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ANNOTATION: *The actuality of the article. This article explains stylistic use of collocations and idioms and also similarities and differences between both. Stylistics, a branch of applied linguistics, is the study and interpretation of texts of all types, but particularly literary texts, and/or spoken language in regard to their linguistic and tonal style, where style is the particular variety of language used by different individuals and/or in different situations or settings. For example, the vernacular, or everyday language may be used among casual friends, whereas more formal language, with respect to grammar, pronunciation or accent, and lexicon or choice of words, is often used in a cover letter and résumé and while speaking during a job interview.*

Key words: *Stylistics, collocation, linguistic, idioms, accent, pronunciation,*

Sources of study in stylistics may range from canonical works of writing to popular texts, and from advertising copy to news, non-fiction, and popular culture, as well as to political and religious discourse. Indeed, as recent work in critical stylistics, multimodal stylistics and mediated stylistics has made clear, non-literary texts may be of just as much interest to stylisticians as literary ones. Literariness, in other words, is here conceived as 'a point on a cline rather than as an absolute'. Stylistics as a conceptual discipline may attempt to establish principles capable of explaining particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language, such as in the literary production and reception of genre, the

study of folk art, in the study of spoken dialects and registers, and can be applied to areas such as discourse analysis as well as literary criticism. A collocation is a style where certain words are frequently utilized jointly, and seem normal together. While an idiom is often a phrase in which the words jointly give a meaning differs from the lexicon definitions of words. There are many types of collocations and collocations themselves are so many which poses problems and difficulties to both learners and users native or non-native.

The research aims at showing the definition, importance and types of collocations and idioms, as well as the similarities and differences between both of them. It has concluded that the learners need to increase their vocabulary knowledge. Collocation presents a method where a number of words are regularly utilized together, and look natural together. Also, this points to constraints on the way words can be utilized together, for instance which nouns and verbs may be utilized together as well as what kind of prepositions and verbs may be utilized together. For example, we use the expression "heavy rain" or "light rain" rather than "strong rain" or "mild rain" because "heavy" and "light" better fits with rain unlike the word "strong" or "mild". This kind of language behavior is named "collocation". There are a lot of states in English language while it becomes hard to recognize which words fit finely with the word we desire to utilize due to the non-existence of clear rules. There are certain words that seem right together, whereas other words do not. Collocation is a normal mixture of words closely associated with one another. "Pay attention", "fast food", "make an effort", and "powerful engine" are but only some examples. The advantage of collocations lies in making it simpler to keep away from worn-out or vague words like "very", "nice", or "beautiful", via utilizing a couple of words that suits the context in a better way and carries a more accurate meaning. Skillful utilizers of language may generate impacts like humour via changing the usual collocation patterns. This method is particularly accepted with journalists, poets and advertisers. Collocations might look natural to native English speakers, yet they are unclear to foreign speakers of English language. For example, the word "dark" does not collocate with

the term "tea", but rather with "chocolate". A number of collocations such as "take a photo" are fixed, in which no word other than "take" collocates with "photo" to give the right meaning. A lot of collocations are wide open for using a number of different words to give the same meaning, for instance using "keep to the rules" or "stick to the rules" where both phrases give the same meaning. As for idioms, they are phrases in which the words together carry a meaning differs from the lexical definitions of single terms or words. Stylistics studies the stylistic features of phraseological units and in this field, it relies on the experience of lexical stylistics, the analysis of various stylistic units. After all, it is known that phraseological units perform a nominative function in the language it is characterized by emotionality and expressive features. Language history and etymology are unique in the etymological analysis of phraseological units takes place.

THE STRUCTURE OF COLLOCATION..

Definition of Collocation: McCarthy (1984) defines collocations as "units of meaning formed with two or more words. The words are usually written separately, but some may have a hyphen or be written as one word. Often, the meaning of the collocation can be guessed by knowing the meaning of the individual words" Thornbury (2007) states that "two words are collocates if they occur together with more than chance frequency, such that, when we see one, we can make a fairly safe bet that the other is in the neighborhood". According to Richards, J & Schmidt (2010) "Collocation is the way in which words are used together regularly. Collocation refers to the restrictions on how words can be used together, for example which prepositions are used with particular verbs, or which verbs and nouns are used together. For example, in English the verb perform is used with operation, but not with discussion:

- The doctor performed the operation.
- The committee performed a discussion.

Instead we say: The committee held/had a discussion. Perform is used with (collocates with) operation, and hold and have collocate with discussion". Likewise, Benson et al. (1986) offer a simpler definition "In English, as in other languages,

there are many fixed, identifiable, non-idiomatic phrases and constructions. Such groups of words are called recurrent combinations, mixed combinations, or collocations". Also, Goudarzi and Moini (2012) illustrate collocations and define them as "the company that wordkeep". Collocations are fixed expressions in part or in full that grow recognized and well-known via frequent use depending on entails several parameters, the measure of association is the most important one. Gledhill suggests that collocation includes as a minimum different viewpoints:

- (a) Co-occurrence.
- (b) Construction.
- (c) Expression.

These three different viewpoints explain collocation in a continual sequence 'Open Combination' 'Bound Collocation' 'Frozen Idiom'.

Types of Collocation:

We can find 6 major kinds of collocations, they are as the following: 1) adjective plus noun, 2) noun plus noun, 3) verb plus noun, 4) adverb plus adjective, 5) verbs plus prepositional phrase, 6) verb plus adverb

THE MEANING OF IDIOMS AND CATEGORIES.

Definition: According to Jackendoff (1997), an idiom is an expression or a fixed phrase having a literal meaning or a figurative one in some times. In classifying the idiom's figurative meaning as a standard language, it is different from the literal meaning. There exists a large number of idioms in all languages. Thus, it is expected that the number of idiomatic expressions may reach to about 25.000 in English. An idiom can be defined as a phrase where the words jointly carry a meaning differs from the lexicon definitions of single terms. The idiom is one of speech types or a phrase of a particular language grammatically odd to itself or may not be explicit to the solitary meanings of the idiom's components. Hence, English learners often have difficulty with idioms in realizing the actual meaning without referring to an English dictionary of idioms. The English language include thousands of idioms, most of which are informal.

Importance of Idioms:

Idioms have in common intellectual and chronological information and enlarge the language comprehension and handling of individuals. There are two important different definitions of idioms cited in the New Webster's Dictionary (1993): (1) "the language peculiar to a people, country, class, community or, more rarely, an individual"; (2) "a construction or expression having a meaning different from the literal one or not according to the usual patterns of the language". Idioms are constantly special things in relation to any language. They establish certain distinguishing characteristics which make one language different from the other. Furthermore, idioms mirror some cultural habits and show the national nature. They are not a detached segment of the person's selected language to utilize or to neglect, rather they constitute a fundamental segment of the English general vocabulary. And, the language vocabulary is increasing and changing between time and time with old idioms and new ones which need to be placed in perspective and this can be achieved this increasing and changing in the language vocabulary is described.

In all languages, there are idioms, and there are thousands of idioms in the English language. They are frequently mystifying and bewildering because the meaning of the entire words collection altogether has almost nothing, or very little, connected with the meaning of terms if they are utilized individually. For the sake of understanding a language, we should recognize and identify what is the meaning of that language idioms and If one attempts to guess the idiom's literal meaning word by word, he/she shall be puzzled for one should know its concealed meaning. Thus, learning and teaching a language may be difficult and complicated because of idioms. As vocabulary and culture are entwined, native and non-native speakers may get extra vocabulary through idioms and on the other hand may know other information about idioms in being exposed to the target culture, and thus they will improve their skills of listening, speaking, writing and reading.

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