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THE UZBEK STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY  
ENGLISH FACULTY II  
ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY DEPARTMENT

# Referat

**“PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS A NEWSPAPER TITLE AND ITS  
FUNCTIONS”**

Written by the student of the 2<sup>nd</sup> faculty, 308 group

Mamatkulova Mohigul

Scientific supervisor:

**Senior teacher: Mukhamedova N.A**

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## Introduction

Phraseology is the treasury of the language. There is a reflection of the nations history in phraseological units, originality of culture and life. Phraseology often carries bright national character.

**The subject matter** of this course paper is that phraseology as a science reveals peculiarities of phraseological units in language in connection with other levels of language. It also studies semantically, structural-grammatical, expressive-stylistically property of phraseological units, peculiarities of its usage, make its classification look though sources and ways of filling up phraseological found of the language.

**The object** of this course paper is devoted to study the role of phraseological unit in the language and use of phraseological units as a newspaper title.

**The actuality** of the course paper is determined by the necessity phraseological units in newspaper title.

The linguistic phenomenon, which is phraseological unit, will be investigated in modern methods. The analysis will be used to achieve the aim and tasks put forward in this qualification paper.

**The aim** and hypothesis require solving the following tasks:

- to study semantic peculiarities of phraseological units.
- to investigate functional styles, in particularly features of newspaper style.
- to analyze peculiarities of the title and the role of the phraseological unit in newspaper style.

**Theoretical importance** of course paper consists in the material of

Phraseological units which deals with functional style and newspaper title.

**Practical value** of the course paper is that in the results of the paper can be used in course of lexicology, phraseology and stylistics besides the material of the paper can be while preparing for seminars by the discipline named above, writing the

course papers and course papers.

**The structure** of course paper consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion, summary and bibliography. The chapter I consist of 3 paragraphs:

1. Functional style
2. Classification of functional style
3. Features of new style

Chapter III consists of paragraphs:

1. Peculiarities of the title
2. Role of the title in revealing conceptual information of the text.
3. Phraseological unit as a newspaper title.

## **Chapter1. Phraseology as science**

### **1.1 Semantic structure of the phraseological units**

In linguistics, phraseology describes the context in which a word is used. This often includes typical usages and sequences, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and multi-word lexical units.

Phraseology appeared in the domain of lexicology and is undergoing the process of segregating as a separate branch of linguistics. Lexicology deals with words and their meanings, whereas phraseology studies such collocations of words (phraseologisms, phraseological units, idioms), where the meaning of the whole collocation is different from the simple sum of literal meanings of the words, comprising a phraseological unit. For. ex. 'Dutch auction' is not an auction taking place in Netherlands. The meaning of this phraseological unit refers to any auction, where instead of rising, the prices fall (compare "Dutch comfort", "Dutch

courage”, “Dutch treat” reflecting complicated historical factors). Phraseological units are (according to Prof. Kunin A.V.) stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings (“to kick the bucket”, “Greek gift”, “drink till all’s blue”, “drunk as a fiddler (drunk as a lord, as a boiled owl)”, “as mad as a hatter (as a March hare)”).

According to Rosemarie Glaser, a phraseological unit is a lexicalized, reproducible bile emic or polylexemic word group in common use, which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, may be idiomatized, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text.

### **History of the development of phraseology**

Gabriele Knappe gives a quick look at the history of phraseology. Phraseology is a scholarly approach to language which developed in the twentieth century. It took its start when Charles Bally's notion of locutions phraseologies entered Russian lexicology and lexicography in the 1930s and 1940s and was subsequently developed in the former Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. From the late 1960s on it established itself in (East) German linguistics but was also sporadically approached in English linguistics, too. The earliest English adaptations of phraseology are by Weinreich (1969; within the approach of transformational grammar), Arnold (1973), and Lipka (1974). In Great Britain as well as other Western European countries, phraseology has steadily been developed over the last twenty years. The activities of the European Society of Phraseology (EUROPHRAS) and the European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX) with their regular conventions and publications attest to the prolific European interest in phraseology. With regard to bibliographical publications, the voluminous bibliography by Joachim Lengert (1998-1999) is an inventory of studies on phraseology (in a wide sense) in Romance philology “from the beginning until 1997”. It comprises 17,433 titles. Bibliographies of recent studies on English and general phraseology are included in Welte (1990) and specially collected in Cowie/Howarth (1996) whose bibliography is reproduced and

continued on the internet and provides a rich source of the most recent publications in the field.

Phraseology is a science, about phraseological units, which are firm word combinations with complicated semantically structure.

Prominent linguist, Professor E.D.Polivanov, first put the question about phraseologies as a linguistically discipline. He considered that phraseology "will occupy firm position (like phonetics, morphologies etc.) in linguistically literature in future-when in consequent stating the varied problems our science is deprived, will be a casual gap".

The works of V. V. Vinogradov promoted the appearance a numerous works on phraseologies in different languages. Such accumulation of systematized facts is one of the premises of the creation of phraseology as a linguistically discipline.

Priority in separation of phraseology as a separate linguistically discipline belongs to the former science.

In forming the phrase, the human factors plays an enormous role, science suppressing majority of phraseological units are connected with human being, with varied sphere of his activity. Phraseological units fill the lexical system of the language, which cannot completely provide the description of human activity, and in most cases are single indication of human, characteristics, his activities, conditions situations etc. phraseology is a treasure of the language. The reflections of the history and folklore are found in phraseological units, originality of its culture and the way of living. A phraseological unit often carries brightly national nature or color.

Phraseology as a science reveals the peculiarities of the phraseological units and defines their place among the other units of the language. In addition, semantic, structural, grammatical, expressive-stylistic characteristics of phraseological unit, peculiarities of their use, classification, consideration sources of the ways of the renewing the phraseological fund of the language are studied. The tasks of the historical phraseology are the study of their origin, also studying various changes of semantics, structure, lexical composition, stylistic characteristics of

phraseological units. The phraseological units are accepted as a firm word combination. As a special type of language unit, phraseological unit possess specific features and as structural division, constancy of components, nature of grammatical structure, equivalence to the word.

All the phraseological units are higher than a word, have a dismembered structure, and divided on components. Phraseological units are formally correlative with word. For phraseological units constancy of component and stability of "lexical" composition is typical. Each phraseological unit is grammatically structured. It falls into one or another grammatical category and depending on this possesses full or incomplete set of the paradigmatic forms.

## **Chapter 2.Functional styles**

### **2.1 Classification of functional styles**

In each developed language, there are more or less determined systems of the language expression, differencing from each with particularity of use of the national language means. In each of such systems, it is possible to show one group of the means, which are leading, the most observable, and the most essential. Therefore, terminology is lexical-parasitological sign of scientific prose. However, only terminology does not yet give the reason for separation of the scientific prose as an independent system. The systematic nature of using the language means appears, first, in interaction of all main means, used in given text.

The systematic nature of using the language means brings about that in different sphere of the using the language is normalized by the choice of the words and nature of their use, primary use of that or other syntactical construction, particularities of using the different ways connection between the parts of the utterance. Such systems are called the speech styles.

Given problems is studied within the functional stylistics.

Functional stylistics tries to study, in what system relations belong the language

means when functioning the language, depending on typical and traditional, first, social spheres of the communication, study as well as, what language units most often “are chosen” from the system of the language, and a main, how they are organized in flow of the speech.

The style is a polyhedral social object, having several rules and regularities of the development, possessing ensemble of the bases and system total qualities and characteristics. That is why it it's difficult to give the unambiguous definition of style, and it it's impossible to exhaust the notion about it in one definition. The style as a norm comprises of its substance as constitute of speech ability and speech, as a process is a functioning. The language, which is connected with the style of normative relations, is not simple mean. In language as it exists the resemblance to activity with language, in its separate units it is recorded and stylistic information, which in definite degree predicts the possibility of using the units.

The style and reality exist i. e. function as a norm, ordering definite type of organizations of the language units.

The real norms are reflected in public cognition on coding means. The style as code system is an informative process, in which, occurs transferring one code form and exchanging it for other: textual (semantic) code is substituted by speech code the last language Brande, «Стиль и перевод»-М.. 1988. стр. 118 .

Because of manifestations in one or another sphere established general principle of the selection and combinations of the language units, conditioned by general tasks and conditions of the communication, special organization of the language means capable to create and express the functional style.

The functional style is one of the characteristics of language components of texts, conditional in general specifics of extra linguistics base of the text.

V.V. Vinogradov gives such definition to the functional style: “ style is a public realized, functional conditioned, intrincally united collection of devices of the use, selection and combinations of the communication means in sphere of that or other national or international language. Correlative with other such way of talking,

which serves for other integer, executes other functions in speech public practical person given folk”.

The communicative tasks and conditions of communication in one or another sphere is proved to be push to the realization of speech organization, in which these units become to be interconnected on new functional meaning.

There is a divergence in the approach of linguistics to principles of dividing the functional styles and to their nomenclature, on the problems were marked more or less clear positions, in accordance with which as a rule, occurs the highlighting and description of one or another communicative functional style.

Some other approaches, which not colliding with big dug by material on language specifics of functional style, allow to value the considered phenomena extremely harmonious, ranked, holistic and, as effect, aesthetic important N.M. Razinkina, 1989, 7 «Функциональная стилистика»-Пермь.. 1989. стр. 197.

Being clearly oriented, on determined target purpose, functional style demonstrates the connection of language elements as semantic directed and expedient. This characteristic of functional style possesses certain aesthetic value since notion of harmony, beauty and practicability are associated, but not only functional practicability in organizations of the language material is capable to cause aesthetic quality. These characteristics possessed by the other particularities of functional style, essentially its genre wholeness.

Since 1970 and up to the now in linguistics, qualitative new approach to collation of the different functional styles worked out. In addition, more depending studies of given problems impacted on a several factors. First, appears the big amount of works on functioning, in which contiguity of the different functional styles in epoch of their existence Kozhina, «Стилистика русского языка» - М.1983. стр 226..

The name “functional style” is very successful since specifics of each style results from particularities of functions in given sphere of the contact. Therefore, for instance, politics style has its main function -to influence on will, consciousness and feeling of the listener or reader, but scientific style - only



transmission of the knowledge-based contents.

The functional style is original nature of speech of one or another social its varieties, corresponding to a certain sphere of public activity and correlative with hits form.

Each style of language is more or less firm system of the literary language. The styles of the language are the historical categories N Galperin, «Очерки по стилистике английского языка».-М. 1958. Стр.167. This means that they change, develop, appear and disappear.

The styles are determined systems in literary language, first of all, because of the message they transfer. Each style has more or less exact purpose, which defines its functioning and its language peculiarities. Each style has as the general typical for given style to peculiarities. The correlations general and private features in styles are revealed at different periods of the development of these styles differently.

So, for instance business documents, diplomatic letters, order and instructions, protocols of the parliamentary meetings and other are forms and the proof to the existence of the business document style in English literary language. The conditional indication and shortening of military documents reflects the general regularities of given style, so the individual particularities are inherent only to given sub stile.<sup>1</sup>

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## **Conclusion**

Phraseology is science, about phraseological units, which are firm word combinations with complicated semantically structure.

In forming the phrase, the human factors plays an enormous role, science suppressing majority of phraseological units are connected with human being, with varied sphere of his activity. Phraseological units fill the lexical system of the language, which cannot completely provide the description of human activity, and in most cases are single indications of human, characteristics, his activities, conditions situations etc.

In base to making phraseology, can lie any semantic sign of the subject or phenomena surrounding reality, finding the reflection in semantic as word-combination as a whole, or separate words, connotation and functional stylistic meanings are defined by contents of the internal image of the phrase, as well as by the nature of the semantic shift in it.

In process of making phraseological units, word- combinations may change their meaning.

We share the definition given by V.V. Vinogradov gives such definition to the functional style: Style is a public realized, functional conditioned, intrinsically united collection of devoices of the use,

Selection and combinations of the communication means in sphere of that or other national or international language. Correlative with other such way of talking, which serves for other integer, executes other functions in speech public practical person given folk.

Majority of linguistics define five main functional styles:

- 1) The style of the artistic prose;
- 2) Scientific style;
- 3) newspaper-style;
- 4) Publicity style;
- 5) Style official document, or officially business style.

English newspaper style may be defined as a system of interrelated lexical,

phraseological and grammatical means, which is perceived by the community speaking the language as a separate unity that serves the purpose of the informing and instructing the reader.

### **The list of used literature**

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