

## Sound and Consciousness in Speech, Language and Culture

Melikuziev Azimjon Latifjon ugli

Teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages, Fergana Branch, Tashkent University of  
Information Technologies  
azimjon2797@mail.ru

**Abstract:** The communication process is a complex structure. Speakers use both verbal and non-verbal means in this process. As each society uses these means of expression, they reflect linguistic and cultural features. This article analyzes the paralinguocultural aspects of nonverbal means. In this case, the paralinguistic units used in the communication process of different peoples are studied by comparative studies.

**Keywords:** voice, semantics, polysemy, muteness, metonymy, stereotype, sound features, sound features, compatibility, semantic, agreement, task, communication, action, communicative, pragmatic, dialogue, non-contact, speech. , movement, prayer, communication, quiet voice, loud voice, symbolization, voice types, speech voice, musical voice, types of speech sounds, musical voice types, concept, male voice, female voice, adult voice, child voice, speaking, text, imitation, emotion, expression of emotion, display of emotion, interpretation, author's commentary, social voice, public, oral, force, totalitarian, folk, ideology, rhetoric.

Analyzing speech works, in general, any text, involves getting a complete answer to the question of not only what is said, but how it is said?, which is not only interesting, but also very relevant. Although there are a lot of such tools in any language, including Russian, among them the words sound and tone cannot be lost, which can rightfully be classified as one of the most important factors that determine and organize speech communication. possible Among the latter, we distinguish the conditions and nature of the communication flow, the success in achieving the goal, the physical and mental state of the communication participants and the style of communication behavior, the pragmatic givenness/spontaneity of communication. the appearance of speech and behavioral reactions, etc. Human life begins with sound; the appearance of a person in the world is recorded by sound: Life begins with crying, death begins with silence (O. Savich). The voice is given to man from birth, and therefore its possession can be considered as a natural and inalienable property of man, who has a special appearance called voice.

In fact, in the first sense, it is the sounds produced by the vibration of the joints and coming out of the mouth (or cavity-like cavity) of a person or an animal. mouth, for example, as in some birds) ”; see loud voice, measured voice, sonorous voice, combinations of voice are heard. But the voice is also the organ of making such sounds - hereafter the 2nd sound lexeme (see Voice sounds, sick voice, vocal cords) and the ability of a person or animal to distinguish such sounds - 20 los 3 lexeme. Cf. the sound disappears, the sound is restored, I have no sound today).

The word sound is characterized by metonymy, which is diverse in nature. Here are a few examples. This phrase gave a sound to the people, but it is not just a linguistic evidence of the existence of a certain place at a certain time in a certain place, that is, a direct lexicon. It is also a verbal existential act - just as shaking hands as a sign of friendship, familiarity or reconciliation are not only non-verbal existential but acts of movement.

With the help of the Russian word for sound, metonymic, separate periods of evolution during human life are also indicated. We talk about the formation of a person's voice, we want to talk about the formation of a person himself, we say that with age, the voice becomes stronger and more mature. In a boy, the mutation of the voice is one of the external evidences of his physiological growth and maturity, but the voice (the word taken in the figurative sense of the 4th voice "the person with the 2nd voice or the 3rd voice") is mature and can be. even stronger in adults, see The voice melted by suffering increases // And reaches a sad mood // The syllable heats up with anger ... (O. Mandelstam). Voice 4 lexeme is used to denote a person when the person himself, so to speak, is physically absent or invisible, that is, when his identity is unknown. I will give specific contexts of use for this lexeme: The voice behind the door (ie the person behind the door) quietly asks: "Who is there?" said; And a hoarse voice ("a man with a hoarse voice") kept talking and talking (Yu. Davydov); "Come to the table, mother," suddenly said a young voice (B.Vasilev) with sharp, open hostility; the receiver was young, familiar - the voice on the chipping receiver was female, young, familiar - but how many of them are familiar. (L. Zhukhovitsky) and others. We usually don't mark a person in Siena >> with a voice word.

The meaning of the formation of a person as a person can be transmitted through the sound word in the language"; see It should be noted that the authenticity and reality of "I" is only the subject of speech, the voice here and now (BH Tonopo8), "the beginning of the stage of human creative maturity" and is achieved when I am. style of creative face. Thus, the 5th voice is a sign of a space-time fragment of a person in general or any creative person - an artist, musician, actor, director, writer, see the phrases <suddenly> cut through the voice, His own has a voice. : Today we hear completely different sounds everywhere (V. Voinovich), where does this lexeme appear.

The liberation of a person, the acquisition of freedom and civil rights guaranteed by society, is figuratively described as the liberation of the appearance of voice and speech (or: getting, finding, becoming, returning, etc.). Wednesday Slaves are dumb and sad; We torment them with dumbness. Voice awakens emotions in insensible slaves ( Book of Zohar ); The voice returned to them (captives. -G.K.); Finally, a human voice was heard, the voice of human existence (Yu. Nagibin); And only when Moses had the gift of perfect speech, Voice and Speech formed a perfect unity (Book of "Zohar").

The appearance of the voice, as we see, marks the birth of not only a person, but also a personality. Acknowledging that a person has a unique voice (Voice 5) recording his uniqueness and extrusion as a person in a certain community, expressing that a person has a special point of view, a unique point of view, unique only to him means state of affairs in the world. Therefore, the word in question refers not only to people, but also to people and animals. It also has the spiritual meaning of a person's opinion or verdict expressed on this or that important issue" (significant vote b) and the right of a person to express his opinion in solving certain issues in state and public institutions" (significant vote). 7). For example, compare language units such as vote, vote, casting vote, advisory vote, delegate one's vote, count votes, on the one hand, the student's vote or "speak" from someone else's voice ("X, not. expressing or not wanting to express one's opinion about some R. repeats what others have said about R.; the speaker has a negative attitude towards it); see See also sentences. Here the teacher's vote is the most important (i.e. the 6th vote is his opinion) or the voters' votes are divided at once.

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