

The Actions of Defendant in Court Process and Psycholinguistic Analysis of Verbal and Non-Verbal Speech

Ismoilov Khurmatillo Tulkinjon ugli
Andizhan state university
doktorate PhD

Abstract. *The article emphasizes the importance of social behavior in the expression of the defendant's speech (accused), the role of verbal, non-verbal and paralinguistic means and their psycholinguistic analysis.*

Key words: criminal-procedural code, human interests, defendant (accused), verbal and non-verbal means, psycholinguistic analysis, psychological portrait, verbal influences, paralinguistic influence, nonverbal effect.

Fairy tale. The main purpose of the judicial organ. This is in any case, the "accused", the "defendant" in the proceedings, the life of one or more people, their future destiny the issue will be raised. This is the presiding judge at the trial consultants, prosecutors, advocates, and secretary of the court) attention, rapid psychodiagnostics, proper emotions

analysis, speaking skills; participants of the proceedings, in particular the accused (defendants) in strict compliance with strict rules but only to tell the truth."The accused: the truth to detect evidence, to falsify evidences, to persuade witnesses interference with law enforcement and other illegal acts ... should follow the procedure during the court session. "(1,231-page 30) In the emergence of the truth, every one mentioned in the process the word and the associated gestures and the meaning of any action, its meaning is extremely important. The trial is directly alive given that people are convinced of communication, the defendants are talking is the main source of disclosure. Of course, speaking through the language is different in communication does not go beyond the means, because communication is complicated it is a natural process to



convey the information to the listener without using any means. Interpretation of Interpretation in addition to verbal communication in the process of communication, the communication is nonverbal means are also an important factor. Important in commenting examining the speech process by ignoring the nonverbal tools linguistic analysis will not be complete. (P. 2.5) In this sense, the participation of the defendants in the trial, the point of expression, psycholinguistic, verbal and nonverbal broadcasts and behaviors analysis helps them to understand and understand better.

Who is the defendant is the Criminal Procedure Article 45 of the Code. "The accused is in this Code to involve in the prescribed manner as a defendant in the case is a person who has decided to do so. The defendant is a defendant in court and after the judgment has been judged, it is called condemned, or justified. "(Verses 1, page 29)

Who, then, can really be in the form of the defendant? First of all, the rights of free citizens, societies protected by the State an adult, a teenager aged under 16, or a minor - a man or a woman. From the point of view of social status, it is likely that simply workers, dehkans, drivers, seller, or educator - a teacher, a doctor, an official. It's like this classifications are very important. Because the defendants' gender is social the origin and the outlook associated with it, are at their trial as the defendant, his speech, and his actions and in court proceedings, in particular sometimes it causes some confusion in the communication process may be. In our opinion, psycholinguistic analyzes, when and under what circumstances, regardless of the subject three of them are: psychological, physiological, linguistic it should be done on the spot and then justified, accurate, and substantiated it will be concluded. In this regard, it is very important to create a psychological portrait. You are rofusing in psychology there is a



method of psychological evaluation of individuals, their observation on the basis of the appearance and behavior of the changes in behavior using some psychological methods such as analysis. The method of creating a personalized profile, the founders of this method psychologist P. Ekman, V. Frizen, M. Sukerman and V. It is de Paulo. Communication with the psychologists for the nonverbal means intervention process, and participants in dietary speech the use of nonverbal agents that can be used in the treatment psychological relationships. Psychological portrait as psychological means of interpersonal, linguistic and parallelism and nonverbal are very important. Clearly, the verbal effect is through speech (speech), and the parableistic influence is the speech the factors that make it grow, strengthen, or suppress it, coughing, stinging, coughing. "Always the tongue-speaking paralytic means and from the perspective of thinking. "(p. 3.69) The nonverbal effect is

a "speechless" appearance the place of the interlocutors in space relative to each other (near, far, intimate) situations, deceptions, mimic pantomime, views each other direct feelings, appearance, different signals from it (noise, smells). In addition, the nonverbal (non - speaking) communication facial expressions, mimic, tone, pause, pose, tears, laughter, and so on. These tools are mainly the essential part of the biological state, and verbal communication - fills, suppresses, and sometimes replacing it (p. 4, p.)

The material of nonverbal means involved in intercourse the human body consists of human organs. According to this person the beginning of organ movement, physiological should be examined. Motivation to engage in communication interventions, signs, movements of the body, various meaningful changes in the voice, the tongue and is "interconnected between people" and interconnected speech and kinetic activity are parts of the intervention

that constitute mutual cohesion. (p 5,69) In this sense, we have been trapped during our observations we have compiled a few conclusions about how they behave in court proceedings.

The emotional state of the defendants, the guilty verdict, the shame, depression, or vice versa, hatred, confession, stress, the mood of the protest has a positive or negative impact on the immediate speech. In this regard, the psychological condition of the defendants the expression of speech can be divided into two groups.

1. The first offender has committed a crime and is ready to accept his fault the expression of the defendants' words that they regret. Kind of the emotional state of the perpetrators is usually a severe mood, depression, guilt, shyness, fear (anxiety), and in his speech, "me I'm sorry for what I did, " "On my parents' face how do you look? ", " I do not repeat ", " give once " the tears of sadness, the tears, the face to the

ground, concealing eyesight, blurring hands is described.

2. Social or behavioral crimes, committed incommunicado or prolonged identify the location of the defendants. This is the defendant's name that he had been convicted of a criminal offense before being convicted and that his sentence had not been the first in the case aggressive communication, neglect, anger, mocking smile and speeches "Asking for trial", "not returned", "deprivation of liberty." I ask you to appoint another type of punishment, "he said to the victim (if he is present at the hearing), a protest against witnesses with a look of mood.

In addition, the trial of both defendants there is one aspect that has the same effect on the speech at the session. Judge in some cases during the preliminary investigation as an accused (they are reflected in the pretrial investigation records) that is, the difference between the testimony given in the court proceedings



and the trials to change the way in which he precedes his testimony, sometimes to deny it self-confidence and brutality will be seen in the given time. As a comment we can say that in the pre-trial investigation, usually the accused at the place where the crime was committed, at that time, psychologically if we approach him, he will be able to save himself from punishment (that is, the argument is true and that is, recorded) shall be interrogated and the record shall be drawn up. Court session (before the hearing) not later than two months from the date of discussion (Article 1,405, page 278)) the indictment against which the defendant was charged and analyze it, whatever it takes to eliminate the penalty think of it. "The accused: knowing what he is accused of; all the work after the end of the inquiry or preliminary investigation to get acquainted with the materials ... ". (Article 1.45, page 29) In our view, the aim of both defendants is, if the TV shows and actions are primarily justified his criminal record was

inevitable at least at a minimum. Participation in proceedings in custody in juvenile custody in a psychological way fulfilling the duty of reminding the criminals of the inevitability of punishment, not to hide the truth in their minds, to mislead the court, to lie as a means of non-disclosure.

All defendants, including the defendants to improve the emotionality and sensitivity of the idea and the situation the gestures that are related to the condition (nonverbal a wide range of meaningful uses, and a lot of meaningful changes is observed. The right to challenge the defendants (Article 1,449) rticle 304) and the right to make the last word (Article 1,46, page 451, p. 305), their emotional status it is natural for the 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code "After the completion of the negotiations of the Parties the presiding judge shall give the defendant the final word. The last of the defendants it is not allowed to ask him any questions during his speech. Judge may

limit the last words of the defendant for a certain period of time not ... "As a result of this, in speech, there is a sudden depression, anxiety, and anxiety the symptoms of fatigue appear.

Some 80% of information is based on information gestures (p. 4, p. 36) In some cases ideas without nonverbal means naked, logical, incomprehensible, psychologically wrong (p. 2, 3) Immediate visual communication, which is silent even though it is a real language (see p. 6, 32) participants in the verbal, Tracking of paralysis warnings along with invertebrate devices and psycholinguistic analysis of their content is crucial in justifying his judgment.

List of references:

1. Criminal-Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, "Justice", 2018.
2. Mamurjon Saidkhanov. Interaction and gestures. Tashkent. Academy of Sciences

of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Fan" publishing house. 2008.

3. Abduazizov A. O' statusse paralingvistikichik sredst i o kriteriyax ix ustanoleniya // Sbornik nauchnyx trudov TashGU, №543,1978.
4. M.A.Makhsudova. Communication psychology. Educational manual. Tashkent "Turon-Iqbol" 2006.
5. Smirnov N.I..O neobxodimosti obucheniya neverbalnomu povedeniyu pri izuchenii innostrannogo fever // Voprosi psixolingvistiki i преподавание русского языка как иностранного. M., MGU, 1971.
6. Vereshchagin EM, Kostomarov V.G. Stranovedenie // Stranovedenie i преподавание русско языка Inostrantsam. M., 1972, p. 62; Vereshshagin EM, Kostomarov V.G. Yazyk i kultura. M., Русский writing 1976.