

## LEXICAL CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGE UNITS

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*Abstract:*

Advancements in various areas of Uzbekistan directly influence the foreign language teaching system. This is evidenced by the country's active involvement in international social, economic, political, scientific, cultural, and humanitarian integrations. In linguistics, particularly lexicology, the topic of lexical items has garnered significant attention from numerous researchers. Numerous studies have been carried out on this subject, with a focus on Uzbek and English languages, exploring the expression, translation, types, characteristics, and functions of lexical items.

*Key words:* lexical units, language teaching, Uzbek language, English language, expression, translation, types, characteristics, functions, research, studies.

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Lexical units are complex linguistic entities characterized by both form and meaning. Phonemes, lacking meaning, are not part of the vocabulary as they serve a differentiating and communicative function. Words and morphemes play a crucial role in communication by serving as readily available units for speakers. Communication is a creative process that involves using fixed language units to produce utterances. Lexical units encompass words, morphemes, fixed expressions like greetings and proverbs, and various word combinations, forming a diverse system within a language. Semantic derivation and word composition are the most productive in established languages.

Analyzing units used for naming, 3 types of verbalizations:

1. lexical - naming is fulfilled with the help of lexical items, words in particular.

2. propositional - when speakers try to name a situation they might use a word-combination or a sentence to name it. «Don't trouble until trouble troubles you».

3. discourse - when a text serves as a name for some usual complex situation, or a series of situations.

Lexical verbalization-the major source for the lexicon thought to discard names created in the form of propositions or discourse units. The range of primary and secondary naming in the naming process leads to differentiation between primary and secondary types of verbalization or naming processes, direct or indirect types of verbalizations.

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Words can take on different forms through inflection, such as changing "sound" to "sounds" to indicate singular and plural. Alternatively, words can be seen as part of a group of related forms (a paradigm), where "sound" and "sounds" are considered variations of the same word. This word may have a standard inflected form (like nominative singular), a shared stem among its forms, or an abstract label. In speech technology, the inflected form of a word is commonly used, while standard dictionaries typically focus on the paradigm definition, represented by a headword like the nominative singular form in written language.

Linguistic textbooks distinguish between several different views of words as lexical units, depending on which kind of lexical sign information is regarded as primary:

- a. The phonological word (based on its conformity to the phonotactic structure of a language).
- b. The prosodic word, based on its conformity to the accentuation and the rhythm patterning of the language.
- c. The orthographic word (for instance, as delimited by spaces or punctuation marks).
- d. The morphological word (based on the indivisibility and fixed internal structure of words).
- e. The syntactic word (based on its distribution in sentences).

The concept of a lexical word is seen as a distinct type rather than just a specific instance within larger language units. In the context of spoken language dictionaries, the primary focus is on the morphological form of words. Each lexical unit is assigned a set of characteristics that define it as a linguistic sign and dictate how the lexicon is structured. In practical terms, the selection of a lexical unit and the prioritization of its properties can impact how easily a lexicon can be accessed, whether through spelling, pronunciation, meaning, syntax, or morphology. Choosing the most appropriate type of lexical unit for a particular purpose is a complex decision driven by practical considerations.

In the field of linguistics, Ferdinand de Saussure distinguished between the essential and distinctive characteristics of language. This branch of science serves as the foundation for various methods of analyzing language, such as opposition, transformation, and component analysis. With the increasing importance of socio-economic and intercultural relationships between different communities, there is a growing emphasis on the use and study of multiple languages. Learning new languages not only facilitates communication but also offers insights into the culture of the respective nations. Consequently, the examination of how language interacts with culture has emerged as a significant and relevant topic. As a result, the field of linguoculturology has emerged as a distinct area of study within linguistics.

Linguoculturology is a field that involves the scientific and practical examination of the national-cultural significance, semantic content, and subtle distinctions within language elements, as well as the interconnection between language and culture. It explores how national culture is expressed through language. By comparing different aspects of reality, linguoculturology aims to identify the common and unique characteristics of events or objects under scrutiny.

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on studying the phraseological system of language from various perspectives such as semantic-pragmatic, linguoculturological, and cognitive scientific viewpoints.

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Phraseological units, which are linguistic expressions that convey cultural and national mindset information, play a crucial role in this analysis. The cultural aspect of phraseological meaning, including evaluative attitudes, offers insights into the national mentality and ethno cultural characteristics of a society. Overall, phraseology serves as a vibrant reflection of a nation's way of life, culture, education, and national mindset. These linguistic units not only provide valuable information about different cultures but also serve as distinctive language elements that express specific national-cultural characteristics within linguacultural.

Phraseologist linguist L.I. Roizenzon defines "phraseology is a complex and complex reality that expresses one's identity in language activity." V.N. Telia is a phraseological structure of the language - a mirror. It reflects the national-cultural commonality and the understanding of national identity. It is phraseologies that encourage language representatives to understand and comprehend the world.

Linguist V.A. Maslova also said that "phraseological units in their semantic structure express the long-term process of development of folk culture, transmit, seal and record cultural stereotypes, standards, archetypes from generation to generation.

Therefore, it is essential to conduct a thorough examination of the intricate, conceptual-cognitive, and linguaculturological aspects of phraseological units in order to identify their linguaculturological essence and national-cultural characteristics. This research involves a multifaceted methodology that includes component analysis to uncover the linguistic-cultural significance of the constituent lexemes within the semantic framework of phraseology, comparative-typological analysis to identify their similarities and differences, and cross-cultural evaluation methods to ascertain the national-cultural attributes of phrase usage.

Idiomatic expressions are distinguished from ordinary word combinations by their fixed structure and consistent components. These expressions, also known as "phraseological units" or "phraseologisms" in linguistic discourse, serve as direct reflections of a culture and way of life, embodying the "national spirit" of a particular nation. The study of idiomatic expressions falls under the domain of phraseology, a branch of linguistics that delves into the national-cultural essence of a language system. This field is intricately linked to a nation's history and offers insights into the collective mindset of its native speakers. By examining phraseological units, researchers can uncover valuable social-historical insights.

This is why the creation of idiomatic expressions is strongly influenced by factors outside of language. These units can mirror the characteristics of a specific location, its economic and social circumstances, and the culture of a particular nation. They also reflect the history, lifestyle, folk traditions, literature, art, science, and customs that have been handed down through generations. The underlying meaning of idioms represents a wealth of knowledge that remains relevant and becomes apparent during communication, enabling readers or listeners to grasp the intended meaning of a given phraseological unit.

In the meaning of idiomatic expressions different aspects of language can be disclosed: religious-moral, social, mythological, historical, etc. Such language units convey significant knowledge about the world picture and people [Kubryakova E.S., 10].

The history can be most clearly traced on the example of phraseological units with the "proper name" component [Artyomova A.F., Leonovich O.A., 2003; 191]. In English, phraseological units with proper names make up about 2% of the total number [Kuchesheva I.L., 2008; 81]. Proper names in the structure of phraseological units are an important source of information that allows us to get into the secret treasury of the language we are learning. A proper name or an onym – a word (phrase) that serves to distinguish the named object from a number of similar ones. Unlike ordinary words, proper names belong to a vocabulary that does not require translation [Ermolovich D.I., 2001; 43].

Conclusion. Instinctively, the fundamental unit of language is typically considered to be a word. However, this definition is not without its complexities, as the concept of a word is more intricate than it appears, and because idiomatic phrases (lexical phrases) also play a role. A word has its own structure and seems to exist on its own, separate from any specific sentence. The components that make up a word need to be analyzed. The ability of a word to convey multiple meanings presents a significant challenge. There is no universally agreed-upon principle for determining the unity of a word. Accordingly, it is necessary to comprehensively study the issues of complex, conceptual-cognitive and linguoculturological analysis of phraseological units, to determine the linguoculturological nature of phraseological units, national-cultural features of phraseological units. Thus, the character of an idiomatic proper name is determined by many factors: the geographical environment, culture, history, and religion of the people. These are just some examples which describe and disclose history and culture of people. In the modern English and Uzbek languages there are hundreds of similar examples of idiomatic expressions which are closely connected with history, geography, literature, myths and legends, religion and culture. They are very interesting for both lingual-cultural investigations and self-learning and broadening one's outlook as well.

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