

ARTISTIC-AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMY BASED ON NONVERBAL MEDIA

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Abstract

Language is not only a service for a person, but a certain language is also a mirror that reflects the national-cultural level and mentality of a certain people. A person who is a product of nature and society, at the same time, is also considered their supreme example, reflects the world in the form of things and objects, events and events in his mind, perceives, thinks, conveys his thoughts to others, shares ideas, etc. In this process, language, which is a stable static phenomenon, imposes the task on speech, which is a dynamic phenomenon.

Keywords: Communication, verbal or non-verbal communication, intellectual ability, communicator, linguistic sign.

INTRODUCTION

Speech is a practical form of language. Verbal or non-verbal expression of a person's speech during communication is directly related to the psychological situation in the process of speech organization, of course. Since the mental actions of a person indicate the level of intelligence, speech is considered the primary form of intelligence. D. Weksler divided intellectual abilities into verbal and non-verbal types (the ability to imagine) and showed that one or another group prevails in different people [1]. Of course, although the human mind has a reserve of thousands of words as ready-made language material, communicators strive for a short and effective statement in speech, accordingly, in the process of communication, they use non-verbal means instead of some verbal means or fully load information on non-verbal means, the non-verbal component is a linguistic sign in the speech act is understood as a non-existent component, in fact, in speech, a linguistic sign expresses materiality, a symbolic structure, according to its ability to create a combination with other units, is mixed with non-verbal means with convenient possibilities [2]. For example: God looked at Muslim. Muslimqul was forced to bite his tongue to hand over Otabek to the Executioner. - Let him in! he said. (A. Qadiri, Past days). In such places, non-verbal communication in artistic communication has the essence of a form of secret communication, according to the desire of the creator, it helps the reader to understand based on the feeling of the implicitly expressed situation, people can control their speech in verbal expression, and non-verbal components control the speakers, in fact, if the speaker wants to hide his intention, non-verbal can't control its movement, it will surface anyway.

MAIN PART

Both these types of communication are in the same relationship, as frugality and excess work in a dialectical relationship, although the means that create non-verbal communication is the expression of communication without verbal means, at the same time, this action is created in connection with verbal means, in cooperation. Nonverbal communication is also studied in five important areas - psychology, anthropology, sociology, semiotics and, of course, linguistics. In the studies carried out in Uzbek linguistics, the following types of non-verbal means are shown: 1. Phonetic non-verbal means. 2. Kinetic non-verbal means. 3. Mixed non-verbal means [3].

Silence is a unique non-verbal communicative unit, which is first heard in any speech act, attracts the listener's attention, that is, it is first perceived by hearing, and then affects the mind [4]. G.V. Kolshansky shows the main difference between silence

and paralinguistic signs as follows: a paralinguistic sign is autonomous in relation to language, but silence does not have such autonomy, its significance is manifested only in the language environment and is closely connected with them, therefore silence belongs to external factors not [5]. The nature of non-verbality is formed by non-verbal means and para-verbal means. Non-verbal means are visual rather than auditory, and the latter are non-visual but audible, being silent as a paraverbal means non-verbal in nature. M. Saidkhanov, however, relied more on G. Kolshansky's ideas in his work, so he did not dwell on the method of remaining silent [6], and did not mention remaining silent as a phonational non-verbal tool. Since silence serves for communication, it can be considered as a means of non-verbal communication [7]. We analyzed silence as a phonational nonverbal tool.

The use of one or another type of non-verbal means is primarily related to the speech situation, the topic and volume of information or conversation, the content of the verbal expression, the character of the interlocutors, the time factor, the place of communication, the situation and extralinguistic factors. According to the fact that phonational non-verbal means are created on the basis of the physical-acoustic nature of sounds, they are closely related to the psychological state of the speaker. Also, in communication, there is a decrease or increase in voice, speaking with a pause or speaking quickly without stopping, speaking slowly or speaking loudly, staying silent, literally, tone and timbre are the tools that give additional coloring to speech. The most important thing is that this situation is related to the psychological state of a person, which fully corresponds to the writer's aesthetic taste and way of expression. The writer characterizes his characters and introduces them to the reader through his speech or phonetic non-verbal means used in the character's speech. For example:—Everything is arranged in order and starts from that side, - he said in a hoarse voice, his voice was so cold that the orphan involuntarily shivered... (Nazar Eshanqul, the man led by Maimun). The words hoarse, cold give the first impression of the owner of this voice: it is the voice of a person withdrawn from himself, forgotten, left behind, such a voice is cold. This cold voice gives a line to a person's character and life, symbolically hinted at in the hero's speech. The author described the character's voice in a way that matches his lifestyle, behavior and nature.

"The content of the words includes various changes in the sound side, including the melodiousness of the voice tone / in addition, the speed of speech, the power of the voice at different stages, the actions of some speech organs in the production of sound, for example, pale or intense activity, etc. / and finally, filling with signs will go" [8]. Changes in the acoustics of sounds in certain situations of the communication process indicate that they are more important than words. Through phonational non-verbal means, it is determined that specific signs of each emotional state are manifested: speech pitch, tone, rhythm, speed, intonation, speaking style (manner), social status of speech participants, gender differences, etc. For example, the soft sound is characteristic of women and means negative or positive adjectives: Then a soft voice said: - Father, don't water! he said. (A. Qahhor, Women). Soft word restores the association of the speaker's female gender in the reader. Phonetic non-verbal means express subjective content, connotation, emotional attitude, qualitatively enrich and complete verbal speech, that is, they are considered speech color.

In speech, the statement of expression, one or another meaning of the sentence is inextricably linked with the personality, thinking activity and imagination of the communication participants. The wider the speaker's perception of the external world, the faster he understands the level of the speech situation and can express information overtly or covertly accordingly. When it is not possible to tell the information openly or in detail, the secret giving of information related to the speaker's inner goal and psychological situation is also manifested in the form of silence.

J. Jensen shows five important functions of the method of silence: first, it is a means of expressing tolerance: many people are in favor of not avoiding expressing their opinion explicitly, but silence, which is an expression of implicitness, "hides" the interlocutor's displeasure; secondly, remaining silent has the function of indifference, lack of interest, that is, negative emotion emerges quickly; thirdly, lack of knowledge, ignorance of the topic of the conversation: at such a time, the interlocutor prefers to remain silent, not knowing what to say; fourthly, it has an evaluative function: the interlocutor expresses his agreement or disagreement with an important opinion; fifthly, remaining silent allows interlocutors to think about what they want, helps them direct their thoughts [9].

Hidden content is imposed on the method of silence in speech expression, because silence can be distinguished as a separate speech expression and a number of communicative goals can be expressed through it. Silence is manifested as a psychological sign (speaker's state) in communication, and is accordingly coordinated with a linguistic sign: in writing, such as the placement of multiple points, form-content economy, and intonation in pronunciation. This method can be a means of expressing various speech actions. Importantly, the method of staying silent is an example of a purposeful action of communicators, in which the speaker clearly defines the intention (goal) of the speech for himself, but does not convey his thoughts to the end, in such cases, he refers to the listener to conclude and continue the thought. allows him to imagine and understand the content as he wants.

In silence, the deep psychological state of the speaker at the end of the sentence is left unsaid, and the speaker expresses his feelings by remaining silent to indicate that he is unable to speak in front of this state, and as a result, the sentence is not formally complete:

– What are you sick, my daughter, your color... - he asked and as if he began to squeeze his heart with a cruel paw.

"Yes, I don't feel like it anymore," Mayram said. (Amon Mukhtar, White Snow).

In the given example, through the method of keeping silent, an expressive act related to the deep psychological state and inner feelings of the participants of the speech was revealed. Deliberately omitting the phrase "broken" or "yellowing", which should be used after the word "coloring" in the sentence, made it possible to create a strong psychological situation among the speakers. [10] is clearly revealed here once again. Understanding of artistic reality is served more by silence than by verbal information, silence is more important than speech in artistic communication. On the other hand, denying the role of the principle of economy in language is equivalent to denying all the protective functions of the human organism [11], communicators strive for speech brevity without compromising the full understanding of the thought in the process of mutual communication, often indirectly shortening, lowering, or they try to fill their place with another linguistic tool, and in places related to the speaker's complex psychological situation, the direct silence method appears and, as we noted, creates an opportunity for speech economy. For example, when the continuation of the speaker's thought is clear to the listener, the speaker stops speaking, silence is created in such places: Ram. ...When you take it to the doctor, they say that your liver is full of pot towels. Then it's my fault, my esophagus... (Sh. Boshbekov, The Iron Woman).

My esophagus... although the sentence is not finished, the meaning is clear to both the speaker and the listener: the surrounding lexemes indicate the meaning of the word, for example: Then it's my fault, my esophagus is seriously ill. If the sentence were given in this way, the pragmatic content would be obscured.

The statuses of the communicants are also of great importance in staying silent, in addition to the influence of their profession, position, position, gender characteristics determine the positions they take in the communicative act:

Temur

Sorry, bride...

I just bow my head to the ground.

...I want to know the reason of the incident.

Xonzodabegim

I have to say...

Temur

Say it, don't hesitate. (A. Oripov, Sohikiran).

Communicants rely on their national mentality when transmitting or receiving certain information to each other, they cannot ignore cultural aspects, especially in Uzbek speech, this aspect is prominent. In the given example, although Amir Temur is a king, he is apologizing to his daughter-in-law not as a king, but as a father, for his son's wrongdoing. The impossibility of defaming him, the fact that the father-in-law's openly negative opinion of his son to his daughter-in-law is discredited by both himself and his son is demonstrated by the method of silence. In the work, one situation is repeated several times (the happiness of the prince), and it is possible to know that both the speaker (Temur) and the listener (Xonzodabegim) are closely familiar with the reasons for the repeated occurrence of the situation from the method of silence. For this reason, the daughter-in-law prefers to remain silent than to speak openly, not to finish her speech, and even prefers to show it through her state rather than say the word "I'm shy", which shows that the culture of dealing with the father-in-law and the daughter-in-law in the Uzbek nation is measured by high national standards. It is appropriate to use this method in places where the opinion cannot be expressed openly.

Another point is that the manner of remaining silent is inextricably linked with the speaker's tone of voice. The emphatic pronunciation of both the content of the speech of Timur in a way of knowing and not knowing, as well as the content of the bride's speech, which was spoken shyly and hesitantly, made it possible for the meaning of sincerity to fully emerge in the tone. It seems that in such cases the speaker pronounces the units with thought-oriented formal expression in an emphatic way. While the main intention of the speaker is hidden in the method of silence, it is revealed in the form of many points in the written expression, in oral speech, as we mentioned above, it is revealed based on the realization of the semantic function of intonation, the method of silence leads to a high level of interpretation (the listener extracts the meaning from it). In the speech process, intonation simultaneously performs a structural-syntactic and semantic function [12], while in the communicative process, the semantic function of intonation is revealed through the method of silence, determined by how the content of the sentence is understood under the influence of the speech act and the communication situation. Intonation refers not only to the meaningful completion or incompleteness of the sentences, but also to the emotional color, the subjective relationship of the communicators to each other and to the expressed idea, and, if necessary, to the judgment of the listener in which way to understand the content of the speech. For example, below we will analyze two examples taken from the novel "Days of the Past":

1. - Why did you cry?

Gulsin, who asked this question, looked at Kumush with a strong smile and said:

"I myself..." he said. (A. Qadiri, Past days).

2. - If not, why did you cry?

Kumush was a bit embarrassed by this question and with a shy smile:

"I myself..." he said. (A. Qadiri, Past days).

Kumush is crying because she doesn't know who she is touching in the first sentence, and because she heard that her husband Otabek is marrying Zaynab in the second, but in both cases, when asked the reason for crying, she expresses the content of protest by pronouncing the sentence "myself" in a low tone. In this place, the dictum is not expressed in both sentences, but the mode is expressed, Kumush's secret statement about "what he wants to say" to his friend in the first one, and "what he wants to say" to his wife in the second one is characterized by a mood of protest. The questioner in the first sentence is ignorant of the real essence, while the questioner in the second sentence is aware. The peculiarity of human emotions is that their content may not be fully reflected in language units.

The method of staying silent ensures that a strong psychological connection is established not only between the speaker and the listener, but also between the speaker and "I". The tense relationship between kings and princes is known from history, and it is also known that these relationships are expressed through dialogues or monologues in historical works. For example, this attitude can be seen in Ulugbek's monologue in the novel "Treasure of Ulugbek" by O. Yakubov: Prince, be he good, be he bad - isn't he your child, your offspring from your pink belt? Isn't it acceptable for you to curse him and wish him bad words and give your admonition instead of saying good words, oh stubborn servant?... It seems that the internal speech that occurs when the speaker's heavy psychological mood and emotional stress reaches a certain point simultaneously creates different forms of pragmatic meaning: to endless questions answers are sought, self-blame is observed, hesitations, suspicions, surprises, expectations of salvation from someone or something are felt. No other language phenomenon can express this mood so deeply as the method of silence.

Usually, the speaker through the method of silence has two goals in mind as a result of the speech act. The first is a formality in the sentence, that is, the content is expressed openly, and the second is expressed in a closed (hidden) way. For example, in the sentence "How did you find Margilon, dear brother, did you like it?" taken from the novel "Bygone Days", the speaker's goal (Rakhmat) is to find out from the subject of action (Otabek) why he came to Margilon. But the placement of a colon at the end of the sentence, which represents the method of keeping silent, indicates that the real intention is different, the speaker certainly wants to know exactly this intention: why the only and only son of a great man, who is educated and worthy of high positions, comes from a place like Tashkent to Margilon for business and lives in hotels. This intention is a hidden, unexpressed purpose. At this point, it is understood that M. Hakimov's opinion that "In the forms of expressive meaning, the intention of the speaker is added to his feelings" [13] corresponds to the essence of the method of remaining silent. Or Sh.Safarov approaches this process in this way: "...the execution of a speech act can be considered as a two-stage process: in the first, the initial goal

is expressed, and in the second, the resulting goal is formed" [14]. The emergence of speech is inextricably linked not only with consciousness, but also with the human personality (psyche, worldview, and other aspects). Although the meaning components that make up silence in the language system are of equal value, the position of these components in the speech process is the speaker's emotional state, communicative purpose, speech situation. may change due to factors such as.

Since any linguistic sign is a whole consisting of form and content unit and these units have their own internal structure, different content structure elements can be expressed under a specific form structure, one of the content structure elements is activated in each speech act. The analysis of the functions of the method of silence in the text is of great importance in elucidating its form-content-function relationship and shows the status of the method as a polyfunctional phenomenon. Because the method of remaining silent imposes different pragmatic meaning on the meaningful structure of the sentence as a complex whole. For example, in order to know the hidden proposition "if you have recovered" in the sentence "If I order some work...", one must be aware of the event. The presence of silence in this sentence said by Otabek to his servant Hasanali in the novel "Gone Days" indicates that although the social status of the communicants is different, the pragmatic meaning expressed is related to the national-cultural characteristics of our nation. In the words of the writer, Hasanali "has become a real member of the Otabek family after fifty years have passed", moreover, Otabek's father, who was well-educated, fell ill, asked Hasanali how he was doing, and heard from him that he was fine. speaking with *istihola* (by staying silent) emerged as a beautiful moral example typical of the Uzbek people. In the method of remaining silent, the speech act is aimed at determining a certain pragmatic goal, and it is possible to observe that the expressed thought does not always occur in a way related to the speaker's goal and desire, that the role of the listener is also fixed, or more precisely, that a strong psychological connection is formed between the speaker and the listener.

Kinetic nonverbal means movements and positions of body parts such as hands, eyes, eyebrows, lips, tongue, feet, eyes, nose ("moving the head vertically or horizontally, bringing the shoulder closer to the head, raising the hand, bringing other fingers together with the thumb pointing up, hand vertically shaking the palm towards the interlocutor, ... winking, raising an eyebrow, etc.") [15] is used to save verbal expressions in certain information and to ensure the quality of communication. They create opportunities to reveal the national-cultural aspects of a particular language. It is characterized by the fact that communicators strive for speech brevity, without damaging the full understanding of the thought in the process of mutual communication, as a result, they reduce language units in connection with the situation and the setting of the speech or fill their place with non-verbal means, which serves to ensure the implicitness of the speech, economy lies in the essence of implicitness.

For a person, speech activity is as important as other types of activity due to its practical value, and the effectiveness of speech communication is determined by its effectiveness and the achievement of a certain goal. The influence of communicators on each other, the level of realization of a certain goal is the practical effect of the communication process. "Speech activity, in fact, is a type of social work that a person encounters every day, every hour" [16], more precisely, people can use verbal and non-verbal means in the course of their speech activity in accordance with the essence of the topic, and this ensures that the listeners fully understand each other. makes it easier.

In order to achieve economy in speech, condensing speech, exaggerating secondary content, replacing verbal expression with non-verbal means is an effective form of information, because any "speech embodies all the communicative qualities and is not in place in every way, that is, if it is not in place, it will not reach its goal. " [17]. From this point of view, striving to get rid of redundant elements in the language, assigning their function to necessary elements, removing unimportant, understandable fragments from the sentence or filling their place with non-verbal means characterizes the communication process and ensures liveliness.

In mutual dialogues, it is not for nothing that one speaker responds to the verbally expressed opinion of another speaker with a non-verbal tool, which is related to his psychological state, the expressed non-verbal tool is used according to different pragmatic purposes, to express emotional or national color. For example: Sadiq answered with a proud expression on his face and a proud tone in his voice, "I also received the letter." After this answer, Hamid's mouth was very tight and started to touch Sadiq's shoulder. (A. Qadiri, Past days). A pat on the shoulder Nonverbal behavior means "satisfaction", "approval", "praise". In the following example, Hamid expressed his satisfaction with his friend Sadiq, who helped him fulfill his malicious intent. Hamid is an arrogant person, he doesn't really like poor Sadiq, he always uses him to realize his ugly intentions, so he doesn't care to say "thank you" and uses non-verbal means. Students understand the information provided through non-verbal means in different ways: 1. To express satisfaction with Sadiq; 2. Because he does not want to express his gratitude to a person of lower status through verbal expression; 3. For achieving his selfish desire, etc.

Let's look at the second example: Otabek was horrified and looked at Ali next to him, and Ali was biting his lip looking at the dead bodies. (A. Qadiri, Past days). In the play, Khudoyor Khan sends the order to put all the Kipchaks between the ages of

fifteen and seventy to the Qushbeg of Tashkent, Normuhammed, due to the fact that his father, Muslimqul, is oppressing the people endlessly, turning the Khan into a "puppet" and ruling the country himself, and his people (Kipchaks) do whatever bloodthirsty they like. , but this action was also a second act of bloodshed - extermination of innocent Kipchaks. On that day, Otabek and Ali, who had gone out of the city with their friend Ali, witnessed this cruel massacre and were shocked to see the dead lying in the streets and alleys, and were shocked by the horror and oppression, and "question-and-answered" with each other using non-verbal means. for a reason. In artistic communication, non-verbal means clearly show that verbal means cannot express a certain situation and the reaction of characters to it in a natural, vivid way.

When choosing the form, content, method and means of communication in an artistic text, each of the components, such as the purpose of communication, situation, situation, gender, age, level, nature, national-cultural, social affiliation of the communicants, each has its own special value of expression. which of the parts is determined by many factors. Of course, the situation, which is a component of communication, acquires a special essence in the selection and determination of the form and means of communication. T. A. Dijk van emphasizes the importance of time and space for a communicative situation and says: "I would not greet a stranger on a busy street, but if I meet a stranger on a lonely path on a deserted mountain or island, I will say hello" [18]. Let's pay attention to the image of the first meeting of the mother-in-law and the bride in A. Qadiri's work "Gone Days": Kumush barely saluted shyly and Yusufbek approached the pilgrim and bowed his neck. Haji patted Kumush's shoulder with his hand and kissed Kumush's mangle. This situation is an indication of the connection with external components of communication: national-ethnic, cultural aspects.

Also, it is not for nothing that speech activity is viewed as a labor activity [19], the communicative process and the labor process (interactions of people are related to the labor process) are entered almost simultaneously, therefore, the desire to reduce the information that is a product of the verbal need opens the way to non-verbal means, which is labor It creates the basis for the shortening and efficient passage of the process, and most importantly, it saves time, because both processes are related to physical energy and the time factor, the main thing is that the information is delivered quickly, concisely, accurately, enriched with subjective and emotional tone. Preoccupation with the labor process opens the way for the wide application of extralinguistic factors in the realization of speech. Or the language always strives to be free of superfluous things, that is, words, syllables and grammatical forms that do not convey information and do not help to explain [20]. Nonverbal tools eliminate redundancy, such as: He pointed to his feet and said: "The shoes that I put on my feet are very good" (From Live Talk). There is redundancy both in the author's speech (he pointed to his leg) and in the quotation (he put on my leg). Or the use of the possessive determiner in the quotation is not important. The sentence can be given as follows. For example, He pointed to his leg and said: "very human". Since the speech process is also a product of labor, it is natural that there is a tendency to achieve more "profit" by spending less phonation energy.

Although two principles are involved in the general development of the language - the principles of economy and redundancy, not only the principle of economy is the leader in the evolution of language, but also in colloquial speech and artistic speech, the language certainly tries to save language units when performing its task of being a direct means of speech communication. , as we have seen, non-verbal tools fill their place as auxiliary components.

Speech is a process that occurs not only at the expense of a person's mental capabilities, but also related to his physiological and social capabilities, and it cannot be denied that this connection is implicitly expressed through extralinguistic factors: speech posture, situation, gesture, facial expressions, these factors occur at the expense of reducing verbal expression. In the process of speech, the communication or reception of information is formed in connection with human brain activity, physiological energy, memory capacity, "the changes in phonation and pronunciation directed from the center to the periphery, from the brain to the nerve networks, save the work of the muscles that move the organs of speech, as well as those that control the movement of these muscles. is to save the work of nerves [21]. As a result, in both types of information, non-verbal means give way to verbal economy. For this reason, it is stated that denying the role of the principle of economy in speech is equal to denying all the protective functions of the human organism [22], the human being is a biological being and, of course, during his entire activity, he has limited opportunities to receive and store various information, and accordingly, to transmit information. Thrift preserves the energy of the human body, striving for quantitative savings in speech protects the speech apparatus from strain, prevents early fading of memory, facilitates the work of the brain, which transmits and receives information.

CONCLUSION

In his speech, a person always tries to get rid of redundant sentences, to exaggerate the necessary idea, as a result, non-verbal means come to help in compensating for the excess of verbal means. The phonational and kinetic means that create non-verbal

communication, which is closely related to the principle of economy, acquire linguopoetic value by appropriately and consistently connecting with verbal means, non-verbality brings social, psychological, national-cultural factors to full surface.

The method of remaining silent, which is an expression of non-verbality, is manifested in artistic speech in the form of a psychological sign - the state of the speaker, and is accordingly coordinated with the linguistic sign, and although the speaker has clearly defined the intention of the speech for himself, the fact that he does not convey his thoughts to the end appears in the means of remaining silent, which is an example of the purposeful action of communicators. makes it possible to save verbal means. As the mental actions of a person mark the level of his intellect, the desire to replace verbal means with non-verbal means in the speech of the heroes of a work of art is related to extralinguistic and psychological factors, ensures that the speech is effective, concise, short and concise, and acquires a national-cultural character.

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