

# Grammatical Structure and Linguistic Features of English Idioms

Kokanova Nursuliu Jenisbay qizi

3rd year Student of Faculty of Foreign Languages, Karakalpak State University  
@nursuliwkokanova02@gmail.com

Askarova Nafisa Avazovna,

3rd Year Student of Faculty of Foreign Languages, Bukhara State University  
@askarovaanissa@gmail.com

## Abstract

In this article, we will discuss the grammatical structure and linguistic features of English idioms and its importance, as well as one of the most difficult topics in the English language.

**Keywords:** idioms, language learning, expressions, phraseology, phrases, special approach.

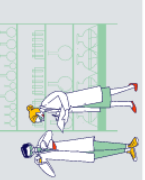
## INTRODUCTION

Every language has words or phrases that can be cannot be directly understood. If you know the meaning of all the words even if you know well and understand all the grammatical expressions nevertheless, understanding the meaning of an idiomatic expression remains complicated. Understanding proverbs, idioms, and colloquial words poses a number of challenges. Idiom the meaning of which is said to the word combinations that do not come from the sum of the meanings of the words in the content is clear. Idiomatic expressions are mainly used in everyday communication. Such phrases are quickly memorized remains functionally equal to itself. They also serve to express thoughts beautifully. When learning a language, idioms are its most important. It is considered to be a complex field, especially in English and to it a special approach is required.

## MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION:

Phraseological units in both oral and written form of the national literary language; are language phenomena widely used in spoken and written speech. Dictionary of the language one of the constituent units is phraseology. Phraseologisms language appears in speech as a unit. They are impressive and colorful speech ensures that. Phraseological units of a people who speak a certain language reflects the richness of the cultural language and is unique to their worldview helps reveal the features. Phraseologisms in each language learning is important and fun. This article is in English translation of idiomatic expressions and attention to their semantic features directed.

Phraseological expressions are unique to a language, regardless of the form in which they are used seems to have a norm. The same norm applies from one language to another makes it difficult to pass. Phraseological phrases are usually two or more words as a result of their combinations, their appearance is in word combinations looks like.



There are even such phraseologisms and combinations of words that can be used as a phrase and it is not easy to differentiate in the compound case. This means that word combinations denotative, and phraseologisms acquire a connotative character and them must be distinguished from the context. So, any combination of words is not considered a phraseology. [5.82] They are complex in terms of structure and meaning, is a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon with certain norms and specific features. [3.106] The place and role of the national language in the formation of expressions has been great since time immemorial. Actually in the vernacular created phrases gradually entered the literary language through artistic works

Let's observe several idioms:

**1. A little bird told me** (a little bird whispered me) (fig) if he heard the information beforehand or if you know, but from whom

This phrase is used when you don't want to say what you heard. The little bird said (whispered) and went away, and I heard it, and the hole ear hears.

1. Did you hear that Ann is going to marry? Where did you find this information? A little bird told me.
2. A little bird whispered to me it was your wedding [2.72]

**2. A little frog in a big pond (fig)** himself in a stranger's circle used when feeling awkward or weak, strange, small frog in the big lake.

1. When John transferred to another group he found himself a little frog in a big pond.
2. It is a common feeling for newcomers to find themselves a little frog in a big pond.
3. **A little new to all this** (new to all this) if someone is someone if he is new to work or has no training this phrase is used, it's all new or new.

1. I am afraid that I am a bit slow. I am a little new to all this.

2. Ann is new to all this so she needs practice to get used

4. **Abandon ship** (lit) 1 to leave a sinking ship. 2(fig) to abandon or abandon, to finish "the work that is in trouble"

1. A captain ordered passengers to abandoned ceiling.

2. A lot of entrepreneurs are abandoning ship after a first failure.

**5. Able to breathe easily again** (able to breathe freely again) to breathe freely again or to adjust the breath after a certain intense process or situation, breathe easy.

1. The lesson is over now you are able to breathe freely again.

2. After seeing out guest we were able to breathe easily again.

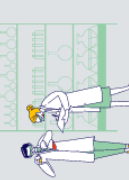
**6. Able to do something blind folded** (can do something standing on one's head/able to do something with one's eyes closed) (fig) to be able to do it even with eyes closed, do it easily to take, even when blindfolded to be able to

1. He bragged that he was able to pass exams blindfolded.

2. He said that he could find Africa standing on his head.

3. It is very easy I can do this with my eyes closed. [1.19]

**7. Able to fog a mirror** (fig) is a humorous phrase, still breathing dying or still alive, bear to be able to stand on one's feet, still have a soul, to be able to move.



1. Today I have overworked and I am barely able to fog a mirror.
2. Not everyone is able to fog a mirror after a long conversation with an interviewer
- 8. Able to take a joke** (can take a joke) to understand a joke, a joke to be able to carry
  1. I do not advise you to joke with her, she cannot take a joke.
  2. It is easy to get along with those who are able to take a joke.
- 9. Able to take** (can take) stand to take, to bear, to endure to give
  1. Stop screaming I am not able to take it any more
  2. You can say whatever you want I will take it all.
- 10. Above and beyond.**
  1. I value your effort but it is above and beyond.
  2. Sometimes it seems to me that I am spending time above and beyond playing computer games.

In the examples we saw above, we learned about the structure and meaning of idioms. Showing different types of phraseological equivalents in the languages being compared serves to learn a foreign language and to learn translation, the equivalents themselves if it is, it is shown in bilingual dictionaries. Comparison of specific, concrete phraseological units helps to collect material in various directions: theory of translation, theory of phraseography and comparative-typological studies. On the basis of these concrete, the object of comprehensive study lies between phraseological units if there is no correspondence, there will be a complete difference between the phraseological units.

#### CONCLUSION:

In short, as Flula Borg said, idioms are the hardest part of the English language. Because they are changing and always require memorization, because of this it is hard to learn. Through the examples we have shown above, you can learn idioms with a deeper meaning.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Oltiev T., Khudoykulov B. Translation of phrases in the Italian language" dictionary. - 2021.
2. Tursunov U., Mukhtorov J., Rahmatullaev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. Morphology. Lexicology. - T.: Teacher, 1965.
3. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Five volumes. Volume 4. - T.: "Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia" State Scientific Publishing House, 2008.
4. Khudaykulov B., Abdumalikov F. The Equivalence of the Italian and Uzbek Phrase logical units. - 2022.
5. Khudoykulov, B., & Jumayeva, M. (2022). OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS THEMATIC AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS (EXPRESSIONS IN ITALIAN FOR EXAMPLE), Academic research in educational sciences, 3(2).

