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History of the Development of German Phraseology

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Abstract: The article reveals the history of the development of the phraseology of the German language. Issues such as history, description, formation, development, period, types, language tasks and goals, occupied place in science are covered.

Keywords: phraseology, phraseology, phraseme, phrase, lexeme, morphosyntactic, semantic, pragmatish, text linguistics.

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Introduction. One of the means of demonstrating the rich linguistic potential of all languages is phraseology. Phraseology is considered an important layer of each language and plays an important role in clearly highlighting its unique features. The more phraseology there is in a language, the wider the possibilities of the language. Phraseology (proverbs, sayings and idioms) clearly reflect the past, history, traditions, customs and culture of the people. At the same time, phraseology embodies the bright national characteristics of the people, which, in addition to having a deep and rich meaning, give speech a special charm and expressiveness.

If we look at the history of the formation of phraseology, it is a relatively new section compared to other sections of linguistics, and since the 50s of the 20th century it has been separated from lexicology as a separate section.

Literature review. Phraseology, on the other hand, expresses more the human psyche, relationships between people, and socio-ethnic assessments. There is no language in the world that does not have phraseologisms. The study of phraseology requires a specific method, and also requires the study of a number of other linguistic disciplines based on the data of lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history, logic, and national studies. This is its complexity. There are some specific problems in the study of phraseology, and the opinions of experts on this matter differ. Indeed, one of the urgent tasks facing researchers conducting scientific research in the field of phraseology is to generalize theoretical and practical ideas in the field of phraseology and conduct proper scientific research.

Phraseologisms are the main unit of the modern phraseological system, a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon that is very difficult to distinguish from the general set of existing word combinations in the language. Therefore, the question of the linguistic essence of phraseologisms is still controversial in the linguistic literature[1]. Sh. Balli believes that the main feature of phraseology is the possibility or impossibility of replacing it with a word that corresponds to the meaning of the phrase [2], while B. A.

Larin believes that the main feature is that the general meaning of phraseological units does not follow from the meaning of the individual words that make up phraseological units [3].

The emergence of phraseologisms serves to reduce the imbalance between human thinking and the lexical possibilities of the language. German phraseology has a rich and at the same time long history. Among the phraseologisms in the purely German language, there are also those adopted from a foreign language, that is, international phraseologisms.

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Phraseology consists of lexemes, and lexemes are the object of study of lexicology. The nature of phraseological components and their linguistic level can be determined based on the sources of lexicology. Semantics, on the other hand, helps to determine the linguistic nature of phraseology and distinguish the meanings of words in phraseology [4]. Phraseology includes word combinations and phraseological sentences, and to study the grammatical properties of these word combinations and phrases, the section of syntax is used.

A word in phraseology has a specific phonetic appearance, but it can change this appearance in the process of development. To determine these cases, of course, the field of phonetics of linguistics is used. Phraseologisms, idioms and idiophraseomatics have a strong expressive power and expressiveness, and their meaning has a high connotative (lexical) aspect. The field that studies the stylistic features of phraseology is phraseological stylistics, which, of course, relies on lexical stylistics. Language history and etymology help in the etymological analysis of phraseologisms. In analyzing the relevance of phraseology in speech, one can rely on the theory of text linguistics.

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that deals with phraseology. Many sources assume that phraseology was first studied by Soviet linguistics, which indicates that Soviet research played an important role in the study and development of phraseology. According to Harald Burger [5], “phraseology as a field of linguistics (in the Soviet Union)” appeared in the 1940s, when linguist Viktor Vinogradov, inspired by Balli, reworked the topic from the perspective of the Russian language.

The idea of phraseology as an independent science and field of study was first proposed by the famous Russian linguist E. D. Polivanov, who returned to this issue many times. He noted that lexis studies the specific lexical meaning of words, morphology studies the formal structure of words, and syntax studies the formal meaning of word combinations.

In the late 1950s, phraseology gained great importance in the Soviet Union. The materials of Russian studies of that time were not easily accessible, but the studies influenced other languages from the point of view of phraseology. According to Harald Burger et al. [6], phraseology has expanded even further since the 1970s.

Phraseologisms cannot be viewed only as a “decoration” of the language. There is no language in the world without phrases, and German phraseology in particular is very rich and has its own centuries-old history. In German linguistics, there are a number of scientific works on the theory of phraseology.

Phraseology is described as a branch of linguistics. Just as language changes over time, so do the

branches of linguistics. This means that when a language is studied, new explanations or descriptions are always added over time, just as various topics in the language need to be described. This also happened in phraseology. Due to German linguistics, changes and developments in phraseological research can be seen since the 1970s, especially since the 1980s.

Phraseology is not so easy to understand when viewed using the meanings of isolated words. However, a sentence containing idioms and phraseology can be understandable because they are learned in this way.

To understand idioms in a foreign language, it is necessary to study this language in more depth. The better the language is learned, the easier it is to understand both the culture and the people who use it as their native language. The study of idioms and their characteristics makes this topic interesting. Thus, it arouses interest in determining how idioms appear and are formed in a language in order to better understand and use them.

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Discussion. Before being considered a field related to lexicology in linguistic regions, including German science, Fleischer [7] described phraseology as a young field, which was an independent field in Russian linguistics. Irina Chernysheva, a prominent linguist of lexicology, “put forward the first general description of German phraseology” [8]. She considers, for example, stability as an important, but not absolute, sign of a phraseme, since phrasemes can also be re-generated.

Wolfgang Fleischer [9] explains in his work the further development of phraseology in German linguistics and reports on how various scholars have illuminated this field, what they have noticed and what results they have determined. In this way, Harald Burger's considerations and role from the point of view of phraseology in the German-speaking field are added to it.

The historical foundations of phraseology and phraseological research always remain, but development continues. Harald Burger et al. explain the development:

Recent developments have led to the fact that, while the morphosyntactic, semantic, pragmatic and text linguistic aspects of phraseology were previously relevant, the classification and terminology issues that dominated the early stages of research have lost their importance [6].

According to Harald Burger et al. [6], the priority area of phraseological research is constantly changing and attention is paid to semantic aspects.

From a scientific point of view, stable word combinations, that is, phraseologisms, are considered to be stable, unchanging groups of words and are equivalent in meaning to individual words in speech. There are two types of stable word combinations: those with additional meaning and those without additional meaning. Their components, when combined, acquire a common meaning and remain unchanged [6].

Phraseology has a dual meaning from a scientific point of view, the first meaning of which is a generalization of all stable word combinations in a portable meaning, and the second meaning is a branch of linguistics that studies stable word combinations. There you can find detailed concepts of the meanings of phraseologisms and a lot of important information about their origin. But there are no theoretical explanations of phraseologisms.

The similarities in the terminology of phraseologisms are as follows:

It starts with common signs and definitions. The first common sign is the polylexicity of phraseologisms. Both Burger and Fleischer consider polylexicity to be the main sign of phraseologisms - a phraseologism must consist of two or more words.

Wolfgang Fleischer defines the term phraseologism as a general concept for word combinations that have the properties of idiomaticity, semantic-syntactic stability, lexicalization, and repeatability. Harald Burger considers the concept of idiomaticity to refer to one of the subclasses of phraseologisms.

Harald Burger and Wolfgang Fleischer define polylexicity as a sign of phraseologism. Harald Burger adds another sign - a combination of words that also has several factors is strictly given. Wolfgang Fleischer considers this sign to refer to stability, lexicalization, and reproducibility. This expression is stored in the brain and is repeated in speech, new word combinations are not formed.

Wolfgang Fleischer and Harald Burger divide idioms into fully idiomatic and partially idiomatic types. An idiom that cannot be divided semantically is a full idiom. An idiom that can be divided semantically is a partial idiom [10].

The differences in the terminology of phraseology are as follows:

Burger, in addition to the signs of polylexicity and stability, also describes other signs, for example, phraseological meaning - a phraseologism has not its own meaning, but a portable meaning. Or some phraseologisms may have a free meaning - in addition to the "phraseological meaning", they may have other, non-portable meanings.

Conclusion. The term idiomaticity is important in the definition. According to Burger, an idiom is characterized by the inability to use another lexical part in order not to lose its meaning. The presence of a constant difference between phraseological and literal meaning is considered another sign of an idiom. If a phraseologism has a portable meaning, then we are talking about an idiom.

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