

SMELL AND ITS RESEARCH IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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"The peculiarity of human articulation is that it forms two structures at once in the process of forming an expression, the first of these two structures is a linguistic structure materialized through phonetic units, and the second is paralinguistic structures consisting of non-linguistic units materialized with the help of sound. The intermediate state between formal and substantive structures in both units can be called phonational means" [11, 41]. In our opinion, it is correct to call the units such as tempo, timbre, pitch and voice power belonging to verbal and non-verbal means paralinguistically as phonation means. Precisely, phonation tools should be one of the central issues of paralinguistics.

Professor A. Nurmonov stated that the external side of speech is related to the speech situation, "...various intonation modulation of the voice, speech tempo, sound color" belongs to paralinguistics, "...various gestures, facial expressions, mannerisms of the interlocutor" [7, 214] serves to open the modus content of the information. These refer to non-verbal means, which do not have the intonational structure of the linguistic system paradigm. Intonation and its units refer to the non-verbal system of communication in voice-related positions. That is why it is necessary to recognize them as paralinguistic means, that is, a phenomenon close to language. Sometimes it is best to represent these as an intermediate state. In scientific literature, all tools accompanying speech are called paralinguistic tools. In our opinion, serious differentiation of terms and concepts related to the field, proper grouping of the scientific apparatus related to it on the basis of strict consistency will also help to progress the problem. The relevance of the topic can be seen in the fact that the units of the linguistic system as semiological units mainly serve to express information. Scientific literature, including the works of A. Nurmonov, supports the view that segment units represent only a certain part of information. In this regard, they define that "...other aspects of information are due to filling with information about the character of the voice tact, his physical condition, attitude to all situations, emotional state, and social connection, which allows to distinguish the speaker's voice" [7, 214]. We agree with that. In the process of speech communication, the tone based on the voice of the speakers - the units superimposed on the segment units are phonation tools. The expression of meaning characteristic of the human voice is differentiated even according to its functional and stylistic aspects. These are difficult to express through written form without further explanation. That is why Professor A. Nurmonov's concept in this regard

"...in order to show the full picture of language information, it is felt necessary to comprehensively examine all aspects of speech" [7, 214]. Based on this concept, various forms of expression of units such as concept, concept and blend in the conceptual structure should be the object of research.

Tactile-kinesthetic system of communication. This system includes skin-sensing tools. F. Folsom[12, 14] also recognized nonverbal means of expression related to vision in the tactile-kinesthetic system.

Visual communication system. This part of the work is based on the concept of visuality. It is noted in the scientific literature that "... there are a number of studies focusing on the visual aspect of the text" [9, 157]. In the dictionary of famous terms of O.S. Akhmanova, "kinetic language" belonging to the kinetic language system is the language of gestures; "kinesics" (kinesics) is a field of science that studies a set of body movements based on expressive gestures related to the process of communication and interaction between people, speech apparatus movements are not part of kinesics; "kinetic speech"; "kinemics" is a branch of kinesics that studies the emic structure of the kinetic language relevant units; "kinema" (kiname) - 1) the articulatory aspect of sound perception in psychological phonology, 2) the structural unit of the kinetic language system based on movements and gestures [1, 195] are explained.

In our opinion, non-verbal tools such as gestures and facial expressions are not part of paralinguistics. Because these tools are specific to the visual channel in the non-verbal system, and the principles of information transmission by seeing and recording movement take precedence in them. In this regard, kinesics is related to the visual system of non-verbal means, which has its own internal system. Elements of this system are recognized as phenomena based on the visual paradigm. The principle of vision plays an important role in the classification of non-verbal means.

In scientific literature [12, 35-37] language and speech phenomena related to this system are noted separately. In these units of a special system, each movement of the hand appears as a specific semiotic sign of the language. This language system is not part of our research.

It is known that in linguistics there are cases of dividing the set of various graphic symbols and symbols used in written text into paragraphemics. The phenomenon of paragraphemics, which is part of paralinguistics, is distinguished by its two aspects: it refers to paralinguistics as units of the graphic system, and to the visual system with its signs based on vision.

K.A. Slutskaya's views on paralinguistics explain the importance of paragraphemic tools in visual poetry. The scientist's thoughts about the methodological features of graphic tools used in visual poetry are noteworthy. He stated that "...in Russian linguistics, paragraphemics is a special branch of linguistics based on fonts, writing - "written language". Paragraph devices are concepts of the language system of graphemes, which are phenomena that break the boundary of transparency in the linguistic expression of

graphic substances. Paraphrase means follow verbal speech and express different connotations" [10, 51]. The graphic system of the language and its traditional form have represented concepts such as the personality of its users, and the electronic representation of letters in information technology. This orderly movement of graphemes began to change its font forms in the computer linguistics system. In fact, the deviation of graphemes from the system of written forms is connected with the emergence of visual poems. The transition of graphemic means from the paradigm of traditional system forms to a new system is related to its visual properties. Such characteristics of writing and letters are called paragraphemics in paralinguistics. In the views of K.A. Slutskaya on paragraphemics, it is recognized that these issues do not yet have their clear boundaries, which graphic tools are included in the content of paragraphemics, and there are different views on these issues in linguistics.

In general, visual poetry is considered one of the most important issues in the field of graphics. More precisely, the concept of visual poetry is explained by graphic paralinguistic means. A "vision-based" visual image cannot be imagined without graphic expressions.

In our opinion, paraphrases should be considered as side events within the grapheme system of the language. Paralinguistics is a related system that is part of paralinguistics, these are the departure of graphic forms from the system, deliberately distorted forms of graphic tools that have a visual status that serve the author's communicative purpose.

Such paragraphic forms, paraletters, used in a poetic text or any text, serve to transmit additional information in the process of communication [14,677-680]. In poetic genres, such paragraphic tools are directed to drawing a denotative image, representing a person or object, and describing symbolic signs based on the communicative intention of the creator.

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