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PROPORTION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS BETWEEN GERMAN, ENGLISH AND USBEK LANGUAGES

Аннотация. Фразеология является пасынком дидактики. Точное значение фразеологизма объясняется на основе значений содержащихся в нем слов и на основе этих значений округляется обобщающее образное выражение. Фразеологический пласт между языками постоянно обогащается новой фразеологией и отражает культурно-исторический опыт народа, а также особый смысл и значение для исторического развития каждого языка.
Ключевые слова: эквивалентность, непонимание, лингвистика, морфология, фонетика, идиоматика, выражения, культурно-исторический, контрастивный, фразеология..

Annotation units: Phraseology is the stepson of didactics. The exact meaning of a phraseological unit is explained on the basis of the meanings of the words it contains, and on the basis of these meanings a generalizing figurative expression is rounded off. The phraseological layer between languages is constantly enriched with new phraseology and reflects the cultural and historical experience of the people, as well as the special meaning and significance for the historical development of each language.

Key words: equivalence, incomprehension, linguistics, morphology, phonetic, idiomatic, expressions, cultural, historical, contrastive, phraseology.

Abstract: First, we generally look at phraseology and phraseologism as a subject of phraseology. Then I concentrate on the classification of phraseologisms and finally I describe the concept of equivalence and different types and degrees of equivalence.

Some phraseologisms cause incomprehension in the listener. Another term needs to be pointed out: lack of motivation/lack of transparency/incomprehensibility

Russian linguist Polivanov was the first to analyze as a separate branch of linguistics, and he justified that phraseology is not a component of lexicology or stylistics, but an independent branch of linguistics: "Lexicology is the lexical meaning of words, morphology is the grammatical meaning of words. nouns, and syntax studies the grammatical meanings of word combinations. But there is a need for a department of linguistics that studies the individual meanings of isolated, figurative word combinations." He is one of the linguists who emphasized that phraseology is an important branch of linguistics, like morphology or phonetics.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological research begins with the publication of the book "Traité de stylistique française" (1909) by Ch. Bally (for the history of Germanic phraseological research in the last 30 years, see Burger 2005). Almost a hundred years have passed since then, but there are still different understandings of the phraseological phenomena, as well as different uses of terminological terms. For this reason, we must first go into the basic concepts of phraseology. That's not so easy, because K.-D. Pilz has pointed out that in the early 1980s over a thousand specific terms were

used in phraseology (Pilz 1981, 2ff.). This chaos only ended a decade ago and since then there has been a uniform terminology in the German-speaking research area. The terms phraseologism, phraseology and idiom dominate, which represent all fixed word combinations. Synonymous with this is phra- Chapter 2: phraseologismus and phraseologie. as terminological chaos 23 seological unit used.

The comprehensive generic term for describing phraseological word combinations in the German-speaking research area is "phraseologism".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Phraseologisms are the stepchild of didactics. (Wotjak, 1996.4). This allows speakers to create phraseologisms for language games (from amusement, cheerfulness, comedy, to persuasion, manipulation, aesthetics, to alienation, surrealism, irony, mockery, aggressiveness, language and social criticism. (Schifko, 1987, 71) and to use humorous effects. Since metaphor is omnipresent, one could put forward the thesis that people think in images and therefore also speak in images. When you are hungry you say "my stomach is growling". (Powerkurs Japanese 2007, 10). This process of standardizing terms did not go smoothly. There were arguments against the use of the term "phraseologism", e.g. B. the already mentioned author K.-D. Pilz, who did not like the fact that "the suffix "-ism" (criticism, psychologism) is attached to this new coinage as a derogatory, critical semantic feature" (Pilz 1978, 43). K. Günther (1990, 104) complained about the "word-forming impotence" of the term "phraseologism," E. Donalies objected to the use of the term "phraseology" "because of the unwieldiness of its ending" (1994, 345), but the term remained, because it had already become generally accepted. In Russian, the term "frazologism" denotes either a) a subclass (in German the equivalent would be the term "idiom") or b) a generic term for fWV of any kind (except proverbs). The synonym Phrasem (lit. frazema) is also used. This term was formed analogously to the terms phoneme, morpheme, lexeme and has been used since 1964 by the Russian phraseological researcher I. I. Černyševa. The term Phrasem is also seen as the basic term of phraseology by the Phraseological Commission of the International Committee of Slavists, which was founded in 1979 and brings together phraseological researchers from 11 Slavic states (Matešić 1983, 5). The first chairman of this committee was the outstanding Serbian phraseological researcher Josip Matešić, who was also the editor.

There is no uniform practice in French-language research papers. Next to "Phrasem" we find the terms "Phraseologis- Chapter 2: phraseologismus and phraseologie. as terminological chaos 25 mus" and "phraseological unity". The latter term is often used as a generic term (see e.g. Lengert (2007, 963)). In Spanish, the term "unidad fraseológica" (= "phraseological unity") dominates (Sosiński 2006, 25). Below we would like to give the precise and useful definition of phraseologism by H. Burger: "A connection of two or more words is phraseological when (1) the words form a unit that cannot be fully explained by the syntactic and semantic regularities of the connection, and if (2) the word combination is common in the speech community, similar to a lexeme. The two criteria have a one-sided conditional relationship: if (1) is true, then (2) is also true, but not the other way around." (Burger/Buhofer/Sialm 1982, H. Schemann described the terminological chaos by presenting the most popular terms: "finished coined expressions, idiomatic expressions, phraseological expressions, idiomatic expressions, standing expressions, complex units, phraseological units, prefabricated components, frozen formulas, linguistic formulas, frozen combinations, solid Additions, phraseological combinations, usage metaphors, linguistic usage patterns, fixed usage patterns, idioms, Idiotisms, idioms, phrases, phraseologisms, figurative sayings, fixed sayings, metaphorical Chapter 2: phraseologismus and

phraseology. as terminological has 31 sayings, proverbial sayings, standing sayings, fixed sayings, metaphorical sayings, proverbial sayings, standing sayings, minted coins, linguistic formulas, pre-formed sayings, autonomous syntagms, fixed syntagms, formulaic connections, phraseological connections, fixed phrases, fixed phrases, standing Phrases, stereotypical phrases, formed word blocks, fixed word groups, frozen word combinations, phraseological word combinations, standing word combinations, fixed phraseological word combinations and many others" (Schemann 1993, XXVII). A significant change was signaled by the appearance of fundamental works in German phraseology research - such as the "Idiomatics of German" by Harald Burger, with the collaboration of Harald Jaksche (1973), the "Handbook of Phraseology" by Annelies Buhofer, Harald Burger and Ambros Sialm (1982), the textbooks "Phraseology of Contemporary German Language" by Wolfgang.

Look no further than his nose -Nicht weiter sehen als seine Nase-burnidan uzoqni ko'ra olmaslik;

Live like dogs and cats - Leben wie Hund und Katze - it -mushuk singari kun kechirmoq, yashamoq;

Feel like you're in seventh heaven -Wie im siebenten Himmel fühlen sich- o'zini yettinchi osmonda his qilmoq;

Get on your nerves - an die Nerven gehen- (asliyatda, asabda yurmoq), asab bo'lmoq;

The game of cat and mouse -das Katz und Maus spielen- (mushuk sichqon o'ynamoq)

Sitting in a boat - in einem Boot sitzen-(asliyatda, bir qayiqda o'tirmoq), kemaga tushganni joni bir;

Sweep at his own door -vor seiner eigenen Tür kehren- (asliyatda, o'z eshigi oldini o'zi supurmoq) (shevada,o'z kindigini o'zi kesmoq);

Catch the eye - ins Auge fallen- (asliyatda, ko'ziga tushmoq),

Get something going -etwas auf die Beine stellen – oyoqqa qo'ymoq;

Have in your mouth -im Munde haben- og'izda bor bo'lmoq;

Lump in the throat - Kloß im Halz – tomog'iga tiqilmoq, qolmoq;

Be careful - sich in Acht nehmen- sich vorsichtig sein- ehtiyotkor bo'lmoq;

In abundance - in Hülle und Fülle – to'la- to'kis;

be common practice - Gang und gäbe sein- hamma joyda;

Eye for an eye - Auge um Auge- ko'zma-ko'z; yuzma –yuz;

House after house - Haus um Haus – uyma-uy;

A still water - ein stilles Wasser –tinch suv;

Swim against the current - Gegen den Strom schwimmen – oqimga qarshi kurashmoq;

Go with the flow - mit dem Strom schwimmen – oqim bilan suzmoq;

Be the fifth wheel on the car - das fünfte Rad am Wagen sein- aravaning beschinchi oyog'i bo'lmoq;

Give Jm. a basket-jm.einen Korb geben – (asliyatda, kimgadir savatni bermoq), rad javob qaytarmoq;

Close your eyes - die Augen schließen – (asliyatda, ko'z yummoq, dunyodan o'tmoq, vafot etmoq;

Jm. throw dust in eyes -jm. Sand in die Augen streuen- kimnidir ko'ziga tuproq sepmoq;

Phraseology: Systematic field in linguistics for the study of fixed word combinations and their cultural and historical significance.

Definition Phraseology: Study and analysis of phrases - fixed word combinations with figurative meaning in a language.

Phraseology an introduction using German as an example: Looks at types of phraseological expressions such as idioms, collocations and proverbs that make German come alive.

Basic knowledge of German phraseology: Fixed word combinations and idioms enrich the German language and reflect cultural and historical backgrounds.

Contrastive phraseology: comparing the peculiarities of fixed word combinations between different languages in order to examine cultural and linguistic peculiarities.

Phraseology an international handbook of contemporary research: Covers interdisciplinary perspectives and offers insight into the diversity of methods and phenomena in phraseology.

Form in the text: to speak to someone -form im Text: jmdm. Rede stehen- so'zida turmoq;

Phrasem in a sentence: If I didn't ask, my cousin didn't talk to me

confessed?- Phrasem im Satz: Habe ich nicht gefragt, hat mein Vetter mir nicht Rede gestanden? (S. 95)

Form in the WP: cf. som. Questions and answers are available -form im WP: vgl. jmdm. Rede und Antwort stehen.

Paraphrase in the dictionary, connotation: 1. to someone's (unpleasant) questions

answer; to give sb. open information 2. to smd. his actions to be responsible; to justify oneself to someone; neuter Phrasem in the DU: R. [and answer] stand for someone (give someone an account);

Form in the text: take note of sth - Paraphrase im Wörterbuch, Konnotation: 1. auf jmds. (unangenehme) Fragen

answer; to give sb. open information 2. to smd. his actions

to be responsible; to justify oneself to someone; neuter

Phrasem in the DU: R. [and answer] stand for someone (give someone an account);

Form in the text: take note of sth - antworten; jmdm. eine offene Auskunft erteilen 2. gegenüber jmdm. sein Tun verantworten; sich jmdm. gegenüber rechtfertigen; neutr. Phrasem im DU: jmdm. R. [und Antwort] stehen (jmdm. Rechenschaft geben); Form im Text: etw. zur Kenntnis nehmen – bilim olmoq;

Phrasem im Satz: Beim schwarzen Kaffee erst nahm er die Schriftstücke zur

Kenntnis, nachdem er ihr Äußeres sorgfältig geprüft hatte. (S. 99)

Form im WP: jmdn./ etw. zur Kenntnis nehmen (S. 1071)

Paraphrase in the dictionary, connotation: the presence of so-called / sth.

Form in the text: eye to eye - Paraphrase im Wörterbuch, Konnotation: das Vorhandensein von jmdm. / etw.

Form im Text: Auge in Auge – ko‘zma- ko‘z, yuma – yuz;

Phrasem im Satz: Es war eine bittere Zeit der Selbsterkenntnis, voll Sehnsucht

und Kümmeris, diese erste, die ich Auge in Auge mit den Bewohnern des

Bücherschranks meiner Großmutter zubrachte. (S. 114)

Form im WP: Auge in Auge, Aug in Aug (S. 127)

Paraphrase im Wörterbuch, Konnotation: von Angesicht zu Angesicht

persönlich mit jmdm. konfrontiert; geh.

Typ des Phrasems: nominativ, adverbial, Zwillingsformel, Idiom

Paraphrase in the dictionary, connotation: the presence of so-called / sth.

Form in the text: eye to eye –

Form im Text: von Tür zu Tür gehen – eshikma –eshik , uydan uyga yurmoq;

Phrasem im Satz: Ich ging von Tür zu Tür, ganz sachte, voll Sehnsucht, und doch

ein wenig bang, schloß die Augen und öffnete sie plötzlich... (S. 116)

Paraphrase im Wörterbuch, Konnotation: von einem Haus zum anderen gehen;

Typ des Phrasems: nominativ, verbal (mit einer Modellbildung), Teil-Idiom

Form in the text: make someone's head shorter by one - Form im Text: jmdn. um einen Kopf kürzer machen –boshini kalta qilmoq, egmoq;

Phrasem im Satz: Man wird sie um einen Kopf kürzer machen. (S. 117)

Paraphrase im Wörterbuch, Konnotation: 1. (negativ) jmdn. enthaupten / töten

2. (negativ) jmdn. herabstufen; jmdn. in seinem bisherigen Stellung / Einfluss /

seiner Macht stark einschränken / herabsetzen; ugs.

Phrasem im DU: jmdn. um einen Kopf kürzer / kleiner machen (DU)

Form in the text: to draw someone's attention -Form im Text: jmdn. aufmerksam machen, dass... e'tiborli bo'lmoq

Phrasem im Satz: Aus eigenem Antrieb, ohne mein Wissen, sprach er mit meinen

Eltern, machte sie aufmerksam, dass er Talent zur Poesie in mir entdeckt habe, und

riet, es zu pflegen. (S. 91)

Form in the text: make a very serious impression - Form im Text: einen sehr ernsten Eindruck machen- taassurot qoldirmoq;

Phrasem im Satz: Einen sehr ernsten Eindruck machten die schwarzen

Möbelgestelle, der umfangreiche, schwarze Schreibtisch und die Schwärze der

ganzen Gesellschaft von Schränken und Etageren.

CONCLUSION

Phraseology as a linguistic discipline deals with fixed word combinations, also known as idioms. These are an important enrichment of the vocabulary of a language, such as the formation of new words (neologisms) and the borrowing of words from other languages. These fixed word combinations with special meanings have different syntactic and semantic structures.

Phraseology is a relatively young linguistic sub-discipline.

Phraseologisms, or idioms, are word combinations that are characterized by imagery. Every language has its own fixed combinations of words, idioms and sayings. It is almost impossible to translate a phraseologism from one language word for word into another language.

We have considered in the analysis of interesting languages that phraseological units have their place and importance for today's language learners.

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