

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ON THE BASIS OF TEXTS

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Annotation: This article deals with the investigation of phraseological units and teaching them through the texts. The study of any foreign language is impossible without referring to phraseology, which represents one of the most difficult for learning language levels. Phraseological units—units of speech communication, therefore their study should be carried out with the help of communicative exercises, the content of which is the students' performance of speech acts in terms of real communication or similar to them.

Key words: phraseological units, texts, linguistics, component meaning, the context, motivation, ordinary conversation

It is now commonly accepted that the people who want to master the English language must have knowledge about wide range of complex lexical in English as a foreign language learner. Obviously, in order to command a foreign language deeply, a learner should learn pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. But the main of them is phraseological units.

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. The ability to use phrasal expressions is a great sign of language. A well-educated person who is a treasurer of phraseology is transforming his mind into a rational, understandable, compact manner. That is why every culture, literate person, a student who wants to be fluent in the language, should use regular expressions in the tongue.

English is a language particularly rich in phraseological units. Without them the English language would lose much of its variety and humor both in speech and writing. Phraseological units increase our vocabulary, enrich the language and make it more interesting and vibrant. The importance of phraseological knowledge in L2 competence is beyond dispute. It enables learners to speak more fluently, makes their speech more understandable and helps them write or sound more native-like. It is probably fair to say that phraseology as an individual part of linguistics should be carefully and profoundly studied by language learners as phrases, set expressions, idioms as well as fixed sayings are widely used in both written and oral speech in any language, particularly in English. In one word, I believe that the EFL learner must study the phraseology — phraseological units, their origin, characteristics and usage, cultural specifics, etc. — in order to speak fluently and accurately as well as understand thoroughly as a native speaker for it helps the EFL students to make a complex speech and feel confident.

Phraseology is a kind of picture gallery in which are collected vivid and amusing sketches of the nation's customs, traditions, and prejudices, recollections of its past history, scraps of folk songs and fairy-tales. Every language has phrases or sentences that cannot be understood literally. Even if we know the meaning of all the words in a phrase and understand the grammar completely, the meaning of the phrase may be still confusing. A phrase or sentence of this type



is usually said to be idiomatic. And many idioms originated as quotations from well-known writers such as Shakespeare. For example, «at one fell swoop» comes from Macbeth and «cold comfort» from King John. Sometimes such idioms today have a meaning that has been altered from the original quotation. Teaching phraseology is a part of cultural approach in foreign teaching methodology and arranging vocabulary studying though structure of component meaning is linguistic approach. As the famous Kazakh writer Abay said: «For your students to study well, your students need to have a great deal of enthusiasm and interest in reading». So, we should use the best tactics to teach them as interesting as they can learn easily. The major purpose of this research was to investigate the ways of teaching phraseological units.

Phraseological units, unlike individual words, often defy literal interpretation. They carry a deeper, figurative meaning, often rooted in cultural context and historical usage. For example, “to kick the bucket” doesn’t actually involve kicking a bucket; it means to die. Teaching phraseological units solely through definitions can leave learners confused and unable to grasp their true meaning.

Texts provide the crucial context needed to understand the nuances of phraseological units. Learners can see how these expressions are used in different situations, with different speakers, and with varying degrees of formality. This contextual understanding helps learners grasp not only the literal meaning but also the implied meaning, connotations, and cultural associations. Teaching phraseological units through texts promotes natural language acquisition. Learners encounter these expressions in their natural environment, fostering a deeper understanding of how they are used in everyday conversation and writing. This exposure helps learners develop a more authentic and natural speaking and writing style.

Phraseological units often reflect a culture’s history, values, and humor. Teaching them through texts provides an engaging window into the target culture, enriching the learning experience and fostering a deeper appreciation for the language’s unique qualities.

Literature provides a rich tapestry of language use, including numerous phraseological units. Analyzing their use in context can help learners understand their meaning and usage.

Current events articles and opinion pieces often use colorful language and phraseological units, providing learners with relevant and contemporary examples.

Watching films and television shows in the target language offers an immersive experience, exposing learners to the natural use of phraseological units in dialogue.

Teaching phraseological units through texts offers a more effective and engaging approach to language learning. It promotes contextual understanding, develops fluency and naturalness, and provides a gateway to cultural appreciation. By embracing this approach, educators can empower learners to unlock the full potential of language and gain a deeper understanding of the rich tapestry of human expression.

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