

COMPARATIVE STUDYING MODEL OF FOREGROUNDING IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the comparative analysis and model of the foregrounding is considered as a linguistic phenomenon in the example of the literary text in Uzbek and English languages. The scientific views and theoretical opinions of linguists are studied in the given examples.

Keywords: model of foregrounding, comparative analysis, encoding, defeated expectancy, parallel structure, antithesis, anaphora, alliteration, unexpected phenomena.

The modern style of this principle was developed by R. Jakobson and M. Riffater. They wrote that it is possible to propose the following principle of defeated expectancy: "The speech chain stimulus stylistic effect - contrast - is low predictability elements encoded in one or more components, the context and background forming a contrast of other components ... Once this variability may explain why the same linguistic unit acquires, alters, or loses its stylistic effect, depending on its position (and why not every deviation from the norm makes stylistic effect). On the elements slows the decoding of low predictability, and it captures the attention of the form " [5].

"Defeated expectancy" is found in one form or another, in any field of art or in any of its direction, and in the language or in any of its level. In the vocabulary of this type, there may be used rare words as: **archaisms, borrowings, author's neologisms, words with specific lexical color, or words in an unusual syntactic function**, or use **periphrasis, an oxymoron** (a combination of contrast in the word), and so on. On monotonous stylistic background clearly stand out words from another style. Basing on I.V. Arnold's analysis, many similar examples can be found. In another expectation there is a surprise as a violation of a logical sequence. *Talk all you like about automatic ovens and electric dishwashers, there is nothing you can have around the house as useful as a husband.* (Phyll McGinley. Sixpence in Her Shoe) [1].

An important factor is the increased expectations just before the appearance of a small element of predictability, i.e., an increase of ordering elements of the context. This gives rise to the location of sequences of words along the lines of the highest and lowest probability. A correct understanding of this phenomenon may be useful information theory, which teaches that each channel contains interference that can cause distortion or signal loss. In order to separate the signal from the background, it is necessary to introduce additional codes. The shift of situational signifying to the traditionally called thing and the introduction of a signal than expected, provides immunity, protects and helps the message recipient to see it.

In Uzbek literature, there is also such phenomena which assess to predict upcoming events in the literary text or in verse. To illustrate, there is a bright example of defeated expectancy shown in Uzbek national poem (doston) “ Alpomish” [6]:

Mening uchun hayvon azob ko'ribdi,
Shu mix bilan Boboxondan kelibdi,
Po'latni eritar qizlarning dami,
Barchinoyim ko'rib o'ylab turibdi.
Urgan mixi yalpoq tizga boradi,
Chorsisini tuyoqqa yozib soladi,

Gulmixlarni tishlab sug'urib oladi...

Brief meaning of this passage is Alpomish came for Barchinoy to win in the competition with others and to do all tasks of Barchinoy, but on the way his horse got injured from long riding, and the main character of this passage- Barchinoy was so sorry about Alpomish's horse, because she fell in love with him and wanted him to win the completion. On the contrary, his horse was nearly dead, it was definitely expected that horse can't participate in competition, but Barchinoy relieved the horse surprisingly. The last line shows this defeated expectancy : *Gulmixlarni tishlab sug'urib oladi*. All lines orderly showed the hero's situation and at the end Barchinoy changed the problematic lines to positive side by reliving the horse herself.

In follows, we often meet with this phenomenon, and now let's follow an example which is also assessed by I.V. Arnold. In a poem by Thomas Hood, "November" fourteen lines of fifteen contain only negative mononuclear structure, starting with denial *NO*. Since this is not the only or even the most common syntax of English, its accumulation in the text is used to reach the main idea, or rather, a sense of frustration for the autumn darkness and unhappiness. **Anaphoric** *no* repeated so many times that the reader gets used to it so much and he can predict that the next line will start the same[1,2]:

No sun - no moon!

*No morn - no noon
No dawn-no dusk-no proper time of day-
No sky-no earthly view-
No distance looking blue-
No road - no street-no "t'other side the way"
No end to any Row
No indications where the Crescents go -
No top to any steeple
No recognition of familiar people!
No warmth - no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member;
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds.
November!*

Monotonous series of stubbornly repeating the negative constructions conveys the monotony and boredom of autumn. More surprising and more noticeable is the last word of November, where *no* is a negative particle, and which has no independent meaning in the first syllable. The word November sums up the whole picture of autumn and creates a **pun** based on the first syllable of the name **homonymy** fall month with negation. Pun can't help smiling. The reader guesses with pleasure not that longer what will happen next, and suddenly his expectation deceived. Surprise reinforced with a high probability of denial, which is created the preceding text. Joke tells subtext, gives a reader the opportunity to guess that *the sun, light, sky, flowers*, etc., not because it is November, but will be held in November, and then it all comes back. The poem in essence is optimistic for the second piece of information. It does not have the sad words, and if we took away all by word and November, then it would have remained just words, calling all that happy man.

Effect of defeated expectation in the poem "November" sustained convergence of other techniques: **parallel structure, antithesis, anaphora, alliteration**, etc. All of this combines general stylistic function and pass the complaint to prison related to the fall. It is interesting to note that in the poem appears to fail in a more private form of the lexical level. In fact, it consists that in the context of neutral language appears in quotes colloquial expression "*t 'other side the way*". These words seemed to mimic someone who grumbles at the weather, and give the text a little ironic tone. The poem of Thomas Hood has an example of a very bright and intense designed to defeated expectation. Such examples of an entire text are not so much. In this case, the principle to fail

synthesizes the whole poem together. In a less exaggerated form, it still occurs frequently. Referring to the example of prosody, it can be found the defeated expectancy in the form of abrupt changes in meter, in the form of transfer, that is discrepancy between syntactic and poetic organization, as a change in rhyme scheme.

As we know the title of the work also may indicate some brief or relevant events of the text and turning to the next example, we may imagine that A.Navoiy's poem, taken from Xamsa " Sadi Iskandariy" is about Alexander, the emperor of Macedonian. But the title itself may shift the point and sustain the hidden meaning. Moreover the following passage will show what kind of person he was excepting the real Alexander from history.

Iskandar bila ul gadolig' ixtiyor etgan podsho, balki filhaqiqat,podsholikka yetgan gado hikoyatikim,Iskandar ani mazallat chohidin chiqarib saltanat kohiga o'lturmoq istadi va ul toj tarkin qilib, boshidin tark toji xayolin chiqarmadi. [4,7].

The title means "The Alexanders walls" (implicit meaning of this wall is Alexander ordered to build walls to separate evil side from bright side). Hereby he was described with best characteristics as honest, trustworthy, kind, reliable, honorable king. But in real history we may find absolutely opposite side of this king. In this passage Alexander even was ready to give his crown to another poorer who was much more honest people than himself in his country. That's an incredible fact about Alexander became clear through poem, and reader's thoughts crashed with unexpected phenomena.

This phenomenon is common in English poetry from "Beowulf" to the present day. They enjoyed Shakespeare and Milton, Byron and Eliot. Let's have a sight on following example[3,8]:

*When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.*

Here transferences are subject and predicate verb, and then define and determination (acc .to Arnold .I.V). The latter particularly emphasizes invective. Many authors have written about defeated expectancy(R. Jacobson, R. Fowler, M. Riffater, D. Leach and others), but the general nature of above work in extend version does not exist yet, and much of this phenomenon remains unclear. It is unclear boundary between primarily defeated expectancy and other violations of predictability. It is also unclear to what extent a prerequisite the defeated expectation is to enhance the appearance of the item before ordering low predictability.

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