

TEACHING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

Jumayeva Sadbarg Mirolimovna

Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Annotation

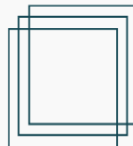
The article considers about teaching phraseological units in English. This article begins by establishing a theoretical framework to help find the answer to the question: “what do the words in a phraseological unit mean?”. From there, major phraseological concepts on the problem are reviewed. Complex methodology is applied: method of phraseological identification, semantic analysis.

Keywords: teaching phraseological units, фразеологию английского языка, экстралингвистическими факторами, фразеологические обороты, development of civilization

Phraseology is an essential component of any language. This is a section of linguistics that describes the set expressions that have developed in the language. All idioms, clichés, proverbs and sayings are phraseological units. We use them in speech all the time, without even noticing it. English phraseology is also incredibly diverse. The English use phraseology as often as we do. Knowing the phraseology of the English language, you can not only correctly understand the interlocutor, but also express your thought as clearly as possible. Indeed, often nothing can convey meaning as accurately as phraseology. The study of phraseology requires its own research method, since phraseology is a rather complex phenomenon. It is also necessary to use data from other sciences, such as grammar, lexicology, phonetics, history of language, history, logic, etc. Linguists agree that phraseology is the most specific and nationally distinctive area of the language.

The specificity of phraseological units (hereinafter PU) may be due to extralinguistic factors, which, as it were, are “conserved” in their imagery. The formation of phraseological expressions weakens the contradiction between the needs of thinking and the limited lexical resources of the language. Phraseological turns are quite widespread. In English, phraseological units are used both in oral speech (colloquial style) and in writing. In writing, they are used in works of art and journalism. Phraseological units are strictly prohibited in scientific articles, technical texts and official documents. But when writing essays, essays, biographical or informative articles, phraseological units are welcome, as they give the text an emotional color, the identity of the language, and also simply embellish and refresh the text. Taking into account the speed with which humanity develops, the formation of phraseological units is also not long in coming.

Sources of phraseological units in modern English can be considered many areas, but, perhaps, only a few of them can be put on the dominant positions: politics, military



conflicts, sports, technology and science, health and medicine. The phraseological richness of the English language, which has become a reflection of the life of a modern person, attracted the attention of domestic linguists, whose harm can be noted to N. N. Amosova, A. V. Kunin, Y.D. Apresyan, and others.

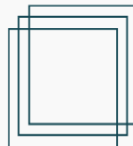
Phraseological studies contribute to relevance of this paper not only in a linguistic aspect, but also in a gnoseological one, as they obviously demonstrate the interrelation between the language and the society. "But if we want to characterize the semantic usage properly which is accepted in any speech community and belongs to the described language, we should not only describe it. We can achieve the result only by applying collective estimations which are adopted in the community so we must take into consideration the public opinion.

One and the same thing may have different descriptions indifferent civilizations. Such semantic definitions must have substantial consequences for the formal analysis of linguistic units." [3] An idea of interrelation between linguistic and extra linguistic meanings in the language and in particular in word semantics is not new. This issue was raised in very general terms in papers of classical linguists and philosophers and keeps attracting attention of modern scientists.

The study of a vocabulary of modern English performed by scientists from various branches shows that an extra linguistic reference of the word influences its linguistic features. However, forms of such influence are poorly known, and a range of problems of the research is not clearly narrowed from neighboring fields. Phraseological units absorb values of the ages in which it lives. The problem of understanding the meaning of a phraseological unit is linked with a possibility of increasing our knowledge about the world diachronically. The authors underline the importance of phraseological studies as it demonstrates the interrelation between the language and the society. The role of phraseological units as specific structures in forming vocabulary and linguacultural competence of students is very significant because they encapsulate a national, country's cultural outlook. Usage-based theories of language learning suggest that phraseology must be studied as a part of vocabulary. Teaching phraseology is a part of cultural approach in foreign teaching methodology and arranging vocabulary studying though structure of component meaning is linguistic approach.

One area that is a source of some confusion in second language acquisition is the field of phraseology that is defined as the study of word combinations and a phraseological unit is defined as being made up of at least two words.

It is rather difficult to define the meaning of a phraseological unit as it is connected with many lingual and extra lingual aspects – logical and psychological, historical and philosophical. Lexis and syntax, or vocabulary (phraseology as a part of vocabulary) and grammar, have traditionally been viewed as discrete aspects of language in teaching [1,2], but a growing number of scholars from a variety of theoretical camps within



applied linguistics and second language acquisition argue that the two are in fact inseparable (e.g. cognitive linguists, constructionists, and corpus linguists).

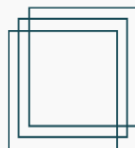
The importance of phraseological studies is permanently discussed as it demonstrates the interrelation between the language and the society. The article is centered on the problem of meaning of word-components in a phraseological unit. Considering all possible points of view, the authors keep to the four types of word-components in phraseological units: real words– word-components with ad verbum meaning; potential words– word-components with weak meaning; “former” words – word-components with re-comprehended meaning; “ghost-words”- with word-components that do not exist in the language.

The vocabulary of the English language consists of words and, so called, words equivalents which are not created by speakers but used as ready-made linguistic units. Such units are primarily characterized by the contradiction which exists between the semantic integrity of the whole and the formal independence of its parts. It is very difficult to establish a sharp boundary between free word-combinations, which are generated by the speaker in the process of speech, and phraseological units used as ready-made. As a rule, it can be shown that there are different degrees of ‘setness’, or different degree of restrictions. This is the subject of investigation of phraseology but some of these theoretical aspects are very important for foreign language teaching. In speech phraseological units have connotations related to emotions and appraisals. Connotation is determined only by social, ideological attitude of a speaker, therefore an appraisal component of such connotation has a subjective nature. Knowing English phraseological units, proverbs and sayings enriches students’ vocabulary and helps them to realize figurative system of English, lambent English humor and broadens their lingua cultural competence.

So as a conclusion we can say that all possible points of view are discussed and four types of words in phraseological units are defined: real words, potential words, “former” words, ghost-words. The process of phraseological units forming is complicated and continuous theoretically, practically that is connected with the development of civilization, and teaching phraseology should consider both linguistic and extra linguistic aspects. Successful foreign language teaching presupposes knowing both the methodology of teaching and the theory of the language. Teaching phraseology is a part of cultural approach to foreign teaching and organizing vocabulary, phraseology according to structure of components is a linguistic approach in English teaching vocabulary.

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