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**CONFIDENCE – NONVERBAL METHODS OF ARGUMENTATION
IN THE FORMATION OF THE VERB**

Annotation: Persuasion is the nonverbal methods of argument in the formation of persuasion, which include factors, such as complete knowledge of ideas and ideology, spiritual aspiration, correctness, sincerity.

Keywords: trust, principle, factor, believe, idea, authoritarianism, argument, inductive method.

Trust is a spiritual factor that is the basis for a person to look at his questions, work and behavior with sympathy and sympathy, to cooperate with him, to establish a close relationship. Trust is based on mutual honesty, fairness, religious integrity, honesty, sincerity and faith. With the fact that the relationship between people acquires a clear meaning, confidence is strengthened or, conversely, broken. Lack of unreasonable trust in a person is associated with insufficient spiritual level.

Trust is the complete knowledge of something, some idea or ideology, the spiritual aspiration, regardless of whether it is aimed at loving it, the basis of believe; 2) the main methods of upbringing through conscious mastering of spiritual, cultural, moral, social, political and other principles, norms, traditions, values, the factor of shaping belief in a person. Trust sometimes predetermines human action and becomes a cause. The formation of trust depends on the way of life, the influence of the external environment on a person, on how effective the process of socialization is, on which social and practical activity of each person. Trust is the main condition and criterion of activity in all spheres of social life, human life. Without it there will be no sense to live.[1]

Believe press the following three situations:

a) knowledge, idea, theory (the state of the new mind);

b) assessment, attitude to knowledge (State of new evaluation);

C) to apply the acquired knowledge to its activities, on the basis of which they regulate its conduct (whether it is a state of willpower management).

Believe knowledge, evaluation, management as the main company of the human worldview performs similar functions. On the basis of the cognitive function lies the knowledge about the occurrence of various events, processes in the universe, the evaluation of which is based on the acquired knowledge, and the changes that are taking place are connected with the understanding of the meaning and essence. And the management function is connected with the influence of a person on his behavior, behavior, his ability to take direction towards a specific goal, his skill. This means that knowledge, idea, theory passed through the winch of the practical activity of a person, confidence becomes a belief. Confidence is manifested in the behavior of a person who is conscious, characterizing the behavior of a person. Believe is an integrative concept that expresses the state of unity of human behavior and behavior. In turn, believe is the main determinant that determines the direction of human behavior. Desire-will gives a decisive impetus to the manifestation of the desire-like elements in the practical activity of man. Practical activity becomes a life position of a person. Thus, believe is the most stable component of the human worldview. It is a solid, reliable bridge that provides unity of work with the conscious activity of the human being, with the soul.

But believe in its essence, according to character, in a different way (humanistic, fascist, communist, racial, etc.) it is possible to show. Any person based on authoritarianism or violence, administrative commando or violence, administrative commando or racism absorbs independence, turns a person into a puppet acting as a commando. More precisely, in the worldview, any person based on fascism or inhumanity, racism, the chauvinism of the great statehood, or religious fanaticism, which prevails, will never be able to rise to the level of an independent person. A person who makes such a priority in the worldview is deprived of independent thinking, independent work, a culture of independent

living. Truly knowledge is trust-based, not based on scientific idea and theory that has passed the test of life. Believe is also a psychological and social psychological concept, in which there are fixed thoughts and imaginations formed in the process of a person's perception of a certain view, doctrine-theory, vital belief, value or activity emotional-emotional. In other words, believe certain values, a religious or secular profession, the philosophy of relations to live in the human soul, is to be accepted as a program of activity. As the great philosopher Socrates said: "I know that I do not know anything, and others do not even know the same thing." Consequently, the less a person knows, the more he will argue. And a person with a high level of intelligence is not satisfied with his level of knowledge. The German scientist Leibnis said: "the common things that are happening in the world – events are not formed by themselves. To know its true essence, it is necessary to study the basis on which the motivation for the occurrence of an event occurs.

In the pronoun of these thoughts lies the argumentation mechanism, which many do not understand. Argument (derived from the Latin word "argumentum", meaning "basis", "proof") refers to a certain idea, an event-event expression, reasoning, which serves to prove the correctness of the decision.

Argumentation is a complex logical process in which two or more systems of interrelated discussions are used. When we say argument a reasoning in a broad sense, it is understood to determine the existence of reliable and sufficient grounds that confirm the authenticity of this reasoning.

According to some logistical scientists, the demonstrative, that is, deductive argumentation is formed from the fact that the Inter subject can be checked, the object. Everyone can examine these considerations on the basis of the laws of deductive logic and be sure of the reliability of the conclusion, the conclusion can be taken as a chin by all and used as an independent argument, since it is necessary from the basics. In a demonstrative argument, the general chin is based on irreplaceable feedback. But in the current era where globalization and information technology are rapidly evolving, the demand for new information is growing, with the help of other forms of thinking, not limited to the transformation of existing

information and the preservation of its intrinsic value. With the fact that the non-deductive euro-argument is directed to find, to find, to determine the truth, it is more in line with today's demand. The basis of the eristic argument is inherent in the fact that the reasoning is close to reality, and the conclusion is in a probable, predictable nature.

In the case of eristic argument, induction and analogy techniques are used. In the inductive method, as a result of the study of a part of the elements that make up a certain set, the conclusion is also made about the unexplored parts of the elements of the same set. And in analogy, it is based on similar signs of two objects. It is concluded that the sign that is in one is also inherent in another. For example, in the argument that envy is evil, we make it like a fire, and we say that "as fire eats firewood, destroys human qualities".

The logical structure of the argument is similar to the structure of the proof. Its composition: thesis (a system of reasoning, reasoning in which evidence is required), the arguments presented for the justification of the thesis, and the method of linking theses and arguments – consists of a form of reasoning. The interrelation of theses and bases in argument differs in some respects from the proof. Argumentation dictates the interaction of at least two subjects (speaker and listener, speaker and audience, OPP and opponent, addressee and addressant) - dialogue. Argumentation is also manifested in the self – talk of a monologue-person. But since this process is often carried out through internal speech, learning it from the outside causes certain difficulties. In logic, mainly argumentation in the form of dialogue is studied.

The purpose of the argument is to change the trust. To accomplish this goal, various arguments are used. The reasoning, definitions, axioms, theorems, laws, as well as other empirical and theoretical generalizations that record verbs serve as arguments. The facts presented as Argument must, of course, be interrelated and relate to the essence of the thesis.

The above mentioned arguments are inappropriate and their use in the dispute process is unfair. But, in the dispute, along with the mind, knowledge of the

parties, their feelings, behavior also collide. Therefore, it is possible to observe the use of nouns in the process of argument, as well as arguments. Distinguishing between reasonable and inappropriate arguments will help to determine the outcome of the dispute process.

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