



## USING OF MANIPULATIVE METHODS IN THE COMMUNICATION

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### Annotation

Annotation: Our argument is that manipulation is a type of manipulative communication; in reality, manipulation is communication, and manipulative communication is manipulation, We emphasize that the manipulator achieves mental paralysis by organizing their efforts directly through the manipulating message with indirect factors caused by the manipulation situation.

**Keywords:** communication, manipulative communication, neuro-linguistic program (NLP) manipulation theory, situational manipulation theory

Manipulative communication is a type of communication that employs deception, deception, and influence to manipulate the outcome of a conversation and, as a result, the behavior of those around them.

Manipulative communicators seldom say what they mean; often, they bury their true intentions under layers of obfuscation in order to get their way without the other person noticing.

People will not react well to a manipulator in future interactions if they know he or she has played them, this style will lead to some clashes within teams or departments if one employee is using it consistently. Manipulation is sometimes thought to be one of the behaviors involved in communication. It is more than a set of skills; it is a form of art that should be mastered in order to achieve remarkable results that will benefit the individual. The arts, philosophy, and theology, on the other hand, take a particular approach to coercion. We must note that it still means "a skilled hand grip," and that we are referring to someone else holding something. Manipulation is described as the deliberate, biased, and covert activity of dictating a false image of reality to some man or group of people in order to achieve one's own personal goals; it is the use of people to achieve one's own goals (according to the used neighbor). Manipulation is the process of influencing people's perceptions and attitudes, as well as their actions and emotions, without their permission or understanding (in this sense, manipulation varies significantly from development, education, and persuasion, which will be addressed later). However, we cannot be under the illusion that caring for our needs is always an action against another person, and demanding the implementation of legitimate needs is manipulation. These reflections do not leave any doubt as to the fact that manipulation is seen as an unnatural (nonecological) reality, and thus harmful to the human person. While the manipulator does not actually lie, a liar's mentality and that of a manipulator's are similar. They merely use different tools to obtain their undeserved and selfish interests. Both the manipulator and the manipulated person are responsible for the evil that appears in the world as a result of manipulation. The



deceived made a mistake by not caring enough about the facts and not using their justification enough, allowing the manipulator to lead them directly into error. Manipulation is not the same as contact. It is, in truth, a reality (action) that appears to be a communication act. It tends to be an anti-communication activity due to its intent, which is that it does not create community (which is part of the essence of communication), but rather achieves self-serving goals. According to many experts, deception entails deceiving an adversary (military, economic, or political) about their true intentions and undermining their will through disinformation. An activity is carried out by "actions," deception is carried out through "disinformation actions," and the aim of manipulation is to deceive the opponent.

For some, manipulation is like an exciting intellectual game: a competition that is more effective at influencing someone. It develops a person's mental ability, attention to the feelings and condition of others.

You decide for yourself what to think about interpersonal communication based on manipulation. Forming an opinion, relying on experience and life instructions. You can always deliberately try to establish your relationship where there is no room for exposure.

One of the most effective ways to manipulate people is through neuro-linguistic programming. You can take special NLP courses or view information on the Internet. The bottom line is that you use facial expressions, gestures, you program a person to believe you, you force your point of view. For example, one way is to reflect the situation of the interlocutor. He chooses to be happy under anesthesia and knows you are his man. Accordingly, it will be more reliable.

People are irritated by methods of persuasion because they believe it gives them an advantage over others. But don't lose sight of the most fundamental instinct: survival in a living world. We're still battling for money and competing with one another. And this tinkering is extremely beneficial.

They would do that for you if you are moral and believe others are immoral. As a result, it is often a more prudent position to be prepared for other people's coercion and to use it when possible. After all, a basic connection should always be used first and foremost.

Finally, deception employs pseudo-information (that which appears to be true but is obscured by obscurantism and/or secret advertising). Under-information, over-information, and para-information (a small and diluted version of informing that consists of replacing authentic information, minor, sensational, and personalized aspects thereof). That is, manipulation makes extensive use of ex-information.

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