

Classifications of Phraseological Units of the German Language

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ANNOTATION: This article is devoted to an attempt to give a thematic systematization of the phraseological material of the German language, the opinions of famous scientists on the criteria of phraseology, their classification of phraseology are given, in conclusion, the author's conclusion on this topic is made.

KEY WORDS: systematization, phraseology, lexicalization and idiomatization, turnover, stable, non-predicative phrases, analogy, phraseological unit, splices, composite.

In some works, an attempt is made to give a thematic systematization of the phraseological material of the German language.

As the main criteria of phraseology, he identifies lexicalization and idiomatization, as, for example, in the phrases: sich auf die Lippen beißen, j-m einen Stein in den Garten werfen, which are perceived only as phraseological units. Further, in phraseological turns, such as: mit Haut und Haar, it is impossible to replace one of the components with another word, such as: mit Klauen und Haar; because the meaning of this phraseology "entirely" cannot be interpreted from the meanings of "Haut" or "Haar". However, not all phraseological units are inherent in the listed features; some phraseological units have a steady tendency to free phrases and considers phraseological units from the point of view of syntax. They are:

a) non-predicative phrases,

For example: mit Haut und Haar; Augen und Ohren;

b) stable predicative constructions,

For example: j-m auf den Fuv treten; j-m eins auf den Kopf geben;

c) sustainable offers,

For example: j-m quellen die Augen aus dem Kopf; Die Augen sind der Liebe Boten. [5, 30]

Apply the classification of Vinogradov V.V. for each structural type of phraseology separately: verbal, attributive, adverbial, paired combinations and syntactic patterns.[6, 31-33]

In research on phraseology, Vinogradov V.V. offers a classification of phraseological units according to the degree of semantic unity. Characterizing the features of the semantics of phraseological coalitions and phraseological units, he draws an analogy between phraseological units and words in relation to the motivation of their meaning. The meaning of phraseological compounds, in his opinion, regardless of their lexical composition, of the meanings of their components, is conditional and arbitrary, like the meaning of an unmotivated word. For example, in the work "On the main types of phraseological units" he notes that phraseological fusion is a semantic unit, homogeneous with the word, devoid of

internal form. The author distinguishes phraseological unities from phraseological coalitions and notes that in the former "the integral meaning is motivated". The perception of the motivation of the meaning of phraseological unity is based on the awareness of its lexical composition, as well as on the connection of the meaning of the whole and the meaning of the constituent parts of the expression [1,140-161].

Chernysheva I.I. offers a functional classification of German phraseological units based on their function and structural and semantic features [4, 36]. She identifies two large groups:

- 1) lexical unities and nominative phraseological units,
- 2) nominative-expressive phraseological units.

Nominative phraseological units of the German language cover stable phrases that have semantic integrity based on the meanings of the components included in the unity. These are various attribute combinations: names of institutions, geographical names, complex terms, etc.

The second subgroup of lexical unities are combinations that have arisen on the basis of rethinking one of the components (i.e., "phraseological merges" according to the classification of Vinogradov V.V.).

In both cases, the component words, forming a unity, have a separation of meaning [4, 38].

The second group in the functional classification – nominative-expressive phraseological units – contains semantically transformed phraseological units with different structures.

Structural and semantic classification.

Chernysheva I.I. distinguishes phraseological units, phraseological expressions and phraseological combinations by the nature of the meaning resulting from the interaction of structure, compatibility and semantic transformation of the component composition.

1. Phraseological unities arise on the basis of semantic shift of meaning. A new phraseological meaning is created not as a result of changing the meaning of individual components of the phrase, but by changing the meaning of the whole complex. In phraseological unity, the individual meaning of the component words is absorbed and lost [4, 39]. They form an indecomposable semantic whole. Semantic unity or semantic integrity is inherent in this category of phraseology. For example: *j-m den Kopf waschen* — to lather someone's neck (head); *keinen Finger kgmep* — not to hit a finger on a finger.

The figurative motivation of phraseological unity may fade over time and weaken to complete demotivation. However, demotivation of phraseological unity, as I.I. Chernysheva notes, does not affect either its expressiveness or its functional and stylistic affiliation.

The formation of an integral meaning based on the semantic shift of the entire component composition of phraseology is a common feature of phraseological units. The syntactic structure of these phraseological units can have several varieties, among which the phrase is especially typical.

Further, I.I. Chernysheva considers two varieties of phraseological units that have firmly fixed structural features. Such phraseological units are (1) paired combinations of words and (2) comparative phraseological units.

(1) Paired combinations of words constitute a significant layer of German phraseology and therefore form its specific feature.

Paired combinations of words are phraseological units with a holistic meaning that arises as a result of the semantic transformation of compositional combinations that include two homogeneous words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs) and are connected using the union *und*, less often *oder* or *weder...noch*.

For example: *mit Haut und Haar, Blut vom Blute und Fleisch vom Fleische*

The semantic integrity of paired combinations is due to two reasons:

1. the unity of the image in metaphorical paired combinations,
2. being related to the same or similar concepts (with synonymous or thematically similar components) or being related to a generic concept of a higher order (with antonyms components).

For paired combinations of modern German, the most typical structure is a combination of substantive components [4, 41].

The semantic integrity of a phraseological unit can be maintained by grammatical features (deviations from the grammatical rule) and phonetic means (stress, rhyme (alliteration, final rhyme, assonance), increase of components).

(2) Comparative FE are stable and reproducible combinations of words whose phraseological specificity is based on traditional comparison. For example: *vier Augen sehen mehr als zwei, nur (or nichts als) Haut und Knochen, er sieht nicht weiter als seine Nase reicht*.

The structural and semantic peculiarity of stable concatenations of words of this type consists in the fact that the characteristic of a property or action occurs through a comparative group or a comparative subordinate clause introduced by the conjunctions *wie* or *als*.

2. I.I. Chernysheva calls phraseological expressions units that, by their grammatical structure, are predicative combinations of words and sentences. According to the communicative significance, the following varieties are distinguished here:

- 1) Common proverbs:

For example: *die Augen sind dgzweg als der Magen; hinterm Racken mien mancher bespricht, wdr' ich zugeged er tat es nicht*.

- 2) Sayings like:

For example: *das paht wie die Faust aufs Auge*.

- 3) Stable and reproducible interjections and modal expressions (*au Backe!*).

The composition of the first and second groups can be supplemented with units dating back to ancient literature and mythology, the Bible. For example: *den Staub von seinen Füßen schlitteln, Auge um Auge, Zahn um Zahn (Bibel), die Ferse des Achille (myth)*.

3. Under the phraseological combination Chernysheva I.I. understands phraseological units that arise as a result of a single coupling of one semantically transformed component. The semantics of such FE is characterized by the similarity and preservation of the semantic separation of components. Phraseological combinations can be terminological, as well as

non-terminological in nature.

The application of the semantic classification of Vinogradov V.V. to the material of German phraseology also helped to identify one very significant feature of German phraseological units in comparison with similar Russian units. The latter consists in the fact that phraseological units of the German language (partially phraseological mergers) have a greater variability of components than Russian phraseological units of these types.

In conclusion, we can conclude that, in addition to semantic classification, functional and stylistic classification is applicable to the German language, and the division of phraseological units according to their etymology into borrowed and native, which in turn are divided into old German and proper German. It is possible to classify German phraseological units by structural feature.

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