

## Phraseological Units in English Newspaper Articles

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**Abstract:** Today the English language is widely spoken throughout the world. It is the language of 21st century the language of informative technologies, so while describing the English language; first of all it should be underlined that the English language is the mother tongue of the global media. To understand English clearly one should know not only its standard vocabulary but also its different styles, dialects, proverbs, sayings, phrasal verbs and idioms, as they are used in any sphere: books, films, newspapers, formal speeches. One, looking through some papers, magazines and journals, will discover the same language to sound quite different, because he will find familiar words with unfamiliar meanings. He will face idioms, phrasal verbs etc.

**Keywords:** unfamiliar, dried up neither, newspaper articles, modern linguistics, phraseological unities, phraseological fussions, bullet train, latchkey child, sentence equivalent, proverbs, with a bump, in the soup, like a dream, like a dog with two tails.

About phraseology written numerous articles, books, theses, and interest in this of language has not dried up neither researchers nor those who simply indifferent to the word. However, the phraseology as set of all expressions in a particular language - too broad field for such a small work like this.

Scientific development of a phraseology as a linguistic self discipline were laid-known works of academician V. V. Vinogradov. Phraseological units make our speech brighter, emotional, imaginative and expressive. That is why almost all well-known writers, journalists used to create color phraseologies and stylistic coloring of their works, newspaper articles.

Nowadays this theme is rather contemporary as every learner must be prepared to meet the challenge simply because phraseological units occur so frequently in the spoken and written English. So the urgency of the present is the studying of speech influence, particular through the press, is among important problems of modern linguistics. Importance of linguistic studying of newspaper texts is obvious, in spite of powerful development of such mass media as radio and television, the newspaper continues play an important role in a modern society.

Deduction, induction and descriptive, structurally functional, functionally communicative methods are used in.

In this article were used materials of famous Russian and English lexicographers such as A. V. Kunin<sup>1</sup>, V. V. Vinogradov, V. Collins<sup>2</sup>, L. Smith and I. V. Arnold.

The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Investigations of English phraseology began not long ago. English and American linguists as a rule are busy collecting different words, word-groups and sentences which are interesting from

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<sup>1</sup>"English-Russian phraseological dictionary", A.V. Kunin Soviet Union Encyclopedia publishing house Moscow, 1967

<sup>2</sup>"A book of English Idioms", V.H. Collins London 1958

the point of view of their origin, style, usage or some other features. All these units are habitually described as «phraseological units» or «idioms», but no attempt has been made to describe these idioms as a separate class of linguistic units or a specific class of word-groups.

### 1.1 Phraseological units and its classifications

Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech, they exist in the language as ready-made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. The same as words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units «idioms». We can mention such dictionaries as: L.Smith «Words and Idioms»<sup>3</sup>, V.Collins «A Book of English Idioms» etc. In these dictionaries we can find words, peculiar in their semantics (idiomatic), side by side with word-groups and sentences. In these dictionaries they are arranged, as a rule, into different semantic groups. Phraseological units can be classified according to the ways they are formed, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning, according to their structure and according to their part-of-speech meaning.

Phraseological units are divided into several types. The most known and popular of the classification proposed by academician V.V. Vinogradov.

V.V. Vinogradov<sup>4</sup> has identified three main types of phraseological units: phraseological combinations

phraseological unities

phraseological fussions

phraseological combinations - are word - groups with a partially changed meaning. They may be said to be clearly motivated, that is the meaning of the units can be easily deduced from the meanings of its constituents.

Ex. to be good at smth., to have a bite....

unities - are word - groups with a completely changed meaning, that is, the meaning of the unit doesn't correspond to the meanings of its constituent parts.

Ex. to loose one's head (to be out of one's mind), to loose one's heart to smb.(to fall in love).

fussions - are word - groups with a completely changed meaning but, in contrast to the units, they are demotivated, that is, their meaning can't be deduced from the meanings of its constituent parts.

Ex. To come a cropper (to come to disaster)

The Kunin's<sup>5</sup> classification is the latest outstanding achievement in the Russian theory of phraseology. The classification is based on the combined structural - semantic principle and it also considers the quotient of stability of phraseological units.

1. Nominative phraseological units - are represented by word - groups, including the ones with one meaningful word, and coordinative phrases of the type “wear and tear”, “well and good”.

2. Nominative - communicative phraseological units - include word - groups, of the type “to break the ice” - “the ice is broken”, that is, verbal word - groups which are transformed into a sentence when the verb is used in the Passive voice.

3. Phraseological units - which are neither nominative nor communicative, include interjectional word- groups.

4. Communicative phraseological units - are represented by proverbs and sayings

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<sup>3</sup>“Words and Idioms”, L.Smith London 1928

<sup>4</sup>“A course in modern English lexicology”, R.S Ginzburg, S.S. Khidekel, G.Y. Knyazeva, A.A. Sankin, Higher school publishing house Moscow 1966

<sup>5</sup>“Phraseology of modern English”, A.V Kunin, “Foreign affairs” publishing, Moscow 1972

Phraseological units can be classified as parts of speech. This classification was suggested by I.V. Arnold<sup>6</sup>. Here we have the following groups: a) noun phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being, e.g. bullet train, latchkey child, redbrick university, Green Berets, b) verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling, e.g. to break the log-jam, to get on somebody's coattails, to be on the beam, to nose out, to make headlines, c) adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality, e.g. loose as a goose, dull as lead, d) adverb phraseological units, such as: with a bump, in the soup, like a dream, like a dog with two tails, e) preposition phraseological units, e.g. in the course of, on the stroke of, f) interjection phraseological units, e.g. «Catch me!», «Well, I never!» etc. In I.V. Arnold's classification there are also sentence equivalents, proverbs, sayings and quotations, e.g. «The sky is the limit», «What makes him tick», «I am easy». Proverbs are usually metaphorical, e.g. «Too many cooks spoil the broth», while sayings are as a rule non-metaphorical, e.g. «Where there is a will there is a way». Analyzing the results of the accomplished practical and theoretical research we came to a conclusion that the use of phrase units isn't only an interesting theme for research but also, creatively used, newspapers and magazines can effectively promote learning, critical thinking, creativity and resourcefulness in learners of all ages. We pointed out the essence of phraseological units. Phraseological units are habitually defined as non-motivated word-groups that cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units. This term habitually used by linguistics is very often treated as synonymous with the term idiom. Phraseological units can be classified according to different classifications and play an important role in newspaper language.

Studies have shown that using newspapers in education helps students increase their vocabulary and comprehension. Although complete mastery of phrase units may be nearly impossible, every learner must be prepared to meet the challenge simply because these stylistic units occur so frequently in the spoken and written English.

The analysis of the articles shows that the usage of such units makes English language more expressive and represents the beauty of that language.

## References

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<sup>6</sup>"The English word", I.V. Arnold, Higher school publishing house Moscow 1973