

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE STYLISTIC USAGE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL
UNITS IN INSTITUTIONAL DISCOURSE: UZBEK AND ENGLISH PERSPECTIVES**

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Annotation: This article examines the stylistic usage of phraseological units in institutional discourse in both Uzbek and English. Phraseologism is an integral and organic part of both the language system and culture. By analyzing their roles, functions, and cultural significance, the study aims to highlight the similarities and differences between the two languages. The findings provide insights into how phraseological units contribute to meaning-making and communication effectiveness in institutional contexts.

Keywords: phraseological units, institutional discourse, stylistic usage, Uzbek, English, comparative linguistics.

Introduction

Phraseological units, commonly known as idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions, are significant components of language that convey specific meanings and reflect cultural values. Their role in institutional discourse is particularly noteworthy, as they enhance communication through stylistic richness and adherence to formal registers. Institutional discourse refers to communication within formal organizations, including governmental, educational, and corporate settings.

This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the stylistic usage of phraseological units in Uzbek and English institutional discourse. By investigating how these units function, their effectiveness, and their cultural implications, the study seeks to offer a comprehensive understanding of their usage and contribution to effective communication across these two linguistic cultures.

Phraseological units are defined as established combinations of words that collectively express a specific meaning, often conveying more than the sum of their parts. They serve various functions in language, such as providing clarity, enhancing expressiveness, and conveying cultural narratives. The use of these units reflects the speaker's cultural context and influences communication strategies within institutional discourse.

Methodology

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non-motivated word-groups that cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as a ready-made system. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are considered to be the stability of the lexical components. It is frequently assumed that unlike components of free word-groups which may vary due to the needs of communication, words of phraseological units are reproduced as single unchangeable collocations.

The vocabulary of any language is not only the root words of that language, borrowed words from other languages, new words that appear in the internal semantic structure of the language, but also phrases, fixed words due to its compounds, it is enriched both quantitatively and qualitatively. They exist ready for speech as a language unit. The science that deals with the "world" of such fixed combinations in the language is the science of phraseology. Among Western linguists Sh.

Balli was one of the first to use the term phraseology in 1905. He interpreted phraseology from a stylistic point of view as an expressive unit of the language. Among the scientists who studied phraseology in the 20th century, V.V. Vinogradov's semantic classification should be highlighted. The scientist made a semantic classification of the phraseology of the Russian language, and this classification motivated the intensive study of phraseology in many languages. In this place, it is necessary to mention the theoretical and practical researches of researchers such as N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, researchers of the English language phraseology, I.I. Chernishyova, A.D. Reichstein, researchers of the German language phraseology, M.I. Retsker, one of the researchers of the French language phraseology.

Also, in 1928, Ye.D. Polivanov used this term in his scientific works and said the following sentences: "I call the term "phraseology" a special science that has the same relationship with lexicon as syntax has with morphology. I found it necessary to use it".

In fact, since the 50s of the 20th century, phraseology has been in the center of attention of world linguistics. As a result of a series of monographic scientific researches on it, its object was determined, research methods were developed, and this science formed its own name among other fields of linguistics.

As a result of large-scale phraseological research conducted in recent years on the basis of materials of many languages, phraseologisms are defined as follows. A stable language unit consisting of two or more components, meaning a single phraseological meaning, is called a phraseologism or a phraseological combination (phrase).

Results and discussion

The world of modern English phraseology is large and diverse, and every aspect of its study certainly deserves due attention. English phraseology is distinguished by a wealth of functional-style and emotionally-expressive synonyms.

The stylistic coloring of phraseological units, like words, determines their consolidation in a certain style of speech. At the same time, two groups of phraseological units are distinguished in the composition of phraseology: common phraseological units that do not have a permanent connection with one or another functional style and functionally fixed phraseological units.

The former include, for example, the following: Fromtimetotime- from time to time

Farandaway much.

They find application both in books and in colloquial speech.

Unlike common vocabulary, which represents a very significant part of the English language and vocabulary, common phraseology, in terms of the number of units, occupies a modest place in the entire mass of English. phraseological units. Functionally fixed phraseological units are stylistically heterogeneous: their paradigms differ in the degree of expressiveness, expressiveness of emotional properties.

The largest stylistic layer of phraseology is colloquial phraseology, which is used mainly in oral communication, and in writing in fiction.

Phraseological units can be classified into several categories:

Idioms

Fixed expressions whose meanings are not directly derived from their individual components. For instance, the English idiom "kick the bucket" signifies death, while the Uzbek equivalent "tugul tuproqqa teng bo'lmoq" (to be equal to soil) carries a similar connotation.

The term "idiom" is derived from the Greek language, meaning true, original. Idioms, like other phraseological expressions, are considered to be one of the stable expressions, they are stable combinations used for the purpose of expressive description of events, events and objects, which give a unique spirit to communication and acquire a new phraseological meaning. The meaning of some idioms can be expressed by another word, but the connotative meaning, stylistic specificity of the idiom is not fully covered by this synonym. Now consider the following idiom example:

The phraseological combination **"think on one's feet"** when translated literally into Uzbek means a collection of words that give an incomprehensible meaning to Uzbek, such as **"oyog'ida o'ylamoq"**. However, it cannot be translated as such in speech or in a particular work. Therefore, let's look for expressions that correspond to it in our language.

When you're called on in class, you have to be able to think on your feet.

This English example can be translated into Uzbek as follows:

Dars jarayonida seni chaqirishganida, hamisha hayoling joyida bo'lishi kerak. Or:

I had never heard about the company before, so I had to think on my feet.

Men u kompaniya haqida avval hech qachon eshitmagandim, shuning uchun yashin tezligida qaror qilishimga to'g'ri keldi..

If we translate the above sentence into our Uzbek language:

"Men u kompaniya haqida avval hech qachon eshitmagandim, shuning uchun tezda qaror qabul qildim."

Below is an example of a phraseological combination (a phraseological combination is a combination that has a partially figurative meaning, has a semantic motivation, and its components can be easily separated from a syntactic point of view. The components of such combinations can also be replaced by synonyms) .

fix (stop, clean) smb's clock phraseological combination, when literally translated into Uzbek, it gives rise to a phrase that is morally insane in our language, such as "kimningdir soatini tuzatib bermoq (to'xtatmoq)". However, there are enough expressions in the Uzbek language that correspond to it.

One of them "kimningdur kavushini to'g'rilab qo'ymoq".

We'll clean the Dodgers' clocks today".

Biz bugun Dojerlarni kavushini to'g'irlab qo'yamiz.

Or:

Let's pay attention to the example in the Uzbek language:

Ma'mur bor. O'ljaboyning ovozi o'chirish kerak. (Ahmad Azam)

If we look carefully, in the examples in both languages, the meanings such as to punish someone, to silence someone, to leave an impact are understood, but if we replace these phraseological combinations with one of the above synonyms, the artistic color of the word may be lost and the level of amplification (intensification) in speech may decrease.

Proverbs

These are traditional sayings that offer wisdom or advice. For example, the English proverb "Actions speak louder than words" can be compared to the Uzbek proverb "Yuqorida gapirgan yomon, pastda ishla" (Bad is one who talks up but works down).

The stylistic functions of phraseological units in institutional discourse include:

- **Creating Formality.** Phraseological units often impart a sense of professionalism and authority. For example, in English, the phrase **"to make a long story short"** streamlines communication, while in Uzbek, **"uzun gapni qisqartirish"** serves the same purpose in official discussions.
- **Enhancing Persuasiveness.** The rhetorical effect of phraseological units can strengthen arguments. For instance, the English phrase **"the ball is in your court"** implies that the decision-making responsibility has shifted, while the similar Uzbek idiom would convey **the same notion of taking responsibility.**
- **Cohesion and Clarity.** Utilizing phraseological units can provide coherence to discourse and help convey complex ideas succinctly.

The analysis highlights both similarities and differences in the usage of phraseological units in the Uzbek and English contexts:

- ✓ **Cultural reflections.** Both languages use phraseological units to encapsulate cultural values. However, the specific idiomatic expressions often reflect underlying cultural narratives, history, and moral beliefs unique to each language.
- ✓ **Frequency of usage.** English institutional discourse tends to employ a broader variety of idioms, whereas Uzbek discourse often emphasizes traditional phrases that denote respect and honor in communication.
- ✓ **Translation challenges.** Translating phraseological units can pose difficulties due to cultural nuances. For example, an idiomatic expression may not have a direct equivalent, necessitating adaptation to preserve meaning and impact.

Conclusion

The comparative study of phraseological units in institutional discourse reveals significant insights into their stylistic usage in both Uzbek and English. While both languages leverage these units to enhance communication, the cultural embedding of phrases significantly influences their form and function. Understanding the nuances in the usage of phraseological units offers valuable implications for linguists, educators, and professionals engaged in cross-cultural communication.

The findings underscore the importance of cultural context in the effectiveness of communication within institutional discourse. Future research may expand on this study by exploring the implications of these linguistic features for language education, translation practices, and intercultural communication strategies. As globalization continues to bridge diverse linguistic and cultural contexts, the ability to navigate and employ phraseological units effectively becomes increasingly essential.

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