



LITOTES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *This essay deals with the linguocognitive analysis of Uzbek and English linguistic units that represent litota. In order to discriminate, Litota sharpens the meaning of words and phrases by lessening their indicators. Litota is referred to as the "reverse hyperbola" because it is the opposite of hyperbola in this respect. Litota is often used for moral reasons: 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

More schools and institutions than ever before are now offering foreign language education. In response, new training areas, new disciplines, and new curricula are being developed. In the modern world, where we are continuously engaging with two, three, or more distinct cultures, learning foreign languages has become imperative. These situations can result from a range of life circumstances, such as long-term travel for work, intercultural unions, educational programs, immigration, and living in bilingual and multicultural communities. The increasing number of worldwide interactions has made speaking at least one foreign language necessary, making linguistic ability in such languages important. [1:67].

To build a common language with people from different nations, representatives of many professions must speak a language other than their field of specialty. In addition to language structure, semantics—the study of a language's internal word forms—has received a lot of attention in world linguistics lately. Linguoculture, cognitive linguistics, and the anthropocentric paradigm are rapidly growing topics. There has been progress in the detailed examination of literary texts. Our independence, the revival of our national values, and the increasing use of our native tongue in society have all contributed to the development of our language. It symbolizes our people's spiritual world. The most crucial thing to accomplish is to study our native tongue in its entirety. It is "a solid foundation of the nation's spirituality, great values, invaluable spiritual wealth, and symbol of our national identity and independent statehood." Global linguistics primarily focuses on a word's pragmatic meaning, evaluation relationship, national cultural components, and the connection between the term and the speech of a particular issue in addition to its semantics. Studying the foundations of language may help one get a deeper



understanding of a country's rich history, spiritual heritage, national values, and cultural and spiritual resources. Litota is often used to emphasize the expressive and descriptive qualities of speech in poetry and fiction. Additionally, it is used in poetry and prose for metaphorical, euphonic discourse emphasizing core concepts. In literature, the term "litota" is used to downplay the size or importance of a character or item. In both poetry and prose, litota is used for expressiveness, imagery, euphonic speaking, and highlighting key concepts. While denial kinds (discrimination or mitigation) are determined by emphasis and intonation in speech, they are determined by context in writing.

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. This may be expressed as, "You're not sure you can finish the task." This suggests that the speaker believes the other person is not capable of doing the task. Still, he made this quite evident with the help of rejection. Here, litota is a moderating tool that you use in speech to express your disapproval subtly as opposed to openly. Cicero, the ancient Roman philosopher, used the term "litota" in a letter to describe the simplicity of life. Above time, the word's meaning has evolved to reflect a more nuanced idea that prioritizes prudence above "simplicity." [6:80]. In both poetry and prose, litota is used for expressiveness, imagery, euphonic speaking, and highlighting key concepts. Denial kinds in writing (discrimination or mitigation) are determined by tone and emphasis in speech; they are defined by context. 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. Without familiarity with the local way of life, learning a language can be challenging. Communication is the means by which elite and popular culture in modern society are linked. These ties include those between traditional culture (values, religion, knowledge from earlier generations) and the swiftly emerging modern phenomena present in our generation's mass culture (clips, movies, computer games, etc.). Learning foreign languages is becoming more and more necessary as companies look for employees with university degrees and foreign language ability. In light of everything said above, it is essential to reconsider the goals and objectives of education, especially with regard to foreign languages, and to create innovative teaching methods. Litota is a clever concept. When they want to raise questions about the actual size of the object or event, they use this tactic. A sentence that replaces a word that contradicts a certain litota feature with a word that affirms it might be called a systematic cycle of special softening. Litota is a



rare kind of art that is employed in literature to downplay the importance or magnitude of a character or object. It is the opposite of hyperbola, which is employed to draw attention to a speech's visual-expressive elements. The linguistic framework of Lithota uses epithets, metaphors, and comparisons. Litota is a literary device that is often used in poetry and prose to more accurately and passionately portray characters or situations. [7:78] There are many speech twists and phrases in the most expressive Russian language that may be employed to give each remark the precise emotional undertone it requires to be, more or less, great. Among these disorders, lipota is one of the rarest. It is a purposeful form of artistic judgment that may be applied to characterize a person, an object, or the characteristics of a particular event or phenomenon. Such a speech distortion is often avoided if the narrator is unclear as to whether the crime has been accomplished entirely or if the person exhibits particular maturity qualities. Linguoculturology is a major subfield of anthropocentric linguistics that combines the concepts of language (lingua) and culture (Cultura) with doctrine (Greek: Logos). It combines linguistics and culture. 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. Teliya'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 linguoculturology developed. [9:89]

The main goal of linguoculture is to study how a people's culture, way of thinking, and language use express different aspects of their worldview. This area's focus is on linguistic units that express cultural semantics; language and culture are its objects. Linguoculture therefore studies language units that transmit cultural information. These linguistic units are grouped together under the term "linguocultural units." Symbols, myths, norms, metaphors, paremiological units, lacunae, stereotypes, precedent units, and speech labels are among the most essential linguocultural units. Language culture is useful. [10:67]



Conclusion

Language and culture interaction is a topic that is also studied by the fields of ethnolinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguistic-state studies, linguoconceptology, and linguopersonology. Thus, linguoculture has anything to do with these subjects. The main goal of linguoculture is to study how a people's culture, way of thinking, and language use express different aspects of their worldview. This area's focus is on linguistic units that express cultural semantics; language and culture are its objects.

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