



CORRELATION BETWEEN MANIPULATION AND LANGUAGE

Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich

Bukhara state university Doctor of Science, dosent

Nurulloyeva Mohinur

2nd year master student

Annotation: *This thesis describes the connections between language and manipulation. Moreover, the methods of using effective manipulations in language teaching are identified and how useful and easy they are for children in the process of usage. In addition, this thesis emphasizes the specific aspects of connection between language and manipulation. This thesis will be beneficial resource for researchers and English language teachers.*

Key words: *manipulation, young learners, benign, communication, strategy, on-hand manipulation, effective ways, language, motor game, activities.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu dissertatsiya til o'rgatishda samarali manipulyatsiyalardan foydalanish usullari va ulardan foydalanish jarayonida bolalar uchun qanchalik foydali va oson ekanligini tavsiflaydi. Bundan tashqari ushbu tezisdagi til va manipulyatsiya o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik tomonlarini ham ta'kidlanadi. Ushbu tezis tadqiqotchilar va ingliz tili o'qituvchilari uchun foydali manba bo'ladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *manipulyatsiya, yosh o'quvchilar, benign, muloqot, strategiya, qo'lda manipulyatsiya, samarali usullar, til, motorli o'yin, faoliyat.*

Аннотация: *В данной диссертации описываются методы использования эффективных манипуляторных средств в обучении языку и то, насколько они полезны и просты для детей в процессе их использования. Кроме того, в этом тезисе подчеркивается связь между языком и манипуляцией. Эта диссертация будет полезным ресурсом для исследователей и преподавателей английского языка.*

Ключевые слова: *манипулирование, младшие школьники, доброкачественные, общение, стратегия, мануальное манипулирование, эффективные приемы, язык, двигательная игра, деятельность.*

Human psychology is extremely complex, and an important part of it is the world of fantasy. Therefore, a person lives in two parallel worlds at the same time: in real life and in the world of imagination. It is fascinating to consider that the imaginary world of a person can be easily influenced from the outside. The important thing is that this effect is always hidden, and the person himself often does not notice it. This process is controlled by the manipulation mechanism. If we look at the definitions given to the notion about "manipulation", we will see the following definition from the Oxford English Dictionary: "Influencing or controlling people with skill (cunning), especially with contempt (referring to "fate in my hands"), covert management and manipulation movement». According to another definition "Manipulation is any form of personal influence on someone or something"



According to the definition of the spiritual-spiritual form of the sociologist Elyor Ibragimov: Spiritual-spiritual manipulation is understood as a type of spiritual and spiritual influence aimed at changing the spiritual image, psyche and activity of people without revealing the purpose, using secret, deceptive or coercive tactics»¹. As you can see from these definitions, the method of deliberately influencing someone or something is defined as manipulation. In the process of manipulation, three aspects are noticeable: first, the object of manipulation, that is, the victim of manipulation; secondly, the manipulative subject is the party interested in the manipulation, and thirdly, the result (consequence) of the manipulation is visible. Therefore, it can be concluded that in order to achieve a goal, i.e., to satisfy the interest of an interested person, the method used to achieve the goal by influencing a specific person, victim, by means of deception (distraction) is manipulation.

I am going to begin by defining the term: what is manipulation, what does it represent? If we turn to contemporary dictionaries, we see that the word ” has many meanings. Its first original meaning is “a movement of the hand,” strange as it.

“Linguistic means of manipulation is one of the subjects of research in such a science as cognitive linguistics. Moreover, the results of such studies are of interest to both scientists in this field and ordinary people, mainly in terms of practical application. Speech manipulation has become a separate subject of linguistics not so long ago, therefore, despite the popularity of the topic in our time, its apparatus has not yet fully developed: including, now, there is no clear classification of all methods of manipulation. Issers says “Probably, the language began to be used for the purpose of influence and manipulation since its moment of origin. And our ancient ancestor who guessed to use the word as an influence tool, but not as a cudgel, was, undoubtedly, one of the first manipulatorsmanipulation

Manipulation is defined as successfully controlling or utilizing something. It is a method of expertly managing and controlling the circumstance as we work toward our objective. Therefore, it can also be defined as the skillful control or usage of circumstances and situations in order to accomplish a specific aim. Verbal behavior might be realized as management or use. When a teacher is unable to elicit a response or emotion from one of her or his students, the instructor may occasionally influence the class. This phrase implies that the teacher will use manipulation to achieve his or her objective, which is to elicit a response from the students. The topic of manipulation has not been studied in depth. We can meet manipulation at every step, for example, on the street, at home, in schools, kindergartens. in addition, in every field, they use manipulation effectively in fields such as medicine, economy, and education. I would like to shed light on manipulative strategies for English language learners through my research paper. every teacher encounters manipulation, uses it, but does not know that it is manipulation. And the third most important feature: everything is done in the interest of the manipulator. They are the subject of communication and interest. In fact, what we are seeing here is a distortion of the very nature of communication. If communication in its original form is subject-subject interaction, here the addressee turns into the object of communication. They cease to be an

¹ Elyor Hakimovich Ibragimov “Manipulation of the worldview of young people: causes and consequences” International journal of philosophical studies and social sciences. 2021



equal partner. This generates the negative aspects that we mention in relation to the concept of “manipulation”.

According to Herbert Paul Grice's point of view, any successful communication is based on the principle of cooperation and collaboration. This means that people, when they engage in communication, are motivated to cooperate in a mutually beneficial way. This is an axiom for Grice. And in order to do that, you have to follow a number of rules, or as he calls them, maxims. These are the postulates of communication. These are four rules that we must follow if we want communication to be successful:

- Maxim of quantity of information. You have to say exactly as much as is necessary.
- Maxim of quality of information. We should not deceive the interlocutor; we should not lie.
- Maxim of relation, compliance with the stated topic. We should not deviate from the topic.
- Maxim of manner of speaking. We must speak clearly.

Ideally, all of these maxims should be followed, thus ensuring effective communication. Of course, one could object to Grice that often these maxims are violated and yet the communication is successful. For example, the whole language game, the use of puns and the deliberate use of ambiguity of words are based on the violation of the principle “Speak clearly.” But this does not in fact negate the operation of maxims. Let us suppose that we receive such a message from our interlocutor: “Law is law.” If we analyze it only formally from the viewpoint of observance of maxims, we will see that the maxim of quantity of information is violated here: the statement is tautological, we repeat the same thing. Therefore, when the addressee receives this utterance, they think as follows: the maxim of quantity of information is violated here, and communication is a cooperative process. So, if the speaker violated this maxim, then they meant something special, I can try to understand this meaning. And then I understand this phrase not literally, but as a message to obey the law. The tradition of studying manipulation goes back to works of psychologists, sociologists, political scientists. All these scientists estimate manipulation mainly as “impact on the person with the purpose to induce him to make something (to give information, to make an act, to change the behaviour) unconsciously or contrary to his own desire, opinion and intention.

Cognitively, manipulation as mind control involves the interference with processes of understanding, the formation of biased mental models and social representations such as knowledge and ideologies.

REFERENCES:

1. Elyor Hakimovich Ibragimov “Manipulation of the worldview of young people: causes and consequences” International journal of philosophical studies and social sciences. 2021.
2. Puja Mondal “The Importance of Manipulation in Teaching and Learning.
3. Dr. Akapova “Linguistic Manipulation definition and types”



4. Merrill Swain Manipulating and complimenting content teaching to maximize second language learning.

5. Rasulov, Z. (2022). INFORMATION FORMING TOOLS (FACTORS) IN THE STRUCTURE OF DISCOURSE. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 15(15). извлечено от
http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6981.

6. Rasulov, Z. I., & Saidov, K. S. (2022). Linguistic Economy as an Inseparable Law of Language Evolution. Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 8–12.

7. Расулов, З. И. (2017). Особенности позиционными типологик ва лингво маданиятшунослик ўрни. 56. Илмиймақ https://scholar.google.com/citations_n_for_view=BMFYyZIAAAAJ.

8. Izomovich, R. Z., & Shavkatovich, S. X. UDC: 82 REDUCTION AS THE WAY OF THE LANGUAGE ECONOMY MANIFESTATION. SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY, 68(15), 4144.
https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/2943/1845.

9. Расулов, З. И. (2010). Принцип материале английского языка 94.

10. Rasulov, Z. I. The problem of language economy from the perspective of language evolution.

11. Rasulov, Z. (2022). INFORMATION FORMING TOOLS (FACTORS) IN THE STRUCTURE OF DISCOURSE. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 15(15). https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6981.

12. Rasulov, Z. (2022). INFORMATION FORMING TOOLS (FACTORS) IN THE STRUCTURE OF DISCOURSE. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 15(15). https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6981.

13. Rasulov, Z. (2022). SO'Z BIRIKMASINING AXBOROT-DISKURSIV MAZMUNI SHAKLLANISHI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 25(25).

14. Saidovna, V. F. (2022). Turizm Atamalarining Shakllanishida Terminologiyaning Roli. Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 59–62.
<https://conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/27>.

15. Saidovna, V. F. (2022). The Usage of Pilgrimage Tourism Terms in the English Language. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, 1(4), 66–70. <http://inter-publishing.com/index.php/IJISE/article/view/170>.

16. Vakhidova Fotima Saidovna. (2021). The Functional Essence of Some Pilgrimage Terms in The English Language. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 3, 1–6. Retrieved from <https://www.geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/259>.

17. Vakhidova Fotima Saidovna. (2022). Pilgrimage Tour in Tourism. Miasto Przyszłości, 28, 342–345. Retrieved from <http://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/651>.



18. Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna. (2022). Modern Methods of Translating Phraseological Units. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 4, 153–158. <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/516>.
19. Саидова, З. Х. (2016). Обучение в сотрудничестве. *Молодой ученый*, (7), 701-703. <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=25863421>.
20. Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna Model training method: classes in the form of buseness games, lessons such as lesson-court, lesson auction, lesson-press Conference // *Достижения науки и образования*. 2018. №5 (27). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/model-training-method-classes-in-the-form-of-buseness-games-lessons-such-as-lesson-court-lesson-auction-lesson-press-conference>.
21. Askarovich, H. A. (2022). Phonostylistic Repetition. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 18. Askarovich, H. A. (2022). Phonostylistic Repetition. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 18..
22. Haydarov, A. A. (2019). METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IMITATION WORDS. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (10), 688-690. <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=41328966>.
23. Djumaeva, N. (2022, January). Food magic in english and uzbek fairy tales. In *Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes* (pp. 68-70).
24. Askarovna, S. M., & Djurabayevna, D. N. (2019). Some principles of the formation and development of ethical terms in the English language in the XVI-XVIII centuries. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 2(6), 31-39.
25. Джумаева, Н. (2022). ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ АНТРОПОЦЕНТРИЗМА В ОБРАЗЕ МАГИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕДМЕТОВ В СКАЗКАХ. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz)*, 18(18). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/7325
26. Hakimovna, U. X. (2022). LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF WEDDINGS IN UZBEKISTAN AND UNITED KINGDOM. *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(14), III-III7.
27. Umurova, K. (2018). MAKING CRITICAL THINKING INTUITIVE IN EFL CLASSES: USING DRAMA, EXAMPLES, AND IMAGES. *Проблемы и достижения современной науки*, 1(1), 43-47.
28. Umurova, X. (2020). Semantic Properties of the Terms of Wedding Ceremony Used in Bukhara Dialect. *JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed*, 6(9), 2581-4230.
29. Khamidovna, N. N. (2022). The importance of denotation and connotation. *Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes*, 119–120. <http://conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/62/>
30. Xayrulloeva, N. (2021). MARY ALICE MONROE: «GREEN» NOVELS AND ACHIEVEMENTS. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 8(8). http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4114/2603.



31. Zarina Khabibovna Usmonova. (2023). The Main Peculiarities of Translation Studies: Translator's Skill. Conference on Applied and Practical Sciences, 13–14. Retrieved from <https://openconference.us/index.php/applied/article/view/748>.

32. Rakhmatova, M. (2022). Академическая честность и плагиат: проблемы воспитания. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 15(15). http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6966.