

# Types of Stylistic Usage of Phraseological Units in Institutional Discourse

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## ABSTRACT

*This article explores the study of phraseological units in linguistics, which has direct connections to lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, and grammar, among other fields of linguistics.*

## INTRODUCTION.

We all know that language is the most important means of communication for people, the main tool for exchanging ideas, which ensures the development of society's thinking, conveys cultural, spiritual and historical traditions from generation to generation. Language is also a treasure of national culture. The economic and social system, art, culture, artistic literature, tradition, folk oral creativity of the place where each nation lives and its transmission from generation to generation is the national-cultural semantics of the language. Semantics is present in all layers of language: grammar, lexis, phonetics. But the national cultural semantics is clearly manifested in the units of the language in action. Such language units are words and stable compounds. Only words are our thoughts in the speech process we use not only units, but also units formed by the stable connection of two or more words, which enter the speech ready. These units not only describe our speech, but also describe it in a meaningful, concise, colorful way. In linguistics, such units are studied by the Department of Phraseology.<sup>1</sup>

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Phraseology (from the Greek "phrases" - expression, expression and logic) is such a branch of linguistics that differs from other branches in its ready-made entry into speech, lexical and semantic incompatibility, and semantic stability. . The main focus of phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics is to study the nature of phraseologisms and their categorical features, as well as to determine the guidelines for the use of phraseologisms in speech. Its main important problem is the generation of phraseology in speech is to distinguish and distinguish from the combinations of words and to determine phraseologisms accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.oriens.uz/media/journalarticles/23.\\_Maksetova\\_Zuhra\\_Torebayevna\\_182-186.pdf](https://www.oriens.uz/media/journalarticles/23._Maksetova_Zuhra_Torebayevna_182-186.pdf)

The research conducted by English and American linguists makes up a relatively small percentage of English phraseology, and theoretical problems such as the main phraseological problems and the interrelationship of words, the variation of phraseological units, the methods of studying phraseology, the development of phraseology as a science are mainly Russian linguists, A.V. Kunin, V.V. Vinogradov, H.M. Shansky, T.N. Developed by the Fedulenkovas.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Phraseology is considered one of the complex branches of linguistics, and it is directly related to a number of departments of linguistics, including lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, and grammar. In the study of phraseology, in addition to the fields listed above, it is necessary to be aware of such subjects as country studies, phonetics, philosophy, history of sciences, and logic.

It is known that any phraseological unit consists of words. The word is the research object of lexicology. The fact that lexicology and phraseology are interrelated fields is shown in the fact that in the analysis of words that are components of a phraseological unit, information on lexicology is necessarily referred to. Also, the study of phraseology as a component of lexicology for many years proves that these two fields are directly related to each other. The features of lexical meaning studied in semantics serve to express the semantic peculiarities of phraseological units and to distinguish different types of meaning in the phraseological field.

A word in a phraseological unit does not always lose its morphological features, morphology allows to study preserved and lost features. Phraseology includes compounds with different structures, i.e. phrases and sentences. Syntax information is used in the grammatical and functional analysis of the above units. Phraseological stylistics studies the stylistic features of phraseological units and relies on the experience of lexical stylistics and the analysis of various stylistic units in this field. Because phraseological units, in addition to performing a nominative function in the language, are distinguished by having certain emotionality and expressive properties. The origin and history of the language is a necessary part of the etymological analysis of phraseological units.

In English, as well as in other languages, it is important and interesting to study the national-cultural semantics of the language. Because they can embody the unique internal structures of the language, natural peculiarities, economic and social structure of the country, art, customs and history from generation to generation. They have information about children's national games, currency, national medicine, hunting and fishing, flora and fauna, human appearance, clothing and lifestyle, and many other features of the national mentality topics will be reflected.

National-cultural semantics is reflected in all departments of linguistics, morphology, syntax, and even phonetics. Only it can be more vividly expressed in phraseological units that can directly reflect the culture of the nation, and are integrated and often used in colloquial speech.

Until phraseology was formed as a separate discipline, it was considered a part of lexicology. Although Russian linguists were first interested in the problems of phraseology, it was first introduced as a separate term by Western linguist Bally<sup>2</sup>. In his works "Essays on Stylistics" and "Stylistics of the French Language", he looked at word combinations as a whole system, which can be used as a whole, arising from the uniqueness of their grammatical and lexical features, syntactic structure and meaning tried to prove unity. In the first work, Charles Bally phrases distinguished five types:

- ✓ free compounds (compounds used in their own sense);
- ✓ ordinary compounds (composed of relatively loosely connected compounds some changes can be made);

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<sup>2</sup> Шарль Балли  
Лингвист

- ✓ phraseological lines (in which two or more units are combined into one whole expresses the meaning, but its order can be changed);
- ✓ phraseological units (which have completely lost their meaning),
- ✓ includes units with a fixed order of components.

In his next work "French Stylistics" he interpreted the usual combinations and phraseological lines as a component of free combinations and phraseological units. Although these views of his have caused many debates, they have stimulated the development of phraseology as a separate science.

According to A. V. Kunin, phraseological units have a specific operating pattern that is predetermined by their very nature. While certain functions are changeable and unique to only a few classes of phraseological units, others are constant, or inherent in all phraseological units under all realization conditions. The three constant functions are communicative, cognitive, and nominative.

Phraseological units perform a communicative role when they act as message or communication means. The exchange of statements that constitutes communication, while the transmission of information without receiving reply from the reader or listener, constitutes message.

The cognitive function, which is the socially driven reflection of actual world objects mediated by consciousness and fostering their cognition, is a function that is closely related to nominative function. The social determinacy is demonstrated by the fact that, despite the fact that potential phraseological units are formed by distinct persons, these individuals are still a part of society and can only realize the cognitive function based on prior information.

"Foresight, fantasy, imagination, dreams, intuition, and other types of cogitative activity are all included in the cognitive process". All other functions are realized within the confines of the specified functions, while cognitive and nominative functions are realized within the confines of communicative function, establishing a dialectic unity. It displays the phraseological system's functional aspect's hierarchy.

What led CA scholars to assert that there were distinct contrasts between the features of casual conversation and institutional discourse may be partially explained by the limited range of institutional contexts first taken into account within a CA framework (Drew & Heritage, 1992).

Now there is debate on how stark of a difference this is. The evolving nature of social organizations themselves also contributes to an updated understanding of the boundaries between casual and institutional discussion. For instance, the expansion of the service sector, which is in part a result of the globalization of world economies, has increased the number of people participating in a greater variety of institutional exchanges. According to Ehrlich and Freed in Freed & Ehrlich (2010), p. 3, "the nature of the discourse used in these institutions" has altered along with social organizations.

In describing the evolving "conversationalisation of [institutional] discourse," Fairclough (1996, p. 76) highlights a trend towards interactions that are designed to copy everyday social exchanges, giving the impression that there is a more "equal" relationship than before between those with higher and lower status, whether workplace supervisors and employees, students and teachers, or physicians and patients. He characterizes this approach as "a compensatory tendency to give the impression of treating each of the people 'handled' en masse as an individual" (Fairclough, 1989, p. 62) and refers to it as "synthetic personalization" or "simulated equalization" (p. 221).

The identification of characteristics that set institutional interactions apart from regular ones has been one of the main themes in the study of institutional discourse, as the discussion above reveals. Early on, academics identified a variety of discursive techniques and interpersonal traits they believed distinguished institutional interactions from more casual social encounters (Drew & Heritage, 1992).

By 2010, Heritage and Clayman claimed that their objective was to "explore how speakers use ordinary conversational practices in "task-focused" interactions" rather than "to draw a dividing line

between ordinary conversation and interaction that is professional, task-focused, or "institutional" (Heritage & Clayman, 2010, p. 2).

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### **CONCLUSION:**

Russian linguist Polivanov<sup>3</sup> was the first to analyze as a separate branch of linguistics, and he justified that phraseology is not a component of lexicology or stylistics, but an independent branch of linguistics: "Lexicology is the lexical meaning of words, morphology is the grammatical meaning of words, nouns, and syntax studies the grammatical meanings of word combinations. But separately there is a need for a department of linguistics that studies the individual meanings of derived, figurative word combinations." He is one of the linguists who emphasized that phraseology is an important branch of linguistics, like morphology or phonetics.

By text-building factors of phraseological units, we mean realization of linguistic properties of the given language signs allowing them, equally with grammatical and lexical means of language, to create those links in structure of the text that are elements of the structure and, in some cases, also binding means of fragments of the text," the text-building factors of phraseological units state.

The idea that phraseological units can serve as legally enforceable indications for context fragments as well as whole contexts is permissible.

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