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LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF THE USE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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Abstract. Language has a communicative function. The success of this process largely depends on how the speaker uses their basic knowledge. When we talk about the importance of learning English, we must think about how to help students achieve communication competence. Linguistic creativity largely depends on how the speaker uses language in relation to local contextual purposes and especially for interpersonal interaction. One of the main difficulties is the correct use of phrases. Phrases often reflect the national characteristics of the people. This is a figurative interpretation of reality and an emotional model of communication. The maintenance of the cultural-national connotation of phrases is the interpretation of the figurative basis of the phraseological picture of the world in the sign of the cultural-national "space" of this linguistic community.

Keywords. language, linguocultural phrases, communication, culture, phraseology, national, development, knowledge, learning.

I. Introduction.

The recent rapid pace of globalization and significant changes in the various connections that exist between countries and people have once again highlighted the importance of learning English. The increasing use of English around the world raises a number of linguistic, cultural and pedagogical issues that may be associated with learners' understanding of English itself. One of the most important goals of foreign language teachers is to prepare linguistically competent specialists who can communicate in multicultural communities and apply their knowledge in different spheres of life. The competence-based approach to education today is one of the most important issues. A variety of key competencies (linguistic, social, cultural and communicative) is important for everyone, which will ensure the successful adaptation and self-realization of a young specialist in today's rapidly changing world.

It is quite obvious that many university graduates demonstrate inadequate English proficiency, and even those who are knowledgeable enough cannot effectively use the language in their professional

communication. Moreover, the situation is worsening due to the fact that some students lack basic knowledge about the laws of language development, the etymological characteristics of many words. Sometimes they do not comment on some linguistic phenomena, because they are not aware of the linguocultural aspects of the English language, customs, traditions and way of life of different peoples. Any foreign language should be considered not only as a system of linguistic norms, but also as a system of social norms and behavior, spiritual values. It has long been recognized that any living language develops together with the speech community, that is, with the people who speak it. Language is central to historical and social interaction in any society, regardless of place and time period.

It should be noted that at the stage of modern development of linguistics it is advisable to study the national-cultural specifics of phraseology, expressions culture and values of the people. According to many linguists, phraseological richness of the language serves as a means of expression the national and cultural identity of any nation, because in essence, there are units within it reflect the national culture. Thanks to these features,

issues of national and cultural the specificity of the phraseological system has become the subject of study of many linguists today. It should be noted that at the stage of modern development linguistics, it is advisable to study the national and cultural specifics of phraseology, expression of the culture and values of people. According to many linguists, the phraseological richness of the language serves as a means expressing the national and cultural identity of any people, because in essence the units in it reflect the national culture. Thanks to these features, problems the national-cultural specificity of the phraseological system became the subject of studies by many linguists today.

Phraseologist-linguist L.I. Roizenon defines "phraseology is a complex and complex reality that expresses individuality in linguistic activity." VN Telia is a phraseological structure of the language - a mirror. It reflects the national and cultural commonality and understanding of national identity. It is the phraseology that prompts the representatives of languages to understand and learn the world. Linguist V.A. Maslova also noted that "phraseological units in their semantic structure express a long process of development of folk culture, transmit, fix and fix cultural stereotypes, standards, archetypes from generation to generation.

Phraseology (Greek Phrasis - "expression", logos - "training") – section linguistics, which studies stable combinations in language. Other in the definition of this concept it is said that phraseology is called a set of stable combinations in the language as a whole, in the language of one or another writer, in the language of a particular work of art, etc.

It is well known that the phraseological composition of the language as the most

a certain part of the vocabulary reflects cultural and historical experience people, reveals the features of the historical laws of development specific language. Proven to be the most culturally marked section of the

language its phraseological system operates. This is confirmed by the comprehensive analysis of national and cultural specifics various structural features in the material of many languages. If you compare phraseological units with a common vocabulary, it can be noted that they are the most resilient, so native speakers use them as combinations of patterns. Cultural-historical the experience of a particular people. Phraseologisms - signs of a secondary nomination, which is distinguished by figurative and situational motivation. Last is related to the attitude of people - a native speaker, the focus is on cultural connotation, usually understood as emotional, evaluative, or stylistic coloring of a linguistic unit, giving it expressiveness function. The appearance of phraseological units occurs as a result long-term use of free phrases in speech. They are fixed in the language as equivalents of words in their figurative meaning.

Phraseologism, or phraseological unit, is stable in its composition and structure, a phrase that is integral meaning and indivisible lexically, it performs the function of a separate lexical unit. In other words, the phraseological unit perceived as a whole, a ready-made combination of words. They are impossible swap places, phraseological unit cannot be decomposed into parts or substituted into him any word. Phraseology is an integral and organic part of linguistic systems. Research by scientists such as V.V. Vinogradov, V.L. Arkhangelsky, N.N. Amosova, I.I. Chernyshev, contributed to the selection phraseology as a separate linguistic discipline. In their works, the basic concepts of phraseology were determined and the ways further development of this science A.V. Kunin believed that the phraseological unit is a stable combination of words in which a complete or partial rethinking the meaning.

The English language, along with others, also has a phraseological fund, which is a very important platform for the language platform. In English, the generally accepted classification of phraseological units is the

following; it highlights adhesions, unity and combinations.

Let's analyze these phraseological turns in modern English. Let's start with phraseological splices, or idioms. They are absolutely indivisible and indecomposable stable combinations, their total value does not depend on the value of their constituent words: kick the bucket (colloquial) - bend, die; = stretch your legs; send smb.to Coventry - boycott someone, stop communicating with someone; atbay - hunted down, in a stalemate; be at smb's beck and call - be always ready for services; = to run errands; to rain cats and dogs - pouring like a bucket (about rain); be all thumbs - to be awkward, awkward; Kilkenny cats are deadly enemies. Phraseological adhesions appeared on the basis of indirect meanings their components, however, over time, these portable values have become incomprehensible to modern language.

A linguocultural approach to teaching phrases expands the cultural awareness of students; they learn not only the language, but also the traditions and customs of the English, they become more tolerant of other cultures, they begin to respect the beliefs of other people. The linguocultural method includes two aspects of communication - linguistic and intercultural. Students, at least, are biocultural, supposedly they can easily find their bearings in national peculiarities, history, culture, customs of the two countries, civilizations, and the inner world. The indicators of statistical methods confirm that the modern world constantly speaks with metaphors, including phrases. This is evidenced by their widespread use in oral or written communication. Consequently, today, new epochal challenges and powerful cultural expansion increase the importance of learning foreign languages for communication purposes. Scientists believe that the most important data is the study of the "phraseological language" (L. Buckingham) of different cultures in order to determine their various functions in different cultures.

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