

PEDAGOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF TEACHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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Abstract

This article provides guidance on teaching expressions that have several meanings and provides practice exercises. This section discusses how individuals who are learning a foreign language may err by employing expressions that aren't appropriate in that language.

Keywords: expression, metaphors, completely opaque, indications.

Introduction

Typically exceptionally imperative for instructing. When individuals were appeared fragmented or vague pictures or stories, Bartlett found some curious things. The individuals attempted to form sense of the protest by putting it into their possess understanding. This implies that stories that talked approximately societies that individuals didn't know almost were changed in their recollections to fit their claim desires of their culture. "Exertion after meaning" is what Bartlett called an critical portion of how people think. Utilizing common idioms and expressions can be a supportive way to educate since individuals normally need to get it the world around them. This happens since they are not exceptionally clear and do not final for a long time. These works out are not ensure of victory, but are fair illustrations of the procedure I am prescribing. Nothing about them is clear-cut and obvious. Instead, they're fair meant to be guidelines for the teacher to use to encourage students' cognitive activity. They're meant to be used as a teaching tool to spark conversation and brainstorming, not as a testing tool. Energize learners to compare English with their local dialect so they can see how they are comparative in allegories and different in other ways. Multi-cultural classes have curiously similitudes and contrasts. This is often a subject that has been inquired about broadly. Understudies will be energized to translate metaphors from their dialect into English. This will offer assistance make strides the understanding of their possess social allegories. Some of the time, able to clarify the similitudes and contrasts between dialects by looking at contrasts in culture. I cannot revamp the content without knowing what "g." alludes to If you don't mind give encourage data. In some cases things can be diverse for reasonable reasons like cosmology, climate, or topography. Other times, there may be contrasts that cannot be clarified.

It has long been recognized that the expressions such as *to pull someone's leg*, *cook someone's goose*, *round the bend*, *up the creek* are semantically peculiar. People often call them "idioms". An idiom is a phrase where you can't understand the meaning by looking at the words in the phrase. But equally clearly, these "other expressions" must be chosen with care: in considering



to pull someone's leg, for instance, there is a little point in referring **to pull in to pull as fast one**, or **leg in He has not a leg to stand on**. An idiom is a phrase that does not mean what it seems when you break down each word. The meaning of an idiom cannot be figured out just by looking at the words separately. A semantically non-transparent expression may be described as semantically opaque. It is important to emphasize that, as we have defined it, transparency is the end-point of a continuum of degrees of opacity, much as cleanness is the end point of a continuum of "degrees of dirtiness". We have located the decisive break in semantic character between "fully transparent" and "to some degree opaque" rather than between "completely opaque" and "not completely opaque", as this groups together more satisfactorily elements with significantly similar properties. The idea of semi-opaque expressions is already implicit in the notion introduced earlier of "semantic indicator": a semi-opaque expressions most contain at least one semantic indicator. We must now be somewhat more precise concerning the concept of "degree of opacity". There would seem to be two components to this notion. The first is the extent to which constituents of opaque expressions are full semantic indicators: clearly *blackbird*, with two full indicators, is less opaque than *ladybird* with one partial indicator only *bird* which in turn is less opaque than *red herring* or *in a brown study*, neither of which contains any indicator at all. The other factor affecting degree of opacity is the discrepancy between the combined contribution of the indicators, whether full or partial and the general indicating of the idioms.

It is also difficult to objectively measure these discrepancies, but some so-called "irreversible binomials", such as fish and chips, appear more opaque than, for example, blackbirds, despite the fact that both are present. Only completely meaningful indications. Some may know that Fish and Chips is completely opaque. As the opacity decreases, we approach a rather undefined transition zone between transparency and transparency. In practice, some irreversible binomials are difficult to classify as either. Seed. In principle, each opaque sequence is a minimal lexical unit and should therefore be represented separately in an ideal dictionary [4, 101-102].

In this paragraph we shall find out about distinctive sorts of transformation and capacities of figures of speech within the setting.

We can change expressions in different ways to fit the needs of the person using the language. This paragraph talks about four different types of changes that can be made to expressions:

Replacement or subsidizations:

- a) Additions.
- b) Permutations.
- c) Deletions.

When you choose between two options, and one of them is hard to imagine, there are limited choices for what you can choose. The way words are changed can be about numbers, tenses, or replacing one word with another. It can be a small change like using a different article, or a bigger change like using a completely different word.

Different verb forms can be used in many speech situations, and it is normal. When we talk, the tense of the verb we use usually matches the timeframe of what we're talking about;

Don't get angry or upset. I do everything on my own.



Did your dad get angry when you came home at 3 a. m

B was really upset. He got really angry or upset. He got very angry.

A woman might start to suspect something strange.

Number functions in many languages are flexible like tense. Can I distract from the main point by using a red herring. A red herring is when people focus on something that is not important.

We went there one evening. (Already simple) I bent Ritchie's arm forcefully. I said that I am also your brother's spouse's sibling, but they were not present [2, 43].

If you can't come, tell us. I can ask some friends to come if needed. However, in some languages, you cannot make words plural and in others, you cannot make them singular. Some phrases like "twiddle one's thumbs" and "raining cats and dogs" cannot be changed to one singular form. Apart from infections, are any of the individual words an idiom. Can they be changed. As we said before, some idioms cannot be substituted with different words. Let me give you some examples of idioms that are fixed. These idioms include "tighten one's belt," "smell a rat," and "see a rat exit. " We can't change these phrases to say something else. Some phrases cannot be replaced, but others can to some extent.

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