

Foreign Language Teaching Strategies Based on Phraseologisms

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we have given the definition of phraseologisms, in addition, we have presented several teaching strategies that integrate phraseologisms. Teaching based on phraseologisms is a dynamic approach to teaching a foreign language. Understanding and mastering phraseologisms not only enriches vocabulary but also the ability to communicate effectively in a foreign language.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 16 Nov 2024

Received in revised form

17 Nov 2024

Accepted 18 Dec 2024

Keywords: relationships, emotional phrases, semantic, structural influence, discourse, nuance.

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INTRODUCTION. Phraseology as a branch of linguistics analyzing fixed expressions has a long tradition. But despite a wealth of scientific documentation, most of the questions related to lexical freezing are very current and today raise lively debates as well as in-depth analyses. In recent times, the rise of linguistics and its collateral disciplines also allows us to see phraseology in a new light.

Fixed expressions often go unnoticed by native speakers while they are quickly spotted by foreign students. Their opacity represents a pitfall in the learning and translation of foreign languages, and often leads students to ignore them, which in fact distances them from a complete competence in the target language. Fixed constructions of all kinds (idiomatic expressions, collocations, paremias, etc.) are part of the fixed combinatorics of languages and are thus elements requiring multi-aspectual and varied treatment¹.

Fixed units encompass different types of polylexical structures that are fixed to different degrees and characterized by different degrees of semantic opacity. Consequently, this category includes constructions that are quite easy for non-native speakers and those that are very embarrassing for them because their image-meaning relationship is not very explicit. The idiomatic statement can often seem like a completely enigmatic message for the foreign interlocutor because he sometimes does not grasp its meaning, although he knows and understands the meaning of all the lexical elements that participate in the formation of this expression. For example, *cordon-bleu, tenir tête, à bon chat, bon rat...* There is no doubt that knowledge of fixed and idiomatic structures is absolutely essential for the student to achieve good oral and written communicative skills, especially since the frequency of phraseological units is quite significant in each linguistic system. Today, the need to learn and translate languages is undeniable. On this occasion, it is necessary to confront the problem of lexical freezing. Thus, the new applied disciplines, such as phraseodidactics and phraseotranslation, postulated in this text, seem very useful and

¹ Sułkowska, Monika. 2013. De la phraséologie à la phraséodidactique. Études théoriques et pratique. Katowice: Wydawnictwo UŚ.

justified.

Foreign language teaching is a field in constant evolution, seeking to adapt to the needs and realities of learners. Among innovative approaches, the use of phraseologisms is particularly effective in enriching vocabulary and improving fluency in a target language. This text examines several teaching strategies that integrate phraseologisms.

1. Understanding and definition of phraseologisms

Phraseologisms are fixed expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced directly from the meaning of their component words. For example, in French, the expression “avoir le cafard” means “to be sad”. It is essential that learners understand the nature of phraseologisms to be able to use them correctly in various contexts.

2. Integration of phraseologisms into the curriculum

An effective strategy is to systematically integrate phraseologisms into the curriculum. This can be done through specific themes that promote contextual learning. For example :

- Cultural themes: Studying the culture of the target country allows you to introduce common expressions and explain their origin.
- Communicative situations: By creating scenarios where learners must use these expressions, we strengthen their memorization and their practical application.

3. Fun and interactive activities

Play activities play a key role in learning phraseologisms. Here are some ideas:

- Role-plays: Learners can play different social situations where they must use appropriate phraseologisms.
- Quizzes and competitions: Games in the form of quizzes on meanings or the correct use of expressions can stimulate interest and healthy competition between students.

4. Use of multimedia resources

Multimedia resources are a great way to expand understanding of phraseologisms:

- Videos and films: Analyzing extracts from films or television series where these expressions appear helps to visualize their use.
- Podcasts and songs: Listening to podcasts or songs in the target language allows learners to naturally hear these expressions in context.

5. Encouragement of written practice

Written production is another crucial aspect for anchoring knowledge of phraseologisms:

- Creative writing: Asking students to write short stories or dialogues integrating several phraseologisms encourages their creativity while consolidating their learning.
- Personal journal: Keeping a journal where they regularly note new phraseologisms encountered on a daily basis encourages active reflection on their use.

6. Formative assessment

Finally, it is important to integrate a formative assessment which allows learners to measure their progress with phraseologisms:

- Regular testing: Informal assessments can help identify which elements have been learned or still need work.
- Personalized feedback: Providing constructive feedback on the correct or incorrect use of expressions encourages continuous improvement.

Teaching based on phraseologisms is a dynamic approach to teaching a foreign language. By integrating

these varied strategies - from cultural immersion to playful use - teachers can not only improve language understanding but also make learning more engaging and relevant for their students. Ultimately, a thorough knowledge of phraseologisms allows learners not only to communicate more effectively but also to fully appreciate the cultural richness associated with the language they are studying.

Learning phraseologisms, which are lexical units composed of several words with a specific meaning, poses a particular challenge for foreign language learners. This is particularly true in the context of French and Uzbek, two languages which have distinct linguistic and cultural characteristics.

CONCLUSION. Learning phraseologisms in French and Uzbek poses various difficulties for learners due to cultural differences, syntactic complexity and the polysemy inherent in these idiomatic expressions. To overcome these obstacles, it is essential that teaching methods adopt an integrative approach that includes in-depth cultural awareness as well as plenty of practical opportunities to use these language formulas in various communicative contexts. Understanding and mastering phraseologisms enriches not only vocabulary but also the ability to communicate effectively in a foreign language.

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