Der platz des phraseologischen systems in der europäischen linguistik und den frühen phraseologischen studien

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Anmerkung: In diesem Artikel werden die Stellung der Phraseologie in der Weltlinguistik und Meinungen über die Analyse früher Phraseologiestudien ausgedrückt. An Beispielen werden Beiträge europäischer Linguisten zur Entwicklung des Faches, verschiedene Phraseologieschulen, frühe Entwicklung der Phraseologiestudien russischer und deutscher Wissenschaftler und frühe linguistische Analysen zur Identifizierung von Phraseologismen durchleuchtet.

Sprichwörter und Aphorismen von Sprichwörtern abzugrenzen und ihre lexiko-semantischen Grenzen zu markieren, nimmt einen wichtigen Platz in den germanistischen Forschungen der Germanistik ein. Wir haben in dieser Arbeit versucht, ihre lexikosemantischen Merkmale einzugrenzen.

Schlüsselwörter: Phraseologismus, Idiomativität, Phrasem, Wortkombination, Phraseologieform, Phraseologie, Komponente, integrale Bedeutung, Phraseologiebedeutung, Wörterbuchbedeutung

The place of phraseological system in European linguistics and early phraseological studies

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Abstract: In this article the place of phraseology in the world linguistics and opinions about analysis of early phraseological studies are expressed. Contributions of European linguists to the development of the subject, different phraseological schools, early development of phraseological studies of Russian and German scientist and early linguistic analysis of identification of phraseologisms are looked through with examples.

Differentiating sayings and aphorisms from proverbs and marking their lexico-semantic borders take an important place in germanistic researches of German linguists. We tried to border their lexico- semantic features in this work.

Keywords: phraseologism, idiomativity, phraseme, word combination, phraseological form, phraseology, component, integral meaning, phraseological meaning, dictionary meaning

Phraseology is a science or doctrine that studies the fixed combinations in a language, which in the narrow sense of the language system and the sentence includes the function and expression of individual words (lexemes). Phraseology in the broadest sense is the study of wise sayings, proverbs and aphorisms based on the criteria of stability and partly idiomatic expression. Some confusion about

phraseological terms and concepts suggests that this science is a relatively in-depth field of linguistics. The term phraseology is actually derived from the Greek-Latin word **phrasis**, which means "verbal expression". The word phraseology was first coined by the German linguist Y.R. Zatler's Teutsche in whose work Orthographey und Phraseologey (German orthography and phraseology), published in 1607 it is mentioned and it serves as the first document for the emergence of the word phraseology. [1, 22]

In the 30s and 40s of the last century in the former Soviet Union developed new directions of phraseological research, the main task of which was to determine the status of phraseology between phrases. Phraseology was first studied as part of lexicology, and later it began to develop as an independent field of research. The French linguist Charles Balli and his work Traite de Stilistique Française (a treatise on French stylistics), published in 1909, were particularly influential in this development. His unparalleled services have been studied in detail in phraseological research in Central and Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Charles Balli, in the course of his research, stems from the idea that the essence of phraseology lies in their specific semantic nature. He divides phraseological expressions into two parts: fixed expressions that do not have idiomatic expressions and stable expressions that have idiomatic expressions. [2, 56] These issues raised by him are still the subject of various debates.

The father of Russian phraseology, linguist V. Vinogradov's scientific research of 1946/47 led to the flourishing of Soviet phraseology as a separate branch of science in the 50s and 60s. Phraseological classification, which was founded by him and on this basis phraseology is divided into 3 main groups, has long occupied the center of phraseological research. This classification was later introduced into German by R. Klappenbach. As the first representatives of the Russian school of phraseology, again well-known linguists such as O.S. Ahmanova, N.N. Amasova, I.I.Chernishova, D. Dobrovolskiy, A.D. Raykhshtayn, A.V. Kunin can be mentioned. In addition, Ukrainian linguists V.I. Havris, O.R. Prorechenko, S.N. Denisenko, M.V. Hamzuk and German linguists V. Flaysher, H. Burger, Y. Hoyzerman, D. Vievinger, I. Barts, B. Scholars such as Votyak have made significant contributions to the science of phraseology around the world. [11] At the same time, there is a group of enthusiastic scholars in our country who have made and continue to make a great contribution to the development of linguistics, lexicology and phraseology, and it is impossible not to mention them. Linguists like Sh. Rahmatullaev, B. Yuldoshev, M. Umarxhujaev, A. Mamatov, A. Bushuy, M, Sadykova are recognized not only in our country, but also by European linguistic schools.

Phraseological feature and character were the main central research topics in Soviet phraseology. Phraseological groups are distinguished and characterized by terms. Phraseological features and symbols served to separate and demarcate the phraseological level of the language from other level and part systems, a process that posed a number of difficulties. The subject of phraseological research is clarified in this way. As mentioned above, in order to correctly determine the heterogeneous

composition of stable word combinations, the concept of phraseology in the narrow sense and in the broad sense is distinguished.

Identifiable phraseological features include features such as stability, idiomatic expressiveness, immutability, expressiveness, reproductiveness, semantic variability, and form formation. [1, 24] You can find out how many conceptual differences there are in the separate tariffs for phraseology:

- "Phraseological unit is a stable phrase formed on the basis of full or partial transfer of meaning"

- "Phraseologisms are different syntactically stable word combinations with specific connections of different components, the meaning of the components arises on the basis of full or partial transfer of meaning, or the transformation of the component structure"

- "Phraseological unit" means a relatively stable, reproductive, expressive and integral lexeme. [2, 45]

Initially, interest in stable compounds often included proverbs and sayings. German scientist M.R. Peters' three-volume work, Der Teutschen Weisheit, written between 1604 and 1605, is the most historical collection of German proverbs. [4, 33] Phrases, irony, and slang are strictly excluded from this collection. However, the famous German scientist Y.G. Schottel also included proverbs in his collections. He also commented on the didactics of proverbs in his works, and said that in language lessons it is not enough to acquire only grammatical knowledge, but also that proverbs, sayings and phrases should be studied in lessons.

By the end of the 19th century, a collection of pure phrases was born in Germany by a number of German scholars, who in their works distinguished proverbs and sayings and clearly expressed the difference between them. H. Shrader (1986), V. Borhard (1888) and A. Scholars such as Richter (1889) are among them.

Progressive educator K. F. Vander in his Das Sprichwort (proverb), focused on the form and essence of proverbs, distinguishing between proverbs and parables: proverbs are an element of vocabulary, but proverbs are not. German linguist K.D. Pilts called this work of the proverbial schollar Vander "a treasure trove of folk proverbs" and recognized the scientist as the founder of German paremiology (the science of studying proverbs and sayings). [6, 53]

In F. Zeiler's famous Deutsche Sprichwörterkunde (German Proverbial studies), the main task of the work is to clarify the concept of expression. He tried to distinguish between proverbs, linguistic units, and folk proverbs that express words of wisdom, aphorisms, and precepts. In the play, short exclamations differ from phrases.

For example:

Schwamm drüber!- Forget this! Put it out of your mind! (word for word translation: swam over it!)

Hat sich was!- He said nonsense! It is not so! It is nonsense! It is absurd! It can't be so! (word for word translation: there is something).

Zeiler also pointed to "nonstandard proverbs."

For example:

des Guten zuviel tun- do too much of a good thing.

mehr Glück als Verstand haben- have more luck than sense (fools happiness)

During the research, the linguist discussed the interrelationships between phrase and proverb and expressed his views on issues that are still important for phraseological research today.

By the second half of the 20th century, a great deal of research had been done in the field of German Germanistics, and many dictionaries of proverbs had been created. Well-known German proverb scholars A. Shirmer (1954), V. Fridrich (1976), L. Rurich (1974) and H. Gorner (1979) developed dictionaries of modern phrases in one language. None of these dictionaries include proverbs and key phraseological expressions.

From the 2nd half of the 19th century onwards, sayings gained great attention in Germanic studies as a type of fixed expression. In 1864, the famous German philologist and lexicographer Georg Buchman created the first book, A Collection of German Folk Aphorisms, and thus interpreted the term aphorism as "Zitat" (aphorism) in German. He also promotes the idea that there is a relationship between winged words and phraseology in his book, just as there is a correlation between winged words and proverbs.

In fact, the set expression "der dunkle Punkt" (black spot) is actually derived from the speech of the great Napoleon III. He also meant the black spots of history through this sentence. Or it is not difficult to distinguish the phrase "wer andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein" from the German phrase j-m eine Grube graben (to dig a hole for someone). As can be seen from the examples, Buchman's above ideas have been proven.

It is well known that phraseology is a branch of science that studies fixed expressions in language. When we use the term phraseology, we think of all the regular expressions in a language. As we study the problem, we are faced with a question: how do we distinguish phraseology from other formal expressions (composites and free expressions)? This question has puzzled many linguists. Phraseologisms are also lexemes (two-sided language units), but differ from ordinary lexemes. Lexemes are linguistic symbols that have a definite form, while fixed word combinations are lexemes that have a specific form. The existence of semantic ideomatism in phraseology in relation to other types of word combinations has been recognized by scholars as the only difference between them. But there are such compound words that their components have undergone a semantic transformation.

For example:

die Schlafmütze – dormouse, word for word meaning "sleep+cap"

der Blaustrumpf - a woman who has dedicated herself to science and lost her femininity, literally meaning "green + socks". As can be seen from the examples, the meaning of the word composite did not arise from the meanings of the components.

Phraseologisms differ from free syntactic phrases by the following features:

1. Phraseologism is such a stable word combination that it is characterized by its stability. Sustainability requires:

- semantic stability;

- structural stability (stable word order and rules do not change components);

- consumption stability, phraseologies are units that can be processed, which means that they are produced in dictionaries in a ready-made, embedded state.

Phraseological components can be varied, so the stability of all components in them is not an absolute concept.

Phraseology is such a structural semantic linguistic unit that it differs from both lexemes and free syntactic combinations in terms of figurative meaning, structure, and consumption stability.

2. Idiomatic expression criterion

- As mentioned above, ideomativism means that the components lose their literary meaning and acquire a new general, holistic meaning and semantic transformation in the form of a stable expression.

An example of this is the following:

"Gustav hat bei seinem Vater ein Auto in der Garage". (Gustav has a car in his father's garage). This example is a sentence formed on the basis of the free combination of components, the meaning of which is formed on the basis of the free meanings of the components.

"Gustav hat bei seinem Vater einen Stein im Brett"- Gustav is dear and beloved to his father (word for word translation: Gustav hat bei seinem Vater einen Stein im Brett). Comparing these two examples, it became clear that the meaning of the second sentence was not formed on the basis of the combined meanings of the components "Stein" (stone) and "Brett" (chess board). In this case, a language learner who ignores the semantic structure of a sentence will naturally not be able to understand the original meaning of the sentence. The meaning of a phrase is a whole whole, which has a partially or completely different meaning in relation to the components (parts). This means that the meaning of the components (words, lexemes) and the free units of the language lexical system play no role in the formation of the general meaning understood from the phrasema. At first glance, it is hard to imagine how the lexemes "chess board" and "stone" relate to the meanings of "to be valuable", "to be beloved". The reason is that this meaning may be related not only to the phrase structure of the predicate, but also to historical elements that are no longer used in linguistics.

One more example:

"Ich verstehe immer nur Bahnhof, weil er so undeutlich spricht"- Nothing entered my mind because he speaks so vaguely. (word for word translation: I always only understand the station because it speaks incomprehensibly)

This sentence is also difficult for a language learner if he does not know that "to understand the station" (Bahnhof verstehen) is a phrase and means "not understanding anything". Here, the specificity of the relationship of the meaning of the components to the overall holistic meaning depends more on the combination of the components at the syntactic level.

Additional examples:

"Man soll den Teufel nicht an die Wand malen, sagte er, als ich Bedenken äußerte"- Don't paint the devil on the wall, he said when I raised concerns.

"Was macht er denn jetzt? Er liegt seit gestern auf der Straße"- what is he doing at

the moment? – he is in the street.

"Das ist ein dicker Hund, sagte sie, als ich ... "- it's arrogance, he said ... I…

"Mit dieser dummen Bemerkung ist er bei mir ordentlich ins Fettnäpfchen getreten"- with this stupid rebuke he touched me to my delicate spot.

Even a person whose mother tongue is not German can probably understand these phrases without difficulty, as he or she can interpret them verbatim and out of context.

From the point of view of the linguist, it should also be borne in mind that although there is no natural or explicit connection between the lexical (literal) phraseological interpretation of phraseologies, their meanings can be interpreted. This process can be seen in the stable expressions translated from German into other European languages:

The German phrase "j-n an die Wand stellen"- means "to shoot someone with a military court order" (lliterary meaning: to make someone stand against a wall) while in Sweden this means "to drive someone into a corner", the German phrase "j-n auf die Schippe nehmen" means "to mock or laugh at someone" while in Hungarian it means to shoot someone. The Swedish phrase "ins Gras beißen" is the exact equivalent of the German phrase "to die", which in Swedish also means "to lose", "to fail".

Of course, the scope of interpretation of phrases is not limitless, there is a connection between lexical and phraseological meaning. But how? We will try to clarify this with the following examples:

"Die Mutter hat gestern Abend dem Jungen den Kopf gewaschen"

1. Literary meaning: the mother washed the child's head last night.

2. Idiomatic meaning: the mother scolded the child last night.

If these two meanings are carefully considered, it is possible to discover a point of connection between them, that is, a point that is common to both. This can be seen below:

1. Dictionary meaning: to clean one's hair, head

2. Idiomatic meaning: clearing up problems such as psychological distress, mistakes

So the common denominator for these two meanings is "cleaning". At the same time, the child's head is washed and cleaned of dirt (lexical commentary) and his brain is cleaned of erroneous thoughts by scolding it (idiomatic meaning).

In the same way, we can also study the features of formal and functional connections between words by comparing metaphorical relationships. Directly naming something new by comparing it to something familiar to us plays an important role in word formation. It is not only an individual random tool used in the expression of subjective experiences in poetic lexicon, but also a nominative tool used in the lexical system of language as a regular, generally recognized analogy.

Examples of metaphors at the morphological level can be seen below:

• das Wüstenschiff- the desert ship

 Kamel- camel

• der Kopfjäger- chief hunter

Vermittler von hoch qualifizierter Arbeitskraft- an experienced worker mediator
• der Käfer- bug
Volkswagen- Volkswagen – automobile model
• der Radfahrer- Cyclist.[9,5- 40]
unsympathischer Mensch, der sich nach oben duckt und nach unten tritt -
unsympathetic human who crouches up and kicks down.

If we look at the examples, we can also feel the connection between metaphors and lexical and figurative meanings of the word, formed on the basis of direct formality and functionality.

In conclusion, we can say that phraseology plays an important role in our everyday speech as a unit of communication, as well as in German as a language tool that helps the speaker and ensures the diversity of the speaker's speech. However, phraseological issues such as the identification of phraseologies, their separation from similar lexical units in form and function, the definition of semantic boundaries require in-depth scientific and theoretical analysis.

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