

# Morphosyntactic Models and Phraseological Constructions with Phytonyms and Their Pragmatic-Stylistic Stratification

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**Abstract:** This article explores the relationship between morphosyntactic models and phraseological constructions involving phytonyms (fixed expressions) and examines their pragmatic and stylistic stratification. It analyzes how these linguistic units' function across different stylistic layers—formal, informal, and artistic—highlighting their structural features and communicative roles. By classifying phraseological units within various morphosyntactic frameworks, the study demonstrates their significance in enriching language expression and enhancing effective communication. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the structural and functional diversity of phraseological units, emphasizing their importance in both theoretical linguistics and practical language use.

**Keywords:** Morphosyntactic models, phraseological constructions, phytonyms, idiomatic expressions, pragmatic-stylistic stratification, language style, fixed expressions, linguistic structure, communication, stylistic layers.

**Introduction:** Phraseological units and constructions serve as vital tools for expanding the expressive and functional capacity of language. Their relationship with morphosyntactic models and phytonyms (set expressions, fixed phrases) significantly influences their pragmatic and stylistic stratification, playing a crucial role in effective communication. Understanding these processes helps clarify how language conveys nuanced meanings and stylistic nuances across different contexts.

A morphosyntactic model refers to the grammatical structure of a phraseological unit or construction, encompassing the arrangement of its components and their syntactic relations. Phytonyms (fixed expressions or idiomatic phrases) are often characterized by their stable grammatical forms, which are essential for their idiomatic meaning and stylistic function. Their integration into various structures affects their pragmatic and stylistic use.

Phraseological constructions with phytonyms are idiomatic expressions or fixed phrases that incorporate plant names or parts of plants, serving as vivid metaphors in language. Examples include expressions

such as “barking up the wrong tree”, “to go nuts”, “a thorn in the side”, and “apple of discord”. These idioms often carry figurative meanings that extend beyond their literal botanical references, enabling speakers to convey complex ideas, emotions, or social attitudes succinctly and memorably.

Such expressions are characterized by their fixed structure and stylistic versatility, appearing in both colloquial and formal contexts. Their figurative meanings frequently originate from cultural beliefs, folklore, or traditional practices involving plants, reflecting cultural attitudes and societal values. For example, “a thorn in the side” metaphorically describes an ongoing source of annoyance, while “apple of discord” signifies a cause of conflict.

One defining feature of these phraseological units is their fixed structure they are used as set expressions and often have idiomatic meanings that are culturally specific. Their stylistic versatility means they appear in both colloquial speech and formal writing, enriching language with vivid imagery and cultural resonance. The origins of many such expressions are tied to traditional practices, folklore, and beliefs involving

plants, reflecting societal attitudes and values. For example, the *"apple of discord"* originates from Greek mythology, symbolizing a cause of strife, while *"thorn in the side"* may evoke imagery of pain and persistence.

The use of phytonyms in idiomatic expressions is not confined to one language; many such phrases exist across different languages, sometimes with direct translations and other times with culturally adapted equivalents. These idioms serve as linguistic tools that facilitate memorable, expressive, and culturally meaningful communication. They also exemplify the human tendency to use natural elements as metaphors for abstract ideas, emotions, and social phenomena.

Moreover, new phraseological constructions involving phytonyms continue to emerge, especially within colloquial speech, poetry, humor, and creative writing. This ongoing development reflects the dynamic nature of language and metaphorical thinking, as speakers adapt and invent expressions to suit contemporary contexts. Overall, phraseological constructions with phytonyms are integral to language, providing rich, colorful ways to communicate and offering insights into cultural worldview and collective imagination.

These phytonym-based idioms enrich language by providing colorful, culturally resonant ways to express feelings, describe situations, or emphasize messages. They are also present across many languages, often with similar metaphorical functions, highlighting their universal role in human communication. Furthermore, new expressions involving phytonyms continue to emerge, especially in colloquial speech, poetry, and

humor, demonstrating the dynamic nature of language and metaphorical thinking.

The pragmatic-stylistic stratification involves classifying phraseological units based on their functional and stylistic roles in communication:

#### 1. Formal-Style Stratification:

Used in official, academic, or formal written and spoken language. Morphosyntactic models tend to be fixed and precise, with phytonyms often representing technical terminology or standardized expressions. For example:

- To establish rapport — used in formal communication and professional contexts.

#### 2. Informal-Style Stratification:

Found in everyday conversation, colloquial speech, and literary works. Morphosyntactic structures are more flexible, and phytonyms may include idiomatic, humorous, or colloquial expressions:

- To have cold feet — used informally to denote apprehension or hesitation.

#### 3. Aesthetic and Artistic-Style Stratification:

Employed in poetry, literature, and artistic language to achieve aesthetic effects or emotional impact. Morphosyntactic models and phytonyms are often enriched with stylistic devices:

- Use of metaphorical or poetic expressions like *"breaking the ice"* or *"a thorn in the side"*.

Below are several common English plant idioms, along with their literal and figurative examples and analysis:

№	Morphosyntactic model	Phytonyms	Stylistic and Pragmatic Effect	Description
1.	Verb + noun	To break the ice	Formal and informal contexts	Initiating social interaction, easing tension.
2.	Adjective + noun	Cold feet	Informal, humorous	Hesitation, nervousness
3.	Verb + preposition + noun	To get the hang of	Neutral, conversational	To understand or master something

The table presents a classification of phraseological

constructions characterized by specific morphosyntactic models and their associated

phytonyms, illustrating how these units' function within different stylistic and pragmatic contexts. Each row encapsulates a particular structural pattern, the corresponding fixed expression (phytonyms) its stylistic and pragmatic effect, and a brief description of its usage.

The first column delineates the grammatical structure of the phraseological units, such as verb + noun, adjective + noun, or verb + preposition + noun. These models underpin the syntactic stability and influence how the phytonyms are employed stylistically. For instance, a verb + noun structure like to break the ice serves as a versatile idiom used in both formal and informal settings to signify initiating social interaction.

The second column lists the fixed expressions associated with each model, serving as common idiomatic phrases. Examples include cold feet and to get the hang of. These expressions are idiomatic, often metaphorical, and contribute to the stylistic richness of language.

The third column describes the primary function or effect of each phytonym within communication. For example, to break the ice functions to ease social tension and is suitable for formal or informal contexts, while cold feet humorously indicate nervousness or hesitation in informal speech.

The final column provides contextual information or usage notes, clarifying how these structures operate across different communicative situations.

According to table overall analysis are that his table exemplifies how specific morphosyntactic configurations facilitate the use of phytonyms which in turn serve various pragmatic and stylistic purposes. The structural patterns influence the idioms' flexibility and appropriateness within different speech or writing layers—formal, informal, or artistic. Recognizing these patterns enhances our understanding of language's expressive potential and the way fixed expressions are integrated into diverse communicative contexts.

## CONCLUSION

The study of morphosyntactic models and phytonyms within phraseological constructions reveals their vital role in shaping the pragmatic and stylistic nuances of language. Their stratification across different stylistic layers formal, informal, and artistic demonstrates the flexibility and richness of language use in various communicative contexts. Understanding how these units' function and their structural features enhances our comprehension of language as a dynamic and expressive tool. Recognizing the pragmatic and stylistic implications of phraseological constructions enables linguists and language users alike to utilize them more

effectively, contributing to clearer, more expressive, and contextually appropriate communication.

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