



Problems in the Training of Phraseological Units in Modern English and their Peculiarities

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Annotation: In this article, thoughts are made about English phraseological units, which are one of the most relevant issues in linguistics today. The article largely covered the problems and solutions in teaching phraseological units in English, and the specifics and types of phraseological units.

Keywords: English phraseology, phraseological compound, idioms, quotations and aphorisms, epithets from folk oral creativity, Periphrases.

INTRODUCTION

Among all the world languages, English and the role of phraseological units in its composition are incomparable. In other words, phraseology, as an integral part of any language and its own treasure, has an incomparable contribution to the formation of language. Each language learner has problems with different phraseological units and their learning, memorization, understanding in the process of learning a language. Knowledge of phraseology not only makes speech fluent, but also makes it significantly easier to read fiction. Rational use of phraseological units makes speech idiomatic. Therefore, it is impossible to know the language well, including English, without studying phraseological units. In order for our thoughts on the term phraseology to be clear and understandable on the basis of evidence, we found it necessary to pass by commenting.

Phraseology is the science of complex language units with a Greek phrasing – expression, logos – education, stagnant character. Longman presents:” the way that words and phrases are used in a language”, that is, it can be understood that phrases and lexemes form a certain part of the language and are used together.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

As a result of large-scale phraseological studies conducted in recent years on the basis of the materials of many languages, phraseologisms are described as follows:

A stationary language unit consisting of two or more components, meaning a holistic phraseological meaning, is called phraseologism or phraseological conjunction (phrase).

For example, in English:

- a feast or a famine (“katta omad yoki butunlay omadsizlik”);
- think on one’s feet (“tezda tushunib yetmoq”; “darhol javob qaytarmoq”),
- put on the grill (“kirishib ketmoq”, “qiynoqqa solmoq”);
- be (all) at sixes and sevens (“tartibsiz holda bo’lmoq, xaroba holda bo’lmoq”);

- set on six and seven, set on cinque and sice (“eng katta nomerga pul tikish ya’ni barcha narsani o’rtaga qo’yib tavakkal qilish”) expressions such as will be an example of this.

DISCUSSION

In the study of the translation of phraseological phrases, together with the growth of students' speech, their grammatical, lexical knowledge is also strengthened. In the process of Translation, Students are introduced to the translation of phraseological phrases in English and Uzbek languages and the elimination of lexical difficulties in turning them, as well as the grammatical differences of the Uzbek language and English.

Since phraseological compounds in English have a unique indestructible, homogeneous structure, the question of translating idioms in a language into another language, applying them in the process of study and speech, or teaching these phraseological units to students, is one of the pressing problems today. As stated above, the main problem in the study and training of phraseological units in English is translation. Trying to translate words, phrases, sentences and especially idioms presents some difficulties. Moreover, the mutual differences between English and Uzbek idioms in form and meaning make translation problematic. For example, “hot under the collar” literally “yoqa ostidagi issiqlik” (yoqa tagida issiq) if translated as, “tepa sochi tikka bo’ldi” this is the Uzbek variant of the phrase (hair stand on end). As can be seen from the example, the difficulty in the assimilation of idioms is associated with an imbalance in form and meaning.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Speaking about the peculiarities of phraseological compounds, it is permissible to cite several differences that distinguish them from free compounds. First of all, various lexical, grammatical changes can be made to the composition of the components of free compounds. Judging by the above model, the quality of “red” can be combined with a lot of horses, and in this it retains the meaning of expressing red. (red frock, red banner, red strip, red hair, etc.), also this adjective can be combined with any word denoting the subject and make countless word combinations (red frock, dirty frock, new frock, expensive frock, etc.). But in phraseological compounds, the order between the components is strict, and various changes cause a violation of meaning. For example “blacksheep” (=the worst member) A+N although formulated in the model, the phraseological meaning is distorted even in cases of minimal changes.

Phraseological compounds serve to make speech more expressive, vivid, and expressive, as Western linguists point out. Just as synonyms ensure that speech is fiery, colorful, phraseological compounds reflect the customs, traditions, history-present of the nation.

A characteristic aspect in the analysis of phraseological compounds is that they are syntactically holistic, semantically invariant units, unlike free compounds phraseological compounds must have several properties to have the same integrity as the one mentioned above, that is, there are specific signs that distinguish phraseological compounds from other elements on the language level, which can be expressed as:

First, the formal signs characteristic of phraseological compounds are:

- Stagnation;
- making from two or more lexemes;
- Mainly expressed in the vocabulary model;
- That’s how the language is brought into speech, which is kept ready-made.

There are also categorical markers of phraseological consonants that are unique only, serving to distinguish them from other units in the language. Their main categorical sign is their use as a ready-made unit in the moment of speech. Because phraseological compounds are not made in the moment of speech, until they enter speech, they will be formed in the language and preserved to the speaker as an understandable unit to the listener as well. However, it should be noted that the language also

contains other units with the above signs, which should not be confused with phraseological compounds. For example:

Citation and aphorisms: to be or not to be that's the question (Shakespeare); A good name is better than precious ointment (Old Testament).

Epithets from folk oral creativity: the apple of discord, the thread of Ariadne, artful Dodger;

Periphrases: white gold-ox olting; ship of desert-sahro kemasi(tuya);

Another important categorical sign of phraseological compounds is their stagnation, that is, they constantly embody the following aspects:

- permanent integrity;
- formal constancy;
- failure of the order of components;
- Unaltered grammatical form.

From the point of view of modern linguistics, phraseological compounds can be classified according to their various characteristics. That is, in works on linguistics, phraseological compounds are classified into categories according to their etymological, structural-semantic, motivational step in meaning, depending on which word category they are expressed in.

There are also phraseologisms in English that have entered from other languages as well as other variants of the English language: let's return to our muttons (French *revenons à nos moutons*), blood and iron (Bismarck Policy Content *Blut und Eisen*), blue blood, to lose face (from Chinese *tiu lien*) a green light, bark up the wrong tree, to look like a million dollars, time is money (American dialect).

CONCLUSION

Phraseological compounds, according to their semantic, functional, methodological and syntactic properties, constitute a separate type of vocabulary, simple and separate from compound statements, that is, in phraseological compounds, the structural signs of a word; vocabulary and sentence are neutralized and acquire integrity. Therefore, in English linguistics, which is developing today, it is important that word-making molds of different types, connections between phraseologisms obtained in the semantic-functional plan, are wrapped. This opens up new goals in the face of English linguistics. Phraseological compounds have a vibrating and ambiguous character in the minds of language owners, as intermediate phenomena. L.V. Scherba had stressed the need for these oscillating and ambiguous phenomena to attract the attention of linguists. Unfortunately, word and word combinations and the sentence have been perceived as the main units of linguistics for many years. This led firstly to a lack of in-depth analysis of the iearchic (stepped) relationship of language units, and secondly to the research of the semantics of other language units, including phraseological compounds, functional-methodological features.

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