

PHRASEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

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Annotation. The main objective of this research is to provide a systematic phraseographic description of phraseological units used in scientific discourse. The study examines how such units are identified, classified, defined, and represented in phraseographic sources, with particular attention to their semantic structure, functional specificity, and contextual usage in scientific texts. Existing linguistic studies on phraseology and phraseography are reviewed in order to demonstrate different scholarly approaches to the description of phraseological units within scientific discourse. The relevance of this research lies in the fact that phraseological units, despite their stable structure, exhibit specific functional and semantic features in scientific texts that require accurate lexicographic and phraseographic treatment. The research tasks include clarifying the criteria for selecting phraseological units in scientific discourse, determining their typological characteristics, and analyzing methods of their phraseographic representation. To achieve these aims, the study employs a range of linguistic and interdisciplinary methods, including descriptive analysis, componential and semantic analysis, contextual analysis, and elements of communicative and functional linguistics.

Key words: phraseological units; phraseography; scientific discourse; phraseographic description; scientific texts; semantic structure; functional characteristics; linguistic analysis.

It is well known that the phraseographic description of phraseological units used in scientific discourse is a complex and multifaceted process. It involves the analysis of the structure, semantics, usage, and functional characteristics of phraseological units as they appear in the speech of native speakers. Conducting a successful phraseographic description of phraseological units employed in scientific discourse requires a thorough command of the language as well as familiarity with specialized research methods in the field of phraseology.

The study of the phraseographic description of phraseological units in scientific discourse represents a relevant and significant area of linguistic research, as it allows for a more precise and comprehensive characterization of the expressions used in scientific communication. Analyzing phraseological units within the context of scientific activity not only contributes to a deeper understanding of specialized texts, but also expands knowledge of the culture and mentality of the scientific community. For this reason, the issue of phraseographic description of phraseological units used in scientific discourse remains highly topical, offering considerable potential for improving scholarly communication and enriching linguistic knowledge. This section examines the phraseographic description of phraseological units employed in scientific discourse.

Lexicography is a branch of linguistics concerned with the compilation and study of dictionaries [7: 172]. In other words, a language's lexicography reflects a wide range of

linguistic phenomena, various types of relationships between words, and at the same time demonstrates the interconnection between language and culture. As such, lexicography constitutes an essential and indispensable component of language study.

According to the Russian linguist V.D. Devkin, “many phenomena existing in a language can only be comprehended through dictionaries, which ensure a comprehensive representation of interesting facts in their completeness and diversity. When the relevance of the material presented in a dictionary is combined with maximum semantic depth and informational richness, data are conveyed in a concise and economical manner” [4: 13]. Agreeing with this view, it should be emphasized that phraseological units used in scientific discourse play an important role in expressing research findings concisely and effectively. Indeed, presenting research conclusions in a compact and precise form is one of the key objectives of scientific inquiry.

According to O.V. Lomakina, phraseography as a discipline studies not only phraseological units themselves, but also their place and role within the language system. Phraseological units may perform various functions in speech: they can convey emotions, create imagery, enhance expressiveness, and even denote specific social or cultural realities. For example, in literary texts, the use of phraseological units not only enriches the text but also contributes to the creation of a distinctive style that readers perceive as part of the author’s voice. From this perspective, phraseography becomes an important tool not only for studying language, but also for examining the culture in which that language exists [6]. Indeed, as a specialized discipline, phraseography focuses on the systematization, classification, and description of phraseological units, enabling a deeper understanding of language as a living and dynamic phenomenon.

In her doctoral dissertation, R.A. Ayupova highlights the following aspects of phraseographic description: “One of the main tasks of phraseography is the classification of phraseological units. Various approaches to classification exist, based on different principles such as semantic, syntactic, and functional criteria. Semantic classification may include phraseological units denoting actions, states, emotions, and other characteristics. Syntactic classification may divide phraseological units into word combinations, sentences, or complex structures. Functional classification takes into account the contexts in which phraseological units are used and their role in communication” [1]. In our view, another important aspect of phraseography is the study of the dynamics of phraseological units within a language. Since language is constantly evolving, phraseological units are likewise subject to change: new units emerge, while others fall out of use. Studying these changes helps us understand how language responds to transformations in society, culture, and technology.

Lexicography may be theoretical or practical in nature. Theoretical lexicography addresses the following complex issues:

- 1) the development of new types of dictionaries and their general typology;
- 2) the development of dictionary macrostructure (selection of lexical items, principles of arranging words and entries, identification of homonyms, inclusion of non-standard lexicographic material such as grammatical notes, illustrations, and appendices);
- 3) the development of dictionary microstructure [2: 15–23].

At the same time, theoretical lexicography is closely connected with practical lexicography, as it is impossible to teach a foreign or native language, or to describe languages

in general, without reference to lexicographic sources. In other words, as V. Gak noted, a dictionary is an indispensable component of mastering any language.

Academician V.V. Vinogradov, who characterized phraseography as an independent and specialized branch of lexicography, emphasized its necessity for solving general linguistic problems and noted that “the theoretical and practical results obtained from phraseography play a crucial role for other disciplines, first and foremost for the establishment of phraseology as an independent scientific field” [3: 51].

Many issues studied within the field of phraseology are directly related to phraseography. As noted by G.I. Degtyarenko, such issues include “defining the concept of a phraseological unit, determining the boundaries of the phraseological corpus, and studying the structural and semantic characteristics of phraseological units” [5: 30].

Thus, phraseography, as a branch of linguistics and lexicography, represents a multifaceted and dynamic field of research that encompasses various aspects of language, culture, and communication. It not only systematizes and describes phraseological units but also reveals their semantic structure, functional potential, and pragmatic value in different types of discourse, including scientific communication. Through phraseographic analysis, scholars are able to trace the interaction between language and cultural experience, identify national and cultural specificity, and observe the processes of linguistic change and innovation. Moreover, phraseography contributes to the development of effective lexicographic resources that support both theoretical research and practical applications such as translation, language teaching, and intercultural communication. In this sense, phraseography serves as an essential bridge between linguistic theory and real language use, enabling a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of phraseological units as living elements of language shaped by social, cultural, and intellectual contexts.

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