strength (loudness) of the voice, diction, tone of voice, characterizers (or extra-linguistic phonation), pause fillers, language gestures, speech tempo, articulation, sounds, and intonational deviations, that is, the individual psychological and physiological characteristics of speech sound.

In conversation, it is not difficult to distinguish a sarcastic tone, but in writing it can be expressed with examples such as sarcastic, sharp, bitter, savage, and rude.

– *Shubhadan uzoqsan, deysiz-u, lekin meni u bilan ko‘rganlar bor.*

– ***Bor bo‘lsa bordir, – dedi mezbon zarda bilan .***

– *Lekin uning o‘zi yo‘q. Qo‘rqma, ishtoningni ho‘l qilgan bo‘lsang, almashtirib olgin-u, tinchgina yuraver. (T.Malik, Talvasa, 8-b.)*

²⁶ Еникеев М.И. Общая и социальная психология. – М.: Норма-Инфра, 1999. – С.87.

²⁷ Казаченок А.А. Паралингвистические средства в смешанных текстах. Маг. вып. квалиф... работа. – Екатеринбург, 2020. – С.103.

“Rotten little bounder too!” he said savagely. “I can tell you, Hastings, it's making life jolly difficult for us. As for Evie - you remember Evie?” (A.Christie, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, p.4)

How effectively and appropriately we use phonation tools determines how productive or ineffective communication will be.

The second section of the third chapter is entitled “Meanings expressed through silence in the works “Talvasa” and “The Mysterious Affair at Styles”, and reveals the meanings expressed through silence and its interpretation in selected works.

Silence serves as a specific linguistic sign in communication and can be a means of expressing various speech acts. Along with silence in communication, it is also an example of purposeful action.

Silence is a universal phenomenon that accompanies a person from birth to his last breath. Silence is as natural as speech, because, being part of society, we cannot speak or remain silent forever. This phenomenon, due to its universality across all peoples and regardless of age, gender, or social background, has become the object of a number of disciplines, such as philosophy, theology, psychology, semiotics, ethnography, cultural studies, and linguistics. Based on this, we can say that silence today has an interdisciplinary nature. Judging by some facts, ethnographers were the first to show interest in this issue.

The interest of linguists in this phenomenon is explained, first of all, by the general tendency of linguistics to significantly expand the material under study, to go beyond purely linguistic communication, consisting of verbal and non-verbal components.

Some linguists believe that it is appropriate to divide silence into communicative and non-communicative silence. Communicative silence is understood as a significant interruption of the act of communication, which can be used in conjunction with non-verbal means, while non-communicative silence is observed as a kind of ritual, as silence that does not express any function in itself.

The types of actions that make up the act of silence determine its structure. According to S.Krestinsky, the structure of the act of silence includes 5 levels: presuppositional (assumption) content; propositional (suggestive) content; implicative (uncertain) content; intrasilential (internal silence) content; postsilential (after silence) content²⁸.

Silence can serve many functions in a conversation. Here are some things to keep in mind about silence in a conversation: 1. Silence during a conversation can put pressure on the other person. 2. Silence can indicate hostility. 3. Silence can indicate disagreement. 4. Silence can indicate deep feelings, such as excitement or fear. 5. Silence can indicate respect. 6. Silence can indicate contemplation, deep thought. 7. Silence can be intentionally rude. 8. Silence creates an atmosphere of

²⁸ Крестинский С.В. Коммуникативная нагрузка молчания в диалоге. // Личностные аспекты языкового общения: межвуз. сб. науч. тр. Калинин: Калининского ун-та, 1989. – С.92-97.

understanding. 9. Silence can be a sign of empathy. 10. Managing silence in a conversation is an important component of emotional intelligence²⁹.

Based on the above information, we have tried to provide examples of silence reflected in selected works:

*Bu gapdan keyin Jasur sapchib turib ketdi. Nazarida qizini zo'rlash boshlanganday titroq tutdi, **gapirmoqchi edi, duduqlanib, so'zni aytolmadi.*** (T.Malik, Talvasa, 64-b.)

“Don't ask me to help you, because I won't. I wouldn't lift a finger to--to---“ ***She faltered.*** (A.Christie, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, p.123)

In these examples, silence expresses cowardice, inability to express one's opinion.

The act of silence and the act of oral speech have similarities, which allows us to consider the act of silence, which has communicative significance, as a speech act. The difference between a normal speech act and a speech act in silence is that the latter does not contain lexical forms.

The third section of the third chapter is called “Graphic representation of nonverbal means in the works “Talvasa” and “The Mysterious Affair at Styles”, and this section focuses on the meanings that can be expressed in written speech through graphic means.

Graphic means include punctuation marks used in written speech (period, comma, exclamation, question marks), vowel and consonant repetition, emoticons, emojis, stickers (the most basic and frequently used, meaningful symbols of modern written speech, when modern technologies are developed). All graphic means used in writing allow us to record thoughts in oral speech on paper.

Also, based on the article by S.Moshcheva, we can distinguish the following classification of graphic paralinguistic means: ideogram; diagram; logogram; grammatogram. Most of them are widely used in our everyday life in banners, advertisements, TV shows and social networks³⁰.

Scientific sources indicate the second half of the 19th century as the period of use of punctuation marks in Uzbek writing³¹. In the formation and development of Uzbek punctuation, the “Turkiston Region Gazette”, which was published regularly from April 28, 1871, to the beginning of 1917 (for almost 50 years), played an important role³².

In the works “Talvasa” and “The Mysterious Affair at Styles”, many examples of the graphic type of non-verbal means were identified. The works mainly used various configurations of punctuation marks and repeated repetitions of vowels and consonants.

Fear can be expressed as follows:

²⁹ Меликян С.В. Молчание в русском общении. // Русское и финское коммуникативное поведение. – Воронеж, 2000. – С.51.

³⁰ Мощева С. В. Дискурс массмедиа: роль и место графики и графических средств паралингвистики (на материале рекламных текстов) [Текст] / С.В.Мощева // Перспективы науки и образования. – М., 2013. – Вып. 4. – С.232-242.

³¹ Назаров К. Ўзбек пунктуацияси тарихи. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1976. – Б.31.

³² Mahmudov N., Madvaliyev A., Mahkamov N., Andaniyozova D. O'zbek tili me'yorlari (puntuatsiya). – Toshkent: Zamin nashr, 2021. – B.16.

– *Nimaga tushunmaysan? – dedi Akula uning yelkasiga turtib. – Oltita yetimni chirqiratib turibsan-ku!*

– *Qan... qanaqasiga? M -- men yetimlarni b-bilmayman. (T.Malik, Talvasa, 54-b.)*

In this example, the use of hyphens, such as -, and repetition of consonants, is used to express the fear expressed through sound in writing. As the reader reads these sentences, they imagine these sounds in their minds.

Emotion:

“Musobaqangni pishirib ye!” – G‘ayrat shunday deb jahl bilan o‘rnidan turdi.

“Meni sotishga sotib qo‘yib, endi mehribonchilik qilyapsanmi?” (T.Malik, Talvasa, 22-b.)

– *“It must be a difficult situation for you all.”*

– *“Difficult! It's damnable!” (A.Christie, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, p.5)*

An exclamation mark is often called a sign of emotion, and accordingly, authors of works express emotional statements through exclamation marks.

Generally speaking, all symbols and signs that we encounter in our lives have meaning. Examples of these include the traffic signs mentioned above, signs such as “No Smoking” on the streets, “No Phone Use”, “Video Surveillance”, “Advertising” or “Warning Banners”. Graphic tools in nonverbal speech serve to make our lives easier and help us to record verbal information on paper and to accurately describe subtle situations in oral speech.

If we talk about graphic tools, they allow us to express all emotions, whether negative or positive, in situations where speech is not possible, that is, only in writing, as well as to highlight, attract attention, and remember ideas that need to be emphasized in the text.

CONCLUSION

1. Ensuring the close cooperation of independent Uzbekistan with different peoples of the world, identifying common and specific aspects of the customs and cultures of a number of peoples, thoroughly studying the normative interaction between communicants, the specific features of speech communication are of urgent importance today.

2. Any communication process is closely related to the living environment of people of a certain nationality, and the influence of religious-ethnic, socio-historical and global processes is manifested in the communication of the Uzbek and English peoples. Since the non-verbal means of the Uzbek and English peoples were formed on the basis of significantly different Eastern and Western cultures, they have certain similarities, as well as a number of distinguishing features. For example, significant differences are noticeable in the way Eastern and Western women greet men, and in how they behave at the table. While an English woman may greet men by shaking hands or even kissing them on the cheek, Uzbek women tend to greet them from a distance or by grabbing their shoulders. Also, while it is considered normal for the English to blow their nose at the table and get up after

eating, Uzbeks consider this rude, and after eating, they make the gesture of “amen” with their hands raised in prayer.

3. The study of communication forms in linguistics has historically been studied within the framework of didactics and cultural studies. Later, these problems began to be observed within the framework of linguistics through the participation and significance of linguistic units. The study of forms of non-linguistic means in world linguistics covers a long period. However, in these studies, non-verbal means or paralinguistic means are studied almost within the framework of one language, and there are not enough special research works conducted in a comparative manner with the non-verbal means of representatives of other languages and nations.

4. The study of non-verbal means ensures the positive course of communication between peoples and between peoples, and their comparative study can prevent unpleasant situations. Non-verbal means are an integral part of any people's communication. Non-verbal means are adjacent to language, are always reflected in verbal communication and give it color and additional meaning. Although nonverbal communication can exist without verbal communication, verbal communication cannot be imagined without nonverbal means.

5. The nonverbal means used in the process of communication of Uzbeks are mainly influenced by Eastern culture, while the nonverbal means used in the process of communication of the English are formed under the influence of Western culture. Comparative study of the nonverbal means of both peoples will also have a certain effect for the linguistics of these peoples.

6. The forms of communication of Uzbek and English nonverbal means are highlighted by identifying their similarities and differences in kinetic, phonation and graphic aspects. In identifying them, examples of the works of Tahir Malik “Talvasa” and Agatha Christie “The Mysterious Affair at Styles” were used.

7. The nonverbal means of the Uzbek and English peoples are of great importance in revealing the national and cultural characteristics of these peoples and in highlighting the practical aspects of the language. Verbal and nonverbal means of communication should be balanced and complement each other. Ensuring the harmony of words, word combinations, facial expressions, gestures, postures, and actions is a factor in the success of communication.

8. The analysis of the works of Tahir Malik “Talvasa” and Agatha Christie “The Mysterious Affair at Styles” shows that most nonverbal means are considered universal for the Uzbek and English peoples, and no significant differences in semantics were identified. However, specific macro and micro gestures, differences in the tones of voices of Eastern and Western women, as well as differences in maintaining distance during communication were identified.

9. The effective use of the phonation type of nonverbal means is the main path to success for many professionals. Since the phonation type includes voice timbre, pitch, loudness, low and high, fast or slow, etc., it was found that their norms also differ in different peoples. While an American Englishman speaks

louder and faster than an Uzbek, an Englishman can speak at the same level as an Uzbek.

10. Graphic types of nonverbal means mainly serve as a means of saving time, being equally understandable to different ages, condensing the speech, adding expressiveness to the speech. Graphic types of nonverbal means are mainly used effectively by advertisers. They are also an integral part of traffic rules.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ Dsc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

СОБИРОВА НАРГИЗА НУМОНЖОНОВНА

**НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНЫХ
СРЕДСТВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ
(на примере произведений “Талваса” Тохира Малика и “Таинственное
происшествие в стайлзе” (The mysterious affair at styles) Агаты Кристи)**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и
переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам**

Фергана – 2026

Тема диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за номером B2023.3. PhD/Fil1680.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится « 22 » 01 2026 года в « 11:00 » часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 150100, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргинани, дом 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz).

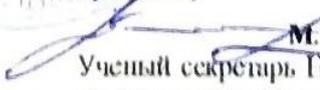
С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за номером 687). (Адрес: 150100, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-71-28)

Автореферат диссертации разослан « 5 » 01 2026 года

(Реестр протокола рассылки № 4 от « 05 » 01 2026 года).




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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является рассмотрение национально-культурной сущности невербальных средств в узбекском и английском языках в сопоставительном аспекте на примере отдельных произведений.

Задачами исследования являются:

сопоставительное исследование невербальных средств устной коммуникации в узбекском и английском языках;

сопоставительный анализ использования кинетических средств в общении между носителями узбекского и английского языков;

интерпретация молчания как средства коммуникации и определение его использования в изучаемых произведениях;

интерпретация фонационных типов невербальных средств в узбекско-английском языках;

выразить в письменной речи отражение невербальных средств, характерных для этих народов;

выявить национально-культурные особенности невербальных средств в узбекском и английском языках.

Объектом исследования стали произведения узбекских и английских писателей, а в качестве основного источника взята живая устная и невербальная речь представителей различных социальных групп.

Предметом исследования является сопоставление сходств и различий невербальных средств узбекского и английского языков, культурно-речевых особенностей речевой деятельности народов, говорящих на изучаемых языках.

Методы исследования. Для освещения темы исследования использовались методы классификации, описания, противопоставления, сравнения и социолингвистического анализа.

Научная новизна исследования определяется:

обосновано, что в процессе общения и взаимодействия фонетические, кинетические и графические компоненты невербальных средств функционируют как сложная семиотическая система, передающая информацию о национально-культурной идентичности личности, её социально-политических взглядах, духовно-просветительском мировоззрении и эмоционально-психологических особенностях;

на основе материалов произведений Тохира Малика и Агаты Кристи установлено, что при общении узбекского и английского народов общие и национально-ментальные различия в использовании кинетических средств для выражения психофизиологических реакций человеческого организма (дрожь, изменение цвета кожи и другие соматические состояния), возникающих под воздействием взгляда, психологического и эмоционального влияния, а также национальные особенности системы жестов и внешнего поведения были проанализированы с лингвокультурологической точки зрения.

также доказано, что в узбекской и английской культурах эмоции выражаются с помощью фонетических типов невербальных средств – таких как ритм, темп, интонация, высота голоса, вздохи и паузы. В письменной речи эти эмоциональные состояния передаются через выражения, отражающие различные оттенки чувств: *achchiqlanib, zarda bilan, qat'iy ohangda, norozi ohangda, siniq ovozda, yig'laguday bo'lib, mehr bilan; anxiously, hesitatingly, impatiently, savagely, with bitterness, reproachfully, with dignity* и другие.

семиотические единицы графического типа невербальных средств, такие как графон, идеограмма, диаграмма, логограмма и граммотограмма, были системно проанализированы, и на основании научных данных установлено, что в произведениях Тохира Малика и Агаты Кристи знаки препинания, фонетические повторы (графическое повторение гласных и согласных звуков) и другие визуально-композиционные элементы последовательно использовались как средства смысловой нагрузки в художественном тексте.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основании научных результатов, полученных в ходе сравнительного изучения невербальных средств в узбекском и английском языках:

выводы, касающиеся теоретического обоснования того, что фонетические, кинетические и графические компоненты невербальных средств функционируют как сложная семиотическая система, передающая информацию о национально-культурной идентичности личности, её социально-политических взглядах, духовно-просветительском мировоззрении и эмоционально-психологических особенностях, были использованы при реализации научно-практического проекта “Лингвистическое редактирование и переводоведение” (проект № AL-FDU2022307-010, 2022–2023 годы), реализованного в соответствующем научно-исследовательском центре. В частности, результаты исследования нашли применение при практическом внедрении программы “Антиплагиат” (справка Ферганского государственного университета № 04/7455 от 13 декабря 2024 года). В результате отражение кинетических, фонетических и графических типов невербальных средств в письменной речи, а также их перевод на узбекский и английский языки способствовали совершенствованию и дальнейшему развитию программы “Антиплагиат”.

Выводы, касающиеся того, что на основе материалов произведений Тохира Малика и Агаты Кристи были выявлены общие и национально-ментальные различия в использовании кинетических средств для выражения психофизиологических реакций, возникающих в теле человека под воздействием взгляда, психологического и эмоционального влияния (дрожь, изменение цвета кожи и другие соматические состояния), а также национальные особенности системы жестов и внешнего поведения, были использованы при выполнении фундаментального проекта “Разработка интерактивных учебно-методических пособий по предмету “Детский танец” для музыкальных и художественных учебных заведений” (проект № F3-

2019081773, 2021–2023 годы). В частности, данные выводы нашли отражение при создании “Краткого пояснительного словаря названий узбекских детских танцев, танцевальных костюмов и украшений на узбекском, русском, английском и французском языках” (справка Академии хореографии Узбекистана № 1/04-193 от 10 марта 2025 года). В результате примеры кинетических невербальных средств, представленные на узбекском и английском языках, внесли значительный вклад в составление многоязычного пояснительного словаря.

выводы, касающиеся выражения эмоций с помощью фонетических типов невербальных средств – таких как ритм, темп, интонация, высота или громкость голоса, вздохи и паузы, – и их отражения в письменной речи через выражения типа *achchiqlanib, zarda bilan, qat'iy ohangda, norozi ohangda, siniq ovozda, yig'laguday bo'lib, mehr bilan; anxiously, hesitatingly, impatiently, savagely, with bitterness, reproachfully, with dignity* и другие, были использованы при написании сценариев передач Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана на телеканале “Узбекистон” – “Бедорлик”, “Ижод завқи”, “Таълим ва тараққиёт”, “Миллат ва маънавият” (справка государственной организации “Узбекистон телерадиоканали” № 26-36-959 от 10 марта 2025 года). В результате вопросы, связанные с интонацией и звуковой выразительностью, были изучены и практически применены, что повысило качество и привлекательность телепередач.

выводы, касающиеся того, что семиотические единицы графического типа невербальных средств, такие как графон, идеограмма, диаграмма, логограмма и граммотограмма, были системно проанализированы, а в произведениях Тохира Малика и Агаты Кристи знаки препинания, фонетические повторы (графическое повторение гласных и согласных звуков) и другие визуально-композиционные элементы последовательно использовались как средства смысловой нагрузки в художественном тексте, на основании научных данных были использованы в проекте “ERASMUS+ Capacity Building Project 101129076 EMPOWER: Women Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, Employability and Self-Confidence” (справка Намаганского государственного института иностранных языков имени Исхоххона Ибрата № 1112-03 от 17 мая 2025 года). В результате была достигнута положительная динамика в повышении предпринимательской компетентности молодых женщин, улучшении их навыков владения иностранными языками и грамотного использования невербальных средств в деловом общении, соблюдении норм бизнес-этикета, внимательности к невербальным аспектам поведения и развитии интонационно-речевых умений.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения, списка литературы и приложений общим объемом 168 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
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Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti
“Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik”
markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 2026 y. Nashriyot bosma tabog‘i – 3,5.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i – 1,8. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 100.
«Poligraf Super Servis» MCHJ
150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy.

