

IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS OF IDIOMS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract: *In this article, we describe the importance and stages of idiom analysis for people learning English as a second language, the role of idioms and phraseology in language learning. Today, based on the rapid development of technologies, languages are also developing very quickly, and they have become an integral part of society's life. The fact that many young people can communicate freely in several languages in addition to their mother tongue is their achievement and a solid step for the future.*

Key words: *language, speech, phrase, flexibility, combination, translation, characteristic, category.*

INTRODUCTION

In 1905 Sh. Bally was one of the first among Western linguists used the term phraseology. He uses phraseology from a stylistic point of view interpreted as an expression unit of the language. Researched phraseologisms in the 20th century to highlight the semantic classification of V. V. Vinogradov among scientists made a semantic classification of the phraseology of the Russian language and this is it, classification of many languages is an incentive to intensive study of phraseology. In this place, researchers of English phraseology N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, I.I.Chernishyova, one of the researchers of the phraseology of the German language, like A.D. Reichstein, M.I. Retsker, one of the researchers of the phraseology of the French language theoretical and practical research of scientists should be mentioned separately.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION

Phraseologism is a lexical unit like a word. They are also in the language like words. It is not a speech event, but a language event because it exists ready-made. Phraseologism is phraseological in its own way, just as a word has a lexical meaning has a meaning. All paradigmatic, syntagmatic features in the word. We can clearly see it in phraseology. At the same time phraseologisms with a number of features from words and free word combinations differs. For example, phraseologism as an element of the phraseological level, as a unit is an object of phraseology and phraseography. An idiom is a phrase that is common to a certain population. It is typically figurative and usually is not understandable based solely on the words within the phrase. A prior understanding of its usage is usually necessary. Idioms are crucial to the progression of language. Forming phraseology the components do not have a wholeness of meaning, they are only aspects of form and sound is similar to the word with. Phraseology of the components that make them up a sign with

a stable meaning, more emotional expressiveness, represents action. That is why the phraseological meaning is lexical differs from the meaning in several ways. Most of the phraseologisms identity does not exist, that is, what this phraseology is expressing meaning cannot be replaced by one word and this meaning is a free word can only be explained by the combination. The scientific classification of fixed expressions in languages is, first of all, should consist of organizing the terms given to phraseology.[2.89]

An idiom is a phrase or expression that typically presents a figurative, non-literal meaning attached to the phrase; but some phrases become figurative idioms while retaining the literal meaning of the phrase. Categorized as formulaic language, an idiom's figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning. Many idiomatic expressions were meant literally in their original use, but sometimes the attribution of the literal meaning changed and the phrase itself grew away from its original roots—typically leading to a folk etymology. For instance, the phrase "spill the beans" (meaning to reveal a secret) is first attested in 1919, but has been said to originate from an ancient method of voting by depositing beans in jars, which could be spilled, prematurely revealing the results.[3.54]

In linguistics, there are various terms used to express fixed word combinations is being used. This is the nature of these fixed phrases is occurring due to its complexity. They are semantic, structural and functional are considered complex in terms of structure, stylistic, semantic, complex, syntactic function of speech and other principles classified based on As one of the traditional classification methods classification based on the structural-semantic principle is recognized. According to him stable phrases, pairs of words, idioms, wise words (aphorisms), divided into proverbs.

LET'S OBSERVE SEVERAL IDIOMS AND THEIR ORIGINAL MEANINGS:

1. Idiom: Blow up in the face Meaning: A plan or project that suddenly fails.
2. Idiom: Blue blood Meaning: From noble, aristocratic or wealthy family.
3. Idiom: Blue collar Meaning: Working in a manual labor job.
4. Idiom: Blue in the face Meaning: Try hard to win an agreement but usually unsuccessful.
5. Idiom: Blue ribbon Meaning: Superior quality or distinction. The best of a group.
6. Idiom: Bolt from the blue Meaning: Unexpected bad news.
7. Idiom: Bookworm Meaning: Someone who reads a lot.
8. Idiom: Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth Meaning: Born into a rich and affluent family
9. Idiom: Bottom falls out Meaning: A plan or project that fails.
10. Idiom: Brainstorm Meaning: Develop or think of new ideas.[1.134]

In the examples given above, information was given about idioms and some of their types. Most importantly, learning idioms through examples and meanings is very convenient and time-saving. Therefore, when it comes to idioms, it is necessary to pay attention to their meanings first. Idioms are not only a part of the language, but at the

same time it is a language that tells the history of peoples and nations. If we pay attention to the origin of idioms, it reflects the beliefs and customs of people living in this country.

The term "idiom" is derived from the Greek language and means true, original represents Idioms are stable phrases that express events, events and objects representation is regional, meaning the components that make them up which does not come from the sum of its meanings and acquires a new phraseological meaning are stable compounds. Some idioms have the same meaning as another word can be expressed, but connotative meaning in idiom, stylistic uniqueness this synonym cannot be fully understood.

CONCLUSION: In short, idioms are an integral part and basis of language. A person who wants to learn a language cannot claim to know a language without knowing any idiom. Through idioms the language shows its beauty and grace. Especially English is the language with the most idioms. In the era of learning such a language that is widely spoken around the world, it is also necessary to learn idioms. Learning and memorizing idioms through the method we recommend is so easy, and we should work to spread these methods around the world. Since the true meaning and correctness of idioms is one of the biggest problems in language, this problem can be solved only by studying them in depth.

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