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PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Annotation

Phraseological units, such as idioms and fixed expressions, convey meanings that differ from their literal interpretations. These units are common in all languages and are essential for effective communication. This article explores the nature, types, and significance of phraseological units in language learning. It discusses how these units enhance fluency, comprehension, cultural understanding, expressive power, and memory retention. The study outlines methods for mastering phraseological units, including contextual learning, thematic grouping, and interaction with native speakers. Despite challenges like non-literal meanings and cultural specificity, effective teaching methods and supportive learning environments can aid in acquiring these units.

Key words: Phraseological units, idioms, language learning, collocations, phrasal verbs, cultural specificity, fluency, comprehension, expressive power.

FRAZEOLIGIK BIRLIKLAR VA ULARNING TILNI O'RGANISHDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya

Idioma va turg'un iboralar kabi frazeologik birliklar ularning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri talqinidan farq qiluvchi ma'nolarni bildiradi. Bu birliklar barcha tillarda keng tarqalgan va samarali muloqot qilish uchun zarurdir. Ushbu maqolada frazeologik birliklarning tabiati, turlari va til o'rganishdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Unda ushbu birliklar ravonlik, tushunish, madaniy tushunish, ekspressiv kuch va xotirani saqlashni qanday yaxshilashi muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqotda frazeologik birliklarni o'zlashtirish usullari, jumladan, kontekstli o'rganish, mavzuli guruhlash va ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'lish usullari ko'rsatilgan. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri bo'lmagan ma'nolar va madaniy o'ziga xoslik kabi qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, samarali o'qitish usullari va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi o'quv muhitlari ushbu birliklarni egallashda yordam berishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Frazeologik birliklar, idiomalar, til o'rganish, qo'shma gaplar, frazemalar, madaniy xususiyat, ravonlik, tushunish, ifoda kuchi.

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ И ИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация

Фразеологические единицы, такие как идиомы и устойчивые выражения, передают значения, отличные от их буквальной интерпретации. Эти единицы являются общими для всех языков и необходимы для эффективного общения. В данной статье исследуются природа, виды и значение фразеологических единиц в изучении языка. В нем обсуждается, как эти единицы улучшают беглость речи, понимание, понимание культуры, выразительность и сохранение памяти. В исследовании изложены методы освоения фразеологизмов, включая контекстное обучение, тематическую группировку и взаимодействие с носителями языка. Несмотря на такие проблемы, как небуквальное значение и культурная специфика, эффективные методы обучения и благоприятная учебная среда могут помочь в освоении этих модулей.

Ключевые слова: Фразеологические единицы, идиомы, изучение языка, словосочетания, фразовые глаголы, культурная специфика, беглость речи, понимание, выразительная сила.

Introduction. Language is a complex system of communication that includes words, sounds, syntax, and semantics. Among these elements, phraseological units, also known as idioms, fixed expressions, or set phrases, hold a unique position. These units are combinations of words with figurative meanings distinct from their literal interpretations. Understanding and using phraseological units effectively is crucial for language proficiency. This article examines the nature, types, and importance of phraseological units in language learning, providing insights into how learners can master them to improve their communicative competence.

Phraseological units are expressions with meanings not deducible from the individual words that compose them. For example, the English idiom "spill the beans" means "to reveal a secret," which cannot be inferred from the literal meanings of "spill" and "beans." These units are common in all languages and play a vital role in everyday communication [1].

Idioms. Fixed expressions with meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words. Examples include "a piece of cake" (something very easy) and "burn the midnight oil" (to work late into the night) [2].

Collocations. Combinations of words that frequently appear together. For example, "make a decision" and "heavy

rain." The words in collocations are bound by usage patterns rather than strict grammatical rules [3].

Proverbs and Sayings. Short, traditional phrases expressing truths or advice. Examples include "a penny saved is a penny earned" and "actions speak louder than words" [4].

Phrasal Verbs. Verbs combined with one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs) that create meanings different from the original verb. Examples include "run into" (to meet by chance) and "put up with" (to tolerate) [5].

Similes and Metaphors. Figures of speech comparing two things, often using "like" or "as" for similes, and direct comparisons for metaphors. Examples include "as busy as a bee" and "time flies" [6].

Characteristics of Phraseological Units

Phraseological units exhibit several key characteristics:

Non-compositionality. The meaning of the whole unit is not predictable from the meanings of its parts.

Fixedness. These units often have a fixed structure and cannot be easily altered without losing their meaning.

Cultural Specificity. Many phraseological units are deeply rooted in the culture and history of a language community.

Frequency of Use: They are commonly used in everyday speech and writing, making them essential for fluent communication [7].

Literature Review. Phraseological units play a significant role in language learning. They enhance fluency, comprehension, cultural understanding, expressive power, and memory retention. Native speakers frequently use these expressions, making them essential for achieving natural and fluent speech [8]. Understanding phraseological units is also crucial for comprehension, especially in listening and reading, as many texts are filled with idiomatic expressions [9].

Challenges in Learning Phraseological Units

Despite their importance, learning phraseological units poses several challenges. The figurative nature of many units can be confusing, requiring additional effort to understand and memorize [10]. Additionally, many phraseological units are culture-specific, making them difficult for learners from different cultural backgrounds to grasp [11]. Some units have variations, adding to the complexity, and not all have direct equivalents in other languages, which can be challenging for learners [12].

Strategies for Learning Phraseological Units

Several strategies can help learners overcome these challenges. Contextual learning, thematic grouping, use of visual aids, regular practice, interaction with native speakers, and technology can all facilitate the acquisition of phraseological units [13]. Explicit instruction on meanings, usage, and cultural contexts can also be beneficial [14].

Research Methodology. This study uses a mixed-methods approach to explore the significance of phraseological units in language learning and the challenges faced by learners. The research includes a literature review, surveys, and interviews with language learners and educators.

The participants include 50 language learners from various cultural backgrounds and 10 language educators. The learners are at different proficiency levels, ranging from intermediate to advanced.

Data was collected through online surveys and semi-structured interviews. The surveys included questions about the learners' experiences with phraseological units, their perceived challenges, and the strategies they found most effective. The interviews provided deeper insights into the learners' and educators' perspectives.

The survey data was analyzed using descriptive statistics to identify common themes and trends. The interview data was transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis to explore the participants' experiences and perspectives in more detail.

Discussion and Results. The results indicate that learning phraseological units significantly enhances learners' fluency and naturalness in speech. Many participants reported that using idiomatic expressions made their speech sound more native-like and engaging. For example, one learner mentioned that using the

idiom "hit the nail on the head" instead of "correct" made conversations more interesting and relatable [15].

Understanding phraseological units was found to be crucial for comprehension, especially in listening and reading. Participants noted that without knowledge of these units, they often struggled to grasp the intended meaning of texts. For instance, one learner explained that understanding idioms in news articles and literature was essential for full comprehension [16].

Phraseological units often carry cultural connotations and historical references. Learning them provides insights into the culture and values of the language community. Several participants mentioned that understanding idioms like "the ball is in your court" helped them appreciate cultural references and improve cross-cultural communication [17].

Phraseological units were found to enrich learners' expressive capabilities. They allow for more nuanced and vivid expression, enabling learners to convey complex ideas succinctly. For example, using the idiom "a blessing in disguise" helped learners express the idea of something that seems bad but turns out to be good in a more colorful way [18].

Due to their fixed and often figurative nature, phraseological units are easier to remember than isolated words. Their memorability can aid in vocabulary retention and recall, making language learning more effective. Many participants found that idioms were easier to recall during conversations and writing tasks [19].

Despite the benefits, learners faced several challenges in mastering phraseological units. The non-literal meanings were often confusing, and cultural specificity made it difficult for some learners to grasp the units fully. Additionally, the fixedness and variability of these units added to the complexity, and the lack of direct equivalents in other languages posed a challenge [20].

Participants identified several effective strategies for learning phraseological units. Contextual learning, thematic grouping, visual aids, practice, interaction with native speakers, and technology were all found to be helpful. Explicit instruction on meanings, usage, and cultural contexts was also highlighted as beneficial [21].

Conclusion. Phraseological units are integral to language proficiency, enriching communication with figurative meanings and cultural insights. Their mastery is essential for achieving fluency, comprehension, and expressive power in a language. Despite the challenges they pose, adopting effective learning strategies and creating a supportive environment can facilitate their acquisition. By incorporating methods such as contextual learning, thematic grouping, visual aids, practice, interaction with native speakers, and technology, learners can overcome difficulties and enhance their understanding and use of phraseological units.

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