



THE PROBLEM OF PHRASEOLOGY AND PHRASES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Akhmedova Nodima¹

Scientific supervisor: Gulyamova M.Kh

Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent region

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays all we know is that the English language is rapidly spreading all over the world. However, all the learners of English come across some problems like using lexical competence in context. So, the present research work is carried out in a methodology of teaching English as a foreign language to provide an actual strategy and method of teaching for the efficacy of lexical competence through phraseology, phrases, and idioms. The essential focus of the article is to investigate the problem of teaching phraseology, phrases, and idioms.

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¹ Master of Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent region, Tashkent, UZB

The vocabulary of any language is not just about creating new words, rather, phrases are both quantitative and qualitative due to fixed expressions in terms of with such a stable combination of "worlds" in the subject is phraseology. Phraseology is the study of expressions The term was coined in 1928 by E.D. Polivanov:[69] "I am into morphology the syntax is the same as the lexicon the use of the term "phraseology" as a special subject I found it necessary". Indeed, for the last half century, phraseology has dominated world linguistics was the focus of a number of monographs the object has been identified, research methods have been developed, and this is the science of linguistics formed its place among other fields. Currently, the term is two is used.

1. The sum of phraseological compounds in language;
2. The field of study of fixed expressions, science.

Extensive research in many languages in recent years as a result of extensive phraseological research, the phraseology is as follows described. Consistent of two or more components, integral phraseological a fixed linguistic unit of meaning phraseology or phraseological combination is called. For example, in English a famine ["great luck or completely failure"]; think on one's feet ["think quickly"; "Immediate response put on the grill], put on the grill [; be (all) at sixes and sevens; set on six and seven, set on six and seven ["bet on the biggest number, that is, everything such as "risk taking". In 1905, Balli[37] was one of the first Western linguists used the term phraseology. He uses phraseology from a stylistic point of view interpreted as a unit of expression of language. He studied phraseology in the twentieth century to emphasize V.V Vinogradov's semantic classification among scientists should. The scientist semantically classified the phraseology of the Russian language, and this classification encourages the rapid study of phraseology in many languages Researchers of English phraseology N.N Amosova, A.V Kunin, researcher of German phraseology II Chernishyova, A.D. Reichstein, like J.Retsker, one of the researchers of French phraseology the theoretical and practical research of scientists should be mentioned separately. Phraseology is a lexical unit like a word. They are in the same language as a word is a linguistic phenomenon, not a speech phenomenon, because it exists ready-made. Just as a word has a lexical meaning, a phraseology has its own phraseological meaning means. All the paradigmatic, syntagmatic features of the word we can see it in the phraseology. However, phraseology with a number of features from the word and free combination differs. For example, phraseology as an element of the phraseological level is the object of phraseology and phraseography. Composer of phraseology the components do not have the integrity of meaning, they are only the aspect of form and sound. Phraseological of the components that make them up a character whose meaning is stable, more emotionally expressive, represents movement. That is why the phraseological meaning is lexical differs in many respects from the meaning. Most of the phraseology there is no identifier, that is, the phraseology meaning cannot be replaced by a single word, and that meaning is a free word can only be explained by the combination. The scientific classification of fixed expressions in languages is first and foremost, should

be the arrangement of terms given to phraseologies. There are a variety of terms used to describe regular expressions in linguistics. This is due to the nature of these stable expressions and complexity. They are semantic, structural, and functional phraseologisms, and they are structural-semantic, stylistic, semantic, complex. In speech syntactic function and other principles are classified on the basis of. As one of the traditional methods of classification based on a structural-semantic principle is recognized. Furthermore, regular expressions paired words, idioms, wise sayings (aphorisms), divided into articles. A pair of words is made up of units that belong to the same word group are stable phraseological expressions. For example, back and forth ["again and again, consistently, to the smallest detail"]; backward (s) and forward (s) ["consistent, to the point, with front and back] We can give the example of fixed compounds in pairs. The term "idiom" is derived from the Greek word meaning real, original represents. Idioms are fixed expressions that express events, happenings, and objects the components used to describe them which does not arise from the sum of its meanings, but acquires a new phraseological meaning also they are stable compounds. Some idioms which mean something else can be expressed, but the connotative meaning in the idiom is stylistic originality. This synonym is not fully covered by the word. The main features of the words of wisdom are their meaning, international the character is also determined by the name of the particular author. Words of wisdom an aphorism quoted by the sages of the past, by the great men of our time comments, slogans, snacks, quotes. Here they are properties and they are the main criterion for being included in the list of fixed expressions. Although some of their properties become obsolete over time, they remain a stable expression in language, will be preserved. Proverbs are also a type of phraseology, from which form and varies in content. Usually, they are formed as a sentence structure as well our wisdom represents a brilliant idea. General of phraseologies with proverbs feature is that, first, they are structurally stable, generally mobile meaning, exists as an independent unit of language. As analyzed above the traditional four groups of compounds are based on a single principle, a pair of words and the articles differ in terms of structure. The diversity of colors, both structurally and semantically, is based on a clear principle of them which makes it difficult to review. There are also a number of language nodes units-phraseologies are not covered by this classification. As we have already mentioned, V.V Vinogradov's Russian phraseology semantic classification based on fixed compounds in many languages and played an important role in shaping the classification. More precisely, the scientist, three of the phraseologies in other languages by means of the classification created the existence of the group was proved. According to this classification phraseologisms classified as follows:

1.	Phraseological confusions.	This group is fully portable which is semantically inseparable and has a common meaning a language that does not derive from the lexical meaning of its constituent components units. For example, to kick the bucket, everything is at sixes and sevens.
2.	Phraseological units.	This group has a whole figurative meaning phrases the difference between them and phraseological confusions is that they are general meaning can be derived from the meaning of the constituent components. For example, like a cat in a strange garret in the sense of sitting].
3.	Phraseological compounds.	This group is partially figurative which is, has a semantic motivation, syntactically components easily separable compounds. Such compounds components can also be replaced by synonyms. For example, jerk (or snatch) smb. bald-headed ["to be rude to someone" "To take revenge on someone"]; come (or get) down to cases to say ", " move to work "; fix (or stop) smb's clock ["someone's voice delete "]; be (or sit) on a cloud ["feel very happy"]I.I.

It has been shown that stable expressions a complex that takes into account both grammatical, semantic, and stylistic features developed principles. On the one hand, there is the phraseology on the other hand, they did not have a phraseological character can be distinguished from fixed expressions. A regular expression must be at least two words long. In the process, the components of the phraseology remained stable in this case, they may be deprived of this or that change. Below in the formation of phraseological units of words belonging to the word group Let's take a look at the position:

He realized that ... he was sailing rather close to the wind financially ... (Th.Dreiser).

He's sailing near the wind with those large contracts that he makes (J.Galsworthy)

He didn't buy a program - they were asking a shilling each for them and a man must draw a line somewhere (J.B.Priestley).

He was drunk... rotten drunk. A follow's got to draw the line somewhere (A.J.Cronin).

The examples show that the phraseological units are ready in the language units available. They have two or more components. As a result, phraseologies are integral in their meaning, composition, and structure is considered a stable form. As can be seen;

1. Phraseological units are not created in the process of speech, but they are ready in language

2. Integrity, structure and semantics of its components consistency is a characteristic of phraseological units;

3. The components of phraseological units are two or more basic may have an accent.

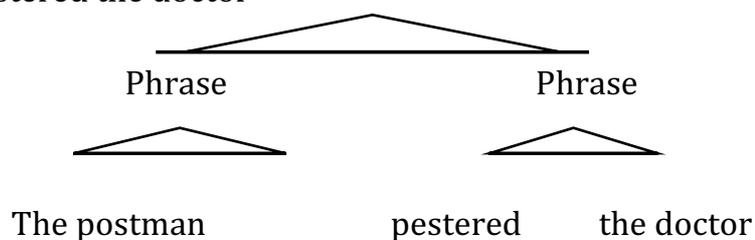
Phraseological units are understood by the speaker as words are stable compounds consisting of possible individual fragments.

If we talk about phrase, a phrase is a group of words that functions in a sentence as a single . A phrase does not have a subject or a verb so it cannot stand alone as an independent the unit can function only as a part of speech.

Linguists define a phrase as a sequence of words that functions as a constituent within a simple clause this means that phrases are smaller than clauses more accurately simple clauses may usually do include phrases while simple phrases do not, in general, include phrases.

Nida .E. defines a phrase as a group of words go together to form a unit which is the functional equivalent of the proper nouns in the original sentence, we can represent this definition through the following example:

The Postman Pestered the doctor



A Phrase is any syntactic unit that is not a clause but has the function as a whole with a larger construction.

The last definition of phrase considers it as a group of words forming a unit. From point of my view, phrase is a group which consists of two than more words. There are several types of phrases:

TYPES OF PHRASES

Types	Definitions	Examples
Noun phrase	Can be described as any phrase consisting of a noun, pronoun, proper noun or common noun as its head or central constituent and is capable of functioning as an argument	My big green table The big one rather than just the big.
Verb phrase	A verb phrase is defined as any phrase that contains a verb as its head. A verb phrase can also be described bed in different ways .	Write down, make out, smell

	verbs are words that demonstrate an action such as drink , walk , smell , write ,	
An adjective phrase	An adjective phrase describes or qualifies a noun or its replacement . the head adjective of the phrase is commonly the last word , which may be one in series of qualifying elements usually come before the head adjective , they may also follow it	It was cold, snowing weather, circle ready-made
Adjectival phrase	The term adjectival phrase is occasionally employed instead of the adjective phrase . However , there is a tendency to name a phrase as an adjectival phrase when that phrase functions as an actual adjective , for example :	Mr. John is a man of wealth .
Adverb phrase	An adverb phrase is also regarded as a sequence of words that provides information generally referring to the time , place , manner and degree , in which an action , state or event occurs	Slowly , fairly smoothly , enough , more powerfully than the other car .
Prepositional phrase	A prepositional phrase is a group of words containing a preposition or sequence of prepositions followed by a noun phrase or the equivalent , A prepositional phrase can also be defined as a sequence of words including prepositions and this sequence of words lacks either a verb or a subject	by Sunday , out of the classroom The cupcake with colorful sprinkles is ours .
Infinitive phrase	is defined as a phrase that starts with (to) and a verb or verb phrase . An infinitive phrase can also be regarded as a group of words consisting of the particle (to) and (the base form of the verb) and may contain objects and other	To finish her work is a good thing . To avoid burning another bag of popcorn , Bernard pressed

	complements and modifiers to make a verb phrase called an infinitive phrase .	his nose against the microwave door .
Participle phrase	Is defined as a group of words (verb phrase) containing a participle and its complementing elements that can have the function of an adjective or adjective phrase . participle phrase can be used with helping verbs to make a clarification of tense or voice .	I saw Arthur running for the bus. Disappointed, she left the room quickly.

As above mentioned knowing and understanding about phraseology and phrase plays an important role in teaching. Learners are to be able to know the types of phrases and its role in language classes. Besides that learners should know how to use phrases, idioms and understand their meaning in different context in a real word.

In conclusion, the study of phraseology as a separate language system is only scientific great for phraseological research, but also for practical and theoretical phraseology is important. Because, of course, in the process of compiling different phraseological dictionaries the phraseological system is defined and based on it. Phraseology is its own having a separate language level or system has matured over the last half century mentioned by scientists. Phraseological system to specific features has If all the system elements in a language are constantly interconnected phraseologisms are based on lower-level units, i.e., is formed by the integration of words. In terms of high level, the phraseology itself is the same as the words that make up the sentence turns. Sentences directly integrate phraseology; free speech compounds make words into words. Because a free phrase is a word as a mediator between holds.

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