

## THE USAGE OF IDIOMS AND THE BEST WAYS TO UNDERSTAND THEM IN THE CONTEXT

**Djumaniyozova Enajan Qutimovna**

*the senior teacher of the department "World languages" of TUACE  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

**Abstract:** *This paper presents the definition of idioms to see what they are. Then, it classifies the idioms into different categories and in the end, gives some techniques and procedures to translate them. If your students are studying to learn English for a job, they especially need to learn how to understand and use idiomatic expressions so they can communicate with their co-workers, supervisors or customers. For non-native speakers, idioms represent a serious challenge in understanding the language because their meaning cannot be retrieved from the words, thus understanding an idiom is crucial for effective communication.*

**Key words:** *the definition of idioms, the pragmatic meaning, effective communication, co-workers, supervisors, customers, idiomatic, linguistic expressions, slang, language.*

**IZOH:** *Ushbu maqolada idiomalarning ta'rifi ularning nima ekanligini ko'rish uchun taqdim etiladi. Undan tashqari idiomalarni turli toifalarga ajratadi va oxirida ularni tarjima qilish uchun ba'zi texnika va tartiblarni beradi. Agar sizning talabalarinigiz ish uchun ingliz tilini o'rganayotgan bo'lsa, ular o'zlarining hamkasblari, rahbarlari yoki mijozlari bilan muloqot qilishlari uchun idiomatik iboralarni tushunish va ulardan foydalanishni o'rganishlari kerak. Ona tili bo'lmaganlar uchun idiomalar tilni tushunishda jiddiy qiyinchilik tug'diradi, chunki ularning ma'nosini so'zlardan chiqarib bo'lmaydi, shuning uchun idiomani tushunish samarali muloqot uchun juda muhimdir.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *idiomalarning ta'rifi, pragmatik ma'nosi, samarali muloqot, toifalarga ajratish, tilni tushunish, idiomatik, lingvistik iboralar, jargon, til.*

**Аннотация:** *В этой статье представлены определения идиом, чтобы понять, что они из себя представляют. Затем он классифицирует идиомы по различным категориям и, в конце, дает некоторые методы и процедуры для их перевода. Если ваши студенты изучают английский язык для работы, им особенно необходимо научиться понимать и использовать идиоматические выражения, чтобы они могли общаться со своими коллегами, руководителями или клиентами. Для не носителей языка идиомы представляют собой серьезную проблему в понимании языка, поскольку их значение невозможно извлечь из слов, поэтому понимание идиом имеет решающее значение для эффективного общения.*

**Ключевые слова:** *определение идиом, прагматическое значение, эффективное общение, коллеги, понимание языка, идиоматика, лингвистические выражения, сленг, язык.*

An Idiom is an expression whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words. An idiom is a figure of speech established by usage that has a meaning not necessarily deductible from those of the individual words. Idioms are a type of figurative language, which means they are not always meant to be taken literally. Idioms express a particular sentiment, but they do not literally mean what the individual words themselves mean. An idiom is a saying that is specific to a language. Modern English uses many short comparisons in order to make language vivid and clear. The analysis of results of researches of some works in the field of word formation and also the analysis of dictionary Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English by means of a method of dictionary definitions allow to draw a conclusion that in modern English language there is a system of various word formation means for value expression, including comparative idioms.

We use idioms for theoretical purposes, and if we categorize idioms, they can be used in different ways for different purposes. Whatever it may be definitions of idioms do not produce a class that conforms more or less well to general understanding. We can know the theme of idiom in sentence, which is used by the writer or speaker. Native English speakers grow up hearing and speaking idioms every day. Whether your students are young children or adults, it is important that they feel comfortable using these expressions in their every day speech and writing. For example, an idiom in English does not translate to an idiom in Spanish. Idioms can be considered as a part of everyday language. They are the essence of any language and the most problematic part to handle with. Not all idioms have direct equivalents in another language, because they are linguistic expressions, which are typical for a language and specific to a single culture. It is impossible to define any unique approach in the translating process since so many idioms are culturally specific and thus the pragmatic meaning must be much more prized than the literal meaning. If they are to be translated literally or word for word, they lead to extreme confusion. The present study investigates some important idioms in the book 'What You Asked For', and provides the readers with the procedures and strategies used to translate them. The procedures are proposed by Baker (1992). Idioms are used very frequently in English and occur in almost any type of text. Halliday and Yallop say that native speakers love idioms, because they consider them an important part of their cultural heritage. On the other hand, Halliday and Yallop highlight the fact that non-native speakers are in the habit of overusing those idioms they have learned. Parker and Riley say that idioms are often inconceivable to foreign-language learners and they would rather use non-idiomatic equivalents, even in expressive tasks. Understanding the lexicon of English demands more than knowing the denotative meaning of words. It requires its speakers to have connotative word comprehension and more, an understanding of figurative language.

For instance, to have your feet on the ground is an idiom meaning to be sensible. We will come across a great many idioms when we listen to and read English.

Therefore, it is important to learn about the meanings of idioms and about how they are used. Idioms are in such widespread use that it is inappropriate to ignore them. In my article I tried to write about idioms, because students have difficulties in translating them into their mother tongue. That is why any modern student needs to know them and learn more idioms. This helps students in reading and comprehension. Besides, students should know how to use them correctly in their speech and writing. The best way to understand an idiom is to see it in the context. If someone says: 'this tin opener's driving me round the bend! I think I'll throw it away and get a new one next time I'm in town'. Then the context and common sense tell us that drive round the bend means something different from driving a car round a curve in the road. The context tells us the tin opener is not working properly and that is having an effect on the person using it.

Idioms fall into this final category. The focus of this paper is to share the importance of idioms for non-native speakers as part of their mastery of the English language. Idioms share cultural and historical information and broadens people's understanding and manipulation of a language. Among the various definitions idioms are: the language peculiar to a people, country, class, community or more rarely an individual; a construction or expression having a meaning different from the literal one or not according to the usual patterns of the language is the second definition that best suits the focus of idioms include all the expressions we use that are unique to English, including clichés and slang. Prepositional usage is also a common part of idiomatic expressions this paper addresses idioms as used in figurative language. English as the language of communication and commerce. Whether it is working in one's native country or in an English-speaking country, idioms are important as part of the shared knowledge among English speakers. While idioms are commonly used for official business, a distinction must be made about slang. Slang is "currently widely used and understood language, consisting of new meanings attributed to existing words or of wholly new words, generally accepted as lying outside standard polite usage. It usually passes out of usage time or is accepted into standard usage". Referring someone's apartment as his or her "crib" is slang, and "crib" is word now out of style. I believe the phrase, subtleties of the language, best describes a general area into which idioms can be categorized. They transmit certain information about the speaker that might not be obvious. Students of English who effectively communicate with idioms show a certain understanding of the language. They understand and communicate on a deeper level of the language. I use the word "subtle" not as one its definition where something is hard to grasp or difficult to define but in a more expansive way. The wider meaning consists of a definition where lexical usage shows a deeper understanding of the target language and culture. Since vocabulary and culture are intertwined, ESL can gain more vocabulary through idioms and conversely, can learn more about idioms from being exposed to the target culture. In conclusion, idioms are not only a part of language, but also they the part of universal communication. I

stressed throughout my project that idioms are important in English, and I supported this statement with the research. However, among ESL learners, figurative language is not used and learned, as it should be. They hardly use idioms in their conversations. Mainly native speakers of English use idioms, and there are less native speakers than ESL speakers. ESL speakers do need to know idioms so crucially.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE:**

1. “Idioms and Importance of Teaching Idioms to ESL Students: A Study on Teacher Beliefs”, Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences: Tehran, 2013.
2. Rodriguez J.K., Winnberg H. “Teaching Idiomatic Expressions in Language Classrooms – Like the Icing on the Cake”, 2013.
3. Laborda, J.G., Royo, T.M. “How to teach English with Technology” 2007.
4. Cowie, Anthony, P.R. Mackin, I.R. Mc Caig. 1983. Oxford dictionary of current idiomatic English. London: OUP.
5. Fernando, C. Idioms and Idiomacity. Penguin books, 1996.
6. Raymond W. Gibbs “Idioms and Formulaic language”, 1994.