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³Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), University of Minnesota, College of Education and Human Development, USA, Minneapolis, E-mail: aleix001@umn.ed**SPECIFICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE**

Abstract. This study attempts to shed light on the use of phraseological units within the context of American newspaper discourse. Phraseological units play a crucial role in shaping the language of news articles, influencing style, tone, and communicative efficacy. The research explores the distinct characteristics of phraseological units used in newspapers, considering their functions and impact on reader engagement. The investigation presents a comprehensive analysis of newspaper articles published in the two leading daily American newspapers such as *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, drawing on linguistic frameworks to explore the specific usage patterns and contextual nuances of phraseological units. Through the analysis of newspaper stories published between September and December 2023, this work explores the peculiarities of fifty-two phraseological units across the boundaries of political and science news articles. The theoretical foundation of the study was provided by the works of Kopylenko (1978), Naciscione (2010), Fairclough (1995), Minaeva (2022), and other scholars who investigated the fields of phraseology and newspaper discourse. The findings reveal the nuanced link between phraseological units and journalistic goals, providing insight into how these linguistic tools promote clear and powerful communication. The results indicate that a bigger number of phrasal verbs comprise an adverbial particle *up* to account for more than 35% of thirty-one occurrences identified, and subsequent analysis revealed clusters of meaning extensions for the same particle. From the research, it is obvious that phrasal verbs are observed to enhance brevity and clarity, while idiomatic expressions are used to bring a note of expressiveness into the discourse. Scientific conclusions on the use of phraseological units in the American newspapers are also presented.

Keywords: phraseological units; newspaper discourse; phrasal verbs; idioms; readership**For citation:** Molotovskaya O., Zhambylqyzy M., Aleixo M. Specifics of Phraseological Units in American Newspaper Discourse. *TiltanyM*, 2024. №3 (95). P. 199-208.DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-3-199-208>**Ольга Владимировна Молотовская^{1*}, Марина Жамбылқызы², Марина Алейшо³**^{1*} автор-корреспондент, докторант, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ., ORCID: 0000-0002-7922-3121 E-mail: olgavmol@gmail.com² философия докторы (PhD), Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ., ORCID: 0000-0001-5153-6372 E-mail: marina.zhambyl@gmail.com³ философия докторы (PhD), Миннесота университеті, Білім және адам дамуы колледжі, АҚШ, Миннеаполис қ., E-mail: aleix001@umn.ed**АМЕРИКАЛЫҚ ГАЗЕТ ДИСКУРСЫНДАҒЫ
ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БІРЛІКТЕРДІҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ**

Андатпа. Мақалада америкалық газеттер дискурсында фразеологиялық бірліктердің қолданылу мәселелері қарастырылады. Фразеологиялық бірліктер газет мақалаларының стиліне, реңкіне және коммуникативті бағытына әсер ете отырып, олардың тілін қалыптастыруда шешуші рөл атқарады. Газет мәтіндерінде қолданылған фразеологизмдердің ерекшеліктеріне, сондай-ақ олардың оқырмандардың қызығушылық деңгейіне ықпал етуіне ерекше назар аударылады. Зерттеуде фразеологиялық бірліктерді контексттік қолдану ерекшеліктерін анықтау мақсатында 2023 жылдың қыркүйек-желтоқсан айлары аралығында «The New York Times» және «The Washington Post» сияқты ең көп тараған екі америкалық газетте жарияланған мақалаларға жан-жақты талдау жасалды. Зерттеу материалы ретінде саяси және ғылыми жаңалықтарды қамтитын мақалалардан жаппай іріктеу әдісі арқылы алынған елу екі фразеологиялық бірлік қарастырылды. Зерттеудің теориялық негізін фразеология және газет дискурсы мәселелерін зерттеген Копыленко (1978), Naciscione (2010), Fairclough (1995), Минаева (2022) және басқа да ғалымдардың еңбектері құрады. Зерттеу нәтижесінде фразеологиялық бірліктерді таңдау мақала авторының ниетіне тікелей байланысты екені анықталды, бұл ой мен эмоцияны нақты әрі нанымды жеткізуге және оны реципиентке жеткізуге мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеу барысында фразалық етістіктердің басым бөлігін үстеулік демеуліктер

қамтитыны анықталды, бұл анықталған фразалық етістіктердің жалпы санының 35%-дан астамын құрайды. Мақала авторлары сонымен қатар *ip* үстеулік демеулігінің мағыналық кластерлерін жасады. Талдау негізінде хабарды қысқа да нұсқа жеткізу үшін фразалық етістіктерді қолдану газет дискурсына тән қасиет екені анықталды; идиомалық тіркестер, керісінше, мәтінге мәнерлілік қосу үшін қолданылады. Қорытынды бөлімде америкалық газеттердегі фразеологиялық бірліктердің қолданылуына қатысты ғылыми тұжырымдар берілді.

Тірек сөздер: фразеологиялық бірліктер; газет дискурсы; фразалық етістіктер; идиомалар; оқырмандар

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СПЕЦИФИКА ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АМЕРИКАНСКОМ ГАЗЕТНОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены вопросы использования фразеологических единиц в контексте дискурса американских газет. Фразеологические единицы играют ключевую роль в формировании языка газетных статей, влияя на их стилевые особенности, тон и коммуникативную направленность. Значительное внимание уделено отличительным особенностям функций фразеологизмов в газетных текстах, а также их влиянию на уровень вовлеченности читателя. Исследование представляет собой всесторонний анализ статей, опубликованных в период с сентября по декабрь 2023 года в двух наиболее тиражных ежедневных американских газетах, таких как «The New York Times» и «The Washington Post» с целью выявления особенностей контекстуального использования фразеологизмов. Материал исследования представлен пятьюдесятью двумя фразеологическими единицами, извлеченными методом сплошной выборки из статей, освещающих новости политики и науки. Теоретическую основу исследования составили работы Копыленко (1978), Naciscione (2010), Fairclough (1995), Минаевой (2022) и других ученых, исследовавших проблемы фразеологии и газетного дискурса. В результате исследования установлено, что выбор фразеологических единиц напрямую зависит от намерений автора статьи, а также позволяет ярко и убедительно выразить мысли и эмоции и донести их до реципиента. В ходе исследования указывается, что большая часть фразовых глаголов включает наречную частицу, что составляет более 35% от общего числа выявленных фразовых глаголов. Авторами статьи также были определены кластеры значений для наречной частицы *ip*. На основании проведенного анализа выявлено, что характерной чертой газетного дискурса является использование фразовых глаголов для передачи краткого и ясного сообщения; идиоматические выражения, напротив, применяются для придания выразительности тексту. В заключении статьи представлены выводы об использовании фразеологических единиц в американских газетах.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы; газетный дискурс; фразовые глаголы; идиомы; читательская аудитория

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Introduction

Language, a living and evolving entity, weaves intricate patterns of expression that extend far beyond individual words. Within the vast landscape of linguistic study, the investigation of phraseological units emerges as a captivating endeavor. These units, often referred to as multi-word expressions, idioms, phrasal verbs, or collocations encapsulate the essence of how language users blend words together to convey nuanced meanings, cultural insights, and a distinct sense of communicative efficiency (Cowie, 1981; Granger and Paquot, 2008; Naciscione, 2010). In newspaper discourse, phraseological units play a crucial role in shaping public perception and constructing the underlying intentions of news articles. Understanding the specifics of phraseological units in such texts is essential as it allows for a deeper analysis of the discourse of periodicals and motives behind its construction. The fact that phraseological units, being an essential and significant component of the English language system, can serve as a powerful tool for manipulating public opinion in varied and purposefully

expressive newspaper discourse determines the relevance of this paper. By employing phraseological constructs, journalists aim to enhance interpretations of meaning, shape the perception of news events by readers, and manipulate the overall discourse surrounding certain topics or events. Additionally, these linguistic units are carefully selected and used to arouse emotional or visual responses in readers and help article writers construct news narratives, frame issues, and prompt certain perspectives or ideologies.

The concept of phraseological units in newspaper discourse is a relatively new phenomenon. This paper discusses the historical background and development of views on the study of the main approaches to newspaper discourse analysis and topics relevant to the specifics of phraseological units in newspaper texts. Taking into account the above, this paper aims to investigate theoretical foundations of different approaches to the study of phraseological units in newspaper discourse and analyze their use in the articles of American newspapers. The latter determines the novelty of the scientific work that lies in an attempt to understand the specifics of phraseological units in the texts of American newspaper discourse. A special concern for phraseological units in newspaper articles is determined by the rising interest in the investigation of a journalistic genre and its varieties. Researchers mention that mass media messages are becoming widely spread, "...and the public sphere is increasingly encroaching upon private communicative situations" (Chovanec, 2014). As a consequence, in order to maintain the communication with the audience, the newspapers need to strategically select and utilize the language resources and structures that can frame an issue in a certain light, making it more impactful to the reader. It is believed that newspapers play an important role in 'the reality that is part of our daily lives but beyond our immediate reach' (see Alizadeh Afrouzi, 2021: 4). Alizadeh Afrouzi (2021) explains that readers "deal with a second-hand reality" created by newspaper reporters. Therefore, considering the fact that newspaper readers can be critical towards article discourse, journalists often employ emphatic linguistic units to captivate the attention of the audience, enhance the stylistic appeal of their writing, and convey their message effectively.

Such considerations give a pathway to think about how phraseological units are used by journalists and editors to shape public perception and encourage particular interpretations of meaning. Many studies (Colleen, 2015; Reah, 2002; Richardson, 2007; Losiyeva, 2023; Minayeva, 2022) have dealt with the analysis of newspaper discourse and specifics of phraseological units in newspaper texts, but a detailed comparative analysis of these linguistic units in different types of articles is missing. This research helps to understand how phraseological units help newspaper publishers express the editorial view vividly and follow their readerships' preferences. Peculiar interest in the study of phraseological units in newspaper discourse is their frequent use in texts describing political, cultural, educational, economical, scientific, and other types of events. Thus, contributing to the newspaper's agenda setting, the framing of news events, and the creation of specific ideological perspectives, phraseological units serve as powerful tools for shaping public perception and constructing news narratives.

Materials and methods

This research focuses on phraseological units used by the authors of the most influential American newspapers such as *The Washington Post* (morning daily newspaper) and *The New York Times* (morning daily newspaper). According to Encyclopaedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/>), the former newspaper is counted as the dominant newspaper in Washington D.C. and one of the most popular newspapers in the U.S., while the latter newspaper is described as "one of the world's great newspapers" mostly because of its editorial excellence. As mentioned above, these newspapers were selected as the source of phraseological units based on their national circulation and influence on the readership. To ensure a comprehensive representation of phraseology in different contexts, eight random articles representing topics such as *politics and science* were analyzed in the research. Data was collected from these newspapers' online archives spanning a four-month period (September 2023 to December 2023).

The methodology for studying phraseological units in newspaper discourse applied in this paper involves collecting and analyzing newspaper articles published in the mentioned newspapers. This study applies a textual analysis approach to interpret phraseological patterns. The theoretical framework includes different approaches to define the notion of phraseological units and understand their features

in the texts of newspapers. Qualitative analysis focuses on exploring functions of the selected phraseological units, while quantitative analysis involves calculating the frequency and distribution of identified phraseological units. A thorough three-step analytical process was applied to study the characteristics of these linguistic phenomena in the selected articles. The first step was the continuous sampling of phraseological units to retrieve them for further investigation. Eight articles have been explored in this paper to identify and report every instance where these linguistic phenomena were used in the newspaper texts and to construct the database of phraseological units. To perform frequency analyses, *Excel spreadsheets* were created by the authors of this research paper. Based on this data, the lists of frequency rankings were defined and the number of phraseological units in both newspapers was calculated. Then, a textual analysis was carried out to explore the specifics of phraseological units in the newspaper articles. The third step included interpretation of the findings, offering an informed understanding of the nuances of phraseological units functioning within the newspaper discourse.

Literature review

To embark on an analysis of phraseological units in newspaper texts, it is important to consider how the concept of “phraseology” is identified by theorists. The Cambridge Dictionary of Linguistics (2011) defines phraseology as “the study of phrases, focusing on collocations and fixed expressions”. Ellis (2008) asserts that from the 1950s onwards, the term “structural patterns” has acquired new names such as “constructions” or “phraseologisms”. In the same vein, Fedulenkova (2002) clarifies that phraseological conception was first formulated by Kunin (1964) in his doctoral thesis. In linguistics, a considerable amount of studies (Kunin, 1970; Cowie, 1981; Granger and Paquot, 2008;) recognize phraseological units as constructs comprising a diverse array of multi-word expressions such as fixed phrases, idioms, and collocations. These linguistic phenomena are characterized by their stability, non-compositionality, semantic fusion of components and often, cultural or contextual dependence. According to Kozhakhmetova (1988), a phraseological unit expresses emotionally expressive and various occasionally semantic connotations (Kozhakhmetova, 1988: 3). Aimagambetova (2018) allocates the term of phraseological unit for any stable expression, without reference to degree of cohesion and origin of its components. She describes phraseological units as “idiomatic, stable phenomena and can be easily derived from the public thesaurus and reproduced”. Following the details, it should be pointed out that researchers apply different notions of phraseological units so that they conform with their research aims. Therefore, it is always essential to thoroughly analyze the individual approaches adopted by every individual author and determine the precise meaning of the term in the context of a specific investigation.

The early scholastic works (Kunin, 1970; Ginsburg et al., 1979) define the term “phraseological unit” as “...a stable combination of words with a fully or partially figurative meaning” or “word-groups consisting of two or more words whose combination is integrated as a unit with a specialized meaning of the whole”. Cowie adds that phraseological unit is “a lexicalized, reproducible bilexemic or polylexemic word group ..., which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, may be idiomatized, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text” (Cowie, 1998: 125). In more recent works (Granger & Paquot, 2008; Naciscione, 2010), phraseological units are word combinations made up of “at least two words” with “a fully or partially figurative meaning”. It is obvious that the notion and features of phraseological units are interpreted by scholars in various ways. To add, Kopylenko argued that phraseology should study all types of lexeme combinations existing in a language (Kopylenko, 1978: 21). This paper follows the definition of Kunin (1970) bearing in mind the fact that character, stability and idiomatic meaning are the criteria of phraseological units.

When studying phraseological units at the level of newspaper discourse, i.e. their actual use in the context, it is important to draw a difference between core use and instantial use of these linguistic phenomena. Naciscione (2010) explains that “core use is the use of a phraseological unit in its most common form and meaning” (Naciscione, 2010: 8). In core use, the phraseological unit presents no surprise and stays within the boundaries of one sentence. Unlike core use, instantial use of phraseological units determines a unique application of phraseological units in discourse created for a particular purpose and is an enormous resource for a writer (Naciscione, 2010: 8). Different aspects of using phraseological units in media texts have been discussed by several researchers in modern English

Linguistics (Naciscione, 2010; Jaki, 2014; Sizonov, 2015; Harcup, O'Neill, 2017; Zhang, Lei, 2019). It is also necessary to note that newspaper discourse analysis is rooted in several theoretical frameworks, each contributing unique perspectives to the understanding of language use in this type of contexts.

Drawing on a diverse array of scholarly works, this review delves into key findings within the realm of newspaper discourse. Currently, the newspaper texts are considered the most common form of 'language existence'. This fact has induced a persistent research of the functioning of linguistic units in the field of mass media. One of the foundational pillars of newspaper discourse analysis lies in the field of critical discourse studies. Scholars like van Dijk (1988) and Fairclough (1995) have extensively applied critical discourse analysis to unveil the power relations, ideologies, and social constructs inherent in news reporting. Describing the notion of media news in everyday use, van Dijk refers to "...a type of text or discourse as it is expressed, used, or made public in news media or public information carriers such as TV, radio, and the newspaper." (van Dijk, 1988:4). Further, Fairclough (1995) and van Dijk, (1988) explain that newspaper discourse conveys social structure and power relation both explicitly and implicitly, reflecting attitudes, beliefs and perspectives existing in a society. In other words, delivery and interpretation of news, shedding light on the nuanced ways in which newspapers construct realities are the facts to be considered when discussing the representation of information in newspaper articles. In addition, Anderson (1991) emphasizes the newspaper's role in bringing together its readership. The language of newspapers has always been aimed at how information could be best communicated and sold to the audience to achieve commercial purposes and "fit into the tastes of their readerships" (Conboy, 2010: 1). In newspapers today, we are noticing linguistic mechanisms used to build an elaborated conversation with their readers, and phraseological units are to be considered as a form of such language tools.

As mentioned above, phraseological units play an essential role in the formation of periodical texts in the modern world English-language media space, and require constant, careful consideration and investigation. Fedulenkova (2002) mentioned that the most important function of any linguistic unit (including phraseological unit) is a cognitive and pragmatic function, i.e. targeted effect of the linguistic sign on the addressee. To continue the discussion, Aimagambetova (2018) pays special attention to the "effectiveness of 'a communicative chain' journalist-message-reader". An earlier survey of pragmatic features of phraseological units by Formanovskaya (1998) detailed the relationship between pragmatic potential of the language and a person's attitude towards linguistic signs, expression of his attitudes, emotions and intentions in the production and perception of speech acts in discourses. Specific features of phraseological units in texts were also discussed by Karasik V.I. (1999), Bizyukov N.V. (2014), Zalavina T. Yu. (2007). These scholars considered the communicative capabilities of the phraseological units in different spheres of speech and determined their cognitive capabilities. Contemporary scholarly investigations into the characteristics of phraseological units within the context of periodical press texts encompass the noteworthy contributions of several researchers. Minayeva (2022) remarks that informative and communicative functions of media texts help the author establish a contact with the reader. Shiffrin (2001) provides one of the most pervasive accounts of the speaker's communicative intentions "to convey the message in uttering sentences". Furthermore, Searle and Vandeven (1985) define phraseological intensifiers as the basic pragmatic markers or signals of the illocutionary force in the discourse.

The above review explored different opinions on the definition of the term "phraseological unit" and specific characteristics of phraseological expressions in the texts of newspapers. Phraseological units can be described as fixed word combinations that play a crucial role in conveying meaning, capturing readers' attention, and creating a distinctive journalistic style. They serve as linguistic tools that facilitate efficient communication and enable journalists to convey complex ideas in a concise and impactful manner.

Results and discussions

The total number of phraseological units extracted from the eight aforementioned newspaper articles and categorized according to distinct thematic domains, specifically *politics* and *science*, is shown in Figure 1. It is clear from the values in the diagram that phraseological units used to communicate the political situation occur more often in the articles published in *The New York Times*

than they do in the stories of *The Washington Post*. The three political articles in both newspapers (Trump Leads in 5 Critical States as Voters Blast Biden, Times/Siena Poll Finds; Why Biden Is Behind, and How He Could Have Come Back; How Donald Trump uses dishonesty) provide the news that refer to domestic events, whereas the fourth article (Nearly half of GOP say the U.S. is giving too much to Ukraine, poll finds) published in *The Washington Post* describes foreign events with U.S. involvement. To add, the coverage of domestic events is always more intentionally expressive because this type of news describes the status quo in the country and the expectations of its citizens. For example, idioms such as *to be on the wrong track* (The New York Times, 2023), *to lose favor* (The New York Times, 2023), *to muddy the waters* (The Washington Post, 2023) describe public's negative view of Biden's presidency and America's growing distrust to Donald Trump. The latter idiom reflects the direct and incisive style of *The Washington Post* writing. In terms of phraseological units with negative connotations, Yusupova (2018) asserts that they create a more emotional tone in the text compared to ones with positive or neutral connotations.

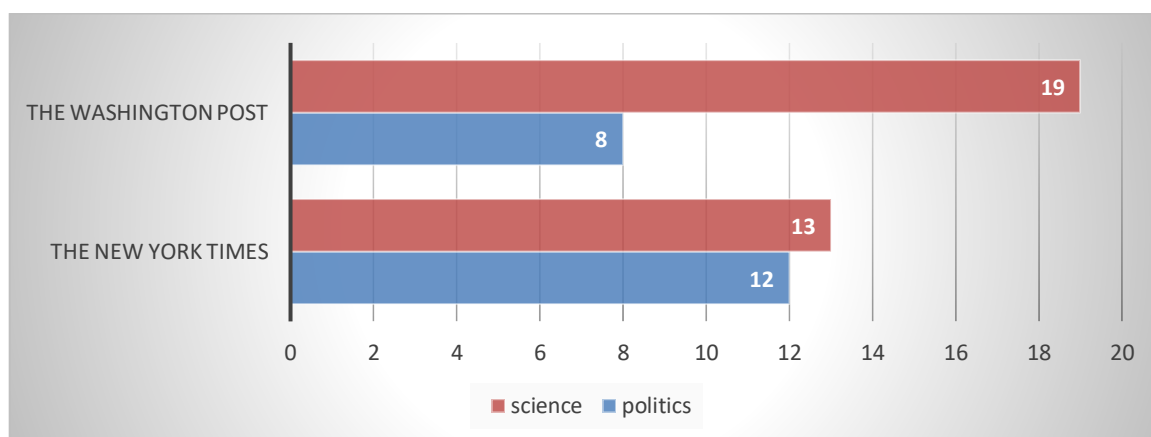


Figure 1 – Total number of phraseological units retrieved from the articles published in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*

Сурет 1 – «The New York Times» және «The Washington Post» газеттерінде жарияланған мақалалардан алынған фразеологиялық бірліктердің жалпы саны

Рисунок 1 – Общее количество фразеологических единиц, взятых из статей газет «The New York Times» и «The Washington Post»

From Figure 1, it is obvious that the number of phraseological units exploited in the articles covering the topic of science is higher than in the stories of political coverage. In general, science news articles cover the most important developments in the field of science and technology, health and the environment, etc. Consequently, the choice of linguistic means in such stories differs in terms of the range of topics covered, as well as information included in science news accounts. It should be noted that processing information in the texts that describe scientific issues is a rather complicated task. According to Van Dijk and Kintsch (1983), when evaluating new information, readers search for chains of associated knowledge stored in their memory. A number of studies show (Steinke, 1995; Bostian, 1983) that if science news articles are written in nontechnical language using literary devices, readers understand information presented more easily.

The first two science articles entitled “Where the World Is (and Isn’t) Making Progress on Climate Change”, “This Discovery About Dolphins Isn’t Entirely Shocking” appeared in the Science section of *The New York Times* (November-December 2023). Another two articles entitled “The planet is warming so fast, it could cross a key climate limit in 2024”, “A plane fueled by fat and sugar has crossed the Atlantic Ocean” – in the Climate Solution section of *The Washington Post*. This research gives analysis of several phraseological units used in the articles. All the meanings of phraseological units were retrieved from *Farlex Idioms and Slang Dictionary* (2017) and *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms* (2004):

Still, the report notes, neither electricity nor transportation appears to be on track to get all the

way to zero emissions — which is what scientists say is ultimately needed to halt climate change (“Where the World Is (and Isn’t) Making Progress on Climate Change”). In this example, the phraseological unit *to be on track* is featured as more categorical and strict because it helps the author to communicate the idea that the actions taken are not as effective as planned before.

And then the U.K. Met Office on Friday predicted that, in 2024, global temperatures stand a chance of averaging more than 1.5 degrees higher than from 1850 to 1900, a benchmark period from before humans’ fossil fuel consumption began adding greenhouse gases to the atmosphere and warming the planet (“The planet is warming so fast, it could cross a key climate limit in 2024”). Here, the phraseological unit *stand a chance* is used to emphasize that there is a serious threat for global temperatures to reach higher than expected.

While it would not mark a permanent crossing of that barrier — natural fluctuations could make temperatures dip back below it the following year — remaining above it over a longer period of time would induce catastrophic sea level rise and make extreme heat a threat to life for 2 billion people. This year, the planet is on its brink (“The planet is warming so fast, it could cross a key climate limit in 2024”). In this example, the phraseological unit *be on the brink* is used to inform readers about an increasing threat of global warming. This phraseological unit generally denotes that something negative and unwelcome is about to happen.

The SAF market is small and growing slowly. Chen says it suffers from a chicken-and-egg problem: Airlines don’t want to buy SAF because it can be several times more expensive than standard aviation fuel. And fuel refiners don’t want to invest in new manufacturing facilities — which could bring down the cost of sustainable fuels — because there isn’t enough demand from airlines (“A plane fueled by fat and sugar has crossed the Atlantic Ocean”). This sentence contains a popular expressively colorful phraseological unit that is used to describe the situation in which both Parties are left stuck in a continuous loop without any clear resolution or progress.

Figure 2 provides information relative to the forms of phraseological units found in the articles. It is important to note that phrasal verbs and idioms comprise a major part of the analyzed phrases. The figure also displays a frequency of both forms found in the newspaper articles.

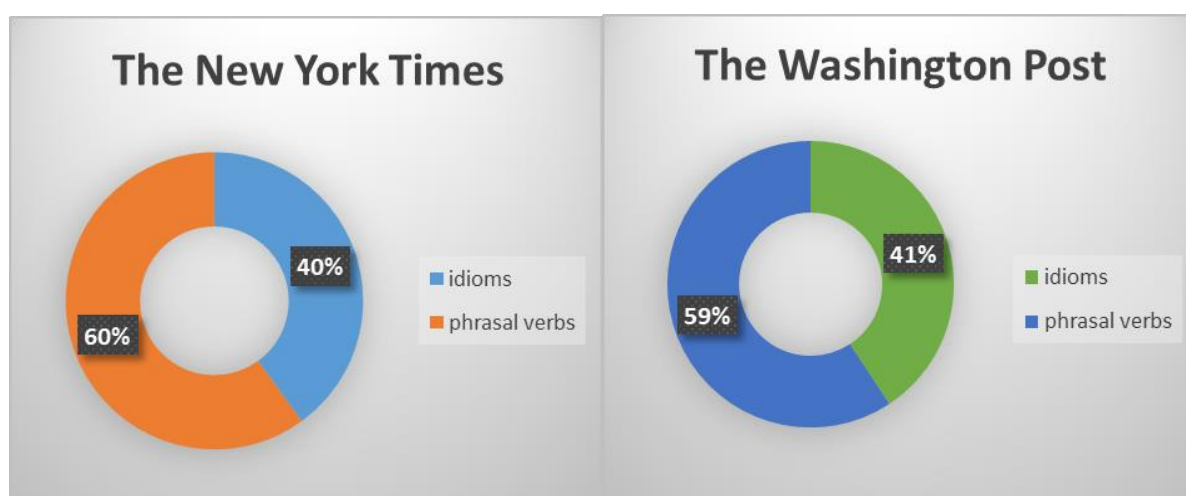


Figure 2 – Breakdown of phraseological units retrieved from the articles published in the newspapers *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*

Сурет 2 – «The New York Times» және «The Washington Post» газеттерінде жарияланған мақалалардан алынған фразеологиялық бірліктердің түрлері

Рисунок 2 – Виды фразеологических единиц, взятых из статей газет «The New York Times» и «The Washington Post»

It should be mentioned that phrasal verbs comprise the majority of phraseological units in the articles. Although phrasal verbs are believed to have no place in scientific writing, they can be found in scientific news articles. Such phrasal verbs are not too informal, and they perfectly fit into the news

stories. The journalists of both newspapers use idioms for a more expressive tone, while phrasal verbs are used to convey a message in a more straightforward and concise style.

WordNet (<http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/>), an online lexical database of English words was used to recognize distinctions between multiple, context-sensitive meanings of the phrasal verbs. *Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000)* was used as a reference to identify the meaning of phrasal verbs. Table 1 shows the total number of tags for each of the nine preposition-particle forms. It is clear from the figures that certain forms are more likely to act as particles than prepositions. In particular, up (35.5%), out (16.2%), on (12.9%), back and down (9.7%) occur more often compared to other constructions; for instance, shore up (*And Mr. Biden's well-funded campaign will aim to shore up his demographic weak spots*), heat up (*Overall, the report estimates that the world is currently on track to heat up roughly 2.8 degrees Celsius, or 5 degrees Fahrenheit, above preindustrial levels by 2100*), clean up (*To tackle dangerous global warming, countries have started to clean up their power plants and cars*), pull out (*They put their beaks down into the sand, almost up to the eyeballs, and pull out these eels*), figure out (*First, he said, the industry has to figure out how to ramp up sustainable fuel production so that it makes up more than 0.1% of jet fuel*), rely on (*That's because most countries still rely on coal or natural gas to back up wind and solar power, and there are aren't yet obvious solutions for decarbonizing long-distance trucks, airplanes and ships*).

Table 1 – Frequency of adverbial particles in phrasal verbs retrieved from the articles published in the newspapers *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*

Кесте 1 – «The New York Times» және «The Washington Post» газеттерінде жарияланған мақалалардан алынған фразалық етістіктердегі үстеулер мен көмекші сөздердің жиілігі

Таблица 1 – Частотность наречий и предлогов в фразовых глаголах, взятых из статей газет «The New York Times» и «The Washington Post»

Form	Total tags	% of frequency
down	3	9.7%
up	11	35.5%
out	5	16.2%
on	4	12.9%
back	3	9.7%
away	1	3.2%
around	1	3.2%
apart	1	3.2%
into	1	3.2%
for	1	3.2%
Total	31	100%

The above analysis of phrasal verbs revealed the following clusters to identify extensions of meanings of most frequently used adverbial particle *up* in the newspaper articles: (a) moving to a higher degree, value, or measure (*step up, heat up, shore up, make up, ramp up, bump up*), (b) reaching a goal, a limit (*back up, end up*), (c) regular routine of doing something (*clean up*), (d) ceasing trying to do an activity (*give up*). It is also clear from Table 1 that the authors of the above-mentioned articles use the phrasal verbs to convey information concisely and add dynamic tone to the writing. Apart from that, they contribute to clarity of the language, making it more accessible to a wide readership. This can be vividly illustrated in the article “Where the World Is (and Isn't) Making Progress on Climate Change”, where by means of common phrasal verbs such as *clean up, heat up, back up, rely on, turn into, give up, bring back* the information is conveyed in a more casual tone. For instance, using *UP* in the sentence “Overall, the report estimates that the world is currently on track to heat up roughly 2.8 degrees Celsius, or 5 degrees Fahrenheit, above preindustrial levels by 2100”, the author emphasizes the growing seriousness of environmental problem and provides information succinctly at the same time.

Conclusion

The primary purpose of this study was to analyze how the use of phraseological units contribute to communicating information in a more expressive and concise manner, as well as to give a fresh insight

into this phenomenon in newspaper discourse. Based on the research done, it seems possible to conclude that phraseological units in American newspaper articles add a layer of dynamism, clarity and emotiveness to the language. The choice of phraseological units for a newspaper story depends on the type of news described, the topic of coverage, target audience and other factors. Based on the research, it seems possible to conclude that both newspapers tend to add more expressiveness to the science news reporting than to political news by enriching their stories with a greater number of phraseological units. At the same time, phrasal verbs constitute a bigger part of these linguistic constructs, which can be explained by the fact that overusing idioms can diminish the impact of the message. Apart from that, the authors of this paper have revealed that the adverbial particle most frequently used in phrasal verbs retrieved from the above mentioned articles is *UP* (the latter makes 35% of all the investigated adverbial particles). To add, the analysis of phraseological units in the articles published in the renowned American newspapers such as *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* showed that these linguistic structures add clarity to the language and contribute to a more engaging reading experience by providing a nuanced and vivid portrayal of events.

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that with their ability to convey action, immediacy, and expressiveness, phraseological units stand as indispensable tools for effective and compelling storytelling in the realm of American newspaper journalism. Ultimately, the selection of phraseological units in newspaper articles depends on the writer's goals, the context of the article, and the intended audience. Striking a balance between clarity, precision, and engagement is a key in effective journalistic writing. Finally, the authors of this research recognize that this study leaves other issues regarding specific features of phraseological units in newspaper discourse that will be explored in further works.

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