

**“COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN
COGNITIVE ASPECTS”**

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Abstract. *Phraseological units can be classified into three principle groups according to the degree of motivation: phraseological combinations, phraseological unities, and phraseological fusions. The communicative function of phraseological units consists in their ability to serve as a communicative or message means. Communication presupposes a mutual exchange of statements, and message presupposes the transfer of information without a feedback with the reader or the listener. Teaching and learning phraseological units helps to disclose the cognitive processes of the mind in creative thinking. At the same time, it facilitates the emergence of the other language skills: speaking and reading.*

Key words: *concept, comparative, cognitive, analysis, linguistics, units, aspect.*

Introduction. Thus, the main features of phraseological units can be: phraseological unit should contain at least two words, several independent words in phraseological units can serve as a part of speech or a sentence, in phraseological units the components as a whole are stable for a long time, as well as phraseological units. The actual meaning of a phraseological unit is figurative (transferred) and is opposed to the literal meaning of a word-combination from which it is derived. The transference of the initial word-group can be based on simile, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. A “Phrase” is a sequence of two or more words arranged in a grammatical construction and acting as a unit in a sentence. It also means a way of speaking, mode of expression, or phraseology. An “Idiom” is a language, dialect, or style of speaking peculiar to a people.

The mental lexicon is regarded as an operational meaningful unit in memory. In the human spiritual realm, the thought serves as the primary unit of culture. They are the focus of emotions, loves and dislikes, and occasionally disputes. S Stepanov gave past. As can be seen from the above points, so far no cognitive definition has been given and is in the process of learning. We, both based on these points, believe that the concept is both general and individual, and each person is a concept that follows the world, his feelings, the task, based on his personal mental world. Analyzing and studying the concept, linguists divide it into different parts. It is common knowledge that phraseology is the area of linguistics that deals with expressions. If we use the language of linguistic terms, phrases are phrase ologism's. Phrase ologism, which meaning frasis-phrase, logos-concept, doctrine, is taken from the ancient Greek language. It is necessary to take into consideration the phrase

ological norm, among other norms of the literary language, in order to define phraseologism as a discrete level-specific unit that differs from the lexical-semantic and syntactic levels of a language. That is why it is accepted practice in linguistics all across the world to even record phraseologism's in explanatory dictionaries. When determining the phraseology's object, there are many theories to consider. Only stable compounds can form the object of phraseology. According to its definition, phraseology is the study of the spiritual structural characteristics of phraseological units, as well as their appearance in the language system and application to defects. The highest level of linguistic knowledge, phraseology, provides a precise explanation of how language and culture interact. Phraseology has its own internal structure and has been established as a distinct field of linguistics with research difficulties, despite the fact that acknowledgment of phraseology as a separate science passed through various stages. Current phraseological concerns are explored one after another in modern linguistics, despite the fact that many of its problems have not yet found solutions. Phraseology is an integral and richest part of any language. In idioms we see historical signs of language formation, find unique features of culture and education, which significantly influenced the development of language. Idioms have an original character, it is very difficult to find analogues in the language of translation. For example, along with purely national idioms in English and Uzbek phraseology, there are many international idioms that help to find appropriate meaning in translation. Phraseological translation involves the use in the translation text of stable units of varying degrees of proximity between a unit of English language and the corresponding unit of Uzbek - from full and absolute equivalent to approximate phraseological correspondence. In order to talk further about this method of translation, we will give a definition of the phraseological equivalent. We consider idioms as nominative unit of both languages related to the word in semantic and grammatical way with specific formability, stability and reproducibility.

Conclusion It is a combination of two or more words expressing a single meaningful concept. In any language, phraseological units are distinguished, having one type of semantics - a value of work. The category of paper is one of the basic cultural universals, which reflects the picture of each nation as a whole, and the linguistic picture of the national language in particulars. Comparison of language tools reflecting the universals of different languages, will allow comparing language structures, discovering similarities and differences.

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