



CLASSIFICATION OF GERMAN LINGUISTS BY PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

G. M. Umarjonova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD)

Fergana State University

Abstract

This article highlights the issues of studying the expression of phraseological units in languages with different structures. Particular attention is paid to the comparative study of phraseological units of the German and Uzbek languages in order to identify the internal structures of both languages, create bilingual phraseological dictionaries, reveal their language potential, and comprehensively study their content, grammatical features in the text.

Keywords: phraseological units, extra linguistic aspects, bilingualism, dictionary, grammatical features

Introduction

Different languages have their own vocabulary, and its constant change is the constant focus of attention of linguists around the world. Numerous comparative and comparative studies have been carried out in different languages. In modern conditions of globalization, this issue has become even more relevant. Because the vocabulary of some of the most developed languages in the world is enriched with new lexical units. Thanks to the rapid development of science and technology and the unprecedented flow of human thought, various new concepts and language constructions are emerging every minute. We know that any innovation leads to the emergence of new words or phrases. These new words, terms, terms and phrases, in turn, require linguistic analysis. It is known that the lexical richness of a language is enriched mainly due to the possibility of two directions: 1) due to the internal capabilities of the language, i.e. based on the structural and semantic features of the language, 2) outside the language, i.e. the use of extralinguistic aspects by studying words from other languages.

The Main Part

Phraseologisms are one of the features of the language. The richness of any language in the world consists not only of lexical units, but also of thousands of existing set expressions, and these stable compounds are also part of the language vocabulary.





Phraseological units have become the subject of a number of fundamental studies of linguists around the world in the second half of the last century. Phraseological units in different languages and their designations have been described by many linguists, a number of monographs and dissertations have been created, monolingual, bilingual or multilingual phraseological dictionaries have been compiled. However, the process of formation of phraseological expressions, their significance in increasing the vocabulary of the language has not yet been studied separately. However, the Uzbek language has some shortcomings, such as the formation of existing phraseological units, their place in the vocabulary, as well as their semantic, grammatical and paradigmatic features.

One of the most prominent researchers of phraseology in world linguistics of the 20th century was Charles Balli (1865-1947), a Swiss linguist and doctor of the Sorbonne University of Paris, who published his *Traité de stylistique française* in 1909 - "The Stylistics of Phraseology". French focuses on the issue of phraseology. He argues that structural features are external, and the semantic nature of phraseology is its internal feature. However, his work was studied mainly in Russia, and German and Roman linguists did not use these assumptions and paid very little attention to phraseology for half a century. The term phraseology appeared in the song "Department of Stylistics, which studies the appropriate combinations" [10, 392]. He is also the founder of phraseological theory, first of all, he included a section of phraseology in a textbook on stylistics. He then organized the phrases in Stylistic Collections and French Stylistics. In his first book, he describes four groups:

- 1) "free phrases, that is, combinations without stability;
- 2) habitual combinations, i.e. phrases with a relatively weak connection between the components, predicting some kind of change;
- 3) Phraseological sequences, phrases. The two different concepts are almost intertwined, allowing these connections to be restructured;
- 4) Phraseologisms are combinations and an unusual concept that loses its meaning. Such combinations prevent the reorganization of the components" [10, 393].

Various issues of phraseology in world linguistics have been studied with great interest by many scientists and researchers. But for a long time these units did not find a place in the language system. Phraseology first appeared in Russian linguistics as an independent section of linguistics in the 1940s.

Many authors define the term phraseology in different ways. In foreign dictionaries, the term phraseology is used only in the form "inhaltleere Schönrednerei und Neigung dazu" - "irrational rhetoric and a penchant for it" [7, 839]. Later, in the *Großes Fremdwörterbuch* dictionary, it was called "feste Wortverbindung, Redewendung" -





"set expressions, idioms" [5, 446]. The famous German linguist Harald Burger describes phraseological units as follows: syntactic and semantic Regeln erklärbar ist" [1, 145].

The phrase "phraseology" is the Greek "phrasis" - "phrase, expression, sentence"; "Logos" means "word, concept," and "logy" means to teach, that is, "knowledge of expressions." This is described in detail in the work "Die Phraseologie der russischen Sprache" [6, 412], created in the 16th century by R.Eckert and G.Günther.

The studies of the linguist Georg Friedrich Seiler on German phraseology demonstrate the phraseological richness of the German language, as well as "proverbs, sayings, stable compounds, pair combinations, as well as the problems of their formation in the language, their sources, structure and semantic analysis." [eight]. In these studies, in addition to the richest factual material, the scientist revealed the distortion of articles based on a number of generalized valuable theoretical provisions that have not lost their relevance today. G.F.Zeiler's research is focused on the problems of phraseology, their origin and lexicography.

In her book Lexikologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache, Thea Schippan describes phraseological units as "...die feste Einheiten aus mehr als aus einem Wort verstehen" – "fixed units consisting of more than one word" [9, 47-48]. He argued that the main areas of the phraseological structure of the language are its reproduction (der Reroduktion), stability (der Festigkeit), lexicalization (der Lexikalisierung) and idiomatization (der Idiomatizität). The scientist used phraseology as a common name and developed a detailed classification.

The human factor plays an important role in the formation of phraseology as an independent branch of science. The receiving factor is an important generative element of communication. In 1982, as a result of many years of research in Zurich, the "Handbook of Phraseology" by G.Burger, A.Buhofer, A.Sialm was published [2, 433]. It contains research questions that have not lost their interesting side to this day. "Phraseology of the New Germanic language" by W.Fleischer [4, 250] and G.Burger, A.Buhofer, A.Sialm [2, 433], published independently of each other, have been widely used in linguistics for centuries, which describe various phraseological concepts. While W.Fleischer paid more attention to lexicology, the manuals of Burger, Buhofer and Sialm focused on phraseological units.

V.Fleisher proposed a different classification of the phraseological composition of the language, depending on the characteristics of phraseological units and research methods. V. Fleisher considers lexemes and idioms to be the main criteria for the formation of phraseology. For example, "Bausch und Bogen" - whole, "kli 'und klar" - "short and clear." He believes that semantic and semantic-structural stability,





lexicalization of FB is the basis for the manifestation of signs of lexical unity in speech-text preparation.

The work of W.Fleischer led to a large-scale study of phraseology in Germany. By the end of the 1980s, Germans and German-speaking residents of other countries had established close scientific ties in phraseological studies. Since then, interest in phraseology has grown exponentially, and as a result of this interest, many scientific papers have been published.

The conference, held in Mannheim in 1983 and in Zurich in 1987, played an important role in solving the general theoretical problems of the development of phraseology. In cooperation between Slavic and German linguists, many such international conferences were held, at which questions of phraseology were raised. Although such events were traditionally held in various European countries, they laid the foundation for the creation of institutions consisting of German and Slavic linguists. As a result, the European Phraseological Society was founded in 1999 and has been active ever since.

In 2003, the German linguist G.Burger introduced new views into the field of phraseology. In 2006, under the leadership of H.Burger, a new book "Phraseology" was published in the "Handbook of Linguistics and Communication Sciences" series, co-authored with European linguists [2, 433]. In this manual, Christina Palm [3, 38-40] (1995) describes phraseology as a science that studies stable language expressions that embody the function and meaning of the system, and distort individual words (lexemes).

Conclusion

Apparently, the study of phraseological units was carried out in different aspects. To date, the expression of phraseological units in different structural languages is one of the important tasks of a comprehensive study of their content, grammatical features in the text. Therefore, a comparative study of phraseological units of the German and Uzbek languages can become the main basis for identifying the internal structures of both languages, creating bilingual phraseological dictionaries, and revealing their linguistic potential.

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