



## STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN GERMAN LINGUISTICS

**Kuychieva Zukhra Isakulovna**

*Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute Associate Professor Of The Department Of Foreign Languages, Faculty Of Transport, Uzbekistan*

### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** This article talks about the role and importance of phraseologisms in the linguistics of the German language. The article talks about the scientists who researched phraseologisms and their opinions, including alternative versions of the terms phraseology and phraseologism. The introduction talks about the importance and role of phraseologisms today, and their linguistic essence. In the literature analysis, which Uzbek and German linguists conducted research in this field, the source literature that served as the basis for the creation of the scientific work base is discussed. In the section on methods and theoretical foundations, the German phraseology and phraseologisms are discussed.

### INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms are the main unit of the modern phraseological system, and are considered a multi-faceted linguistic phenomenon that is difficult to distinguish from the general account of existing word combinations in the language. That is why the question of the linguistic essence of phraseologisms in the literature of linguistics is still controversial. Sh. Balli believes that the main sign of phraseology is whether or not it can be replaced by a word that corresponds to the meaning of that phrase, while B. A. Larin believes that its main sign is the meaning of individual words that make up phraseological units believes that those units are not derived from their common meaning. The emergence of phraseologisms serves to reduce the disparity between human thinking and the lexical capabilities of the language. German phraseology has a rich and at the same time a long history. In addition to pure German phraseology, there are also international phraseology adopted from a foreign language. Phraseologisms cannot be considered only as "decoration" of the language. There is no language in the world without phrases, in particular, the phraseology of the German language is very rich and has its own centuries-old history. There are a number of scientific works on the theory of phraseology in the linguistics of the German language. If we look at the history of linguistics, Charles Bally introduced the

term phraseologie in the sense of "the branch of stylistics that studies word combinations", but this term was reflected in the works of Western European linguists in three other meanings:

1. word choice, form of expression, description;
2. language, syllable, style;
3. expression, phrase.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The following literature was used to cover this article. Telia V. N. "Russian Phraseology". Semantic aspect, pragmatic and linguocultural aspect. Moscow, School "Yazyki russkoy kultury", 1996, Burger Harald. Idiomatic des Deutschen. Frankfurt am Main, Tübingen, Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1973, Schippan Thea. Lexikologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. Tübingen, Niemeyer, 1992, Fleischer Wolfgang. Phraseologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. 1. Aufl. Leipzig, VEB Bibliographisches Institut, 1982 and other literature were used.

The term phraseology means, on the one hand, the branch of linguistics that studies word combinations, and on the other, the set of all stable combinations of a given language. The vocabulary of a language consists not only of other words, but also of stable word combinations. Fixed phrases serve as a means of understanding phrases with other words. Stable phrases show words connected in a subordinate relationship.

A free combination of words is created based on the grammatical rules of the given language during the period of language communication based on the task of each specific speech situation to express certain thoughts. The general meaning of a free combination is understood from the content of each word that makes up that combination. A free combination includes a governing word and a subordinate word that acts as an independent member of the sentence. Thus, a free combination shows a syntactic connection. The subordination of each of the links in the compound means the semantic independence of the compound, and when combined, they form stable compounds.

A stable phrase consists of certain words that cannot be changed without changing the meaning of the phrase. A stable compound differs from other compounds in terms of form and certain meaning, it is determined by its traditional use and whether it is higher or lower in content. A fixed phrase is not created in the process of speaking during a speech, but it is already fixed in speech and is used in a certain context. The content-complete structure of a stable word combination does not mean an independent part of a sentence, but a stable combination constitutes a part of a sentence as a whole, except for a proverb, because its structure can be equal to a complete sentence.

Stable compound words are also called phraseological compounds of the language. Phraseological combinations consist of two or more words, which can express one concept and be equivalent to one word, usually it has a one-word synonymous equivalent, syntactically forming a part of a sentence is enough. According to their structure, phraseological combinations show great variety. Semantic connections between the composition of phraseological units can be different: the word included in such units retains its independence of meaning at a high or low level.

A free compound is a stable compound, that is, a compound in which each of the words in the compound has a relationship of dependence, and a little independence of meaning is preserved. The meaning of the words that make up the free combination means subordination in phraseological connections, besides, each of them is shown with these words only in combinations. The meaning of the whole combination is understood from the meaning of the words that make it up.

When phraseologisms began to be studied in German linguistics, the issue of classification and systematization of phraseological units began to be raised. German linguists have classified phraseologisms based on different approaches. For example, M. D. Stepanova and I. I. Chernishyova classified phraseologisms structurally and semantically. Theo Shippan also distinguished two types of phraseologisms, that is, phraseological wholes and stable compounds. Another linguist, U. Fix, compares phraseologisms with free speech, and distinguishes two types according to whether the meaning of the verbs matches or does not match. So, linguists have tried to study different aspects of phraseologisms.

As in all areas, phraseology has its own object of study. The object of study of phraseology, in turn, is so complex and unique that in the process of studying it, it creates new sources for the development of the above-mentioned linguistic sciences. It has already been proven that phraseology is the main topic in German linguistics. First of all, the issue of classification is discussed. Phraseologisms do not have a separate system of structural types and formation elements (affixes) as in word formation. Due to the fact that the topic is about word groups and sentences, the classification criteria that can be used for words are not completely copied in phraseologisms. We are not talking about some kind of classification here, but we are talking about rare phenomena, that is, the function and content of phraseologisms, the point of view, views, their stability and change relationships with other language units going out. The relationship between the essence of the phraseological construction and the characterization is considered as classification criteria. On the one hand, the "illegal" relationship between the meanings of the words used as components in phraseologisms, and on the other hand, the clearly defined factors of phraseologisms, the meanings of phraseologisms indicate the criterion of semantic classification. But due to the fact that it cannot cover its separate division and differentiation at the level of origin, it brings other further functional and structural criteria closer to itself. Determining the subject and object is somewhat more difficult than the various problems in determining the subject of word and word formation constructions. That's why all classification experiments are influenced by this in the first place. Phraseology as an independent field of linguistics includes all types of specific combinations of word complexes that exist in the language. N. Teliya also separated the appearance of phraseology as an independent department side by side with lexicology as a problematic issue and rejects the occurrence of a phraseological layer with a detailed justification in the departments of the language system and the word recognized as a lexical semantic unit of the language. He commented that separating the problematic issues of traditional phraseology from the problematic issues is one of the shortcomings of phraseological research.

As already mentioned, the first independent general expression of German phraseology belongs to the Russian linguist I. I. Chernyasheva. He distinguished "phraseological units" (with the meaning of at least one component) and "stable word components" that are not characteristic of a phraseological type. Chernyasheva divided stable word complexes that are not characteristic of phraseologisms into "lexical units", "phraseological formation" (jm. einem Verhör/einer Prüfung unterziehen) and "modeled formation" (in Verlegenheit sein/ zur Kenntnis bringen/nehmen). I. I. Chernyasheva was not satisfied with this classification. In his next work, he tried to clarify the issues of phraseology by defining and classifying its subject. But the next work was not completed. His unfinished works were related to issues such as synonymy and ambiguity of phraseological units, development of phraseological system according to general rules, emergence of new phraseological words. The German linguist H. Burger also did a lot of work on the issues of phraseologisms. He mainly paid special attention to the stylistic aspects of idioms and their translation. He interpreted idioms as a group of phraseology. According to H. Burger,

the general meaning of the combination is interpreted as an exception to the rule. In this case, the figurative expressions or their general meanings cannot be understood from the free meaning of the components.

There are some unique problems of studying the science of phraseology, and experts have different opinions on this matter. In fact, one of the urgent tasks facing the researchers conducting scientific research in the field of phraseology is to generalize the theoretical and practical ideas in the field of phraseology and to carry out the correct scientific research. V. Fleisher, V. V. Vinogradov, E. D. Polivanov, B. A. Larin, A. V. Kunin, N. M. Shansky, L. P. Smith and Sh. The Ballis have also done commendable works in the field of phraseology and its issues, and their contributions to the development of this field have been extremely incomparable.

The science of phraseology has aspects of connection with such disciplines as history, literary studies, linguistic country studies, and a number of other disciplines of linguistics, such as lexicology, semantics, grammar, phonetics, stylistics, language history, etymology, text linguistics, and general linguistics. Phraseology consists of lexemes, and lexemes are the object of study of lexicology. The nature of phraseological components and their linguistic level can be determined based on the sources of lexicology.

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Phraseologisms should rightfully be studied as units of vocabulary and described just like words. For example, it is expressed in the use of the term lexeme as the main general concept for phraseologisms and individual words. Phraseology, presented as a whole, is opposed to each other as a closely related direction, like syntax and morphology. N. Telia also separated the appearance of phraseology as an independent department side by side with lexicology as a problematic issue and rejects the occurrence of a phraseological layer with a detailed justification in the departments of the language system and the word recognized as a lexical semantic unit of the language. He commented that separating the problematic issues of traditional phraseology from the problematic issues is one of the shortcomings of phraseological research. As already mentioned, the first independent general expression of German phraseology belongs to the Russian linguist I. I. Chernyasheva. He distinguished "phraseological units" (with the meaning of at least one component) and "stable word components" that are not characteristic

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## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The above source, the German linguist H. Burger, also did a lot of work on the issues of phraseologisms. He mainly paid special attention to the stylistic aspects of idioms and their translation. He interpreted idioms as a group of phraseology. According to H. Burger, the general meaning of the combination is interpreted as an exception to the rule. In this case, the figurative expressions or their general meanings cannot be understood from the free meaning of the components.

It is known that phraseologisms consist of two or more lexemes. Among its components, there is mutual syntactic and semantic communication. Differences between FB components when they are semantically independent also play an important role in the formation of phraseologisms from pre-existing ones. Thus, the invariant composition of the lexical component is a sign of a phraseology. As components of FBs, words originate from the lexical-semantic paradigm and, as a unit of the lexical-semantic system, have a structural function different from a word. A. I. Malotkov was more involved in this matter. For him, phraseologism is not similar to a single word or a group of words, but a unit with a separate lexical meaning, many component structures and specific grammatical categories. The components of phraseologisms were initially studied in two or more languages on the basis of some dictionaries and collections of special phraseological materials.

According to Reichstein, the following components make up 15-20% of phraseology in German and Russian: Auge/eye, Nase/nose, Wort/word, Ohr/ear, Herz/heart, Tag/day, etc. These words are graded on the basis of animals, natural phenomena, symbols used and encountered in the home environment. In German, components have many nominal compounds. The occurrence of active components among this type of phraseology is 1.5% in the German language. This situation is more common in Russian. According to Reichstein, one of the main reasons for this is that most of the phrasal verbs are activated in the following German verbs: sein, haben, machen, kommen, gehen, sitzen, bringen, and they account for 30% of German verbs. .

## CONCLUSION

The German linguist H. Burger also did a lot of work on the issues of phraseologisms. He mainly paid special attention to the stylistic aspects of idioms and their translation. He interpreted idioms as a group of phraseology. According to H. Burger, the general meaning of the combination is interpreted as an exception to the rule. In this case, the figurative expressions or their general meanings cannot be understood from the free meaning of the components.

In German linguistics, the process of formation of phraseology as a separate field continues, and many innovations are being carried out in this field. Nevertheless, the problematic parts of phraseology that need to be solved clearly show how much this field needs to be studied.

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