

THE USAGE OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: the most widely used English idioms square measure thought about within the present paper, their usage in English language is analyzed. The importance of idioms within the Modern English language is not possible to underestimate since they create a conversational speech and made. And, doubtless, idioms are literally utilized by native speakers in their everyday language. What is more, some ways in which of learning idioms on an individual basis also as suggests that of assorted communicative sorts of activity beneath the steerage of a lecturer also are thought-about within the analysis.

Keywords: idioms, learning, educational system, implementing, usage.

English is taken into account to be not solely the foremost standard and demandable language within the world however additionally one amongst the foremost lovely languages. Moreover, people language is especially wealthy in cognition. Without doubt, idioms play an excellent role within the enrichment of a people language. Idioms represent distinctive cultural and historical data also as broaden people's understanding and manipulation of English. Native speakers use idioms to form their speech additional colorful and alive. That is why it is undoubtedly vital for non-native speakers to find out not solely synchronic linguistics and new lexical units also as acquire reading, listening and writing skills however additionally listen to idioms within the method of English language learning. This work is targeted on considering the foremost standard English idioms and their role for non-native speakers as a district of mastering a people language. Allow us to think about a definition of the term «idiom». In line with Oxford wordbook, Associate in nursing idiom refers to a gaggle of words established by usage as having that means not deductive from those of the individual words. In alternative words, Associate in nursing idiom is Associate in nursing expression, that means cannot be deduced from the literal definitions, however refers to a figurative that means that's known solely through common use. Idioms are usually employed in every type of languages, informal and formal, spoken and written; they're a district of business English, education and also the media.

It is necessary to contemplate the origin of the foremost wide used idioms. There is a great variety of idioms which come from the vocabulary concerning different topics such as: work and jobs: to put in for (to make an official request for smth.), a blue collar worker (a working class person who performs manual labor), a white collar worker (a person belonging to the ranks of office and professional workers whose jobs generally do not involve manual labor), a slave driver (a cruel employer who demands excessive work from the employees), to burn oneself out (to work too hard), to work for peanuts (to work for practically no money at all), to carry the can (to take the blame or responsibility for something that is wrong or has not succeeded), a golden handshake (a large sum of money which is given to someone when they leave a company, especially if they are forced to leave) and etc.; x animals: the black sheep of the family (a disreputable or disgraced member of a family), to take the bull by the horns (to confront a

problem head-on and deal with it openly), as awkward as a cow on roller skates (very clumsy), as crooked as a dog's hind leg (very dishonest), to have ants in one's pants (to be unable to sit still or remain calm out of nervousness or excitement), eager beaver (a person who is excited about doing certain work), to let the cat out of the bag (to reveal a secret) etc.; x rural life and transport: to strike while the iron is hot (to take advantage of favorable conditions), to put the cart before the horse (to do things in the wrong order), to miss the boat (to fail to take advantage of an opportunity), to paddle one's own canoe (to do what smth. without help or interference from anyone), to drive up the wall (to do something that greatly annoys or irritates all the people around), to hit the road (to begin a journey) etc.; x the world of entertainment: to make a clown of yourself (to make yourself appear foolish or stupid), to be in the limelight (to be the center of attention), a museum piece (something that is very old-fashioned and should no longer be used), a show stopper (an event that provokes such a strong reaction that it stops whatever's happening) etc.; x feelings and emotions: to bare one's heart (or soul) to someone (to reveal one's innermost thoughts and feelings to someone), to bent out of shape (to become annoyed or upset about something that is usually not important), to come apart at the seams (to be extremely upset or under severe mental stress), to get hot under the collar (to feel annoyed, indignant or embarrassed), to lick one's wounds (to try to recover one's confidence or spirits after a defeat, failure or disappointment) etc. Actually it is almost impossible to consider all the existed idioms because the English language possesses thousands and thousands idiomatic expressions. Surely, some of them are old-fashioned and not used in live communication any more. But there are more than one hundred idioms which can be referred to the so-called often-used lexical units [6, 51p].

The examples below demonstrate how you can't easily understand the meaning of these expressions without knowing what they mean. The next time someone says they're feeling "under the weather," you'll know it has nothing to do with weather patterns, but rather that they're feeling quite ill.

Getting fired turned out to be a blessing in disguise. - Getting fired (normally a negative event) turned out to be a good thing.

These red poppies are a dime a dozen. - These red poppies are very common.

Don't beat around the bush. - Just say what you really mean.

After some reflection, he decided to bite the bullet. - After some reflection, he decided to do the undesirable thing he was avoiding.

I'm going to call it a night. - I'm going to bed.

He's got a chip on his shoulder. - He's holding onto a grudge or grievance that's making him very angry or callous.

Would you cut me some slack? - Don't be so hard on me.

Don't cut any corners. - Don't take any shortcuts and produce shoddy work.

She let things get out of hand. - She lets things get out of control.

I'm going back to the drawing board. - I'm going to start over.

Hang in there. - Stick with it.

Don't jump the gun. - Don't do something before the allotted time.

He decided to let her off the hook. - He decided to release her from her responsibility.

He missed the boat. - He missed out on an opportunity.

I go out for walks once in a blue moon. - I go out for walks very rarely.

Pull yourself together, man! - Calm down.

She seriously rubbed me the wrong way. - I did not like her at all.

There he is, speak of the devil. - There he is; we were just talking about him.

That was the straw that broke the camel's back. - My patience has finally run out.

Well, she's got the best of both worlds. - She's receiving benefits from both of her current situations or opportunities.

Why are you so bent out of shape? - Why are you so upset?

I'm feeling under the weather. - I'm feeling sick.

We'll cross that bridge when we get there. - We'll solve that problem when the time comes.

I'm sorry but I just can't seem to wrap my head around it. - I'm sorry but I just can't seem to understand.

Wow, you can say that again. - I totally agree.

Their fight was a storm in a teacup. - They made a big fuss over an unimportant matter [7].

Consequently, idioms ought to become AN integral a part of foreign language acquisition for the non-native speakers United Nations agency area unit very needing to apply their language skills and data in follow human action with native speakers. Allow us to take into account the importance of idioms within the learning method type the read purpose of future prospects for the learners. These days have several opportunities to require half in numerous students' exchange programs, undertake an aid within the English-speaking countries and even create a career in abroad. In order that they ought to possess sensible communication skills to avoid misunderstandings and a barrier. However within the reality, most of the people that have already had expertise of finding out and dealing abroad, ensure that they need baby-faced some serious issues in human action with native speakers because of idioms. The reality is that they didn't merely perceive which means of unknown idioms that were wide utilized by native speakers in their everyday speech. As a result, most of the non-native speakers create a conclusion that learning idioms is one in all the foremost vital problems within the method of West Germanic effort. Since the native speakers use idioms all the time all told the things, foreign students being abroad usually feel confused and annoyed as a result of they are doing not perceive their interlocutors. So, an oversized range of idioms and their high frequency within the communication create them an important facet of West Germanic learning. Subsequently issue of this paper is considering the ways that of learning idioms. To start with, there are unit tons of relevant dictionaries which offer the learners with numerous often-used idioms. Then, idioms may be learned through the films, sports and news programs, by suggests that of contemporary web technologies. And, the learners will acquire idioms within the West Germanic lessons mistreatment completely different activities like dialogues and role plays. It allows us to take into account them in additional details.

The suitable dialogues will give the learners with the things to follow standard routine spoken communication therefore the students have sensible follow with principal communication skills in context. Initial of all it's necessary to appear through some new idioms, then examine some examples and skim the relevant dialogues containing the idioms into account. The scholars ought to analyze the right use of them, to examine however the idioms area unit practiced in speech. Subsequent step is to act out the similar dialogues to bolster the non-inheritable skills. In general, dialogues and role plays area unit undoubtedly useful learning activities for the learners of assorted ages and levels of proficiency as (they are unit doing) not solely facilitate the scholars learn new idioms and expand

their vocabulary however additionally dialogues are an economical method of oral follow normally. As a result dialogues supply learners the opportunities to act out standard of living things and follow communication skills before they enter the \$64000 West Germanic atmosphere. And eventually the non-inheritable data regarding some specific idioms should be consolidated through the written exercises supported which means of the idioms. The learners' area unit speculated to complete the ultimate tasks separately to point out their teacher the results of the educational method. There is an excellent kind of activities which might be wont to consolidate mistreatment the learned idioms in follow. Managing the matching tasks, learners need to match the idioms with their meanings or maybe with first language equivalents. Operating with the paraphrasing tasks, students ought to rewrite the given sentence by suggests that of the relevant idiom keeping the most plan of the initial sentence. And after all students will structure their own sentences or maybe an entire story mistreatment the idioms they need recently learnt. Finally it ought to be mentioned that non-native speakers, United Nations agency learn idioms, may be concerned into the \$64000 West Germanic atmosphere.

Everyone seems to be able to speak natural English however it's idioms within the language that provides it a bright, colloquial and inventive feeling. Consequently, if non-native speakers wish to talk English fluently, they need to find out idioms to boost their communication skills and feel assured speech native speakers.

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