

THE MANIFESTATION OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS IN THE TEXT OF THE INTERNET

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Annotation: *In order to influence the listener, the speaker should use not only linguistic means, but also non-linguistic means. According to the American scientist Megrabian's formula, the positive impressions of the first interlocutors were positive for 7% of speech, 38% for paralinguistic factors and 58% for non-verbal actions. This means that nonverbal means have a direct effect on the speech process. Each nation uses its language differently in communication. The language used in Uzbek speech is different from that of other nations, reflecting Uzbek culture.*

Key words: *speech, verbal, nonverbal, hand, handkerchief, Kelin salom, Assalomu alaykum, gesture, Uzbek, woman.*

Introduction

Gender analysis of language tools is one of the issues in linguistics in recent years. In particular, sufficient work has been done in Russian linguistics in this regard. Each nation uses its language in different ways, depending on its mental nature. The language used in Uzbek speech is different from that of other nations, reflecting Uzbek culture. At the same time, there are differences in the use of these tools in the speech of women and men. The more we understand the difference between men and women, the less we hear "you don't understand me." However, there are no ready-made patterns and templates that can be a key factor in the study of communicative behavior in men and women.

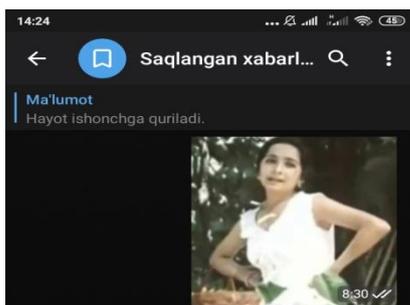
Gesture nonverbal means are also referred to as gestures. Gesture is derived from the Latin word *gerere*, *gestus*, meaning "to do", "to do". In English sources, the word is used to mean "control of the body," "human behavior." According to the English

scientist A. Kendon, the term refers to the ability of the speaker to behave correctly during his speech, the effective, purposeful use of the body's capabilities in influencing the listener. Gestures include movements of the face, legs, arms, and head.

Main part

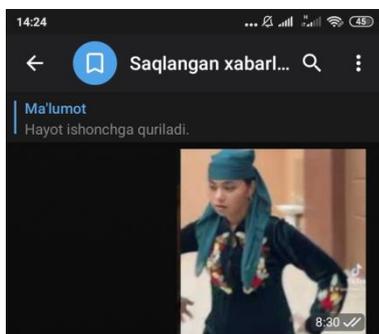
The appearance of national customs in the speech of women - girls and the observance of the situation in the situation. While non-violent means are understood as the way people behave, behave, and even dress, this is especially true for women. All of the above apply to face-to-face communication. In the process of visual communication, stickers play their role. On the Internet, there are stickers for every nonverbal situation. Here are some of them:

1. The right or left arm (sometimes both arms) is at the waist, with the head raised - protest, nervousness, readiness to fight. In this case, of course, linguistic means are also used.

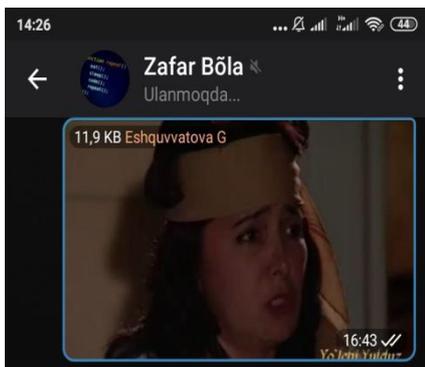


[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]

2. The scarf is wrapped around the forehead and tied at the back of the head: two arms at the waist - signs of anger, protest, violence, readiness to fight someone;



a) the woman's illness is intended to indicate a severe headache;



[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]

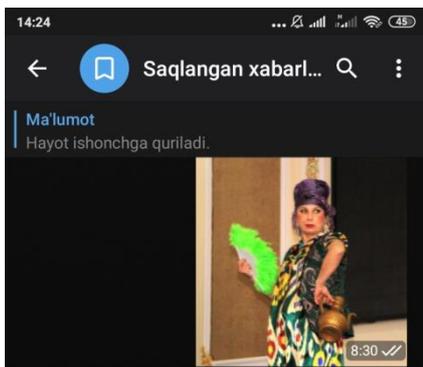
b) in this case, the woman does not want to talk to anyone, she wants to be alone.



[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]

Of course, linguistic tools are also of great importance for knowing which of the various situations cited is appropriate for the situation. For example, in the first case the volume is high and words and phrases with different negative accents are used, in the second and third cases the tone is very low, the sentences are short and in some cases incomprehensible.

3. The scarf is tied around the forehead and tied at the back of the head, the head is slightly bent to one side, one hand at the waist or side, the other hand a fan or something similar, a raso, to move in small steps is to express the monopoly, the violence, the ability of that person to do what he says in the same place and time. Mothers-in-law often look like this in order to protest against their daughters-in-law or to do what they say. In this case, linguistic tools are used very effectively. The tone of voice is sometimes loud, sometimes low, speech is slurred, and words of obedience are used.



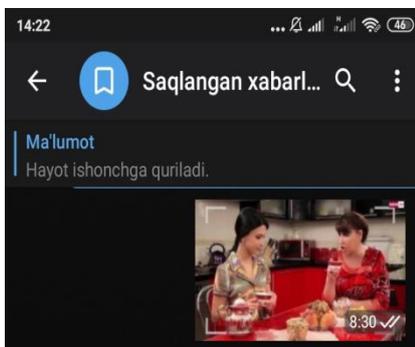
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4. The sleeves of long sleeves are folded up to the elbows - a sign of readiness to work. At the same time, if both arms are at the waist, it means that you are ready to fight.



[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]

5. One of the most appropriate actions for Uzbek women is to listen politely to adults with their heads bowed. In this case, if a job or assignment is ordered, it is addressed through linguistic means, such as "Okay," "With my soul," "Okay," "I'll do as you say."



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6. Another characteristic of Uzbek women is caring for their children. In this case, if the child is lying in a crib or swing, his head is slightly tilted to one side, there

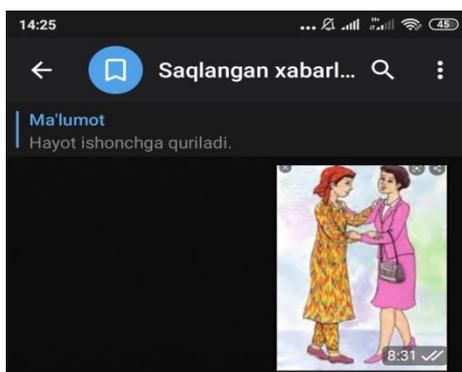
are emotional states, such as a smile on his face, an expression of satisfaction, speaking

through linguistic means, saying aloud with kindness.

[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]



7. Uzbek women also use a number of non-verbal means of greeting. In particular, embracing with both hands, kissing on the face, tapping on the shoulders, and in some areas taking the palms between the hands is a positive *ottenka* of seeing, while seeing with one hand is a positive *ottenka*. to see at the tip, to touch the faces to the name, to look at the tip of the tongue without giving a hand at all is its reflection.



[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]

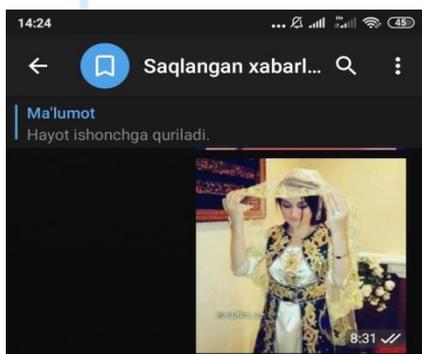
8. Greetings from brides are especially important in Uzbekistan. Each region has its own "Bride's Greetings" ceremony, in which brides greet each of those around them in accordance with the customs of their region. In doing so, brides do not use any linguistic means. Only the special women standing next to him express who is being

greeted through linguistic means.



[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]

1. One of the most common non-verbal conversations of Uzbek brides is that every morning after the wedding, they bow to the owners of the house or to the guests several times with a headscarf on their heads. At the heart of this is the etiquette of greeting, which includes linguistic units of communication, such as "Hello!", "Welcome!", "I'm glad to see you", "Good luck with your steps".



[<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]

Conclusion

In general, non-fiction is very important in the speech of Uzbek women. Because girls are taught from an early age to speak less, which is a national mentality. The use of different gestures, facial expressions, and gestures during communication is the same for everyone. The various gestures and facial expressions used to express positive states such as joy, contentment, contentment, and happiness are different from the various gestures and facial expressions used to express negative states such as sadness, dissatisfaction, depression, and unhappiness.

While non-violent means are also determined by the appearance of men, this is especially true for women. Because only they can change their appearance depending on their mood and what they want to do.

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3. [<https://t.me/addstickers/Uzstickdars>]