

## LINGUISTIC DEVIATION AS THE MAIN MEANS TO ANALYSIS OF FOREGROUNDING

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### ARTICLE HISTORY:

*Received: 19.04.2024*

*Revised: 20.04.2024*

*Accepted: 23.04.2024*

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#### KEYWORDS:

*cognitive semantics,  
cognitive linguistics,  
foregrounding, deviation  
and its types, parallel  
constructions.*

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### ABSTRACT:

*The main focus of the research is to study the work done in the cognitive linguistics field and the linguistic deviation in the analysis of English and Uzbek literary text based on the determined results. In this article, the linguistic significance of English and Uzbek scientists in cognitive semantics is considered.*

**Introduction.** Cognitive linguistics evolved from studying traditional linguistics and offered a more optimistic perspective on language. According to multiple studies and conversations among scientists, sectors of cognitive linguistics were established to analyze the distinctive characteristics of language. Linguistic deviation is the most important meaning-dissolving type of foregrounding as a linguistic tool, and its types and cognitive-semantic features are determined in research.

Literature review. In the field of global linguistics, researchers have examined theoretical and practical elements of cognitive linguistics, as well as characteristics of cognitive-semantic linguistics, in the writings of various foreign experts.: G. Fauconnier [4], C. Fillmore [5], R.W. Langkar [6].

Uzbek researchers in our country have addressed the examination of the cognitive orientation of linguistic units and stylistic phenomena in literary texts, such as D.U. Ashurova [1], N.M. Djusupov [2]. Their focus was primarily on cognitive linguistics and investigating various aspects of artistic text, including modality, linguistic units related to the text, and techniques for emphasizing certain elements.

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 M. Short, Dj. N. Leech, J. Dautvait etc.

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A linguistic deviation occurs when a writer chooses not to abide by the rules of a standard language. It is one of the ways to achieve artistic merit. Through linguistic deviation, a writer can communicate unique experiences that cannot be effectively communicated through normal communicative resources. A basic characteristic of linguistic deviation may cover different levels of language as the types of lexical, semantic, syntactic, phonological, morphological, graphological, historical, dialectal, and register. All these types of deviations are thoroughly investigated and analyzed in the literary text.

According to Leech (1969), linguistic deviation is a necessity to produce an artistic work. A poet may exceed or overpass the language limits to investigate and convey new experiences and effects through the choice of words and the techniques he invents to impress the readers.

Although deviation may cause some interruption problems for the readers as regard the normal process of language communication, yet it represents a source of interest and surprise for attracting the readers' attention and stimulating linguistic awareness and understanding of literary texts and their stylistic variations. Thus, the deviation is seen as an effective means to enrich the text in which it occurs.

Deviation from the general rules of English (syntactic, phonological, graphological, morphological, semantic, etc.) is a common phenomenon in literary language, especially in poetry. Any departure from the general rules of language, lexical or syntactic, is generally described as a deviation. The term linguistic deviation was coined by Geoffrey Leech in 1969 while studying a number of poems. He discovered many irregularities in using language from a linguistic outlook (Rahman and Weda, 2019. p. 38). Leech (1976. p. 42-52) located nine types of linguistic deviation in poetry; lexical, semantic, syntactic, phonological, morphological, graphological, historical, dialectal, and register

According to Leech, linguistic deviation is an urgent tool and linguistic means to create colorful literary text. Although deviation may bring some problems in readers' focus, but it also presents a source of interest and surprise for attracting the readers' attention by stimulating them to search clarification of for the context.

A basic characteristic of literary style is a linguistic deviation which occurs at different levels; lexical, semantic, syntactic, phonological, morphological, graphological, historical, dialectal, and register.

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In the practical analysis part of the study, we will look at examples of cross-language in Tony Morrison's *Song of Solomon*: "The men and the dogs were talking to each other. In distinctive voices they were saying distinctive, complicated things. That long yah sound was followed by a specific kind of howl from one of the dogs. The low howm howm that sounded like a string bass imitating a bassoon meant something the dogs understood and executed. And the dogs spoke to the men:

Single-shot barks—evenly spaced and widely spaced—one every three or four minutes, that might go on for twenty minutes. A sort of radar that indicated to the men where they were and what they saw and what they wanted to do about it. And the men agreed or told them to change direction or to come back. All those shrieks, those rapid tumbling barks, the long sustained yells, the tuba sounds, the drumbeat sounds, the low liquid howm howm, the reedy whistles, the thin eeeee's of a cornet, the unh unh unh bass chords. It was all language. An extension of the click people made in their cheeks back home when they wanted a dog to follow them." [10]

The men and the dogs were talking to each other.- Semantic deviation+metaphor- men never talks with wild animals like wolf or tiger, and they never understand each other if they converse.

Phonological deviation is noted by various sounds as a word below: low liquid howm howm, the reedy whistles, the thin eeeee's of a cornet, the unh unh unh bass chords. It was all language.

The next part of the passage, presents semantic deviation in the text:

"Down either side of his thighs he felt the sweet gum's surface roots cradling him like the rough but maternal hands of a grandfather. Feeling both tense and relaxed, he sank his fingers into the grass. He tried to listen with his fingertips, to hear what, if anything, the earth had to say, and it told him quickly that someone was standing behind him and he had just enough time to raise one hand to his neck and catch the wire that fastened around his throat" [3,7,8,11].

Semantic deviation- maternal hands of a grandfather is the incorrect way of exposing male's hand, from another point it can be accepted as a metaphor, personification –is given for the term of earth- the earth had to say, and it told him quickly that someone was standing behind him.

If we consider the literary text analysis of Said Ahmad's novel "Ufq" written in Uzbek: Handalak ko'targan kishi chol oldidan o'tayotganda qadaminn sekinlatdi. Cholning' qulog'i og'ir bo'lsa kerak. Baland ovoz bilan salom berdi. Chol xayoldan uyg'onib alik oldi.

— Ikrominsan? Tinchmisan, bolam? Arzandaginang o'ynab-kulib yuribdimi? Ke, bitta choy ich!

Ikrom otli bu kishi cholning gapini qaytarmadi. Asta kelib supa chetiga omonatgina o'tirdi. Chol choy quyib uzatarkan, havoni iskab atrofga alangladi [9].

"Ke, bitta choy ich!"- Lexical deviation occurred in the word "Ke", that is, the letter "l" at the end of the word was omitted.

In addition, Grammatical deviation -1 is an uncountable noun, so it attracts attention, that is, to emphasize the need to relax. Metaphor deposit is compared to sitting carefully. Air is a dialectical deviation, air can be smelled and felt, but "iskab" is a smell and the need to pay attention to something is reflected in the dialect.

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Conclusion. The two languages can be compared in terms of their cross-referenced tools to identify both similarities and differences in features and conclusions.

In the English literary work, graphic deviation is achieved by altering capital letters or shapes, while in the Uzbek work of art, prepositional adverbs mainly serve this purpose.

Stylistic devices are also viewed as the primary form of foregrounding, with metaphors, similes, and irony being skillfully employed in both languages to highlight the cognitive-semantic significance, with minimal discrepancies between the two languages.

In essence, cognitive semantic characteristics are unique to each person's intelligence and every reader may interpret information in their own way, however, the systematic examination of this process can only be done through linguistic methods.

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