
The Problem of Studying Phraseological Units in German

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Abstract: The article substantiates the need to study idioms in foreign language lessons. Different approaches to understanding idioms are considered. Criteria for selecting phraseological units are discussed. Examples of tasks and exercises that allow you to effectively solve the problem of mastering phraseological units in the process of learning German as a foreign language.

Keywords: German as a second foreign language, idiom, phraseological unit, criteria, exercises.

Phraseology is the most vivid, vivid and unique part of a language dictionary. Phraseological units, when used appropriately, enliven and decorate speech and are an important building block of any language. [3, 170]. The emergence of such units in language is due to the desire to express more clearly, what is already expressed by other means. As Chernysheva I. points out, "The development of phraseological units goes through the phraseological means of language to create stable expressions that express the emotionally rich description of the qualities. Characteristics, actions of the subject, that is, to have the most appropriate image for a given concept based on a revision of the variable expressions that have been studied"[1, 23].

Phraseologisms play an important role in communication and give a different tone to the method of expression: they make the text, the statement more emotional, give it expressiveness, direct aesthetic perception in a certain way, and provide certain cultural concepts. Phraseological units reflect the lifestyle, worldview, character traits of representatives of a particular nation. However, when phraseological units are secondary nomination units, they do not directly name the subject, but describe it through a specific image that the native speakers perceive according to their knowledge of their culture. The imagery of a phraseological unit is based not on an element of reality but on a particular part of the world [2; 84].

Phraseological units are characterized by metaphor, figurative, expressive, and emotional coloring. V. N. Teliya argues that phraseological units can be a combination of mythological, religious, literary, and folklore texts. It often expresses the compression of a plot and absorbs its morality into its meaning. The phraseological structure of the language also includes quotations – winged phrases, word games, jokes [3, 238]. Phraseologisms reflect the history of the people and the experience of centuries of labor and spiritual activity, religious views and beliefs, moral values.

Phraseological competence includes knowledge of phraseological units commonly used as part of general language competence, as well as semantic and syntactic rules and deviations. Thanks to this competence, native speakers can recognize, understand and use phraseological expressions [1, 36].

There are two opposing views on the need to study phraseological units in a foreign language course. On the one hand, they understood to be events of the second category that are not necessary for communication to take place. On the other hand, there is the idea that

phraseological units are necessary for communication in a foreign language, in the broadest sense, without even a minimal mastery of phraseological units, even primitive communication is impossible. The more phraseological units a student learns in a foreign language, the higher his or her foreign language competence will be [1, 37].

At a time when the volume of information is constantly growing, the ability to select useful information that will be useful in the life and career of the future specialist is required. Therefore, the following basic criteria should be taken into account when choosing phraseological units:

- 1) The need for general use and phraseological units for the student (learner);
- 2) Relevance of concepts expressed in phraseological units. They often include proverbs and sayings that regulate human relations, play a role in the development of the moral norms of society, and are part of the phraseological fund;
- 3) Attraction of phraseological material. The more interesting and engaging the material in terms of form and content, the greater the audience's interest in it.

Modern methodological data show that it is difficult to believe in memorizing only language material when teaching foreign languages. Active assimilation of language material helps to use it repeatedly in speech movements [2; 88]. Therefore, the work on mastering phraseological units usually carried out in the process of performing various types of exercises and tasks.

At the initial stage of teaching German as a second foreign language, exercises are performed with simple lexical and grammatical structures and language units. Given the low level of language proficiency, students are offered comparative exercises consisting of horses denoting animals and qualities denoting personal qualities, such as:

I. Wählen Sie die richtige Übersetzung des Vergleichs

1. Treu wie ein Hund **A.** [Strong as a horse]
2. Glatt wie ein Aal **B.** [Faithfull as a dog]
3. Stark wie ein Pferd **C.** [Smooth as an eel]
4. Langsam wie Schnecke **D.** [The donkey is stubborn]
5. Frei wie ein Vogel **E.** [Proud as a peacock]
6. Unschuldig wie ein Lamm **F.** [Loyal as a dog]
7. Schlau wie ein Fuchs **G.** [Smooth like fish]
8. Störrisch wie ein Esel **H.** [mean as a snake]
9. Stolz wie Pfau **I.** [Free as a bird]
10. Listig wie eine Schlange **J.** [Innocent as a lamb]

II. Beenden Sie den Vergleich mit einem dieser Wörter: (der) Pfau / (die) Schnecke / (der) Esel / (das) Pferd / (der) Vogel / (das) Eis / (das) Lamm / (der) Fuchs / (der) Hund / (die) Schlange /

1. Stolz A.
2. Unschuldig B.
3. Langsam C.
4. Frei D.

5. Störrisch wie E.
6. Schlau F.
7. Stark G.
8. Glatt H.
9. Listig I.
10. Treu J.

III. Gebrauchen Sie die Vergleiche in Sätzen (Situationen)

Students may also be offered the following assignments and exercises when working with phraseological units:

I. Finden Sie richtige Übersetzung des Phraseologismus.

1. Hungrig wie ein Wolf sein A.
2. Ein schwarzes Schaf sein B.
3. Mit jemandem Pferde stehlen können C.
4. Gesund sein wie ein Fisch im Wasser D.
5. Aus einer Mücke einen Elefanten machen E.
6. Schwein im Leben haben F.
7. Fleißig (arbeitsam) wie eine Biene sein G.
8. Wie Hund und Katze leben H.
9. Schlange stehen I.
10. Eine Katze im Sack kaufen J.

II. Füllen Sie die Lücken mit kursiv gedruckten Wörtern an.

Katze (2) / Schwein / Schlange / Wolf / Mücke / Hund / Schaf / Biene / Fisch

1. Fleißig (arbeitsam) wie eine... sein
2. ... im Leben haben
3. ... stehen
4. Hungrig wie ein... sein
5. Aus einer... einen Elefanten machen
6. Gesund sein wie ein... im Wasser
7. Wie ... und Katze leben
8. Ein schwarzes... sein
9. Eine... im Sack kaufen

III. Ordnen Sie richtig zu

1. *Eine Katze*
2. *Aus einer Mücke*
3. *Ein schwarzes*

A. *eine Biene sein*

B. *im Leben haben*

C. *Schaf sein*

4. *Fleißig wie*

5. *Schwein*

6. *Wie Hund und*

7. *Gesund sein wie*

D. *Katze leben*

E. *im Sack kaufen*

F. *einen Elefanten machen*

G. *ein Fisch im Wasser*

IV. Finden Sie die passende Erklärung zu den folgenden Phraseologismen

1. Er macht aus einer Mücke einen Elefanten.

A. Ich habe einen Riesen Hunger.

2. Immer bin ich das schwarze Schaf!

B. Ich kann mich auf ihn verlassen.

Er ist ein zuverlässiger Mensch.

3. Mit dem kann man Pferde stehlen.

C. Er übertreibt sehr.

4. Ich bin hungrig wie ein Wolf.

D. Du hast Glück gehabt.

5. Er ist gesund wie ein Fisch im Wasser.

E. Sie stellt sich an.

6. Er ist fleißig wie eine Biene.

F. Sie verstehen sich schlecht.

7. Du hast Schwein gehabt.

G. Immer mache ich nicht das, was die anderen tun.

8. Sie steht Schlange.

H. Er hat etwas ungeprüft gekauft.

9. Er hat die Katze im Sack gekauft.

I. Er ist arbeitsam.

10. Sie leben wie Hund und Katze.

J. Er fühlt sich wohl.

V. Wählen Sie ein paar Phraseologismen und denken Sie sich die Situationen aus.

VI. Machen Sie eine (schematische) Zeichnung, die den Inhalt des Phraseologismus erklärt.

Summarizing the above, we can say that working with phraseological units enriches the dictionary selected in accordance with the thematic principle. The study of phraseological units is one of the important tools for the formation of socio-cultural competence, which helps students to master a foreign language more effectively and fully, and as a result introduces them to other national cultures.

Reference

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