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## The role of phraseologisms in shaping stylistic peculiarities of scientific texts

### Роль фразеологізмів у формуванні стилістичних особливостей наукових текстів

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Written by:

**Svitlana Terekhova<sup>1</sup>** <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7473-9399>**Viktoriia Mykhailenko<sup>2</sup>** <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6620-0441>**Tetyana Stasiuk<sup>3</sup>** <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6815-0000>**Olena Kazakevych<sup>4</sup>** <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2224-0860>**Oksana Lytvynko<sup>5</sup>** <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2241-3776>

#### Abstract

The aim of the study was to analyse the role of phraseology in shaping stylistic peculiarities of scientific texts using the Ukrainian language as an example. Quantitative, descriptive, statistical, comparative, hermeneutic, contextual analysis and close reading methods were used in the analysis. The specifics of the study is the focus on scientific texts in the field of literary studies, which enables a broader vision of the functions performed by phraseological units in the studies. Phraseological units are classified into 5 main groups according to lexico-semantic function and notional words: indicative, related to career and social connections, related to religion, related to philosophy and culture, and related to time and space. The results demonstrate the indicative function of the phraseological units in the text — conveying information to the readers and focusing their attention on the key points of the study. The academic novelty of the research is the use of the texts on the Humanities due to

#### Анотація

Метою дослідження став аналіз ролі використання фразеологізмів у формуванні стилістичних особливостей наукових текстів (на прикладі української мови). В аналізі використано кількісний, описовий, статистичний, компаративний, герменевтичний, метод контекстуального аналізу та close reading. Специфіка дослідження полягає у фокусуванні уваги на наукових текстах у галузі літературознавства, що уможливує ширше бачення функцій, виконуваних фразеологізмами у наукових працях. Фразеологізми класифіковано на 5 основних груп за лексико-семантичною функцією та смисловими словами: індикативні, пов'язані з кар'єрою та соціальними зв'язками, пов'язані з релігією, пов'язані з філософією та культурою та пов'язані з часом та простором. Результати дають підстави зробити висновок щодо реалізації індикативної функції

<sup>1</sup> Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, Department of Eastern and Slavic Philology, Department of Germanic and Romance Languages, Kyiv National Linguistic University, Kyiv, Ukraine. WoS Researcher ID: GFT-8010-2022

<sup>2</sup> Candidate of Philological Sciences, Lecturer, Department of Foreign Literature and Fundamentals of Rhetoric, Communal Higher Education Institution «Vinnytsia Humanities Pedagogical College», Vinnytsia, Ukraine.

<sup>3</sup> Doctor in Philology, Associate Professor, Professor, Head of Department of Philology, Faculty of Accounting and Finance, Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Dnipro, Ukraine.

<sup>4</sup> PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Philology, Faculty of Accounting and Finance, Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Dnipro, Ukraine. WoS Researcher ID: JFB-2898-2023

<sup>5</sup> PhD in Philology, Associate Professor, Professor, Head of Foreign languages, Faculty of Biology and Technology, Sumy National Agrarian University, Sumy, Ukraine. WoS Researcher ID: GLS-8943-2022



the appeal to images that are universal for the readers' minds as examples of the use of phraseological units in a scientific style. Prospects: Further studies may diversify the sample of materials for the analysis of the use of phraseological units in scientific style in general, and in interdisciplinary studies on the Humanities in particular.

**Keywords:** phraseological units, notional word, lexico-semantic groups, interdisciplinarity, linguistics, literary studies.

## Introduction

### Relevance

The relevance of the research is determined by the need to analyse the lexico-semantic load and stylistic functions of phraseological units in scientific texts on Literary Studies. This study is aimed at contributing to the understanding of the nature and functions of phraseological units in interdisciplinary research in a scientific style.

There is an essential need to define phraseological units. In the article on the concept of phraseological units, Masimova singles out the following universal features of this type of lexemes: 1. Unmotivated word-groups; 2. Cannot be invented independently in speech; 3. Reproduced as ready units; 4. Structurally stable; 5. Demonstrate the stability of lexical components; 6. Reproduced as indivisible unchanging phrases (Masimova, 2018, p. 11-12). However, a distinctive feature of different phraseological units is interchangeability of their parts. The central one is the notional word, the dependent parts may or may not be interchangeable. Figurative phraseological units are idioms — “linguistic expressions, the meaning of which is not equal to the sum of the meanings that form their components” (Masimova, 2018, p. 12). Nominative phraseological units are idioms centered around a meaningful word, which can be a noun, adjective, adverb, or verb. Communicative phraseological units used in proverbs and aphorisms can be singled out among them. At the same time, phraseological units are neutral, and idioms have a more aphoristic shade.

фразеологічними одиницями в тексті – донесення до читача інформації та фокусування його уваги на ключових моментах дослідження. Наукова новизна дослідження полягає у використанні як прикладів вживання фразеологізмів у науковому стилі, текстів, присвячених саме гуманітарним дослідженням завдяки апелюванню до образів, універсальних для свідомості читачів. Перспективи: Майбутні дослідження зможуть урізноманітнити вибірку матеріалів для аналізу використання фразеологізмів в науковому стилі загалом, і в міждисциплінарних гуманітарних дослідженнях – зокрема.

**Ключові слова:** фразеологізми, фразеологічні одиниці, смислове слово, лексико-семантичні групи, інтердисциплінарність, мовознавство, літературознавство.

Gobbo (2019) defines phraseological units from the perspective of constructive linguistics. Social convention contributes to the categorization of linguistic constructions that can be formed into phraseological units. “For this reason, human languages can be described as collections of constructions” (Gobbo, 2019, p. 79). Constructive linguistics considers constant combinations of words in several aspects, in particular, as a result of: 1. Grammaticalization – the syntactic process of organizing lexical elements of the language; 2. Lexicalization – the formation of stable sayings, idioms, as well as other types of phraseological units, “language game, portmanteaus (words, the meaning and phonetic sound of which combine the meaning and phonetic sound of several words), dynamic metaphors and, in general, creative language use” (Gobbo, 2019, p. 79).

Idioms have a clichéd nature, because phraseological units are phrases, the elements of which can change, provided preservation of the key meaning of the original phrase. For this purpose, Gobbo (2019) describes the so-called “trees of phraseological unity”, variations of phrases in which changes may occur according to mathematical modelling. “In the field of semantics and pragmatics, CxAdGrams have been applied to discourse analysis of therapeutic conversations, through the representation of Searle’s speech act theory of social world construction from the perspective of pragmatic customers” (Gobbo, 2019, p. 80). The relations between the elements of phraseological units are not equal and are characterized by asymmetry, because there are also disproportionate relations

between the main and dependent parts in phraseological units similar to the structure of a word combination, where there are main and dependent words.

In a practical aspect, the researcher demonstrates the use of constructive linguistics and phraseological units in it using Esperanto as an example — an artificial language created for international communication, which is referred to as the so-called “planned languages” — languages whose fundamental structures arose before their introduction into use (another example is Latin) (Smolnytska, 2016). As a result of the ideology of ethical neutrality — the attempt to universalize artificial language to the general standards of most languages of the world, the formation of tokens in a figurative sense, in particular, phraseological units in it is the result of choosing those figurative meanings of tokens that are common in most countries of the world. “On the other hand, many of the phraseological expressions found in spoken Esperanto are derived from Europeanisms — unities that are commonly present in most European languages” (Gobbo, 2019, p. 84). In this context, we can mention the work of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), which emphasizes that idiomatic expressions in European countries are usually universalized due to the common understanding of various life values by Western European people. “The view that we have access to absolute and unconditional truths about the world is a cornerstone of the Western tradition” (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p. 195).

Bouherar (2020) uses a communicative approach in defining phraseological units. A researcher compares statistics provided by students before and after taking language courses. As a result of the fact that not only the lexical and logical (idiom meaning and contexts of word use), but also encyclopaedic levels (associative series that arise in the perceiver in connection with a particular idiom individually) are essential for the study of idioms, it is extremely important to learn the language of the target culture (the culture that is the subject of study for foreigners) on the same level as learning the language of the native culture (home culture). The example of interviews with members of a student group from Algeria was used to demonstrate that appealing to examples from the target culture during classes aimed at studying idioms contributed to a better understanding of the meanings of idioms, because the commonality of the context in which the explanation is carried out is essential for learning the material. “This suggests that indigenous cultural assumptions can contribute

to a better understanding of idioms when integrated into the classes” (Bouherar, 2020, p. 45). Therefore, the communicative approach in the institutional study of linguistics, in particular, idioms, contributes to the establishment of a dialogue between cultures.

The specifics of the scientific style are accuracy and avoidance of figurative language. However, phraseological units, especially phraseological units and phraseological combinations are an integral part of any style of the expression of thoughts. This is determined by the need to investigate their influence on the stylistics and lexical load of the texts.

### *Unexplored Issues*

The need to analyse which groups of phraseological units are used most often in the scientific style and to outline the indicative function they perform in the texts currently require research and thorough study. Accordingly, the academic novelty of the work consists in the selection for the analysis of phraseological units in the scientific style of studies from the field of the Humanities — Literary Studies. The underlying reason is that researchers usually choose only texts in the field of exact sciences as an illustration for the analysis of lexical phenomena in a scientific style.

### *Aim*

The aim of the study is to analyse the role of the use of phraseological units in shaping stylistic peculiarities of scientific texts using the Ukrainian language as an example.

### *Questions/Objectives*

The aim involved the fulfilment of the following research objectives.

1. Analyse the corpus of scientific texts: articles published in Ukrainian literary publications.
2. Classify selected phraseological units according to lexico-semantic groups and a key notional word.
3. Analyse the frequency of use of certain phraseological units in the selected corpus.
4. Describe the lexico-semantic load, stylistic and semantic functions of phraseological units in the selected corpus.

## Literature Review

Masimova (2018) concludes about emotional expressiveness as the most characteristic feature of phraseological units, and about the greatest correspondence of phraseological units to journalistic style.

Gobbo (2019) considers the application of computational linguistics to the analysis of phraseological units with the conjunctions in artificial languages created for universal human communication, mainly in the field of technical sciences. The researcher defines constructive linguistics as a field of science that studies knowledge in the field of the Humanities based on stable constructions, paradigms of language use (Gobbo, 2019, p. 78). The idea of this direction is to perceive language as a purely utilitarian mechanism in terms of obtaining information. Accordingly, constructive linguistics combines the approaches of mathematics and linguistics. Cognitive science emphasizes the study and conceptualization of patterns of human behaviour that are reflected in speech and texts of different genres and are repeated since human socialization itself takes place on the basis of learning and repeating linguistic constructions after other individuals.

Bouherar (2020) continued the topic related to the study of idioms of the assimilator culture in the process of linguistic globalization. In his study, he proves the high effectiveness of studying idioms for cross-cultural communication using quantitative and qualitative research.

Sułkowska (2023) analyses contrastive linguistics and applied phraseology, outlining phrase didactics and phrase translation as new progressive areas of research that can be applied to the analysis of phraseological units. Singleton and Leśniewska (2021a) also work in the direction of interdisciplinary research. Their article *Phraseology: Where Lexical and Syntax Conjoin* deals with the interpretation of phraseology as a science where various linguistic layers are united thanks to the presence of notional words and clear patterns in phraseology.

Computer linguistics is used to directly analyse idioms in works of scientific style. The article by Hubers et al. (2020) shows the basic principles and principles of learning idioms at the L2 level in a CALL environment and traces the principles of learning fixed expressions in a cross-lingual environment.

Attention is also paid to the stylistics of the scientific text when using certain phraseological units. Larsson et al. (2022) analyse the frequency of use of idioms in scientific texts, the function of which is to draw readers' attention to a certain process or phenomenon.

Ramonda (2019) investigates foreign language learning by analysing understanding of idioms of other languages by native speakers of English through comparing information about the meaning of certain idioms obtained through reading encyclopaedia texts and their meanings in practice. Zheng et al. (2022) analyse the understanding of Chinese idioms and non-idiomatic formulaic sequences by foreigners. In particular, the researchers consider the process of replacing some idioms with other idioms or with words from everyday use by foreigners in oral speech.

Wang and Kaatari (2021) study the specifics of using formulaic sequences in scientific texts. Such factors as type of text, academic subject, personal preferences were taken into account when choosing certain formulaic sequences.

## Methods

### Research Design

Research materials are scientific articles published in Ukrainian literary publications - Academic Notes of NaUKMA, Literary Studies and Ukrainian Literary Studies (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) for 2016-2023. These materials are written in a scientific style, but, taking into account the specifics of the field of research, they also contain elements of artistic, journalistic, and memoir (in quotations used to illustrate biographies of writers) styles. Those scientific articles were selected due to their potential for a demonstration of the use of the phraseological units for different academic purposes in the scientific texts - from the indicative function to the intertextual appeal to the cultural and literary sources.

Phraseological units selected from the corpus of texts are grouped according to notional (key) words and their meaning. This classification takes into account both the functions of the phraseological units in the texts and the sources of their origin. So, the criteria given to differentiate the phraseological units and catalogue them are quite universal. Accordingly, phraseological units are categorized according to semantic groups and the function they perform in a scientific text (e.g. establishing an indicative

function, expressing an antithesis, appealing to universal archetypes). Quotations with phraseological units used in the context of the study are also given. The limitations of this research include a representativeness of the selected corpus of texts and possible biases in the identification and classification of phraseological units.

### Methods

The descriptive method (grouping and systematization of the analysed lexical units) and contextual analysis (the study of phraseological units in the context of their use in scientific articles) are basic in the analysis. In addition, elements of statistical analysis are used (counting the frequency of use of phraseological units with certain notional words classified by lexico-semantic groups). A comparative method was also used (comparison of the semantic features of the use of phraseological units in scientific articles). In view of the specifics of articles on Literary Studies, the hermeneutic method (the analysis, which involves a perception of the text as a complex unity, and also analysis the dialogue of the author with the readers) and the method of close reading (a detailed analysis of the given quotation in different contexts) are involved in order to trace the influence of phraseological units on the nature of the scientific style and to give the texts more expressiveness. The outlined methods imply attention to “specific textual examples” and direct observation of textual elements. Attention is paid directly to the analysis of texts and the meanings acquired by phraseological units in the proposed contexts.

The *choice* of the outlined methodology and materials is determined by the interdisciplinary nature of the research, which involves the analysis of the influence of phraseology on the specifics of the scientific style. The journals of two higher educational institutions were selected for a more thorough understanding and a more accurate representation of which phraseological units and idioms are most often repeated in scientific texts on Literary Studies.

### Ethical Criteria

All sources were analysed in accordance with the principles of academic integrity and the absence of plagiarism. The citation complies with the copyright of all authors of the analysed sources and literature. The irreplaceability of the cited sources was observed during the research. The journals are publicly available on the websites of higher educational institutions, and therefore, no

programmes that violate the copyright were used when reading the texts.

As a result of the application of these methods, phraseological units used in literary articles in the journals *Academic Notes of NaUKMA* and *Ukrainian Literary Studies* (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) for 2016-2023 are grouped by lexico-semantic meanings. In general, phraseological units are classified into 5 groups according to meaningful words and lexico-semantic load: 1). Phraseologisms performing an indicative function; 2). Phraseologisms related to career; 3) Phraseologisms related to religious discourse; 4). Phraseologisms related to the philosophical and cultural world; 5). Phraseologisms to indicate temporality.

### Results

The first important group of phraseological units are phraseological units that perform an indicative function - they draw our attention to a certain phenomenon, in fact, to the object of observation. This group of phraseological units is characteristic of the scientific style, which involves the analysis of phenomena based on consideration of the research topic. In texts on *Literary Studies*, we observe a significant number (10 in the given sample) of phraseological units with the notional word *увага/attention: увагу зосереджено/attention is focused* (Panforova, 2022, p. 108), *звертає докладну увагу/pays detailed attention* (Panforova, 2022, p. 110), *багато уваги дослідниця приділяє/the researcher pays a lot of attention* (Panforova, 2022, p. 111), *більшу авторську увагу/more authorial attention* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 26), *не хотів брати до уваги/did not want to take into account* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 30), *основну увагу приділено/main attention was paid* (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 117), *акцентував увагу/focused attention* (Horblianskyi, 2020, p. 6), *приділяє особливу увагу/pays special attention* (Panforova, 2022, p. 112), *заслужують на увагу/deserve attention* (Horblianskyi, 2020, p. 10), *скеровують увагу/direct attention* (Drozdovskyi, 2017, p. 110); *рамки/limits: донедавна обмеженої певними етнічними рамками/until recently confined by certain ethnic limits* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 59), *скованими жорсткими рамками/bound by rigid limits* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 61), *звільнення з «жорстких рамок»/release from rigid limits* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 61), *роль/role: неабияку роль у романі М. Пруста відіграє мистецтво/art plays a considerable role in M. Proust's novel* (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 117), *роль для історії/a*

role for history (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 113). The phraseological units *мати рацію/to be right* (Grabowski & Pezik, 2023, p. 10), *відточувати формули й твердження/to perfect formulas and statements* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 29), *царство розуму й чіткого розрахунку/kingdom of reason and clear calculation* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 29) are also used.

Furthermore, a significant number of phraseological units related to career and social connections are used in the analysed scientific texts. In case of careers and types of human activity, the characteristics of people based on their profession or social class are most frequently used: *службової гвинтикової ролі в суспільному механізмі/official cog role in the social mechanism* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 30), *людина-гвинтик/cog person* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 31), *робочої сили/labour force* (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 110). The phraseological units used to indicate the dynamic process of career development are also common: *підйом по щаблях соціальної драбини/climbing the social ladder* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 28). Finally, in this semantic group we can see phraseological units related to a person's attitude to financial well-being and accumulation: *забезпечив собі фінансову незалежність/secured financial independence* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 33), *культ грошей/the cult of money* (Borysiuk, 2022, p. 37). In addition to the perception of a person based on his/her material position only, lexemes are also used to denote power *здобувають над Сванном повну владу/they gain full power over Swann* (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 117), *системи контролю над владою і знаннями/systems of control over power and knowledge* (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 108), *перебуває при владі/is in power* (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 112), *влади, яку мають/power they have* (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 113), *прагнення влади/striving for power* (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 114), *розвиток капіталістичного споживацтва та стосунки зі структурами влади/the development of capitalist consumerism and relations with government agencies* (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 114) and social dynamics (the notional word is *гра/game*: *інтелектуальні ігри/intellectual games* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 60), *іграшки зовнішніх сил/games of external forces* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 32), *зіграло з нею злий жарт/played an evil joke on her* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 30), etc.

A special place is occupied by phraseological units related to religious discourse, in particular, to Abrahamic religions, which are used in the text on Literary Studies to illustrate the disclosure of

the motives of the actions of the main characters and transformations in their lives. The appeal to the Bible as a universal source of archetypes of a representative of Western culture makes it possible to understand the inner evolution of the heroes (*скуштувати плодів із дерева пізнання/tasting the fruits of the tree of knowledge* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 28), *наріжними каменями/cornerstones* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 30), *хліба насущного/daily bread* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 34). We observe the use of constant expressions as from the Old, as well as from the New Testament. «Проте наріжним каменем протистояння між старою та новою естетикою є не так зображення селянства..., як передусім опозиція самодостатності/утилітарності мистецтва, що її виокремлюють чи не всі дослідники цього літературного періоду»/However, the *cornerstone* of the confrontation between old and new aesthetics is not so much the image of the peasantry... as primarily the opposition of self-sufficiency/utilitarianism of art, which is singled out by almost all researchers of this literary period (Borysiuk, 2022, p. 36); Ідеальне послуговується для свого вираження *особливою формульною мовою, здатною не так описати світ, як створити його заново – в іностані втраченого раю/The ideal uses a special formulaic language for its expression, capable not so much of describing the world as of creating it anew — in the guise of a lost paradise.* (Borysiuk, 2022, p. 36); Є. Маланюкові судився його хрест, якого він нестиме усе життя позаукраїнським Вавилоном, але з Україною в серці./Ye. Malaniuk was bound to his cross, which he will carry throughout his life in non-Ukrainian Babylon, but with Ukraine in his heart (Vasylyshyn, 2016, p. 42). It is also interesting to use the symbolism of numbers in phraseological units, in which it is difficult, at first glance, to trace biblical borrowings: Пані Вердюрєн посадила Сванна біля Одетти на час прослуховування гри піаніста, і коли всі навколо почали ототожнювати сонату Вантейля зі Сванном та Одеттою, усвідомлення *єдності цієї символічної трійці* прийшло і до Сванна.../Mme. Verdurin sat Swann next to Odette while listening to the pianist play, and when everyone around began to identify Vantheil's sonata with Swann and Odette, the awareness of the unity of this the symbolic trinity came to Swann as well... (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 118). The concept of the святої трійці/holy trinity (God the father, God the son, and God the holy spirit) is replaced by the concept of the символічної трійці/symbolic

trinity, because religious mythologems are integrated into most discourses.

Scientific texts also have phraseological units that are related to the philosophical and cultural world and are allusions to the approaches and concepts of thinkers. The notional word *культура/culture* unites 14 phraseological units (phraseological fusions, unities, conjunctions, aphorisms, etc.) listed in the articles: *культурного світу/the cultural world* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 53), *людину культури, ідею культури/the person of culture, the idea of culture* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 55), *безпам'ятство безкорінної глобальної культури/the memorylessness of the rootless global culture* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 55), *культурну пам'ять/cultural memory* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 55), *мандри індивіда культурами/the journey of an individual through cultures* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 57), *способом транскультурного буття на перехрестях культур/the way of transcultural existence at the crossroads of cultures* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 58), *переходи з культури до культури/transitions from culture to culture* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 58), *мозаїкою відвідуваних ними культурних світів/a mosaic of cultural worlds visited by them* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 59), *культурну когорту/cultural cohort* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 59), *культурної орієнтації/cultural orientation* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 60), *чим досконаліше володіє людина рідною мовою, тим вищі стіни в'язниці-культури, які вона для себе споруджує/the more perfect a person is in his native language, the higher the walls of the prison culture that he builds for himself* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 61), *визволення з обіймів культури/liberation from the embrace of culture* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 62), *культурні установки/cultural attitudes* (Borysiuk, 2022, p. 38).

Another multi-meaning word is *світ/world*, which in phraseology usually means the inclusion of a person in a particular culture. In the analysed articles, there are 28 phraseological units with this key component: *громадянином всесвіту/a citizen of the world* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 54), *світовому громадянстві/world citizenship* (Lysyi, 2020, p. 56-57), *світ реального і світ уявного/the world of the real and the world of the imaginary* (Borysiuk, 2022, p. 36), *модерністську віру у здатність мистецтва змінити світ утрачено/the modernist faith in the ability of art to change the world has been lost* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 29), *координатами світу є безкінечність і вічність/the coordinates of the world are infinity and eternity* (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 32), *появи на*

*світ, не із нашого «світу» came into the world, not from our "world"* (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 118), *автор за допомогою художніх образів словесності створює музичне полотно світу/the author creates a musical canvas of the world with the help of artistic images of literature* (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 120), *увібрала в себе тонке світовідчуття/took up a subtle sense of the world* (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 120), *створює світ, просякнутий мистецтвом/creates a world saturated with art* (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 118), *художньо-поетичний світ С. Маланюка/the artistic and poetic world of Ye. Malaniuk* (Vasylyshyn, 2016, p. 37), *поринути у світ майбутнього/plunge into the world of the future* (Vasylyshyn, 2016, p. 38), *світ проблем і своє індивідуальне обличчя в афоризмах/the world of problems and one's individual face in aphorisms* (Horblianskyi, 2020, p. 7), *поезія – у сполуках слів, старих, як світ/poetry - in word combinations, old as the world* (Horblianskyi, 2020, p. 9), *картину всесвітньої катастрофи, цілий світ фактів і спостережень/a picture of a global catastrophe, a whole world of facts and observations* (Kravets, 2022, p. 45), *наштотує світ на повторення/will lead the world to repeat itself* (Drozdovskiy, 2017, p. 110), etc.

Phraseological units related to philosophy, in particular, to existentialism, are also used: Виокремлюючи чотири найважливіші події свого життя, першою називає сам акт народження, наголошуючи цілковиту випадковість цієї *закинутости в існування*, *закинутости*, яку інтерпретує як насильство інших/Singling out the four most important events in his life, he names the act of birth itself as the first, emphasizing the complete randomness of this abandonment in existence, abandonment, which he interprets as the violence of others (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 32). Отже, його вибір – добровільне припинення страждань, *те філософське самогубство*, на яке з різними мотиваціями зважувалися кілька персонажів української літератури/Therefore, his choice is the voluntary cessation of suffering, that philosophical suicide, which several characters of Ukrainian literature attempted with different motivations (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 32) is a category of A. Camus's philosophy, which means one of the ways to cope with the absurdity of the surrounding existence, along with historical and metaphysical rebellion. We can also observe the use of phraseological units of ancient origin: Він вважав себе лише ремісником, *затисненим у прокрустове ложе газетним поденником*, який відгукується на злобу політичного дня, ні на мить не забуваючи, що пише перш за все

для цензора/He considered himself only a craftsman, trapped in a Procrustean bed by a daily newspaper, who responds to the malice of the political day, not forgetting for a moment that he writes primarily for the censor. (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 31). Finally, we see literary allusions to fixed sayings from famous works of art (e.g. *мефістофелівсько-іронічного темпераменту*/Mephistophelian-ironic temperament (Horblianskyi, 2020, p. 10).

The fifth important lexico-semantic category is phraseological units to indicate temporality — the relationship between time and space. Typically, time-related phraseological units indicate a linear vision of history and the possibility of social or individual change between past, present, and future. For example: *минуле нероздільно поєдналося з теперішнім*/the past is inseparably combined with the present: (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 118), *розпалює минуле в теперішньому*/ignites the

past in the present (Drozdovskyi, 2017, p. 110), *вносити зміни в хід історії*/to make changes in the course of history (Drozdovskyi, 2017, p. 114), *втраченого часу і втраченої пам'яті*/lost time and lost memory (Ageyeva, 2022, p. 27). Phraseological units related to space also indicate phenomena at the junction of different realities. Альтернативним сценарієм є такий, у якому «повернення» (через пам'ять) до минулого може впливати на теперішнє та майбутнє, детермінуючи їхнє розгортання *одразу за кількома можливими сценаріями*/An alternative scenario is one in which the “return” (via memory) to the past can affect the present and the future, determining their launch at once in several possible scenarios. (Drozdovskyi, 2017, p. 110). *Спогади стирають реальність... Спогади накладаються, заплутуючи час*/Memories erase reality... Memories overlap, confusing time (Snizhynska, 2020, p. 118).

**Table 1.**

*The most used phraseological units in the analysed articles written in a scientific style by lexico-semantic meaning*

Lexico-semantic meaning	Notional world	Occurrence in the analysed material
Indicative	attention	10
	limits	3
Career and social connections	power	6
	game	3
Religion	-	6
Philosophy and culture	culture	14
	world	28
	past	4
Time and space	present	3
	future	5

The tabled material gives grounds to draw a conclusion regarding the variety of functions performed by phraseological units in texts on the Humanities. The semantic load of phraseological units used in texts performs a significant number of tasks — from the basic indicative function to an appeal to cultural archetypes in the readers' minds.

### Discussion

As a result of the research, the phraseological units used in scientific articles were categorized by lexico-semantic groups. What this article has in common with the latest studies of phraseology in a scientific style is, first of all, the categorization of phraseology by groups and subgroups.

Similarly to the methodology of this study, Pichette and Gagné (2022), Bouherar (2020) and Gobbo (2019) use quantitative methods to visualize data on the frequency of use of certain phraseological combinations and the effectiveness of studying phraseological units in the educational process. Besides, in the earlier research, Pichette et al. (2019) analyse the phraseological units in the specific communicational context - in a connection with the gender issues. As in this study, Masimova (2018, p. 12) groups phrasal conjunctions into categories. Although, in contrast to this article, the author of the study groups phraseological units not by semantic load, but by parts of speech –substantive, adjectival, adverbial, verbal (Mardanova, 2023). Similarly, Sułkowska (2018) also classifies phraseological units by groups. However, the main classifications she refers to are word-forming (derivative) features



of phraseological units and their translatability in cross-lingual communication. Larsson et al. (2022) also distinguish 5 semantic groups of fixed conjunctions that perform an indicative function: *it is \* to (it is interesting to)*, *it is \* that (it is clear that)*, *the \* of the (the importance of the)*, *the \* that (the fact that)*, and *one of the \* (one of the major)*.

Hubers et al. (2020) and Díaz (2022) focus more attention on the use of the comparative method, characterizing the use of idioms in the context of language learning (using the examples of Danish and German). Zheng et al. (2022) similarly focus their analysis on the Chinese language and the learning Chinese idioms by foreigners. Ramonda (2019) also focuses on learning certain idioms by foreigners in the study. However, the methodology is different from that used in this article, because the author applies statistical analysis by forming a sample through student surveys. In our analysis, the experimental part is based on the study of written texts.

Singleton and Leśniewska (2021b) and Estival et al. (2023) analyse the impact of idioms on the lexical level of language from various perspectives: grammatical, lexical, and lexico-grammatical, which has something in common with this study, where attention is paid to the transformation of the lexical level of language in a scientific text with the help of phraseological units.

Finally, Kaatari et al. (2022) investigate the use of formula sequences in scientific text. Similar to this article, attention is paid to the analysis of the semantic load of phraseological units.

As we can see, the key common feature of this article with similar studies is the use of a quantitative method to categorize phraseological units according to their functions. However, the difference between the studies is the perspectives used and the criteria for categorizing phraseological units into groups according to language levels.

*The limitations* of this research are the size of the sample of the proposed sources, as well as the style of literary history research determined by their interdisciplinary nature. The choice of the studies on the Humanities as a source of analysis of the use of phraseology in a scientific style implies the risk of shifting the focus from a purely scientific style to the interdisciplinary and cross-stylistic research.

*Recommendations:* in order to avoid the limitations of this article, it is recommended to study the scientific texts not only on the Humanities, but also on the exact sciences. This will make it possible to form a wider sample and more general conclusions regarding the peculiarities of the use of phraseological units and the diversification of their semantic groups in a scientific style.

## Conclusions

*The relevance* of the work is in the analysis of the lexico-semantic meaning of phraseological units in scientific texts on the Humanities and the focus of the research on interdisciplinary analysis. *Research findings:* the phraseological units used in scientific texts in the journals Academic Notes of NaUKMA, Literary Studies and Ukrainian Literary Studies (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) were classified into groups by meaning and stylistic functions in the text. *Applications.* The results of the study will contribute to a broader vision of the lexico-semantic load of phraseological units in scientific texts, because the study focuses specifically on idioms in the texts on the Humanities, in contrast to the traditional use of examples from texts on the exact sciences in other studies of a similar topic. *Prospects for further research.* Further studies can focus on the analysis of not only lexico-semantic and stylistic, but also syntactic, word-forming, phonetic features of the use of phraseological units in scientific texts on the Humanities. Comparisons of the use of phraseological units in Ukrainian texts on the Humanities with texts in other languages can also be made.

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