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DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ADVOCATES' DEFENCE SPEECHES

Abstract. This article discusses legal rhetoric, focusing on issues such as the role, methods, and importance of verbal and nonverbal means in lawyers' speech. While some scholars have emphasized the importance of paralinguistic devices in lawyers' speech, others have argued in their research that paralinguistic devices have their place and meaning in every speech. The article focuses on similar problems and solutions and highlights important factors in research work. In literary works, the use of paralinguistic devices in our daily lives is vividly reflected in this article, which makes the speech of lawyers more effective, more profound. The examples given in it serve to further enrich the article as to how lawyers use non-linguistic devices in their defensive speech and what these paralinguistic devices mean fromvarious publications.

Key words: verbal devices, nonverbal devices, legal rhetoric, speech;

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ADVOKATLARNING HIMOYA NUTQLARINING DISKURS TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yuridik ritorika, xususan, yuristlar nutqida verbal va noverbal vositalarning o‘rni, qo‘llanilish usullari hamda ularning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Ba’zi olimlar yuridik diskursda paralingvistik vositalarning muhimligini ta’kidlasa, boshqalari bunday vositalar har bir nutq aktida o‘z o‘rni va ma’nosiga ega ekanini qayd etadilar. Tadqiqotda ushbu muammolar va ularning yechimlari ko‘rib chiqilib, ilmiy izlanishlar uchun muhim omillar yoritiladi. Paralingvistik vositalarning kundalik muloqotdagi ifodasi badiiy asarlarda ham yaqqol aks etadi, bu esa yuristlar nutqining yanada ta’sirchan va chuqur bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi. Keltirilgan misollar advokatlarning himoya nutqida noverbal vositalardan qanday foydalanishi hamda ushbu paralingvistik birliklarning turli manbalar asosida qanday ma’no ifodalashini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: verbal vositalar, noverbal vositalar, yuridik ritorika, nutq;

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ДИСКУРС-АНАЛИЗ ЗАЩИТИТЕЛЬНЫХ РЕЧЕЙ АДВОКАТОВ

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает юридическую риторику, уделяя особое внимание роли, методам и значению вербальных и невербальных средств в речи юристов. Одни исследователи подчеркивают важность паралингвистических средств в юридическом дискурсе, другие считают, что такие средства имеют свое место и значение в каждом речевом акте. В статье рассматриваются подобные проблемы, возможные решения и выделяются важные факторы научного исследования. Использование паралингвистических средств в повседневной коммуникации ярко отражается и в художественных произведениях, что делает речь юристов более эффективной и глубокой. Приведённые примеры показывают, как юристы используют невербальные средства в защитительной речи и какое значение имеют эти паралингвистические элементы на основе различных научных публикаций.

Ключевые слова: вербальные средства, невербальные средства, юридическая риторика, речь.

INTRODUCTION

Paralinguistic devices serve to complement our speech when we speak, and we often use these devices without realizing it. Scholars have expressed many views on paralinguistic devices, some interpreting them as auxiliary visits, while others interpret them as devices that are essential to the individual and or as devices that complement and enrich our speech. According to linguist Sh.Iskandarova, “when a person uses language to express an opinion, he uses non-verbal means in the process of conveying certain information to the listener” (Sh.Iskandarova, 1997). Indeed, a man by nature needs these devices and uses them to express his thoughts through facial expressions, gestures, and hand gestures. Paralinguistics is a field that studies not only speech but also the means involved in the expression of thoughts, messages, goals, such as gestures, tone, facial expressions, body movements. Thus, the field of study of the means used in the process of speech is called “paralinguistics” in linguistics. Paralinguistic devices serve the task of bringing speech to a certain norm, in particular, concisely, depending on the circumstances, to clearly express the purpose of the addressee. So, this leads to the concepts of verbal and nonverbal. That is, when a person speaks, he conveys his thoughts verbally, and his emotions, nervousness, or joy are conveyed to the listener in a nonverbal way through gestures and hand gestures. We know that we know what we mean by thinking about our words, but we don’t always know our hand gestures - that is, our nonverbal gestures. Because of this, our actions are secondary. Verbal and nonverbal actions are also referred to in many kinds of literature as linguistic and non-linguistic. Our nonverbal, nonlinear actions are studied in the fields of linguistics - paralinguistics, extralinguistic.

METHODOLOGY

This article discusses the paralinguistic devices that lawyers use when speaking. It is no exaggeration to say that these devices are very important for lawyers, because improperly used paralinguistic actions, on the contrary, secondary devices used correctly in their place can play a role as an obstacle and or help in achieving the goal. When Demosthenes, a famous orator of his time, was asked what a good orator needed, he replied, “Gesture, gesture, and gesture!” (Adler, 2000) he answers. This shows how important gestures are in terms of rhetoric. It is known that speech is expressed through verbal (meaning language units) and nonverbal (gestures, actions) means. It is said that the term paralinguistics appeared in English literature in the 1950s as a field of study of facial expressions and gestures.

RESULTS

Paralinguistic devices are also divided into three types: para phonetics (various vocalizations, sound quality, emotional expressions, etc.), para kinesics (behaviors, gestures, body movements) and paragraphemic (graphic symbols,

shapes, symbols used in written speech) (Abduazizova, 1997). In this research paper, because we have not focused on the written form of speech, we will focus on para phonetics and para kinesics means and analyze these means used in lawyers 'speeches. *Para phonetics means.* Each pronounced sentence reflects the spiritual world of the speaker. That is, how and in what way he can use the word conveys to the interlocutor a message, a fact, about his inner world, its rules. Where the image of sound is aligned with the concept in the pronounced consciousness, there is an imaginary communication. In general, sounds are studied in the phonetics section of linguistics. Among the means of enhancing the effectiveness of speech, para phonetic means also took place. Because the timbre of the voice, the high or low of the sound, its expression through softness or rudeness, shouting or whispering, gestures, gestures, etc. are the means that serve to increase the effectiveness of speech (Jalilov, 1976).

DISCUSSION

It is known that in the process of speech, a person's inner feelings have a certain effect on his vocal cords. We observe changes such as a decrease in the voice when upset, a thickening when angry, and a softening of the voice when caressing. So, all these are changes in our voice, but there are also situations when a person is very upset, when he is very excited, his voice may not come out, and we express our feelings through crying, laughing, whispering (i.e. no words and no voice). In this sense, paraphoneticss can also be divided into groups.

In the English literature, aspects of paralinguistics are mentioned: perspective, organic, expressive, and linguistic. Phonetic forms of paralinguistic means include sighs, sore throats, groans, howls, sighs, deep breaths, and sounds such as "mmm" and "hmmm" *(Para kinesics agents).* As noted in the section above, para kinesics studies body behavior and gestures in direct connection with the speech process. There are signs that are common and understandable to all cultures. For example, non-verbal means of expressing surprise, fear, anger, and joy are among them. All the peoples of the world laugh and smile perceive it as a positive emotion.

Alternatively, just as there are differences in the languages of different cultures, there will also be specific differences in nonverbal behaviors in the communication process. For example, scholars who have researched the activities of Fiarello La Guardia, one of America's most famous actors, claim that this actor was fluent in English, Italian, and several other languages (Nurmonov, 2012). At the same time, he perfectly mastered the gestures peculiar to each of these peoples. Researchers watched the films silently with him, and found that there were differences in the actor's hand movements, gestures, that is, the actor used nonverbal gestures that are specific to the language in which he spoke. If we look at examples from the stories of the English writer Agatha Christie, we can see that the lawyer acted indiscriminately during the pre-trial interrogation and during the trial. Mr. Mayherne adjusted his pince-nez and cleared his throat with a little dry – as – dust cough that was wholly typical of him. Then he looked again at the man opposite him, the man charged with willful murder. *Pence-nez* (pince-nez) is a type of spectacle that was popular in European countries in the 19th and 20th centuries, it is derived from the

French word for spectacles that stand only on the nose and have no other loops (Adler, 2000). So, in this story, the lawyer is shown taking off his pliers and wiping his windows one by one, showing that he is talking calmly to the accused, and that he is not trying to deceive him. Seeing these actions without giving them in words, and in a real way in real life, can show that the owner of the action is a master of his craft and a knowledgeable person.

This is also reflected in the story.

- *"I know," he said hopelessly.*

- *"You keep telling me so. But I can't seem to realize yet that I'm charged with murder — murder. And such a dastardly crime too."* (paraphonetics) (Adler, 2000).

In the given example, a para phonetics instrument is used, with a change in his voice he expresses his feelings, the flour in his voice expresses despair, impossibility.

Through these examples, a lawyer's unique character, demanding work ethic, and extreme meticulousness are demonstrated through his or

her behavioral actions. And the depth of his words, the way he spoke, proved how human he was. Throughout the story, we see that the author reveals the lawyer's actions by taking his glasses, cleaning them and putting them on his nose - this is his constant habit and he listens to his interlocutor carelessly, repeating exactly these habits when he senses some lies in his interlocutor's words. If we turn our attention again to the words sign with him that he was thinking deeply, it is said that he filled the house with a deep sigh. It is well known that this is a familiar and common situation for lawyers and representatives of the legal profession in general. It is no exaggeration

Mr. Mayherne looked up sharply.

"Be careful, Mr. Vole. The maid, Janet Mackenzie, declares that her mistress was a good woman of business and transacted all her own affairs, and this is borne out by the testimony of her bankers" (Christie, 1924).

Marrying a person under the protection of a lawyer is what helps him to know the secret hidden in his eyes. We know that the human eye does not deceive. The weight of the work of lawyers can also be seen from the fact that the person under his protection should try to justify him, whether he is guilty or not, and to show his good qualities as much as possible. There are times when the culprit hides his guilt and this makes it difficult for the lawyer. Knowing whether he is telling the truth or lying depends on the skill of the lawyer. Because of this, it is no exaggeration to say that paralinguistic devices are widely used in the speech of lawyers. Because they do not express every emotion in words. At the same time, they may be cooler and more curious about the trial process while studying and investigating the person under pre-trial protection (Trager, 1958). At the same time, lawyers closely monitor the paralinguistics that their interlocutor

also uses during the interview. In the following examples we can see more paralinguistic devices.

Mr. Mayherne looked at him for a moment or two in silence. Though he had no intention of saying so, his belief in Leonard Vole's innocence was at that moment strengthened. He knew something of the mentality of elderly ladies (Christie, 1924).

Staring in a slightly, silent state is like a time given to make sure an idea is true or false. And in a sense, it is insecurity. We know that lawyers never immediately conclude that the facts and answers are right, they always think with

suspicion and hesitation, which is a characteristic of their profession.

The solicitor looked at him steadily. Then, very deliberately, he repeated his unconscious trick with his pince-nez. It was not until they were firmly replaced on his nose that he spoke (Christie, 1924).

Mr. Mayherne nodded slowly. Vole sank down again, his head in his hands.

"You pretend you know nothing of this will?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Mayherne thoughtfully. "But she's very bitter against you." The wretched young man groaned again (Christie, 1924).

In these examples we can see both par phonetics and para kinesics means. His frustration is reflected in his voice, and we can see that the repeated increase in his pension is reflected in the fact that the lawyer could not find answers to his questions, and the answers of the accused, that is, his client, did not solve the problem. It is well known that this is a situation that lawyers and investigators are very familiar with in the legal field, because in the process of finding a solution to a mysterious case, they often encounter such experiences. In most of the above examples, para kinesics agents were used. This is taken from the stories of the famous English

detective writer Agatha Christie, through which we witnessed the nonverbal actions encountered in the speech of English lawyers.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in English and Uzbek, speech sensitivity is further enhanced by para phonetics and para kinesics means. While para phonetics means are manifested in speech on the basis of tone of voice and pronunciation of words, para kinesics means are expressed in eye gaze, smile, body, hand movements. These devices are characterized by similarities and differences in dialogic rhetoric in English and Uzbek.

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