

PHRASEOLOGIZATION OF WORD COMBINATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

Sheraliyeva Shirin Abdisalomovna, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD)

ILMIY DISKURSDA SO‘Z BIRIKMALARINING FRAZELOGIZATSIYASI

Sheraliyeva Shirin Abdisalomovna, O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗАЦИЯ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЙ В НАУЧНОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

Шералиева Ширин Абдисаломовна, Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков, доктор филологии по филологическим наукам (PhD)



e-mail:

shirin.3009@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-1210-9189>

Abstract: The main goal of this research is to clarify phraseologization of word combinations in scientific discourse. A number of scientific works have been researched on this topic. The views of different scientists on this concept are given as an example. The study of the phraseologization of word combinations in scientific discourse is relevant and important in the modern world, because phraseological units play an important role in linguistics and are an integral part of any language. The task of our research was to clarify the phenomenon of phraseologization in phraseology, in particular, in scientific discourse.

Key words: phrase, phraseology, stable combinations, word combinations, phraseological units, phraseologization, scientific text, scientific discourse, scientific discourse.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur tadqiqotdan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad ilmiy diskursda so‘z birikmalarining frazeologizatsiyasini yoritishdan iborat. Ushbu mavzu bo‘yicha bir qator ilmiy ishlar tadqiq qilindi. Mazkur masalaga turli olimlarning qarashlari misol tariqasida keltirilgan. Ilmiy diskursda so‘z birikmalarining frazeologizatsiyasini o‘rganish zamonaviy dunyoda dolzarb va muhim hisoblanadi, chunki frazeologik birliklar tilshunoslikda muhim rol o‘ynaydi va har qanday tilning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotimizning vazifasi esa, frazeologiyada, xususan, ilmiy diskursda frazeologizatsiya hodisasini yoritishdir.

Kalit so‘zlar: ibora, frazeologiya, turg‘un birikmalar, so‘z birikmalari, frazeologik birliklar, frazeologizatsiya, ilmiy matn, ilmiy diskurs, akademik diskurs.

Аннотация: Основная цель данного исследования определить фразеологизацию словосочетаний в научном дискурсе. На эту тему написано ряд научных работ. В качестве примера приведены взгляды разных ученых на эту концепцию. Изучение фразеологизации фразеологизмов в научных исследованиях актуально и важно в современном мире, поскольку фразеологизмы играют важную роль в лингвистике и являются неотъемлемой частью любого языка. Задачей нашего исследования было выяснение феномена фразеологизации во фразеологии, в частности, в научном дискурсе.

Ключевые слова: словосочетание, фразеология, устойчивые сочетания, словосочетания, фразеологические единицы, фразеологизация, научный текст, научный дискурс, академический дискурс.

INTRODUCTION. As we all know, phraseological units are an integral part of any language and represent stable combinations of words that have their own meaning and stability of use. They are an important means of communication and carry many religious, cultural, historical and social meanings. In addition, these units are one of the most interesting research objects of linguistics. Phraseological units are widely used in various fields of language activity, including scientific discourse.

Phraseological units play an important role in scientific discourse, because they allow the author to express his thoughts and ideas more clearly and effectively. They help to create more expressive and stylistically expressive texts, which are especially important in scientific research where accuracy is important [1].

Phraseological units also help establish connections between different parts of the text and provide its logical structure. They serve as special “connecting” elements that unite individual sentences and paragraphs into a coherent text. Thanks to phraseological units, scientific texts become more understandable and fluent for listeners [4; p.265].

As we noted above, phraseological units are an integral part of any language and occupy an important place in scientific discourse. They are fixed phrases that are used to convey a specific content while having a specific meaning. Phraseological units differ from simple word combinations in that their meaning does not depend on the meanings of the individual words they are composed of. At the same time, phraseological units can be subject to the process of phraseologization, that is, they can acquire a new meaning and be used in a new context. Phraseologization of phraseological units is of great importance in scientific discourse, because this phenomenon allows creating clear and expressive phrases that facilitate the understanding and transmission of scientific information. Therefore, at present, the problem of researching the specific features of the phenomenon of phraseologization is becoming a topical issue in linguistics.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. In order to achieve the goal set in this research work and fulfill the set of tasks, based on the phenomenon of

phraseologization in phraseology, in particular, in scientific discourse in contemporary linguistics, a multi-faceted interdisciplinary approach was used to study and describe these units, and the following linguistic and interdisciplinary research methods were used: linguistic description method (terminology in the description and analysis of phraseological units as an object of transformation); the method of oppositions (transformation of phraseological units); methods of communicative linguistics, in particular, the transformational method (in the analysis of structural or semantic changes of phraseologization of phraseological units depending on the situation); semantic method (in determining the meaning of phraseological units).

LITERATURE REVIEW. The issue of phraseologization is one of the main problems of general phraseology, which has a long history of study and research. In the last seventy years, domestic and foreign scientists, including Russian Linguistics A. M. Babkin, A. M. Melerovich, V. M. Mokienko, A. I. Fedorov, N. M. Shansky and others [2; 11; 16; 17; 18; 19]; in World Linguistics H. Burger, C. Cacciari, F. Cermak, G. Corpas Pastor, A. P. Cowie and others [20; 21; 22]; I.K. Kuchkartaev, K. Samadov, E. Umarov, A.E. Mamatov, B.I. Boltaeva [8; 14; 15; 19; 23] and others dissertations, monographs, books and many scientific studies published by on the transformation of phraseological units, confirms it.

It is known that the phraseology of any language is a dynamic system, in which new elements appear from time to time. “Existing phraseological units undergo a process of semantic and compositional re-partitioning. It has been proven that the internal resources of the language take an active part in increasing the phraseological composition. This fact shows that the most effective method of forming phraseological units is the semantic reorganization of free phrases. The basis of this type of transformation is semantic changes” [6].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. A.V.Kunin gave the following definition of the essence of phraseologization: “The formation of phraseological units and non-phraseological stable compounds as a result of the gradual acquisition of all elements of phraseological stability or non-phraseological stability through this or that combination of words”

[7; p. 59]. In other words, phraseologization is a special linguistic phenomenon that creates stable combinations of words on the basis of comparison, metonymy, metaphor, euphemism, hyperbole. It is as a result of this process that word combinations are stabilized and strengthened in speech. The phenomenon of phraseologization is interpreted as a reflection of language dynamics in a broad and narrow sense.

The phenomenon of phraseologization is based on phraseological abstraction [12]. The formation of phraseological units is one of the more complex processes. Russian linguist E.S.Kubryakova explains this phenomenon as follows: "A complex sign is the most complex one that performs a number of tasks in relation to objects and elements of consciousness: nominative (names an object), expressive (represents a state of mind), significant (denotes concepts), modeling (creates a symbolic analog of the situation), pragmatic (affects a person) and communicative" [5]. In fact, the newly created and used figurative expression should be established in the speech of the native speaker. On the one hand, due to the search for a stable compound form, the diversity of the components and the change of the image in different contexts are observed. On the other hand, expressiveness and originality become habitual and traditional over time, which, in turn, forces the speaker to look for new figurative combinations of words or to change the structure, semantics and components of existing phraseological units.

One of the important and common cases of phraseologization is the phenomenon of idiomatization. It is known that during a long speech, frequently used phrases are shortened, keeping only the elements necessary to express the meaning. During this process, the original content of the expression is deformed, leaving only a fragment that is understandable to the speaker. As a result, it later becomes an integral combination of words, that is, an idiom.

L.I.Roizenzon identified six general features of idiom, among them emotionality, metaphor, especially modality and intonation, in general - evaluative meaning, expressiveness and semantic integrity. But at the same time, it is important to limit phraseology from the phenomenon of idiomatization, the presence of idiomaticity is not a

necessary component for all phraseological units; Usually, idiomaticity is characteristic of phraseological units and conjunctions. Another important phenomenon closely related to the process of phraseologization should be noted: actualization. Actualization is one of the stages of phraseologization, which is the transformation of free speech samples from trivial to relevant, that is, into units which are necessary and important for communication in a certain period of time. Irrelevant phrases are related and move to the category of phraseological combinations. "Thus, actualization leads to the transformation of freedom of speech into a free speech (more precisely, a stable linguistic unit that is repeated in a speech act)" [13; p. 112].

"Communicative and pragmatic effectiveness of the formation of new phraseological units helps them not only to be perceived by the receiver, but also to be remembered and repeated in similar situations. However, depending on many factors, new phraseological units are not remembered and are not repeated by communicants in possible communicative-pragmatic conditions" [3; p. 25].

One of the main tasks of the formation of a new phraseological unit is to express thoughts to ensure successful communication. If in the speaker's speech, there is no phraseological unit with sufficient emotional and evaluative expressiveness in any vocabulary, then he tries to create new figurative means of expressing thoughts.

So, there are two main stimuli, in other words, driving factors for the formation of a new phraseological unit: oral and written speech and its development. In the first case, free expressions expressing the description of everyday life, social events, people's relationships, influences, etc. can be called educational material.

In the second case, the material is a variety of texts, such as fiction, scientific research results, scientific hypotheses, and even scientific discourses. There are hundreds of phraseological units in live speech, and their number is constantly growing, which is certainly connected with the appearance of new books and scientific studies. Phrases are also actively used in scientific discourse. Free phrases get the main feature of a phraseological unit, that is, the feature of stagnation due to the repetition of their use, but not in a literal sense, but in a generalized

figurative sense. Consistency is one of the important reasons why free word combinations become stable words in terms of grammatical structure, lexical structure and meaning.

According to B.A. Larin, “metaphorization, expansion and generalization of the meaning in relation to figurative typicality” helps the transition of expressions to the constant [9; p. 219].

Another important reason that often leads to the formation of new phraseological units in the language is the need to define a single concept that is relevant for a certain historical period with their help. An example of this is L.I. Roizenzon's definition of actualization [13; p. 112].

The fourth reason for the appearance of new phraseological units in the language system is their formation according to already existing patterns or models. As N.M. Shansky noted, such phraseological units “are formed by comparison and always appear in speech as new formations... only gradually come into general use” [18; p. 133].

Thus, the phraseologization of phraseological units in the scientific discourse is the phenomenon of including and using phraseological units in the discourse in order to create a more precise and expressive interpretation of ideas and thoughts. This phenomenon includes the selection of appropriate phraseological units, their correct application and adaptation to the content of scientific discourse.

The choice of phraseological units in an scientific discourse should be based on their meaning, semantic compatibility with the topic and purpose of the research. The author must take into account the level of scientific precision and clarity of the discourse, as well as methodological features. In scientific discourses, some phraseological units may be outdated or inappropriate, so it is advisable to choose units that fully reflect the essence of the research.

Standard transformations include some cases of distribution of the component composition of phraseological unit. For example, the composition of the phraseological unit играть роль-play a role often includes clarifying components to play what role: large, important, insignificant, modest, etc. The use of this phraseological unit with the specified distributors is a standard implementation of its combinability possibilities and is reflected in dictionaries of phraseology [24; p. 180].

Correct use of phraseological units in scientific discourse requires knowledge and understanding of their meaning, grammatical features, and relevance to the context. The author should be able to insert phraseological units into sentences and paragraphs in such a way that they do not break the logical structure of the text and do not cause misunderstanding among readers.

For example: Наводить справки - наведение справок [24]:

Алфавитное расположение слов, удобное при наведении справок, ограничивало соположенность <...> лексем <...>. (Е. Э. Биржакова. Русская лексикография XVIII века, 38).

This example represents cases of using substantives forms of verbal phraseological units with transformation of their categorical meaning and replacement of the core verb with a verbal noun.

In addition, adapting phraseological units to the context of a scientific text implies changing the form or structure of a phraseological unit to better suit research purposes. This may involve replacing individual components, changing word order, or adding additional elements. The author must be careful not to violate the meaning of the phraseological unit, observe scientific standards and requirements.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, it can be said that the phenomenon of phraseologization of phraseological units occupies an important place in scientific discourse. It allows us to create clear and expressive expressions that facilitate the understanding and communication of scientific information. Phraseological units in scientific discourse can be used to express concepts, terms and ideas, as well as to create an argument and establish connections between different parts of a text. They help the author express his point of view, convince the reader, create the effect of stylistic expressiveness and originality. Therefore, the study of phraseologization of phraseological units in scientific speech is an important task of linguistics, which allows a deeper understanding and analysis of the language of the scientific discourse.

REFERENCES:

1. Антонова Н.А., Игнатъева Т.С. Пути образования фразеологических единиц в английском и чувашском языках // Филология:

- научные исследования. – 2018. – №. 3. – С. 258-264.
2. Бабкин А.М. Русская фразеология, ее развитие и источники [Текст]. – Ленинград: Наука, 1970. – 260 с.
3. Добрыднева, Е.А. Фразеологические новообразования в современном русском литературном языке: Диск. к.ф.н. – М., 1933. – 362 с.
4. Золотых Л.Г. Когнитивно-дискурсивные основы фразеологической семантики: монография // Астрахань: Издательский дом «Астраханский университет». – 2007. – С. 265.
5. Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание: на пути получения знаний о языке. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира / Е.С. Кубрякова. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. – 560 с.
6. Кунин А.В. Английская фразеология (теоретический курс). М.: Высшая школа, 1971. – 344 с.
7. Кунин, А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М., 1996. – 381 с.
8. Кучкартаев И.К. Фразеологические новаторство А.Каххара: Автореф.дис...канд.филол.наук. –Ташкент, 1965.
9. Ларин, Б.А. Очерки по фразеологии (О систематизации и методах исследования фразеологических материалов). – «Учен. зап. ЛГУ им. А. А. Жданова», 1956, № 198. Сер, филол. наук, вып. 24. – 498 с.
10. Махмудов, У.Р. О трансформации фразеологизмов в текстах узбекских газет / У.Р. Махмудов. – Текст: непосредственный // Молодой ученый. – 2016. – № 5 (109). – С. 807-810.
11. Мелерович А.М. Семантическая структура фразеологических единиц современного русского языка / А. М. Мелерович, В. М. Мокиенко. – Кострома: КГУ им. Н.А. Некрасова, 2008.
12. Мелерович, А.М., Фокина, М.А., Якимов, А.Е. Семантическая членимость ФЕ в соотношении с лексической и грамматической семантикой в процессе развития и функционирования фразеологического значения // Взаимодействие языковых уровней в сфере фразеологии. Тез. докл. Науч.-теор. конф. – Волгоград, 1996. – 224 с.
13. Ройзензон Л.И. Фразеологизация как лингвистическое явление // Труды Самгу им. А. Навои. Вып.119. Кафедра иностранных языков. – Самарканд. 1961. –189 с.
14. Самадов К. Некоторые вопросы языкового мастерства Айбека: Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. –Ташкент, 1967.
15. Умаров Э. Лексико-грамматическая характеристика фразеологизмов дивана «Хазойин-ул-маоний» А.Навои: Автореф. дис...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент. 1968.
16. Федоров А. И. Фразеологическая семантика и ее толкование в словарях / А.И.Федоров // Синтаксическая и лексическая семантика. – Новосибирск, 1986. – С. 178-184.
17. Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка / Н.М. Шанский. – Санкт-Петербург: Специальная литература, 1996. – 192 с.
18. Шанский, Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. Изд. 2. – М.: Высшая школа, 1969. – 439 с.
19. Boltayeva V.I. O‘zbek tili frazeologik birliklarining transformatsiyasi (semantik-pragmatik tahlil): Filol.fan.b.fals.dok...diss.avtoref. – Samarqand, 2019. – 49 b.
20. Cacciari, C. and S. Glucksberg (1991) Understanding idiomatic expressions: The contribution of word meanings. In G. B. Simpson (Ed.) Understanding word and sentence. (Advances in Psychology, 77) (217-240). Amsterdam, New York, Oxford and Tokyo: North Holland.
21. Cermak, F. (1994) Idiomatics. In P.A. Luelsdorff (Ed.) Prague School of Structural and Functional Linguistics. (185-195). Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
22. Cowie, A. P. (1981) The treatment of collocations and idioms in learners’ dictionaries. Applied Linguistics 2 (3) (223-235).
23. Mamatov A. O‘zbek tili frazeologizmlarining shakllanishi masalalari: Filol.fan.d-ri.diss...avtoref. – Toshkent, 2000. – B.48.
24. Фразеологический словарь русского языка / под ред. А. И. Молоткова. Изд. 2-е, стереотип. – М.: Сов. Энциклопедия, 1968. – 543