



STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISM OF MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract:

This article is devoted to a comparative analysis of the embodiment of phraseology in English, Uzbek and Russian on mental processes and features of human personality. The article also focuses on the issues of statistical analysis of phraseology that describes the human mental state.

Keywords: Mental process, personality, onomasiological approach, phraseology, phraseological confusion, phraseological landing, phraseological integrity.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена сравнительному анализу фразеологии психических процессов и личностных качеств в английском, узбекском и русском языках. В статье также рассматриваются вопросы статистического анализа фразеологии, описывающей психическое состояние человека.

Ключевые слова: Психический процесс, личность, ономазиологический подход, фразеология, фразеологическая путаница, фразеологическая посадка, фразеологическая целостность

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ruhiy jarayonlar va inson shaxsiyati xususiyatlariga oid frazeologizmlarning ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida ifodalanishi qiyosiy tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, maqolada inson ruhiy holatini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlarning statistik tahlili masalalariga ham e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ruhiiy jarayon, shaxsiy xususiyat, onomosiomik yondashuv, frazeologizm, frazeologik chatishma, frazeologik qo'shilma, frazeologik butunlik.

The lexical structure of a language consists not only of lexical units, but also of fixed word combinations. Like a number of branches of linguistics, phraseology has its own direction as a science, which studies phraseology. Department of Phraseological Units of Linguistics. 2) The composition (set) of phraseological units of language. [1,56].



A phraseological unit is a combination of two or more words. No matter how many words they contain, they are united by a single common meaning and express an emotionally-expressive meaning. Phraseological units are often used in fiction as a figurative and influential tool.

In the study of phraseological units on a comprehensive scientific basis, one of the leading representatives of world linguistics and Turkic studies, V.I. Zhukov, A.V.Kunin, B.A. Larin, Ye. Polivanov, V.V.Vinogradov, N.M.Shanskiy, A.Malinovskiy, V.L. Arxangelskaya, A.N. Fedorov, V.N. Teliya, A.V. Werner, V.G.Gak, B.Yuldashev, A.Mamatov, Sh. You can specify the names of Alimamatovs.

In English linguistics, however, A. Kunin's contribution to this field was enormous, as he studied phraseological units in groups. According to A.V. Kunin: "Phraseological units are fixed units that represent, in whole or in part, a figurative meaning." [2,58]. The scientist classifies phraseological units in three ways: 1) phraseological compounds, 2) phraseological units 3) phraseological mixtures.

Thus, phraseological units are divided into different sectoral groups. In this article, we focus on the analysis of the structural and grammatical features of the phraseology of the verb phrase related to the human psyche and personality.

Phraseologisms as a linguistic sign are a two-sided unit bounded at the level of language, divided into a plan of content and a plan of expression. An expression plan of a phraseological unit is a structure that contains the content of these phraseological units.

According to Ye.S. Kubryakova, "the world can be divided into smaller parts through speech. This division is done according to the nature of the thing and the event, and thus the parts of speech are primarily understood by man and differently recognized as the names of various definite objects or definite objects. [3,59].

Analysis of the content of phraseological units - gives a more complete and objective view of the semantic division of the universe by conceptual classes and semantic-grammatical categories, helps to create a clear "map" of the conceptual content, different from the dictionary. Phraseology, as well as the identification of different areas of objective reality, is covered only in phraseology. Such an analysis of the event can shed light on the logical and psychological basis of the process of phrase formation. This fact requires consideration of the phraseological structure of the English, Uzbek and Russian languages, which encode the conceptual zone of mental processes and form features.

Phraseological units form important parts of individual nomenclature and are distinguished by the presence of important syntactic connections between the components. Depending on the selected object, there are two types of nominations:





Elements and Situational (situation). Situation nomination is as important as elementary nomination not only in terms of structure, but also in terms of the structure of proverbs and sayings because of the large number of phraseological units, "says AV Kulin. [4,60].

Phraseological units by elementary and situational nominations are shown in the following table:

№	Structural types	Basic value		
		English	Russian	Uzbek
1	Phraseological units related to the horse	136	101	174
2	Phraseological units related to quality	173	149	151
3	Phraseological units related to the verb	1206	905	1056
4	Phraseological units of form	123	152	144
5	Phraseological units of form	59	19	36
6		100	384	96

From the table above, it can be seen that most of the phraseological units available in all three languages are verb phraseological units. **For example: V + N (English):** Lose one's balance- сохранить память, strain one's ears-ворашить прошлое.

The phraseological units built on this module mainly represent object relations and encode many subzones. For example, in comparable languages such as "feeling", "perception", "thinking", "desire", "feeling", "form properties", in the structure of phraseological units, multi-component phraseological units have important components. includes. Among them, the most common among the structural models of phraseological units of the binary structural non-verb "to be" are:

1. V + comp + N (rus); V + Comp + (d) + n (English); V + N (Uzbek)

Chatter like a maggie; sting like a wasp (In English);

трептать как птица; упирается как бык (In Russian);

Qushday qaltiramoq (In Uzbek);

2.V + adj (rus); V + adv (English); V + adv (Uzbek)

Fly high, talk big (English);

Забегать вперёд , видеть насквозь (rus tilida);

Oldinga olg'a bormoq (yurmoq) (English).



3. V + adj + N (English); V + adj + N (rus); V + adj + N (Uzbek).

Open old wounds; Present show, a bold front (in English);

Беречь старые раны, строит воздушные замки (in Russian);

Eski yaralarni yangilash (in Uzbek).

The examples show that all three languages being compared are based on the above models. Phraseological units are the most effective, they express "fantasy" in the same sub-zones - object relations, such as human emotions, "personality traits" and the state of man. In English: *keep a jealous eye on smb*; in Russian *завидовать черной завистью*; in Uzbek *hasad qilmoq*.

4. There are also structural models of non-verb phraseological units with a three-component structure related to "to be".

V + N + Adj (English);

V + N + Adj (rus);

V + N + Adj (Uzbek);

In English: carry (hold) one's head high; cost one's mind back.

In Russian: держать ухо востро;

In Uzbek: boshi ko'kka yetmoq.

In all three languages being compared, there are phraseological units that come with other word groups in addition to verb and phraseological units, which express different emotions, including the sense of sight in English- (appear to smb's eyes, strike one's eyes). , in Russian- предасть перед глазами; in Uzbek- ko'zga tashlanmoq, ko'zdan g'oyib bo'lmoq. Phraseologisms related to the sense of hearing in English - fall on (upon) smb's ears, in Russian - ласкать в слух, in Uzbek- qulog'iga lag'mon osmoq, qulog'iga tanbur chertmoq. Phraseologies related to the sense of smell or sense of smell are not found in English, and in Uzbek- burunga hidi urilmoq, in Russian бросаться (ударять) в нос.

There are also all three languages in which the phraseological units that express hunger, thirst, and satiety are compared.

In English: have in one's throat, be full to the scuppers, in Russian: сосет, живет подводит, in Uzbek o'lguday och qolmoq, qorni yorilguday ovqat yemoq.

In conclusion, the structural-grammatical analysis of phraseological units of the conceptual zone of mental processes and personality traits shows that the phraseological units of each word group have different meanings in the compared languages, because any formed phraseological units is inextricably linked with the way of life, way of life, customs, profession, aspirations, spirituality, attitude to reality



of that nation. For this reason, phraseological units serve as an important tool for creating imagery and expressiveness in language.

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