

A black and white photograph of Barack Obama speaking at a podium. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a striped tie. He is gesturing with his hands as he speaks. A microphone is positioned in front of him. The background consists of horizontal lines, possibly a wall or a screen. A large white circle is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text 'THE SCIENCE ADVANCED' in a dark, sans-serif font. The word 'THE' is smaller and positioned above 'SCIENCE'. 'ADVANCED' is positioned below 'SCIENCE' and is partially cut off by the right edge of the circle.

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EDUCATION
PROFESSIONAL FIELDS

ISSUE 3 | VOLUME 2014 | ISSN 2219-746X



THE ROLE OF IDIOMS IN THE STRENGTHENING STUDENTS ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE SKILLS

G. Azizova

Samarkand State Foreign Languages Institute, Uzbekistan
noza1484@gmail.com

Abstract. In Uzbekistan, after the announcement of its independence has changed the language orientation of the new government policy, both in terms of the official language, and concerning teaching and learning the foreign language too. Currently, English is dominant in its status, leaving the status of the Russian. Today the English language provides a high social status for its owner. To well know English have to know the specific features of language, such as idioms. Without knowledge of idiom cannot say that student completely mastered the skills of language use. It is necessary to understand the semantic and linguistic structure of idioms and the ability of translating idioms into Uzbek.

Introduction

The recent years of English and Uzbek languages relationships there are the specific features - influence of English into Uzbek has been noticeably marked without intermediaries, or with the aid of other languages. With the growing of cultural, social and economical relations with the foreign countries the importance of English is being more strengthening. The main linguistic characteristic of the present linguistic situation is that the increased interest for the learning English among the youth is becoming stronger and stronger. Now in Uzbekistan English together with Uzbek is functioned and used to transmit information.

In the years of independence had been prepared over 51,7 thousands of foreign language teachers. For students of 5-9 grades 5-9 in English, German and French languages have been prepared multimedia textbooks, for primary schools – electronic resources, were discovered more than 5000 language laboratories in schools, academic lyceums and colleges. (Chet tillarni o'rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'grisida, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Qarori № PQ-1875, Qabul qilingan sana 10.12.2012)

English is developing as the intercommunication language giving a chance for carrying out international and interstate dialogues. In view of this fact a great number of various words and phrases, including idioms have come into the Uzbek. Common people are not known though the meaning and origin of them. But idioms are widely in use nowadays. So, students of higher education have to know semantic-linguistic aspects of idioms.

Today in Uzbekistan began the process of a new, forward-looking, and full of period features. The main features of this period are determined by factors such as the expansion of literary, cultural, scientific communication with foreign countries, opportunities for language learning for many people which travel to foreign countries to improve their language skills, especially English, an abundance of necessary school supplies and dictionaries, the use of the Internet and telecommunications, organization in many universities in live communication with native speakers and many others. (Rakhimova, 2011, pp. 31-34)

The aim of this research is to prove that the in-depth study of English idioms promotes for developing students language skill, serve for better understanding literary and spoken language and help in use their linguistic abilities in practice.

The point of view. An idiom (Latin: *idioma*, "special property", f. Greek: – *idiōma*, "special feature, special phrasing", f. Greek: – *idios*, "one's own") is an expression consisting of a combination of words that have a figurative meaning (Amosova, 2010). The figurative meaning is comprehended in regard to a common use of the expression that is separate from the literal meaning or definition of the words of which it is made. Idioms are numerous and they occur-frequently in all languages. There are estimated to be at least 25,000 idiomatic expressions in the English language. So, idioms are word combinations in which the separate meaning of words and their generalized meaning are not repeated. Idioms are divided into the intralanguage and interlanguage idioms. Idioms enrich the language with their shades of meaning and make an enormous

material for the students to get acquainted with their complex structure and content. Whenever the students come across such language peculiarities, with the idiomatic phrase they are always unable to translate them correctly even with the help of a dictionary. In order to deal with their adequate meaning or to search of their equivalents in Uzbek it is necessary to explain and inform the students about their specific structure, their semantics, their linguistic peculiarities so that they could obtain skills, habits and knowledge about idioms and their translation into Uzbek. It's due to the fact that from the one hand an idiom reflects in itself the repeated peculiarities of the language. On the other hand the structure of idiom is unique, stable, each word has its definite place, you cannot change the order of words and word order gives specific meaning, which is completely different from the meaning of individual words in this idiom. That's why it's impossible to translate idioms literally. So, learning idioms have to become the part of learning English in the period of higher education.

Result and discussion: Influence of English on the Uzbek can be seen in all spheres of society, culture, politics, sports, economy, etc. Obviously, that most of the words, phrases and idioms, have been actively borrowed into Uzbek during the past decades, for example:

Economical terms:

Off-shore – off-shore money – off-shore zone – in the meaning “free from”; from the English – “off-shore” – being far from the shore in the open sea.

Damping – lowering, lessening; from the English – “damping” one of the meanings of which is “dampening, stifling”.

Political terms:

Speaker – the chairman in the parliament; from the English – “speaker, orator” as well as the chairman of the House of Commons in England and the chairman in the House of Representatives in the U.S.A.

Inauguration – the ceremony of assumption of a country's President; from the English – “inauguration” – assumption of an office.

Rating – assessment; from the English – “rating, value” referring to this or that other class, range.

Technological terms:

Roaming – spreading; “an opportunity of wide usage”; from the English – “to roam – wander, travel” – “roaming throughout the world” – from an advertisement on mobile phones on TV).

Site – from the English “site, location, the whereabouts”

File – from the English “file – registrar, case, appliance of any documents” etc.

Furniture:

Mixer – from the English – “mixer – a mixing apparatus or tool”

Toaster – from the English – “toaster – a device for frying toasts (from toast – a fried piece of bread)

Sport terms:

Bowling – a game in which skittles are knocked down by sending a ball along the path on the floor; from the English – “bowl – a ball, a play of skittle, a game of spheres”

Diving – underwater swimming; from the English – “to dive, to swim under water”; from this comes the word *diver* – an amateur of underwater swimming, chief barge.

Rollerboard – “skating on a roller board”; from the English – “skating, gliding and board.”

Snowboard – skating on a board on the snow; from the English – “snow and board”.

Snowblade – skating on the snow on middle-sized skies; from the English – snowblade tricky skis.

Biker – “cyclist, motorcyclist”, from the English – “bike” abbreviated from bicycle

Shaping – from the English – “shaping” – giving shape (from to shape, to give form)

Fitness – from the English – “fitness” – correspondence, to be fit, to correspond to, be in good health

Terms referring to music:

Hit – “a popular song”; from the English – “hit”, one of its meanings is make success, luck

Single – “a song recorded separately”; from the English – “single – the only one”

Remake – “alteration”; from the English – “remake – do something over again”

Image – “appearance”; from the English – “image – form, reflection”

Media art terms:

Block-buster – “sensation, a film having enormous popularity”; from the English – colloquial word “buster”. the primary meaning of which is – high explosive bomb of a large caliber

Design – “decoration”; from the English “design” – a thought, a plan, a construction

Poster – a middle-sized wall sheet with a picture of an actor”; from the English – “poster” – a placard

Cosmetology terms:

Lifting – “braces”; from the English – “rise, go up”

Peeling – “cleaning the face”; from the English – “peeling, cleaning”, from to peel, to take off the upper layer of something

Scrub – “cream for cleaning the face to keep it smooth and fresh”; from the English – “to scrub” – to scratch.

These cases, i.e. the increasing importance of English in Uzbekistan, its gaining wide popularity among the students required to learn deeper all spheres of language.

The English vocabulary has got its own peculiarities, its structure and content is rich and very colorful. English idioms are one of the many unrepeated peculiarities of the English language. The English idioms are to be found in many languages, like “Goal-keeper”. At present they are being revived both in colloquial speech and literary language and are introduced in wide range in common use. Idioms highly enriched the language and it is very difficult to imagine English without them. Especially in colloquial speech and in literary language idioms are a widely spread linguistic phenomenon.

If student are not able to differentiate an idiom from a word, student won't be able to understand the content of the context. Thus without having mastered the idiom, student couldn't say that have mastered language.

In the idiom some words are grouped into a single sentence. During grouping each word loses its original meaning. In the idiom the word order is stable, i.e. words do not change their location within the idioms. Therefore, an idiom is a phrase consisting from several words, but has a semantics that does not repeat the meaning the attached words. So words in an idiomatic phrase lose their original meaning and obtain quite a different meaning. Meaning of idioms is not associated with the meaning of words attached in its composition. Contents idioms constructed regardless of words belong to it. And this peculiar new meaning of an idiom do not comes from all the separate meanings of the words associated together in the idiomatic phrase. For example, the idiom “**Close, but no cigar!**” – word by word translation of this idiom is “*Close and there is no place for cigarettes!*”. But this idiom has other content, and this content is “**It is not quite right. No account is taken!**” (Kunin, 2005).

So we cannot translate idioms like we do phrase units directly, i.e. relying on the total number of word meanings in the phrase. When translating idioms need to know what is the content of each idiom peculiar to it, and therefore it is necessary to remember this content, regardless of the words that make up the form of idioms.

The idiom semantics does not consist from simple content of words because an idiom does not consist from free and independent word. When words units into the idiom they lost their independence, so they lost their content too. Linguistically words in idiom lose their independence, being in the idiom they consists not of independent word units.

For example, the idiom “**It's raining cats and dogs**” literally it means “**Cat and dogs are falling from the sky**”. But originally it means “**It's heavily raining**”, “**Water is pouring from the sky**”.

Today in Uzbekistan is necessary to prepare highly qualified, creative, morally healthy, competent, active, innovative specialists for develop the economy of the new independent country. To implement this idea in reality we have to improve the quality of the process of education, to provide the students with new modern knowledge, to improve regularly the content of education. In the process of teaching English idioms it is necessary to introduce for students their content, etymology, importance and translation ways, so they could have deep and wide understanding what is the English idioms.

For example, nowadays in English such widely used expressions as “Hot dogs”, “OK”, “Coffee break”, “Know-how”, are directly used in many other languages, but the majority of people are not aware of their development, history and content. So, student has to know not only the contents of idioms but the ways of translation of these idioms into Uzbek.

At the time when interstate, international and regional cooperation is rising, students should be ready for economic development, the growth interstate cooperation; they have to improve their English language skills. Learn and mastering the English idioms will serve for the improving their foreign language skills.

While teaching and acquainting students with the English idioms we should use step by step method, i.e. we start from simple towards complex. First, idioms are introduced separately one by one with their meaning

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