



Significant Features and Etymology of English Idioms

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Annotation: The article deals with the historical underpinnings of English idioms. It investigates the areas of this concept, characterizes the meaning of an expression and the meaning of the term “etymology” and the root of English idioms.

Abstract: Idioms are cultural and social phenomena that reflect social mental characteristic of behavior, they relate to the communicative human behavior which suggests standards, rules and conventions of communication of this or that lingua-cultural community. In Linguistics, it is known that informal expressions carry subjective implications. That's, expressions cruel what they mean for no reason other than coincidence. Idiomss in linguistics are said to haphazardly carry the meanings that they do. In any case, it has been found by later inquire about, that numerous figures of speech are explainable and carry non-arbitrary implications. Colloquial expressions are found to carry implications due to reasonable causes. Later investigate tells us that expressions are non-arbitrary highlights of a dialect. Luckily, teaching understudies that figures of speech carry non-arbitrary meanings offer assistance them to realize their implications and memorize them.

Key words: origin, idioms, cultural significance, mentality, activity, saying, etymology, meaning, social relevance, community, expression.

I. INTRODUCTION

Idiomatic expressions are portions of each language. Native speakers tend to utilize colloquial expressions spontaneously without considering of the metaphorical meaning. It is normal that non-native speakers discover figures of speech troublesome to get it since they don't know what the picture of the colloquial expression is based on. In the modern Linguisticstics, idiomatic expressions are characterized as settled expressions that are ordinarily utilized in a metaphorical sense and they have arbitrary implications. Understudies are instructed that there's no connection between an expression and its meaning which figures of speech ought to be learned by heart. However, later investigate has appeared something else; it has shown a connect between informal expressions and their meanings. The connect between an expression and its meaning could be based on physical encounters, which are universally shared or based on particular spaces, which are socially particular. Rosamund Moon handles the risky field of defining an figure of idiom as takes after: "Expression may be a unit that's settled and semantically dark or allegorical, or, customarily, 'not the entirety of its parts', instancing this definition with kick the bucket and spill the beans. Condensed, this definition can be reworded as takes after: "A lexical complex which is semantically simplex", as defined by Cruse.



II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study used linguistic typological analysis, historical-sociological method which means historical and sociological conditions of the idioms` usage, multivariate analysis, descriptive method, comparative method.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Agreeing to Cowie, Mackin, McCaig, the exact and fitting utilize of figures of speech could be a particular stamp of native-level command of the dialect, and it may be a solid degree of the capability of remote learners. It could be a reality that overlooking figures of speech would cause a learner different issues. The creators included that outside dialect learners must learn not as it were the linguistic structures and lexicon of the target dialect but too the expressions to coordinated into the culture of the target language. Thawabteh outlined that figures of speech are one of the all inclusive angles of all dialects; they are considered to be an inborn portion of human communication. Encourage, they perplex fledgling learners to a high degree. They may cause not as it were etymological but moreover social and specialized issues for non-native speakers; thus, these issues might influence communication adversely. Dixon expressed that expressions are basic to effective communication, whether in tuning in, talking, perusing, or composing. Moreover, Lundblom and Woods underscored the significance of understanding idioms. They accept that idioms are clearly displayed in scholastic settings; subsequently, disappointment to comprehend figures of speech seem influence scholarly execution, composed composition, perusing comprehension, and lexicon, particularly since the event of figures of speech in classroom dialect increments as understudies progress in age and review.

IV. RESULTS

Idioms are numerous and more than once occur within the English dialect. It is evaluated that the English language contains at slightest 25,000 idioms. English idioms are utilized in both formal and casual communications. However, Non-native speakers of English have been found unable of utilizing Informal expressions. Not at all like native speakers of English, non-native speakers need the ability to utilize Informal expressions and to get it their implications enough. This presents a issue in non-native speakers' information and capability of the English dialect and is considered a crevice in their language learning handle. Ambrose (2008) opines that understanding the vocabulary of English requests more than knowing the denotative meaning of words. It requires its speakers to have connotative word comprehension and an understanding of metaphorical dialect, and figures of speech drop into this last category.

Idiomatic Expressions are characterized as an expression whose implications cannot be gathered from the implications of the words that make it up. On the other hand, it is additionally characterized as an expression, word, or express that incorporates a metaphorical meaning conventionally caught on by local speakers.



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This meaning is diverse from the strict meaning of the idiom's person components. In other words, expressions do not mean precisely what the words say. They have, in any case, hidden implications. For example, the colloquial expression "to kick the bucket" has nothing to do with the physical activity of kicking a bucket together with your legs, which is portion of your body. The expression "to kick the bucket" implies "to pass on". So, an colloquial expression carries a metaphorical meaning, not a exacting one. That is, it carries a meaning that cannot be caught on just by the exacting implications of the words that make it up. Another illustration is "to spill the beans", which moreover has nothing to do with the genuine physical activity of spilling or dropping a can or plate of beans. What it really cruel "to spill the beans" is to "tell a mystery". As can be seen, this past informal expression carries a meaning that is metaphorical, not exacting. As a result, idiomatic expressions in phonetics are said to be figures of speech. Thus, in linguistics, colloquial expressions restrict the guideline of compositionality, which states that the meaning of a whole ought to be developed from the implications of the parts that make up the complete. In other words, one should be in a position to get it the entire if one understands the implications of each of the parts that make up the complete. In this way, for case, the colloquial expression "to drag someone's leg" implies to trick them by telling them something unfaithful. The informal expression "it is sprinkling cats and dogs" implies that it is sprinkling intensely. Another example of an idiomatic expression and how it carries a whole meaning that's distinctive from the strict meaning of its parts is, "it isn't rocket science" which suggests that it is not difficult.

V. DISCUSSION

In Etymology, it is known that idiomatic expressions carry self-assertive implications. That's , figures of speech cruel what they mean for no reason other than coincidence. Informal expressions in etymology are said to arbitrarily carry the meanings that they do. Be that as it may, it has been found by later inquire about, that numerous expressions are explainable and carry non-arbitrary implications. Informal expressions are found to carry implications due to reasonable causes. Later inquire about tells us that expressions are non-arbitrary highlights of a dialect. Luckily, teaching understudies that expressions carry non-arbitrary meanings offer assistance them to realize their implications and memorize them. So, rather than educating understudies to memorize figures of speech by heart, which is troublesome, expressions can be instructed in a orderly way. In such a way, informal expressions ended up much less demanding to get it and remember.

Idioms express meanings what they mean for a reason. For example, informal expressions such as "hot beneath the collar", "breathe fire", and "let off steam" allude to being angry. These three expressions carry the meaning that they do because outrage is handled through the picture of something hot interior. By being irate, one's body temperature is raised which is why numerous people get red within the confront when irate. Too, for occasion, the idiomatic expressions "loan somebody a hand", "attempt your hand at something" and "have your hands tied" all allude to the meaning of performing an activity. These figures of speech carry this meaning based on the picture that we utilize our hands usually to perform most exercises.



In any case, numerous other sorts of idioms are determined from particular spaces and particular ranges of experience.

In spite of the trouble that non-native speakers of English dialect might confront in realizing and downplaying the meaning of expressions, understanding figures of speech and knowing their genuine meaning may be a need. Informal expressions are utilized in both formal and casual communications. Local speakers of English utilize idioms every day, actually and suddenly, not at all like non-native speakers of English who need this exceptionally essential dialect expertise. Non-native speakers of English, from different foundations, are found unable of utilizing idiomatic expressions when communicating in English language and are found inept to understand their meanings. It might not be a chunk of cake for non-natives to utilize figures of speech but it is considered an imperative portion of the English language.

VI. CONCLUSION

As said, idioms are utilized in formal and casual discourse. They are a portion of the standard commerce, media, and lifestyle, talking about composed or talked English. In this way, non-native speakers of English ought to learn colloquial expressions in order to be able to communicate effectively and sound more normal and native-like. It might be said that the more a non-native speaker is competent of understanding and utilizing informal expressions, the closer he or she is to the native capability of the English language. Besides, informal expressions are found to be culture-based. That's, colloquial expressions carry inside them the history, legacy, culture and traditions of its native speakers.

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