

SCHEMES AND FRAMES IN ARTISTIC TEXTS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17439478>

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Annotation

Cognitive linguistics includes processes related to human cognition. The study of this area requires analysis across various fields. Because human cognition is a very complex process, considering it as an object of linguistic research shows that it is also relevant to study modern fields, for example, psycholinguistics. The process of understanding and comprehending literary texts consists of very complex parts. First of all, we need to know that schemas and frames are one of the cognitive processes and that they are important in understanding and creating concepts. In addition, the significance of schemes and frames in processes related to human conceptualization is that they are a factor indicating their linguocultural aspects, social, and cultural unity.

Keywords

scheme, frame, concept

Schematization and abstraction are cognitive processes that create schemes in relation to reality in speech processes. In this case, they are based on two important components: 1. Grammar relies on general cognitive processes; 2. Grammar as a system is formed as a result of speech experience.

Today, we have gathered to rejoice at the sight of some of our young people, who have long been flying in our poetry and are now boldly taking wing, sometimes falling, but aiming for the high peaks of poetry.

Who knows who is sitting here! Who can say that among the young people who are still coming out to read their works or waiting for their turn to read at the next such gatherings, there is no one who would be the Navoiy or Pushkin of their time? If so, then maybe one or two?

(A. Qahhor. "The Power of the True Word")

The content of this text is about new creators who are entering the world of poetry, and a confident look at their future prosperity and creative activity is

expressed. This confidence is explained by the example of Pushkin and Navoi, the mature representatives of the world of poetry. As the reader reads this text, his confidence in the youth in society increases, he is inspired, and he hopes that new talented youth will emerge in our poetry. In his mind, ideas about the role of society and personal responsibility in creative development are formed and strengthened. In conclusion, the issues of youth development, further attention to talented youth, and motivation are highlighted.

V. Ivans and M. Green describe the cognitive scheme as follows:

Analyzing this diagram, the large rectangle marked with the letter G represents general language units, and U represents their methods of use in a certain context, speech units (Utterance); A is a symbolic scheme, and B is another scheme formed on the basis of this scheme. The line drawn from A to B represents the connection between them, that is, the creation of scheme B is based on scheme A. Therefore, such diagrams do not lose sight of all the subfields that cognitive linguistics covers, and each component is considered a linguistic tool, which performs a certain function.

Jack: You better go back to town and stay there

Soldier: "What's the matter?"

Jack: "I'm sick of hearing you talk."

Jack: You better go back to the city and stay there

Soldier: What's wrong?

Jack: I'm tired of hearing you talk

Soldier: Yes (meaning peace) (E.Hemingway. "Fitty grand, Selected stories")

When we read this work, the main semantic aspect in it is the conflict between two people. From their conversation, we understand the conflict between them and the process of its analysis, and we try to find the reasons, to determine who is guilty. This, of course, encourages us to pay attention to the words of the characters and form a concept about them. In this process, our general knowledge helps us to distinguish good from bad, right from wrong, right from wrong. The soldier's word "yes" conveys such meanings as surprise, resistance, and an indication of innocence. This also encourages us to apply our knowledge in life, that is, if a person is unjustly accused, he will try to explain it in his facial expressions and in his words. In short, a mental image is an individual's understanding of a certain object or reality, which is an internal image that is formed in the human mind. In creating a mental image of English and Uzbek texts, the cultural heritage, culture and other aspects of this nation play an important role, because in the formation of an internal image, processes such as understanding are based on life knowledge

and experience. The associative field is a system of all words and experiences that belong to the framework of a given word or concept. This system serves as an important and fundamental task in creating new concepts.

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