

EXPRESSION OF EXPRESSIVENESS USING NON-LINGUISTIC MEANS

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Abstract: Language is the most important communication tool of people. Indeed, people's thoughts and feelings a gesture (mimicry) that serves to express and there are also aids such as various body movements (gestures).

Key words: facial expression, gestures, syntactic units, literary language, universal language, mimics, semantics, focus, modern text.

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Therefore, a copy of this movement is reflected by means of words ("head shakes"). So, gestures and facial expressions are actually non-linguistic phenomena, which can be used both outside of speech and as an auxiliary tool during speech. But it always happens as a result of the influence of an objective presence or interlocutor on the speaking mind. Therefore, it is expressed indirectly or indirectly related to language.

Gestures and facial expressions as auxiliary means of communication occur mainly in the process of oral speech. Expressiveness and emotionality can be expressed through different language tools in all forms of speech, and the same meanings can be expressed using gestures and facial expressions. For example, head movement (vertical or horizontal) expressing affirmation and negation in dialogic speech (without vocal speech) mainly indicates intellectual relations. For example, know negation if the pointing gesture is performed together with vocal speech, it can express an expressive reaction (in which the head is shaken and "no" is said with a special intonation). This action (gesture) is performed without sound, to the situation according to different, even exclamatory words can express different meanings. Examples: Our Eshon that's it... But there are two faults: He didn't give it out of hand, but by making friends with his wife while he was leaving, someone behind him hung his sword on Kifayat Khan he says. Eshon said, "It was a very sharp speech." in the sense of "shaking his head" he laughed hard (A. Qahhor).

As in lexical units, mimicry, especially in gesticulation, is omosemic, synosemic, antosemic, observation of the presence of monosemic, polysemic features. But here is their expressiveness in speech serving as an auxiliary tool for expression we want to be content with showing. Gesture and mimicry of the speaker to reality, conversation different psychophysiological relations to the dosh reflects.

Mimics, especially gestures, stand with their meaning to the birth of phraseologism as a result of sib is the basis: like his eyes popping out of their sockets, biting his finger. Gestures and facial expressions are real in the process of conversational speech if it is performed in a written speech, it is mainly in the author's sentence part of constructions with quotation sentences and the scene is explained in the remarks section of works.

It takes into account the social character, national character, and specific "semantics" of gestures and facial expressions If so, this phenomenon deserves to be studied in detail it will be clear. Here, this matter (incident) was brought to the reader's

attention only as a reference. expression, and conversely, the form of expression describes its content. The form and content of the sentence basket determines its function. Conformity of content and forms, usual use is communicative in function, and "unusual" uses appear in stylistic function. For example, it is usual for an affirmation form to represent the content of an affirmation. If he expresses a neutral attitude at the time, his negation its use in the content creates an expressive attitude.

There are two types of negative forms when they are used in a sentence the situation is observed:

1. The first negation in order negate the second negation (negate the negation), a strong affirmation follows.

2. The second negation to the first if not related, the content of the negation is preserved. The negation in the clause is general for the sentence, while the negation in the other clause is often specific in nature. Sentences with tight constructions are mainly artistic style is characteristic and often serves to express expressiveness. They are short, but concise, meaningful speech is characterized by the form.

Encouragement focuses on the idea to be expressed attracting the attention of a person (in the broadest sense), even him used for purposes such as advance warning. That's why there is a special emphasis on it. There are emotional feelings that come out. Therefore motivation often makes the speech effective, it indicates the emotional attitude of the speaker to the listener. Expressiveness is the object of comparison when expressing and determining its level, and theirs What is the difference, distance, interval between the signs the longer, the greater the level of expressiveness

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Objects of the same gender, one type, to the object of comparison if taken, there will be no expressiveness. Different type, gender objects (for example, a person and an animal or bird) expressiveness is compared, and how much of it is different to be reflected depending on the conditions. If the comparison is realistic, the expressiveness

is weak. Unreal character and in analogy (for example, comparing the human heart to a hot spring) expressiveness is strong.

The color of modernity of comparison is expressiveness serves to determine the level. For example, the phrase "like a burnt chicken" is quite old and is common in speech is applied. Accordingly, the level of expressiveness in it weakened. Syntactic synonymy in expressing expressiveness event also has a special place. Where there is synonymy, there is an opportunity to select, sort and use the appropriate one. Where there is, there is gradation. Where there is gradation and there is expressiveness. The presence of synonymy among syntactic units, especially stylistics is considered a very valuable material for. Special stylistic figures (irony, cutting) to ensure the expressiveness of speech, rather, they are speech phenomena created on the basis of this goal.

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