

## CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS REPRESENTING MENTAL STATE

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**Annotation:** *In the study of phraseological units, first of all, it is necessary to think about the value – quality of phraseological units arising from their emotional significance. In this article the classification of phraseological units representing the human mental state was studied in groups.*

**Keywords:** *phraseology, phraseological units, mental processes, personal characteristics, human, intellectual characteristics.*

In accordance with the definition of Telia, valuation means “judgment on the value of the whole or his personal property”. The presence of assessments in phraseology denoting the intellectual characteristics of an individual “assessment values are always associated with the rules of life, forming a valuable reflection of the world, something that is always inherent in the composition of a particular language.

In the process of analysis, we will focus on the issue of phraseological transmission of the conceptual zone MPPC (mental processes and personality characteristics). The study of the distribution of phraseology by conceptual zones involves the introduction of field analysis. Y.N.As Karaulov testified: “the theoretical foundations of an ideographic dictionary were developed as a synthesis of semantic field theory with the principles of an onomasiological approach to the study of vocabulary”. This distribution of phraseological units over thematic areas allows for a more accurate description of the connection between language and surrounding reality. “The complete and consistent distribution of phraseological units in such groups also helps to distinguish the structural and semantic types of phraseological units of the languages being compared, to determine their degree of similarity and differentiation.” Based on the classification of phraseology, it is possible to understand that through the concept of these units it is associated with the world of reality. The material being analyzed is first classified according to thematic, then semantic principles. Each thematic group unites phraseological units according to the content of the concepts it expresses, in other words, according to the areas of use.

I. The thematic group “sense” is represented by various mental processes associated with the reflection in the human mind of objects and phenomena of the material world, individual characteristics of English and Uzbek languages, as well as phraseological units denoting the internal state of the body with their direct influence on receptors (English 77 phraseological units, Uzbek 79 phraseological units). The phraseological units of this group express the meanings of the sensations of the diversity of the surrounding world in all forms of its manifestation: sound and color, smell and temperature, size, etc. In English appear to smb’s eyes, one’s ears are burning, in Uzbek ko‘z oldida paydo bo‘ladi, qulog‘i qizimoq, ko‘zni qamashtirmoq (“to make an unpleasant visual impression with excessive brightness, colorfulness, unusualness, etc.”), ta‘mi og‘zida qolmoq, og‘izga moydek yoqmoq, maza

qilmoq, yeb to'yolmaysan- very tasty, appetizing, giving great pleasure, the smell is punching in the nose" – (about a strong or pleasant, unpleasant smell).

It reflects certain signs and characteristics and the Internal state of the body through the direct action of pathogens coming from the outside world on certain receptors. Since sensations are the result of their action on the corresponding receptor, the classification of sensations is due to the properties of the receptors that trigger them and that these stimuli act on. Below are the phraseological units that represent several areas of the conceptual zone of the senses:

1. Visual sensations. The semantic group, which gives the meaning of visual sensations caused by the reaction of visual organs to stimuli emanating from a distant object, is represented by 30 phraseological units in English and 24 phraseological units in Uzbek: for example, in English: appear to smb's eyes; strike one's eye; in Uzbek ko'zga ko'rinmoq; ko'z oldida paydo bo'lmoq.

Phraseological units representing visual sensations characterize the intensity of a given mental process at different levels:

a) the short duration of visual perception is determined by the following phraseological units: in English: cast (dart; flash; shoot; throw) a glance at smb. (smth.); cast (pass; run) one's( the) eye over smth; in Uzbek , ko'zdan kechirmoq; bir ko'z tashlamoq (quymoq);

b) the sudden appearance of visual sensations is reflected in the following phraseological units: in English: catch (get) a sight of smth., burst into sight; in Uzbek biror narsaga nazar tashlamoq, ko'z tashlamoq, ko'z oldiga keltirmoq;

c) the weakening of visual perception is characterized by the following phraseological units: see with the left eye in English; have (got) a film over one's (the) eyes; in Uzbek esa ko'z oldi qorong'ulashmoq, ko'zi xira tortmoq;

d) loss of visual sensitivity is determined by the following phraseological units: not to be able to see a wink in English; in Uzbek shabko'r, hech vaqoni ko'zi ko'rmaydi, ko'zi o'tmaydi.

2. Auditory sensations. The meanings of auditory sensations caused by the reaction of auditory organs to triggers arising from a distant object are transmitted through the following phraseological units. (7 phraseological units in English; 5 phraseological units in Uzbek): for example, in English: grate (jar) upon smb's (the) ears; fall on (upon) smb's ear(s); ring in one's ear; in Uzbek: qulog'iga eshitildi; qulog'iga chalindi; qulog'iga shivirladi.

In the analysis process, we did not encounter phraseological units that report the intensity of auditory sensations, both in English and in Uzbek. All phraseological units of this group characterize auditory perception as a purposeful mental process.

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