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Phonation is a paralinguistic tool of biological of origin in the English and the Uzbek languages

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Abstract: At present, the attention of linguists is concentrated mainly on the Paralinguistic means of biological origin, but functionally used in communication. Paralinguistic phenomena, or paralinguisms, usually include a property sound phonation, as well as facial expressions, gestures and other expressive movements, accompanying speech utterance and bearing an additional to its content information. Phonation from the Greek phōnē - sound, voice.

Key Words: formation, communication, phonation, biological, paralinguistic.

The peculiarity of man's articulation is that, in addition to the formation of units communication with the help of the organs of speech and, above all, of the voice, in the act of communication itself all the characteristics characteristic of the speaking subject are revealed. In addition to gestures and facial expressions, especially the human voice qualities. Articulation in the broadest sense is, as it were, a synthesis of phonation moments in the process of communication, and the task of linguistic analysis is not only to study the linguistic forms themselves, but also to establish the essential features its own speech articulation and distinguish it from the signs peculiar to phonation. The phonation as a phenomenon as a whole is physical, connected with all the properties of the vocal therefore, those signs that are peculiar first of all speaking subject as a physical individual. Common background characteristics, such as voice strength, timbre, overtones, fiction, etc. By their nature associated with the physiological characteristics of the subject and depending on his mental state, always accompany the speech articulation and are external indicator of the physical state of the subject. In other words, human phonation two-layer - it combines the individual-physical qualities of articulated speech in all its variants and the linguistic-phonemic properties of speech production proper. By all biological qualities, these qualities are inseparable, but the functions are different. The properties of the human voice are easily observable and have long been described in the literature one can say one of the researchers of the human voice V. P. Morozova: A person pronounces words we perceive their meaning. But how much sense besides words, lies in the very sound of the voice! Listen to the sound of a stranger's speech man ... is not the timbre of voice, manner of speaking, intonation telling you a lot about his feelings and character? After all, the voice is warm and soft, rough and gloomy, frightened and timid, malicious and insinuating, hard, alive, triumphant and



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many more shades, expressing the most diverse feelings, moods of a person and even his thoughts. When Socrates was once led by a man about whom he had to express his opinion, the wise man looked at him for a long time, and then exclaimed: "But you, finally, so that I can know you!"

Physical voice data carries information that is perceiving the basis of various conclusions with the involvement of their own experience and knowledge about those or other properties of the subject. The first large experiment to study impressions of people, based on auditory perception, during which more than 4,000 responses were analyzed listeners of British radio, answering questions concerning 9 different readers: their type, age and sex, showed that of the 9 occupations represented, the most easily recognize the actor, the judge and the priest, because the people who professional voice-setting - actor, judge and priest¹. In addition in the "Book of entertaining stories", written by Abul-Faraj in the thirteenth century, is given advice on how to judge in a voice about various traits character of the person: "... the one who talks, gradually reducing his voice, then deeply saddened ... who speaks in a weak voice - timid, like a lamb, that goat", etc.² It is known that the power of voice characterizes a person's speech, because it always manifests itself or can manifest itself in language communication, but is particularly indicative the power of the voice when singing, when in a pure form the properties of the voice apparatus rights in his book, V.P. Morozov writes: "If in ordinary conversational speech the character timbre is not something more than the property of the voice, which constitutes its main wealth."³ For example, the outstanding singer M. Jackson with his amazing various, each time a unique colorful timbre. The timbre of voice is often called "coloring of sound", "color" or simply "color vote". On the timbre you can easily distinguish the voices of acquaintances. By "color" voices are vocal teachers determining the type of voice of the singer (baritone, bass, tenor, etc.)

From the general-sounding features of speech, as we have shown above, is not relevant to language as a means of articulation; Production of verbal communication units, it is necessary to allocate one more sphere, namely intonation, which lies at the junction of two functions of language. One of these functions is a purely grammatical property included in the system means of language and forming a component of the structure of the phrase (along with grammatical categories such as the order of words). Intonation in the background of a logical stress is used in various languages, differently, depending on the type of language (analytical and synthetic system, development case system, etc.). However, general voice signs of voice, including the intonation of non-grammatical character, refer

¹ Ern. Kramer. *Judgement of Personal Characteristics and Emotions from nonverbal of Speech*. "Psychological Bulletin", 1963, V. 60, № 4, p. 408.

² Морозов. В.П. *Тайны вокальной речи*. Л., 1967, стр.3-4

³ Морозов. В.П. *Тайны вокальной речи*. Л., 1967, стр. 21



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already to another area where analysis in the paralinguistic plane is required. A special type of phonation accompanying a speech utterance is characteristics of the subject not in terms of its physical data, but in terms of extra-subject circumstances accompanying the speech utterance intonation is the most complex phenomenon in the series of phonation features of language associated with speech and personality of the speaker. Following the current interpretation of the problem of emotional information in language, both Martin and Leon, and many other experts who study intonation, allocated in intonation emotional function, calling it expressive with detailing, as, for example, Martin - an impressive (as he defines it -the product of the impression), or Leon - style (oratorical, snobbish), language (Familiar, exquisite) and emotional (anger, joy, sadness, etc.).

It is quite obvious that the whole area of expressive intonation is not functionally enters the internal structure of the language, but is super structural and is not included in the actual linguistic problems. These features of the non-linguistic function of intonation, having their own source of the human psyche, can be fixed objectively on certain parameters and are characterized as specific incentives for obtaining non-linguistic information about the speaker. Emotional factors not directly related to the internal content of the phrase, but used in the utterance, are indicators of the context communication, but go beyond the scope of not only linguistic means, but even Paralinguistic, are factors such as conviction, rudeness, sincerity, contempt, anger, joy, etc. But certain features of voice, intonation in interaction with facial expressions and gestures are an expression of these characteristics moods, states of the speaking subject that are found in addition to the language. Such phonation refers to a purely extra linguistic factor. Factor on the basis of which the listener can draw conclusions about the mood and state of the speaker. The use of such supra segmental phonation functions can, apparently, to be considered as a stimulating factor of psychological influence in perception speech, superimposed on the meaning of the phrase itself. These features of phonation are very effective means in oratory art, where the psychological impact on the listener has a paramount influence. This supra segmental function of speech will be the object of study psycholinguistics due to the fact that it is really directly related to the problem is not the linguistic one, but the psychological aspect of linguistic communications. "Speech action does not occur in frozen uniform forms, but systematically is adjusted to the requirements of the situation and the speech task, using different possible ways from available in a stock and widely leaning against different sort individual generation and perception of speech"⁴ Thus, when we study the properties of speech phonation, we find the possibility of considering the problem in four

⁴ Рубакин. Н.А Тайны успешной пропаганды. Речевое воздействие. «Проблемы прикладной психолингвистики» М.,1972, стр. 21.



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aspects: The fourth aspect is the study of speech phonation as a purely psychophysical phenomenon, which is not related to speech articulation and reveals only Psychophysical state of the speaking subject (irritation, nervousness, etc.). However, the phenomena that reveal the psychophysical state of a person, like some gestures and facial expressions are not part of the language communication subsystem and can even without the participation of the language, is not accompanied by speech acts, therefore dependent on the language, and therefore are not considered as a means of paralinguistic. To denote a special discipline that studies semiotics of body movements, the term “kinesika” is used most often. The term “kinesika” is also used the designation of the body movements of the individual, and as a branch of science studying this field.

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