



## THE ROLE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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**Annotation:** This article talks about the importance of phraseological units in language learning. It is also reported that synonymy, antonymy, and homonymy are observed in Phraseologisms, as in lexemes, and that proverbs are also considered to be related to phraseological compounds, that is, they are also a type of phraseological compounds.

**Key words:** Phraseological units, lexemes, Phraseology

## FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING TIL O'RGANISHDAGI RO'LI

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**Annotatiya:** Ushbu maqolada frazeologik birliklarning til o'rganishdagi ahamiyati haqida berilgan. Shuningdek, Frazeologizmlarda ham leksemalarda bo'lagani kabi sinonimlik, antonimlik, omonimlik holatlari kuzatilishi hamda maqollar ham frazeologik birikmalarga aloqador sanalishi ya'ni u ham ham frazeologik birikmalarning bir turi ekanligi haqida malumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Phraseological units, lexemes, Phraseology

## РОЛЬ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКА

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье говорится о значении фразеологизмов в изучении языка. Сообщается также, что во фразеологизмах, как и в лексемах, наблюдаются синонимия, антонимия и омонимия, а пословицы также считаются родственными фразеологическим соединениям, то есть они также являются разновидностью фразеологических соединений.

**Ключевые слова:** Фразеологизмы, лексемы, Фразеология.

As we all know, language is the most important means of communication between people, it is the main tool of exchange of ideas, which ensures the development of society's thinking, which transmits cultural, spiritual and historical traditions from generation to generation. Language is also a treasure of national culture. The economic and social system, art, culture, literary literature, tradition, folk oral creativity of the place where each nation lives and its transmission from generation to generation is the national-cultural semantics of the language. Semantics



is present in all layers of the language, including grammar, lexis, and phonetics. But the national cultural semantics is clearly manifested in the units of the language in action. Such language units are words and stable compounds. In the process of speech, we use our thoughts not only with the help of words, but also with the units formed by the stable connection of two or more words, which enter the speech ready. These units not only describe our speech, but also describe it in a meaningful, meaningful, vivid and colorful way.

In linguistics, such units are studied by the Department of Phraseology. Phraseology<sup>1</sup> (from the Greek “phrasis” - expression, phrase and logic) is such a branch of linguistics that differs from other branches in that it enters speech in a ready state, is lexically and semantically incompatible, and is semantically stable. Phraseologisms do not only perform the task of naming something - an event, but clarifying this object or event, evaluating them in an emotional and figurative way. In this respect, they are important for the science of linguistics and culture. Phraseological expressions are based on the idea of a certain image, concrete event, object. Such imagery increases the methodological possibilities of phraseologisms, making them one of the powerful means of expression of the language. Although the phraseological unit or phraseme, the phrase is very ancient in terms of its origin, the history of the science of phraseology includes several hundred years. In the process of research, there is a qualitative component in English and Uzbek languages

Phraseologisms were separated and analyzed morphologically, semantically and linguistically<sup>2</sup>. The analysis shows that despite the fact that English and Uzbek nationalities are different from each other, the meaning of expressions composed of adjectives is very close to each other. Most of them serve to describe human qualities or defects in both languages. The linguistic and cultural content of selected idiomatic expressions from the English and Uzbek languages was explained.

The field of phraseology of modern linguistics, the history of its formation, the degree of study of expressions involving somatisms in modern linguistics, the issues and problems of learning are discussed. The uniqueness of the expressions with the participation of somatisms, at the same time, the importance of somatisms in expressing the mental, emotional, and physical state of a person is discussed. Phrases in any language regardless, they are the most important and unique units. Through them, you can study the history and culture of an entire nation. Within the framework of the article, the linguistic and cultural aspects related to "eating" of expressions involving "mouth" somatism, the issues of their study in modern linguistics, and the analysis of scientific works on the manifestation of human image and character in these expressions, examples is to give new conclusions through a linguistic and cultural approach.

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<sup>1</sup> Yo'ldoshev B. Frazеologizmlarning adabiy til normasi munosabatiga doir. – T.: O'ТА. 1992. 3-4 son. 37-42 b.

<sup>2</sup>. Mamatov A. O'zbek tilida frazeologizmlarning shakllanishi masalalari. – T.: O'ТА. 2001. № 3.



Phraseologism is a type of fixed combinations with a figurative, figurative meaning, which shows the unique view of the world and events of the language owner. Phraseologisms always indirectly reflect the worldview of the people, the structure of society and the ideology of their time. Proverbs are also related to phraseological combinations, that is, they are also a type of phraseological combinations. They are brought directly into the speech, just like phraseological units, and in the process of translation, its equivalent in another language is obtained. For example, no pains, no gains (og`riq yo`q – yutuq yo`q), A friend in need is a friend indeed (Muhtojlikdagi do`st – haqiqiy do`st) Do`st kulfatda biliar.

Proverbs can be synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms. Proverbs can be synonymous with each other: Make hay while the sun shines. Strike the iron while it is hot.

After rain comes sunshine – yomg`irdan so`ng quyosh chiqadi

A bird may be known by its song- qushning qandayligini sayrashidan bilish mumkin. A honey tongue, a heart of gull- tili asal, yuragi zahar

A word of spoken is past recalling-aytilgan so`z, otilgan o`q After death the doctor- o`limdan keyin doktor, to`ydan keyin nog`ora

As you brew, so you must drink-nimani qaynatsang(damlasang) shuni ichasan.

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