

**NEUROPSYCHOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SMILE AND
LAUGHTER IN NONVERBAL SPEECH****Bobokalonov Ramazon Radjabovich,**

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Received: Jun 22, 2024; Accepted: Jul 29, 2024; Published: Aug 28, 2024;

Abstract: In the foreground are many secrets and principles of language and speech. Language and speech together are a topic of common use. All their principles are equally important, because in the relationship between language and speech. Because speech is also a source of energy in the management of the mind. A smile also relaxes the human brain. It nourishes the human psyche and renews its spiritual world. A smile is a very delicate matter, one must know its place and learn how to give it to someone. In the background: gestures, facial expressions, expressive signs of facial expressions in international culture - looking with the eyes, moving eyebrows, twisting lips, shaking the head, showing the tongue, running a long finger between the two lips, etc. Learning neuropsycholinguistics also helps to study the subtle aspects of smiling. This is one of the practically unsolved problems of neuropsycholinguistics.

Keywords: language, speech, cognitive principles, psychological point, neuropsychological, smile and laughter, gestures, aspects of smiling, psycho-neurolinguistics, verbal communication, nonverbal communication, nonverbal actions, kinesic position, facial expressions, posture, eye contact, contact frequency, intonation, voice, pause, expiration, crying, cough, timbre, laughter, contesika, hand, proxemics, emotional states

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license**Introduction**

Neuropsycholinguistics is considered a social science for the whole world and the problem of linguistic personality is its center. This science studies the adaptation of a linguistic person and a charismatic person in personological, communicative and discursive relations in the field of speech, the psychology of speech development and socialization as a conscious being in society.

Neuropsycholinguistics is a scientific relationship between psychology, neuroscience and linguistics. The formation of neurolinguistics as a scientific discipline is connected with the development of neurology, psychology and linguistics into one branch, on the one hand, and the need to integrate these sciences with personology, on the other. Neuropsycholinguistics, as a modern science, helps to study and prevent speech disorders - aphasia, secondary disorders caused by the effects of a primary defect, as well as systemic diseases caused by functional changes in the brain aimed at restoring impaired function and stabilization of the systemic function of speech, light serves to treat certain types of mental illnesses with "sweet words". Therefore, in this science, among the primary effects of words, phrases and speech expression, the place of a smile is of particular importance.

Neuropsycholinguistics, as a modern science, helps to study and prevent speech disorders - aphasia, secondary disorders caused by the effects of a primary defect, as well as systemic diseases caused by functional changes in the brain aimed at restoring impaired function and stabilizing the system. speech function, a mild mental illness is called "sweet word" is used for treatment. Therefore, the primary effect of words, sentences and speech expression is of particular importance in this science. Among them, a smile and a smile, which are always active as a xenic phenomenon, have their own spiritual and spiritual energy, and its study is an urgent topic [Bobokalonov, 2023, 4-109].

"In world linguistics, identifying the factors that shape communicative dialogue, defining the principles of establishing communicative dialogue, creating a practical system for language learning, as well as models of interpersonal relationships, clarifying the whole range of linguistic mechanisms that shape a linguistic personality have not been achieved. lost their relevance for many years" [Bobokalonov, 7; 8; 9].

Basic concept

From a psychological point of view, a person is a conscious and active person who has the opportunity to choose a healthy lifestyle. A person, as a member of society, operates within the framework of various mutual relationships. In social psychology, much attention is paid to the study of the psychological qualities of a person. In addition to interpersonal relationships, the existing political circles and ideological views of society are of great importance for the process of personality formation. A certain system of ideas in society affects a person, contributes to his psychology, worldview, personal and social development. As long as a person lives in a certain social environment, he wants to occupy a unique position, reputation, and mission.

"A person is not only the object of social relations, but also its subject and active participant" [Ismoilova, 2013, 14, 168]. A person is a clearly existing representative of a certain state, society, group, who can establish a conscious relationship with those around him, who can act consciously, who can show his unique human image in all relationships, as well as himself. A person is a linguistic entity with specific individual and social characteristics.

A linguistic person, that is, a modern person who knows a foreign language, thinks, thinks and communicates with others, that is, a linguistic person with neuropsychological significance, is not without emotions: happiness, desire, lust, pity, hatred, is always busy with jealousy, anger and other positive or negative emotions and impressions [Sayfullayeva, Bobokalonov 2023, 17, 21-29].

And from a scientific point of view, smiling:

1. Increase in mental quotient (IQ) - this is done to perceive something, to determine the level of understanding;

2. Evaluate the emotional quotient (EQ) of a person - serves to focus one's thoughts on oneself, create new emotions, encourage self-realization.

A smile is not just a smile. It improves interaction, gives design to communication. First, kindness, attention and respect for others are manifested in its refinement. With the help of a smile, the working environment improves and the team atmosphere improves. An optimistic mood helps any team member to overcome fatigue during the day.

Employees are motivated by leaders who care for others with a healthy smile. Work efficiency increases if the team unites towards a great goal. On the contrary, gloominess and nervousness spoil the beauty of a person and harm his spiritual beauty. When he sulks, the mood deteriorates, any leader looks ugly. Tyranny, personal enmity and chaos will rise [Sayfullayeva, Bobokalonov, 20, 2020].

As you can see, smiling is a neuropsycholinguistic and linguocultural phenomenon. To smile, you need to be mentally healthy, talkative, polite and gentle. A sweet conversation or a good speech delivered with the help of a smile is the key to success in captivating others with love.

Intelligence, understanding, knowledge, ingenuity create the basis for the right choice of smile and meaningful communication.

Methods

The research methodology in the statement above appears to be a combination of theoretical analysis and qualitative examination. The study involves an interdisciplinary approach, integrating concepts from neuropsycholinguistics, psychology, and linguistics to explore the relationship between language, speech, and nonverbal communication. It focuses on analyzing the adaptation of linguistic and charismatic individuals within communicative and discursive contexts, examining how speech disorders are studied and prevented, and understanding the role of nonverbal behavior in communication. The methodology likely includes a review of existing literature, theoretical frameworks, and possibly observational studies to analyze the psychological and social aspects of language use, as well as the impact of nonverbal communication on speech and interpersonal interactions. The analysis extends to the examination of different speech functions, structures, and the role of emotions and nonverbal cues, such as smiles, in effective communication.

Result and Discussion

Thus, language and speech are interconnected, one cannot exist without the other, but they are social phenomena that differ from each other. Language is a material for the communication process, and speech is the formation of ideas from this material. Linguistic units are manifested in the speech process, they are also used by speakers of literary language in everyday life, in the work process, in family life, in a ceremonial environment. In the interdependent chain "language-language-speech capacity", only speech manifests itself in external (material) form (verbal, written, through various conditional signs) and is recorded (heard, written by our sensory organs, seen, measured). Linguistic and extralinguistic factors play and participate in the forms of appearance of speech:

1. Conditions of perception and formation of speech. Interlocutors and speakers use different linguistic units in different speech situations. Accordingly, he forms his own speech. Factors related to the conditions of perception and formation of speech are: 1. The degree of formality and informality of the relationship. 2. Speech formation and lifestyle. 3. The level of attitude of the interlocutors. 4. The nature of the subject of speech. 5. The nature of the addressee of speech. 6. Occurrence of speech. 7. The degree of special formation. 8. The level of activity of extralinguistic units

2. The content of speech. The content of a person's speech will also be different. Our thinking about being is of two kinds: 1) explicit thinking with a subject, 2) abstract theoretical thinking. In the process of object-specific thinking, the following forms of speech formation occur: a) simple object-oriented thinking is useful in oral speech; b) generalized formed thought is used in journalistic discourse; c) abstract theoretical thought is typical of scientific discourse, subject formed thought is used in artistic discourse.

3. The function of speech is a form of action. The function of speech is characterized by its permanence, objectivity, legitimacy and structure. Although speeches are similar in a particular function, they have different aspects with other characteristics. Due to the mix of tasks, new forms of speech emerge. The following characteristics can be expressed in each function of speech: 1) the function of expressing objectivity and subjectivity. 2) the task of expressing concreteness, abstraction and generalization. 3) the task of expressing intelligence and emotionality. 4) the function of expressing open (explicit) and closed (implicit) content.

4. The construction of speech is an integral structure. The structure of speech is a living form of language. There are general rules of integral structure of speech: 1) the weight and character of units whose methodological character is clearly visible; 2) the relationship between analysis and synthesis in the construction of speech; 3) naming everything in a form that corresponds to its

essence belongs to scientific speech, the choice of forms expressing important meanings belongs to colloquial speech, the choice of forms expressing expressive meanings belongs to publicistic speech, the use of forms specific to all styles belongs to artistic speech; 4) the degree of complete formation of the structure of speech. Through the complete expression of the idea, they strive to form a complete speech. This situation was reflected in written speech; 5) the nature of the use of metaphors; 6) the weight and character of the absorbed layer. In written speech, the weight of assimilated words is greater, but in oral speech, the weight of the assimilated layer is less. The meanings of cut, throw are more commonly used in colloquial speech; 7) The degree of interdependence of different language units. In scientific, journalistic and formal speech, the interdependence of linguistic units is very low, because they use more neutral intellectual forms. In colloquial speech, each linguistic unit performs a different function depending on its intonation and the effect of stress, rather than its location in the sentence.

Nonverbal communication is a unique way of communicating data. Nonverbal means can accompany the speech process, complement speech, and in some cases make information “wordless” for the listener. Psychoneurolinguistics focuses on three main aspects: 1) mental preparation, 2) brain functioning, 3) language skills [Labunskaya, 1988, 13, 246 ; Borozdina, 1998, 3, 247].

Information is conveyed logically, accurately and clearly, and sometimes vaguely. Ideas are exchanged verbally and non-verbally, in parallel and separately. Through communication, the speaker not only conveys information, but also analyzes and synthesizes the message, exchanges ideas about the difficulties of solving a problem, complains, makes requests, makes demands, asks questions, seeks answers, etc.

Non-verbal speech signals, like verbal speech, convey information to the listener in three situations: 1) when transmitting information to the interlocutor, 2) influence on the interlocutor, 3) when the conversation is lively [Gorelov, 1988, 238; Birkenbill, 1997, 176; Borozdina, 1998, Gorelov, 1980; Labunskaya, 1988].

Conclusion

Scientists observe the individual and socio-psychological characteristics of a person - the inner world of a person. Nonverbal behavior accompanies speech and forms the mental content of activity. Body language, characteristic of nonverbal speech, is not always flexible with verbal speech. Scientists have found that nonverbal communication involves more than seven hundred thousand gestures of the hands, face and body. Nonverbal behavior is considered the richest alphabet of language and bodily and reflexive behavior.

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