



## THE USE OF IDIOMS IN THE WORK “ WHO WILL CRY WHEN YOU DIE” BY ROBIN SHARMA

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English is becoming more and more important in the different kinds of the fields of our social daily life while the world is globalizing day by day. New developments in technology are breaking down barriers and opening up new ideas and ways of teaching.

As we all know, one of the main goals of language teaching is to equip our students with the ability to communicate in the target language. No doubt, idioms are an important part of language and culture around the world. Idioms cause difficulties for English as Second Language (ESL) learners because their meanings are unpredictable. Non native speakers can find themselves in “hot water” for example when encountered with idioms. To many ESL or English as a foreign language, EFL, learners, idioms are a stumbling block in their way to learn English. Obviously, this is because the meaning of the words that constitute an idiom does not match the intended meaning of the idiom. This study looks at the reasons behind the difficulties of English idioms that learners encounter in listening, reading, and speaking. Also, it looks at practical methods to teach idioms.

According to Irujo “ Idioms do not say what they mean” because they are not literal”. It is not only the meaning of idioms that Second language L2 learners struggle with, but also the proper usage of idioms. Irujo stated that using idioms correctly is a very difficult task for English learners even if they know the intended meanings. [2;326] Therefore, mastering idioms becomes a hard goal for L2 learners since the meaning of the text cannot be determined through individual analysis of each word [ 3; 92].. As every nation has its own history, customs and traditions, the common history of human connects common things and phenomena such as: nature, war, animals, food, plants etc. 'Proverbs have mostly been formulated and coined on the basis of these topic. Following to Seidle J and W. Mc. Mordie, [ 1 ,4] we can say that an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone.English is very rich in idiomatic expressions. In fact it’s difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. An English native speaker is very often not aware that he is using an idiom; perhaps he doesn’t even realize that an idiom which he uses is grammatically incorrect. A non –native learner makes the correct use of



idiomatic English one of his aims, and the fact that some idioms are illogical or grammatically incorrect causes him difficulty. Just careful study and exact learning will help.

Dr. Adam Mackey and others say that "if you understand every word in a text and still fail to grasp what the text is all about, chances are you are having trouble with the idioms". Let us turn to the following example and try to make clear the

upper given citation.

"Sam is a real cool cat. He never blows his stack and hardly ever flies of the handle. What's more, he knows how to get away with things... Well, of course, he is getting on, too. His hair is pepper and salt, but he knows how to make up for lost time by taking it easy. He gets up early, works out and turns in early. He takes care of the hot dog stand like a breeze until he gets time off. Sam's got it made; this is for him". Naturally, it's not great literary style, but most Americans, especially when they converse among themselves, will use expressions of this sort.

We know that idiom is a figure of speech that means something different than a literal translation of words that would lead one to believe.

We've analyzed many figures of speech from the book "Who will cry when you die" by Robin Sharma.

Let's look at the following examples:

"We have lost touch with our humanity we have lost touch with our purpose. We have lost sight of the things that matter the most".

In these lines, "lose sight" is used in different meaning. Lose sight means to be no longer able to see. By these, the author showed the things that we are not paying attention. We feel as if we do not see something in our life.

Another example:

"The problem with losing your temper on a daily basis is that it becomes a habit. And like most habits a time arrives when it becomes second nature".

In these lines, the idiom "lose temper" is used in the meaning of becoming angry or upset suddenly.

"Coaching has become one of the most important elements to a complete program of personal and professional experience. People from all walks of life have recognized this as one of the best ways to create positive changes and lasting result in their lives. In these lines, there used "walks of life in order to mean different types of jobs and different levels of society.

"We promise a co-worker we will bring in that new book we love so much knowing full well that we never lend out our books. And we promise ourselves this will be the year we will get back into shape, simplify our lives and have more fun without any real intention of making the deep life changes necessary to achieve these goals. "



In these lines, we can understand that get back into shape is used in order to mean

to return something into acceptable behavior.

"Saying things we do not really mean becomes a habit when we practice it long enough. The real problem is that when you do not keep your word, you lose credibility. We can point out keep your word means to do what one promised.

In conclusion, idiomatic expressions represent a typical feature of colloquial speech. However, there are also idioms which appeared in the writer's descriptions or comment.

### LITERATURE:

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