

## Linguocultural Specificity Of Phraseological Units In The Process Of Teaching Languages

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**Annotation:** The purpose of this scientific article is to study the manifestation of linguistic and cultural worldview and to study the linguistic and cultural aspect of learning English through phraseological level units. The study of the conceptual structure allows us to identify deeper and more significant properties of an object or phenomenon. Such properties represent generalized features of an object or phenomenon that are considered the most important and necessary for their identification, since the features of an object or phenomenon form the structure of the concept. The object of this scientific article is phraseological units that express the concepts of the inner world of a person, the specifics of their functioning and interpretation in the English language, and aspects of their use in the process of teaching English.

**Keywords:** phraseology with anthroponomical component, cultural heritage, customs, values, folk legends, historical figures, traditional names, religious concepts, Toponymic phraseological units.

**Introduction:** the history of the English language is extensive. It has amassed a great deal of phrases over the years that people have found to be successful, truthful, and beautiful. Thus, phraseology—a collection of reliable terms with a distinct meaning—was a unique stratum of language. English is currently highly sought after and widely used, both domestically and internationally. Phraseology, which was once thought to be a minor concern, is currently gaining prominence in many other domains. The rise of corpus linguistics research, which has both shown the critical role phraseological expressions play in language and given scholars automated techniques for extraction and analysis, is surely a major factor in the recent boom of interest. This volume's goal is to assess the state of phraseology study today from a range of viewpoints, including theoretical, descriptive, contrastive, cultural, lexicographic, and computational. The volume is both a helpful introduction for the many academics who are interested in phraseology but require assistance navigating this rich but complex topic and an encouragement for seasoned phraseologists to view the field from new perspectives. It is difficult to have a solid command of any language, including English, without understanding its phraseology. It is quite easy to read fiction and journalism if one is familiar with phraseology. Speech becomes more idiomatic when phraseological units are used appropriately.

The study employed component and stylistic analysis methodologies within the framework of a linguistic worldview based on system-structural paradigms. The way phraseological units impart speech imagery, expressiveness, and emotionality sets them apart from other language units. The

most emphasis is paid to the definition of the national and cultural components of phraseological units with anthroponic components of the Uzbek language that represent different socio-cultural cultures of the East. It is a scientific novelty to investigate the origins of phraseological units in the Uzbek language that have anthroponymic components based on phraseological units linked to national folklore, people's history, actual historical figures, and fictional characters. It was concluded as a result that the system of images used to compose phraseological units is connected to the physical, social, or spiritual culture of the country as well as the development of its worldview. For this reason, they acquire particular significance as they provide details about the national and cultural experience, traditions, and customs of the country. The paper focuses in particular on the way extralinguistic elements give rise to toponymic component phraseologies. It looks at phraseology's national and cultural characteristics, how it contributes to the artistic work's methodological color, the theoretical underpinnings of translating these units, and linguists' opinions regarding phraseology's linguistic and cultural nature. Factors contributing to the emergence of toponymic component phraseology in the article include: 1) phraseology derived from socio-historical factors; 2) phraseology linked to folk art; 3) phraseology pertaining to people's daily lives, customs, and traditions; and 4) phraseology examined based on mastered phraseology. Additionally, phraseological units in the French and Uzbek languages that have a component of national-cultural toponyms had their origins of origin quantitatively analyzed. A quantitative study was done on the examined toponymic component phraseologies in both their native and foreign layers. Linguocultural description studies the meaningful objects of phraseological units with a toponymic component independently in French and Uzbek. There are a number of distinct linguocultural phraseological units in Uzbekistan literature and art history that speak to the distinct historical and cultural context of the country. Among the instances are:

1. "Dilbar" - This phraseological unit is often used in Uzbek literature to refer to a beloved or a beautiful woman. It carries connotations of love, beauty, and admiration.
2. "Bahor kelib chiqdi" - Translated as "spring has come," this phraseological unit is commonly used in Uzbek art and literature to signify the arrival of a new beginning, renewal, and hope.
3. "Yurtimizning qadriyatini yuksaltamiz" - This phraseological unit, which translates to "we elevate the dignity of our homeland," is often used in patriotic works to emphasize the importance of national pride and unity.

The application of linguocultural phraseological units in language instruction can significantly improve students' comprehension of the cultural subtleties and background of the language. Students can enhance their language proficiency and obtain a more profound understanding of Uzbekistan's culture and history by integrating these particular phraseological units into their language training. Furthermore, these modules have the potential to assist students in cultivating a more sophisticated and genuine communication style in the target language. It is more beautiful to use phraseological terms that are reinterpreted rather than translated word for word. "A sensually intuitive description of our world, our life, is added to the informational aspect of language with the help of idioms, just as different color shades do." The world of phraseology of modern English is large and diverse, and every aspect of its research, of course, deserves due attention.

Borrowings are one of the main sources of replenishment of English phraseology. Borrowings from English literature are especially numerous. There are separate borrowings from the literature of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and other languages.

For students of English as a foreign language, this layer of language is difficult to master, but after mastering phraseological units, we begin to speak like the English, we understand them in half a word, our speech readiness increases dramatically. We can express our thought briefly and very accurately, being sure of the correctness of its expression.

The development of phraseology as a linguistic science has recently presented researchers with a very complex problem — the relationship of a phraseological unit with a word. In modern linguistics, there are different points of view regarding the very formulation of this question. Some consider PU to be equivalent to words, others point to their correlation with the word, replacing the theory of equivalence with the theory of correlation of phraseological combination with the word.

It should also be borne in mind that Proverbs and sayings, i.e. phraseologisms with sentence structure, can only be identified using sentences, for example, birds of a feather flock together — people who have the same interests, ideas, etc. are attracted to each other and stay close together; the blind leading the blind — a situation in which the person who is leading or advising others knows a little as they do.

The semantic integrity of the PU can be established by comparing its meaning with the meaning of its components as separate words, as well as identifying the features of its use in the context.

In the problem of “phraseology and the word” there are mainly two directions: a narrow, lexicological understanding of phraseology as an integral part of lexicology, PU as the equivalent of a word, and a broad understanding of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline.

Phraseological splices have a number of characteristic features:

1. They may include so-called necrotisms-words that are not used anywhere except for this fusion, and are therefore incomprehensible from the point of view of the modern language;
2. Part of adhesions can include archaisms;
3. They are syntactically non-decomposable;
4. In most cases, it is not possible to rearrange components in them;
5. They are characterized by impenetrability — they do not allow additional words in their composition.

**Phraseological units.** “Phraseological unities are somewhat closer to phraseological splices in their imagery and metaphor.”

Characteristic features of phraseological units:

1. Vivid imagery and the resulting possibility of matching with parallel existing phrases (cf.: to throw dust into smb.’s eyes, to be narrow in the shoulders, to burn one’s fingers, to burn bridges);
2. Preserving the semantics of the individual components (to put a spoke in smb.’s wheel);
3. Inability to replace some components with others (to hold one’s cards close to one’s chest);
4. Emotional and expressive coloring plays a crucial role (to throw dust into smb.’s eyes, to paint the devil blacker than he is);
5. The ability to enter into synonymous relations with individual words or other phraseological units (to gild refined gold = to paint the lily).

**Conclusion**

The given analysis of the English language's phraseological fund would be outside the purview of this work due to its immense size. However, it is easy to see how different the phraseological units (PU) of the present English language are in terms of their expressiveness and semantics when looking at the example of the units under consideration. The literary contributions of authors and poets from all over the world, as well as in the UK, have given the English language a vast array of phraseological units. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that a vast array of phraseological units in the English language has their roots in the histories and cultures of many other nations.

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