

# History of Phraseological Units and Their Importance in Improving Communicative Skills in Learning A Foreign Language

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**Abstract.** *It is known that the independence of our country has led to tremendous positive changes in the cultural life of the Uzbek people. Thanks to independence, our national values were restored and our people's spiritual, cultural, moral beliefs filled with national spirit and content. Such achievements have also been reflected in education. There is a wide range of opportunities to pursue any course of stud.*

*In particular, the decision of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 10, 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages" confirms our opinion. According to the decision, in the country Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and a comprehensive system of teaching foreign languages to implement the National Program for Personnel Training; in other words, a system of upbringing of harmoniously developed, educated, modern-minded young generation has been created to further integrate the republic into the world community.[6]*

**Keywords:** *phraseological units, modern standards, communication, skills development, speaking*

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## I. INTRODUCTION:

Modern standards of education require a great deal of hard work and diligence in learning foreign languages. Naturally, whenever one wants to learn any foreign language he or she can face words, phraseological units, phraseology of that language, their history and origin are of interest to all. Particularly, phrases are a unit that shows the most delicate and beautiful aspects of the language. The use of phraseology in a particular language means that the possibilities for that language are rich in lexical treasures. Therefore, the importance of phraseology is very important in language learning. Phraseological units and related phenomena, their moral and functional characteristics are complex and require some research.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW.

On the one hand, they are able to express a certain concept as a unity of language; It is a tool in the text to ensure that the image is realistic and responsive. Phraseology has been widely studied in recent years as a linguistic category. This allowed the formation of phraseology as an important field of linguistics and expanded its scope of study. n-depth scientific analysis of grammatical, syntactic, and stylistic features of phraseology is of interest to linguists. Because phrases are complex in their structural, semantic, functional and methodological aspects, it has its own laws of formation.[2]

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Phraseological features are based on the need for figurative - expressive expression of things - events, characters. The emergence and formation of phraseology is related to the reflection of certain historical processes, social environments, realities in the life of the people and the resulting images.[3]

During formation, phrases are also subject to the internal laws, phonetic and lexical grammar requirements of each language, such as lexical units. They are used almost exclusively in the literal sense and have an emotional and expressive effect on art. Therefore, phraseology has a profound effect not only on people's minds but also on their emotions. No matter how many words are included in phraseological terms, they are combined in a single common sense and have an emotional and expressive meaning. In English linguistics, the role of phraseology is very important. Phraseological units are the main sources of enrichment and enrichment of the dictionary. Phraseological sources are extraordinary. It is difficult to determine when they came into existence, but it is well known that they existed in ancient times and live with the people.

The first point of the phraseology refers to the lexicology and lexicography of the phrase "locution phraseologies" put forward by Swedish linguist Charles Bally in the 1930s and 1940s and dates back to the period in the former Soviet Union and other eastern European countries. By the 1960s, this notion had provoked widespread debate and debate among German linguists. In 1969, Weinreich (1973) and V. Arnold contributed to the development of English linguistics, and have been widely used throughout the European countries during the 20 years of the notion of phraseology. Phraseological units have been seen as a complete, ready-made unit of language in 20th-century linguistic theories, and these compounds have become objects of scientific discovery or the first time in the 1920s, a famous Russian scientist, V.V. Vinogradov analyzed the phrases from a scientific point of view. The scientist identified the activity of the phraseological units in the oral speech, the object and the structure of the phraseology and proved it in science.

The term "phraseology" was also founded by Russian linguists who lived in the late 1940s and 1960s, and today the term "phraseology" applies not only to the phraseological units but also to the section that studies them. A number of scientific works, articles and works by L.P. Smith, AV Kunin, B.A. Larin, L. Postushenkov and others present interesting facts and evidence on the origin and sources of phraseological units. Only at the beginning of the 20th century, Phraseology was introduced as an independent branch of linguistics. In the process, J. Seide, Ch. Bally, I.I. Sreznewski, E.D. Polivanov, L.V. Scherba, A.V. Kunin, W.V. The role of such scholars as Vinogradov and B.A. Laren played a significant role. The famous Linguist A.V. Kunin created the English-Russian phraseological dictionary and based on many of the phrases and their theories. The scientist was also called the father of phraseology. N.N. Amosova, a similar linguistic scholar, based on common sources of phraseology, E.F. Arsentyeva and Grenville comparisons of different phraseological sources of different languages.[5]

At the same time, not far behind his contemporaries, Lowie explored the link between phraseology and the mentality of national cultural peoples. Glaser R was the first in this list to describe the methodological abilities of phraseological units and was a scientist who studied the features and levels of Gran Liboras in both oral and written English. One or another phraseology emerges at certain times and reflects the way of life of that time. The complexity of phraseology as a language unit requires the clarification of images that are characteristic of phrases

In particular, all the world and his wife, red tape, calf love, heads or tails, first night, to the guild of the pill, hope for the best, busy as a bee, fair and square, stuff and non sense, time and again, such phrases are characterized by the realities of the life of the English people and the images that emanate from it. The sources of enrichment of the phraseological units are divided into two groups: the so-called native (domestic) sources and the sources of external enrichment (borrowed).

The main sources of native (domestic) enrichment come from:

1. **Terms and vocabulary** (terminological and professional lexics): e.g. navigation: to cut the painter - to become independent, to lower one's colors - to give in;
2. **English Literature** (e.g., the green-eyed monster - jealousy) (W. Shakespeare);
3. **Religious Rituals and Legends** (superstitions and legends) e.g., a black sheep – a less successful or more immoral person in a family or in a group. People believed that a black sheep was marked by the devil.
4. **Historical facts, events and individuals** (such as historical facts and events) personalities e.g. to do a Thatcher – to stay in power as prime minister for three consecutive terms.
5. **Daily life, changing facts** (facts and facts of everyday life), for example, to carry coals to Newcastle - to take a smth to a place where there is plenty of it available. Newcastle is a city in Northern England where a lot of coal was produced.
6. The major sources of borrowed resources are based on:
  1. **Written sources** (the Holly Script) e.g., the kiss of Judas - any display of affection whose purpose is to conceal any act of treachery.
  2. **Historical legends and myths** of different peoples and cultures (for example, to cut the Gordian knot to deal with a difficult problem in a strong, simple and effective way).
  3. **Facts and events in world history** e.g., to meet one's Waterloo - face to face, esp. after previous success, a final defeat, a challenge or an obstacle one cannot overcome (from the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815).
  4. English language variants, for example, a hole card - a secret advantage that is ready to use when you need it (American).
  5. Other languages (classical and modern) e.g., the fair sex – women, from French: le beau sex; let the cat out of the bag – reveal a secret carelessly or by mistake, from German: die Katze aus dem Sack lassen.

The followings are some examples of English Phraseological units:

*A dark horse* is actually not a horse but a person about whom no one knows anything definite.

*A bull in a china shop*: the idiom describes a clumsy person.

*A white elephant* – it is a waste of money because it is completely useless.

*The green-eyed monster* is jealousy, the image being drawn from Othello.

*To let the cat out of the bag*: to let some secret become known.

The requirement of language learning is to learn not only the language of one nation but also the customs, culture, religion, and moral qualities of that nation. Students will have the opportunity to learn and compare the lifestyles, spiritual values of the English-speaking peoples through phraseological units - phraseological units.

**Analysis.** Importance of phraseology in studying the culture of intercultural communication:

It is well-known that every nation's language is shaped and developed in a particular society. In the process of language development, it reflects the national language characteristics of all the people who are its creators - social, economic, spiritual - enlightenment and specific. As a result, languages differ not only in their structural but also in their national and social context. These differences are evident in language units. In fact, the language as a separate social phenomenon has its own characteristics. For example, language communication is important in social life as a phenomenon that reflects the linguistic knowledge of the linguists, reflects the history and culture, the national mentality, and reflects the lifestyles and worldviews of the linguists. A particular language representative is also a representative of a particular culture.

Every culture has its own language. The national mentality is historically formed by the level of thinking, spirituality, way of life and thinking that includes national traditions, customs, and religious beliefs. Each nation has its own traditions and customs, and none of them are alike. This is also reflected in language. "In the process of language

development, a logical system is formed: national life style (national history, art, customs, traditions, geographical and climatic conditions, environment) - national mentality - appearance of national language. That is, the specific way of life of the nation gives its process of thinking and perception a national identity, which, in turn, is reflected in the language of the nation. "[1]

It is gratifying that today the issue of intercultural communication is not left aside from the socio-pedagogical point of view, and it is of particular importance in the educational process that special attention should be paid to the peculiarities of the issue.

After all, the development of intercultural communication skills by students plays an important role in the development of our country and the free living of people of different nationalities and ethnic groups. The nature of this communication is directly related to the history, socio-economic status and cultural life of a particular country.

As we approach the issue from a scientific point of view, it is not an exaggeration to say that expressions, phrases and expressions play a special role in expressing the national and cultural identity of the language. Because phrases are influenced by a variety of external factors such as the lifestyle, daily activities, culture, and religious beliefs of the participants. directly related to the lifestyles of the native speakers.

First of all, it should be noted that the theory of phraseology was originally founded by the French linguist Sh.Bally. The grammatical, semantic, functional - methodological aspects of phraseology can also be found in the studies of Russian linguists. V. Vinogradov, for example, categorizes expressions as lexical layers according to meaning groups. And V. Zhukov defined categorical meanings of phraseology. "Phraseological studies in Uzbek linguistics are widely studied in the works of Uzbek scientists such as Sh.Rahmatullaev, M.Sodiqova, I.Qo'chqorto'ev, A.Rafiev, B.Yo'ldoshev, A.Mamatov, Q.Hakimov, K.Bozorboyev [2.326b].

Analyzing the phrases in English linguistics based on the opinion of the Russian linguist A.V.Urazmetova, "national-cultural phrases are associated with three different factors: socio-historical factor, folk art, everyday life, rituals and customs. [7]

**Discussion.** In addition, from our own research, we would like to note the phraseological phenomena that have emerged from poetic and poetic works as factor 4. In particular, among many English and American writers of the 17th and 20th centuries, besides Shakespeare, many other English writers contributed to the enrichment of the English vocabulary. Among them are Alexander Pop, Walter Scott, Jeffrey Chaucer, John Milten and Jonathan Swift, and Charles Dickens.

The phraseological expressions in the writings of the famous English writer Alexander Pop have not only increased the artistic level of these works but have also become some of the expressions used by the people in oral speech. These include;

***Fools rush in where angels fear to tread*** - fools rush to places where the angels fear to step. The phrase comes from the author's essay "An essay on criticism" and has become the most commonly used phrase in modern English. In addition, the phrase ***Damn with faint praise*** (from Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot) means to criticize and is well-known. The following are some examples of phrases in the writings of Walter Scott and Jeffrey Chaucer, as they help us get a closer look at English literature: ***To catch smb.red-handed*** - to capture anyone in crime; ***Beard the lion in his den*** - to attack a dangerous enemy in his own space (from Ivanhoe). ***On one's native path*** - at home, in one's own country; ***A foeman worthy of smb.'s steel*** is a worthy competitor, the opposite (from "Rob Roy").

***Through thick and thin*** - notwithstanding any obstacles; ***Murder will out*** - all secrets are revealed; ***He needs a long spoon that sups with the devil*** - If you fall in love with the devil, you are better off. ***If you sit at the table with the devil, get a long spoon.*** ("The canterbury tales")

Examples of phrases such as the historical events in the life of the British people and the factors associated with their distant past are “Gretna Green (Scotch) marriage - teenage marriage, the Gretna Green border between England and Scotland. a small village in the middle. In Scotland until 1969, teenagers were allowed to marry. Generally, young lovers have fled there to marry. This is the history of the phrase. ” Another example is “custom or Kent - evenly distributing something. According to the custom of Kent County, the land was divided equally between brothers, unless there was a testament after his father's death.

This phraseology is associated with the customs of the Kent people. ” So, if we use phraseological units in the process of learning English, we can understand not only the possibilities of the language but also the characteristics and culture of the people.

Likewise, in Uzbek linguistics there is a large number of phraseological sources. It is difficult to determine when they came into existence, but it is well known that they existed in ancient times and live with the people. This issue has been severely interrupted by a number of doctoral and doctoral theses that have been made in Uzbek linguistics in recent years. It is noteworthy that these works have been adequately analyzed in terms of phrases used in the discourse and examples of phrases used in various literary texts.

1. ***Laughter of the day*** - is the beginning of sunny days with clouds spreading.
2. ***To have a big nose*** – to be arrogant
3. ***Nosebleeds*** - interfering with unrelated activities and conversations.
4. ***Lightweight*** - quick and flexible
5. ***Open Fist*** - generous, not jealous

As it is seen from the foregoing, language units embrace the worldview, morals and ethics of people, their attitude to life, and they help us to understand the spirit of our people, our culture and our world. The peculiarities of the Uzbek people, such as generosity, nobility, humanism, and, of course, mastery of the speech, are evident in the above statements.

### III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can say that language is the most important means of communication in the human community, a means of communication and communication. The language of mankind is not only a means of communication, but also a mirror of national culture, a treasure trove of treasure. It is the national language of the language that reflects the nature of the place of residence of each nation, its social order, oral creativity, fiction, art, science, customs, worldview and values. cultural content and function. National-cultural characters are present at all levels of the language. Regardless of the level and language of the language, all traces of the cultural, domestic, and national views of the language community are visible. This is particularly apparent in the stable compounds, especially in the words of the language unit. In each case of language, it is possible to observe the linguistic attitudes of nature, life, society, culture, mental state, feelings, dreams and aspirations, aspirations and positive qualities. Language is a complex social phenomenon, and, as scientists have pointed out, is not only a means of exchange of ideas, but also a means of education, a feed of thought, a mirror of culture, a factor that shapes national consciousness and national consciousness.

The verdict of each phrase is a summary of many years of life experience. They represent life, truth. Their emergence in the language is marked by the history of the people who created and created them. “Many of them were created in antiquity, and they live together with the creative people. Not every word of wisdom is popular, but only expressions of wisdom that reflect the hopes, aspirations, lives and opinions of many in the community are popularized, passed on from generation to generation.

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