

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 12 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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MUNDARIJA

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Received: 20 November 2025**Accepted:** 1 December 2025**Published:** 15 December 2025*Article / Original Paper***PERSPECTIVES AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO FORMULAIC EXPRESSIONS****Abdulkhakova Dilafruz Shamsiddinovna**

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Abstract. Formulaic language is a longstanding empirical and theoretically recognized phenomenon and one of the most structurally important aspects of any given gender. Past attempts to study the phenomenon have faced definitional and methodological inconsistencies regarding the extent, taxonomic levels, and the linguistic level of formulaic expression. This study attempts to examine major theories in the structure of language in the form of structures, cognition, and psycholinguistics to better understand formulaic language, and to shed some light on formulaic sequences as coherent and stable forms of language. Referring to the essences of phraseology, usage-oriented analyses of language, and the sub-discipline of psycholinguistics, the study attempts to analyze the storage, retrieval, semantic unity, and fixed function of formulaic expressions. The study indicates that formulaic expressions are a central organizing mechanism of the lexicon and provide the language user fluency, economy of processing, coherence of discourse, and creativity of language. This leads the study to argue that our understanding of the phenomenon and the mentally represented form of fixed expressions will improve if the interrelation of form and meaning is better understood.

Keywords: formulaic language; phraseology; theory of language; cognitive linguistics; psycholinguistics; lexical processing; ready-made units; linguistic structure.

FORMULALI IFODALARGA NAZARIY YONDASHUVLAR VA QARASHLAR**Abdulkhakova Dilafruz Shamsiddinovna**

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Annotatsiya. Formulali til uzoq yillardan beri empirik va nazariy jihatdan tan olingan hodisa bo'lib, har qanday tilning eng struktural jihatdan muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Ushbu hodisani o'rganishga qilingan avvalgi urinishlar formulali ifodaning hajmi, taksonomik darajalari va lingvistik darajasi bo'yicha aniqlik va metodologik muammolarga duch kelgan. Ushbu tadqiqot til tuzilishi doirasida asosiy nazariyalarni – strukturaviy, kognitiv va psixolingvistik yondashuvlarni – tahlil qilib, formulali tilni yaxshiroq tushunishga va formulali ketma-ketliklarni tilning barqaror va uyg'un shakllari sifatida ko'rib chiqishga urinadi. Frazologiyaning mohiyatiga, tilni ishlatishga yo'naltirilgan tahlillarga va psixolingvistika subdisiplinasiga murojaat qilgan holda, tadqiqot formulali ifodalarni saqlash, chaqirish, semantik yaxlitlik va belgilangan funksiyasini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, formulali ifodalar leksikonning markaziy tashkiliy mexanizmini tashkil etadi va til foydalanuvchisiga ravonlik, ishlov berish samaradorligi, diskurs uyg'unligi va til ijodkorligini ta'minlaydi. Bu esa shakl va ma'no o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik yaxshiroq tushunilsa, formulali ifodalarning aqliy tasvirini yanada yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam berishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: formulali til; frazeologiya; til nazariyasi; kognitiv lingvistika; psixolingvistika; leksik ishlov berish; tayyor shakllar; lingvistik tuzilma.

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Introduction. Formulaic expressions make up a significant part of natural language and are commonly examined in linguistics, psychology, and neurolinguistics. They include idioms,

collocations, lexical bundles, routine formulas, proverbs, and other fixed or semi-fixed language units. Although they are common in communication, their theoretical status is still debated. From a linguistic perspective, formulaic expressions challenge traditional views on grammar, composition, and the independence of syntax. Older studies highlight the connection between form and meaning, while newer cognitive and usage-based models see formulaic sequences as established, whole units stored in long-term memory. This study aims to organize current theoretical approaches and identify unresolved issues within the theory of language about the nature and functioning of formulaic expressions.

There have been a great deal of scientific works related to formulaic language and variety of linguists' viewpoints in terms of formulemes or chunks of the vocabulary system. Surprisingly, scientists' opinions include not only linguistic definitions or explanations, but also psychological even medical ones. To begin any discussion of formulaic language, it is important to establish some foundations and establish the terminology that is used to refer to it, and to look at a definition or definitions. *Formulaic sequence* is generally used to refer to one such item, *formulaic language* is the uncountable noun referring to these items as a collective, and *phraseology* is a term often used to refer to the study of formulaic language. It can be certainly identified these sequences as fairly common in English, but they do have a certain common element which might be a little bit elusive for the first time. Some of them appear to have a specific meaning or function, as if a single word for example, *good morning*, *on the other hand*, *have a coffee*. However, a number of them seem to be easy to get the gist of expressions and identify something, a concrete or an abstract thing for example, *haste makes waste* – *поспешишь – людей насмешишь*, *at top speed* – *на пике/большой скорости*, *go abroad* – *поехать за границу*. Moreover, some of them look a bit mysterious at first sight, and might be challenging to guess the meaning as well context such as *turn up out of the blue* – *внезапно появиться* – *ostmondan tushgandek paydo bo'lmoq*, *go easy on smn* – *судить кого-либо строго* – *qattiqqo'l bo'lmoq/yuragini oldirib qo'ymoq*, *run out of smth* – *заканчиваться* – *tugab qolmoq*. As D. Wood pointed out the general consensus on a definition of formulaic language seems to be that the items might be processed in such model as **multi word phrase - have a single meaning or function - ready-made speech pattern with an mental image** [Wood 2015:2].

From my point of view, formulaic expressions are ready-made chunks of a lexicon that can be either formal (*Good day Sir/Madam, Good morning*) or informal (*What's up, Hey (man), How are ya?*). These speech patterns are considered as "formulas" as there is no change in their overall structure and they cannot be altered by adding other parts of speech or even a word. However, it is possible to substitute some words by utilizing the same formula or pattern to create a new word phrase which is used in various discourses like *have a good day* - *have a good journey* - *have a good class* - *have a good flight* - *have a good weekend* - *have a good trip* - *have a good holiday* - *have a good vacation* - *have a good party* - *have a good night*. Furthermore, the formulaic language might be consisted of one word (*Attaboy, Okay, Bye, Howdy?*) two words (*Help yourself, Dig in, See you/ya, Take care, Hi there*) and several words even a whole sentence (*Long-time no see, How are things? How have you been? It's been a while*). Hence, formulaic expressions are increasingly becoming popular due to the communicative approach to the study of the lexis (vocabulary system of a language). From D. Abdulkahkova's perspective, discourse is shaped not only by the participants engaged in communication but also by the atmosphere in which interaction takes place. Discourse can be categorized into subtypes such

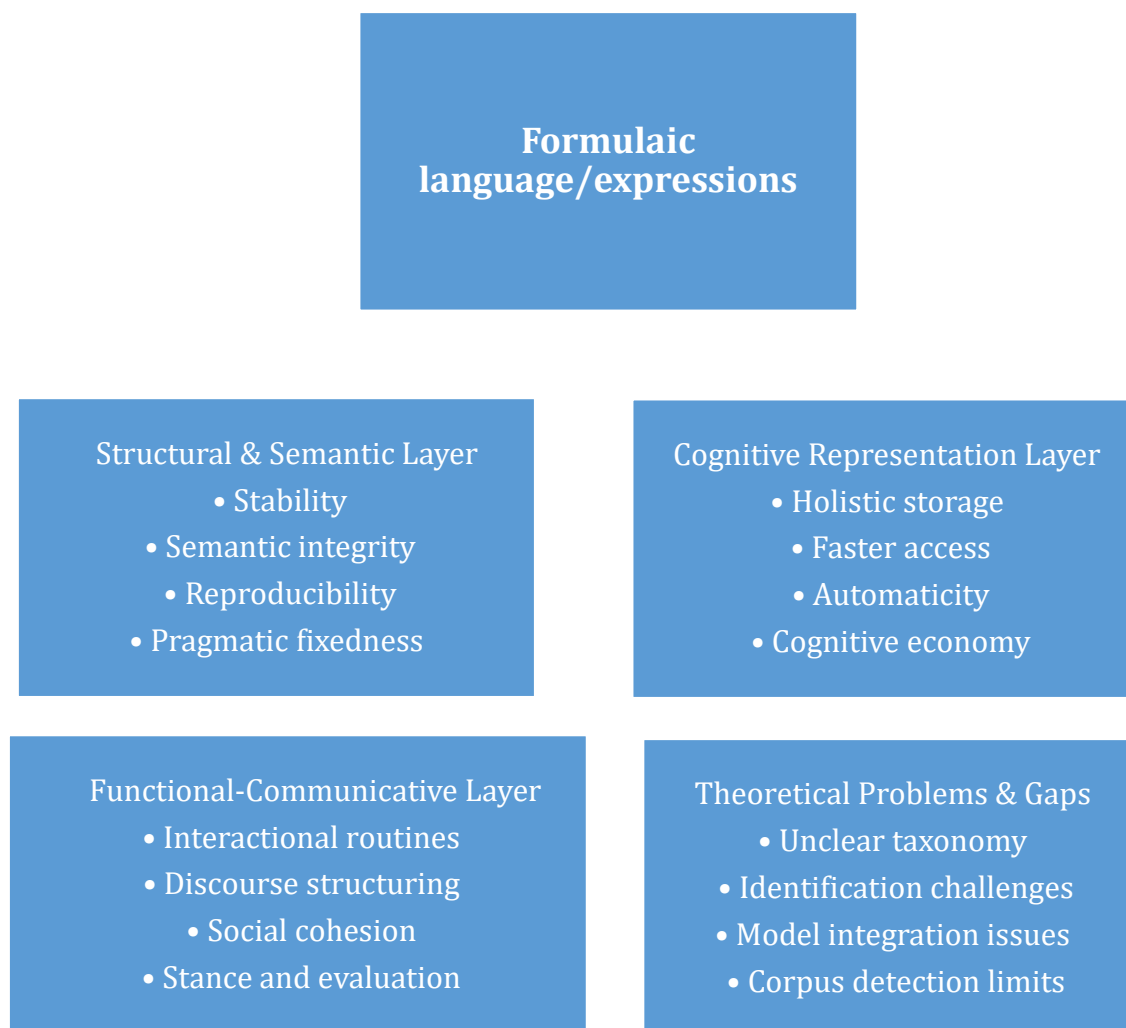
as literary, political, social, and media discourse, each of which structures language according to its semantic and contextual functions. Greeting and farewell formulas are part of speech etiquette, and their main job is to keep the conversational “engine” running - the so-called phatic function [Abdulkhakova 2025:2].

Methods. This research is grounded in a theoretical and analytical methodology. It involves a critical synthesis of linguistic, cognitive, and psycholinguistic literature, a theoretical classification of formulaic sequences based on both structural and functional criteria, and an interpretative analysis of established models such as phraseological theory, usage-based theory, construction grammar, and models of lexical access. Notably, no comparative or cross-linguistic analysis is included, as the purpose is to examine the category of formulaic language at a theoretical level.

- Critical synthesis of linguistic, cognitive, and psycholinguistic literature
 - Theoretical classification of formulaic sequences based on structural and functional criteria
 - Interpretative analysis of established models (phraseological theory, usage-based theory, construction grammar, and models of lexical access)
- No comparative or cross-linguistic analysis is included, as the purpose is to examine the category of formulaic language at a theoretical level.

Results and Discussions. This research employs a theoretical and analytical methodology, critically synthesizing linguistic, cognitive, and psycholinguistic literature to build a coherent understanding of formulaic language. The study undertakes a theoretical classification of formulaic sequences using both structural and functional criteria, and applies interpretative analysis to established models, including phraseological theory, usage-based theory, construction grammar, and models of lexical access. Importantly, the scope of this research does not include comparative or cross-linguistic analysis, as its primary focus is to explore the category of formulaic language at a theoretical level. Formulaic language, comprising fixed expressions and multi-word sequences, constitutes an essential component of fluent communication due to its holistic processing and storage as single units in the mental lexicon. Psycholinguistic research demonstrates that formulaic sequences offer processing advantages, facilitating quicker comprehension and production compared to novel language [Abdulkhakova 2025:175].

The *Figure 1* below presents a conceptual framework that illustrates the interaction among these dimensions. It indicates that the structural and semantic stability of formulaic expressions allows for their unified cognitive representation, which subsequently facilitates their communicative functions. Simultaneously, the complex and multifaceted character of formulaicity introduces ongoing theoretical challenges that merit additional investigation. Ultimately, this multi-layered framework underscores that formulaic expressions play a fundamental role in linguistic organization, cognitive processing, and pragmatic functioning, rather than being marginal elements.

Figure 1. Conceptual model of formulaic expressions in the theory of language

It is clearly stated and quite well understood that formulaic expressions, such as conversational speech formulas, idioms, proverbs, expletives and other fixed phrases, play an important role in language development, and that second language learning presents unique challenges. Formulaic statements may have played an early role in the origin of human language, according to some theories [Code 2005:314-34]. Further attesting to their holistic nature, constituent parts of idiomatic expressions were not recalled or recognized as well as those in matched novel expressions. N. Jiang and T.M. Nekrsova in 2007 carried out an experiment in which participants performed a judgment task more rapidly to the formulaic than the other expressions (Jiang and Nekrsova 2007:433-45). Hence, it is obvious that patterned expressions (chunks) make a big difference among people and this type of language is being widely spread for the time being. In spite of this considerable scholarly activity, controversies remain about how to identify and quantify formulaic expressions in actual or everyday use. Despite all of these researches, there are still disagreements on how to recognize

and quantify formulaic expressions in practice. Most approaches use intuitions, assuming universal or general knowledge of idioms, speech formulas, proverbs, and so on. One field study focused on use of proverbs in a naturalistic setting [Hain 1951:35]. Other approaches by a group of scientists illustrate large written and (transcribed) spoken corpora, using automated algorithms of various kinds, identifying formulaic or collocational expressions and their relative incidence in texts [Altenberg 1998; Sinclair 1991; Moon 1997 1998a, b, c]. In these approaches, extending interest to 3- or 4/5-word lexical bundles (for a while), frequency of occurrence in the texts of words in a specified order is a determining parameter.

Formulaic language, formerly known as automatic speech, consists of pre-recorded verbal statements that are frequently metaphorically portrayed. On average, formulaic utterances account for one-third to one-half of all speech creation. Because formulaic language is such an important aspect of everyday communication, speech-language pathologists must concentrate on the extent of formulaic language in human communication. This type of language appears in the form of idioms, proverbs, expletives, collocations, and other forms in ordinary speech. These verbal forms of formulaic language are important in language learning as well as speech fluency development. These utterances are stored in one's long-term memory because of their relevance in speech (LTM – long term memory). As a result, researchers have discovered a link between formulaic language and brain problems including stuttering. A well-defined group of words, densely linked in a lexical pattern to facilitate communication, is referred to as formulaic language. The acquisition, production, and overall usage of language are all aided by formulaic language. According to sources, language is a prepackaged set of words and phrases stored in the brain's long-term memory that enables communication despite language impairments and other linguistic issues. People with language and memory impairments, such as dementia patients, the elderly, and people with psychoneurological diseases, use language extensively [10.5772/intechopen.70038].

It's worth noting that formulaic language is a specific emphasis for this study because it's an alternative communication model that can help people who aren't part of the society's rules-based communication framework improve their quality of life.

In modern linguistics, the comparative study of languages is gaining more and more popularity, the typology and comparison of languages with different structures is expanding and deepening. These studies are significant, first of all, in that they are aimed at scientific support of the problem of teaching languages. In this regard, the work carried out both in the aspect of the linguistic proper, as well as in the sociolinguistic, and linguistic and cultural aspects acquire a great social, scientific and practical aspect. significance. The study of special groups is of particular interest that make up the systemic association of vocabulary in the semantic aspect in the structure of different languages in a comparative-typological plan, which makes it possible to identify the specific features of the compared languages in all their national identity.

It is definitely obvious that vocabulary typically behaves not as single words which are held together by syntax, but rather has a strong tendency to occur in multiple word phraseological units. As N. Schmitt stated that the phenomenon of formulaic language has long been recognized in the case of idioms, because they have the very noticeable trait of non-compositionality, i.e. the meaning of an idiom cannot be derived from the meaning of its component words. However, as research on formulaic language developed (largely through the

use of computerized corpora), it became obvious that it was no mere peripheral feature, but rather was ubiquitous and must be a core characteristic of language. Not only is formulaic language very common in language overall, a great deal occurs in both spoken and written modes. G.M. Oppenheim (2000) counted the multi-word stretches of talk that occurred identically in practice and final renderings of a short speech on the same topic. It was found that between 48% and 80% (overall mean of 66%) of the spoken output produced by six nonnative participants consisted of these identical strings. Some of this considerable amount must surely be formulaic in nature, but it is impossible to tell from her report how much. H.B. Sorhus (1977) calculated that speakers in her corpus of spontaneous Canadian speech used an item of formulaic language once every five words. (This includes one-word fillers, such as *eh*, *well*, and *OK*, but even without these, there is still a very high frequency of formulaic sequences). B. Erman and B. Warren (2000) calculated that 52–58% of the language they analyzed was formulaic, and D. Foster (2001) came up with a figure of 32% using different procedures and criteria. D. Biber et al. (1999) found that around 30% of the words in their conversation corpus consisted of lexical bundles, and about 21% of their academic prose corpus. P. Howarth (1998) looked at frequent verbs in a social science/academic corpus and found that they occurred in either restricted collocations or in idioms in 31–40% of the cases [Schmitt 2010:117].

As two researchers N. Schmitt and R. Carter have pointed out that being such a big part of language, it is not surprising that formulaic language as a category is not homogenous (although many researchers treat it as if it is). It realizes different purposes in language use, including transacting routinized meanings (*That'll be X dollars* = typical way for American shopkeepers to state the cost of a bill), lexicalizing various functions (*Pardon me* = a short conventionalized form of apologizing), and smoothing social interaction (*yeah, it is* = a routinized way of agreeing with an interlocutor's assertion) (Schmitt and Carter, 2004). It also provides the building blocks upon which one can create more extended strings of language (e.g. with collocations (*valid point*), and with lexical bundles: *it should be noted that* = a standard academic phrase which highlights a point of interest [Schmitt 2010:118].

The study of phraseology in the Russian language is based on the postulate that without an accurate and adequate definition of phraseological units, it is impossible to fully understand their qualitative originality. Therefore, before examining phraseological units, an accurate and adequate definition should be given to all linguistic units that make up the subject of phraseology. A.I. Molotkov, for example, believes that if a phraseological unit really stands out as a special unit of language, it can exist in the language only in the unity of its form and content and should differ in its categorical essence from all other units in this area. The main thing when qualifying phraseological units is to strictly observe the principle of the unity of form and content. Without observing this principle, it is impossible to give the lexical and grammatical characteristics of a phraseological unit. Compliance with this principle is also necessary to describe the features of the functioning of phraseological units, the history of its formation and development, to identify its correlation with other units, including adjacent units: a word and a phrase.

According to A.I. Molotkov, such qualities of phraseological units as “stability”, “reproducibility”, “semantic fusion of components”, “integrity of meaning”, its “idiomaticity”, which researchers distinguish to characterize the qualitative originality of phraseological units,

of course, should be taken into account. But when ignoring the unity of the form and content of this unit of language, they lose their relevance [Molotkov, 1977].

In modern Russian studies, the term “phraseology” has two meanings: broad and narrow. In a broad sense, the term phraseology is understood as a scientific discipline that studies phraseological units or phraseological units of a language. In a narrow sense, the term phraseology refers to the composition itself, or a set of phraseological units in a language.

The study of phraseology in Russian studies is based on the postulate that without an accurate and adequate definition of phraseological units, it is impossible to fully understand their qualitative originality. Therefore, before examining phraseological units, an accurate and adequate definition should be given to all linguistic units that make up the subject of phraseology. A.I. Molotkov, for example, believes that if a phraseological unit really stands out as a special unit of language, it can exist in the language only in the unity of its form and content and should differ in its categorical essence from all other units in this area. It is possible to admit some similarity in loved ones, coinciding with some common features with her. language units. The main thing when qualifying phraseological units is to strictly observe the principle of the unity of form and content. Without observing this principle, it is impossible to give the lexical and grammatical characteristics of a phraseological unit. Compliance with this principle is also necessary to describe the features of the functioning of phraseological units, the history of its formation and development, to identify its correlation with other units, including adjacent units: a word and a phrase.

According to many researchers, national-cultural specifics of phraseological units is connected with the so-called non-equivalent or lacunar phraseological units, which exist in any language. There are cases when some Ph.U.(phraseological units) in different languages having the same meaning, create different images expressing national specifics. For example: **uzb** “Yana bir haftadan keyin Salim akam **gap berarmishlar**”. “Bahona topilib, boraverar ekanman. Ishqilib, Abdulla pochchamning ziyofatiga **to`g`ri kelmasin!**”[Oybek, Qutlug`qon.]; **gap bermoq** – to have a party, have a company; **to`g`ri kelmoq** – to happen at the same time.

Eng. *builder`s tea/brew* – the name of a strongly-brewed cup of typical English (British) breakfast tea with milk [https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/builder-s-tea]

Example:

Builder 1: “Fancy a cuppa?”

Builder 2: “Yeah - I think the teapot is in the van”.

Builder 1: “Don't be soft lad! The other builders will laugh at us”! Get me the “PG Tips”

Builder 2: “Hate builders tea, but I always have to have at least 5 before I can start work”

1. **Fancy a cuppa?**- British slang for "Do You Want a Cup of Tea. Pronounced “Foncy uh Cuppa”.
2. **PG Tips** - Brilliant British advert where monkeys drove cars, drank tea, and went about in costumes. Extremely popular, and talked daily around Britain for months while sipping tea and cakes. [https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term]

Rus. *семь пятниц на неделе* — о том, кто часто меняет свои планы; This expression refers to a person who changes his/her plans quite often. Example: Конечно, у неё всегда семь пятниц на неделе, но в целом она поддерживает его идею (Агата Кристи, Убийство в Месопотамии, 1936).

As D.Ashurova and M.Galiyeva singled out that nationally specific and culture relevant phraseological units can be classified according to semantic, thematic and etymological criteria. From the semantic point of view national specifics can be presented in Ph.U. at two levels: 1) at the level of idiomatic meaning of Ph.U.; 2) at the level of a national specific component of Ph.U. [Ashurova, Galiyeva 2008:75-76].

Conclusion. Therefore, linguocultural aspect of analyzing formulaic expressions is of crucial significance as it reveals national-specific features of speech patterns. This part of an analysis assists language learner as well as linguists to easily differentiate phrases in terms of cultural awareness. For instance, there is a saying (proverbs are one type of formulaic expression in a language) in Uzbek culture “*Yetti oʻlchab – bir kes*”, which directly stands for cutting something after having measured seven times. Nevertheless, the English people say this proverb in a different way “*Measure twice cut once*” that literally means measure something twice for accuracy before cutting it. In Russian the proverb is the same as in Uzbek “*Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь*”. Both figurative and literal meanings of these three proverbs are identical, whereas the interpretations differ. This differentiation refers to the linguocultural paradigm which divides into the followings characteristics of the very nations:

- Uzbek and Russian people do not do any spontaneous actions, however, the English do make a spur-of-the-moment decisions;
- The Uzbek and Russian are perfectionists, while the English are more risk-takers.
- Thinking about consequences are in Uzbek and Russian people’s DNA, whereas, the English have not a sense of maximalism or exuberance.

Formulaic expressions are a basic and theoretically important element of the linguistic system. They contest conventional perspectives on syntax and compositionality, demonstrating that language is not exclusively formed through rule-based generation but also through the retrieval of established, pre-formed elements. The investigation reveals that formulaic statements exhibit structural stability, cohesive meaning, and functional constancy, indicating a strong interplay between language structure and cognitive processes. Their comprehensive storage and swift retrieval emphasise their significance in fluency, speech structure, and communicative proficiency. From a theoretical perspective, formulaic phrases ought to be seen not as marginal abnormalities but as fundamental components of the linguistic system. A thorough linguistic theory must thus incorporate ideas from phraseology, cognitive linguistics, and psycholinguistics to elucidate their structure, functions, and mental representation.

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