

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHRASEOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH Sultanov B.R.

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Abstract: *today commonly accepted that the people who desired to master the English language must have knowledge about wide range of complex lexical in English as a foreign language learner. As our president I. A. Karimov claimed, every language learner should achieve the highest point in mastering a foreign language as native speakers do. Apparently, in order to command a foreign language deeply, a learner should learn pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. All of them are important to learn and at the same time they have problematic points for learners.*

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Let us consider lexical problems in learning English, namely, the problem of phraseological units. In linguistics, phraseology means a science of systems or types of fixed expressions like idioms, phrases, phrasal verbs and other kinds of multi-word lexical segments of a language. The accessories of a phrase are connected to each other in order to make one meaning in a sentence. Nevertheless, they cannot give that meaning when they are used independently.

Phraseology (from Greek -phrases, “way of speaking” and -logia, “study of”) is a scholarly approach to language which was developed in twentieth century. It took its start when Charles Bally’s notion of locutions phraseology entered Russian lexicology and lexicography in the 1930s and 1940s [1.32] But Merriam Webster’s dictionary states that the term phraseology came from new Latin Phraseology and means a manner of organizing words and phrases into longer elements: style and choice of words. Macmillan Dictionary also defines phraseology a particular way of putting words together to express something. Similarly the sources on Uzbek linguistics also define phraseology as a science that studies phrases, set phrases, even proverbs and sayings. Therefore, we can say the function of phraseology of every language is to study phrases, multi-word language units with their direct as well indirect meanings that make language vivid and colourful. According to the definitions and statements given above, we can surely state that every student who aims at commanding English deeply must know phraseology and they have to break their backs to learn it. When you come across with the idiom break their backs, you might understand it directly. However, your choice would be incorrect [1.54].

Therefore, all components in the idioms do not keep their lexical meanings. They can mix up when they are used within the phrase or idiom. The English language is full of phraseological units. Obviously, idioms, phrases, phrasal verbs and set expressions, aphorisms, maxims, proverbs and sayings are the main units of any language, without them our language may seem shallow or boring. Such linguistic units play an active role in our speech, language and culture, they make the language and speech colourful as well as attractive. Time by time they are being developed and polished. It is impossible not to mention about these units while learning the language. However, students may face difficulties in differing these terms from each other. Let us consider them briefly. A phrase is a group of related words that do not include subject-verb relationship. From syntactical viewpoint no matter how many words the phrase consists of, all the elements are regarded as a single unit. Phrases may be of different kinds. Examples: The pretty and clever girl -noun phrase My favorite football player, best goal keeper, Ignatiy Nesterov have been playing for Uzbekistan’s combined team for a long times - appositive phrase I cannot find the books that I put on the shelf yesterday -prepositional phrase An idiom like a phrase is a group of words. However, the most distinguishing feature of an idiom is that its meaning is hardly predictable as the meaning of the idiom stays far from the lexical meaning of the components of the idiom. Examples: big fish -an important person (in a particular social group) rain cats and dogs-rain hard kill two birds with one stone -succeed in doing two things at the same time a green thumb-a careful gardener However, it should be mentioned that lexical meanings of the elements of the idiom are helpful in guessing the logical meaning of the idiom. For instance, metaphorically by green we understand trees, wood, garden, etc. Set expression as its name says is a fixed expression. By set expressions some scientists mean idioms, but others do not support this idea. Consequently, learners wrestle with the question whether they are the same. Actually, the word fixed means “unchangeable”. In this sense, the followings may be examples for set expressions: By the way take for granted for ages many happy returns! Coming up from these examples, we can say idioms and set expressions are not purely the same; the identity is only in the degree of being fixed.

The term phrasal verb is commonly applied to two or three distinct but related words in English. A phrasal verb consists of the combination of a verb and an adverb or a verb and a preposition. Like idioms, the meaning of a phrasal verb is not predictable. Examples: break up -end a relationship call on -visit somebody cut off -

take out of a will. Many sources support that the meaning of a phrasal verb is not predictable. However, some phrasal verbs denote several meanings [2.15].

References

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