



## Phraseologisms in German and Uzbek Language

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### ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the field of phraseology, which should be one of the lexicology, in which phraseological units in German and Uzbek linguistics are classified. Analyzing the views of linguists. They are given general conclusions

### Keywords:

Phrase, Phraseology, Lexeme, Morpheme, Syntactic Connection, Linguistic Unit.

In linguistics, there are many opportunities to enrich one's vocabulary. The vocabulary of a language consists mainly of words. By lexical units we mean not only individual words, but also fixed expressions (phrases, fixed expressions, phraseologies). Phraseology (Greek phrasis - expression, expression and ... logy) - 1) a branch of linguistics that examines the phraseological structure of a language in its current state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseologies in a particular language. In order to describe phraseology more broadly, it is necessary to pay attention to its theoretical and practical aspects. Phraseology is the subject of much debate today for the phraseological expression of linguistic phenomena .

As a branch of linguistics, the main focus of phraseology is on the study of the nature of phraseology and their categorical features, as well as on the laws of the use of phraseology in speech. The most important problem in phraseology is to distinguish phraseological units from those that are formed in speech (that is, to be unprepared) in speech, and on this basis to identify the features of phraseological units. Due to certain differences between idiomatic phraseologies, phraseological combinations, and stable

sentences (proverbs and parables, other equivalent phraseologies), many researchers understand phraseology in two ways: narrow and broad. When understood in a broad sense, the scope of phraseology includes proverbs and sayings, stable sentences typical of folklore, and some forms of communication (greetings, farewell sentences). However, the issue of a broader understanding of phraseology is still controversial. The main tasks or issues of phraseology are: to determine the sequence of phraseological content and, in this regard, to study the character of phraseology; description of homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variant of phraseologies; identify the words used in phraseology and their specific meanings; clarify the relationship of phraseology with word groups; determine their syntactic role; The study of the formation of new meanings of words in phraseological units and the principles of separation of other phraseological phraseological units, methods of their study, classification and description in dictionaries.

The phraseological structure of the language is classified according to different methodological methods: structural-semantic, grammatical, functional-methodological. The principle of structural-semantic classification is

basic. Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics emerged in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. The problem of studying stable phrases in phraseology was raised in the works of E. D. Polivanov, S. Abakumov, L. A. Bulakhovsky. In Western European and American linguistics, phraseology is not a separate branch of linguistics. Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. To date, phraseology has been studied from different angles (Sh. Rahmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, A. Mamatov and others), several dictionaries of phraseology have been compiled (Sh. Rahmatullayev, M. Sodikova, Sh. Imyaminova), writers Abdulla Qodiri, Abdulla Qahhor, Hamid Olimjon, Aydin, Said Ahmad). In the 70s and 80s, Sam SU had a center for the coordination of phraseological research and the production of special collections. Before analyzing these phrases in depth, let's look at the concept of phrases. Words in a language usually exist in a free syntactic compound, not in isolation. Free syntactic combinations are grammatical combinations of two or more words. Such syntactic phrases can also be analyzed semantically. Because each component of such a phrase can be both literal and figurative. The common meaning of all phrases is the combination of the meanings of their components. For example, one club eine kluge Studentin, or in die Schule gehen, in den Zoo gehen, ins Theater gehen and others.

Such phrases are created during the conversation. A free phrase can lose its meaning in the process of use and become a stable phrase due to its figurative meaning. For example, the combinations Jemandem das Gesicht, die Hande, den Kopf, waschen occur in their original sense as a free syntactic phrase and are translated as washing someone's face, hands, or head. But the compound Jemandem das Gesicht, die Hande, den Kopf, waschen is used figuratively and translates as reprimanding someone. Another example: Etwas (jemanden) in der Hand haben or halten is a free syntactic phrase in its original sense. For example, a Buch in the Hand halten. This sentence translates as holding a book in one's hand. In a figurative sense, it is a fixed phrase and means to have power. Let's look at this

stable combination as an example. Er hielt ihm in der Hand, er konnte ihn vernichten! (H. Mann). It is said that His destiny is now in His hands, He can destroy it if He wills, He can keep it alive if He wills, He can extend a helping hand to Him if He wills. The following phrase, Ein Faden ein Band um den Finger wickeln, is also translated in its original sense, that is, by wrapping a string or bow around one's finger. But these compounds lose their meaning in the sentences and become figurative. And it's used as a term. For example, the compound um den Finger wickeln comes in a figurative sense, meaning to control someone, and sometimes to deceive. The development of free speech takes place gradually in a state of stagnation. Sometimes it's hard to say for sure whether it's a fixed phrase or a free phrase. Regular expressions exist in the process of speech in the language independently as a lexical element of the word structure and in their use are close to the meaning of individual words. They are not created in the process of speech, but are described. For example, Das Schwarze Meer, in Bewegung bringen, dicke Luft and others. Vocabulary, like words, serves to enrich the language included in the vocabulary.

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