

Phraseological and linguistic elements widely used in German linguistics

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Annotation: This article describes linguistic and phrases and jargons, which are widely used in German speech.

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In a German speech, along with a large number of dialects, Related words, various jargons, will also play an important role. On the social layer commonly used jargon words are usually classified as three.

1. Sinfiy jargonlar (Klassenjargons);
2. Jargons in groups (Gruppenjargons);
3. Hidden jargons (Geheimjargons = Argots).

A kind of class jargon is used in the speech of these high-ranking people they're jargons. In German, such a type of jargon is also called "Adeljargons."

To illustrate: Imagine that a man who is watchful on a new world that spreads her wings:

"dear girl" o'rnida "aimable princess";

"in one's own person" o'rnida "highest self", "personally";

Instead of "mit Achtung", "achtungsvoll", "hochachtungsvoll" and others.

The category of jargon within the group is based on a certain profession or association and the people's jargon. For example, student jargon, vendor jargon, thieves jargon, imprisoned jargon, military jargon. The "jugendsprache", which is now widely used in Germany, is actually a distinctive jargon of the younger generation. Such group jargon will be understandable only to those people of that group. For example, instead of the word "Das Gewehr", the German military uses jargon words such as "Knarre", "Soldatenbraut", "Mashinengewehr" (automatically) and "Stottertante", "Tippmamsel", "Totenorgel", "Drehorgel", "Kaffemühle" "Deuselmaschine"

Or German students jargon bursche, Bacchante, Musensohn, Muse, Bruder

The studio is used in place of the word "student", to a newly enrolled student

in comparison, the words "Fuchs, Mutterkalb, Weiber-Besen, Penalputzer are used. Or

German students "backenbleiben" the concept of "staying from course to course,"

Jargons such as "klebenbleiben", "input reading", "bimsen", "ochsen"

With it, the combination of "not going to university" is expressed in the verbs "turmen" and "schwänzen".

Also, the Germans who have been jailed use the following words in their jargon:

Prison, Zet, Prison -qamoqxona;

Cafe Viereck - qamoqxona kamerasi;

Push jail, pull Zet - qamoqqa olinmoq...

"Ding" for a long time compared to a beautiful girl in German speaking

The words (good thing, food) were used as jargon.

By now, the concept of a single "beautiful, young girl" can be summed up in a variety of jargons. For example, in the jargon of German youth (Jugendsprache), such jargon words can be found a lot.

Masalan: cream slices = a special pretty girl;

Cake = a pretty young girl;

Disco cake = rather pejorative for a pretty, young girl;

Tussi = young girl;

Snail = a rather pretty girl;

sharp Käthe = a provocative girl;

Old = steady girlfriend;

Tenee - Bopper = female teenagers who are mostly found in discotheques;

Mom, aunt, supper mother = a particularly attractive girl;

worst old woman, cherry, woman, ish, praline, madame, klunte = young girl

Argots are often used as a distracting language (Gaunersprache). This usually involves another word that is close to, although its meaning is hidden in place of a concept. For example, as German argons, we can cite:

"qamoqxona" o'rnida box (quti), cage (qafas), school (maktab), higher

Töchter Schule (high school girls), Laushutte (bloodthirsty place)...

"pul" o'rnida hay (hashak), dust (chang), smoke (qalin tutun)...

Yana we need to focus on a certain profession in any language,

special words used by owners - professional jargons - are also common.

For example, German professional jargon can include:

Klettermaxe - in the sense of a special small lifting crane used in construction;

Clavier spielen - among criminals and those who work: fingerprints

olmoq ma'nosida;

Schnürsenkel - baliqchilikda: hali o'sib-ulg'aymagan kichkina ilonbaliqlar ma'nosida...

Of course, the use of meaningful words in the speech of any language

the level is also unique. From the types of synonyms in oral speaking speech

meaningful synonyms and contextual synonyms are relatively commonly used. We can see proof of our opinion by comparing the following sentences:

He's my buddy = He's my friend.

He runs hastily = He runs very fast.

He is free = He is single.

From such synonyms, the status of the heroes of a literary work,

nutqidagi muloqotida ham keng foydalaniladi. Masalan: Graeber understood, and he didn't care. All he wanted was for his parents to live. Where, that was already the same for him... He felt like someone who, after a long, uncertain trial, finally got a verdict and

who is almost indifferent to whether it is an acquittal or not. (E.M.Remarque)

Yoki: Of course, only almost. Of course, only by a hair's breadth. (L.Feuchtwanger)

Still in the lift, he continued this and fell silent when the cousins in the second floor left the elevator. (Th.Mann)

That is why we have tabled a motion for a resolution calling on the Commission and the Member States His ballads, as long as he sang them,

tore the listener down: but if he had sung, then the effect was over.

One could not debate with reasons about it, no one was transformed by them (L.Feuchtwanger)

Also in her costume she became the former Johanna; because the fashionable clothes she brought with her from France fell in the

rural city unpleasant on. (L.Feuchtwanger)

The widespread use of synonyms and phrases goes to different social layers, including jargons and dialects. For example, South German

instead of the word "Sonnabend" in their dialects, the word "Sammstag" and "Mädchen"

Instead of the word "Mädel" and "Apfelsine," the words "" are used. Also, in small social layers, expressions such as "backfish", "dummy" instead of "backfish", "bezahlen" instead of "blechen", "die Schule nicht besuchen" instead of "die Schule schwänzen" are Orange used as meanings:

She wore a flirtatious red straw hat with pale florets, like a

She was dressed as a seven-year-old baked fish. (B.Kellermann)

Produced on the basis of a certain dominant word in a daily speaking discourse

vocabulary families are also used effectively. For example, the German verb "kneifen"

"Slow sniping" as a unit of everyday speaking discourse means "slow compression". This word is described in modern dictionaries as follows:

pinch –

1. j-n pinch in a little pinching nordd.

2. something presses into

someone's skin and hurts in the process: The pants pinch () on the stomach. mich

3. pinch something umg don't do something out of laziness or fear = squeeze.

The "die Kneipe" horse derived from this word is also based on a non-literacy layer is in the circle, which means "a place where you can go and drink alcohol ."

And A. Iskos and A. Lenkova,

they included the following dictionary units:

Pinch - pinch - pinch - pinch - kneip

Pub - Kneipabend - Kneipbruder - Kneipwirt - pubs - Pub. (8, 247)

In turn, the words of the indigenous layer are gradually a literary layer

can penetrate the scope. For example, at the height of the puristic movement in the process of developing German literature (from the late 18th to the early 20th century), many poetic words appeared in German vocabulary instead of embedded words

we can't admit that it happened. For example, Philipp Zesen (1719-1789), a spokesman for the German purist movement, proposes to use the following unusual layer of words in place of words:

"Imperative" o'rnida "Gebrauchsweise";

"Coat" o'rnida "Vestibule";

"Window" o'rnida "Day Chandelier";

"Nature" o'rnida "witness mother of all things";

"Monastery" o'rnida "Maiden Kennel";

"Nose" o'rnida "Löschhorn";

"Moment" o'rnida "Moment";

"Army" o'rnida "Army";

"Author" o'rnida "Vervasser".

A vivid example of German purism can also be seen in the following poem:

The arch-god Jupiter, who had last

A banquet was hired. The Weidinn gave the game,

The ember catch of tobacco, the hall was filled.

The fruit tin' carried to the table in a full bowl,

Freia sat and plays with a love key,

The little charm sang a poet on the feast,

The drinking hero kingdom knocked out the chandeliers,

The Feurinn' came from her maiden kennel

Done with beaks; Apollo kept his fingers off

Go through the pages fresh. The Heroreich Waldhauptmann

Started a funny dance with the ladies.

The above-mentioned "Tageleuchter" and "Jungfernzwinger"

In addition to his words, the following non-arabic layer words (most of which are German variants of godly names) are expressed in place of the following words:

"Diana" o'rnida "Weidinn";

"Love" o'rnida "Liebreiz";

"Flora" o'rnida "Obstinn";

"Glutfang" in place of "Vulconus";

"Venus" o'rnida "Freia";

"Jupiter" o'rnida "Heldreich Waldhauptmann";

That both languages are the same in English and German

The fact that articles and phrases occur in various fields can be considered again in the example of the following phraseological compounds directly related to animal names:

it-mushukday yashamoq = live like dog and cat ;

pashshadan fil yasamoq = to turn a mosquito into an elephant;

na baliq, na go'sht = weder fish, still meat;

tulkiday ayyor = a cunning fox; (smart as a fox);

quyonyurak bo'lmoq = to be rabbit-footed;

Yaxshi ot ham qoqiladi = Even the best Gaul stumbles once;

Oxirgini it qopadi = The dogs bite the sneezed;

But animals such as camels, snakes, scorpions are mainly in deserts and deserts

and animals such as pigs, foxes, bears are associated with European countries,

In phraseology, signs of more sociology are visible, that is, dominant words in such phrases - animals, bird names are replaced by other animal, avian names. For example:

(a) itday and qolmoq

(so'zma-so'z tarjimasi: being hungry like a dog) = having a hunger for bears
/wolf hunger;

b) ola qarg'a (so'zma-so'z tarjimasi: colorful raven) = black sheep;

c) ilonning yo'gini yalagan (so'zma-so'z tarjimasi: the man, the snake fat
licked hat) = a clever fox;

d) eshakday ishlamoq (so'zma-so'z tarjimasi: work like a donkey) = like a horse
work;

e) bir o'q bilan ikki quyonni ovlamoq (so'zma-so'z tarjimasi: with one shot two.

Also, with the names of certain animals living in both regions

you can also witness the exchange of dominant words in related phrases with meaningful words close to them.

It is noteworthy that phrases are mutually exclusive or formal

can have its own characteristics, as well as its own contradictions. For example, German

If the phrases "in Ordnung bringen" and "in Ordnung machen" in the language form a close relationship, we can observe in turn the use of the phrase "im Stich lassen" in a variety of ways through the following examples:

a) leave j-m in danger

"Tell me: If I can do my group, I can stab my comrades
leave?" (H.Hermann)

b) j-m left to its fate, j-n leave also in the abstract sense -
kinnidir o'z taqdirida qoldirmoq.

Yana it's noteworthy that in an oral speech, a word is detonative,

Different phrases can also be formed under the connotative meaning.

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