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HISTORICAL AND MODERN CLASSIFICATION OF PROVERBS

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ABSTRACT

Since the formation of paralinguistics as a science, many studies have been conducted to this day. During the work carried out by scientists, different approaches to the issue of classification in the field are considered. Naturally, each researcher has his or her own views on these views. In this article, the paralinguistic classification is analyzed from the point of view of historians of modern and contemporary linguistics. In this process, we aimed to conduct a comparative analysis of the paralinguistic classifications cited by some researchers.

KEYWORDS

Paralinguistics, nonverbal means, communicative task, mimics, pantomime, qualifier, kinetic tool, graphic component, haptics, proxemics, chronology, oculexics, artifact

Introduction

Paralinguistic tools are diverse and perform a variety of communicative tasks that are unique to any situation. How often paralinguistic tools are used depends on how much resistance there is to expressing an idea in the speech process. In this case, it is appropriate to use them depending on the speech situation. For example, the relative resistance of thought can be logically taken to be two different things. It can be said that it is, of course, caused by external influences and is related to some internal factors. [20, 3] In particular, if the communication process takes place in an open position, the distance between the interlocutors may be relatively long, or the same situation may occur at close proximity to each other. At the same time, when a strong voice interferes with the conversation in the middle, we have an increased need for additional nonverbal means, gestures and facial expressions. As for the internal reasons, it has to do with the specific qualities of the communication participants. The listener may sometimes have a hearing problem. Even then, the activity of paralinguistic tools increases. Appropriate use of verbal and nonverbal means in relation to each other demonstrates the subtle and high skill of the speaker. It is also emphasized that the speech situation is closely interrelated with nonverbal means. In the process of mutual exchange of ideas, there is a need to use kinetic means to avoid being noticed or disturbed by others. [10, 90-130] For example, consider the following sentences from the works of Abdullah Qahhor: "Мен кулиб юборган эдим, шеригим

туртиб, кўз қисди"[1, 191]; "Qalandarov juda xijolatli bir marosimni o'tkazayotganday qip-qizarib, iljayib, ko'zi ko'ziga tushgan odamga «mayli, qo'ya ber, ahamiyati yo'q» degan ma'noda ko'z qisib tikka turar edi ".[1, 362] Both of the above passages are a combination of the "eyeball" that is considered a nonverbal tool, serving to increase sensitivity and convey communication in a relatively understandable way.

During our research in this area, we have witnessed that paralinguistic tools are one of the main components of speech and serve to enhance the effectiveness of speech. Some tools also replace speech components in the process to save money. Elsewhere, the nonverbal means are completely separated from the verbal basis, which is supposed to be followed, and replace the verbal means. From the above considerations, it is clear that the role that paralinguistic tools play in speech structure is not always considered the same. Similar factors make it necessary to study paralinguistics and its tools in groups. Various classifications have been proposed by many scholars in this regard. The main problem, therefore, is that the paralinguistic classification is not integrated into a particular holistic system. Do not browse any source. Exactly the same ideas are compared below.

In encyclopedic dictionaries, it is recognized that paralinguistic tools can perform 3 functions depending on the nature of their use in the communication process. [19, 13] These include: adding clarity to the content of verbal communication, such as winking or smiling in the process of informing the listener; filling in the gaps in verbal communication, the process of refusing to answer a question by nodding, etc .; interacting with verbal communication and repeating exactly what it means, including pointing or pointing at an object of conversation through gestures. Russian linguist G. Kolshansky divided paralinguistic tools into 2 groups according to their function: 1) use them as an auxiliary function that ensures the smoothness of communication; 2) used in place of certain language units and compensates for them: separates, and argues that paralinguistic means cannot be an independent and unified semiotic system. One of the founders of Uzbek paralinguistics A. Nurmanov also supports his views. According to Nurmanov, even when gestures fully compensate for language units, the role of the verbal means is felt during communication. Note the use of the phrase "shake your head" in an excerpt from Said Ahmad's novel Silence: "Mirvali Jayronadan bir nafasgina bog'da sayr qilishni so'radi. Qiz ham yo'q demadi. Ikkovi chirog'i o'chirilgan bog'da allapallagacha gaplashib aylanib yurishdi. Jayrona ochiqqina qiz yekan. Ular qaytib kelishganda hammayoq jim jit, oshpaz ham, mehmonlar ham dong qotib uxlashardi. Mirvali bir qadahdan konyak ichishni taklif qildi. Qiz bosh chayqadi. – Keling, Jayrona, bundan keyin ko'rishamizmi yo'qmi. Shu uchrashuvimiz uchun, shu oydin kecha uchun, shu qaymoqdek tog' havosi uchun bittadan ichaylik."[13, 73] The meaning understood from the phrase signifies denial, and in this place the nonverbal medium serves to complement and convey the speech in an understandable way.

Professor A. Nurmonov, a linguist who has done significant work in Uzbek linguistics, notes that a group of researchers included all the aids involved in information in the scope of nonverbal means and divided them into 3 groups. These are the nonverbal means of observing natural speech, the nonverbal means used in place of speech expression, the nonverbal means used in conjunction with verbal means to create a mixed state. The first type of means is interpreted as a paralinguistic condition, the second as a substitution of language signs, and the third as an interference of linguistic and non-linguistic means. [7, 157]

From the results of the research we can see that although nonverbal means are based on universal appearance in all studied languages at a glance, i.e. gestures and body movements accepted by

mankind, they are radically different in the process of transition from general to specific. As a result, just as verbal means are different, so are nonverbal means. Although they may seem to be linguistically similar in some respects in general, they may differ from each other because of their ethnopsychological, geographical location, or customs, ethical concepts, and national values. Due to similar factors, there is a need for a perfect classification of paralinguistic tools. Although these tools have been divided into many groups by scientists, their views have so far been virtually unexplored by comparison. The comparative classification of nonverbal means is of great importance in science and provides a sufficient basis for a more in-depth study of paralinguistic means.

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