

## APPLICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

The given article studies phraseological units of the German language. In this article phraseological units understood as phraseological expressions with the grammatical structure, consisting predicative combinations of words and sentences.

**Keywords:** Phraseologisms, semantic classification, separately designed, phraseological units, expressiveness, phraseological stability.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

It is known that the study of phraseological units as linguistic units that most clearly reflect the national characteristics of the culture of a native speaker appears to be important in connection with the desire for an adequate understanding of this people against the background of developing contacts in phraseological units.

This article explored phraseological units with negation used in speech by native speakers of German and Russian languages. Phraseologisms used in everyday communication, until now, have not been the subject to special research as linguistic means of expression of the national plan of expression.

Thus, all kinds of clichés, speech formulas inherent in a particular era, style, environment make up a large layer in speech.

So, the fixed composition and form have the winged words (“Geflügelte Worte”) - sayings of famous authors, excerpts from works that capture a successful image or instructive historical event. Proverbs and sayings, fairy formulas also have a constant form and meaning. By the nature of the meaning arising from the interaction of structure, compatibility and semantic transformation of component composition, there are:

- a) phraseological unity,
- b) phraseological expressions,
- c) phraseological combinations.

In phraseological unity, the individual meaning of the component words is absorbed and lost. They form an indecomposable semantic unity. It is to this category of phraseology that semantic unity or semantic integrity is inherent.

For example:

- jemandem den Kopf waschen - lather someone's neck (head);  
keinen finger krumm machen - don't hit a finger on a finger

Phraseological expressions are units, which in their grammatical structure are predicative combinations of words and sentences. By communicative significance, the following varieties are distinguished:

Common Proverbs:

Man soll den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben - count chickens in the fall;

Wer nichts hat, der verliert nichts - naked poor afraid.

Sayings like:

Da liegt der Hund begraben - this is where the dog is buried;

Die Zähne in die Wand hauen - put your teeth on a shelf.

Phraseological combinations we call phraseological units that arise as a result of a single linkage of one semantically transformed component. The semantics of such phraseological units are characterized by the similarity and preservation of the semantic separate components.

For example:

die goldene zahl

das gelbe fieber

die silberne hochzeit

At the same time, phraseological units have structural characteristics. These are in the following:

1. Comparative phraseological units

2. Paired word combinations

Comparative phraseological units are stable and reproducible combinations of words, the phraseological specificity of which is based on traditional comparison.

For example:

Jemandem fliehen wie die Pest - run away from someone like the plague;

Geschwätzig sein, schwatzen wie eine Elster - talkative, pop like a magpie.

Paired word combinations are phraseological units with a holistic meaning that arise as a result of the semantic transformation of compositional combinations that include two homogeneous words and are connected using the union *und*, *oder*, *weder ... noch*.

Relation to the same or related concepts (with synonymous or thematically related components).

For example:

Art und Weise, schalten und walten, hoffen und harren, leben und weben

Or referring to a generic concept of a higher order.

For example:

Tag und nacht

groß und klein

arm und reich.

For paired combinations of modern German language, the most typical structure is a combination of substantive components.

Characteristic morphological features are the absence of the article and the omissions of inflection.

For example:

Ein Herz und eine Seele sein - live soul to soul

auf Herz und Nieren prüfen - hold thoroughly

Mit Herz und Hand - to all hearts with all my heart.

Phraseological units are supported by phonetic means. In this regard, stress, rhyme, and buildup of components are of greatest importance. In the presence of unequal components, pairwise combinations obey the law of increasing members.

For example:

Sich um Kopf und Kragen reden - pay your head for your words

hoch und heilig versprechen - talk joyfully

So, the study of phraseological phrases, their classification allows us to solve a number of issues relating to significant units of the language as a whole, the nature of the lexical meaning of words, the relationship of the syntactic compatibility of words and their meanings, various issues of word formation and etymology, and the style of artistic speech. A comprehensive study of the phraseological system of the language allows us to get an idea of their basic structural-semantic and stylistic types, to find out their origin.

Features of functioning help to master the literary norms of word usage. Phraseology is a linguistic discipline that studies, along with phraseological ones, all types of stable verbal complexes of the language that have semantic separateness.

This means that the number of phraseological combinations is very small, since the individual compatibility of one of the components with a figurative meaning is not typical in the system of German phraseology.

As a rule, the figurative meaning of a word forms serial compatibility with the words of a particular semantic group.

A comprehensive study of the phraseological system of the language allows us to get an idea of the stylistic types, to find out their origin. Features of functioning help to master the literary norms of word usage.

Phraseology is a linguistic discipline that studies, along with phraseological ones, all types of stable verbal complexes of the language that have semantic separateness.

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