

THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISMS REFLECTING THE SPIRITUAL STATE OF HUMAN

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As world linguistics is inextricably linked with language, man and his thinking, worldview, there is a need to study phraseological units in the anthropocentric paradigm. In world linguistics, research has been conducted in a number of areas, such as the interpretation of figuratively motivated phraseological units, their form and semantic relationship, the study of linguocultural tools and comparative analysis of the use of phraseological units in speech, their lexical-semantic and grammatical classification. being carried out. Phraseological units present in the language can be divided into the following groups: phraseological units related to place names, phraseological units expressing the human state of mind, phraseological units expressing the human state of mind, and so on. One of the important tasks facing linguists is the problem of structural morphological and lexical-semantic formation of phraseological units of phraseological units that express the mental state of man in English and Uzbek. Below we analyze the phraseologies that express the human mental state in three languages. It is important to note that a number of ideographic dictionaries describe phraseologies that describe a person's mental state. [4,5] Phraseological units that express the state of mind of a person given in ideographic dictionaries can be divided into the following groups:

1. Phraseological units that express the sense of sight:

In English language: *appear to smb; strike one's eyes*; in Russian language: *попасться на глаза; предстать перед глазами*; in Uzbek language: *ko'zga tashlanmoq*. Phraseological units that express the sense of sight indicate the level of intensity of this psychological process.

2. Phraseological units that express the feeling of short-term vision can be given in English, Russian and Uzbek by these ways. In English: *cast (dart, flash, shoot, throw) a glance at smb (smth); cast (pass, rem) one's (the) eye on smth*; in Russian: *пробегать (пробежать) глазами, бросить (метнуть) взгляд*; in

Uzbek: *ko'z urishtirmoq, qisqa fursatda ko'zga tashlanmoq.*

Phraseological units that express a person's mental state are characterized by phraseological units that express the sense of sight. 2. Phraseological units that express the sense of hearing are also related to a person's mental state and are also used in different senses. In English: *grate (jar) upon smb's (the) ears; fall on (upon) smb's ear; ring in one's ears;* in Russian: *ухо (уши) режет(дерет); вушахстом (звучит), ласкатьслух;* in Uzbek: *qulog'iga lag'mon osmoq; qulog'ig tambur chertmoq.* We see that the phraseological units that describe the state of hearing are formed in connection with a part of the human body, the "ear." These phraseological units are common in human speech and enrich the phraseological layer of the language.

3. Phraseological units expressing the sense of smell (smell perception) in Russian “*бросаться (ударять) внос*”, and in Uzbek “*burunga hidi urilmoq*” is given by a phraseological unit, but in English there are no phraseological units associated with this feeling.

4. Phraseological units that express the sense of sensitivity are also characterized by the fact that they occur in all three languages. These phraseological units are formed by the feeling of cold, other temperature-related feelings, as well as this feeling occurs as a result of strong surprise, sadness, excitement. In Russian: *зубназубнеподает;* In English: *be chilled (frozen) to the marrow, get the shivers;* In Uzbek: *tishini-tishiga qo'yumoq, (sovuqdan) titramoq.*

5. Phraseological units related to the sense of taste are also found in English, Russian and Uzbek, they are phraseological units related to the sense of taste (perception) of something, p is used. In English: *lick one's chops; one's mounth waters (after, at, for);* In Russian: *пальчики (пальцы) оближешь; слюнкитекут.*

6. Phraseological units expressing hunger, thirst and satiety: In English: *feel empty, be full to the scuppers;* In Russian: *горло (иливгорле)пересохло; подложечкойсосет; животподводит;* In Uzbek: *o'lguday och qolmoq; suvsizlikdan chanqamoq; qorni yorilguday (ovqat) yemoq.*

The above phraseological units in all three languages are associated with conditions such as intense hunger, thirst, and overeating, and are a factor in determining a person's mental state.

7. Feeling of pain. These phraseological units are the units related to the internal organs of the human throat, headache. In English: *get (have) butterflies in one's stomach; a lump in one's throat;* in Russian: *клубокподступилкгорлу; тяжеляяголова;* In Uzbek: *boshi og'ir bo'lmoq; qorni og'rimeoq.* Observations show that the phraseological units that express sight, hearing, smell, sensitivity, taste, sensitivity, taste, hunger, thirst, pain, fatigue form a separate group in language, and they is formed in the form of phraseological units that directly represent the organs of the human body. The classification of phraseological units that express a person's mental state within different languages shows that they have

different meanings in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages being compared. Any formed phraseological units are inextricably linked with the way of life, way of life, customs, profession, aspirations, spirituality, attitude to reality of the people who speak the language. Therefore, they serve as an important tool for creating imagery and expressiveness in language.

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