

**SCIENCE**  
**PROBLEMS.UZ**

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

# Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

Son 10 Jild 4  
**2024**

**SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ  
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

***№ 10 (4) - 2024***

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2024**

## **БОШ МУҲАРРИР:**

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

## **ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:**

### *07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

### *08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалохонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

### *09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Муҳаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

### *10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизиллович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

#### *12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:*

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Эргашев Икром Абдурасулович – юридик фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич - юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

#### *13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:*

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна - педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

#### *19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Караматдиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

#### *22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пулатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобовна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

#### *23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР*

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

---

### **ОАК Рўйхати**

Мазкур журнал Вазирилар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

---

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари”** электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

**Муассис:** “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамияти

### **Таҳририят манзили:**

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: [scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com](mailto:scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com)

### **Боғланиш учун телефонлар:**

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

## MUNDARIJA

### 07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

<i>Jale Özlem, Murodaliev Rakhmonali, Askarov Ollabergan</i> ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN TASHKENT REGION (2022) .....	9-17
<i>Хомиджонова Мафтунахон</i> АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДНОЙ УСТРУШАНЫ, В ЧАСТНОСТИ БАСЕЙНА ЗААМИНСУ .....	18-26
<i>Nig'matullayev Ibrohim</i> SHIA JAMOALARINING MUQADDAS JOYLARI VA ZIYORATLARI .....	27-32
<i>Arslonbekov Nursulton</i> ZIYOVUDDINXON IBN ESHON BOBOXONNING ARAB MAMLAKATLARIDA BO'LGAN DASTLABKI SAFARI VA UNING NATIJALARI .....	33-36
<i>Nasirillayeva Nodirabegim</i> ABDULLA NOSIROVNING "TURON" KUTUBXONASIDAGI FAOILAYATI .....	37-42
<i>Tuyev Fazliddin</i> NAVOIY VILOYATIDA SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH BORASIDA O'ZARO TASHQI HAMKORLIK ALOQALARI .....	43-47
<i>Davlatova Shoirra</i> TURKISTON SOVET AVTONOMIYASINING E'LON QILINISHI VA O'LKADA BOLSHEVIKLARNING BOSHQARUV TASHKILOTLARI .....	48-53
<i>Muminov Azizbek</i> TURIZM SOHASIDA EKOLOGIK BILIM VA EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNI YUKSALTIRISH .....	54-59
<i>Abdullayev Elbek</i> AMIR TEMUR VA MUZAFFARIYLAR DAVLATI O'RTASIDA MUNOSABATLARNI YO'LGA QO'YILISHI .....	60-63
<i>Turg'unov Sherzod</i> NAMANGAN VILOYATI SANOAT KORXONALARIDA MEHNATKASHLAR UCHUN YARATILGAN SOG'LIKNI SAQLASH, SPORT-SOG'LOMLASHTIRISH VA MADANIY – MA'RIFIY SOHADAGI SHAROITLAR HAQIDA FIKR MULOHAZALAR .....	64-71

### 08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

<i>Berdaliyeva Muxabbatxon</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA UY-JOYNI MOLIYALASHTIRISHNI TARTIBGA SOLISH: IQTISODIY VA HUQUQIY JIHATLARI .....	72-79
<i>Ergashev Jahongir</i> KICHIK BIZNES FAOLIYATIDA TA'MINOT ZANJIRINI BOSHQARISHNING NAZARIY JIHATLARI .....	80-84
<i>Imomov Xolmurod</i> TA'LIM XIZMATLARI BOZORIDA DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING NAZARIY YONDASHUVLARI .....	85-90

*Атамуратов Шерзод, Самадов Салохиддин*

ИННОВАЦИОН ТАДБИРКОРЛИК ФАОЛИЯТНИ МОЛИЯЛАШТИРИШНИНГ

НАЗАРИЙ- УСЛУБИЙ АСОСЛАРИ ..... 91-99

*Қодиров Музаффар*

РАҚОБАТ МУҲИТИДА ТАШКИЛОТЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ СТРАТЕГИЯСИ

САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ БАҲОЛАШНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ АСОСЛАРИ ..... 100-108

*Amiriddinova Muslima*

ANALYSIS OF TOURISM SERVICE TYPE AND GENERAL CATERING TO INCREASE THE

TRAFFIC AND TRAFFIC ..... 109-114

## 09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

*Yuldashev Tazabay*

DARVIN VA MARKS TA'LIMOTI INSON BORLIG'INI OBYEKTIV

TUSHUNTIRISHNING XULOSASI SIFATIDA ..... 115-119

*Sultanov Og'abek*

SHARQDA YOSHLAR MAS'ULIYATIGA DOIR FALSAFIY QARASHLAR RIVOJI ..... 120-123

*Tursunkulova Shaxnoza*

HADISLARDA INSONNING GO'ZAL FAZILATLARI XUSUSIDA ..... 124-127

*Khushbokov Oybek*

THE "TEACHER" PHENOMENON IN THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL

SPACE OF CULTURE ..... 128-134

*Tojaliyev Abduqosim*

YANGI O'ZBEKISTON TARAQQIYOTIDA ZAMONAVIY KADRLAR TAYYORLASH

TIZIMINING INNOVATSION ISTIQBOLLARI ..... 135-139

*Sadullaeva Matluba*

NUMBER AS THE ESSENCE OF THINGS: PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY ..... 140-145

## 10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

*Mirzakamolova Maftuna*

ASSOSIATIV LINGVISTIKA VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI ..... 146-150

*Temirova Hayotxon*

DIALECT CLASSIFICATION AND PHONETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEK DIALECTS

IN THE SURKHANDARYA REGION ..... 151-155

*Surmilova Elena*

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TONGUE TWISTERS:

A LITERATURE REVIEW ..... 156-164

*Mahmudova Nigoraxon*

PRAGMALINGVISTIKADA IKKI YO'NALISH ..... 165-169

*Ergasheva Gulshan*

NEMISCHA FRAZEOLOGIZMLARNING STRUKTUR-SEMANTIK TAHLILI (INSON

INTELLEKTUAL SALOHİYATINI IFODALOVCHI IBORALAR MISOLIDA) ..... 170-174

*Masharipova Valentina*

DIFFICULTIES CLASSIFYING PARALINGUISTIC MEANS IN A LITERARY TEXT ..... 175-182

*Ibragimova Gulshan*

O'ZBEK SHOIRLARI VA ADIBLARI IJODIDA CHINOR DARAXTI OBRAZI ..... 183-188

**12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR***Халиқулов Комолиддин*“COMITAS GENTIUM” ДОКТРИНАСИННИНГ ХОРИЖИЙ ДАВЛАТ СУД  
ҚАРОРЛАРИНИ ТАҲ ОЛИШ ВА ИЖРО ЭТИШГА ТАЪСИРИ ..... 189-195*Yakubov Xushnudbek*

TERRORIZMNING KELIB CHIQISH SABAB VA OMILLARI ..... 196-202

*Mutalov Oybek*O'ZBEKISTONDA ELEKTRON SHARTNOMALARNING HUQUQIY TARTIBI:  
MUAMMOLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR ..... 203-208*O'razbayev Laziz*DAVLAT BUYURTMASI ASOSIDA YARATILGAN MUALLIFLIK HUQUQI  
OBYEKTLARINING HAMDA XIZMAT ASARINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI ..... 209-214*Arslonqulova Aziza*INTELLEKTUAL MULK HUQUQINI XALQARO XUSUSIY HUQUQDA TARTIBGA  
SOLISH MASALALARI ..... 215-219**13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI***Saidova Kamola*КОМПАРАТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ РОЛИ ШКОЛЫ И УНИВЕРСИТЕТА В ВОСПИТАНИИ  
ЗАПАДНОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ ..... 220-225*Jumaniyozova Muhayyo*OLIY TA'LIMDA IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNI O'QITISHGA  
KREATIV YONDASHUVNING ZARURATI ..... 226-232*O'smanova Diloromxon*BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINING ADABIY-NUTQIY KOMPETENSIYALARINI  
SHAKLLANTIRISH VA TASHXISLASHNING ASOSIY MEZONLARINI ANIQLASH ..... 233-240*Nasriddinov Dadaxon*OLIY HARBIY TA'LIMDA FIZIKA O'QITISH SAMARADORLIGINI MOBIL ILOVALAR VA  
ROBOTOTEXNIKA ELEMENTLARI ASOSIDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YUZASIDAN  
AMALGA OSHIRILGAN ISHLAR ..... 241-250*Fayziyeva Dildora, Rajabova Gulchexra*BO'LAJAK PEDAGOGLARNING MEDIA KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH  
ISTIQBOLLARI ..... 251-259*Marhabo Sayfulloyevna*BUXORO JADIDLARINING TA'LIM-TARBIYAGA OID ASARLARIDA MILLIY  
TARBIYA MUAMMO SIFATIDA ..... 260-267*Юсупов Лутфуллоҳ*

КРЕАТИВ ТАЪЛИМНИ ЖАМИЯТ РАВНАҚИДАГИ АҲАМИЯТИ ..... 268-272

*Norboyev Farhod*

INNOVATSIYALAR MANBALARI: AKTYOR-TARMOQ NAZARIYASI ..... 273-278



**Received:** 30 September 2024

**Accepted:** 5 October 2024

**Published:** 15 October 2024

*Article / Original Paper*

## **DIFFICULTIES CLASSIFYING PARALINGUISTIC MEANS IN A LITERARY TEXT**

**Masharipova Valentina,**  
Urgench state university

**Abstract.** Paralinguistic means of communication—that is, gestures, facial expressions, and vocal tones—define meaning in great part. Still, categorizing these elements from literary works presents different difficulties. This study investigates the several types of nonverbal communication, their reliance on context, cultural differences, the subjective character of interpretation, their interaction with written text, and the absence of standard classification systems.

**Key words:** paralinguistic means, intercultural communication, nonverbal communication, kinesics, literary text, linguoculturology.

## **ADABIY MATNDA PARALINGVISTIK VOSITALARNI TASNIYFLASH QIYINCHILIKLARI**

**Masharipova Valentina,**  
Urganch davlat universiteti

**Annotatsiya.** Paralingvistik aloqa vositalari — ya'ni imo-ishoralar, mimika va ovoz ohanglari — ma'noni katta darajada belgilaydi. Shunga qaramay, bu elementlarni adabiy asarlardan tasniflash turli qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu tadqiqotda turli xil noverbal aloqa turlari, ularning kontekstga bog'liqligi, madaniy farqlar, talqin qilishning subyektiv xususiyati, ularning yozma matn bilan o'zaro ta'siri va standart tasniflash tizimlarining yo'qligi o'rganiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** paralingvistik vositalar, madaniyatlararo aloqa, noverbal aloqa, kinezika, adabiy matn, lingvokulturologiya.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V4I10Y2024N28>

**Introduction.** Paralinguistic means—which provide degrees of meaning above spoken language—are fundamental in human communication. In works of literature, these elements improve the character interactions and narrative depth. Defining paralinguistic mechanisms in literature is difficult yet since they are naturally complex and irregular.

Paralinguistic elements abound across a broad spectrum of nonverbal means including gestures, facial expressions, body language, tone, pitch, and speech volume. Depending on the situation, every shape could have several meanings, hence classification is difficult. A smile could, depending on the underlying linguistic and situational context, express irony, enjoyment, or even sorrow.

Paralinguistic signals have very strongly context-dependent meaning. In one context a friendly gesture or tone could imply sarcasm or hostility in another. This contextual heterogeneity makes the classification procedure more difficult since it demands a complete awareness of the narrative and situational background inside the literary work.

Paralinguistic cues vary widely across several cultures. In one culture, a gesture intended in good purpose could offend another. Although people all around sit with their legs crossed, this habit is more common in North America and several European countries. Many Asian and Middle Eastern nations view cross-leg sitting as rude. From this cultural diversity, the classification of paralinguistic means in literary works acquires still another degree of complexity.

Depending on their personal experiences and points of view, different readers would interpret the same paralinguistic signals. Different interpretations of the same text arising from this subjectivity would complicate a consistent classification system. One reader might understand a character's raised eyebrow as a sign of uncertainty and another as curiosity.

Often working with vocal material, paralinguistic elements give context. Separating these elements for classification can be challenging without compromising their intricacies of interaction. For instance, the tone of a character's voice could significantly affect the meaning of their words; so, separating the tone from the text might lead to a loss of meaning.

In literary works, paralinguistic means cannot be quite fit within any one paradigm. Many times, researchers have to develop their own methods, which could lead to conflicts. Standardized frameworks enable one to compare results among many studies and help to develop a coherent knowledge of paralinguistic means in literature. Their absence adds difficulty to this.

**Materials and methods.** In linguistics, paralinguistics—derived from the Greek *παρά*, meaning "near"—is the examination of non-verbal (non-linguistic) ways that convey significant information alongside verbal communication, including the whole range of these approaches. The term "paralinguistics" was originally created by American linguist A. Hill[17; 370p.]. The first wide range of challenges addressed in that field covered various forms of kinesics—ranging from gestures to pantomime—diverse ways of phonation—from speech to vocal artistry—and all aspects of communication, including the so-called situational context.

The prevailing view in linguistic literature states that G. Trager's suggestion of considering sound activities prior to vocal communication as paralinguistic established the conditions for paralinguistic research.

Linguistic studies include more than the mere communicating with the environment. This can be shown, for example, by phenomena in sign language. Verbal means of interaction may enhance, mitigate, or even replace nonverbal ones.

M.L. Knapp, A.V. Rozinova [22; 135 -141p.], and D.V. Sorokina describe non-verbal communication as a mode of communicating information regarding interaction, the representation of another individual, and the influence on that individual through non-verbal behavior (non-verbal elements).

Non-verbal language offers merely broad semantics while simultaneously maintaining emotional and intentional connections with communicative reality; in contrast, verbal language is essential for conveying semantic meaning. Research indicates that 60–65% of information is conveyed through nonverbal elements, while only 30–35% is transmitted by spoken communication.

Literature analysis concludes that nonverbal communication methods are elements of a communicative code that is non-verbal yet symbolic, which, when combined with verbal communication, facilitates the production, transmission, and interpretation of messages.

Non-verbal communication serves multiple purposes: it can substitute for verbal responses, regulate the communicator's behavior, express emotional states, alter emphasis on particular words, reiterate verbal messages to offer supplementary signals, enhance statements with non-verbal cues, and even contradict verbal messages by conveying opposing meanings.

Throughout the Renaissance, written instructions on proper speech and behavior—more especially, on gestures, facial expressions, bows, clothing, etc.—started to show up on mastering proper behavior.

Studying nonverbal communication attracted both scientific academics and many groups from educational institutions, business, politics, and other interested parties by the late 20th and early 21st century.

Early in the 20th century, E.D. Polivanov defined characteristics of Japanese speech including melodization and gestures as elements of the language process subject to study inside an autonomous linguistic division. In his book on mimetic, pantomimic, and gestural intonation of speech, L.P. Yakubinsky observed the need and naturalness of gestures and facial expressions in communication[30; 17-58p.].

Nonverbal communication is broken out by A.V. Rozinova and D.V. Sorokina into the following categories:

- Visual: head, torso, arms, legs, facial expressions, eyes; posture, gait (kinesics); organization of communication in space and time (proxemics); skin reactions (blushing, paling).

- Extralinguistic (weeping, coughing, sighing) and acoustic, paralinguistic (voice rhythm, timbre) traits of speech.

- Tactile—that is, touch: handshakes, hugs, kisses, etc.

- Olfactory: how one smells.

L.V. Shcherba [25; 60-74p.] distinguishes in nonverbal communication the following:

Kinesics, or gesture, facial expression, posture; oculusics, or eye contact; haptics, or touch;

Odorics: body scent and cosmetics; systemology: chronemics (the study of communication time), gastics (the study of symbolic functions of food and drink), proxemics (the science of communication space), chromatics (the meaning of color), objectology (the science of material space).

Although there are several dozen categories of nonverbal communication, they all, to some degree, replicate the ones we have discussed.

According to the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary," A. L. Hill first proposed the idea of "paralinguistics" in the 1940s; but, its main evolution happened in the 1960s. Broadly speaking, paralinguistics analyzes all events in the so-called paralanguage, that is, any nonverbal behavior accompanying spoken (and occasionally written) speech. Works of G. V. Kolshansky, G. Reusch, and C. Hockett have samples of this method. In this discipline, a common claim is that paralinguistic methods can be unified only by their function, i.e., by their participation in the creation of information inside a linguistic utterance, rather than by their physical character.

Paralinguistics, more narrowly, is the field of study focused on solely sound phonation means applied on spoken language. Typical in this regard are works by J. Trager [6; 45-75p.] and Kreidler[3; 338p.], which emphasize on elements including tempo, rhythm, voice timbre, sounds, and vocalizations.

More generally, paralinguistics is related with kinesics. According to G. G. Molchanova, kinesics is the motor expressions of human emotions and sensations. Kinesics, per I. E. Alekberova, are the study of body language and its components. In a more limited sense, A. V. Kucheryavykh defines kinesics as the study of gestures: face expressions, hand, leg, and head movements, and posture; else, kinesics is the science of body movement. Kinesics, according to V. G. Kreydlin, are motions of the hands, head, and legs as well as posture and symbolic body movements [18; 18p.].

Together with gestures and posture, G. G. Molchanova incorporates eye movements and visual contact (oculesics) as part of kinesics. Along with the kinetic and ocular motions,

V. G. Khlystova adds haptics—touch—and proxemics—the spatial arrangement of communicants—to the list of kinesics means.

Whereas prosody studies speech pace, the speaker's intonation, and tone, kinesics relates to optical/visual non-verbal communication techniques. Kinesics is the study of sign nature of kinetic behavior, such "expressive body movements that participate in conveying information in communication" or "any completed (having a certain structure, method of execution, and equally stable meaning) and independent (distinct from another)" gestural movement.

Kinesics, according to I. N. Gorelov, are a collection of kinemes—that is, meaningful gestures, facial expressions, and pantomimic motions entered into communication as nonverbal elements in direct contact between communicators. Kinesics thus is the unit of kineme, the communicative movement. R. Birdwhistell reasoned that kinemes are complexes of kines, or indivisible events akin to atoms in matter. G. E. Kreydlin also noted more general units: kinemorphs, kinemorphenes, and kinesins.

The main kinemes' traits are:

1. Movement's communicative meaning. Kinemes differ from other movements mostly in their semiotic, symbolic quality. Blinking in response to strong wind or brilliant light is reflexive-protective, for instance; winking is semiotic. Correct understanding of such motions usually depends on considering their setting.

2. Volunteering in the implementation of movement. Here, one should discuss a person's capacity for emotional regulation and deliberate choice of means of expression for their communicative intention. One should exclude reflexes unique of disease. Still, many external expressions of emotions start from reflex reactions. Something might cause reflexive laughter, for instance, yet we can stifle laughter if it's improper.

3. Most people of the cultural group have to be familiar with communicating movements. Many of us, for instance, hear but do not know sign language, hence it is not regarded as kinesics. Professional gestures—like those employed by hunters or divers—also follow this rule. Professional gestures become kinemes when they find broad use.

4. Movement reproducibility Kinemes are used repeatedly in many contexts to transmit identical meaning. Still, one has to consider cross-cultural variations in kinemes. A head nod, for example, usually denotes agreement but in Bulgaria it denotes disapproval.

According to N. V. Vakurova, knowing the fundamental ideas of kinesics helps one to get up to 50% of the knowledge about the discussion partner before even beginning a communication.

Every language has particular significance in every culture as its nonverbal means are based on a different national character. G. E. Kreydlin separated low- and high-kinetic nonverbal communication in different cultures. Differentiating civilizations into these forms mostly depends on the degree of emotional expression during communication, especially with gestures.

G. E. Kreydlin also pointed up some traits of male and female nonverbal conduct in dialogic communication. Among high-kinetic cultures include Mediterranean folks, South Americans, and Southeast Europeans. Included among low-kinetic cultures are Asians, Northwest Europeans, Scandinavians, and others.

Though apparent, kinetic methods can nevertheless be misconstrued for a variety of reasons including: 1. The national-cultural distinctiveness of kinemes; 2. Their polysemy; 3. The observer's lack of social experience, and others.

F. Poyatos provides models of common decoding kinetic mean errors:

- The full or partial resemblance of dynamic patterns and gesture meanings could lead to misinterpretation of kinetic means.

- These ways are sensed but not deciphered as they do not cause a virtual association with the kinesics of the mother tongue. For some Western Europeans, for instance, dragging down the lower eyelid with an index finger signals "I'm watching you."

- Kinetic means are deemed semiotically negligible, so they are neglected. In Hong Kong, for example, tapping the table with the middle and index fingers shows gratitude for poured drinks.

- Though their meanings differ, these means are seen but misread because of similar dynamic patterns between native and alien societies.

Ehamining the writings of Uzbek scientists, we may deduce that paralinguistics is becoming increasingly of interest. D.A. Abduazizova has done important paralinguistic mean study [9; 96-108]. She explained the need of teaching nonverbal behavior, ehamined the non-verbal behavior of the English, Russians, and Uzbeks, and set apart paraphonetic from parakinetic ways of speech [10; 114-124]. She categorized parakinetic means into gestures (14 subcategories), facial expressions (6 categories), and bodily movements (5 subcategories), paraphonics means into segmental (6 subcategories), and suprasegmental (9 subcategories) [11; 72-84]. She also established ideas and techniques for comparative-typological research of paralinguistic means in several language cultures [12; p.115-120].

Najimova G.B. has also made contributions to the investigation of the linguo-cognitive characteristics of kinetic means in the Karakalpak and English languages. Her research has revealed the cultural specificity of world conceptualization in the formulation of linguistic expressions and the transmission of their meaning, as well as the interpretation of non-verbal signals in a cultural context [4; 249-253]. She has also investigated the communicative-pragmatic and linguo-cognitive characteristics of the English and Karakalpak cultures, thereby revealing the national mentality and character, lifestyle, and specific national-cultural features that reflect national traditions, rules, and norms of verbal and non-verbal speech discipline of paralinguistic means in the English and Karakalpak linguistic cultures [5; 53-58]. This was achieved by utilizing a cultural-semiotic approach to the study of kinetic communication, as well as an innovative method of interdisciplinary synthesis and integration, to integrate cognitive linguistics, cultural semiotics, and paralinguistics [21; 103-105]. New aspects of the spatial external appearance of paralinguistic means in the communication process were discovered, such as the interpretation of non-verbal gestures, cultural differences, the cognitive basis of body movements, gestures, gaze, facial expressions, and touches, the conceptualization of the world, and the semiotic dimension of non-verbal gestures, such as holistic and multidimensional kinetic connection. Furthermore emphasized were the relevance of kinesics in communication and cultural differences as well as the relationship between body motions. This fits the present knowledge of kinesics as a semiotic system generating meaning in cross-cultural contacts. Furthermore investigated in the framework of cognitive processes of world conceptualization and non-verbal conduct were the linguistic manifestation of non-verbal ways in the English and Karakalpak languages [22; 97-99].

Studying chromatics in English, Russian, and Uzbek cultures, Zafarbek Abdusamadov [1; p.84] conducted a comparative study of color lexemes considering grammatical aspects of these languages. Comparatively with modern non-verbal communication channels, E.T. Kenebaev [16; 80-90p.] investigated the historical background of the development of iconographic signs as a means of expressing semantic and connotative meaning in information transfer.

Emphasizing the part paralinguistic means play in intercultural communication, A. Aripova [14; 186p.], K. Samigova, H.B. Hasanova [29; 354-359p.], N. Eraliyeva [2; 80-83p.], M. Usmonova, G. Balibekova, [7; 106-109p.], L. Shovksiev [15; 518-520], Z. Yakubov [31; 7-12p.], and Z. Nizomova [21; 151-156] stressed Studying paralinguistic ways helps to develop solid cultural linkages, better mutual understanding between nations, enhance the quality of translating work, learn of customs and life events of many people, and raise a person's cultural

level. It also broadens their knowledge of many countries and raises the relevance of linguistics among other fields.

L. Abdukodirova also underlined the need of paralinguistic techniques in communicating human experience during communication in Uzbek speech, deciding that hand motions account for 20% and finger movements for 13% of body movements involved in communication.

Conducting discourse, linguistic, and sociolinguistic studies of the verbal and nonverbal means utilized in English and Uzbek dramatic works, N.I. Khursanov [8; 17-27p.] revealed the relationships between these methods.

In his doctoral dissertation on "The Functional Characteristics of Communicative Behavior of Uzbeks," K. Rasulov concentrated on the particular semantics that might be deduced from representatives of different professions as well as the ways in which nonverbal means are used in communication by them.

In his PhD dissertation, "Expression of Connotative Meaning by Phonetic Means," A. Khaydorov [28; 136p.] underlined the importance of each distinct suprasegmental method in conveying connotative meaning: intonation, pauses, and stress.

Emphasizing in her PhD dissertation on "Systematicity and Informativeness in Uzbek Speech Communication," G. Toyrova underlined that nonverbal communication is the only way to reach a certain aim and efficacy in communication.

Covering in great detail the general and particular elements of non-verbal means of communication in Uzbek and German speech etiquette, K. Kakharov's "Comparative Study of Uzbek and German Speech Etiquette" concentrated on national and international traits.

Ehamining the expression of paralinguistic means in the speech of defendants, H. Ismailov's PhD dissertation on "Sociolinguistic and Psycholinguistic Aspects of Forensic Investigations (Court Hearings)," linked nonverbal conduct with truth and lying.

**Conclusion.** Literary works challenge paralinguistic approaches classification in terms of complexity and difficulty. The numerous types of paralinguistic aspects, their contextual dependency, cultural variations, subjectivity in interpretation, integration with verbal text, and lack of standard frameworks accentuate this complexity. Dealing with these challenges requires a sophisticated approach considering the cultural and contextual factors affecting the perception of verbal and nonverbal features as well as their interplay.

Finally, ehamining all systems of nonverbal communication reveals that they surely have a major auxiliary (and occasionally autonomous) function in the communicative process. Only with a comprehensive awareness of the meaning of the signs employed by the participants in the communicative process can all parts of nonverbal communication assist completely expose the semantic side of information. All systems of nonverbal communication enable to identify such a fundamental parameter of the communicative process as the purpose of its participants by allowing one to increase or reduce verbal influence. These systems together with the verbal system of communication offer the information required for people to coordinate group activities. Different interpretations of paralinguistic means depend on the cultural traits of the communicators (encoder and decoder).

#### Адабиётлар/Литература/References:

1. Abdusamadov Z. COLOR PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN THE ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES “Ўзбекистонда хорижий тиллар” илмий-методик электрон журнал №5–6/2017
2. Eraliyeva, Naimaxon. (2021). KONSEPT TUSHUNCHASI. XUSHOMAD KONSEPTINING KOGNITIV TAHLILI VA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK JIHATLARI. 80-83.
3. Kreidler Ch.W. Introducing English Semantics. – London – N.-Y.: Routledge, 1998. – 338 p.;

4. Najimova G.B. Kinesics in linguistics // Наука и образование в Каракалпакстане. – Нукус, 2023. - №1/1. – P. 249-253 (10.00.00; №23).
5. Najimova G.B. The importance of non-verbal communication in nations //LangLit An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal. – India, 2021. - Vol. 7. – P. 53-58. (Impact Factor: SJIF 7.492. № 23).
6. Trager D. Paralanguage. A first approximation // Studies in linguistics. – 1958. – № 3. – P. 45-75.
7. Usmonova, Munavvar. (2022). NOVERBAL MEANS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH SPEAKING ETHICS. Frontline Social Sciences and History Journal. 02. 106-109. 10.37547/social-fsshj-02-01-14.
8. Xursanov N. I. Ingliz va o'zbek dramalarida verbal va nonverbal vositalar munosabati // O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. — 2024. — 10-jild, № 1 (54). — B. 17-27
9. Абдуазизова Д. А. Анализ паралингвистических средств в художественном тексте.// O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. — 2022. — № 5 (52). — B. 96-108
10. Абдуазизова Д.А. Nonverbal means of intercultural communication: A problem of conformity //Ўзбекистонда хорижий тиллар. — 2021. — № 1 (36). — С.114-124.
11. Абдуазизова Д. А. Разграничение парафонетических и паракинесических средств в речи //Научный форум: Филология, искусствоведение и культурология. – 2019. – С. 72-84.
12. Абдуазизова Д. А. Учитель. Ученик. Учебник: материалы IX Международной научно-практической конференции: сборник научных трудов / под ред. Г.Г. Молчановой. – М.: «КДУ», «Университетская книга», 2019. – 516 с. – doi: 10.31453/kdu.ru.91304.0037.
13. Абдуқодирова, Л. (2024). Значение невербальных средств в выражении человеческого опыта в процессе коммуникации. Международный научный журнал «ALFRAGANUS», 1(5), 56–59. извлечено от <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/alfraganus/article/view/30055>
14. Арипова А. Нотиқлик нутқининг лисоний-услугий воситалари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс.- Тошкент, 2002.-Б.186
15. Балибекова Г., & Шовксиев Л. (2022). Muloqot insonlarga ta'sir otkazish vositasi sifatida. Современные инновационные исследования актуальные проблемы и развитие тенденции: решения и перспективы, 1(1), 518–520. извлечено от <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/zitdmrt/article/view/5229>
16. Кененбаев Е. Т. Изменение взаимодействия невербальных и вербальных средств коммуникации в социальной сети интернета // Ўзбекистонда хорижий тиллар. — 2020. — № 2 (31). — С. 80–90.
17. Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред. В. Н. Ярцева. – 2-е изд., доп. – М.: Большая Российская энциклопедия, 2002. – С. 370.
18. Молчанова Г.Г. Когнитивная невербалика как поликодовое средство межкультурной коммуникации: кинесика // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 19: Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация. – М., 2014. - № 2. – С. 18.
19. Нажимова Г.Б. Невербальное поведение каракалпалпаков в произведении М.Нызанова «Душпан» / Российская наука в современном мире: XVII Международная научно-практическая конференция. 30 сентября. – Москва, 2018. – С. 103-105.
20. Нажимова Г.Б. Важность знания невербального поведения / Linguistics as an object of new scientific paradigms and innovative approaches of teaching foreign languages: Materials of the international scientific and practical conference. – Nukus, 2021. – С. 97-99.

21. Низомова, З. (2023). Paralingvistikaning nazariy jihatlari. Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире, 1(2), 151–156. <https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-pp151-156>
22. Розина А.В., Сорокина Д.В. Невербальная коммуникация // Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире. – Переяславль, 2021. - № 10-4 (78). – С. 130.
23. Поливанов Е. Д. По поводу «звуковых жестов». японского языка // Статьи по общему языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1968. – С. 135 -141.
24. Розина А.В., Сорокина Д.В. Невербальная коммуникация // Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире. – Переяславль, 2021. - № 10-4 (78). – С. 130-132
25. Самигова Х.Б. Нутқий Таъсирчанликда Нолисоний Воситалар //Gospodarka i Innowacje. – 2022. – Т. 20. – С. 71-75.
26. Щерба Л.В. О понятии смещения языков // Л.В. Щерба. Языковая система и речевая деятельность. – Л.: Наука, 1974. – С. 60-74
27. Нажимова Г.Б. Кинесика в художественных произведениях и ее функции в письменном тексте // Ilm Sarchashmalari. – Urganch, 2023. - №10. – В. 142-176. (10.00.00; № 3).
28. Нажимова Г.Б. Кинетические средства в каракалпакской культуре // Вестник филологических наук. Т. 3. – Белгород, 2023. - № 1. – С. 184-193. ISSN 2782-5329.
29. Ҳайдаров А. Коннотатив маънонинг фонетик воситаларда ифодаланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс.- Тошкент, 2009.-Б.136.
30. Хасанова, Г. (2021). Культурные различия в использовании невербальных средств в диалоговой речи. Общество и инновации, 2(2/S), 354–359. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss2/S-pp354-359>
31. Якубинский Л.П. О диалогической речи // Избранные работы. Язык и его функционирование. – М: Высшая школа, 1986. – С. 17-58.
32. Якубов Ж. "Паралингвистик (новербал) муносабатлар ва улар ифодаланишининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Tilshunoslik va lingvodidaktikaning istiqbolli yoʻnalishlari. Xalqaro ilmiy- amaliy konferensiya materiallari. - Samarqand: SamDChTI, 2023. 247 bet



**SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ  
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

*№ 10 (4) – 2024*

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг  
долзарб муаммолари**” электрон  
журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-  
сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат  
рўйхатига олинган.

**Муассис:** “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”  
масъулияти чекланган жамияти

**Таҳририят манзили:**

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой  
тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-  
уй. Электрон манзил:

[scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com](mailto:scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com)

**Боғланиш учун телефонлар:**

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).