



TEACHING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AT SCHOOLS

Akbarova Mohinur Alisher qizi, student

Fergana State University

Uzbekistan, Fergana

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 4 th January 2022	In fact, phraseology is a popular field of various philological investigations. According to scientists, phraseological units are associated with their understanding as cultural phenomena, and their cultural characteristics are studied in the sentences in which they participate. Thus, the so-called "phraseologism" was introduced into the framework of the science of sociolinguistic. One of the best definitions of phraseological units is as follows: this is a stable, coherent combination of words with a partial or complete figurative meaning.
Accepted: 6 th February 2022	
Published: 17 th March 2022	
Keywords: phraseological units, speech, lexical – semantic unit, metaphor, paradigm	

Throughout our lives, we face many events around us. In such cases, each time we want to get news for ourselves and are interested in their history. In fact, we collect socio-historical, intellectual and emotional data that have a specific national character.

Phraseological units reflect the cultural language wealth of the people who speak a particular language and give a touch to reveal the peculiarities of their view. Phraseological units as specific units of the language fell into the spotlight of linguists at the beginning of the twentieth century, and this word combination became an object of scientific research. For the first time in the 20-ies of the XX century, a well-known Russian scientist V.V.Vinogradov divided the phraseology of independent linguistics as a section and studied phraseological units in relation to speech activity; he determined the size, object of Science and phraseology, that is, V.V.Vinogradov defines phraseological unity as the main object of phraseology.

It is known to us that now the term phraseology is used to refer to a collection of phraseological units in the language or to the linguistic department where they are studied. Obviously, scientists have provided these units with different definitions and different criteria for their classification. If we consider this as an example of the English and Uzbek languages, it is very important that many English-language phrases and other phraseological units in their etymological source come from find, because this phraseology refers to the understanding of the inner form and, as a result, its true meaning. The opinion of linguists about the sources and origin of phraseological units is very diverse, and, naturally, phraseology seems to be a very complex linguistic issue. Nevertheless, an important task for all linguists working in this linguistic field is to combine efforts and interests in further revealing the etymological source of the phraseological unit.

V.V.Vinogradov said about phraseologism as a result of his research: "it is very necessary to dwell on the richness and complexity of the vocabulary words, which are part of the dictionary, because the semantic development of words related to the dictionary composition of the language is associated with enrichment of the standard language phraseology." As a result of the formation and spelling of figurative meanings in words related to the sum of all words, phrases in the language and the dictionary composition of the language, phraseological units included in the language lexical are formed. It is known that all phraseological units in the collection of dictionaries and phrases also have their own equivalent in other languages. Phraseological units differ greatly from other language units in their completeness, ease of use, compactness and elegance. They are expressed as a unit of language and increase the sensitivity of speech.

The correct and portable meanings of the word are often accompanied by a combination of other words.

For example: the door to the house, sour-sour fruits.

Portable meaning: happiness (бахт), sour-nonsense (бемаънилик).

Phraseologisms are higher-educated units of language. They can be considered "decoration". Thus, each work on phraseological units is characterized by new and distinctive features every time. English phraseology has a rich and deep history. Philolog E.D.Polivanov for the first time studies the morphology of lexical and official meanings of words, the syntactic meaning of word combinations. It has been repeatedly noted that the word series, which is considered functional and semantic in units divided into separate, is traditionally considered as the subject of phraseology. But it should be noted that soon among English and American linguists there was not an attempt to properly investigate the phraseology department, as a rule, it was limited to the collection of different words, groups of words and phrases that were dissatisfied with some interest. Their origin, style, use or appearance of other characteristics inherent in them have not been studied. These units are characterized as ordinary idioms, but they have not been tried to check these expressions as a separate specific class of linguistic units or categories of words.

We give examples of phraseological units:

1. Stable word combinations and phrases do not have properties that cannot be divided at all and will not depend on the meaning of the words in which they are formed.

Example:

To kick the bucket – жон бермоқ;

To be all thumbs – қўпол, бесўнақай одам;

The real McCoy is a diamond - олмосдек қардли нарса;

Grin like a Cheshire Cat – оғзи қулоғида (оғзини таноби қочди).

2. Phraseological units are also used in the case when the mean has preserved its indivisible meaning in the literal sentence. To understand phraseological units, their components must be taken in a portable sense.

For example:

"make a mountain out of a molehill" - "пашшадан фил ясаш"

3. Phraseological combinations are fixed combinations that include free and phraseological meanings close to each other.

For example:

A bosom friend – қадрли дўст;

Black frost – қора совуқ;

As red as a turkey cock – хўрознонг тожидек қизил;

The Blue Blanket – мовий осмон;

As bold as a lion - шердек жасур;

As an obstinate as a mule – эшшакдек қайсар.

In our study, we observed the translation of phraseological units with translations in English and Uzbek. In the field of translation, The Art of translating and developing national languages should also be indicated. The correct translation of lexical-phraseological units in the composition of artistic creativity provides an unintentional interpretation of the idea of the work according to the culture of speech, the meaning and methodological features that the author refers to. It is clear that without taking into account the communicative and methodical abilities of the units, they cannot be used in their place, the translation will come up with unusual meanings in the process.

REFERENCES:

1. Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке // Виноградов В.В. Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. М., 1977. С. 140-161.
2. Farxodjonqizi F. N., Dilshodjonugli N. S. Innovative processes and trends in the educational process in Uzbekistan //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2020. – Т. 10. – №. 4. – С. 621-626.
3. Semantic structures of English phraseological units and proverbs with proper names. Dissertation paper. SamSIFL. N.Ochilova. 2014.
4. Numonjonov S. D. Innovative methods of professional training //ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 81. – С. 747-750.
5. Nabieva K. B. The study of quantitatively in linguistics //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1848-1854.
6. Muhammadiyeva O. Some historical aspects of formation on parliamentarism in the Republic of Uzbekistan //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2018. – №. 1. – С. 54-57.
7. Farxodjonova N. F. Modernization Of Uzbek Language And National-Spiritual Heritage In National Culture". The American Journal of Social Science and Education //Innovations. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 01. – С. 585.
8. Zaitov E. K., Abdulkhalilov A. A. Opportunities to improve the system of social protection of graduates of institutional institutions in Uzbekistan //ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 1. – С. 1349-1360.
9. Ergashev I., Farxodjonova N. Integration of national culture in the process of globalization //Journal of Critical Reviews. – 2020. – Т. 7. – №. 2. – С. 477-479.
10. Kholmamatovich Z. E. et al. THE ROLE OF GUARDIANSHIP AND TRUSTEESHIP IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF SOCIALLY ORPHANED CHILDREN //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2021. – Т. 6. – №. 2. – С. 2-2.