The Expression of Scenario Metonymy in The Uzbek Language

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Abstract: In this article, the phenomenon of metonymy is analyzed from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. The study of this process in cognitology, the phenomenon of scenario metonymy, which is a type of cognitive metonymy, the reasons for its occurrence, means and types, the description and analysis of research on the study of scenario metonymy in world linguistics, the units of scenario metonymy found in Uzbek literary texts were selected and their emergence and essence were studied from a cognitive point of view.

Introduction: After the processes in linguistics began to be analyzed on the basis of the anthropocentric paradigm, new methodological principles of understanding in language, speech, and thinking began to emerge in any relations in this system. The study of linguistic units began to be analyzed from a cognitive point of view by various scientists. These units are interpreted not only as a phenomenon existing in language, but also as a product of thought and consciousness, and are evaluated as a set of new cognitive and semantic meanings arising from it. "Reflecting reality is not directly the function of language; this function is primarily performed by thought. But mental structures that arise in thinking find their expression in the language system. A word, like other language units, is not a simple label naming an individual object or event, but a means of knowing reality. Information is collected, stored, and passed down from generation to generation through linguistic units. In short, the role of language units in the cognitive process deserves special attention. " There are linguistic units that can be rationally studied from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. The tool we focused on is metonymy, which is a type of transfer. " Cognitive linguistics analyzes metonymy not as a type of transfer, but as a whole system, that is, it is a means of revealing reality, evaluates it as a structure arising from perception, language, and human cognitive ability." Linguists who have studied metonymy from a cognitive point of view divide it into several types. As a type of cognitive metonymy, scenario metonymy is indicated. According to Mirtadjiyev, various models are used to characterize stereotypical knowledge. Among them, he explained the scenario.

"The scenario is a model structure that reflects the interconnectedness of interrelated facts characteristic of a typical phenomenon, actions, situations related to a certain part of reality, consists of organic relations" Linguistic research in the field of cognitology shows that metonymy can also consist of various acts to express reality. "The structural feature of the screenplay is the organization of complex, multi-act actions as "a sequence of stereotypical episodes (stages or elements) developing in time and space." Every cognitive model has its own specific characteristics. The structural feature of the screenplay is that it represents a large-scale reality based on sequentially interconnected elements. "A scenario is distinguished by its dynamic character in a number of other types of concepts: it encodes knowledge about a complex event (sometimes a simple travel scenario) occurring simultaneously and consists of several standard stages. In the process of presenting the event-scenario, there is a tendency to reduce the individual acts that make up the event. It is as a result of the contraction of the chain and the verbal expression of the event-scenario that both metonymic and metaphorical models can be formed. In some sources

in linguistics, metonymy is defined as saving thoughts, economy. From this it can be seen that the tendency to save thoughts in the event scenario is also characteristic of metonymy. On the basis of the mutual speech expression of such units, scenario metonymy arises." The scenario type of metonymy is directly related to the structure of the scenario type concept, which predetermines it. "It is noteworthy that this type of metonymy has not yet been distinguished by one name or another in science. Moreover, unlike other types of metonymic tropes described in textbooks and special works under other terminological designations (we define them as frame and propositional metonymy), the facts of scenario metonymy, it can be assumed, as a manifestation of metonymy, have not previously attracted the attention of scholars. The classification of these speech facts as metonymy became possible only when they were considered through the prism of mental units, that is, in connection with the awareness of the role of the concept-scenario in speech activity, in the functioning of language units." As can be seen from the sources, this type of metonymy has not yet been studied as an object of in-depth research, and the mechanisms of its formation have not been clearly indicated. The linguist Ilyukhin addressed this phenomenon in his works. In his opinion, this type of metonymy is directly related to the structure of the concept that defines it. "The structural feature of a screenplay is the organization of complex, multi-act actions as a sequence of stereotypical episodes (stages or elements) developing in "time and space." As noted above, a screenplay is defined as a structural structure consisting of several interconnected acts, consisting of a set of actions related to a certain reality, states, and related elements. From this it follows that complex phenomena can be expressed in one word, a separate specific act can be named through a part of the whole, and this scenario is realized through metonymy. Through a specific act called scenario metonymy, the listener can imagine the stages of the emergence of an entire reality and this reality.

Yana der:"Bo'sh qolsak tunlar bo'lib jam

 "Chordarvesh"o'qirdik qurshab tanchani.

In the above lines, imbued with the theme of youth education, the author created metonymy by citing the title of the adventure work "Chordarvesh", which is popular among the peoples of the East. In these verses, there is a certain reality, and this reality consists of several acts. If we consider this a scenario of a creative meeting, this scenario consists of several elements and stages: youth, meeting, gathering, creative conversations, reading a book, discussion, and the book "Chordarvesh" mentioned in the verse. This book is an element in the script, and through this element, a common reality emerges in people's minds. In scenario metonymy, it is not any elements or stages that are selected, but precisely such elements that can express the core of the main reality."An important feature of the scenario is that, depending on the distance and strength of the metonymic connection between the core of the scenario and one of its components, the other can more or less easily express the core." There is an element in the expression of a certain reality that, at first glance, can easily embody this process in the human mind, and this element is chosen as a metonymic expression. Scenario metonymy often describes a complex phenomenon taken separately, but also a long-term activity, primarily professional activity. We will try to analyze the occurrence of such units in the Uzbek language.

Menga qalam berding, munis she'riyat,

Hayotimni qilding to'lug' va raso.

Screenplay metonymy can express events related to a process, state, or action. In the above-mentioned line, in the construction "Menga qalam berding", we can characterize the combination qalam bermoq as scenario metonymy. This situation is one of the important stages in the process of writing poetry. This process consists of such stages as paper, pen, thought, poetry, writing, creativity, but the element that summarizes all of them and reflects in human thinking, as the scientist put it, easily represents the core of the process, is the combination to give a pen, and this scenario can be a clear example of metonymy. "Scenario metonymy allows the speaker to choose the action to name the event." The speaker chooses one of the stages formed on the basis of a sequence that, no matter how large-scale the situation it represents, the chosen stage can represent this process.

Bular tanimaydi Huvaydoni ham,

Erta-yu kech o'ylar kino, tansani.

In this poetic line, the writer expresses the light lifestyle of society in the minds of young people through the use of the metonymy of kino and tansa. This is not just watching movies and dancing, but only an element of this lifestyle. This single selected stage can reveal the lifestyle scenario. There is evidence in the sources that the scenario can determine another feature of metonymy. According to Lakoff and Johnson, scenario metonymy operates based on cultural experience and scenarios. There are many such units in the Uzbek language.

Yosh chinorsan, o'zni tutib olarsan,

"Ilik uzildi"dan o'tib olarsan.

 In the above verses, the writer used the metonymy "Ilik uzildi." The combination "Ilik uzildi " doesn't mean

exactly what it means, but rather the specific time observed in this month, namely by spring months, the number of vegetables on the table decreases significantly, so in spring a person feels a lack of vitamins. Our people call such seasonal fatigue, weakness "ilik uzildi davri." Through this combination alone, the following scenarios occur sequentially in our thinking: seasons, spring, physical and mental changes in people during spring, difficulties, time, some period of this time. In the minds of people, these scenarios are ready-made, and this is due to cultural experiences. Based on these experiments, only one of the processes is selected and brought to the surface. In this way, the whole reality is expressed through a single part. The emerging reality is considered to consist of scripts. We can call this a direct process or state scenario.

The cognitive approach to the phenomenon of metonymy does not abolish its function of naming, renaming in linguistics, but on the contrary, reveals its leading significance in describing the linguistic picture of the world and their deep foundations, the function of cognitive mechanisms that represent reality in the form of a particular type of concept. In the above-mentioned small scientific study, based on the theories of world scientists, we tried to analyze scenario metonymy found in Uzbek literary texts. Cognitive analysis helps to identify types of metonymy that are unclear in the traditional approach.

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