

VILNIAUS UNIVERSITY

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STYLISTIC POTENTIAL OF OCCASIONAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE
PUBLICISTIC STYLE

Summary of Doctoral Dissertation

Humanities, Philology (04 H)

Vilnius, 2010

The dissertation was prepared at Vilnius University in 2005–2009

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The dissertation summary was sent out on 18 February, 2010.

The dissertation is available at the Vilnius University Library.

VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS

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OKAZIONALIUJŲ FRAZEOLOGIZMŲ STILISTINĖS IŠGALĖS
PUBLICISTINIAME STILIUJE

Daktaro disertacijos santrauka
Humanitariniai mokslai, filologija (04 H)

Vilnius, 2010

Disertacija rengta 2005-2009 metais Vilniaus universitete

Mokslinis vadovas

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Disertacija bus ginama viešajame Filologijos mokslo krypties tarybos posėdyje 2010 m. kovo 18 d. 12 val. Vilniaus universiteto Kauno humanitarinio fakulteto 10 auditorijoje.

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Disertacijos santrauka išsiuntinėta 2010 m. vasario 18 d.

Disertaciją galima peržiūrėti Vilniaus universiteto bibliotekoje.

INTRODUCTION

1. Object, goals, tasks and thesis to be defended in the Dissertation. Phraseology represents a branch of linguistics that explores the stable word combinations – phraseological units. It is also understood “(...) as a whole of the stable word combinations or phraseological units.”¹ Due to the object under its consideration, phraseology is closely related to syntax however the latter branch of linguistics is interested in free word combinations. The distinguishing characteristics of phraseological and free word combinations make the first ones similar to words which in turn allows lexicology science to deal with the issues of the phraseology. Lexicology explores phraseological units in terms of their meaning, origin and functions. Phraseological units are also being explored by another branch of linguistics, namely stylistics. The phraseological stylistics comprises a part of general stylistics that explores influence of the usage of phraseological combinations on the expression of thought. It includes both usual and artistic, individual (occasional) usage of phraseological units and methods of image formation. It is concerned with the capacities of phraseological expression residing in sources of its origin, and it involves discussions of phraseological mistakes, too. Phraseology plays a highly important role among figures of speech. Emotional polysemy of phraseological units, metaphorical and metonymic account and the expressive component of their modification are noteworthy for the phraseological stylistics that is approached by this Dissertation.

Object of the research – occasional phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings, i.e., units of individual usage. The latter are discussed not only when they are used in Lithuanian but also when found in the text in their original language.

Purpose of the Dissertation – based on the selected references, to examine the phraseological image and image formation methods as well as stylistic shades of occasional phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings.

Tasks to be solved by the research:

1. to identify differences between the usual and occasional phraseological units;
2. to characterise essence of the occasional phraseological word combinations, and to examine features characteristic to their usage in the publicistic style;

¹ JAKAITIENĖ, E. *Leksikologija*. Vilnius, 2009. P. 279.

3. to discuss patterns of phraseological image formation and effect of the context;
4. to examine patterns of the artistic expression of occasional proverbs and sayings.

Thesis to be defended

1. Effectiveness of occasional phraseological unit is usually dependant on the creative potential and ingenuity of the publication's author as use of a particular modification type is not always stylistically significant and affective.

2. Occasional phraseological word combinations make the thought more vivid, increase its expressiveness and level of emotionality, form the effect of irony, unexpectedness and disappointed expectations, and stress a particular thought.

3. Possibilities of modification of common proverbs and sayings are similar to those of phraseological units, and due to their more flexible structure, broader scope and completeness of thought, sometimes better and more effective modification possibilities exist for the first.

4. Modification of phraseological word combinations, common proverbs and sayings reveal their transformational, deformational flexibility, adaptability to situations of modern lifestyle, ability to describe a phenomenon or subject more precisely and at the same time – more freshly and relevantly.

5. Ingeniously transformed phraseological units and idioms when used in the publicistic style make “tight” texts of articles, as it might sometimes seem, more compelling and suggestive, and occasional word combinations when used in headlines serve to draw readers' attention, intrigue, provoke and encourage to read the article.

2. Relevance and scientific novelty of the Doctoral Dissertation. General functions of phraseological units, semantics and structure are given a vast attention by linguists whereas their stylistic characteristics receive rather less consideration. Dissertations regarding occasional phraseology are absent from Lithuanian linguistics thus far. In fact, consideration of stylistic patterns of these phraseological word combinations is none the less important than research of their origin, semantics and structure: language is continuously changing, and occasional phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings are the ones that reflect this process; it is evidenced by the change and replacement of components, extension of composition, change of meaning, development of phraseological units into the broader context, etc. Types of modification show

adaptability potential of word combinations and their communicative flexibility. Process of speech and style changing is obvious in the publicistic writings where fundamental changes in human life, state and culture are captured. Subsequently, investigation of phraseological units occasionally used in publicistic writings is new and relevant. This Doctoral Dissertation is expected to draw attention to patterns of use of occasional phraseological word combinations as well as common proverbs and sayings in modern Lithuanian language (in the publicistic style). Examples used in the Dissertation were obtained exclusively from magazines, however they sufficiently reveal change of the phraseology, creative potential of human thought, status of national culture and level of speech usage.

3. Material used for research. 1200 phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings used in the Doctoral Dissertation were collected from the following periodical magazines: *Ekstra* (2005-2006, No. 1-52), *Veidas* (2005-2006, No. 1-52), *Laima* (2005-2006 No. 1-12), *Keturi ratai* (2006 No.1-24). These magazines have been selected for their different topics (from politics through entertainment to global news) and different genres of articles.

4. Research methodology and review of research papers. To properly analyze stylistic patterns of occasional phraseological units used in the publicistic style, a research used the method of phraseological identification, structural, semantic and functional analysis, and descriptive and statistical methods.

The following monographs were used as references for the purpose of the Dissertation: E. Jakaitienė – *Leksikologija* (2009), and *Lietuvių kalbos leksikologija* (1980), K. Župerka – *Stilistika* (2001), and *Lietuvių kalbos stilistika* (1983), J. Pikčilingis – *Lietuvių kalbos stilistika* (1971, 1975). Modification types of phraseological units are more often examined in articles published by Russian linguists, consequently they make the major part of list of references used in this Doctoral Dissertation. They usually include different articles that examine at least one or more modifications, for example, researches made by A. V. Kunin are reported in articles (1977, 1973, 1971) and monograph *Курс фразеологии современного английского языка* (1986), and researches made by I. A. Molotkov (1977), I. A. Fedosov (1977), I. M. Abramovičius (1964), V. N. Vakurov (1994). For the purpose of examination of occasional phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings, researches made by German

linguists P. Balsliemke (2001 m.), and M. Drescher (1997 m.) were also used as references. Discussion of occasional word combinations also involved research studies by the following Lithuanian linguists: J. Abaravičius (1975), J. Barauskaitė (1995), J. Paulauskas (1977, 2001), R. Koženiauskienė (2009, 2005, 2001, 1997 m.), D. Zaikauskienė (2004), K. Grigas (1987, 1976).

Dissertation also refers to up-to-date scientific literature that has been found in internet web sites. Dictionary of Phraseology (*Frazeologijos žodynas*) published in 2001 by the Lithuanian Language Institute, and Dictionary of Lithuanian Language (*Lietuvių kalbos žodynas*) in twenty volumes are considered to be the most reliable sources that help in identifying if the selected phraseological unit is usual or occasional.

5. Theoretical and practical value of the research. This Doctoral Dissertation supplements a relevant field of stylistics that has not been comprehensively studied yet, namely occasional usage of phraseological units, i.e., ways of creative usage of phraseology: cases of structural, semantic and mixed modifications. In both theoretical and practical respects it can be useful for researchers of stylistics and rhetoric, lexicologists and specialists of other fields of linguistics.

6. Approval of research findings. Theoretical and empirical findings of the Dissertation have been reported at the following scientific conferences. *Artura Ozola dienas konference*, 17-18 March 2006, Riga; *Tauta ir kalba: sociolingvistinio ugdymo aspektai*, Kaunas University of Technology, Panevėžys Institute, 28-29 April 2006, Panevėžys; *Specialybės kalba: tyrimas ir dėstymas*, Mykolas Romeris University, 1 December 2006, Vilnius; *Valoda dažėdu kultūru kontekstė. Zinātnisko rakstu krājums*. Daugavpils universitāte, 26-27 January 2007, Daugpils; *Язык и межкультурные коммуникации*, Vilnius Pedagogical University, 25-28 April 2007, Vilnius; *Viešojo diskurso retorika ir lingvistika*, Vilnius University, Kaunas Faculty of Humanities, 8 October 2007, Kaunas; *XVIII zinātniskie lasījumi*, Daugavpils universitāte, 24-25 February 2008, Daugpils; *Tauta ir kalba: šiuolaikiniai sociolingvistinio ugdymo aspektai*, Kaunas University of Technology, Panevėžys Institute, 9-10 October 2008, Panevėžys; *Pasaulio vaizdas kalboje*, Šiauliai University, 23-24 October 2008. Šiauliai; *Tekstas: lingvistika ir poetika*, Šiauliai University, 12-13 November 2009, Šiauliai; *Kultūros industrijos: iššūkiai ir perspektyvos*, Vilnius University, Kaunas Faculty of Humanities, 28 November 2008, Kaunas.

Some articles on the topic of this Doctoral Dissertation and similar subjects have been published in the following peer-reviewed scientific serial publications: *Frazeologizmų stilistinės ir retorinės išgalės politiniame diskurse*, *Lituanistica* 2008, T.54 No.2(74). P.44-55.; *Okazionaliųjų frazeologizmų stilistinės išgalės publicistiniame stiliuje*, *Respectus Philologicus* 2008 No. 13 (18). P.199-210, and *Frazeologinių junginių stilistinė raiška Seimo stenogramose*, *Parlamento studijos* 2009, 8, P. 169-178.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

The Dissertation is comprised of Introduction, Theoretical and Analytical parts, Conclusions, References, and List of Abbreviations.

Introduction states the goal of the research, tasks, methods used for their achievement, and presents novelty and validation of the selected topic.

Theoretical part of the Dissertation is comprised of four chapters and involves discussion of the phraseological unit concept, classification, and usage of phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings in the publicistic style. The core object of the Dissertation is phraseological units and expressions used occasionally; subsequently, a whole individual part of the Dissertation is dedicated for discussion of the concept of occasionality.

A concept of the phraseological word combination is presented at the beginning of **Chapter 1**. Phraseological units are “(...) expressive and imaginative word combinations of the stable lexical and grammatical structure that have a pre-defined lexical environment and are used from memory but not developed through the process of interaction.”²

Features characteristic to phraseological units are as follows: integrity, stability, imaginativeness, expressiveness, and emotionality.

Reproducibility and defined lexical environment are also characteristic to phraseological units. Phraseological units are recalled from memory as formulas of the collective creation but not created each time anew. Different linguists present characteristic features of phraseological units in different order. For example, J. Paulauskas³ reports integrity of the meaning to be in the first place, J. Barauskaitė⁴ – polynomial expression such as that of the free word combinations, others – imaginativeness and stability, however all the features are considered to be necessary in order to differentiate a phraseological unit from a free word combination and composite terms. If at least one of these features is absent, word combination is not considered to be a phraseological unit. For example, composite terms such as *carbon dioxide*, *internal combustion engine*, *ablaut* have integral meaning, stable composition and defined lexical

² JAKAITIENĖ, E. *Leksikologija*. Vilnius, 1980. P. 99.

³ PAULAUŠKAS, J. *Lietuvių kalbos frazeologijos žodynas*. Kaunas, 1977. P.5.

⁴ BARAUSKAITĖ, J.; ČEPAITIENĖ, G.; MIKULĖNIENĖ, D. *Lietuvių kalba*. Vilnius, 1995. P.60.

environment however they are neither imaginative nor expressive or emotional. Consequently, although sometimes perceived subjectively, these features represent one of the important factors that help differentiating phraseological units from composite terms.

Imaginativeness being one of the characteristic features of phraseological units, “(...) emerged in the way of free word combinations losing their meanings, when they were started to be used in a figurative sense and generalized under the integral meaning”.⁵ Phraseological meaning “(...) like lexical meaning, may include different senses (...). However the main sense of the phraseological units is pictorial one. It is motivated by the components that are given a new sense by a particular meaning.”⁶ Imaginativeness of a phraseological unit is enhanced by different modifications that expand the image being created by the phraseological unit, specify and supplement it, give shades of hyperbole and create irony. The following example uses a way of developing the phraseological unit into a broader context and expansion of its composition:

Bet pasiduoti ji nesirengia. Jei Dievas jai užvers visas duris, ji ilis ne tik pro langą ar kamina, bet, jei reikės, ir pro orlaide ar menkiausia bet kokio vamzdžio plyšeli
E.2005/39 P.21.

Phraseological units are not only imaginative but very often expressive and emotional word combinations. These two concepts partially overlap and it is often difficult to differentiate between them two. A. M. Emirova reports that expressiveness is “(...) a part of the pragmatic meaning that is associated with the expression of emotions, and evaluation by the speaker (...)”⁷. Phraseological units that have a tone of cuss word, i.e., curses, expletives, are exactly those that possess these characteristic features; for example: *Tada blaškomės: desperatiškai kovojame su „greitukais“ ir girtais vairuotojais, grasiname begalinėmis bandomis ir kalėjimais, apsiginklavę skaičiais ir pavyzdžiais raginame „užsisekit, velniai rautų, saugos diržus!“, „įsijunkite, kad jus kur, artimasis šviesas!“*, „*neduokite kyšio už netvarkingą mašiną meistriui ir „neaukite“*

⁵ PAULASKAS, J. *Lietuvių kalbos frazeologijos žodynas*. Kaunas, 1977. P.6.

⁶ BARAUSKAITĖ, J.; ČEPAITIENĖ, G.; MIKULĖNIENĖ, D. *Lietuvių kalba*. Vilnius, 1995. P.60.

⁷ ЭМИРОВА, А. Н. *Русская фразеология*. Москва, 1988. С.15.

savo ratų padangomis, kurios jau metus gulėjo sodyboje kaip guminės gėlių lysvės...
KR.2006/11 P.6.

Generally speaking, “words used in the publicistic style have a characteristic emotional shade, they often have a component of evaluation, which is necessary for expressing the relation of the subject to the object under evaluation”⁸, whereas phraseological units have a strong evaluative shade, therefore their use in the publicistic texts is indeed purposeful.

However, “(...) expressiveness is more general measure: not necessarily everything that is expressive must be emotional.”⁹ Whereas emotionality involves “(...) an expression of feelings by using different linguistic units, including phraseological ones.”¹⁰ The difference between these semes is the following: “(...) the main function of emotionality is a sensual evaluation of the objects of a non-linguistic environment, whereas expressiveness involves purposeful efforts to affect listener through the expression of a thought, its effectiveness and aesthetic.”¹¹ For example:

Žaismingi Smart automobiliukai nukabino nosytes – automobilių pasaulį apskriejo gandas, kad Daimler Chrysler gali parduoti nuostolingą padalinį KR.2006/2 P.14.

Expressiveness marks not only a particular emotion but also intensity of the notional content, the highest level of the feature manifestation. For example: *Arba padėtis Naujojoje sąjungoje tokia katastrofiška, arba skęstant galima griebtis ir už skustuvo, arba soclibų ir Darbo partijos taip panašios, kad siūlymas suartėti viso labo siūlymas nusiimti kaukes* V.2006/36 P.13.

According to M. Drescher¹², expressiveness of the phraseological units is associated with the corpus of linguistic expression units. It is usually not the linguistic unit that is considered to be expressive but its use in the particular context. Accordingly, expressiveness should be considered to be characteristic not to a phraseological unit but to the cases of its usage in a text. This attitude can be partially accepted since the same phraseological unit can be stylistically more pronounced in one context where a more

⁸ BITINIENĖ, A. *Publicistinis stilius*. Vilnius, 2007. P.32.

⁹ PIKČILINGIS, J. *Lietuvių kalbos stilistika*. Vilnius, 1975, T.II. P.19.

¹⁰ ФЕДОСОВ, И. А. *Функционально – стилистическая дифференция русской фразеологии*. Москва, 1977. С.23.

¹¹ ПИСАРЕВ, Д. С. *Функционирование восклицательных предложений в современном французском языке и их прагматический аспект. Прагматические аспекты функционирования языка*, 1983. С.121.

¹² DRESCHER, M. *Wie expressiv sind Phraseologismen? Phraseme im Text*. Bochum, 1997. S.70.

intensive image is being created than in another one. A word combination, negligible at first glance, may be helpful in creating an irony or enhancing a derisive tone of the article. However, one must remember that expressiveness is at the same time one of the necessary features of any phraseological unit that allows differentiating it from the free word combinations. Context may just strengthen the expressive component of phraseological units.

Phraseological units are classified based on different criteria. Commonly classifications of phraseological units include classification by meaning, structure, functions performed in sentences, and origin.

In the context of this Doctoral Dissertation semantic classification is considered to be the most important as creative usage of a phraseological unit often leads to “violation” of its semantics, and they are described considering interrelations among and meanings of their components. Research of the occasional phraseological units also addresses their functions in the text and interrelations to other words therefore classification based on functional types of phraseological units is not left in the background. These classifications help better examine characteristics of the creatively-used phraseological units.

Chapter *Occasional phraseological units* offers explanation of occasionality and usuality, attitudes of different linguists that partially overlap and are used for reference in this Dissertation.

Usuality (lot. *usus* – usual) includes things that are usual, common, stable, whereas occasionality (lot. *occasio* – contingency) is „(...) a realization of speech potential in a linguistic system that contradicts to traditions, norms”¹³, disturbance of grammatical, word-formation and other norms, one way or another. Therefore, when using phraseological units in a usual way, they “(...) are realized without any deviations from their usual usage, whereas occasional usage involves some innovations. The above-mentioned deviations from norm comprise a stylistic way to give more expression to a phraseological unit (...)”¹⁴. Generally speaking, occasionality can be considered a fact of

¹³ ЛЫКОВ, А. Г. *Современная русская лексикология (русское окказиональное слово)*. Москва, 1976. С.78.

¹⁴ КУНИН, А. В. Фразеологические единицы и контекст. *Иностранные языки в школе*, 1971, №5. С.9.

speech, a stylistic tool, expressiveness of which is created based on things that are unusual and novel.”¹⁵

A higher level of imaginativeness, expressiveness and emotionality is usually characteristic to the phraseological units used occasionally. Moreover, phraseological units of this particular type are more or less unstable, i.e., “(...) occasional word-phrase is formed by the speaker in order to be used only once (...) it conveys uniqueness of the situation and utmost concreteness (...)”¹⁶ However, sometimes similar reformations of phraseological units are found in articles published by different authors.

Stiffening of common phraseological units that are used quite often makes occasional usage of phraseological units possible. Moreover, a modified phraseological unit can be perceived as such only if its unaltered form is well known. Transformation of the phraseological unit represents quite a challenge to its stability since the fact that the changed or deformed phraseological unit is recognized by a reader evidences to what extent it is established in his/her linguistic consciousness.

Occasional usage of phraseological units is significant in the aesthetic point of view as it shows creative potential of the writer or speaker, expression energy ensured by updating stereotypes, unusual ways of the thought suggestiveness and intensity. Occasional phraseological units are sort of restored and given a new life to facilitate escaping from standard expression of thoughts.

Chapter *Occasional phraseological units and idioms in the publicistic style* presents the role of phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings in texts of the publicistic style.

“The purpose of publicistic writing is not only to present facts but also to convince and ensure a particular state of mind, therefore a combination of message and effect (agitation and expression) functions is characteristic to the publicistic writing.”¹⁷ Thus according to A. Bitiniene¹⁸, the primary purpose of the publicistic writing is to record events, facts thus reflecting the public life, and only afterwards to effect and manage it. By commenting on and presenting information distinctively the public opinion is being affected. This direction of the publicistic style activity is associated with

¹⁵ ВАКУРОВА, Т. Г. *Закономерности стилистического использования языковых единиц*. Москва, 1980.

¹⁶ ЛЫКОВ, А. Г. *Современная русская лексикология (русское окказиональное слово)*. Москва, 1976. С.78.

¹⁷ ŽUPERKA, K. *Stilistika*. Šiauliai, 2001. P.86.

¹⁸ BITINIENĖ, A. *Publicistinis stilius*. Vilnius, 2007. P.12.

the function of effect. Occasional phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings represent an important style unit that serves to convey information in a suggestive and expressive way, as phraseological units are imaginative and expressive, and different modifications often help to match them to a particular situation.

Usage of occasional phraseological units in publicistic writing is determined by the dynamics of speech, ever-changing social, cultural and political phenomena and events in the life of the nation. Modification of a phraseological unit is often undertaken in order to adapt it to depict realities of the modern life. Consequently, publicistic style reveals universality and flexibility of phraseological units and idioms. Sometimes structure of a phraseological unit is violated in order to make thought more precise, expressive and suggestive.

Apart from above mentioned characteristics, using idioms and phraseological units ingeniously can make a text interesting, for example, an ironic review wittily criticizing a movie of a poor artistic quality. Generally, people do not read all the texts published in the magazine or newspaper one after another; for example, a reader may be interested in publicistic texts of only particular genre and topic, or an intriguing headline may simply catch his/her eye, or the text might seem interesting to him/her not only due to relevance of its theme but also due to simple, brief and exciting enunciation of thought. "Reading represents an activity of leisure time, and to be more precise, people read when they have free time (...). Therefore, information must be presented briefly and promptly, segmented into relevant and less important informational segments. Consequently, the addressee is not always ready to perceive sometimes confusing information, thus when presenting information a principle of availability is taken into consideration."¹⁹ Common proverbs and phraseological units allow eliminating abstractiveness as they are economic and compact in the sense; combination of figurative and literal sense of a phraseological unit is also effective. In summary, phraseological units make sometimes rather boring enunciation of thought more vivid.

Use of phraseological units in publicistic texts is not always effective. Much depends on the topic and specific enunciation of thought of the text in which they are used. "(...) words can obtain an additional emotional or intellectual evaluative shade –

¹⁹ BITINIENĖ, A. *Publicistinis stilius*. Vilnius, 2007. P.19.

both positive and negative (...) only in the specific context”.²⁰ This is the reason why reviews of movies often offer cases of interesting and striking usage of phraseological units and common sayings. Reviews of the movies of low artistic level happen to be the most colourful and ironic as phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings are used here to invoke irony, amaze through unexpected comparisons with current realities. Effectiveness of this particular genre of the publicistic writing depends on the way it (genre) is used, i.e., on the way it is weaved into the text and on the stylistic effect that it has in the text. Sometimes brief and undistinguished at first glance phraseological unit is sufficient to express the thought expressively, memorably, and make the reader smile.

Publicistic style includes texts of different genres however no matter if its an interview, article, comment, pamphlet, column or essay, it has to be engaging, i.e., it must intrigue the addressee in order to make him/her read it to the end but not abandon partway. It concerns not only the information being presented but also the way of its conveyance which is directly influenced by the occasional phraseological units and common sayings examined in this Doctoral Dissertation.

Chapter 4 presents different types of modification and classifications based on which phraseological units are discussed further.

Each type of modification has its specific features and their effectiveness is determined by the writer’s ingenuity, as stylistic suggestiveness and effectiveness depends on the extent to which it is adapted to the particular situation, on the effect made on reader, and on the stylistic shades invoked. “Occasional phraseological units used in particular contexts convey additional notional and stylistic information the extent of which is dependant on the degree of deviation from the norm.”²¹

With reference to A. V. Kunin, I. M. Abramovičius, I. A. Molotkov, I. A. Fedosov, N. M. Šanskis, P. Balsliemke, M. Drescher, etc. the following types of transforming meanings and forms of phraseological units (i.e., types of modification) are identified:

1. Extension of phraseological unit’s composition;
2. Replacement of components in the phraseological unit;

²⁰ БАРЛАС, Л. Г. Об отношении стилистической окраски и эмоциональных оттенков слова к его лексическому значению. *Вопросы лексики и фразеологии современного русского языка*. Ростов, 1968. С.147.

²¹ КУНИН, А. В. Фразеологические единицы и контекст. *Иностранные языки в школе*, 1971, №5. С.10.

3. Recurrence of phraseological units;
4. Usage of phraseological unit as a semantic parallelism;
5. Change of the meaning of a phraseological unit;
6. Omission of components in the phraseological unit;
7. Development of the phraseological unit into a broader context;
8. Inversion of the phraseological unit.

Extension of phraseological unit's composition. Extension of phraseological unit's composition, or put it other wise – insertion, is “an insertion of words, word combinations or other phraseological units into the particular phraseological unit in a particular linguistic act. Insertion of occasional units expands the structure of the phraseological unit”²² and its lexical composition, as well as enhances and emphasizes the thought being expressed.

A. V. Kunin distinguishes between two types of extension of phraseological unit's composition: simple and complex. The first one includes cases where insertion of additional words into the phraseological unit explains any of its components. Author separately discusses the effect of composition extension on specifying, strengthening and weakening the meaning. And the complex insertion includes cases when insertion is supplemented with lexical replacements and changes in structure or morphology.

For the purpose of this Doctoral Dissertation a slightly different classification was selected, i.e., based on the number of units or words inserted into the phraseological unit.

1. Extending composition with one word (this sub-chapter is segmented further depending on which part of speech the inserted word represents), for example:

O dabar paprasčiausiai nori, kad jo atžalų motina miegotų ramiai – nekvaršintų sau galvos ne visada gražiomis šalies politinio gyvenimo realijomis L.2006/1 P.92.

2. Extending composition with more than one word (includes cases when a word combination is inserted into a phraseological unit or when single words are inserted in several places of the phraseological unit to extend it).

S. Miloševičiaus ir S. Husseino teismų tragedija ta, kad taškai ant istorijos „i“ dar nebuvo sudėlioti ir teisiama buvo pati istorija V.2006/12 P.29.

²² КУНИН, А. В. *Курс фразеологии современного английского языка*. Москва, 1986. С.22.

Replacement of components in the phraseological unit. According to V. N. Vakurov, replacement of components represents a modification that “(...) has the following several stylistic purposes: to adapt phraseological unit to a particular situation, change phraseological image or make it more vivid, and to create an effect of comedy (...)”²³, for example: *Aliejaus į ugnį dar kliūstelėjo kolegės ir draugės, aiškinančios, kad ji nieko neprarasianti, jei nuvažiuosianti pas Herbertą (...)* L.2005/4 P.143.

Replacement of components in phraseological units is examined according to A. V. Kunin’s²⁴ classification where the following types of replacement and change are identified: lexical, grammatical and lexical-grammatical.

The first one is further segmented as follows: first, replacement of components without disrupting the structure; and second, replacement that changes structure: extends or shortens. These replacements are also segmented into synonymous, thematic and replacement by a word that semantically is not related to the component.

Such a usage of phraseological units is named update by R. Koženiauskienė, “(...) the idea remains the same. Then, the saying is used under the same meaning, except using other words.”²⁵ This is especially the case with common proverbs and sayings, where more than one component is usually replaced.

Grammatical change should also be discussed depending on changes in the structure of the component.

Recurrence of phraseological units. Phraseological units may be used variously: some are used without any major changes or updates just in their usual form to make the text more vivid or provide a particular amount of additional information, or sometimes more precise expression of the thought goes without them at all, or these word combinations occur by themselves when saying the stable but not free word combination. The usual form of the phraseological unit is also combined with the near or distant modified phraseological unit. Depending on the context, such a combination may enhance or even double a thought being emphasized, add new notional, emotional or expressive dimensions to it.

Ką lietuvis lietuviui gali pakišti? Tik kiaulę V.2005/5 P.13.

²³ ВАКУРОВ, Н. М. *Основы стилистики фразеологических единиц*. Москва, 1983. С.35.

²⁴ КУНИН, А. В. Замена компонентов фразеологизмов как стилистический прием. *Иностранные языки в школе*, 1977, №2. С.3.

²⁵ KOŽENIAUSKIENĖ, R., *Juridinė retorika*. Vilnius, 2005. P.63.

Tautvydas Barštys mėgsta visiems lietuviams kaišioti kiaules, tik gauti jas nelabai patinka P.13.

In this chapter, phraseological units are grouped into categories by their place (used in the same sentence or in different sentences), nature of the phraseological unit itself, and frequency:

1. Recurrence of the same phraseological unit;
2. Use of two different phraseological units;
3. Use of three or more different phraseological units;
4. Other cases of usage.

Usage of phraseological unit as a semantic parallelism. In the essence, this modification type involves using phraseological units together, and their lexical meanings, for example:

Songaila – krepšinio žvaigždė, bet neišpuikes, neriečia nosies kaip kiti E.2006/30 P.21.

Such combinations serve to strengthen, to double the information being emphasized. Use of the phraseological unit and its equivalent adjacently allows elimination of repeating the same words, and depending on the topic under discussion, context, makes language of the article more vivid and expressive. Use of the phraseological unit as of the semantic parallelism is especially effective when the phraseological unit and its equivalent are used adjacently or combined using particular conjunctions.

Change of the meaning of a phraseological unit. This modification is stylistically significant in that the new meaning may strengthen or weaken intensity of the image being created by the phraseological unit as well as its emotional and expressive aspects. Meanings of some phraseological units are changed only slightly whereas others obtain a totally new meaning. This is usually “required” by the context. For example: *Nuo šios sumos nurėžus gardų valstybės kąsnelį (PVM), automobilis pinga kone 9000 litų. Jei šio mokesčio nereikėtų mokėti, susiveržus diržą naują automobilį galėtų įpirkti dažnas lietuvis* KR.2006/13 P.12.

According to the Dictionary of Phraseology (*Frazeologijos žodynas*), „to tighten one’s belt“ means “to starve”, and Dictionary of Lithuanian Language (*Lietuvių kalbos žodynas*) provides another meaning, namely “to start eating less”, whereas articles discussing economical issues, economical situation of the state, usually mean “saving”.

Omission of components in the phraseological unit. “Sometimes phraseological unit is used not in the full its form. Since the stable word combination is understood as a reproducible undivided unit, reader can easily fill in the missing parts.”²⁶ *Tik namie beviltiškai konstatuoja, kad įsigytai grožybei dar teks keletą savaičių spintoje nusnausti. „Kiekvienais metais ant to paties kabliuko ✓“, - vis dėlto iš ryto paniurzgi ir paglosčiusi vakarykštį pirkinį sieki įsiėdusio vilnonio megztuko* L.2005/4 P.6. Omission of components enables to discard unnecessary components presence of which is intuitively implied by the reader, sometimes allows conveying the thought in a more compact manner and focus on the important accents of the thought, prevents reader from being distracted and overloading mind with unnecessary information.

Development of the phraseological unit into a broader context. When developing a phraseological unit into a broader context, the phraseological unit itself may essentially remain unchanged, “(...) except that the figurative sense, originating from and directed by the phraseological metaphor, is repeated in the context with some changes”²⁷, individual components of the phraseological unit scattered through several sentences create continuity of the image or words following the phraseological unit simply serve to explain it. “In some cases ordinary structure of a phraseological unit may not be found however its representation can be easily felt: words used figuratively or literally remind of a phraseological unit.”²⁸ In that case it is necessary to know the fundamental phraseological unit for sure. For example:

Rudeninė Darbo partijos pirmininko ir kitų lyderių kritika, paremta vienu kitu asmeninio gyvenimo fakteliu, neturėjo jokios įtakos vis didesnę pagreitį imančiai koalicijos mašinai. Žinia, degtukų kaisiojimas vežimui į ratus kažin ar gali realiai paveikti vežimo greitį. Čia reikia gero pagaliao. Ir natūralus pagalyš atsirado. Netgi kažkaip piktdžiugiškai metaforiškai. Kiaulystė pakišta besirūpinant kiaulėmis ir kiaulidėmis V.2005/20 P.17.

Depending on the characteristics of developing a phraseological unit, the following groups are identified:

1. Development of the image created by the phraseological unit without using individual components;

²⁶ БАКУРОВА, В. Н. *Речевые средства юмора и сатиры в советском фельетоне*. Москва, 1961. С.38.

²⁷ ABARAVIČIUS, J. Frazjeologizmų vartojimas J. Baltušio kūryboje. *Kalbos kultūra*, 1975, Nr. 29. P.54.

²⁸ Ten pat P.54.

2. Development of the image created by the phraseological unit by using individual components;

2.1 Development by repeating one component;

2.2 Development leading into formation of a more complex image.

There is no exact dividing line between these groups since the very development is individual and sometimes explanation of a phraseological unit develops into a more complex figurative image or creates an allusion into a literal sense of a phraseological unit.

Inversion of the phraseological unit. “Inversion (lot. *inversion* – rearrangement, relocation, transposition) is a rhetoric figure which is used to change the common order of words.”²⁹ A phraseological unit recorded in the Dictionary of Phraseology (*Frazeologijos žodynas*) has a defined layout of components which may be changed due to the influence of context or willingness of the author to express thoughts more smoothly. In the scope of this Dissertation, inversion includes only such cases of transforming a phraseological unit that effect expression of thoughts, its suggestiveness, or emphasis of particular points. For example: *Tiesa, kad ir nemaloni, juos padarė laisvus. Ir mus tik atvirumas gali išvaduoti nuo vis pasikartojančio šurmulio ar krizių, kai ant istorijos laužo vis užpilama naujos alyvos* E.2005/3 P.17.

Consequently, “modification of phraseological units usually increases not only their direct capacities but also enhances their peripheral meanings. Thus creative usage of phraseological units becomes significant in the aesthetic point of view, too”³⁰, the same, of course, being true to common proverbs and sayings affected by different modifications. Phraseological units, common sayings “(...) embody abstract concepts in specific images (...)”³¹, while at the same time enhancing expressiveness and suggestiveness of a thought. This is further enhanced by modifications that concretize phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings.

Based on the theoretical background, **empirical part of the Doctoral Dissertation** involves analysis of a particular phraseological material. Empirical research is comprised of two chapters.

²⁹ KOŽENIAUSKIENĖ, R. *Retorika. Iškalbos stilistika*. Vilnius, 2001. P.318.

³⁰ ABARAVIČIUS, J. Frazeologizmų vartojimas J. Baltušio kūryboje. *Kalbos kultūra*, 1975, Nr. 29. P.543-54.

³¹ MARCINKEVIČIENĖ, R. Tradicinė frazeologija ir kiti stabilūs žodžių junginiai. *Lituanistica*. 2001, 4(48). P.81.

Chapter 1 deals with the examination of occasional phraseological units by types of their modification. First, a method of modification is presented briefly while indicating the classification once again that was presented in the theoretical part of the Dissertation. Then, a discussion proceeds to examination of examples and cases. The salient cases of occasional usage of phraseological units are discussed together with the effect of each modification on the text. At the end of each sub-section a short conclusion or summary is offered.

Chapter 2 involves discussion of stylistic patterns of common proverbs and sayings. Common sayings are examined with respect to modification type of a phraseological unit, application of a particular classification. In the Introduction it was briefly mentioned that phraseological units are examined together with common sayings in this Doctoral Dissertation. Thus, this Chapter presents definitions of common proverbs and sayings, their interfaces with phraseological units, and attitudes towards assigning common sayings to phraseology.

Common proverbs and sayings have all the features characteristic to phraseological units, although structure of common sayings, and especially common proverbs (due to larger scope) is more subject to changes; moreover, these word combinations have several different versions even in the very same language. Attribution of common sayings to phraseology depends on the concept (narrow or broad) which is used as a basis by linguists. According to A. V. Kunin, N. M. Shansky, common proverbs and sayings belong to phraseology, whereas according to A. I. Molotkov, V. N. Telija, they do not. The linguists that consider phraseology to include common proverbs and sayings refer to the fact that common sayings are more or less stable and solid, “(...) they are not being created by the speaker through process of interaction but instead are used as pre-defined units with stable composition and meaning.”³² Researchers that advocate the opposite attitude suggest that common sayings are similar to propositions. This Dissertation is based on the broad concept of phraseology, consequently phraseological units and common sayings are examined side-by-side. Moreover, “common proverbs and sayings as examples of phraseology are abundant in bilingual dictionaries and dictionaries of individual languages (...)”³³ However,

³² ШАНСКИЙ, Н. М., ИВАНОВ, В. В. *Современный русский язык*. Москва, 1987, Ч.1 С.77-78.

³³ GRIGAS, K. *Lietuvių patarlės*. Vilnius, 1976. P.32.

researched magazines were found to use significantly less common proverbs and sayings than phraseological units.

Common sayings reflect national identity, folk wisdom, economic conditions, twists and turns of history, and language, teach, warn, satirize; they are adaptable to various situations of life. Common proverbs usually are greater in volume than common sayings. “Common proverbs summarize various phenomena, advice and indicate how to behave, whereas common sayings represent imaginative description of particular cases, situations, and responses.”³⁴ Nevertheless, the dividing line between them is never exact or clear. Foreword of the dictionary of Lithuanian common proverbs and sayings states that here “the practice will be continued established in Lithuanian folk publishing to publish common proverbs and sayings together without attempting to limit one type of traditional word combinations from another”.³⁵ Therefore, this approach evidences close interrelation between these two types of word combinations. However, definitions of common proverbs and sayings provided herein are similar to those offered by L. Sauka. In this dictionary, common proverbs are described as one-sentence sayings having generalizing attitude, and common sayings – as “(...) word phrases describing typical features of particular persons, things, and situations”.³⁶

This section involves examination of not only Lithuanian folk proverbs, common sayings but also common sayings and sentences of antique origin that are rather often used in articles, too.

Common sayings are subject to the same modifications like phraseological units except that – as it was already mentioned – their greater volume makes it even easier to transform them.

The most popular common proverbs that are transferred from one generation to another and often belong to international types of common proverbs are used as a basis for transformations since in order to successfully complete an act of communication, i.e., for the desired result to be achieved and required effect was made, it is necessary to

³⁴ SAUKA, L. *Lietuvių tautosaka*. Kaunas, 1998. P.120.

³⁵ *Lietuvių patarlės ir priežodžiai*. Vilnius, 2000. T.I. P.7.

³⁶ Ten pat P.8.

know traditional underlying text: no matter how much common saying is distorted or remade, association with the traditional one remains identifiable anyway (...)“³⁷.

Consequently, it's true to say that common sayings have a great potential to be effectively updated and used to provide particular situation with different stylistic shades – to increase level of emotionality or expressiveness (“(...) usage of paired words, negative and elliptical constructions (...)“³⁸ play an important role in creating expression), to draw interest of reader, etc.

The following types of modification of common proverbs and sayings are distinguished: replacement of components, extension of composition, omission of components, development into a broader context, reoccurrence of common sayings, creation of analogues, inversion, use of the common saying as of semantic parallelism.

Both phraseological units and common proverbs and sayings are often updated using several types of modification. For example:

Kas lemia tai, jog ne tik, kad nepasimokoma iš ankstesnių skandalų, bet, atrodo, dar atviriau brendama į tą pačią nuodėmės jūrą. Ir brendama dar manant, kad tokia jūra yra tik iki kelių. Didžiausia pastarojo meto lietuviškos politikos problema yra sąžinės deficitas. Kai jos, sąžinės, trūksta, tada visos jūros ir pasidaro iki kelių V.2005/20 P.25.

Therefore, common proverbs and sayings are transformed using various modification types, and their usage in texts is no less effective than that of phraseological units and sometimes turns out to be even more suggestive since structure of common sayings make them more subject to changes and better adaptable to the situation being described, i.e., it is easier for the authors to transform them.

“In syntactical and communicative point of view, common proverbs are more autonomic (...) and can form a sentence”³⁹, and their relations with context are important for their applicability. The most effective modification types that require from a reader to have sound fundamental (usual) knowledge of the common saying form include making analogues and development into a broader context, since occasional formations often happen to be rather distant from their usual forms.

³⁷ ZAIKAUSKIENĖ, D. Nauji metai – nauji lapai: šiuolaikinės patarlių raidos tendencijos. *Tautosakos darbai*. XXI (XXVIII), 2004. P.128.

³⁸ САФИНА, Р. А. Экспрессивный компонент фразеологического значения (на материале русских и немецких ФЕ, выражающих денежные отношения). http://www.ksu.ru/f10/publications/2003/rsf_molodye.php?sod1=16

³⁹ БАРАНОВ, А. Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста. Москва, 2007. С.68.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Occasional usage of phraseological units in publicistic writings is partially dependant on the specificity of this particular style. Phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings are weaved into texts to make them more vivid and by updating word combinations bring more expressiveness, emotionality, while creating an effect of unexpectedness, evoking and enhancing irony. Ingenious adaptation and use of modifications help the author to stress proper thought, draw reader's attention and interest. Effective use of modification types depends on the author's creative abilities and skills since a new formation is not always stylistically significant.

2. Extension of composition of phraseological unit serves to emphasize any of the components in both notional and emotional respects, provides additional information and accordingly contributes to concretization and specification of the image, and sometimes even "turns" it into unexpected direction. Many articles are informational in nature, they discuss serious issues; in this case parenthesis also often play a role of supplying additional information and making the text more precise. On the other hand, some cases might be found when extension of the composition makes text more vivid and interesting, too.

3. Depending on the context and other modifications, a method of replacing components might be a persuasive and expressive means for weaving phraseological unit into the text and making thought more vivid. Lexical replacement is more focused on interrelations between the fundamental component and its substitute. The effect of unexpectedness is also characteristic to this method of component replacement especially in those cases when a substitute is semantically not linked to the fundamental word. Such a replacement proves to be unexpected and interesting, reveals flexibility of the phraseological unit, potential of its applicability, and is used in order to strengthen the phraseological image, to stress the meaning of the phraseological unit, and enhance effect of the literal meaning. The method of grammatical change enables to use lexically unchanged components of a phraseological unit, by adapting this unit for expression of different situations. The new component, usually by adding an appropriate suffix, often affects phraseological image notionally and emotionally leading to creation or enhancement of irony. Lexical-grammatical change is some sort of combination of those two above-mentioned and contributes to higher effectiveness of the phraseological unit.

4. Phraseological units are subject to different types of recurrence: some of them are repeated without any changes or updates, and used in their usual form simply make the text more vivid. Usual form of the phraseological unit may also be combined with the near or distant modified phraseological unit. Depending on the context, such a combination may strengthen and stress a thought, add new notional, emotional or expressive dimensions. Recurrence of phraseological units draws reader's attention and makes "tight" texts more vivid, emotional, interesting. Accumulation of phraseological units in a small paragraph of the article make the thought more suggestive, specific, as phraseological word combinations comprised of few words are used instead of using long explanations.

5. Use of the phraseological unit as of the semantic parallelism serves to strengthen, to double the presented information; such a recurrence helps to establish information in reader's consciousness, and allows elimination of repeating the same words. This type of modification is especially effective when the phraseological unit and its equivalent are used adjacently or combined using particular conjunctions.

6. Changed meaning of a phraseological unit may weaken or strengthen particular stylistic, notional aspects of the situation being described or phraseological image being depicted. Change of the meaning of a phraseological unit is effectively linked to the development of a phraseological unit as of semantic parallelism, since it prompts a new concept of a phraseological unit to the reader.

7. When adapting a phraseological unit to be used for description of a particular situation or event, insignificant components, or components absence of which does not cause major gaps of thought and does not prevent from creating complete phraseological image, are simply omitted. Components may also be omitted for grammatical reasons. Recurrence of two the same phraseological units "allows" omitting a component by strengthening the phraseological image. Thus the phraseological unit becomes specific (especially when a phraseological unit is of greater length and extended using other words), non-overloaded, and the omitted component is recalled easily.

8. Development of phraseological units into a broader context represents one of the stylistically most effective and prominent modification types, since phraseological unit is transformed into the formation quite dissimilar to the initial one. Phraseological image may be extended without using any components when the next sentence simply

comments or supplements it. Development of a phraseological unit using one (any) of its components makes the image more vivid, extends and specifies it, prevents impression evoked by the phraseological unit from fading away. Components of a phraseological unit can create a complex, effective and suggestive image that may extend to comprise several sentences by intertwining literal and figurative senses of word combinations.

9. Inversion makes the text more vivid and emphasizes logical and emotional accents while allowing another type of modification to occur that in turn makes inversion complicated and confusing. Reader must know the usual phraseological unit very well in order to recognize it. Inversion of phraseological units facilitates suggestive and interesting conveyance of thoughts, makes the text more vivid, and invokes particular emotions in reader. Inversion is also useful for focusing reader's attention not only on the very phraseological unit but also on its particular component.

10. Common proverbs and sayings are transformed using different modification types, and their usage in texts is no less effective than that of phraseological units, and sometimes turns out to be even more suggestive since their structure makes common sayings more subject to changes and better adaptable to the situation being described, i.e., it is easier for authors to transform them. The most effective modification types that require from a reader to have sound fundamental (usual) knowledge of the common saying form include making analogues and development into a broader context, since occasional formations often happen to be rather distant from their usual forms. Extremely colourful and suggestive use of common sayings can be found in reviews of movies where common sayings contribute to expression of the main theme of the movie and persuasively show their weaknesses and strengths, invoke irony. Analogues reveal flexibility and adaptability of common proverbs and sayings better than any other type of modifications; however they also evidence stability of common sayings since only a very well-known common saying can be successfully transformed and form analogues to them. Accumulation of common proverbs and sayings are found in articles of a particular nature, out of which at least several common sayings may sink into the mind of reader.

11. Occasional phraseological units, common proverbs and sayings partially come to the press from spoken language, and some of the new occasional formations are repeated in more than one texts published in magazines. On the other hand, a reverse process is also

observed when the publicistic style proves to be a source of occasional phraseological units that are used in daily spoken language afterwards. Reader memorizes them and subsequently repeats in a particular situation. Examination of occasional phraseological units and common sayings in the publicistic style reveals dynamism and potential applicability of the phraseology to modern realities. The more individually and expressively author manages to convey his/her thoughts, the more prominent and eye-capturing his/her article is, and the more promptly it draws attention of a reader and encourages reading through its text.

About the Doctoral Student

Laura Butkutė (born in 1979) started her BA studies in 1998, at Vilnius University Kaunas faculty of Humanities choosing the programme of Lithuanian Philology. In 2002 she defended the BA thesis *Lexicon of Senses in V. Mykolaitis Putinas' Poetry*.

In 2002 she obtained her BA degree and majored at VU Kaunas faculty of Humanities with the thesis *Stylistic Resources of Lithuanian Phraseological Units (in Publicistic Style)* in 2004.

In 2005 Laura Butkutė entered the doctoral studies in Philology field at Vilnius University. The topic of the Doctor's thesis – *Stylistic Resources Of Occasional Phraseological Units In Publicistic Style*. The field of research – Phraselology, Stylistics.

In 2005-2009 the doctoral student participated in international conferences related with her doctoral research in Lithuania and Latvia, prepared 5 publications of delivered reports and published 3 articles in reviewed scientific periodicals.

OKAZIONALIUJŲ FRAZEOLOGIZMŲ STILISTINĖS IŠGALĖS PUBLICITINIAME STILIUJE

Santrauka

Frazeologija yra kalbotyros šaka, kuri tyrinėja stabiliuosius žodžių junginius – frazeologizmus. Dėl savo tyrinėjimo objekto frazeologija artima sintaksei, leksikologijai, stilistikai. Frazeologinė stilistika yra bendrosios stilistikos dalis, kuri nagrinėja frazeologinių junginių vartosenos įtaką minties raiškumui. Ji apima tiek įprastinę (uzualiąją), tiek ir individualiąją (okazionaliąją) frazeologizmų vartoseną, vaizdo kūrimo būdus. Jai rūpi frazeologijos raiškumo išgalės, slypinčios kilmės šaltiniuose, ji taip pat aptaria ir frazeologijos klaidas. Tarp stiliaus raiškos priemonių frazeologijos vaidmuo yra labai svarbus. Emocinis frazeologizmų daugiareikšmiškumas, metaforinės, metoniminės raiškos vertinimas, ekspresyvusis jų modifikavimo komponentas yra verti frazeologinės stilistikos, kuriai skirtas šis disertacinis darbas, dėmesio.

Disertacijos tyrimo objektas – okazionalieji, t.y. individualios vartosenos frazeologiniai junginiai, patarlės ir priežodžiai. Pastarieji aptariami ne tik tada, kai vartojami lietuvių kalba, bet ir tada, kai tekste randami originalo kalba.

Disertacijos tikslas – išnagrinėti frazeologinį vaizdą ir jo kūrimo būdus, okazionaliujų frazeologizmų, patarlių ir priežodžių stilistinius atspalvius remiantis pasirinktais šaltiniais.

Disertacijos aktualumas ir mokslinis naujumas. Bendrosioms frazeologizmų funkcijoms, semantikai, struktūrai kalbininkai skiria daug dėmesio, o stilistinėms jų ypatybėms – gerokai mažiau. Iki šiol lietuvių kalbotyroje nebuvo nė vienos disertacijos, skirtos okazionaliajai frazeologijai. Iš tikrųjų šių frazeologinių junginių stilistinių ypatumų aptarimas yra ne ką mažiau svarbus negu frazeologizmų kilmės, semantikos ar struktūros tyrinėjimai: kalba nuolat kinta, o okazionalieji frazeologizmai, patarlės ir priežodžiai kaip tik ir atspindi šį procesą, tai rodo komponentų keitimas, sudėties plėtimas, reikšmės kitimas, frazeologinių junginių plėtojimas į platesnį kontekstą ir pan. Modifikacijos būdai parodo junginių pritaikymo galimybes, jų komunikacinį lankstumą. Kalbos ir stiliaus kitimo procesas aiškiai matomas publicistikoje, kurioje fiksuojami svarbiausi žmonių gyvenimo, valstybės, kultūros pokyčiai. Taigi okazionaliai vartojamų frazeologizmų tyrinėjimas publicistikoje yra naujas ir aktualus. Šia disertacija norima

atkreipti dėmesį į okazionaliųjų frazeologinių junginių, taip pat patarlių, priežodžių vartosenos ypatumus dabartinėje lietuvių kalboje (publicistiniame stiliuje). Disertacijoje pavyzdžiai rinkti tik iš žurnalų, tačiau jie pakankamai atskleidžia frazeologijos kitimą, kuriamą žmogaus mąstymo potencialą, tautos kultūros padėtį ir kalbos vartojimo lygį.

Tiriamoji medžiaga. 1200 frazeologizmų, priežodžių ir patarlių pavyzdžių, kuriais remiamasi disertacijoje, rinkti iš periodinių žurnalų: *Ekstra* (2005-2006, Nr. 1-52), *Veidas* (2005-2006, Nr. 1-52), *Laima* (2005-2006 Nr. 1-12), *Keturi ratai* (2006 Nr.1-24). Šie žurnalai pasirinkti todėl, kad juose rašomi įvairios tematikos (nuo politikos iki pramogų pasaulio naujienų) ir įvairių žanrų straipsniai.

Tyrimo metodika ir tyrimų apžvalga. Siekiant išsamiai išanalizuoti okazionaliųjų frazeologizmų stilistinius ypatumus publicistiniame stiliuje remiamasi frazeologinės identifikacijos metodu, struktūrinės, semantinės, funkcinės analizės, taip pat aprašomuoju ir statistiniu metodais.

Rašant disertaciją remiamasi E. Jakaitienės monografijomis *Leksikologija* (2009), *Lietuvių kalbos leksikologija* (1980), K. Župerkos – *Stilistika* (2001), *Lietuvių kalbos stilistika* (1983), J. Pikčilingio – *Lietuvių kalbos stilistika* (1971, 1975). Frazeologinių junginių modifikacijos būdai dažniau nagrinėjami rusų kalbininkų darbuose, todėl jie ir sudaro didžiąją šio darbo literatūros sąrašo dalį. Tai dažniausiai įvairūs straipsniai, kuriuose nagrinėjamas kuris nors vienas ar keli modifikacijos būdai, pvz., A. V. Kunino (1977, 1973, 1971) I. A. Molotkovo (1977), I. M. Abramovičiaus (1964), V. N. Vakurovo (1994) darbai. Nagrinėjant okazionaliuosius frazeologizmus, patarles ir priežodžius remtasi ir vokiečių kalbininkų P. Balsliemkės (2001), M. Drešerio (1997) bei lietuvių lingvistų J. Abaravičiaus (1975), R. Koženiausienės (2009, 2005, 2001, 1997), D. Zaikauskienės (2004), K. Grigo (1987, 1976) darbais. Vieni iš patikimiausių šaltinių, padedančių atskirti, ar rastasis frazeologinis junginys yra uzualusis, ar okazionalusis, yra 2001 m. Lietuvių kalbos instituto išleistas *Frazeologijos žodynas* ir dvidešimtomis *Lietuvių kalbos žodynas*.

Teorinėje darbo dalyje aptariama frazeologizmo samprata, klasifikacija, frazeologinių junginių, patarlių, priežodžių ir publicistinio stiliaus ryšys, okazionalumo sąvoka, modifikacijos būdai.

Frazeologizmai – tai ekspresyvūs ir vaizdingi pastovios leksinės ir gramatinės sandaros, vientisos reikšmės žodžių junginiai, kurie turi apibrėžtą leksinę aplinką ir nekuriami bendravimo procese, o vartojami iš atminties.

Frazeologizmams būdingi šie **požymiai**: vientisumas, pastovumas, vaizdingumas, ekspresyvumas ir emociingumas. Taip pat jiems būdingas atkuriamumas ir apibrėžta frazeologinė aplinka.

Frazeologinio junginio vaizdingumą sustiprina įvairūs modifikacijos būdai, kurie praplečia frazeologizmu kuriamą vaizdą, patikslina, papildo jį, suteikia hiperbolės atspalvių, sukuria ironiją.

Frazeologizmai ne tik vaizdingi, bet dažnai ir ekspresyvūs bei emociingi žodžių junginiai. Šios dvi sąvokos iš dalies sutampa ir dažnai jas sunku atskirti vieną nuo kitos. Vis dėlto ne visa, kas ekspresyvu, būtinai ir emociinga. Ekspresyvumas yra bendresnis dydis, o emociingumas – jausmų išraiška kalbinėmis priemonėmis. Ekspresyvumas žymi ne tik tam tikrą emociją, bet ir prasminio turinio intensyvumą, didžiausią požymio reiškimosi laipsnį.

Uzualumas (lot. *usus* – įprastas) apima tai, kas įprasta, bendra, pastovu, o **okazionalumas** (lot. *occasio* – atsitiktinumas) – tai vienaip ar kitaip gramatinių, žodžių kūrimo ir kitų normų suardymas. Taigi uzualiai vartojant frazeologizmus, jie vartojami be kokių nors nukrypimų nuo įprastos vartosenos, okazionaliai – su vienomis ar kitomis inovacijomis.

Okazionalioji frazeologizmų vartoseną įmanoma todėl, kad dažnai vartojami įprasti frazeologiniai junginiai tampa sustabarėjusiais, o modifikuotas frazeologizmas gali būti suvokiamas kaip frazeologizmas tik tokiu atveju, jei gerai žinoma jo nepakeista forma. Frazeologinio junginio pertvarkymas yra tarsi jo stabilumo išbandymas, nes tai, jog pakeistas ar deformuotas frazeologizmas skaitytojo atpažįstamas, rodo kiek jis – tikraja savo forma – įsitvirtinęs kalbinėje skaitytojo sąmonėje. Okazionalioji frazeologizmų vartoseną reikšminga estetiškai, nes rodo rašančiojo ar kalbančiojo kuriamąsias išgales, stereotipų atnaujinimo teikiamą raiškos energiją, neįprastus minties sugestyvumo, intensyvinimo būdus. Okazionalieji frazeologizmai yra tarsi prikeliama naujam gyvenimui, padeda vaduotis iš standartinės minčių raiškos.

Okazionalijų frazeologizmų vartojimą **publicistikoje** lemia ir kalbos dinamika, ir kintantys socialiniai, kultūriniai, politiniai šalies gyvenimo reiškiniai. Dažnai

modifikuojant frazeologinį junginį kaip tik ir stengiamasi pritaikyti jį dabartinio gyvenimo realijoms nusakyti. Taigi publicistinis stilius atskleidžia frazeologizmą, posakių universalumą, lankstumą. Kartais frazeologizmo struktūra pažeidžiama siekiant suteikti minčiai tikslumo, įtaigumo, raiškumo.

Išmoningai pavartoti posakiai ir frazeologiniai junginiai, be minėtų savybių, gali padaryti skaitomą tekstą įdomų, pvz., ironiška, šmaikščiai sukritikuojanti prastos meninės kokybės filmą, recenzija. Apskritai žmogus ne visada skaito iš eilės visus tekstus, kuriuos randa žurnale ar laikraštyje, pvz., jį domina tik tam tikro žanro, tematikos publicistiniai tekstai arba tiesiog akis užkliūva už intriguojančios antraštės, arba tekstas pasirodo įdomus ne tik dėl temos aktualumo, bet ir dėl lengvo, glausto, nenuobodaus minčių dėstymo. Publicistinis stilius apima įvairaus žanro tekstus, tačiau, ar tai būtų interviu, straipsnis, komentaras, pamfletas, feljetonas, apybraiža ar k.t., jis turi patraukti, t.y. sudominti adresatą, kad pradėjęs skaityti tekstą, jis nemestų jo įpusėjęs. Tai susiję ne tik su informacija, bet ir jos perteikimo būdu, kuriam įtakos turi šioje disertacijoje nagrinėjami okazionalieji frazeologiniai junginiai ir posakiai.

Kiekvienas **modifikacijos būdas** pasižymi savo ypatumais, kurių poveikumą lemia rašančiojo išmonė, nes stilistinį įtaigumą, efektyvumą lemia tai, kaip jis pritaikomas atitinkamai situacijai, kokį poveikį daro skaitytojui, kokius stilistinius atspalvius sukelia.

Remiantis A. V. Kunino, I. M. Abramovičiaus, I. A. Molotkovo, I. A. Fedosovo, N. M. Šanskio, P. Balsliemkės, M. Drešerio ir kt. darbais, skiriami įvairūs frazeologizmų reikšmės ir formos pertvarkymo būdai, kurie vadinami modifikaciniais: frazeologizmo sudėties plėtimas, komponentų keitimas, frazeologinių junginių kartojimas, frazeologizmo kaip semantinio paralelizmo vartojimas, reikšmės kitimas, komponentų praleidimas, frazeologizmo plėtojimas į platesnį kontekstą, frazeologizmų inversija.

Empirinėje disertacijos dalyje, remiantis teoriniu pagrindu, atliekama konkrečios frazeologinės medžiagos analizė. Tyrimas skaidomas į du skyrius.

Pirmajame nagrinėjami okazionalieji frazeologizmai pagal modifikacijos būdus, kurie jiems pritaikomi. Pirmiausia trumpai pristatomas modifikacijos būdas, dar kartą nurodoma klasifikacija, kuri buvo pateikta teorinėje darbo dalyje. Tada pereinama prie pavyzdžių nagrinėjimo. Aptariami ryškiausi okazionaliosios frazeologizmų

vartosenos atvejai, koks kiekvienos modifikacijos poveikis tekstui. Poskyriai baigiami trumpa išvada, apibendrinimu.

Antrasis skirtas patarlių ir priežodžių stilistinių ypatumų aptarimui. Posakių priskyrimas frazeologijai priklauso nuo to, kokia frazeologijos samprata (siauraja ar plačiaja) remiasi vienas ar kitas kalbininkas. A. V. Kuninas, N. M. Šanskis patarles ir priežodžius priskiria frazeologijai, o A. I. Molotkovas, V. N. Telija ir k.t. – ne. Lingvistai, kurie įtraukia patarles, priežodžius į frazeologijos sudėtį, remiasi tuo, kad posakiai daugiau ar mažiau yra pastovūs ir vientisi, bendravimo procese vartojami kaip iš anksto paruošti vienetai, turintys pastovią sudėtį ir reikšmę. Tyrinėtojai, kurie laikosi priešingos nuomonės, teigia, kad posakiai artimi teiginiams. Šioje disertacijoje remiamasi plačiaja frazeologijos samprata, todėl šalia okazionaliųjų frazeologizmų nagrinėjami ir posakiai.

Šiame skyriuje aptariamos ne tik lietuvių liaudies patarlės, priežodžiai, bet ir antikinės kilmės posakiai, sentencijos.

Posakiai perkuriami įvairiais modifikacijos būdais ir jų vartoseną tekstuose yra ne ką mažiau paveikesnė negu frazeologinių junginių, o kartais dar įtaigesnė, nes dėl savo struktūros posakiai yra labiau linkę keistis, prisiderinti prie aprašomos situacijos, t.y. straipsnių autoriams lengviau juos transformuoti. Patys paveikiausi modifikacijos būdai, kurie reikalauja iš skaitytojo gero pamatinio (uzualaus) posakio formos žinojimo, yra analogų kūrimas ir plėtojimas į platesnį kontekstą, nes kartais okazionalieji dariniai būna gana nutolę nuo uzualiosios formos.

IŠVADOS

1. Frazeologizmų okazionalioji vartoseną publicistikoje iš dalies priklauso nuo šio stiliaus specifikos. Frazeologiniai junginiai, patarlės ir priežodžiai įsipina į tekstus juos pagyvindami, įnešdami kartu su junginių atnaujinimu daugiau ekspresijos, emociingumo, sukurdami netikėtumo efektą, kurdami ar stiprindami ironiją. Išmoningai pritaikyti modifikaciniai būdai padeda straipsnio autoriui pabrėžti norimą mintį, patraukti skaitytojo dėmesį, jį sudominti. Modifikacinių būdų panaudojimo efektyvumas priklauso nuo autoriaus kūrybinių sugebėjimų, kadangi ne visada naujasis darinys yra stilistiškai reikšmingas.

2. Frazeologizmo sudėties išplėtimas pabrėžia kurį nors komponentą tiek reikšminiu, tiek emociniu požiūriu, suteikia papildomos informacijos ir taip prisideda prie frazeologinio vaizdo sukonkretinimo, patikslinimo, o kartais jį „pasuka“ netikėta linkme. Dauguma straipsnių yra informacinio pobūdžio, juose svarstomos rimtos problemos, tokiais atvejais ir įspaudai dažnai atlieka informacijos papildymo, patikslinimo funkciją. Kita vertus, galima rasti ir tokių pavyzdžių, kuriuose sudėties išplėtimas padaro tekstą įdomesnį, gyvesnį.

3. Komponentų keitimo būdas priklausomai nuo konteksto, kitų modifikacijų, gali būti įtikinama, raiški frazeologinio junginio įpynimo į tekstą, minties pagyvavimo priemonė. Leksinis keitimas daugiau sutelkia dėmesį į pamatinio komponento ir jo pakaitalo ryšius. Taip pat šiam komponentų keitimo būdai būdingas ir netikėtumo efektas, ypač tais atvejais, kai pakaitalas semantiškai nesusijęs su pamatiniu žodžiu. Toks keitimas netikėtas, įdomus, atskleidžia frazeologinio junginio lankstumą, jo pritaikymo galimybių spektrą, yra atliekamas norint sustiprinti frazeologinį vaizdą, paryškinti frazeologizmo reikšmę, sustiprinti tiesioginės reikšmės įtaką. Gramatinis keitimo būdas leidžia pasinaudoti leksiškai nepakitusiais frazeologizmo komponentais pritaikant junginį atitinkamoms situacijoms reikšti. Naujasis komponentas, dažniausiai pridedant atitinkamą priesagą, reikšmiškai, emociškai paveikia frazeologinį vaizdą sukurdamas ar stiprindamas ironiją. Leksinis-gramatinis keitimo būdas tarsi sujungia abu minėtus, papildo frazeologinio junginio stilistinį efektyvumą.

4. Frazeologiniai junginiai kartojami įvairiai: vieni, be didesnių pakeitimų, atnaujinimų, tiesiog savo uzualiaja forma pagyvina tekstą, suteikia papildomos informacijos. Uzualioji frazeologinio junginio forma gali būti derinama su greta ar toliau

esančiu modifikuotu frazeologizmu. Priklausomai nuo konteksto taip sustiprinama, akcentuojama mintis, papildoma naujais reikšminiais, emociniais ar ekspresiniais aspektais. Frazeologinių junginių kartojimas atkreipia skaitytojo dėmesį, suteikia „sausam“ tekstui daugiau gyvumo, emociingumo, padaro jį įdomesnį. Frazeologizmų sankaupa nedidelėje straipsnio pastraipoje suteikia minčiai daugiau įtaigumo, konkretumo, nes vietoj ilgų paaiškinimų vartojami kelių žodžių frazeologiniai junginiai.

5. Frazeologizmo kaip semantinio paralelizmo vartojimas tarsi sudvejina pateikiamą informaciją, toks savotiškas kartojimas ją įtvirtina skaitytojo sąmonėje, leidžia išvengti tų pačių žodžių pasikartojimo. Šis modifikacijos būdas ypač veiksmingas tada, kai frazeologinis junginys ir jo atitikmuo vartojami vienas šalia kito ar jungiami tam tikrais jungtukais.

6. Pakitusi frazeologizmo reikšmė gali susilpninti ar sustiprinti tam tikrus stilistinius, reikšminius aprašomos situacijos, frazeologinio vaizdo aspektus. Frazeologizmo reikšmės kitimas paveikia susijęs su frazeologinio junginio kaip semantinio paralelizmo plėtote, nes skaitytojui pasufleruoja naująją frazeologizmo sampratą.

7. Pritaikant frazeologizmą konkrečiam reiškiniui, įvykiui nusakyti, atsisakoma nereikšmingų komponentų, arba tokių, kurių nebuvimas nesukelia didelių minties spragų, neleidžia sukurti iki galo išbaigto frazeologinio vaizdo. Praleidimą gali lemti ir gramatinės priežastys. Dviejų vienodų frazeologinių junginių kartojimas „leidžia“ praleisti komponentą, taip sustiprinant frazeologinį vaizdą. Jis tampa konkretus (ypač, kai junginys didesnės apimties ir išplėstas dar kitais žodžiais), neperkrautas, o nutylėtas komponentas atkuriamas lengvai.

8. Frazeologizmų plėtojimas į platesnį kontekstą – vienas iš stilistiškai efektyviausių, ryškiausių modifikacijos būdų, nes frazeologizmas virsta sunkiai pirminį junginį primenančiu dariniu. Frazeologinis vaizdas gali būti tęsiamas nepasitelkiant jokių komponentų, tiesiog toliau einantis sakinyje pakomentuoja, papildo jį. Frazeologinio junginio plėtojimas, pasitelkiant kurį nors vieną iš komponentų, pagyvina vaizdą, pratęsia jį, patikslina, neleidžia išblėsti jo sukeltam įspūdžiui. Frazeologizmo komponentai gali sukurti sudėtingą, efektingą ir įtaigų vaizdą, kuris išsiplečia net į kelis sakinius, supindamas tiesioginę ir perkeltinę žodžių junginių reikšmę.

9. Inversija pagyvina tekstą, paryškina loginius, emocinius akcentus, sudaro galimybę atsirasti kitam modifikacijos būdai, o jie savo ruožtu suteikia inversijai painumo. Skaitytojas turi gerai žinoti uzualųjį frazeologizmą, kad galėtų ją atpažinti. Frazeologinių junginių inversija padeda straipsnio autoriui įtaigiai, įdomiai perteikti mintį, pagyvinti tekstą, sukelti skaitytojui tam tikras emocijas. Taip pat inversijos figūra sutelkia dėmesį ne tik į patį frazeologizmą, bet ir į kurį nors jo komponentą.

10. Patarlės ir priežodžiai perkuriami įvairiais modifikacijos būdais ir jų vartoseną tekstuose yra ne ką mažiau paveikesnė negu frazeologinių junginių, o kartais net įtaigesnė, nes dėl savo struktūros posakiai yra labiau linkę keistis, prisiderinti prie aprašomos situacijos, t.y. straipsnių autoriams lengviau juos perkurti. Patys paveikiausi modifikacijos būdai – analogų kūrimas ir plėtojimas į platesnį kontekstą – reikalauja iš skaitytojo gero pamatinio posakio formos žinojimo, nes okazionalieji dariniai būna gana nutolę nuo uzaliosios formos. Ypač spalvingas ir įtaigus posakių pritaikymas kino filmų recenzijose, kuriose jie padeda atskleisti pagrindinę filmo temą, įtikinamai parodyti silpnąsias ar stipriąsias kūrinio puses, sukurti ironiją. Analogai dar labiau negu kiti modifikacijos būdai atskleidžia patarlių ir priežodžių lankstumą, pritaikymo galimybes, tačiau kartu ir pastovumą, nes tik gerai žinomą, plačiai vartojamą posakį galima transformuoti, kurti analogus. Tam tikro pobūdžio straipsniuose pastebima patarlių ir priežodžių sanakaupa, iš kurios bent keli posakiai gali išstrigti skaitytojo sąmonėn.

11. Okazionalieji frazeologizmai, patarlės, priežodžiai iš dalies ateina į spaudą iš šnekamosios kalbos, o kai kurie naujieji okaziniai dariniai pakartojami ne viename skirtingų žurnalų tekste. Kita vertus, vyksta ir atvirkštinis procesas, kai publicistinis stilius yra šaltinis okazionaliųjų frazeologizmų, vartojamų kasdienėje kalboje. Skaitytojas juos išsimena, vėliau pakartoja tam tikroje situacijoje. Okazionaliųjų frazeologizmų ir posakių publicistiniame stiliuje nagrinėjimas atskleidžia frazeologijos dinamiškumą, pritaikymo šiandieninėms realijoms galimybes. Kuo individualiau, išraiškingiau straipsnio autorius perteikia savo mintis, tuo ryškesnis, akį traukiantis yra jo straipsnis, tuo greičiau jis atkreips skaitytojo dėmesį, paskatins perskaityti tekstą.

Publikacijos disertacijos tema

Straipsniai recenzuojamuose tęstiniuose mokslo leidiniuose:

1. *Frazeologizmų stilistinės ir retorinės išgalės politiniame diskurse*. Lituanistica, 2008. T.54. Nr.2(74). ISSN 0235-716X P.44-55.
2. *Okazionaliųjų frazeologizmų stilistinės išgalės publicistiniame stiliuje*. Respectus Philologicus, 2008. Nr. 13 (18). ISSN 1392-8295 P.199-210.
3. *Frazeologinių junginių stilistinė raiška Seimo stenogramose*. Parlamento studijos, 2009. Nr.8. ISSN 1648-9896 P. 169-178.

Teoriniai ir empiriniai darbo rezultatai buvo pristatyti mokslinėse konferencijose:

1. *Artura Ozola dienas konference*, 2006 m. kovo 17-18 d., Ryga. Pranešimas *Patarlių ir priežodžių okazionalioji vartoseną*.
2. *Tauta ir kalba: sociolingvistinio ugdymo aspektai*, KTU Panevėžio institutas *aspektai*, 2006 m. balandžio 28-29 d., Panevėžys. Pranešimas *Okazionaliųjų frazeologizmų stilistinės išgalės publicistiniame stiliuje*. P.60-67.
3. *Specialybės kalba: tyrimas ir dėstymas*, Mykolo Romerio universitetas, 2006 gruodžio 1 d., Vilnius. Pranešimas *Frazeologizmų stilistinės ypatybės*. P. 37-42.
4. *Valoda dažādu kultūru kontekstā. Zinātnisko rakstu krājums*, Daugavpils universitāte, 2007 m. sausio 26-27 d., Daugpilis. Pranešimas *Idiomų stilistinis realizavimas publicistikoje*. P.311-316.
5. *Язык и межкультурные коммуникации*, Vilniaus pedagoginis universitetas, 2007 m. balandžio 25-28 d., Vilnius. Pranešimas *Patarlių ir priežodžių, kaip komunikacijos vienetų, vartosenos ypatumai publicistiniame stiliuje*. P.101-103.
6. *Viešojo diskurso retorika ir lingvistika*, Vilniaus universitetas Kauno humanitarinis fakultetas, 2007m. spalio 8 d., Kaunas. Pranešimas *Frazeologinių junginių vartojimo ypatumai reklamose*. P.198-218.
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