

Phraseologisms about Hand in the Swedish and German Languages

Temirova Farangis Anvarovna

Samarkand State Institute of Economics and Service, Department of Foreign Languages
German language teacher

Annotation. The article covers the topic phraseologisms about hand in the Swedish and german languages. Moreover, in the article examples of phraseological unity in german language were taken and analyzed.

Key words: subjective attitude, component composition, semantic integrity, verbal complexes. Complexion and face.

It is known that phraseology is one of the most important layers of the language. Phraseological fund of every language is the source of figurativeness, expressiveness, evaluation and emotionality. Moreover, phraseological units have the possibility to transmit universal and national knowledge from person to person and from generation to generation. Phraseological units are always directed to the subject. Consequently, they are used in the language with the aim to describe the world, to interpret and reflect the subjective attitude towards the reality. For this reason, phraseology of the language can be defined as a kind of reflection of national identity in the definite linguoculture. The notion «phraseology» is used in modern Linguistics either to denote a linguistic science studying phraseological units or to reflect the total sum of phraseologisms in a language [1].

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. 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[2]. It is to this category of phraseology that semantic unity or semantic integrity is inherent. For example: jemadem 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. Features of functioning help to master the literary norms of word usage[3]. 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.

The problem of study of analogous phraseology of different languages is topical also due to the cultural and national peculiarities of phraseological units. It is linked with the fact that phraseological units can express cultural, mythological, historical, literature or other moments of development of the society. Phraseological units take part in reflection of extralinguistic cultures. It is known that phraseology plays an important role in linguo-emotional world picture due to dominating national colouring of phraseological units. People using phraseology have the possibility to express the peculiarities of their own culture and their national character. According to N.M. Shansky, phraseology is a verbal expression of not only the real surroundings of people but also of their spiritual national comprehension.

One of the peculiar features of phraseological units of German, Russian or any other language is their phraseological meaning which is special and unique for the whole sum of components of a phraseological unit. Another feature of 124 phraseologisms is idiomaticity – a definite level of adhesion between the meanings of the components of phraseological units. In structural aspect phraseological units in both Russian and German are fixed in their componential structure and can be used as equivalents of words of different parts of speech in the sentence [4].

Summing up, phraseological units can be combined in groups according to their theme or general meaning. In the German language the percentage of fully and partially idiomatic phraseological units is almost equal. Fully idiomatic phraseologisms are used in 51 percentage. For example: wie Milch und Blut aussehen – to have a fresh complexion and face; eine bunte Kuh – an overdressed, glorified person, mit dem kannst du Wände einrennen – a person with the strong and solid body. Partially idiomatic phraseological units are observed in the German language in 49 percentages. For example: in Frack und Lack sein – to be dressed officially and formal, über sein erste Jugend hinaus sein – to be quite old, nicht leben und nicht sterben – to be between life and death. In the German language the most part of phraseologisms on the analyzed theme (46,7%) are verbal ones. For example: ein trübes Bild gewähren, steif wie auf Rädern auftreten, über den Onkel laufen. In the Russian language verbal phraseologisms occupy only the third place according to their frequency in the dictionaries (20,0%): дышать на ладан, разодеться в пух и прах, глядеть в могилу.

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