



THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN COLLOCATIONAL WORDS AND IDIOMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Submission Date: December 02, 2023, **Accepted Date:** December 07, 2023,

Published Date: December 12, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crijps-04-12-07>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crijps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Khazratqulova Nazokat

Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

Nargiza Amirkulova

Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article which I wrote will extremely beneficial for people who are still ambivalent and facing some difficulties to differentiate collocations and idioms. Even with the help of it is perfectly possible to know the meaning of some English idioms with their alternatives in Uzbek language.

KEYWORDS

Polysemous, phraseological units, collocational words, idiomatic expressions, phrase pattern, freshness, real concepts.

INTRODUCTION

As it is clear English language is full of various structure and polysemous words. Collocations are partially or completely fixed expressions that develop through frequent context-dependent use. Examples of collocated pairs of words are critically crucial, middle child, immediate family, and terribly sorry. Collocations can be in a syntactic relationship such as verb-object: make

and decision), a lexical relation (such as antonymy), or no linguistically defined link at all. Knowledge of collocations is essential for competent language use: if collocational preferences are broken, a grammatically correct statement will stand out as odd. As a result, collocation is an intriguing subject for language teaching. This demonstrates how words are



utilized. However they are specified for exact situation and concepts. Therefore before using any kind of grammar structures, it is highly recommended to learn them deeply.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Collocation is a fundamental concept in many branches of linguistics. According to Khellmer (1991), our mental lexicon is composed of both bigger, more changeable and fixed phraseological units in addition to individual words. Collocational information is crucial for language instruction, natural language processing, and dictionary writing. But identifying which co- occurrences are important collocations can be challenging, particularly for non-native speakers of a given language or linguistic variation. Thus, the collocual words mainly defined words that are constantly combined to convey a particular idea. Any alternating words combination seems uncomfortable or out of place. Besides that collocual words can be freely made in speech in accordance with the standards of the language. Thus in some cases they can be named as free-word groups.

1. Freely made in speech Features of collocations :
2. Able to collocate with several words. For instance: meet demand, meet deadline,

Topic collocations

Family: a family tree, abitter divorce, troubled childhood, carefree childhood, a loving family.

Behavior: brutality honest, fiercely loyal sense of humor, swallow my pride, low self-esteem.
 3. Appearance: slender waist, deep-set eyes, broad shoulders, hideously ugly, absolutely gorgeous.
 4. Eating: go on a diet, junk food, eat in moderation, healthy appetite, light meals.

Money: make money, spend money, financially savvy, be broke, emergency fund, investment money in the stock market.

Statistics: large number, massive amount, significant number, tiny number, miniscule amount, go up or down.

Smell: wonderful aroma, lovely smell, body odor, fresh scent, overpowering smell, dank smell mouth - watering scent.

Size: large quantity, tall building, a large proportion, in a large- scale, a big improvement.
 9. Countryside: winding footpath, bubbling mountain, picturesque village, shallow river.
 10. Weather : weather forecast, clear skies, scattered clouds, heavy rain, newly-fallen snow.

Types of collocations.

1. Adjective +noun Ex: close friend. I have a close friend whose name is Henry
2. Noun+noun Ex: health club. It is better to join health club if you get extra weight
3. Noun+verb Ex: desiese spreads . After scorching hot , desiese spreads around the city
4. Verb+noun Ex: run a project . Running a project is high responsibility.

Adverb+adjective Ex: highly unusual . Witnessing kangaroo in Japan is highly unusual.



Verb+ expressions with preposition Ex: deprived from. The majority of youth who live in Africa are deprived from the high standards of living.

Verb+ adverb Ex: speak fluently. It takes a long time if you are going to speak fluently.

RESULTS

Concept of Idioms or idiomatic expressions. An idiom is a sentence that has a meaning that cannot be derived from the individual word meanings alone when read as a whole. It's basically the alternative of using the incorrect math formula and yet receiving the right answer, but expressed verbally. One example of an idiom is «a piece of cake.» Native and fluent English speakers are aware that phrase is referring to someone is doing activities without difficulties . We'll define idioms, discuss their various forms, explain how to apply them in writing, and provide examples in this in-depth discussion of the subject. Even the meaning of idioms can be equal with one word in English language. Not only in this language, but also it is possible to witness in several languages as well. However to much usage of idiomatic expressions impact on the freshness of the language, as it is said «In standard spoken and written English today idioms is an established and essential element that , used with care, ornaments and enriches the language» by Collins in «Book of English idioms».

Importance of idioms. An idiom is a term that is frequently used in speech to express some real concepts. These words are critically crucial for expressing original ideas and bolstering the claim.

Additionally, it fosters a more profound comprehension of the language. Therefore they are used in frequent topics in many competitive tests. It is usually employed in casual discourse. Initially, it would be difficult to comprehend its notions. Nonetheless, consistent language practice and reading many English phrase patterns will provide an understanding of the same. English relies heavily on idioms. Find out why it matters by reading .

Types of idioms. There are overall four types of idioms in English language. They are Binomial idioms which are consistency of a pair of words joined to each other by and, or a)Back and forth means to make some movements in to backwards and forwards b) Cheese and chock means there are two incomperable objects that are not completely similar c) Bigger and better means the willing of yours degreed by how huge it. Pure idioms which are not have any resemblance to it's meaning. Example: a)Bite the bullet (face challenging situation with bravery) b) rain cats and dogs (strong rain like heavy rain) c)kill two birds with one stone (completing several tasks at the same time).

DISCUSSIONS

Partial idioms are idioms which include two :literal and non- literal parts. Example: a)Feel blue (feel sad) feel is its literal position while blue is in non-literal role b) a bit of colour (a little ill) c) Miss the boat (loss an opportunity)

Prepositional idioms are phrases that meaning is determined by the usage of prepositions .



Example: a) On the top of the world (happy), b) off-colour (slightly ill), c) On account of (because of). However there are several differences between idioms and collocations.

1. Idiom are ready-made and non-motivated. They are always can be used in the situation how they structured.

We were talking about John who came to room unexpectedly. Well speak of the devil! «Speak of the devil» the person who appears while someone start to talk about him or her.

Idioms such as above mentioned possibly play the role of full expressions rather than their literal meaning.

For instance: piece of cake which means «easy» does not connected it's either its semantic or structural meaning. Instead it's giving completely new meaning in sentence.

Collocations on the other hand the group of words that simple go together.

For instance: look up (search something) look after (take care about someone), look forward to (waiting without patience something positive) and so on.

In terms of the size of collations they are smaller units as compared to phrases or idioms.

Example: while collocation casually consists of 2 words like high quality, bright colors, medium size, completely awful, terribly sorry and etc.. the

idioms are possible include 3 to 4 even more than 5 words.

For instance: on the top of the world (happy), take it with a grain of salt (it is quite serious), the ball is in your court (it is your choice your decision).

Several Idioms with their Uzbek alternatives.

Don't cry over for spilled milk – O'tkan ishga salovat.

Beat around the bush – Gapni aylantirmoq, aravani quruq olib qochmoq.

Better late than never – Kechdan ko'ra kech yaxshi.

Hang in there – Taslim bo'lma!

Speak of the devil – Bo'rini yo'qlaseng qulog'i ko'rinadi.

That's the last straw – Sabr kosasi to'lmoq.

Add insult to injury – Olovga moy sepmoq, yaraga tuz sepmoq.

Every cloud has a silver lining – Har qora kundan so'ng albatta yorug'lik keladi.

It ain't over till the fat lady sings – Bu hali hammasi emas!

Don't judge the book by its cover – Kitobni muqovasiga qarab baho berma!

No pain no gain – Jon kuydirmaseng jonona qayda!

Set on the fence – Ikki o't orasida qolmoq.



Once in a blue moon – Oyda, yilda bir.

Let the cat out of the bag – Og'zidan gullab qo'yish. To be shoulder to cry on – Suyangan tog'i bo'lmoq. Apple of someone's eye – Ko'zimning oqu qorasi.

Get up on the wrong side of the bed – Chap yoni bilan turmoq. To share ups and downs – Yaxshi yomon kunda birga bo'lmoq. To be on cloud nine – Boshi osmonga yetmoq.

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched – Chuchvarani xom sanama. I will scratch your bag and you will scratch mine - Sendan ugina mendan bugina. To be without a care in the world – Dunyoni suv bossa o'rdakka ne g'am.

To be chatterbox – Chag'i chag'iga tegmaydigan.

Dancing with death – Olov bilan o'ynashmoq.

To be up to someone's neck – Qo'li qo'lga tegmaslik.

A feast for the eyes and ears – Ko'z ko'rib quloq eshitmagan.

A storm in a teacup – Pashshadan fil yasamoq.

Calm before the storm – Bo'rondan oldingi skunat.

It takes two to tango – Kemaga tushganning Joni bir.

Through thick and thin – Oyning o'n beshi yorug' o'n beshi qorong'u .

You can't make an omelet without breaking some eggs – Urushib qurbonlarsiz bo'lmaydi.

Bolt from the blue – Tomdan tarasha tushgandik.

Something is on the tip of someone's tongue – Tilimning uchida turibdi.

CONCLUSION

Learning Idioms will allow to Improve your interpersonal spoken English. Idioms are most commonly encountered in oral or written speech. Idiom may assist to someone to enhance their engaging abilities by demonstrating to native speakers that you grasp the social function and context of the phrase.

Idioms, when applied effectively, can magnify words in ways that attract individuals and serve to activate their senses. Nevertheless, it is strongly suggested to use idioms which are known and actively have been using in daily speech.

Collocations, on the other hand, are combinations of words or pairs that are commonly observed together, which includes terribly sorry. When you take the place of one of those words with the use of synonyms, it sounds not as natural or fluent. You could not say «badly sorry» for instance. Students are able to enhance their speech by employing collocations, which will also improve their flow when they utilize collocations during their speech on a regular basis. Nonetheless, English students must go above and beyond to learn collocations. This is due to the fact that determining the correct word in speech.

REFERENCES



1. 1000 English Collocations in 10 Minutes a day. Shayna Oliveira 2013.
2. Larson, Milfred. L 1984, Meaning based translation United States of America.
3. Welby, Victoria Lady (1983) Meaning and Metaphor . Monist 5 1983 in Welby (1985)
4. Nida, E.A. and Taber, C.R. 1974. The Theory and Practice of Translation. Netherlands: E.J. Brill, Leiden Netherland
5. Palmer, F.R. 1976. Semantics: A New Outline. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Press. Palmer, F.R. 1956. Semantics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press..
7. The structure of idioms in Nigerian English | English Today | Cambridge Core
8. Websites
9. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/english-today/article/abs/structure-of-idioms-in-nigerian-english/DD7E44257D80CFE5D6CEE3FDD9ADA71>
10. <https://www.ef.com>
11. <https://www.languagehumanities.org>
<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/information>