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PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND ITS COMPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

In this article we are talking about the types of phraseological units of the German language and its composition, the statements of famous linguists on this topic are given. The characteristics of stable verbal complexes of the language are given.

KEYWORDS

Phraseology, stable, verbal complex, syntagma, predicative combination, serial, modeled, semantic transformation, component, invariance, identical meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is an integral and organic part of the language system. The formation of phraseology as a linguistic discipline was greatly facilitated by the research of V.V.Vinogradov, V.L.Arkhangel'sky, N.N. Amosova, I.I.Chernysheva, in which the basic concepts of phraseology were defined and the ways of its further study were outlined.

So, phraseology is a field of linguistics dealing with stable verbal complexes of the language (USK). USCS

are secondary language units. They are formed on the basis of smaller linguistic units - lexemes. By their structure, USCS are syntagmas. Under the concept of USC, we understand reproductive syntagmas, predicative combinations and indecomposable sentences that have special semantics [1, 106]. They are part of the semantic system of the language. When choosing the criteria for the classification of USC, it is necessary to take into account all the essential factors

that determine: the grammatical (syntactic) structure, the way the components of USC are connected.

M.D.Stepanova and I.I.Chernysheva [7, 207] distinguish the following criteria for the identification of USCS:

1) grammatical (syntactic) structure:

a) phrases and word groups;

b) predicative combinations and sentences.

2) the method of connecting the components of the USC:

a) single;

b) serial;

c) modeled.

3) meaning as a result of the interaction of structure and semantic transformation of components.

The application of these criteria makes it possible to distinguish the following classes of USCS:

1) phraseological units;

2) phraseological combinations;

3) lexical unities.

According to the definition of A.V. Kunin, "a phraseological unit is a stable combination of words with a fully or partially reinterpreted meaning" [5, 8]. He points to sustainability as one of the FE criteria. This stability is based on its inherent different types of invariance, i.e. the immutability of certain elements under all regulatory changes. A.V. Kunin identifies the following types of invariance or microstability [5, 6-8]:

1. Sustainability of use. An indicator of this type of micro-stability is reproduction in finished form.

2. Structural and semantic stability: The FE consists of at least two words, is a separately formed formation and cannot serve as a model for creating similar FE according to the structural and semantic model.

3. Semantic stability. The invariance of a fully or partially reinterpreted phraseological meaning is based on:

a) the stability of the reinterpretation of the meaning;

b) the presence of identical meaning and lexical invariant in phraseological variants;

c) the presence of semantic and lexical invariant with all possible differences in structural synonyms.

4. Lexical stability, i.e. the complete irrevocability of components or the possibility of normative replacement of components within the framework of phraseological variation or structural synonymy with the mandatory preservation of semantic and lexical invariants.

5. Syntactic stability, i.e. complete immutability of the order of FE components or changing the order of components within the framework of variation.

Thus, the stability of FE is the volume of various types of micro stability inherent in it. A more detailed definition of FE is given by I.I. Chernysheva. "Phraseological units are stable verbal complexes of various structural types with a single coupling of components, the meaning of which arises as a result of a complete or partial semantic transformation of the component composition" [7, 29].

As noted above, all USCS, including FE, are formed on the basis of smaller linguistic units - lexemes. Tokens are components of FE. Some lexemes are "potential words" [4, 145], because words, being part of completely reinterpreted FE, lose their subject correlation. Other lexemes in the FE with a partially reinterpreted meaning are words. In FE-sentences, they cannot stand out as members of a sentence. A member of the proposal is the FEE itself. FE - sentences can also be used as main or subordinate clauses. The "potential word" does not have an independent lexical meaning because it does not have a semantic structure, but is an element of the semantic structure of phraseology.

Thus, FE is basically a combination of "potential words" when completely reinterpreted and a combination of "potential words" and real words when partially reinterpreted.

Phraseological units are formed on the basis of a specific meaning inherent in them in a free phrase. Semantic renewal occurs due to a more free figurative use from a specific meaning to an abstract one. Some researchers consider the transformation of semantics to be the only specific feature that characterizes FE and distinguishes them from all other stable verbal complexes [1, 29].

The new metaphorical meaning tends to merge, to some simplification. In parallel, there is usually a loss of some parts of the phrase, those words that most related to the specific meaning of the original phrase. Being subjected to the process of phraseological units, they acquire a new phraseological meaning. Words - components within phraseological units lose all or part of their subject-logical content. Sometimes, on the basis of the initial phraseological units of free phrases,

a secondary transfer of meaning occurs. This can explain the ambiguity of some FE. All FE that implement a component common to a number of FE are characterized by thematic diversity.

FE are used to name subjectively significant physical, mental and social situations, as well as a person's condition. They perform an expressive and evaluative function. Some researchers recognize FE only as an expressive function, arguing that they lack a nominative function. For example, V.M. Nikitin writes: "Phraseological units are not phenomena of language, but phenomena of style... They do not have their own nominative function" [4, 69].

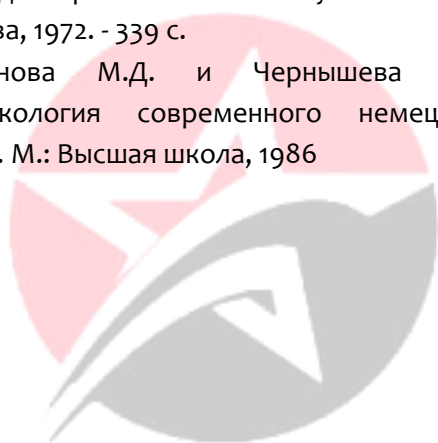
The spheres of stylistic functioning of FICTION - oratory, satirical stories, the language of individual authors - continue to be the subject of research. FE is considered as a means of artistic representation in their expressive and emotional function. S.I. Roizenzon calls phraseology "the emotional-expressive equivalent of a word or a free combination" [6, 73].

We believe that phraseological units should be considered in the complex and the relationship of their nominative and expressive-evaluative functions.

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