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Research Article

PARALINGUISTIC INDICATORS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES IN FALSE COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the theoretical foundations for the study of deceptive from the perspective of paralinguistics. The constitutive criteria of deception are singled out, the structure and functions of deceptions are analyzed, conditions and rules for the implementation of a false speech act are established, classified false speech acts.

KEYWORDS

Deception, false speech acts, manipulation, propositional indicators, violation, communicative and conversational implicatures.

INTRODUCTION

Approaches to the linguistic description of the definition of lies and the creation of their paralinguistic theory were mainly carried out by foreign scientists. Mainly, "Maintaining a taxonomy of truth-performed lies" [Vincent 1981], "Identifying types of deceptive speech acts" [Falkenberg, 1982], "Typology of lies" [Giese, 1992], "Systematic identification of types of lies" [Castelfranchi, 1994]. It can be seen that all approaches are based on the principle of familiarization with the main specific types and forms of transmission of a false statement, their further classification, as well as on the principle of building a theory of lies. Later, in linguistics, new areas were introduced in the definition and study of such concepts. That is, the four main directions

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of linguistics – semantic, pragmatic, pragmalinguistic and paralinguistic analysis – encouraged scientists to take a new approach to research. In addition, linguistic and paralinguistic indicators of deception have been the scientific interest of many researchers from a number of disciplines, including psychology, criminology, and applied linguistics.

Paralinguistic indicators are features that accompany speech, such as facial expressions, gestures, body movements, voice, articulation, etc. [1, 91b] One of the difficulties encountered in work on lie detection is the differences in deceptive behavior in different countries and cultures. English cannot be used in other languages due to different cheating rates. Indicators of acculturation have been described in Korean [2], Chinese [3], and Italian [4] by comparing English with native speakers. However, the entire corpus of cross-cultural deceptive speech language differences still lacks important information about the majority. This study presents an overview of linguistic, prosodic and acoustic indicators of false communication based on the Uzbek language.

Research methodology: When analyzing a person's speech, it is necessary to take into account the speech styles when they are in a calm and non-anxious state. Because it is possible to determine false speech indicators in the normal speech of people with suspicious speech parameters (for example, a large number of pauses, evasive answers, changes in volume). An emotionally neutral psychological state is knowing the volume parameters for a particular speaker. [1.24b]

Over the centuries, hundreds of attempts have been made to detect lies through sound and speech. For example, in ancient India, the suspect had to be beaten at the same time as their answers during the interrogation process. While answering the question, fearing that their lies will be exposed, the accused becomes stressed or nervous, and because of this, they fall into internal depression, thereby speeding up the exposure of the lie. Therefore, it cannot be denied that the physical state is closely related to the psychological state of a person. The liar is characterized by the confusion and internal difficulties experienced in the process of lying. A liar has two parallel events or two versions of the same event in his mind. A liar wants something real and bright, and the other wants to talk about a fantastic and pale phenomenon. When telling the details of a lie, the liar should not be confused in his work and repeat the details of the stories he has told before.

In addition, a liar always risks being exposed by surrendering when some truth contradicts the previously stated information. Therefore, taking into account emotions, especially the fear of being exposed, is very important in detecting deception. When lying, a person focuses on what he says rather than how he behaves (it is difficult to prepare and learn all the facial expressions and gestures, and the intonation must be done carefully in advance. Usually, it is well done by professional actors). In addition, there are emotions and non-verbal reflex communication in

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the human body, and it is very difficult to control them in general [3,21]. The speech parameters of the speaker are divided into controlled (internal) and out of control (external). The level of control depends on the speaking ability of the speaker, the attitude of the surrounding people during the speech and articulation process. However, there are several factors that cannot be controlled by the speaker's autonomic nervous system [5]. There are easy and difficult ways to control lying in speech. A person can control his thoughts and express them in written and oral speech [6]. Deception is a difficult area of research because of the lack of authentic incriminating material such as criminal court records or interrogation transcripts, as such information is usually confidential and inaccessible.

Analyze and discussion: The research of Olga Lkova and Denis Gordeev was conducted based on the analysis of the frequency spectrum of 108 speech fragments obtained by dividing a 12-hour audio recording into segments. It represents the expert's interviews with the second participant. All participants are women, their age is less than 25 years. Subjects do not have special training in detection lies. Before the interview, the expert knew some personal information about the subject's life before the subject, and the latter did not want to reveal this information to anyone else. Taking into account that others do not know about this conversation, some questions were asked on this topic. Since the study was not designed to analyze facial expressions, gestures, or postures, the interviewer sat behind the subject to prevent them from looking away, giving them time to prepare for lying and silence. The final sample contains 108 utterances of the subject's answer "no", of which 60 are true and 48 are false. At the time of each "no", such sounds appear in the spectrogram, and these waves are different from the waves that come from the word "no".[7,8b]

This equipment was created by a Russian scientist and university professor V. Zhenilo, and the name of the equipment is called "masterskaya zvukov" ("Signal" workshop). It mainly studies phonology, acoustics and forensic linguistics and has been using it for many years. This program allows you to get exact measurements by frequency.

Figure 1. Spectogram of the speaker's answer to the truth "no"

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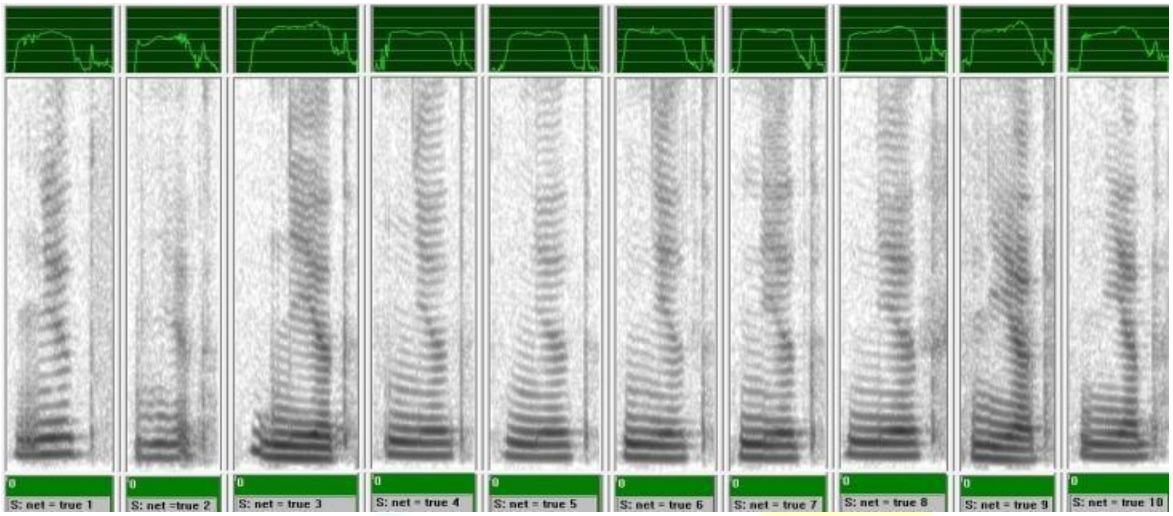
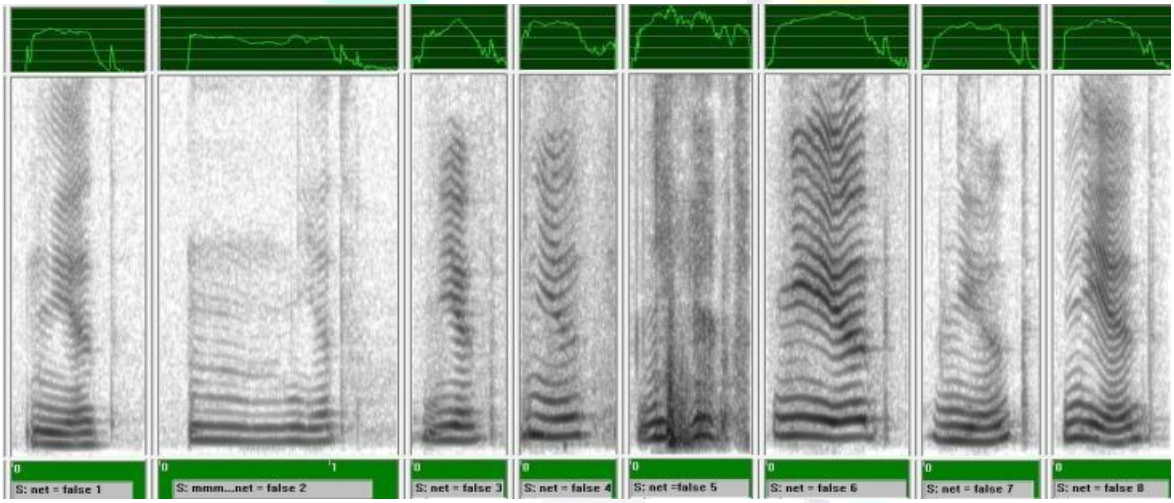


Figure 2. Spectogram of the speaker's answer to "no" from a lie.



The obtained results show that the increase in the frequency of the volume when lying is not only in English, but also in other languages. Despite the fact that this device is a clear proof of the detection of false communication, it is P. Ekman's research work that has a lot of modeling experiments on the detection of lies in communication[6]. In the future, this scientific research can contribute to the development of types of intercultural false speech and methods of their detection.

CONCLUSION

It is impossible to detect lies using linguistic methods alone, because most people can control what they say. In this regard, the numerical analysis of acoustics is very promising in the detection of lies. It is necessary to analyze not only the words of the speaker, but also his facial expressions, body movements and his voice. This article made it possible to obtain information on paralinguistic, prosodic and acoustic indicators of lying. We hope that the findings will serve as an

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example for new and understudied studies of the Uzbek language.

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