



THE EXPRESSION OF GERMAN PHRASEOLOGY IN SPEECH: DEPTH AND DIVERSITY OF LINGUISTIC EXPRESSION

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Introduction

The phraseology of the German language is a unique combination of historical heritage, cultural characteristics, and linguistic skills. Deep-rooted idioms that have been passed down through the ages play an important role in contemporary German speech. They enrich the language, provide expressiveness, and help shape the cognitive maps of language users.

Numerous works have addressed various aspects of researching German phraseology. For example, one study highlights the importance of using phraseological units in contemporary German texts, emphasizing their significant role in journalistic style and their ability to provide readers with more information and impact. Another research is based on cognitive approaches to language learning, focusing on lexical-phraseological areas in modern German. This work emphasizes the importance of understanding the cultural and historical significance of language and the structure of linguistic semantics. [1]

There are also works dedicated to the unique aspects of German phraseology, emphasizing the complexity of translating phraseological units and the necessity of understanding their form, content, stylistic range, and usage context. Research on investigating the phraseological universals of the German language is also considered important within the framework of studying phraseology. It involves understanding various types of phraseological units and their semantic unity. [2]

Additionally, studies have explored zoomorphic phraseological units in German and Russian languages, examining the cultural and historical aspects of these idioms based on the popularity of certain animals in phraseology. [3]

Main characteristics of German phraseology:

1. Diversity and expressiveness: German phraseological units range from simple daily expressions to complex metaphors. They express various emotions and ideas, making speech more vivid and colorful.

2. Historical and cultural dimensions: Most of these idioms have a long history reflecting Germany's cultural, social, and historical heritage. Understanding these contexts can significantly enrich language comprehension.

3. Metaphorical nature: Many phraseological units in German are metaphorical, making their interpretation vivid and sometimes challenging. This aspect is particularly important for learners as word-for-word translations may not convey the true meaning.

Role of phraseologisms in language and communication:

1. Expressive means: Phraseologisms add a specific expressiveness to both oral and written speech. They can be used for individual expression, clarity, and even humor.

2. Language nuances: Understanding and correctly using phraseological units indicate a deep understanding of the language and its subtle aspects.

3. Communicative function: In communication, phraseological units are used not only to embellish speech but also to convey complex thoughts and emotions more clearly.

Examples and their meanings:

- «Jemandem die Daumen drücken» (literally «to press one's thumbs for someone») is similar to «cross your fingers» in English, expressing support or hope for someone's success.

- «Nicht alle Tassen im Schrank haben» (literally «not to have all cups in the cupboard») is similar to «not have all one's marbles» in English, used to describe someone as crazy or foolish.

- «Ins Grass Beißen» (literally «to bite into the grass») means to die or be defeated. Similar to «bite the dust» in English.

- «Da liegt der Hund begraben» (literally «there lies the dog buried») means that there is something crucial or hidden at that place.

- «Die Katze im Sack kaufen» (literally «to buy a cat in a sack») means to buy something without inspecting it first, similar to the English phrase «buy a pig in a poke.»

- «Etwas in den Wind schreiben» (literally «to write something in the wind») means to disregard a promise or not attach importance to it.

- «Das ist nicht mein Bier» (literally «this is not my beer») means «this is not my concern» or «this is not relevant to me.»

- «Tomaten auf den Augen haben» (literally «to have tomatoes in front of one's eyes») means to be oblivious or not notice something obvious.

- «Schwein haben» (literally «to have a pig») means to be lucky or fortunate, similar to the English expression «have luck.»

- «Einen Kater haben» (literally «to have a tomcat») means to suffer from a hangover after drinking alcohol.

- «Auf dem Holzweg sein» (literally «to be on the wrong path in the woods») means to be mistaken or to make an error.

- «Etwas aus dem Ärmel schütteln» (literally «to shake something out of one's sleeve») means to do something easily and without preparation, similar to the English expression «to wing it.»

- «Perlen vor die Säue werfen» (literally «to throw pearls before swine») means to waste valuable things on unappreciative people.

- «Den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen» (literally «to hit the nail on the head») means to describe a situation or problem accurately, similar to the English expression «to hit the nail on the head.»

- «Die Ohren Steif Halten» (literally «to keep your ears stiff») means to remain steadfast and not give in during difficult situations.

- «Die Suppe auslöffeln, die man sich eingebrockt hat» (literally «to eat the soup that one has brewed for oneself») means to accept the consequences of one's actions, similar to the English expression «to face the music.»

- «Mit jemandem Pferde stehlen können» (literally «to be able to steal horses with someone») means to trust someone completely and be good friends with them.

- «Seinen Senf dazugeben» (literally «to add one's mustard») means to give one's opinion, often when it is not needed or wanted.

- «Unter die Haube kommen» (literally «to come under the hood») means to get married or enter into matrimony.

- «Zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe schlagen» (literally «to hit two flies with one swat») means to achieve two things with one action, similar to the English expression «kill two birds with one stone.»

Summary

The phraseology of the German language is not only the key to understanding the depth and expressiveness of the language, but also a bridge connecting the language with culture and history. It reflects the unique way German speakers perceive the world and is an integral part of their linguistic identity.

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