

## Phraseologisms on the Theme of the Hand of the Swedish and German Languages

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**Annotation.** The article covers important information about phraseologisms in German and Swedish languages in particular, about hands. Moreover, in the article phraseologisms in different languages were analyzed compared with German language.

**Key words:** interrelation system, adequate understanding, phraseological expressions, semantic unity, semantic integrity, analytical constructions.

Language is the most essential factor of characterizing every nation's beliefs, culture and the attitude to the world. As beliefs, worldviews and cultures do not look like to each other, proverbs and sayings of different nations are not the same. One of the most outstanding linguists Nida said that it is important to study the language of the nation when we study its culture. According to his point of view language and culture is an interrelation system, which was developed together at the same time. He explains it as follows: 'Cultural factors are deeply interwoven with the language, and thus are morphologically and structurally reflected in the forms of the language. Phraseology of each language makes a significant contribution to the formation of figurative pictures of the world. Knowing the phraseology allows to get a deeper understanding of the history and character of the people. Phraseologisms exist in close connection with vocabulary. Their study helps to get better understanding of the vocabulary structure, education and the use of lexical units in speech. When we talk about this term, our tongue instantly curves into another notion that signifies the above concept. This is the phraseological units (PU) term. They are special language means in which the originality and uniqueness of any language is concentrated. Considering PU in this aspect, we come to the disclosure of the 'phraseology' concept in the broad sense of the word [1]. In a narrow sense, phraseology is a section of linguistics that studies stable speech speed.

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. It is to this category of phraseology that semantic unity or semantic integrity is inherent[2]. For example: *jemadem den Kopf waschen - lather someone's neck (head); keinen finger krumm machen - don't hit a finger on a finger.*

In modern linguistics, there are different views on the very formulation of this question. Some consider phraseological units to be the equivalents of words, others point to their correlation with the word, the replacement of the theory of equivalence with the theory of the correlated combination of phraseology with the word. At the present stage of development of phraseology, it would be unjustified if it limited the object of its study to units of only the first and partly the second groups, ie units of phraseology. In addition to the obvious fact that the phraseology is constantly replenished and enriched by simulated formations, such as the type of analytical constructions, it is impractical for another, no less important reason [3]. Simulated and serial formations, very numerous and productive in modern European languages, in such a formulation of the question would remain beyond scientific consideration. As separate units of language with semantic separateness, they do not belong to lexicology or syntax.

In the formation of idioms; your daily lives, professions, jokes and folk beliefs have an important effect. As in all nations, these cultural textures have taken their place in the idioms of Turkish and German nations (Koçak & Yeşil, 2016:180) Most views of idioms agree that idioms consist of two or more words and that the overall meaning of these words cannot be predicted from the meaning of the individual words (for the standard views see, for example, Gairns and Redman (1986), Carter and McCarthy (1988). McArthur (1992) and the phrases cited above (Kövecses & Szabo, 1996: 328).

In the study, idioms in German and Turkish will be divided into three categories semantically: a. Idioms that have the same meaning with the same concept b. Idioms with the same meaning as close to each other c. Idioms that have the same meaning with many different concepts In short, this study will look at the idioms created with the same, close and different concepts. The examples are given below. Accordingly, some examples of idioms formed with the same concept for the concept of hand in the context of German:

➤ *sich die Hände schmutzig machen;*

Conceptual metaphor- Doing bad work to dirty your hand

Source Domain -Hand

Target Domain- Bad

➤ *trümpfe in den Händen halten;*

Conceptual metaphor -To hold in the hand, to have treasure

Source Domain -To hold

Target Domain- Treasure [4]

In conclusion, phraseological combinations arise as a result of a single coupling of one

semantically transformed component. The semantics of such phraseological units is characterized by analytical and preserving the semantic individuality of the components. The number of phraseological combinations is very small, ie 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 connection with the words of one or another semantic group. The development of phraseology as a linguistic science in recent years has posed a very difficult problem for researchers - the relationship of a unit of phraseology with the word.

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