



COGNITIVE AND SOCIOPRAGMATIC INSIGHTS FROM ENGLISH AND UZBEK DETECTIVE LITERATURE

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Abstract: *Cognitive linguistics is distinguished by the study of the individual aspects of the processes of perception, understanding and interpretation of linguistic means. Numerous studies within the framework of various linguistic approaches and methodologies help to better understand the unique features of linguistic and sociolinguistic means that shape the individuality of private discourse and their role in the communicative process. From this point of view, the comparative analysis of linguistic and sociopragmatic means that ensure the individuality of private discourse in Uzbek and English languages acquires practical importance. These aspects determine the relevance of this topic.*

Keywords: *private discourse, cognitive aspect, sociopragmatic aspect, detective work, individuality, linguistic means, comparative analysis.*

Annotatsiya: *Kognitiv lingvistika til vositalarining idrok etilishi, tushunilishi va talqin qilinishi jarayonlarining individual jihatlarini o'rganish bilan ajralib turadi. Turli lingvistik yondashuvlar va metodologiyalar doirasidagi ko'plab tadqiqotlar xususiy diskursning individualligini shakllantiruvchi lingvistik va sotsiolingvistik vositalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini va ularning kommunikativ jarayondagi rolini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida xususiy diskursning individualligini ta'minlovchi lingvistik va sotsiopragmatik vositalarning qiyosiy tahlili amaliy ahamiyat kas betadi. Ushbu jihatlar mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.*

Kalitso'zlar: *xususiy diskurs, kognitivaspekt, sotsio pragmatikaspekt, detektivasar, individuallik, lingvistik vositalar, qiyosiy tahlil.*

The need to study the linguistic means that ensure the individuality of private discourse in world linguistics is explained by a number of reasons. First of all, language individuality plays an important role in shaping a person's personality and uniqueness. People express their thoughts, emotions, beliefs, lifestyle and worldview directly through communication. Therefore, the study of linguistic means that shape individuality in private discourse creates an opportunity for linguists to better understand the structure and functional aspects of human speech. This, in turn, serves to further develop research in theoretical and practical linguistics. A number of scientific



studies dedicated to the study of linguistic means that ensure the individuality of private discourse are being conducted in world linguistics: in the fields of stylistics and linguostylistics, the role of linguistic means such as metaphor, metonymy, simile, hyperbole, irony in shaping the individuality of the speaker's speech; in sociolinguistics, the influence of socio-cultural and psychological factors on the individual characteristics of the speaker's speech is being studied. In our country, the analysis of individual language features is also developing within the framework of research aimed at more effective study of private speech in the fields of linguistics, cognitive linguistics and pragmatics. For example, the study of linguistic means that define the individuality of private discourse serves not only to better understand and develop communication between people, but also to enrich scientific knowledge related to many fields of linguistics. The topic of cognitive and sociopragmatic aspects of private discourse (on the example of English and Uzbek detective works) is relevant to the current problems of theoretical and practical linguistics. In particular, in the directions of foreign linguistics and translation studies, this topic plays an important role in the comparative study of communicative functions of language. Studying private discourse on the example of detective works allows us to understand the personal and social variability of language.

Let's consider the pragmatic characteristics of the language of detective works. In English detective works, the characters' speech is more logical and rational. For example, in Arthur Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" works, Holmes' speech is always based on facts: "It is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data." Here Holmes emphasizes the pragmatic approach - theorizing without data is a mistake. In Uzbek detective works, for example, in Ulmas Umarbekov's "Summer Rain", the is more emotional and dependent on cultural norms. Captain Aliyev's speech is official, but takes into account the interlocutor's feelings: "I don't want to bother you, but I have questions." This shows pragmatic adaptation in Uzbek linguistics.

Comparatively, speech in English detective works is used more through implicature (hidden meaning). For example, in Agatha Christie's "Murder on the Orient Express": "The body—the cage—is empty." This metaphor implicitly interprets the murder. In Uzbek detectives, speech is more explicit (open), because hidden meanings are less used in the cultural context. This shows cultural differences in foreign linguistics.

Moving to the cognitive aspect, private discourse reflects human perception processes. In English detectives, cognitive tools (metaphor,



metonymy) shape the characters' analytical thinking. For example, Sherlock Holmes' "deduction" method is used as a cognitive model. In Uzbek detectives, cognitive characteristics are more based on cultural stereotypes, for example, emotional phrases like "voysho'rim" reflect cognitive memory in Uzbek women's speech. From the point of view of translation studies, these differences require cultural adaptation in translation - translating an English metaphor into an Uzbek equivalent is difficult.

Sociopragmatically, speech in detective works depends on social status. In English works, stratification is strong: Poirot uses formal "Madame" in conversation with the princess. In Uzbek works, speech is more familial and emotional: addresses like "voy, ukam" show social closeness. This is relevant in foreign linguistics for studying the social context of language.

The means that shape the individuality of private discourse include stylistic tropes. Metaphor and hyperbole create tension in detective works. For example, in "Summer Rain" the hyperbole "tillagako'milib" exaggerates about money [Umarbekov, 2024. 35]. In English detectives, metaphors are more analytical: "The body—the cage—is empty" [Christie, 1934. 20]. These differences require preserving cultural nuances in translation.

Pragmatic adaptation in detective works shows the evolution of speech. In modern linguistics, this problem is relevant - the evolution of speech in foreign languages depends on social changes. In Uzbek, pragmatic tools adapt to cultural norms, in English, global influences are strong.

In conclusion, the comparative study of cognitive and sociopragmatic aspects of private discourse on the example of detective works helps to solve the current problems of theoretical and practical linguistics. This creates a basis for a deeper understanding of cultural and social differences in language in foreign linguistics and translation studies.

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