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COGNITIVE AND PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF TONE OF SPEECH IN THE DISCOURSE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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Annotation: The speech of law enforcement officers plays an important role in maintaining law and order, managing crisis situations and interacting with society. This article examines the tone of speech of law enforcement officials from the perspective of cognitive and pragmatic linguistics. Particular attention is paid to how tone of voice, intonation, pauses and rhetorical techniques influence the perception of information, regulate the emotional state of interlocutors and form public trust. It also examines the features of official, operational and judicial speech of law enforcement officers and their impact on law enforcement practice.

Key words: verbal communication, medical euphemistic meaning, synonyms, antonyms, gradonyms, paraphrase, metaphor, euphemism, non-verbal means: tone, silence.

Introduction. Language is not only a means of transmitting information, but also a powerful tool of influence, especially in the field of law enforcement. Law enforcement officials face the need to choose the right speech behavior in various situations: from communicating with citizens to interrogating suspects and giving official comments to the media.

One of the key aspects of professional speech of law enforcement officers is **the tone of the statement**. The tone of voice, the rate of speech, intonation and pauses can significantly affect the course of the interaction, the level of trust of the interlocutor and even the final outcome of the communication. A rude or dismissive tone can cause aggression or resistance, while a confident but neutral tone helps to establish control over the situation.

This study is devoted to the analysis of the pragmatic role of the speech tone of law enforcement officers, as well as the study of the cognitive mechanisms of perception of their speech behavior.

From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, the tone of speech in law enforcement activities performs several functions:

- **Managing perception of information** : Different tone of voice can change the emotional coloring of a message. For example, the phrase "You have the right to remain silent" can sound like a formal notice or a threat, depending on the intonation of the speaker.
- **Regulating the psychological state of the addressee** : a calm and confident voice reduces the level of anxiety in the interlocutor, while harsh and aggressive notes can cause stress or confrontation.
- **Shaping public perception of the law enforcement system** : the tone of public statements by police officers or prosecutors influences the level of public trust in law enforcement agencies.

Thus, the tone of speech is not just a background characteristic of a statement, but the most important tool for managing communication in the law enforcement sphere.

The tone of speech in law enforcement agencies is subject to pragmatic tasks and varies depending on the communicative situation. Let's consider the main cases:

1. Operational communication and interrogations

During operational activities, police officers interact with a wide range of people: from victims and witnesses to suspects and criminals. Here, the tone of speech plays a decisive role.

- **Confident and calm tone** : used when interviewing witnesses and victims to gain trust and cooperation. For example, "You can calmly tell us everything you remember. This is very important for the investigation."
- **Dominant and strict tone** : used with suspects, especially in cases of resistance. For example, "Are you refusing to answer? This may affect the course of the investigation."
- **Provocative-confidential tone** : used in situations where the investigator seeks to make the suspect want to share information. The phrase "I understand that it is not easy for you now, but let's try to figure it out together" can be said softly, but with elements of psychological pressure.

Thus, the tone of interrogation directly affects the effectiveness of obtaining information and the level of interaction with the interlocutor.

2. Official statements and public appearances

When law enforcement officials make official statements to the media or provide clarification to the public, their tone must comply with strict standards.

- **Neutral and formal tone** : emphasizes the objectivity of the information. For example, "As a result of operational measures, a citizen suspected of committing a crime was detained."
- **Reassuring and calming tone** : used when the goal is to prevent panic. For example, "The situation is under complete control, there is no threat to the population."
- **Defensive and evasive tone** : occurs in situations where authorities cannot disclose all information. For example, "At this stage of the investigation, we are unable to provide further comment."

Thus, the tone of official speeches influences public opinion and the level of trust in law enforcement agencies.

3. Court speech and procedural communications

In court hearings, the tone of speech of law enforcement officers must comply with the norms of legal ethics and procedural rigor.

- **Objective and reasoned tone** : used when presenting the evidence. For example, "Based on the evidence presented, it was established that the accused was at the scene of the crime."
- **Diplomatic and reserved tone** : typical for polemics with lawyers and defense representatives. For example, "We respect the defense's position, but we believe that the facts presented refute their arguments."
- **Strict and categorical tone** : occurs in situations where a law enforcement officer acts as a witness or expert. For example, "Based on the examination, it can be stated that this fact took place."

Thus, the judicial tone of speech is subject to the logic of argumentation and procedural rigor.

The tone of speech of law enforcement officers is an important tool of influence in various communication situations. The success of operational and investigative activities, as well as the level of public trust in the law enforcement system, depend on the correct choice of tone.

An analysis of the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of speech tone shows that it performs several key functions: managing the perception of information, regulating the emotional state of interlocutors and shaping public opinion.

Future research in this area could focus on a comparative analysis of the tone of law enforcement discourse in different countries, which would help to identify universal and culturally specific features of professional speech in the law enforcement system.

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