

## LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE TYPOLOGY OF THE SEMANTIC CONCEPT “HYPERBOLE” IN THE UZBEK, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Kholmukhammad Khusanov,

Independent Researcher of Andijan State Medical Institute

Phone:998 99 852 19 08

e-mail Kholmuxusanov1990g@mail.com

### ABSTRACT

The article deals with the issue of the theory of modern cognitive grammar (linguistics), which is an objective world based on cognitive-semantic categories, significant stable (constant) units, invariants, or "cognitive-semantic constants" in linguistics, or "concepts" with a universal (international) description. It is believed that there is a great need and need to determine the total number of cognitive-semantic categories that should be implemented in each language, which is directly related to the categorization of the knowledge system. Also, general linguistic realities are investigated in the conceptualization and categorization of the system of verbal knowledge, conceptual constants or linguocognitive constants, i.e. constant, stable phenomena and aspects in thinking and in language, which are of a universal nature.

**Keywords:** Microconcept, macroconcept, linguopragmatics, conceptuality, textology, hyperbole, exaggerated semantics, linguocognitive, communicative-pragmatic, linguoculturological, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic .

### INTRODUCTION

At present, cognitive linguists have to cross-put the issue of concept types on the agenda, especially “microconcepts” and “macroconcepts” directly related to the tasks solved by cognitive grammar (linguistics), as well as linguopragmatics, methods and techniques of their realization. It is important to put such topical issues on today’s agenda.

In the following decades, the problem of the worldview in different languages and the actualization of the research of the characteristics of intelligence (mentalnost) and resulting national and international “linguality” (structure, complex of knowledge about language) [1] as well as “conceptuality” [2], that is , the concept related to different languages and cultures are being intensively discussed in connection with the structure and complex of knowledge about concepts. But not cultural concepts, universal-logical concepts (for example, concepts such as time (temporality), number, quantity, subject, object, person, man, woman, girl, boy) are of primary interest for cognitive linguistics. But, the study of specific concepts specific to one way of thinking, one language and one culture is no less interest to the researcher, because such unique concepts show conceptual gaps (lacuna) in other languages.

Thus, it can be noted that distinguishing the types and categories of concepts in one way or another depends on their directly related fields and the tasks they perform, because some concepts are taken from the common mind of thinkers and speakers/writers in same language express and describe intelligence and its cognitive fund corresponding to it (for example, subject, gender (sex biological), human, animal, man, woman, sun, earth, lightning, water, air, food, nutrition, number, quantity, movement and etc.) and other (specialized) concepts

describe the universal conceptual aspect of this or that science. For example, let's take linguistics, which gives the interpretation of a unique aspects of existence (compare: sentence, text, function, subject, object, predicate, phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, grammeme, syntaxeme/phraseme, sentencememe, phraseomeme, textme (discourse) and etc).

In this regard, the well-known cognitive linguist Sh.S. Safarov said about the formation of concepts, so "the subject – the knowledge gathered through the conscious perception of events and the formation of their image in the imagination, is formed in different ways and has a different character." We emphasize that the opinion of [3] is justified, because it directly causes the formation of concepts of different groups and structures. Therefore, cognitive researchers proposed to distinguish groups of grammatical concepts along with phonological, morphonological, morphological, lexical and phraseological concepts.

In order to exert a strong influence on the interlocutor in the process of communication, the speaker is inextricably linked with the need to exaggerate his communicative-pragmatic goal, that is, one or another description of an object or event with the intention of fully realizing the "cognitive/conceptual semantics of hyperbole" using the stylistic tool of "hyperbole", he or she strives to make the speech in communication attractive, impressive and expressive according to the situation. For example: "I told you that hundred times" in English, "Men senga bu haqda yuz marta aytdim" in Uzbek, "Я тебе сто раз говорил об этом" in Russian. Examples which are given above can be proof our opinion.

A mixture of hyperbole and lithota is also observed in the language, as a result of which a new mixture- a syncretic stylistic device "antihyperlitota" can be found. For example, "Sizga bu narsalar juda ham yoqib tushmasa kerak" , Not at all a drop in the ocean, не совсем капля в океане, she is not at all a tiny creature, она не совсем крошечное существо, she is not at all stupid in her manner, она не совсем глупая в её манерах."

Grotesque is an artistic stylistic tool, which is directly based on the juxtaposition, attachment and mixing of real and fantastic, tragic and comic, beautiful and ugly realities, and even their extreme exaggeration beyond the human mind.for example:

Ne asrlar asirasi, zulmat qurboni,

Tarixlarning gardanida yoqut , marjoni,

Insonlarning sut emizgan onasi, joni,

Odamlarning teng yarimi, yuragi, qoni ,

Yuragimning sadporasi bo'lgan san'atim [13]

U devdek zabardast, tog'ni ursa talqon qiladigan baquvvat, pahlovon yigit [14].

If looked at carefully the grotesque, it has the following important aspects:

- Is always expressed through the text;
- It is the strongest functional-semantic type of hyperbole;
- It is the strongest form of exaggeration;

Gradation is also a stylistic device used to express the transition of a fact or aspect from one state to another with consistency and gradualness, either by increasing or decreasing, for example: I like you, I love you, I adore you, I am mad about you, I am crazy about you. In Uzbek language: Men seni yaxshi ko'raman, men seni sevaman, men seni jonimdan ham ortiq yaxshi ko'raman, men sensiz jinni bo'lib qolaman, men sensiz yashay olmayman. In Russian

language: ты мне нравишься, я тебя люблю, я тебя обожаю, я сума сайду без тебя, я не могу жить без тебя.

Antigradation (that is, anticlimax) is also somewhat related to antihyperbole at this point, because it also shows that a certain description is becoming less and less powerful, for example: Look, it is ridiculous that such a demon like, big strong and husky fellow is afraid of such a little mouse. Shunday devsifat, zabardast, pahlavon yigitning kichkina bir sichqondan qo'rqishini qarang, kulasiz! Смешно, смотри-ка, такой гигантский, сильный, смелый юноша боится маленькой мышки!

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