

Comparative and Contrastive Analysis of Foregrounding in English and Uzbek Literary Text in Terms of Cognitive Linguistics

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Abstract: In the article, the results identified in the field of cognitive linguistics are comparatively studied based on the analysis of English and Uzbek literary works. The article also examines the contributions of English, Russian, and Uzbek scholars to cognitive semantics.

Key points: cognitive linguistics, cognitive semantics, foregrounding means, graphic deviation, simile, metaphor, exaggeration, irony.

Introduction. Cognitive linguistics in its development stage emerged as a result of research on existing sciences in previous traditional linguistics and as a more promising view of it. Based on many works and discussions of scientists, branches of cognitive linguistics or, in other words, fields that study the specific features of language were formed.

Literature review. Especially in the development of world linguistics, theoretical and practical aspects of cognitive linguistics, and features of cognitive-semantic linguistics were studied in the works of the following foreign specialists: M. Green [3], G. Fauconnier [4], C. Fillmore [5], R.W. Langkar[7], Dj. Lakoff, M. Johnson [8], W. Evans [11], Ye. Semino [12].

The issues related to the study of the cognitive orientation of the linguistic units and stylistic phenomena of the literary text have been considered in the works of several scientists in our country, such as Uzbek researchers, such as D.U.Ashurova, N.M. Djusupov, Sh. Safarov. They mainly worked on cognitive linguistics and researched the artistic text, modality in the text, linguistic units formed around the text, and means of promotion [1, 2, 6, 13].

While the methodological issues of the theory of forwarding were initially focused on by Russian formal school researchers, linguistic-specific types and cognitive-semantic research of the phenomenon of forwarding were later studied by S. Levin [9], Dj. N. Lich [10], M. Short [14], J. Dautvait [3], I.V. Arnold, M. Riffater, Roman Jakobson etc.

Research and methods.

In the practical analysis part of the study, we will look at examples of cross-language in Tony Morrison's Song of Solomon: "They had been watching from the windows—at first with mild curiosity, then, as the crowd seemed to swell to the very walls of the hospital, they watched with apprehension. They wondered if one of those things that racial uplift groups were always organizing was taking place. But when they saw neither placards nor speakers, they ventured outside into the cold: white-coated surgeons, dark-jacketed business and personnel clerks, and three nurses in starched jumpers" [16].

Lexical deviation is one of the tools that reveal cognitive semantic features - Neologism or the invention of new 'words' (i.e. items of vocabulary) is one of the more obvious ways in which a poet may exceed the normal resources of the language. The poet's lexical innovations can mostly be

placed in the category of nonce-formations, although obviously poetic neologisms are inclined to be less ephemeral than conversational ones, for a successful poem will be read time and time again, by the poet's contemporaries and by succeeding generations.

Or in the next passage: The nurse gazed at the stout woman as though she had spoken Welsh. Then she closed her mouth, looked again at the cat-eyed boy, and lacing her fingers, spoke her next words very slowly to him.

“Listen. Go around to the back of the hospital to the guard’s office. It will say ‘Emergency Admissions’ on the door. A-D-M-I-S-I-O-N-S. But the guard will be there. Tell him to get over here—on the double. Move now. Move!” She unlaced her fingers and made scooping motions with her hands, the palms pushing against the wintry air. A man in a brown suit came toward her, puffing little white clouds of breath. “Fire truck’s on its way. Get back inside. You’ll freeze to death.” [16].

Result and discussion.

From the analysis, Lexical deviation, phonological deviation, and metaphor foregrounding, several elements are gathered in one place, which is a great impetus to advance the meaning, and the color of the meaning and, most importantly, attention is achieved.

If we look at the analysis of the passage from Uzbek literary works, in the passage from the novel “Ufq” by Said Ahmad: “Tursunboy odehyalni boshiga tortib burkanib oldi.

— Ha, umringdan baraka topkur-a, tursang-ku, bo‘lardi-ya. Mening shu ahvolda borib kelishim osonmi. Ha, bolang ko‘paygur-a. Qandoq qilaman, boraman-da. Tezroq tur! Dadangning oldiga o‘zim boraman”. [15].

In the further analysis, unlike the English literature, the feature of spiritual change was achieved through downloads and graphic means:

“Shu bittagina Tursunboy ularning quvonchi bo‘lib o‘sardi. Bolaga ular shamolni ham ravo ko‘rmasdilar. Bola ham yolg‘izligini sezib, undan foydalanardi. Un yumushlarga qarashmas, qarashganda hamisha o‘yin tariqasida boshlab, ishga aylanganda tashlab ketardi. Ona doimo orqasidan yurib u chala qoldirgan ishlarni bajararkan, ha, bo‘yniginang uzilmagur, ha, og‘zingdan bol tushmagur, deb gapirib yurib ish qilardi. Bola yo‘lga kirganda ham er xotin uni opichlab yurishdi. Uning o‘zi kech yo‘lga kirdi.” [15].

Bolaga shamolni ham ravo ko‘rmasdilar. - Through exaggeration, attention is focused on the fact that their cheap sons do not trust Tursunboy.. Bo‘yning uzulmagur,ha, og‘zingdan bosh tushmagur – semantik devaiatsiya- It is not meant to harm the child in a negative sense, but to protect and caress the child.

Conclusion. The following similar and different features and conclusions can be presented based on the cross-referenced tools in the two languages:

Graphic deviation is one of the types that effectively serves for foregrounding, and if in the English literary work, it provides cognitive semantic coloring by changing capital letters or shapes, in the passage in the Uzbek work of art, prepositional adverbs mainly performed the function of graphic deviation.

In general, the determination of cognitive semantic features belongs to each individual intellect, and each reader can perceive information differently, but the systematic analysis of this process is carried out only with the help of linguistic means.

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