COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF REAL AND UNREAL CONDITIONALS IN LITERARY TEXTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH MATERIALS

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Abstract. In English, it is necessary to be especially careful when using idioms. Because according to the rules of the English language, they come between the possessor and the participle or between the participle and the preposition. And this article discusses about Comparative typological analysis of real and unreal conditionals in literary texts in Uzbek and English materials

Keywords: linguistic ability, sentences, different clauses, conditional sentences, spelling, language development, etc

When speaking, every person pays attention not to the grammatical structure of the sentence or the order of words, but to the short and concise statement of the thought he wants to say. But the order of sentences is important in expressing an idea. In unnecessary cases, changing the places of sentence parts can have a positive or negative effect on the meaning of the sentence, as a result, some additional meanings may appear in the sentence, or spelling and stylistic errors may occur. Therefore, it is appropriate to learn a foreign language in comparison with the mother tongue. Both Uzbek and English languages have five different clauses, and if the order of these clauses is compared to each other, it can be seen that there are more differences than similarities between them. Therefore, many students face difficulties during translation. Word order in every language is based on strictly defined rules. Everyone can't change the place of the parts of the sentence as he knows. Therefore, each language must follow its own grammatical rules when composing a sentence. If the participle is composed of an intransitive verb, it comes after the participle, if it is composed of a transitive verb, after the passive object, if it is composed of a transitive verb, comes after the passive object. For example: "You do not need to worry about me, Louise" said stoutly. It should also be mentioned that if the participle consists of a verb with a preposition, then if the participle and the preposition consist of an auxiliary, modal, verb "to be" and the main verb, then the auxiliary and comes between the main verb. For example: She leaned lightly against his shoulder. Degree-quantity cases always come before the participle: I entirely agree with you. If in English there are more than one cases, then when placing them, paying attention to the case of the place, the small case is used first, and then the case of the strong case is used. For example: I studied in a language

school in England. In Uzbek, it is the opposite: "Men Angliyadagi til maktabida o'qiganman". Comparison and analysis of examples in Uzbek and English shows that there are similarities and differences in the order of sentence fragments in both languages. Knowing these differences makes it easier to translate accurately and completely from one language to another.

Nowadays, preservation, scientific research and analysis of the linguistic richness of each nation in its native language is one of the important tasks facing the field of linguistics. In particular, an in-depth study of the field of linguistics, which is closely related to the mutual cultural values of peoples, the study of linguistic riches such as sentences that are a direct part of it, and the analysis of factors contributing to the enrichment or decline of peoples' syntactic knowledge. Stylistics as one of the branches of linguistics plays an important role in language research. Especially, comparative stylistics is of great importance in revealing language identity and cultural differences in compared languages. In the process of globalization, many researchers have begun to study the interrelationships of cultures and explored the interrelationships between the concepts of linguistics and culture. In the process of conducting lingvocul trological research, scientists have identified the active and inactive language layers among the world's languages and made a conceptual and empirical analysis of the factors that led to its developmental stages. English, which has become a common language in the international arena, was also selected. As a result, the integration of cultures has highlighted the need to make English an international language of communication. We state that stylistics deals with language styles used in various contexts. In particular, stylistics is an approach that investigates the various styles used in language. Literary stylistics, on the other hand, refers to the study of style in literary language. "It can be regarded as the study of the fusion of form with content". Stylistic analysis, mainly, plays an essential role in comprehending and understanding a literary work. It, usually, studies the styles and techniques that an author uses in composing his literary work. In addition, a viewpoint that stylistics is concerned with language choice according to a context is also claimed by us in our research. The choice of linguistic elements is determined by the pragmatic axis or the syntagmatic axis, for instance, the writer can choose between 'dead' and 'pass away'. His / her choice is determined by his / her personality, since every person has his / her own distinctive features that distinguish him / her from one another. Thus, the style of any person may be shaped by his social and political background, his education, geographical location, etc. R. Bradford states that "Stylistics provides us with details description of the text in hand and as a result, deepens the process of interpretation and evokes critical thinking. Stylistics can tell us how to name the constituent parts of a literary text and enables us to document their operations, but in doing so it must draw upon the terminology and methodology of disciplines which focus upon language in the real world". Those features which are

restricted to certain kinds of social context, to explain, where possible, why such features have been used, as opposed to other alternatives, and to classify these features into categories based upon a view of their function in the social context". So, stylistics are concerned with the following issues: language styles used in different contexts; the individual style (the author's style); language choice according to a context.

Integration of Uzbekistan in the world and international community, the speed of development of international, economical, political and cultural relations suppose global outlook in language study and teaching of foreign languages. Deep knowledge of foreign languages means not only mastering a language practically, but also study of its theoretical basis and up-date them with a new upcoming rules in order to be adequate with the recent period of language utilization, furthermore to push forward some novelties for future generation. In this plan the science of linguistics and cognitive linguistics are considered to be the main factors of mastering a language, development of education and qualification of personal depend. In modern stylistics the problem of cognition in every language is being more or less studied. And the cognitive stylistic interpretation of literary works is of great interest in modern linguistics. Traditional stylistics is the study and interpretation of texts from a linguistic perspective. As a discipline it links literary criticism and linguistics, but has no autonomous domain of its own. The preferred object of cognitive stylistic studies is literature, but not exclusively "high literature" but also extra-linguistics issues or other forms of written texts such as text from the domains of advertising, culture, politics or religion. It is always very difficult to advice on what to read how to cognize for people from different cultures. One never knows what will interest other people: fiction, drama, essays or books on travel. And it depends on the author's pen to make his work interesting and valuable. Here the role of writer or messenger and reader or receiver is great to tackle with the significant issues of foregrounding and moreover it is highly important to analyze them in different languages for outlining the similarities and discrepancies in English and Uzbek literary text comparatively. In the framework of modern linguistic paradigm, defined as anthropocentric, linguo-cognitive idea of human activities increasingly based on an awareness of how one feels, develops, evaluates the world and their experience of interacting with the world as it prepares experience through text education. In this regard, at present, more attention is paid to the study of generation and perception of the literary text and active development issues of individual author's worldview.

The main criteria of Russian scholars in perspectives of foregrounding is the basic issue to emphasis in the paper. Obviously, the foregrounding regarded as a cognitive method to put forward the important information and it functions as "key" in the interpretation of text, " and moreover we stated that foregrounding facilitates the search of information by drawing attention to certain parts or details of the text " basing on D.

U. Ashurova's point of view. In Conclusion, we observed Cognitive linguistics is an interdisciplinary linguistic discipline, learning and exploring features of information processing methods of mental representation of knowledge through language. From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, language is seen as a means of creation and expression, storage and organization of knowledge in the human mind. Cognitive Linguistics explores the mental processes that take place in the perception, understanding, and therefore knowledge of reality, consciousness, and the types and forms of their mental representations in their linguistic reflection. At the present stage of development of C.L, identified its areas such as: cognitive semantics, cognitive grammar, cognitive stylistics. Cognitive stylistics is a rapidly developing field of linguistics. Many of the ideas and principles of cognitive linguistics are fruitful in stylistic studies. This applies primarily to the position of creative, active and cooperative, creative nature of human language. Cognitive stylistics connects the processes of creation and analysis of literary texts with general cognitive mechanisms of human consciousness.

Convergence of stylistic devices, the defeated expectancy, coupling and contrast in a literary text have a large number of functions performed by stylistics. Common stylistic feature is the expressive function, and the ability of the before mentioned types of foregrounding to attract and hold the attention of the recipient for the section of the speech, which implements the interaction of stylistic devices. Besides expressive features inherent constantly convergence of stylistic devices and performs the following:

1. descriptive function - the function of literary-shaped specification of depicted personage;

2. characterological function - the function of the narrative voice characteristics of the subject (author, narrator) or character. This function plays an important role in revealing the conceptual information text using a character, his behavior, revealing the motives behind his actions. Analysis of this function helps the reader to penetrate into the inner world of the character, understand his thoughts and explain his behavior.

3. emotionally expressive function – strengthening function of emotions (feelings, moods), emotional evaluation or emotional state of the subject of the narrative or character. Typed implementation of this stylistic function: strengthening specific emotions, emotional evaluation or emotional state.

4. image bearing function- to create imagery - this feature is one of the main functions in stylistic literary text, as it is the image division distinguishes literary from non-literary text.

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