LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGY

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Language is the most powerful means of national identity, serving the formation of a nation. After the independence of our country, the emphasis on language has become even stronger. Through the efforts of the President, laws and decisions on language have been adopted. After all, language is also valued by the honor and pride of the nation.

One of the latest achievements of linguistics is that the study of language as a whole system and its study in opposition to speech have clarified the pragmatic functions of language units that emerge in speech activity in relation to context and situation. The study of language units in a pragmatic way, in the essence of the work or text, allowed to identify the internal possibilities that are not directly visible to the reader, but arise only in speech. As a result, there is a problem of defining the pragmatic functions of language units in relation to the speech situation.

Within the framework of different linguocultures in modern world linguistics, the areas of identification of forms of information perception and linguistic means in the linguocognitive and linguocultural directions are gaining a leading position. In particular, the human factor is now playing a crucial role in knowing and understanding the world.

Therefore, the anthropocentric approach is one of the most important areas of research today, especially in linguistics, because anthropocentrism is based on events that are directly related to the essence of language.

Methods and means of systematic categorical-semantic study of the units that ensure the reflection of the human image as a separate part of the linguistic landscape in world linguistics today, the scope of the concept of "man" in different styles of texts scientific research is being conducted in priority areas such as the study and description of features in the semantic field of language.

In addition, the study of the spiritual-logical, semantic-functional and linguocultural features of units within the concept of the "human" in the context of different languages reveals one of the most promising areas of modern linguistics.

In recent years, linguistics has focused on the study of problems of linguopragmatics and cognitive linguistics. Among linguistic-pragmatic studies, the issue of text pragmatics in particular is attracting the attention of linguists. Although some work has been done in this area, there are still issues to be addressed. Modern linguistics pays close attention to the study of the internal capabilities of language level units that are not given in direct observation that arise in connection with factors such as context, speech situation, general knowledge of language owners about the external world and language skills.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the ideas of the pragmatic direction put forward in the works of Ch.Pierce, U.James, D.Dune, Ch.Morris were further developed in the following years. In particular, pragmatic research has been carried out in Uzbek linguistics since the last century, and Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, M.Khakimov, U.Rahimov, D.Lutfullayeva, Vahidova N., Toirova G., Z.Burkhonov's pragmatic researches in one direction or another.

Pragmatic research focuses on aspects of language unity related to nonlinear factors such as context, speech situation, general knowledge of language speakers about reality and language skills. Even speech etiquette, which expresses the relationship between people, social adaptation of speech, introduction to the subjective modal aspect of expression, evaluative words and means, discourse expressing the inner subjective psyche of man and the phenomenon of presupposition are objects of study of pragmatics. It is understood that pragmatic research will help to uncover the untapped potential of language unity in direct observation of nonlinear factors.

One of the areas of study of linguistic units of modern linguistics in relation to the human factor is pragmalinguistics, in which language units are studied in relation to the state of speech, context. In pragmalinguistics, the state of speech of a language unit and one of the issues studied in relation to the context, is deix theory. In pragmalinguistics, the units of language refer to the participants in communicative communication, a particular reality, the time, the place, etc., as a deixis phenomenon and the sign units of language as deictic units.

The main task of deictic means is to connect language units with reality in the process of communication and to express a subjective attitude to it. The use of deictic phrases is important for the correct formation of speech.

Deixis means gesture, action and it means to point. For example, in a sentence, it means the function of pointing to another sentence through rhymes, as well as to another speech situation, as well as to another person. The concept of deictic expression is not widely used in our language. Because it only applies to people in a particular field of language. A deictic phrase is a lexical-semantic unit that refers to another spoken situation known in the language. It is mainly represented by rhymes. Efforts to classify deictic units were made in advance and deictic units were first classified morphologically. They were called diamond dexters, horse dexters, modal dexters. K.Buller, on the other hand, developed a system for grouping them according to what he meant. New directions and methods of classifying them have emerged. Changes in the classification of deictic units have been going on for many years. That is why some of the research in it has not yet been resolved.

In a number of works devoted to the study of dexterity, personality dexterity, time dexterity and space dexterity are often distinguished on the basis of the indication of the sign object of deictic units. In some works, the dexters of person, time and space are considered, as well as normative state, evaluation, emotional, discourse, social dexters, denotative and chronotopic dexters.

Deictic expressions can be divided into 3 types, mainly pragmatically. For example. There are also different types of personality, time, space and emotion. When the deix of time refers to time, the deix of space refers to space. One of them is emotional dexterity, which deals with the expression of human emotions. Deictic compounds do not have a clear semantic meaning. Because they are based on diamonds. This ensures that they do not have a clear meaning. This is why analyzing them semantically is a complex process. Pragmatic features are also complex and can differentiate meanings and show different meanings, depending on how the dexterity is used in which speech situation.

"You get there now!" we analyze the use of deictic expressions of person, space and time in speech. In the above sentence, the deixes of space, time and person are used. For example, you used the word "person" to describe a person. This word is a rhyme and it is the basic morphological unit that represents dexterity. The word "space dexterity" is used interchangeably. It means to move away. Even verbs can express deixis. The deix of time is also expressed in the present tense. That is why all dexters can participate in this sentence.

The deix of a person is a deix that indicates a person, and it is expressed mainly by personal pronouns and sometimes by demonstrative pronouns. The person pronouns, as we have said above, are defined primarily by personal pronouns, such as I, you, he, we, you, and so on, as well as in some places by pronouns. Deixis, which refers to space during speech, is called and used in speech as space deixis. It refers directly to place, that is, to space.

Explain the direction of movement: "Enter the room", "Come home", "Go home" Sometimes space dexterity is also expressed by verbs. The tarsus of motion is also represented by these structures. That is, it can also mean moving forward or backward. A deixis that expresses the meaning of time and refers directly to the time is called a deixis of time. In expressing the meaning of time, he uses words denoting time and refers to time.

It is well known that the classification of deictic signs in linguistics is one of the most long-discussed issues. Many linguists have traditionally divided deixis into deixis of person, time and space.

When we talk about the deix of a person in linguistics, we see that some linguists have studied it in relation to the deix of a subject. In particular, A.A.Kibrik sees the deix of the person as an aspect of the deix of the object. A.A.Kibrik admits that pointing to a person and an object creates an object dexterity. In our view, dexterity of person and object are separate types of dexterity, because deixis is the person at the center of the field. This requires the study of personality dexterity as a separate type of dexterity.

Each language has a number of language units that express the meaning of the person, as well as units that refer to the person in the process of speech. Accordingly, linguistics distinguishes between units of language that directly express the person and units that indirectly refer to the person in the process of communication. Certain language units are used in spoken communication to refer to a specific person. The result is personality dexterity. The units referring to the person are interpreted as deictic units representing the deix of the person.

The human phenomenon is studied in a specific direction in any science and is studied on the basis of organic approaches. The analysis of conceptospheres helps to study and compare the cultural values in which they are located. Consequently, the concepts of "man", "mother", "father", "child", "person", "person", "human", "woman" form the concept in the form of a complex.

The concept of "man" as a unit of knowledge is a universal phenomenon for all languages and cultures, while its perception, linguistic occurrence of its features and its importance in the categorization of beings are unique to each national language. In this regard, in our study, the idio-ethnic features of the English peoples' perception of the world were identified on the example of the concept of "man".

The concept of man is a macrostructure of cultural concepts that allows for the study of the linguistic landscape of the universe. It is impossible to fully interpret ethnoculture without analyzing the concept. Because the place of any reality in the system of cultural values is determined by how a person reacts to this reality.

The etymology of the word "man" goes back to the core of the Indo-European language man. In Sanskrit and Avesta, the word is also found in the form manu. In the group of Slavic languages, the word comes in the form muj and means "man", "male". In Indian mythology, the word Manu is understood to be the founder of the human race. In Indo-European mythology, the name "Manus" is interpreted as the first person: Mannus, Manu. From such an etymological analysis, it can be concluded that gender identity was manifested in this place. Because in all etymological explanations the interpretation of the word in the masculine genus is given.

Researchers say that the field was formed in the last quarter of the twentieth century and the term "linguoculturology" appeared in connection with research conducted by the Moscow School of Phraseology under the direction of V.N.Telia. When it comes to the emergence of linguoculturology, almost all researchers point out that the root of this theory goes back to V. Humboldt. The views of linguists such as A.A.Potebnya, L.Weisgerber, H.Glins, H.Holles, DUPowell, F.Boas, E. Sepir, B.L.Uorf, G.Brutyan, A.Vejbitskaya, D.Haims in the formation of this field in linguistics played an important role.

The main goal of linguoculturology is to study the culture, the thinking of the people, the linguistic expression of specific aspects of its perception of the world. The object of this field is language and culture and the subject is language units that reflect cultural semantics. Consequently, in linguoculturology, language units that carry cultural information are studied. Such language units are grouped under the term linguocultural units.

Linguoculturological research focuses on the following issues: 1) the linguocultural features of a particular speech genre. It often deals with myths, the language of folklore genres; 2) the study of the expression of the linguocultural concept in a work written in a certain style. It mainly analyzes the language of fiction; 3) comparative work. In this case, mainly linguistic units in Russian are compared with English, German, French; 4) aspects of linguoculturology related to pedagogical science. The main goal is to develop students' skills in identifying and analyzing lingvoculturological units.

Z.I.Salieva comparatively studying the national and cultural features of English and Uzbek sentiments, considers the author's modified expression of didactic ideas in the works of thinkers who played a significant role in the history of a particular nation as a manifestation of intertextuality.

In English linguistic cultures, the concept of "man" consists of revealing the features of linguocognitive and linguocultural expression of units.

The objectives of the study are: to define the essence of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural concepts such as concept, conceptosphere, linguistic landscape of the world, conceptualization, idioethnic nature of linguistic units;

To describe the peculiarities of the occurrence of the conceptosphere "man" in different languages, to identify a set of means of activating the units of this conceptosphere in the lexical-semantic, phraseological and paremiological structures;

Identify a group of verbalizers of the conceptosphere "man" in the texts of fiction, folklore and religious literature and determine their discursive-functional capabilities;

Analysis of the peculiarities of the English national linguistic landscape of the concepts of the concept of "man" and the definition of their indicators using the comparative-typological method and identification of alternatives to the studied linguistic means.

Recently, the study of deixis has relied on a practical comprehensive study of deictic tools in world languages rather than just a theoretical study. A lot of information has been collected on the deictic means of different languages.

The analysis of the linguocultural and linguocognitive features of the units of the conceptual sphere "Man" led to the following conclusions:

1. The conceptosphere of "Man" as an object of knowledge is a universal phenomenon for all languages and cultures, at the same time, its perception, linguistic occurrence of its features and its importance in categorizing beings are unique to each national language. In this regard, in our study, the idioethnic features of the perception of the world inherent in the English peoples were identified on the example of the conceptosphere "man".

2. The scale of the occurrence of the conceptosphere "Man" in texts of different styles has been studied and they have been comparatively studied within the framework of separate cultural concepts. Although there are some works that study the concept of "man", it is important that it occurs in the context of the text, its place in the semantic field of language was first studied in a monographic plan.

3. Based on the analysis of cognitive linguistics, it is necessary to take into account the typological features of the concept of "man", the formation of mental perceptions, as well as from the point of view of linguocultural studies, mental units have semantic groups according to general and specific features.

4. The study of cases of linguistic realization of the concept of "man" in the compared cultures has the opportunity to reveal their intercultural features. In modern linguistics, the problem of interpreting texts in the language in terms of linguocognitive and linguocultural studies remains relevant. The study of the concept of "man" in the English language in the context of the linguistic world is theoretically and practically important, which further enriched the results of research in the field of linguistics and linguistics.

5. On the basis of the first systematic analysis of the conceptosphere "man" in the linguistic landscape of English languages, which has not been the subject of special research, the semantic field and conceptual features of nominative units activated within this conceptosphere are determined.

6. The complete classification of the meanings of the linguistic units belonging to the thematic groups analyzed in the study in terms of human social status, intellect, physical ability, appearance, ability to work, psychological structure improves the existing 20 dictionaries and gives the faith to clearly describe their interpretations.

7. The research developed a system of conceptual analysis of the conceptual "man". In the application of methods of conceptual analysis: 1) definitive analysis; 2) etymological analysis; 3) contextual analysis; 4) analysis of synonymous units activating the conceptosphere; 5) analysis of the occurrence of the national landscape of the world in paremia. In the process of conceptual analysis of the literary text, the key words in the text were identified, which have their place in the nature of the conceptosphere and the functional nature of the units within it, with the definition of the field structure and the core that forms the basic concepts.

8. As a result of limiting the nominative field of the conceptual "Man" in the epic, paremiological and religious texts of the English national worldview, it is possible to determine that the verbalizers of this conceptosphere are originally endemic units and occur only in the conceptual field of a particular linguoculture. At the same time, the hypothesis of the universality of the man conceptospheres was confirmed, which has similar components and meanings in the linguistic and conceptual worldviews, but, as we have noted, there are different aspects of the national worldview.

Our application of a lingvocognitive and lingvocultural approach to analysis in our study facilitated an in-depth study of both cultures and languages and the full accomplishment of research goals and objectives.

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