

## LINGUOCOGNITIVE EXAMINATION OF LITOTES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** The linguocognitive analysis of linguistic units in Uzbek and English that depict litota is the subject of this essay. Litota sharpens the meaning of words and phrases in order to discriminate, concentrating on particular occurrences by lessening their indicators. Because litota is the opposite of hyperbola in this respect, it is frequently referred to as "reverse hyperbola." Litota is frequently employed for moral purposes: it is possible to develop a favorable impression of something by being humble and downplaying one's accomplishments.

**Key words:** Metaphor, method, culture, culture

### Introduction

Foreign language instruction is currently being offered in more schools and colleges than ever before. New curriculum, new disciplines, and new training areas are being established in response to this. Studying foreign languages has become essential in the current world as we are constantly interacting with two, three, or more different cultures. Such scenarios arise from a variety of life conditions, including extensive work trips, interethnic marriages, educational initiatives, immigration, and residing in multilingual and multicultural areas. Speaking at least one foreign language has become essential due to the growth of international contacts, making linguistic proficiency in such languages crucial. [1:67].

In addition to their area of expertise, representatives of several professions need to speak another language in order to establish a common language with individuals from other countries. World linguistics has recently focused particularly on semantics, or the study of a language's internal word forms, in addition to language structure. The fields of anthropocentric paradigm, cognitive linguistics, and linguoculture are expanding quickly.

The intricate analysis of literary texts is showing signs of improvement. Our original language has developed as a result of our independence, the resurgence of our national ideals, and the growth of its usage in society. It represents the spiritual realm of our people. Studying is one of the most important things to do thoroughly and in-depth our original tongue, "a solid foundation of the nation's spirituality, great values, invaluable spiritual wealth, and symbol of our national identity and independent statehood." [4:47]. The major focus of global linguistics is not only on the semantics of a word, but also on its pragmatic meaning, evaluation connection, national cultural

elements, and the link between the term and the speech of a specific topic. Understanding a nation's spiritual legacy, rich history, national ideals, and cultural and spiritual resources may be expanded via studying the core of language. Litota is frequently employed in poetry and fiction to accentuate the emotive and descriptive aspects of speech. It is also utilized in prose and poetry for figurative, euphonic speech that highlights fundamental ideas. Litota is used in literature to minimize the size or significance of a character or object. Litota is utilized for expressiveness, imagery, euphonic speech, and emphasizing fundamental ideas in both poetry and prose. In writing, denial types (discrimination or mitigation) are defined by context; in speech, they are decided by intonation and emphasis. For example, the term "not bad" may signify both ways to lessen and soften, depending on how it is spoken or the context. Such aberrations are frequently employed to transform the rejection of something into morality in literature and ordinary discourse. An illustration of this might be, "You're not sure you can finish the task." This indicates that the speaker is persuaded that the other person is incapable of completing the assignment. [5:34]. Nonetheless, he clearly conveyed this with the assistance of rejection. In this instance, litota is a softening agent that you employ in speech to gently voice your displeasure rather than overtly. The term "litota" was first used in a letter by the ancient Roman philosopher Cicero, who used it to refer to the simplicity of existence. The word's meaning has changed throughout time to represent a deeper concept that emphasizes caution above "simplicity." [6:80]. Litota is utilized for expressiveness, imagery, euphonic speech, and emphasizing fundamental ideas in both poetry and prose. In writing, denial types (discrimination or mitigation) are defined by context; in speech, they are decided by intonation and emphasis. For instance, the term "not bad" can refer to methods of both softening and softening, depending on how it is spoken or used in context. The great Russian masters of words, like A.S. Pushkin, N.V. Gogol, A.S. Griboyedov, N.A. Nekrasov, and others, employed the Litota approach. It is difficult to learn a language without learning the local speaker's culture. The ties between elite and popular culture are activated in contemporary society through communication. These links include those between traditional culture (values, religion, knowledge from earlier generations) and the quickly evolving modern phenomena found in our generation's mass culture (clips, movies, computer games, etc.). Acquiring proficiency in other languages is becoming increasingly important, as businesses are seeking people with foreign language skills and university degrees. Because of everything said above, it is necessary to reevaluate the aims and purposes of education. foreign languages and to develop cutting-edge teaching techniques. Litota is a creative idea. They employ this strategy when they wish to cast doubt on the object's or event's true proportions. An phrase can be referred to as a methodical cycle of special softening when a word that affirms a certain litota trait is substituted with a word that negates it. Litota is an uncommon artistic example that is

used in literature to minimize the size or significance of someone or something. It is the opposite of hyperbola, which is used to emphasize the visual-expressive aspects of speech. Lithota's verbal structure includes comparison, metaphor, and epithet. Litota is frequently employed in poetry and prose to more vividly and properly depict people or events in a piece of art. [7:78]The most expressive Russian language has a wealth of speech twists and phrases that may be used to give each statement the exact emotional undertone it needs to be more or less brilliant. Litota ranks among the least common of these conditions. It is a deliberate kind of creative discernment that may be used to describe an individual, an item, or the features of a specific occurrence or phenomena. Generally speaking, if the narrator is unsure if the deed has been completed completely or if the individual possesses certain maturity traits, then such a speech distortion is avoided. One of the main branches of anthropocentric linguistics is called linguoculturology (Latin: lingua - language + Latin Cultura - processing + Greek Logos - doctrine). It is an amalgam of linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography, psycholinguistics, language culture, ethnos, and national mentality. is a field of research that constantly engages with the anthropocentric paradigm's tenets. According to researchers, the area emerged in the latter part of the 20th century, and the name "linguoculturology" first arose in relation to studies carried out by V.N. Telia's Moscow School of Phraseology.

Almost all scholars note that V. von Humboldt is the source of this hypothesis when discussing the origins of linguoculture. [8:56]

In the development of this area of linguistics, the opinions of linguists like A.A. Potebnya, L. Weisgerber, H. Glins, H. Holles, D.U. Powell, F. Boas, E. Sepir, G. Bruno, A. Vejbitskaya, and D. Haims were crucial.

Three phases may be identified in the evolution of linguoculturalology according to V.A. Maslova, a pioneer in the area.

- 1) the establishment of the first studies that contributed to the growth of science (the work of linguists like V. Humboldt, E. Benvenist, L. Weisgerber, A.A. Potebnya, and E. Sepir);
- 2) the division of linguoculture as a distinct discipline; and
- 3) the stage at which lingvoculturology developed. [9:89]

Studying a people's culture, way of thinking, and language use to represent certain parts of their worldview is the major objective of linguoculture. Language units that represent cultural semantics are the topic of this area, while language and culture are the object.

Language units that convey cultural information are therefore investigated in linguoculture. Linguocultural units are the word used to group these language units. The most fundamental linguocultural units include symbols, myths, standards,

metaphors, paremiological units, lacunae, stereotypes, precedent units, and speech labels. Language culture serves. [10:67]

### **Conclusion**

The domains of ethnolinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguistic-state studies, linguoconceptology, and linguopersonology are among those that also study the issue of language and culture interaction. These fields are therefore related to linguoculture.

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