

## COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND MEANS OF SMELL

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### **Annotation**

*This article talks about the communicative system and its participants in this system, smell and the means of its expression.*

### **Key words**

*communicative system, smell, nonverbal means, expression, object, paralinguistic means.*

Recently, a lot of attention is being paid to non-verbal means of communication from the point of view of various fields of knowledge. Nonverbal or paralinguistic means are non-linguistic means of communication. That is why they are considered as research objects of various fields. The concept of paralinguistics itself was brought into scientific life by the American linguist A. Hill in the 40s of the 20th century. In modern linguistics, interest in this field is growing because non-verbal means represent the identification of human emotional state, his psychological state and national specific character traits [1, 367]. There are a number of studies carried out in the field of paralinguistics in world and Russian linguistics. No matter how many researches there are in this direction, they cannot cover all the problems related to the field. Different approaches to such a research object will lead to the emergence of various new aspects in linguistics. In science, research related to issues within one system with problems related to another system serves to open a new side of the research object. The works of Uzbek linguistics from the early period to the present were studied on the basis of the internal interaction of linguistic units. The relationship of one unit with another unit or their correlative series was studied with the paradigm of comparison. In the process of communication, information is exchanged through various means. These tools serve to make the communication process perfect and complete. That's why scientific literature uses terms such as linguistic and non-linguistic means, linguistic and extralinguistic units, artistic details that serve to convey information. Such

tools are used by speakers in the process of communication and interaction, and each element of the system receives its own expressive load when expressing information. The load of expression as a unit consisting of a semiotic structure has methodological-functional, pragma-cognitive, poetic-stylistic properties.

There are different opinions in the scientific literature regarding the issues related to means of communication or forms of expression. The communication process or communication system forms a complex structure with a variety of forms and means of expression. Therefore, the solution to these problems is solved by separating the object of research, correctly naming the means and forms of expression, paying attention to the tasks they perform, and performing such functions as dividing them into groups. The field that studies these issues is called communicative linguistics. At the same time, communicative linguistics is closely related to text linguistics, and from the last quarter of the last century, the first views on the field of text linguistics began to be formed in world linguistics.

The process of communication is carried out using verbal, non-verbal and extralinguistic tools. All these tools serve as elements of the communicative system to bring out the communication between the speakers. Language is the leading component belonging to the communicative system as a unit performing the communication-intervention function. S. D. Katsnelson's opinion is cited about this in the literature: "Language is not only a communication tool, a tool that shapes thoughts and ideas and expresses them" [2, 14]. In order to know the role of language in thinking activity, it is necessary not to look at the relationship between mind and language as a simple case (phenomenon). This relationship is a mutual "dialogue" of two independent events. The same "dialogue" leads to the linguisticization of mental activity, since linguistic and logical activity accompany each other and form a single process of verbal thinking. Therefore, language is one of the tools that move the mind, it ensures that the simplest primary (elements) categories of thought appear in the mind. Without these categories, "comprehension of separate speech structures-sentences and the formation of thought (idea) and the activation of knowledge in this regard cannot be imagined." At the moment, language is the only universal means of expressing information in human thinking, according to G. V. Kolshansky. Based on this point of view, it can be said that language, as a structure with its absolute possibilities, forms a frame of thoughts, at the same time, it can fill this frame with the content of any concepts... Language is considered the primary natural form that expresses human thoughts[3,3] . Nevertheless, in the process of communication, along with it, other means of communication are involved in expressing ideas. Extralinguistic units are

also part of the tools used to perform such a task in the process of communication. These tools are called elements of the communicative subsystem (subsystem) in linguistics. G.V. Kolshansky also said that paralinguistic tools are a communicative subsystem that fills the incomplete aspects of the subject's verbal communication [3,6]. Through the concept of creolization-communicative paradigm, the parallel use of verbal, non-verbal and extralinguistic tools is assumed in the process of speech communication. Creolizing text is the result of the expression "...nonverbal means that form an illocutionary, mixed situation with verbal means" [5,216]. The simultaneous or mixed use of means and forms of expression related to different systems in the process of speech communication is a creolization-communicative paradigm of text or speech. As noted by Professor N. Mahmudov, "...comparative-historical, system-structural and anthropocentric scientific paradigms" [6, 17] play an important role in the development of language research, so parallel use of verbal, non-verbal and extralinguistic system elements is also important in the process of communication and interaction. . The importance of these means of expression is that the concepts characteristic of the conceptual structure in the imagination of the participants of the dialogue are perfected in different forms of expression. The mixed use of different means of expression in the process of communication is the basis of the creolizing scientific paradigm. Information is expressed in a unique way as a result of the creolizing structural placement of various means of expression in the communicative system. Each means of expression expressing information or participating in the communication process performs its function in accordance with the speech situation. As noted by Professor Sh. Safarov, "...in speech communication, the "burden" of information transmission falls on the "shoulders" of linguistic units, but without acquiring the norm of interpersonal relations, the system of national-cultural values, it is impossible to enter into a full-fledged communication"[7,108] . Such norms and national-cultural values should be embodied in all elements of the communicative approach system.

Continuing this idea, it can be said that in the process of communication, the task of transferring information or the burden of expressing information applies to non-linguistic units as well as linguistic units. Such tasks are distributed (distributed) to different means of expression in accordance with the communication process or contextual system. The communication system itself requires it. As the speakers engage in interaction, the means of expression take over all or part of the burden of expressing information in a manner appropriate to the speech situation. Through these tools, not only intellectual information, but also

meaning shades specific to functional-methodical types of speech are assigned to creolizing elements. Such a view can be justified by statistical data in the scientific literature: "...in the process of communication between people, the volume of mutual information exchange using verbal means is only 7% compared to the amount of basic information, and the share of non-verbal signals is 93% compared to the basic information" [8, 12]. These statistics regarding the communicative dialogue between speakers surprise not only ordinary people, but also experts. Indeed, in the process of communication and interaction between people, exchange of ideas is carried out at the expense of various means. Each of these tools plays a specific role in effective communication. These data, on the one hand, show a quantitative relationship to mutual information exchange in the communication process, and on the other hand, it scientifically substantiates the need to study the problems of the field, that is, the relevance of this issue. However, there are commonalities and differences for these means of expression. In terms of information expression, verbal and non-verbal means are integral. These means of expression differ significantly according to their communicative-pragmatic, communicative-stylistic, communicative-emotional functions. Meanwhile, before the creolization-structural units of speech are formed, they are mutually differentiated both in the synthesis of information received from the channels of different sensory organs and in the association of messages. That is why "... in the system of information expression through non-verbal means, the distribution of information expressed through sensory organs such as facial expressions, body position, gestures, touch and smells is 55%" [8,12]. This indicator also shows that there is a serious difference in the expression of information specific to the elements of the verbal and non-verbal system, and that there is a mutually differentiated creolization structure even within the elements of the non-verbal system. The use of such mixed means in speech communication plays an important role in the mutual understanding of the speakers. In the process of communication, "... the share of voice in the ratio of paralinguistics corresponds to 38% of information" [8,12]. This information indicates that there is a need to reclassify and research the structure and content of the paralinguistic system. This is seen, first of all, in the fact that mimicry is not classified in paralinguistics, but in the above 55% non-verbal system. Secondly, such a view is visible in the scientific literature as well: "We support the inclusion of all supersegmental tools and gestures and facial expressions involved in communication in the scope of paralinguistics". Mimicry does not fall into the system of paralinguistic codes, so it itself shows the need for reclassification in the system of nonverbal means. "A person speaks on average 10-11 minutes during the

day, the verbal component in expressing his opinion is 35%. The share of non-verbal means is 65%" [8,12]. Such a result, characteristic of the communicative approach system, shows the high need for the classification of new scientific fields and the opening of paralinguistic aspects in the study of the functional-methodical features of the means of expression. Of course, in the process of communication, extralinguistic units also perform the function of the main component of communication. It serves to express information in the form of a specific dictum or modus. These issues are part of pragmalinguistics in linguistics, and these issues have not yet been sufficiently worked out.

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