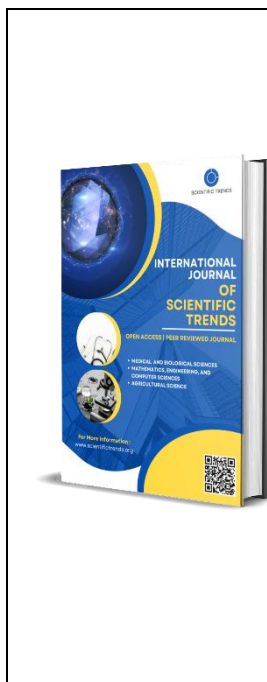


Variety of Phraseology in German Lessons

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Abstract

It can be explained from the analysis that the theoretical foundations necessary for the basis of the article are sufficiently provided in European and Russian linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics. The main goal is to "introduce" the description of phraseological units, polysemous and homonymous, descriptive synonymous expressions using this theoretical base to the linguistics of everyday speech, and thereby help to further improve the analytical basis of the phraseological units with the Uzbek language explanation, and the translation system. Phraseologisms can be called unique "language symbols" that contain various information about the happenings. For this reason, everyday speech models expressing the semantic uniqueness of polysemous, homonymous, antonymous, and synonymous expressions are extremely necessary for our national corpus system.

Keywords: Phraseological series, semantically-grammatically, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, interpretations, separating, semantically, grammatically, expressions, morphological.

Introduction

Phraseology is a tool that organizes language as a linguistic unit and expresses the main meaning of the text. Phraseological units are language units that cannot be separated by the reader and whose word set is not interchangeable. Therefore, when using texts and exercises, we need to pay special attention to phraseological expressions and analyze their homonymy, synonymy and antonymy interpretations, separating them from the text. This is the only way we can convey to the reader the incomparable nature of the language.

Many phraseologists distinguish between "comparison" and "contrast" of two or more languages. According to them, only related languages are "compared" and only unrelated languages are "contrasted". Of course, most of the phraseological research to date has been concerned with the comparison of more or less related languages. Contrastive phraseology makes it possible to demonstrate the possibilities of comparing phraseological linguistic material. An important condition for contrastive phraseology is that the phraseological phrases are always studied in a limited enclosed material. That means e.g. B. some selected phraseologisms, phraseologisms from a specific area, phraseologisms that are used in a specific literary work. The phraseological units are contrasted, differences but also similarities are sought. In short, phraseological units form a separate system in the language. They are semantically-grammatically formed expressions. They

are unique has a morphological and syntactic structure. Words in phraseology grammatically and semantically, it is a single whole meaning means Phraseologisms are used figuratively and figuratively. The norms and methods of their historical use in a certain speech process become clear, because they are fully or partially transitive are word combinations.

Text type specificity means that phraseologisms occur more frequently in certain texts than in others and play a special role in the constitution of the text. This property is determined primarily by the frequency of their occurrence in a type of text, but also by the way in which phraseologisms are used and the communicative function in the respective text. Burger have pointed out a clear differentiated characteristic of text types based on the use and preference of certain phraseological units. The frequency typical of the text type and the type of use of fixed phrases of different types can serve the recipient as one of the indicators of journalistic text types.

If one wants to examine the phraseology in press texts, the problem of the diversity of journalistic texts arises. A mix of texts can be found in every newspaper/magazine. The individual press releases are assigned to departments/topics/thematic areas or blocks/categories etc.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Phraseological units, different from word combinations, are idioms that express a figurative meaning are compounds. As they are used in the speech process, the color of the meaning helps in increasing and figurative expression. About phraseological units Sh. Rakhmatullayev terms this language unit phraseologism, phraseological unit to be called a lexeme, and a phraseme as monad to the terms morpheme approves and Sh. Rakhmatullayev that the phrase consists of at least two lexemes emphasizes. According to Sh. Rakhmatullayev, a phrase is two or more lexemes. They are connected semantically and syntactically, and the generalization occurs when a figurative meaning is discovered comes Scientist A.A. Abduazizov divides phraseological units into three types, that is, phraseological compounds phrases in which one word is correct and the second word is figurative, for example, to have fun (literally) (figuratively); in phraseological units phrases that combine the meanings of words and the grammatical aspect to give a common meaning, for example, meat stuck to the bone (lean); of words in phraseological phrases. No lexical connection was noticed between the meanings and the meaning expressed by the phrase are phraseologisms, an example of which is to rent a mouse's nest [1;79] notes that.

GFL lessons from a phraseological perspective When acquiring foreign languages, the four linguistic skills (speaking, listening, reading, writing) as well as grammar and spelling play a particularly important role in foreign language lessons. However, little attention is often paid to the lexicological sub-discipline. According to Ettinger (2007: 893), the acquisition of phraseological units should play a primary role in foreign language teaching. Especially because phraseologisms are part of the "lexical inventory of natural languages" (Jesenek 2006: 137). Acquiring fixed structures in a foreign language is admittedly a complicated task, both for teachers and for learners. However, most phraseologists are of the opinion that greater attention should be paid to phraseological units in foreign language (DaF) lessons from the beginning of acquisition (cf. Kühn 1992; Köster 1998; Jesensek 2000; Hallsteinsdóttir 2001; Krzisnik 2001; ~ Petermann 2001). Ulbricht (1989: 98) also agrees with this, saying that phraseological competence should be viewed as "a quality feature of language command". Since the beginning of phraseology research, many researchers have been concerned with the question of how fixed structures in

foreign language teaching can be learned intentionally and without major problems. It should not be ignored that the choice of phraseologisms to be taught for German as a foreign language is important.

On characteristics of structural groups of phraseologisms Phrase template: The first subgroup of the mixed classification is formed by the phrase template. They have the function of deepening significance and can be formed in different ways. They are construction patterns with a firmly established model meaning, which “when the model is filled with appropriate lexical material” produce word combinations “whose general meaning is already predetermined by the meaning of the model”. These are syntactic structures whose inclusion in phraseology is often controversial. A total of 15 structures can be distinguished. Nominative phraseologisms: They designate objects and processes. They correspond to “a syntactic unit below the sentence boundary” and have the characteristic of polylexicality. According to idiomaticity, three groups can be distinguished: a) idioms, b) partial idioms and c) collocations. These structures are characterized by the features of lexicalization and solidity.

Fixed predicative constructions: These fixed combinations of words are characterized by a certain variability in the elements that are obligatory. They are stable in terms of lexical reference, but variable in terms of communicative-grammatical reference. The dative of the person can and must be filled with different personal names. What is important is that “the subject of the sentence into which the phraseologism is incorporated should be a fixed component of this phraseologism”. Phraseologisms with a syntactic blank: They have the characteristic of the presence of “an obligatory syntactic structural element with variable lexical filling” and are used to name phenomena, properties, actions, states and objects. However, the obligatory element does not have to be a subject of the sentence, as is the case with fixed predicative constructions. These structures cannot always be distinguished from the communicative-grammatical aspect. They can be synonyms or antonyms and are often characterized by a rhyme or alliteration. They therefore contain “two words of the same part of speech or the same word twice” and are connected with a linking element, usually a conjunction or preposition.

Comparative phraseologisms: They have the function of comparison (a physical or psychological quality) or an expressive one. Reinforcement in most cases consist of three components:

a) the comparison object, b) the comparison and c) the comparison measure. Such structures are connected with a conjunction and, when put together, form a semantic whole. They can act as an intensifier of the adjective or verb. In terms of syntax, they take on the role of an adverbial determination or an attribute.

Phraseological series also form these initial terms: affectionate, nimble, known, industrious, firm, diligent, nimble, busy, chaste, funny, rich, pure, quick, brave, loyal, innocent, tough; work, laugh, live.

Phraseological series form these German fixed comparisons: bee, squirrel, fly, deer, lamb, sheep, pigeon.

- Gesund wie ein Bär -Healthy as a bear-ayiqdek sog'lom;
- Arbeiten wie ein Pferd -Work like a horse-otdek (eshakdek) ishlamoq,
- Schlau wie eine Schlange -Smart as a snake – ilondek aqlli;
- Arm wie eine Kirchenmaus - Poor as a church mouse-cherkov sichqonidek ozg'in; (qildek nozik-shevada)

In the analysis of phraseological units of the German language, we will see the analysis of several directions.

1. Deutscher Festvergleich - German fixed comparison: A few comparative phraseological units with the word bear in German ;

- sehe aus wie ein Bär- look like a bear,- xuddi ayiqdek,
- Gehen Sie wie ein Bär -walk like a bear -ayiqdek yurmoq,
- Sei hungrig wie ein Bär -be hungry like a bear- ayiqdek och,
- schlafe wie ein Bär -sleep like a bear-ayiqdek uxlamog,
- schnarche wie ein Bär -snore like a bear -ayiqdek nafas olmoq,
- schwitze wie ein Bär -sweat like a bear -ayiqdek terlamog;
- Langsam – wie eine Schnecke -Slowly- like a snail-shilliqurtdek sekin;
- Gewand wie ein Fuchs -robe like a fox- tulkidek ayyor ,
- keusch wie eine Braut -chaste like a bride - qizdek bokira,
- ruhig wie ein Lamm - calm like a lamb -qo'ydek yuvvosh,
- wütend – wie ein Tiger - angry- like a tiger- yo'lbarsdek badjahl ,
- wild wie ein Löwe - fierce like a lion - dahshatli sherdek,
- boshaft wie eine Spinne- mischievous like a spider- o'rgimchakdek zararli;

2. Nationalitätsbezeichnungen - Nationality designations;

- reich wie ein Jude -rich as a Jew- yahudiyardek boy;
- Berufsbezeichnungen - Job titles;
- pünktlich wie die Maurer - punctual like the masons-quruvchidek aniq;
- Begriffe für soziale Verhältnisse -terms for social conditions;
- Lebe wie ein Graf -live like a count (a prince, a pasha)- xuddi poshshodek yashamoq;
- wie ein Diener arbeiten -to work like a servant - cho'ridek ishlamoq;
- keusch wie eine Braut -chaste as a bride- qizdek bokira;

3. Haustiere und Vögel - Domestic animals and birds: Haustiere und Vögel; calm (gentle, innocent) like a lamb; tender (guiltless) like a lamb; obedient (good-natured) pigeons;

4. Pflanzen oder Blumen - Plants or flowers: oversensitive like a mimosa - (shevada-guldek nozik);

5. Krankheiten - Diseases (kasalliklar) angehängte Krankheiten wie Rheuma - attached such as rheumatism;

6. Abstrakte Konzepte - Abstract concepts; schnell wie Gedanken - quick as thoughts -fikrdek tez;

7. Moderne Technologie - Modern technology (zamonaviy texnika); arbeiten wie ein Automat - work like an automaton (a machine) – (avtomatdek ishlamoq);

8. Birds – Birds;

- frei wie die Vögel der Lüfte - free as the birds of the air;
- (qushdek erkin),
- friedlich - peaceful (pure) like a dove - (kabutardek beg'ubor);
- kühn wie ein Adler - bold as an eagle; - (Burgutdek kuchli),
- lustig wie eine Amsel - funny as a blackbird (qushdek quvnoq);
- Insektenfresser – insectivores;
- vorsichtig wie ein Igel -careful as a hedgehog - (tipratikandek sezgir)

9. Religion - religion - (din);

- live like God in France; live like in paradise - (jannatda yashamoq);
- rein wie heiliges Wasser - pure as holy water (suvdek tiniq);
- Kämpfen wie der Teufel - fight like the devil- (shaytondek kurashmoq)
- flink wie ein Wiesel - nimble as a weasel- laska, zararkunanda kichik hayvon-juda tez harakatlanadi, red as blood- qondek qizil;

10. Gegenstände, die Handelsprodukte sind -Objects that are products of trade: stahl hart - hard as steel (toshdek qattiq); quick as a bolt; schnell wie ein Blitz - rein wie das Glas von Venedig - pure as the Venice glass (shishadek tiniq), pünktlich wie die Sonnenuhr - punctual as the sundial (soatdek aniq);

11. Geologische Phänomene - geological phenomena: massiv wie Glas - massiv wie Glas - solid as glass; - (shishadek zich); rein wie Gold -pure as gold (a precious stone); - (oltindek tiniq);

12. Natur – Nature; physikalische Phänomene, Jahreszeiten-physical phenomena, seasons: pure as freshly fallen snow (yangi yoqqan qordek); rein wie die Sonne am Himmel - pure as the sun in the sky-(quyoshdek zarrin); schnell wie ein Sturmwind, alles Gewitter -fast as a storm wind, all thunderstorms) - (bo‘rondek, shamoldek kuchli); schnell wie der Blitz - fast as lightning-(yashindek tez).

CONCLUSION

Each phraseological unit is a verdict of folk wisdom, a summary of many years of life experience. Their appearance in the language is determined by the history of the people who created them. "Many of them were created in ancient times and they live together with the people who created them. Not every wise saying becomes popular, only wise sayings that reflect the dreams, wishes, life and thoughts of the majority of people in the society become popular, pass from generation to generation, live for centuries. The dialects of our peoples are unique and full of ancient words and phrases. They also serve as an important factor in studying the history of our language and determining the stages of development. In short, our mother tongue and German dialects are rich in expressions, their place and importance in the process of language and culture, communication and speech is great. In order to evaluate their role, importance, and function in the dialect section, in the literary language system, researching the meaning structure, lexical-semantic relations, perfecting their lexicographical descriptions, creating a dictionary of dialect expressions is of great theoretical and practical importance.

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4. Franz Joseph (Hrsg.): Wortbildung und Phraseologie. Tübingen. 233 - 254. Allerdings ist es fraglich, ob sich die Rezipienten bei der Wahl der gelesenen Texte an Textsorten orientieren. Vielmehr sind es die Textthemen.
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6. Diese Zuordnung trotz detaillierter Differenzierung in Subthemen (z. B. Weltwirtschaft) scheint nicht unproblematisch, weil eine eindeutige thematische Zuweisung der Texte oft nicht möglich ist und daher für den Leser eine erste thematische Orientierung darstellt.

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