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THE STUDY OF GERMAN LANGUAGE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract:

Introduction. The article is devoted to analyses of the most important Kinds of Phraseologisms, their way of formation and function, and linguistic connection with European language groups. The formation of a holistic meaning based on the semantic shift of the entire component composition of a phraseological unit is a common feature of phraseological unity. The syntactic structure of these phraseological units can have several varieties, among which the phrase is especially typical.

Research methods. However, the demotivation of phraseological unity does not affect either its expressiveness or its functional and stylistic affiliation. The meaning of such units, formed on the basis of a rethinking of a variable word combination, has absolute expressiveness, i.e. it is expressive regardless of the context. It exists in connection with the given material composition of the phraseological unit also in the case when that figurative core, which served as the basis for the motivation of phraseological units, gradually weakens and darkens. Consequently, the sound composition of demotivated phraseological units (idioms) is perceived by the speaker as a certain verbal complex, which has a traditionally fixed meaning, expressiveness and functional and stylistic affiliation.

Results and discussions. The productive nature of paired phraseological units is confirmed by the presence of a number of productive structural types. The productivity of this group of phraseology is supported by such phenomena as active phraseological derivation based on paired combinations, parallel formations in various parts of speech, the presence of a reserve of variable-stable paired combinations, the use of paired phraseological units in the literary-colloquial sphere of communication, the press and journalism.

Mutual correlation, comparison and opposition of units, categories, categories and other linguistic phenomena acts as a prerequisite for the characteristics of each of them, the establishment of essential formal and semantic the connections between them and the constitution of the systems, subsystems and microsystems that unite them. By the system we mean the general phraseological fund of the language, the subsystem, as part of this fund, is represented in our understanding of proverbs and sayings, and the microsystem is the proverbs and sayings with animalisms.

Conclusion. For common nouns, this function does not act in isolation from other functions - the context of the phraseological unit also takes into account encyclopedic information about the denotation, for example: know, cat, your basket; every cricket knows yours six. This once again indicates that in the real process of phrase formation, as a rule, several functions interact, one of which plays a major role.

Introduction. Researchers of the phraseological composition of the Russian and German languages have many opinions about what a phraseological unit is, and there is a difference in views on what the composition of such units is in each of the languages. The most famous classifications of phraseological units are E. Agricola, I.I. Chernysheva, A. Rotkegel. The authors in different ways determine the relevance of various groups of phrases to phraseological units and the degree of stability of phrases. So, for example, G.L. Permyakov's phraseological units include proverbs, sayings, sayings, winged words, aphorisms, and E. Agricola refers to phraseological units' simple phraseological combinations, phraseological unity and idioms.

The phraseological dictionary of the Russian language in the phraseological units of the language includes various descriptive and analytical turns of speech, complex conjunctions, complex prepositions, compound terms.

In general, the phraseological unit is characterized as "a combination of words with a figurative meaning", as a "stable phrase with an idiomatic meaning", as a "stable phrase". Phraseologisms are characterized by metaphor, imagery, expressive and emotional coloring. Tea Shippan in the book "Lexicology of the modern German language" under phraseological unit understands "a stable unity, consisting of more than one word."

The main sphere of the phraseological composition of the language is characterized by its reproducibility, stability, lexicalization, idiomaticity. The author names the main criteria of phraseology and gives their detailed description: reproducibility (phraseological units are relatively constant components of the language system, reproduced as a unity, without new formations); stability (phraseological units are relatively linguistic integrity, their modification is possible only to a small extent).

Lexicalization (phraseological units, in comparison with a free syntagma, form a new semantic unity; phraseological units' constituents may lose their independence partially or completely); idiomatic (the meaning of a phraseological unit cannot be interpreted by the meaning of its constituents) [3. P. 47].

The classification of phraseological units also highlights lexicalization and idiomatization as the main criteria for phraseologicality, as, for example, in phrases: *in Bausch und Bogen, klipp und klar, für jmdn durch Feuer gehen,* which are perceived only as phraseological unity. Further, in phraseological phrases like *mit Mann und Maus*, it is impossible to replace one of the constituents with another word, such as: *mit Frau und Maus, ohne Mann und Maus*, since the meaning of this phraseological unit "mit allen" cannot be interpreted from the meanings of "Mann" or "Maus".

Phraseologisms and from the point of view of syntax are:

a) non-predictive phrases, for example: zwischen Tür und Angel; die Flinte ins Korn werfen;

b) stable predicative constructions, for example: Ihn sticht der Hafer;

c) stable offers, for example: Da beibt dil Maus keinen Faden ab.

In research on phraseology V.V. Vinogradov proposes a classification of phraseological units according to the degree of semantic combination.

Characterizing the features of the semantics of phraseological mergers and phraseological unities, he draws an analogy between phraseological units and words in relation to the motivation of their meaning. The meaning of phraseological adhesions, in his opinion, regardless of their lexical composition, from the meanings of their components, is conditional and arbitrary, as the meaning of an unmotivated word. For example, in his 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 limits phraseological unity from phraseological mergers and notes that "the holistic 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 between the meaning of the whole and the meaning of the constituent parts of the expression [2. P. 121-137].

Materials and methods. I.I. Chernysheva distinguishes between phraseological unity, phraseological expressions and phraseological combinations by the nature of the meaning arising from the interaction of structure, compatibility and semantic transformation of the component composition.

Phraseological unity arises on the basis of semantic rethinking or shifting of variable phrases. A new phraseological meaning is created not as a result of a change in the meaning of individual components of a phrase, but a change in the meaning of the entire complex "as if by imposing a fresh semantic or expressive layer on it" [6. P. 39].

In the phraseological unity, the individual meaning of the words-components is absorbed and lost. They form an indecomposable semantic whole. It is to this category of phraseology that semantic unity or semantic integrity is inherent. With all this, the meaning of the whole is associated with understanding "Figurative core of the phrase" [6. P. 39], with a perceptible transfer of meaning, which constitutes the "internal form", or figurative motivation of phraseological unity. For example:

jmdm den Kopf waschen - "to soap someone's neck (head)";

keinen Finger krümmen - "do not strike your finger on your finger";

etw. auf Eis legen - "to freeze, not to let go."

The figurative motivation of phraseological unity can fade over time and weaken to complete demotivation. This usually has place in cases where a phraseological unit is formed on the rethinking of such variable phrases, which were originally designations of specific customs of the people and went out of use over time. For example:

Den Stab über jmdn brechen - "to pronounce judgment on someone" (literally: "to break a stick over someone");

bei jmdn in der Kreide stehen - "to be someone's debtor" (literally: "to be with someone in chalk").

The term "phraseological unity", from the point of view of I.I. Chernysheva, most accurately conveys the structural and semantic specifics of phraseological units

of this type: integral meaning (semantic unity) arising on the basis of rethinking all the components of the phrase.

Consider two types of phraseological units that have firmly fixed structural features. Such phraseological units are paired combinations of words and comparative phraseological units.

1. Paired combinations of words constitute a significant layer of phraseology and therefore form its specific feature. Paired combinations of words are called phraseological units with a holistic meaning resulting from the semantic transformation of compositional combinations, including two homogeneous words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs) and connected using the union *und*, less often *oder or weder ... noch.*

The semantic integrity of paired combinations is due to two reasons: the unity of the image in metaphorical paired combinations, for example: *unter Dach und Fach, zwischen Tür und Angel, hinter Schloß und Riegel, mit Haut und Haar,* referring to the same or similar 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 (with antonymic components), for example: *Tag und Nacht, groß und Klein, arm und reich.*

The characteristic morphological features of these paired combinations are the absence of the article and the omission of the inflection. The article is absent in the overwhelming majority of paired compounds and in all paired repetitions.

The omission of inflection in the first or both components is a consequence of the semantic integrity of the phraseological unit. This pattern is also observed in paired linkages, the components of which are adjectives, for example: *ein klipp und klares Ja* and not *ein klippes und klares Ja.*

The "morphological consequence" of the semantic integrity of paired combinations is also a kind of alignment of the grammatical gender of substantive components, in the following cases: *mit all ihrem Hab und Gut, für ihr Hab und Gut.*

Like copulative compound nouns, pairing takes the gender of the last component, the noun *das Gut*, although the first component is the feminine noun, *die Habe.*

Results. The semantic integrity of phraseological units is supported by phonetic means. In this regard, stress, three types of rhyme (alliteration, final rhyme, assonance), and the growth of components are of the greatest importance.

In the presence of unequal components, paired combinations obey the law of increasing members *(hoch und heilig).*

Noteworthy is also such a phonetic feature of paired combinations as increased "sonority" of the second component.

In the first element, the sonant is either absent or in a less favorable phonetic environment: *gut und gerne, zu Nutz und Frommen*. Of the two reversible combinations, the one that has increased "sonority" in the second term is more often used: *zu Wasser und zu Lande zu Lande und zu Wasser* [6. P. 61].

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

jmdn fliehen wie die Pest - "to flee from someone like the plague"; *jah, plötzlich hochfahren wie von der Tarantel gestochen* - "to jump up as if stung" (literally: "as if bitten by a tarantula"); *geschwätzig sein, schwatzen wie eine Elster* - "to be talkative, to pop like a magpie."

The structural and semantic peculiarity of stable linkages of words of this type is that the characteristic of a property or action occurs through a comparative group or a comparative subordinate clause introduced by the unions *wie or als.* A comparative group or a subordinate clause characterizes a property or action, a state through comparison, for example: *er ist wie ein Stier* means "he is strong (wild, dangerous) like a bull."

Phraseological expressions are units, which, by their grammatical structure, are predicates of compatibility.

According to the communicative significance, the following varieties are distinguished. Common proverbs:

Es ist nicht alles Gold, was glanzt - "All that glitters is not gold"; *Viele Köche verderben den Brei* - "Seven nannies have a child without an eye"; *Mann soll den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben* - "Chickens are counted in autumn"; *Nachrat-Narrenrat* - "Late advice - advice of a fool."

Sayings like: *Da liegt der Hund begraben* - "This is where the dog is buried"

Consistent and reproducible interjections and modal expressions:

Der kann mich gern haben - "I don't want to know him" (expression of rejection); *Du lieber Himmel!* - "Oh my God! Good God! " (expression of horror and surprise); *Du kriegst die Motten!* - "Are you crazy!" (expression of surprise, amazement).

Some of these fixed interjections and modal expressions are elliptical, for example:

Ja, Kuchen! - "No matter how it is! This number will not work! " (expression of refusal); *Verflucht und zugenäht!* - "Damn it! Damn it!" (a curse).

Phraseological combinations include phraseological units that arise as a result of a single linkage of one semantically transformed component. The semantics of such phraseological units is characterized by analyticity and keeping the components semantically separate. Phraseological combinations can be of a terminological as well as non-terminological character.

Das gelbe Fieber (tropical disease), *die silberne Hochzeit* (25 years of marriage), *der schwarze Markt* (secret, forbidden market).

The number of phraseological combinations is very small, since a single combination 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 a serial compatibility with the words of a particular semantic group. For example, you can compare the compatibility of the adjective *blind* in its direct meaning (immeasurable, limitless) and in the figurative (dull, cloudy, opaque). Summarizing all of the above, we come to the following conclusions.

Stable comparisons, according to their traditional designation, or comparative phraseological units, are one of the groups of phraseology. The originality that allows

them to be distinguished from other phraseological units arises as a result of the interaction of structural and lexical-expressive factors.

The structure of a comparative unit, when filled with socially worked out, firmly rooted in linguistic practice, lexical units allows you to create traditional characteristics of the properties, actions and state of a subject, person or object. The structure of the comparative phraseological unit and its lexical filling create conditions for the formation of units with a pronounced evaluative character. This is facilitated, in addition to the factors described above, also by the frequent exaggeration of the subject underlying the comparison.

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Considering the categories of phraseological expressions, I.I. Chernysheva identifies two main properties of phraseologicality: the presence of a single compatibility of the component composition and a specific type of semantic transformation. So, proverbs are characterized by a didactic meaning, which is expressed through the understanding of the corresponding sample, for example:

Viele Köche verderben den Brei - "Seven nannies have a child without an eye"; *Neue Besen kehren gut* - "The new broom sweeps clean."

Discussions. I.I. Chernysheva, applying a set of criteria for identifying phraseological units, distinguishes phraseological units on the basis of more objective linguistic, and not only functional and stylistic indicators. The most consistent criteria of phraseological character are found in the category of phraseological units of the structural-syntactic type of phrases with a subordinate link.

The problem of phraseological universals with the involvement of German and other Germanic languages is considered in the works of E.M. Solodukho [4. P. 34]. Also of interest is the study of D. Dobrovolsky, who subjects the structural and typological analysis of German, Dutch and English phraseology and identifies three types of phraseological universals:

a) due to extra-linguistic factors,

b) lexico-phraseological,

c) actually phraseological.

He shows that the characteristic of the phraseological system reveals a number of patterns. His main theses are based on the proportional relationship between the degree of analyticity and regularity of the phraseological system. The level of regularity, for example, is the greater, the greater the number of phraseological units with the same component and the greater the number of semantically "divisible" components, and this level is the lower, the higher the number of phraseological units with a unique component.

The structural-typological study revealed a high degree of similarity between the German and Dutch languages, which are opposed to the English language.

Interlinguistic connections in the phraseology of European languages are explained by the common cultural traditions that originate in antiquity and in Christianity.

The most extensive study of the interlingual connections of phraseology was carried out by E.M. Solodukho. Based on about 50,000 interphraseologisms from Slavic, Germanic and Romance languages, the author developed their typology, described the processes of borrowing and integration, the dialectics of the national and international in phraseology, and also characterized the distribution of interphraseologisms in certain conceptual spheres. The international phraseological composition in his works is presented in accordance with the form and content, as a result of the genetic linguistic community, cultural and historical contacts and the peculiarities of linguistic development.

Phraseological units in most cases are formed by means of metaphors that take their meanings from areas of public life, therefore the development of the spheres of human activity is also reflected in thematic groups of phraseological units. So, with the words of the period of knightly tournaments of the Middle Ages, often used phraseological units are formed today:

den Spieß umdrehen - "go into a counterattack using the enemy's means";

jemanden in Harnisch bringen - "to make someone angry";

jemanden im Stich lassen - "to leave without support, to leave to the mercy of fate."

The development of technology in the XIX century. led to the emergence of a new thematic group of phraseological units, for example, in connection with the invention of the steam engine and the railway:

Bahnhof verstehen - "to understand nothing", *auf dem richtigen falschen Dampfer sein* - "to be mistaken, to be mistaken", *etwas geht im alten Cleis weiter* - "nothing has not changed."

The recent development of radio and rocketry, astronautics and similar industries has led to the emergence of new phraseological units:

eine Antenne für etwas haben - "to be sensitive to something", *nicht alle Daten im Speicher haben* - "to be not entirely normal." *Wie eine Rakete* - "lightning fast".

Along with the named and other emerging thematic groups, old groups such as "the human body" and "garments" also remain active. This also includes the thematic group "names of animals", which abundantly provided and now provides components for phraseological constructions:

seinem Affen Zucker geben - "give yourself free rein, frolic"; *jemanden einen Baren aufbinden* - "to tell someone a lie"; *Den Bock zum Gartner machen* - "entrusting someone with a job for which he is completely unsuitable"; *faule Fische* - "implausible excuses"; *zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe schlagen* - "kill two birds with one stone"; *jemandem einen Floh ins Ohr setzen* - "excite, excite, alarm someone"; *Hahn im Korb sein* - "to be the most important person in society"; *mit jemandem ein Hühnchen zu rupfen haben* - "to have an account with someone"; *auf den Hund kommen* - "reach the handle, fall low"; *die Katze aus dem Sack lassen* - "to make the secret open"; *jemandem ein Laus in den Pelz setzen* - "to set trouble, cause trouble"; *weiße Mäuse sehen* - "to be drunk"; *den Ochsen hinter den Pflug spannen* - "starting from the wrong end"; *die Pferde scheu machen* - "panic"; *Schwein haben* - "lucky,

fortune, happiness smiles"; *etwas pfeifen die Spatzen von den Dächern* - "everyone is trumpeting about this, everyone knows it"; *den Vögel abschiessen* - "to achieve the greatest success, to be the first"; *mit den Wölfen heulen* - "to join the majority opinion for reasons of benefit"; *in etwas ist der Wurm drin* - "something is wrong here, there is some kind of defect."

Phraseologisms with animalisms continue to attract the attention of researchers, since they are one of the most numerous and internally diverse groups of a specific phraseological fund and allow one to obtain information about their encyclopedic (culturally informative), socially informative, deictic, expressive and figuratively expressive functions.

The socially informative function is performed by some names of animals, which have become symbols of negative qualities. In German and Russian, these are, first of all, *Hund* - "dog", *Schwein* - "pig", *Ziege* - "goat", *Esel* - "donkey", the names of which have a negative connotation based both on real observations and on the prevailing stereotype ideas about the intelligence, character and other traits of the animal. Some of these concepts have very ancient origins.

So, the idea of a dog as a persecuted creature is known from the Bible, the name of this animal gives the greatest number of negative connotations in both German and Russian phraseology: *kein Hund, auf den Hund kommen, wie ein Hund leben, jmden wie einen Hund behandeln* (To a dog a dog's death, died like a dog, to drive to all dogs, a dog's son, dog weather, to chase dogs).

Many negative connotations associated with the names (names) of animals are the same in German and Russian, for example:

Ein Wolf im Schlafpelz Wolf in sheep's clothing

Den Bock zum Gartner Machen let the goat into the garden

Der Hund auf dem Heu dog in the manger

Perlen vor die Saue werfen cast pearls before swine

Common connotations based on observation of animals arise independently in different languages and testify to the universality of human thinking. However, the "vision of the world" may be different for different (especially unrelated) peoples, and then the name of the same animal acquires different connotations.

A classic example of such a discrepancy is the phraseological unit with the noun "elephant", which in German and Russian has become a symbol of clumsiness and ponderousness *sich benehmen wie ein Elefant im Porzelladen* - "behave like an elephant in a china shop" (rude, awkward), while among the Hindus, the "elephant" is a symbol of grace.

The essence of the deictic function is that common nouns can be successfully replaced with demonstrative pronouns (one, this), since they do not name the properties of a particular denotatum, but only indicate its difference from another object, "hint" at its location, for example:

German: *Vom Pferd auf den Esel kommen, weder Fisch noch Fleisch (nicht Fisch, nicht Fleisch);*Russian: aimed at a crow, but hit a cow; change a cuckoo to a hawk; neither pave nor crow; no ear or snout.

Conclusion. Expressiveness is a categorical feature of phraseological units, an indispensable condition for their existence. In the composition of phraseological

units, components can be distinguished that perform a purely expressive function. The meaning of such a component is not in communicating encyclopedic information about the denotation, but is reduced to expressive "complementarity", strengthening the expressive expressiveness of phraseological units, for example: a carriage and a small cart, a fig with butter, a cudgel, a pea jester. An additional component, through tautological repetition, concretization of a word or phraseological unit, creates imagery, increases the expressiveness of the entire expression. So, for example, the phraseological unit "worn like a mad cat" arose by explicating phraseological unit "worn like mad", which has numerous correspondences in other languages.

It should be noted that animalistic components often act as a reference word and, therefore, are themselves explicable, for example: a sipaty snake (horned, scabby); wet-lipped pig.

The degree of expressiveness of different lexemes is not the same. In the appropriate context, any word can become a functional expression. But there are also lexemes, the potential of which to become expressive is extremely high. These are, first of all, the nouns *Hund* - "dog" and *Teufel* - "devil", for example:

German: *kein Hund, kein Teufel, das weiß der Teufel, zum Teufel gehen.*

Russian: no dog ...; every dog; what the hell, what the hell; it won't do a damn thing.

Words that have high expressive potential regardless of context and have a wide compatibility can be called universal expressives.

However, G.L. Permyakov also notes significant differences between proverbs, on the one hand, and sayings, on the other hand, since within both types of cliches, in turn, a huge variety of forms can be established. The grammatical complexity of proverbial clichés varies according to their degree and nature; some of these formations act as simple ones, others, on the contrary, as complex proposals: *den Bock zum Gartner machen* - let the goat into the garden; *Lere den Wolf das Paternoster, er sagt doch "Lamm"* - no matter how feed the wolf, he looks into the forest. Among the complex sentences differ, in turn, compound, complex sentences and non-union ligaments:

Auch dem geschicktesten Weber reibt einmal der Faden (literally: "And a skillful weaver's thread breaks") - "A horse with four legs, and even that one stumbles." ; *Die Katze weiß, wo sie genacht hat* (literally: "The cat where she ate") - "The cat knows whose meat she ate"; *Auf den Sack schlägt man, den Esel meint man* (literally: "They beat the sack, but they mean the donkey") - "One thing on the tongue, another on the mind."

Cliches of a proverbial type also differ in the degree of their generality. In some, regular relationships are expressed, as, for example, in the following proverb:

Jedem Vogel gefällt sein Nest (literally: "Every bird likes its nest") - "Every sandpiper praises its swamp."

Others, in contrast, report only a one-time event in a specific situation:

Wer keine Kuh hat, mub dil Katze melken (literally: "He who does not have a cow is forced to milk a cat") - "For fishlessness and cancer."

Among the above, there are narrative sentences:

Eim alter Rabe krächzt nicht ohne Grund - "The old raven will not croak for nothing";

imperative sentences: *Lehrenicht dil Fische schwimmen und Tauben fliegen* (literally: "Don't teach fish to swim, but pigeons to fly") - "Don't teach a scientist!";

interrogative sentences: *Ist das Futteral mehr wert als dil Geige darin?* (literally: "Is the violin case more expensive, what's in it?") - "Is it worth the candle?"

Thus, the meaning of a component, depending on its function, can be complex, branched, with many connotations, or poor, discolored. However, the meaning of the word is always present in the context of phraseological units, without this it is impossible to understand the internal form of phraseological units, their semantics, expression, their connections with the rest of the vocabulary of the language.

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