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Part 22
5th FEBRUARY
COLLECTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS

PARIS 2024

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Abstrakt; Ushbu matn verbal va noverbal muloqot o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni o'rganadi, nutqning shaxsning psixologik holatini aks ettirishdagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi; intellektual qobiliyatlarning verbal va noverbal turlarga bo'linishini muhokama qiladi, ularning turli shaxslardagi turlicha hukmronligini ta'kidlaydi. Aloqa jarayoni ko'rib chiqiladi, lingvistik va lingvistik bo'lmagan vositalarning hamkorlikdagi rolini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: verbal va noverbal, nutq, psixologik holat, tilshunoslik, jinsiy farqlar, til birliklari

Ma'lumki, nutq tilning amaliy shakli bo'lib, muloqot paytida shaxs nutqining og'zaki yoki og'zaki bo'lmagan ifodasi bevosita nutqni tashkil etish jarayonida psixologik holat bilan bog'liq. Insonning aqliy harakatlaridan beri aql darajasini bildiradi, shuning uchun nutq aqlning birlamchi shakli hisoblanadi. D.Veksler intellektual qobiliyatlarni og'zaki va og'zaki bo'lmagan turlarga ajratdi va u yoki bu guruhning turli odamlarda ustunligini ko'rsatdi. Albatta, inson ongida tayyor til materiali sifatida minglab so'zlar zaxirasi bo'lsa-da, kommunikatorlar muloqot jarayonida uning qisqa va samarali bo'lishiga harakat qilishadi va muloqot jarayonida ular og'zaki bo'lmagan, ya'ni, noverbal vositalardan foydalanadilar. Nutq akti mavjud bo'lmagan komponent sifatida tushuniladi, shuning uchun nutqda lisoniy belgi moddiylikni, ramziylikni ifodalaydi.

Verbal va noverbal muloqot turlari nutq jarayonida bir xil munosabatda bo'ladi, chunki dialektik munosabatda og'zaki bo'lmagan muloqotni yaratuvchi vositalar tejamkorlik ifodasi bo'lsa-da, bu harakat nutqiy vositalar bilan bog'liq holda, hamkorlikda yaratilgan. Og'zaki bo'lmagan muloqot beshta muhim yo'nalish - psixologiya, antropologiya, sotsiologiya, semiotika va, albatta, tilshunoslik sohalarida o'rganiladi. O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarda o'zbek tilshunosligida noverbal vositalarning quyidagi turlari ko'rsatilgan: 1. Fonetik noverbal vositalar. 2. Kinetik noverbal. 3. Aralash noverbal vositalar.

Sukunat - har qanday nutqiy harakatda birinchi marta eshitiladigan, tinglovchining e'tiborini tortadigan, o'ziga xos noverbal kommunikativ birlikdir. Ya'ni, avvalo eshitish orqali idrok qilinadi, keyin esa ongga ta'sir qiladi. G.V. Kolshanskiy sukunat va paralingvistik belgi o'rtasidagi asosiy farqni quyidagicha ko'rsatadi: paralingvistik belgi tilga nisbatan avtonomdir, lekin sukunatda bunday bo'lmaydi. Avtonomlik va uning ahamiyati faqat til muhitida namoyon bo'ladi va ular bilan chambarchas bog'liq, shuning uchun sukunat tashqi omillarga bog'liq emas. Noverballikning tabiati noverbal vositalar va paraverbal vositalar yordamida shakllanib, og'zaki bo'lmagan vositalar eshitishdan ko'ra vizualdir, paraverbal vositalar esa vizual emas, lekin eshitiladi, Shu sababli, paraverbal vosita sifatida sukunat tabiatan og'zaki bo'lmagan vosita hisoblanadi. M.Saidxonov esa o'z

ijodida ko'proq G.Kolshanskiy g'oyalari ta'yaniga tayanganligi sababli, ushbu metod haqida to'xtalib o'tirmagan.

Og'zaki bo'lmagan vositalarning u yoki bu turidan foydalanish, birinchi navbatda, nutq vaziyati, mavzu va hajmi, axborot yoki suhbatning mazmuni, suhbatdoshlarning xarakteri, vaqt omili, joy, aloqa, vaziyat va ekstralingvistik omillar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Fonatsion noverbal vositalar yaratilishiga ko'ra tovushlarning jismoniy-akustik tabiati asosida ular so'zlovchining psixologik holati bilan, shuningdek, muloqotda ovozning pasayishi yoki kuchayishi, pauza bilan gapirish yoki to'xtamasdan tez gapirish, sekin yoki baland ovozda gapirish, jim turish, tom ma'noda ohang va tembr nutqqa qo'shimcha rang beruvchi vositalardir. Muhimi, bu holat insonning psixologik holati bilan bog'liq bo'lib, yozuvchining estetik did va ifodalash usuli hamda ruhiy holatiga mos keladi.

So'zlarning mazmuni tovush tomonidan turli xil o'zgarishlarni o'z ichiga oladi, shu jumladan ovoz ohangining ohangdorligi qo'shimcha ravishda, nutq tezligi, turli bosqichlarda ovozning kuchi, tovush hosil qilishda ba'zi nutq organlarining harakatlari, belgilar bilan to'ldiriladi. Muloqot jarayonining ayrim holatlari ularning so'zlardan ko'ra muhimroq ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Fonatsion noverbal vositalar yordamida har bir hissiy holatning o'ziga xos belgilari nutq balandligi, ohangi, ritmi, tezligi, intonatsiya, nutq uslubi, nutq ishtirokchilarining ijtimoiy holati, gender farqlarida namoyon bo'lishi aniqlanadi. Nutqda fikr ifodasi, gapning u yoki bu ma'nosi shaxs bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, muloqot ishtirokchilarining fikrlash faoliyati va tasavvurlari, so'zlovchining tashqi dunyoni idroki qanchalik keng bo'lsa, u nutqiy vaziyat darajasini qanchalik tez tushunsa va shunga mos ravishda ma'lumotni ochiq yoki yashirin tarzda ifodalay oladi. Ma'lumotni ochiq yoki batafsil etkazishning iloji bo'lmaganda, yoki, ma'lumotni maxfiy ravishda taqdim etish ma'ruzachining ichki maqsadi bilan bog'liq psixologik holati ham sukunat shaklida namoyon bo'ladi.

J.Jensen sukunat usulining beshta muhim funksiyasini ko'rsatadi: birinchidan, u bag'rikenglikni ifodalash vositasidir: muloqot qiluvchilar o'z fikrini ochiq ifoda etishdan qochish, yashirinlik ifodasini ushbu usulda ifodalaydi. Ikkinchidan, suhbatdoshning noroziligi, befarqlik, suhbatga qiziqishning yo'qligi, ya'ni salbiy hissiyot vazifasini bajaradi. Uchinchidan, bilimsizlik, suhbat mavzusini bilmaslik, nima deyishni bilmay sukut saqlash vazifasida keladi. To'rtinchidan, suhbatdosh o'z roziligini bildirish yoki muhim fikr bilan kelishmaslik vazifasini bajaradi. Beshinchidan, sukut saqlash suhbatdoshlarga nima istayotgani haqida o'ylash imkonini beradi hamda ularga fikrlarini boshqarishga yordam beradi.

Yashirin nutqni ifodalashda sukunat usulidan foydalaniladi, chunki sukunat nutqiy ifoda va u orqali bir qancha kommunikativ maqsadlarni ifodalab, o'zini psixologik sifatida namoyon qiladi. Aloqada belgi (so'zlovchining holati) va shunga mos ravishda lingvistik belgi bilan muvofiqashtiriladi. Yozma nutqda esa, turli xil vositalar, masalan, ellipsis, shakl va mazmun tejamkorligi, intonatsiya orqali beriladi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, sukunat usuli kommunikatorlarning maqsadli harakatlariga misol bo'lib, unda so'zlovchi o'zi uchun nutqning maqsadini aniq belgilaydi, lekin o'z fikrini oxirigacha etkazmaydi, bunday hollarda u tinglovchini fikrni yakunlash va davom ettirishga chaqiradi va shu orqali mazmunini o'zi xohlagan tarzda taqdim etish va tushunish imkonini beradi. Sukunat

holatida gap oxirida so'zlovchining chuqur psixologik holati ifodalanmaydi va so'zlovchi o'z fikrini bildirganda bu holat oldida gapira olmasligini ko'rsatish uchun jim turish orqali his-tuyg'ular va buning natijasida jumla rasmiy emasligini bildiradi.

Har qanday lisoniy belgi shakl va mazmun birligidan tashkil topgan yaxlitlik bo'lib, bu birliklar o'ziga xos ichki tuzilishga ega bo'lgani uchun, har bir nutq harakatida kontent strukturasi elementlaridan biri faollashtirilib, turli tarkib strukturasi elementlari ma'lum bir shakl strukturasi ostida ifodalanishi mumkin. Sukunat usulining matndagi vazifalarini tahlil qilish uni yoritishda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, shakl-mazmun-funksiya munosabatlari va ko'p funksiyali hodisa sifatida usulning holatini ko'rsatadi. Chunki sukunat gapning murakkab bir butun sifatida mazmunli tuzilishiga turli pragmatik ma'no yuklaydi.

Kinetik noverbal usulga qo'llar, ko'zlar, qoshlar, lablar, burun kabi tana qismlarining harakatlari anglashiladi. Masalan, boshni vertikal yoki gorizontol ravishda siljitish, yelkani boshga yaqinlashtirish, bosh barmog'i yuqoriga qaragan holda qo'l ni ko'tarish, qo'l vertikal ravishda kaftni suhbatdoshga qarab silkitish, ko'z qisish, qosh chimirsh, ma'lum ma'lumotlardagi og'zaki iboralarni saqlash va aloqa sifatini ta'minlash uchun ishlatiladi. Ular muayyan tilning milliy-madaniy tomonlarini ochib berish imkoniyatlarini yaratib berish bilan bir qatorda, o'zaro muloqot jarayonida so'zlovchining fikrni to'liq tushunishga xalaqit bermasdan, nutqning qisqa bo'lishiga erishiladi. Natijada ular nutqning vaziyati va o'rnini bilan bog'liq holda til birliklarini qisqartiradi yoki o'z o'rnini noverbal vositalar bilan to'ldiradi, bu esa nutqning nomutanosibligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, nutq nafaqat insonning aqliy imkoniyatlari hisobiga sodir bo'ladigan, balki uning fiziologik xususiyatlari bilan ham bog'liq bo'lgan jarayondir. Ijtimoiy imkoniyatlar ekstralingvistik omillar orqali bevosita ifodalanishini inkor etib bo'lmaydi va nutq jarayonida imo-ishora, mimika kabi omillar og'zaki ifodani kamaytirish hisobiga yuzaga keladi. Noverballikning ifodasi bo'lgan sukunat usuli badiiy nutqda nutq shaklida namoyon bo'ladi hamda psixologik belgi - so'zlovchining holati va shunga mos ravishda lingvistik belgi bilan muvofiqlashtiriladi. Insonning aqliy harakatlari uning intellekt darajasini belgilaydiganligi sababli, og'zaki vositalarni og'zaki bo'lmagan vositalar bilan almashtirish, nutqidagi ekstralingvistik va psixologik omillar bilan bog'liqligini bildiradi, nutqning mazmunini ta'minlaydi.

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SYMBOL AND SYMBOLISM, ITS ILLUMINATION IN YESENIN'S "THE
DROPS"

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Abstract: *The discussion of symbol theory and symbolism in literature will be covered in the following article. The epic poem "The Drops" will be used as an example. In literature review there will be ideas and conceptions by scholars who worked on symbolism before. Here we will discuss three distinct types of symbolism, each with distinct characteristics. Mostly, the legendary poet of Russia, Yesenin, uses emotional and romantic symbolism rather than religious one. Even in this poem we will see several symbolisms which are shown and focused on emotional characteristics.*

Keywords: *Symbol and symbolism, epic, religion, emotional, romantic, poetry, comparison.*

Introduction: As we know, there are several meanings for each word and they are not limited. It can be an object, word or concept. In any kind of literature work, the person can face with symbolism, for example, the "colour green". When he sees it of course, he will remember about the grass, nature, trees. On the other hand, the person starts to think about the second side of imagination, and it is related to the person's characteristics and imagination, like peace and fresh air in the "green" color. It is a symbol of nature and peace; it is even attracted in many countries' flags. In the epic poem "The Drops" which was written by Yesenin, we can also see different kind of symbols and symbolism. In 1912, Yesenin leaves his native land, Konstantinovo, and starts living individually by being far away from his family. At that time, he faces a lot of ups and downs in his life, which leads to him writing different poems to illustrate his thoughts and difficulties in his life. In these kinds of poems, the author gives many examples which brightly reflect the symbols of objects, characteristics, society and also people's behaviour.

Literature review: American modern and famous writer Dan Brown described the terms of symbol and symbolism as a literary device that uses symbols, be they words, people, marks, locations, or abstract ideas to represent something beyond the literal meaning in his article, written on August 31, 2021. He also mentioned not imitating works of literature: symbols inhabit every corner of our daily life. For example, colours like red, white, and blue usually symbolize patriotism, so they are the best colours for political yard signs. Colors like orange and brown represent fall, which is why they decorate Thanksgiving Day. Road signs, logos, and emojis are other examples of symbolism - visuals that fit to ideas or moods.

Jennifer Betts is a famous educational writer and researcher who thinks that symbolism is described in literature as making symbols by representing other thoughts or ideas to convey a deeper meaning. In the general framework of a literary work that goes beyond simple comprehension, symbolism can make use of an item, person, circumstance,