

Significant Aspects of Learning Idioms in Language Teaching

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The article reveals the features of the formation of students' phraseological competence in teaching a foreign language. The main attention is paid to the description of the principles of teaching students the idioms of the English language, ways of somatization of phraseological units and the development of the ability to use phraseological units in speech. For a more solid assimilation of idioms, it is necessary to understand not only its meaning, but also the peculiarities of its use in various situations.

Keywords - Learning Principles, Intercultural Approach, Exercise System, Learning Idioms, Phraseological Competence.

The need for learning foreign languages has always been an urgent problem. Nowadays foreign languages are becoming more and more important. Knowledge of foreign languages is one of the necessary conditions for Uzbekistan to reach the European and world educational and scientific levels. Throughout the past, a new system of teaching the most popular languages in the world such as English, German, and French has been created. New generation textbooks have been prepared and delivered to educational institutions. They have been tested directly in practice and are now successfully used in the learning process.

Establishing strong ties with foreign countries necessitates knowledge of the language of the population first. Exceptional competitors who have a good knowledge of foreign language (s) can handle complex and cost-effective tasks. Learning the language of others has been one of the most important social issues of all time and place.

At present, foreign languages are given a special place in shaping the students' worldview of modern knowledge and the conditions for integration of the trainee into the system of world and national cultures. Restoration of a world of perception of the culture which is being studied is one of the most important tasks of foreign language teachers.

The units of the phraseological units for each nation, its connection with the culture, life, traditions and psychology of the people make it possible to get acquainted with the culture of the country where the language is studied. The nationality of the tongue is manifest in phraseologisms. Phraseologisms refer to the spirit of the people, they are appropriate in any conversation, and serve to make the speech richer and more expressive.

The phraseological unit is a combination of words or collocations that are readily available to the speaker and are not used in their independent meaning.

Phraseologisms are a linguistic unity, as in the case of words, as a part of the word (possession, completing, state, identifying, cutting). At the same time, some phraseologisms have been interpreted as part of the conversation, even though they are in the form of speeches [1].

Stability of a phraseological unit is the semantic cluster of components that constitute the combination and the level of separation into fragments. The stagnation of a phraseological unit, especially in the semantic background, is closely linked to organic idiomaticism, that is, it does not make sense of the phraseological unit.

N.Amosova analyzes phraseological unit(PhU)s and divides the PhU into two groups, one or more of their components, depending on their arrival. It means that if one of the components in the FS is mobile, it's a "phraseme", suggesting that all components are referred to as "idiomas" if they come in portfolios [1.7].

Taking into account the fact that the phrazalological units are unique to each nation, its culture, life, traditions and psychology, D.Kristal calls them "national idioms" [5.161].

The system of idioms is a language treasury, a unique bank that preserves cultural and historical realities.

"Words seem words with their vocabulary meaning; in fact, they are not words for a long time, but an action, a movement, an act, an act expressed in a formula-accepted and these words mean ... as a whole formula-act". This is a performative gesture [1]. An idiom, moreover, does not mean only what it means in the dictionary of winged words and expressions or the phraseological dictionary. This also applies to any paremiological unit, which, having instantly been used, can be described, but still it will remain elusive, like the language itself. "A real language lives next to texts, inside texts, past texts, along with texts and systematically turns out to be unnoticed, because too immediately, it sends us to things (thoughts) too effectively, which we quickly and truly grasp, the more we forget about the language" [2].

In Phraseology the main focus should be on the description of the form of its constituent components, rather than on the meaning of the units.

The choice of frazeological idioms is expressed in the external change of elements and is interpreted by the change in the lexical components of lexical-semantic, syntactic, morphological, word-making and phonetic, and without violating the original meaning of units.

The idioms have the highest possible level of information in a minimal size. That is why they are significant as lexical units and word combinations. This is a serial guide, a program of action for your specific application. The only problem in learning the language section is that the meaning of a single meaning in different languages does not match. Failure to comprehend the widespread use of commonly used expressions can lead to disagreements and even disagreements in the cross-cultural communication process.

It refers to the volume of cultural information embodied in linguistic idioms. This is to say that social structures, which are separated from the cultural point of view, become

ethnos. Within the framework of which the national language of the nation is formed, the national language of the nation is composed of information about this landscape, reflects and strengthens the historical facts, abstract concepts and others. This experience is based on the particular life conditions of the society, its social life, its workmanship, its outlook, and its social relationships. The richness of human knowledge about the world and people, which does not lose its relevance over time.

One of the important aspects of studying the idiosyncrasies is its culturological value. As A.M. Babkin pointed out, "idioscience is one of the sacred secrets of the national language. It is through him that the spirit and character of every nation will be manifested" [2, 7].

D.O. Dobrovolsky's classification of idioms is based on the communicative -functional principle:

- 1) classifying idioms: at least a dime a dozen (expression of the motion), proud (meaning: quantitative characteristic expression);
- 2) identifying bias: horses (the copper horseman – copper rider), terms (the fruit of Adam), subject nominations (black crow);
- 3) modal operators: idiosyncrous delusion, expression of emotional content (whatever it is!);
- 4) idioms used in the phrase: the ice is broken – the bricks were moved from the mold, the lot is cast – the sack was dropped [4. 49-53].

R. Mun also evaluates English idioms from the point of view of functionality and divides them into five groups according to their basic functions: informative idioms (to deliver information: *to catch sight of something, for sale*); Evaluating idioms (*kid's stuff, a different kettle of fish*); Situational idioms (*long time no see, knock it off* - Context indicates context); Modifying idioms (*I kid you not, you know what I mean* - represent real values); Constituting (*by the way, for instance* – they create the text, represent the distorted design) [3] [6. 496-497].

V.A. Vinogradov argued that "the idiom is a term that expresses various language structures, such as tongue, dialect, literary language, and other forms of language. The term "idiom" is used when the linguistic status of the linguistic unity is difficult [3].

An idiom is only a linguistic, indivisible combination of words, which is not defined by the particular meanings of the words that come to it.

The idiosyncrasia is not a part of this language that it uses or wishes. They form a large portion of the general English dictionary.

In the language idiomatics, that is, in a militant sense, the system of values, social morality, the world, the people, and other nations are preserved. Frazeologisms, proverbs, rhymes reflect the lifestyle, geographical location, history and traditions of a community united under one culture.

Idioms are both grammatical and lexical, and this is why it allows them not only to explain and activate some grammatical events, but also to enrich the lexical reserve. Idioms can also be used in exercises that promote speech skills as a stimulus. An idiom can be interpreted differently, allowing students to express their thoughts and feelings in a variety of ways, with greater depth and widerness. Thus, through the use of prepared and unprepared words of the pupils, creativity is developed through the use of phraseological terms in foreign language classes.

In English speaking, it is necessary to take into account the features of the idioms, because the brightness of English idioms is created with different primes. This is a prerequisite, one of the tactics is to use certain two words regularly: Cut and run; Far and away; Free and easy; Hard and fast.

Repeatedly and repeatedly, there are also idioms: Again and again; By and by; Miles and miles.

An idiom is made by means of alliteration, i.e. the same or percussion vocabulary: Bag and baggage; To print and change; Rough and ready.

Sometimes, it is possible to achieve success by rhymes: Fair and square; By hook or by crook; Wear and tear.

Many commonly used idioms are based on contradictory arguments: More or less; Now or never; Rain or shine.

Sometimes the combination of two opposing concepts is even more general: First and Last; Give and take; Ins and outs; Right and left; One and all.

Most English idioms are composed of nouns and adjectives with predictions: at hand, at length, at leisure, by chance, by fits and starts, by far; for once.

Descriptive, happy, idyllic idioms:

Full of the joys of spring. Beat / feel on top of the world.

Idioms of Sadness: Down in the mouth.

Your heart sinks.

The new idiom is only accessible to the active dictionary only after the previous one was used in the talk.

Thus, knowing the sophisticated phrases in the diagnosis will enrich the vocabulary of the students, enhance their memory, help them master the construction of language, and draw people closer to their wisdom. New words in some imaginative expressions representing the idea of the birthplace are also memorable.

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