



THE FORMATION OF READERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FIXED EXPRESSIONS ON THE BASIS OF IDIOMS IN SHORT STORIES

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ABSTRACT

To organize international research in the field of education quality assessment, to establish international contacts, to reform the national education system in order to support the creative abilities of students, to provide them with any text they read in their native language. The issues of understanding the lexical and phraseological units encountered in the text in order to be able to analyze them are covered in the article during various assignments.

KEY WORDS: *PIRLS, idiom, fixed link, figurative meaning, phrase.*

Today, in our country, on the basis of the "Action Strategy" for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, huge changes are taking place in all areas and sectors. In this regard, it is necessary to deepen the values and traditions in the life of society, in particular, to raise the spiritual and intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of our people, especially the younger generation, to cultivate a harmoniously developed person living with love and devotion to the motherland and people and the role of the mother tongue is of paramount importance.

In this regard, the first President of our country in the Decree No. PD-4797 of May 13, 2016 "On the organization of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi" commented: In order to ensure deeper integration into the world community, a comprehensive system of teaching foreign languages, in particular English, has been created and widely implemented. Among such works, important scientific research is carried out on topical issues related to the role of the Uzbek language and literature in the spiritual development of our people, society, the development of modern science, many dictionaries and encyclopedias, pamphlets and textbooks are being published. Great attention is paid to the training of specialists in the Uzbek language and literature, research and teaching staff, retraining and advanced training of staff working in this field.

As a practical proof of the implementation of the above instructions, in order to raise the morale of young people in our country and the meaningful organization of their leisure time, President Sh. Mirziyoyev has developed 5 important initiatives, and paragraph 4 of this program is based on this goal, the main purpose of which is to raise the morale of young people, to organize systematic work to promote reading among them.

In this regard, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 8, 2018 No 997 "On measures to organize international research in the field of assessing the quality of education in the public education system" and it is permissible to mention the priorities set for the task. One of them is the State Inspectorate for Education Quality Control under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to organize international research in the field of quality assessment of education, to establish international contacts, to support the creative abilities of students. The National Center for International Quality Assessment was established. During its existence, an agreement was reached between the Organization for International Cooperation and Development to participate in the International Student Assessment Program (Agreement for participation for international student assessment PISA 2021).



PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study) is an international assessment system that assesses the quality of reading and comprehension of 4th grade students in different countries. This process is very responsible and should be reflected in the very carefully designed test questions to determine how well the student can read and understand the text.

As a result of such reforms in our country, huge economic growth rates are being achieved, which is driving the demand for qualified personnel and advanced specialists.

Meeting this demand, in turn, creates the need to increase the interest of young people in reading and lessons, and to increase the attention of students to comprehensive education through modern social innovations.

One of the main problems encountered by primary school students in the process of reading and comprehending different texts is that they understand the meaning of the phrases they encounter in short stories - a complete understanding of their content and their semantic meaning. they have no knowledge.

Prof. Sh. In his new textbook "Modern Literary Uzbek" Rakhmatulleyev states that phrases are phraseological units belonging to the genus Phrasema, and calls the field of study of phrasal verbs phrasing and comments on the object of his research: "Phrasema belongs to the lexical stage of language construction. the second is a linguistic unit, composed of a mutual semantic-syntactic combination of more than one lexeme, hence the segment is called a unit; In terms of syntactic structure, the compound is equal to the form of speech and usually performs a nominative and signifiable function, but differs from a lexeme not only in terms of expression, but also in terms of content" [Rahmatullayev Sh., 2010: 162].

"Apart from phrases, a similar compound is used in speech. Such a compound, which is formed in speech itself, is called a free compound, and in contrast to such a compound, a phrase is called a fixed compound. Fixed links are a broad concept, divided into literal and figurative fixed links; Fixed connections are called phrases. Strictly speaking, a stable connection is a set of terms (such as crop rotation), units that are formed on the basis of a repetitive pattern (strength is added to strength, beauty is added to beauty, as from day to day)

proves the opinion of the scientist once again [Rahmatullayev Sh., 2006: 418].

Phrases and figurative expressions are an important part of a student's vocabulary. Phrases are phrases that are synonymous in meaning and usage. It is a tool that enriches, beautifies and enhances our speech. In the methodology of teaching the Uzbek language, it is advisable to use practical work, such as replacing the given words with phrases (or vice versa), interpreting their meaning, comparing the increase or decrease of levels of meaning.

1. Tadbirkor o'z ishini biladi. (Uzbek)
2. A businessman knows his work
3. A businessman hits the bull's eye
1. Onamning jahli chiqdi.
2. My mother was angry.
3. My mother feds up to the back teeth

1. U ishni yaxshi bajardi.
2. He did his job well
3. He did his job as easy as pie
1. Masalani yechishda Shahlo juda qiynaldi
2. Shakhlo had a hard time solving the problem
3. Shakhlo at her wits' end solving the problem.

In addition, teaching students to use exercises in their native language, such as composing a dictionary of phrases, choosing words that have opposite meanings, alternatives, or phrases, is also important in increasing and developing vocabulary.

Below are examples of exercises that can be done to work on phrases from short stories. Comment on the meaning of the phrases, replacing them first with synonyms and then with simple words.

1. **Gapi bir joydan chiqdi, og'iz-burun o'pishdi** — make an agreement
 2. **Dimog'i chog' bo'ldi, vaqti chog', chehrasi ochildi, og'zi qulog'iga yetdi, boshi osmonga yetdi...** — was pleased
 3. **Yeng shimarib, ishga tushdi, boshi bilan sho'ng'idi, g'ayrat qildi** — started earnestly
 4. **Oq-qorani tanidi, do'st-dushmanni ajratdi** — gained life experience.
 5. **Terisiga sig'madi, og'zining tanobi qochdi, boshi ko'kka yetdi** — happy
 6. **Tili qichidi** — he/she wanted to talk.
- Replace phrases with opposite alternatives.
 — **Dimog'i chog'** — A heavy heart.



- *yeng shimarib* — busy bee
- *Terisiga sig'madi* — feeling blue.
- *Tili qichidi* - keeping under wraps

At the same time, group listening, correcting, analyzing, and completing exercises collected by students contribute to the formation of language sensitivity, word choice skills, and a culture of text creation.

Tasks for working on context

Task 1. Find out what the semantic relationship is between the parts of speech.

Task 2. Replace the given word with a phrase. Make sentences with them.

Calm, scared, quick, clean, talked a lot, talked, rejoiced.

Example: gentle – gentle as a lamb – being afraid- heart missed a beat.

Phrases can be homonym and synonym in Uzbek stories as: boshiga ko'tarmoq (respect), boshiga ko'tarmoq (to make noise) - phrases: homonym

- tegirmonga tushsa butun chiqadi — suvdan quruq chiqadi (agile) — synonym

It is good for students to increase their vocabulary and develop their speaking skills by holding a glossary of glossaries that explain the meaning of formal, semantic, and contradictory phrases that they encounter while reading a work of art in order to get results.

In the study of lexicology, the description of the inner, lexical meaning of the word in the consolidation, repetition and generalization of knowledge, the use of lexical analysis to acquire the skills of correct and appropriate speech in this process gives good results.

It should be noted that the sense of fluent, clear, impressive style in the process of learning all areas of language, in language units (in syntactic devices such as sound, word, suffix, phrase, sentence), so It is formed only on the basis of comparing connections based on the relationship of meaning and form. The inclusion of this feature in the minds of students should be the focus of all native language teachers. Therefore, the main purpose of Uzbek language lessons is to increase the student's vocabulary, to form the skills of its correct and

appropriate use in speech, to teach language sections in connection with the methodology.

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