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Zarinakhon Alikhonovna Azizova

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages  
teacher of German at the chair of “German language and literature”

Uzbekistan

## NON-EMOTIVE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE IN WRITTEN DISCOURSE

**Abstract:** The article examines the problem of non-emotivity of phraseological units based on the material of the modern German language. The purpose of the article is to determine the content of the concept of non-emotive phraseology and to show that phraseological units used in written (in official business and journalistic) discourse form a separate class in the system of non-emotive stable phrases with related semantics. [Tr.16]

**Key words:** emotivity, expressiveness, evaluativeness, phraseology, normative phraseology, written discourse.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Emotions are a mechanism for rethinking everyday experience and form a subjective attitude to reality. A person expresses his emotions by verbalizing them, so that they are fixed in the semantics of language units as separate micro-components and become recognizable to all native speakers. Describing emotions in their linguistic refraction, V. V. Shakhovskiy introduces the concepts of emotivity, emotive, emotive. Emotivity is understood as "the inherent linguistic property of language to express emotionality as a fact of the psyche by the system of its means" [10, 24]. Linguistic units that have emotivity are called motives.

The majority of scientists traditionally consider phraseological units to be emotive units of the language, since due to their imagery, intensity and evaluativeness, they often serve as a means of expressing and nominating the emotional states and relationships of the speaker. The problems of emotive phraseology attract the attention of modern linguists [1; 4; 5; 7]. By phraseological units, we, following I. I. Chernysheva, understand stable verbal complexes of various syntactic structures with a unique connection between components, the meaning of which arises as a result of a complete or partial semantic transformation of the component

composition [8, 120]. According to the type of semantic and syntactic structure, the author divides the class of phraseological units (PU) into three subclasses: phraseological units (phraseologische Einheiten), phraseological units with sentence structure (festgeprägte Sätze), phraseological combinations (phraseologische Verbindungen). The first subclass is represented by PU with a completely rethought component composition both at the synchronous and diachronic level (wie eine kalte Dusche wirken - to act as a tub of cold water; sich auf sein/aufs Altenteil setzen/zurückziehen - to retire). The second group includes proverbs and sayings characterized by a reinterpreted or generalized meaning (Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamm - the apple does not fall far from the apple tree; Da liegt der Knüttel beim Hund - this is the unpleasant consequences). PU of the third type are characterized by the fact that only one component undergoes semantic transformation and forms a unique combination with the second word that retains its direct meaning (blinder Schuss - a blank shot, blinder Passagier - a stowaway on board a ship or airplane).

We supplement the classification of I. I. Chernysheva with structural or grammatical phraseological units, which include H. Burger in their typologies [11, 36-40]; A. N. Baranov and D. O.

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Dobrovolsky [2, 74-78]. Grammatical PU (in Bezug auf - in relation to something, sowohl als auch - as, and) are carriers of irregular grammatical meaning and perform the function of prepositions or conjunctions.

I. I. Chernysheva emphasizes that the phraseological nomination is subjective. PU "serve not for rational, but for expressive-evaluative, connotative designation of the referent" [2, 74-78]. However, the analysis of the material shows that not all PU have expressive characteristics. For example, the phraseological combinations kalte Miete (rent without heating payments); kalter Schlag (lightning strike that did not cause a fire), despite the semantic connectedness of one of the components, perform a neutral function, that is, they cannot be considered emotives.

For our research, it is fundamentally important to distinguish between the concepts of expressiveness and emotivity. By expressiveness, we, following A.V. Kunin, understand "the expressive and pictorial qualities of a word or phraseology conditioned by imagery, intensity or emotivity" [6, 94]. It should be noted that intensity is called "the ability of a word or phraseology to strengthen the signs of the objects designated by them" [6, 94]. Thus, the expressiveness of PU is a higher-order characteristic that can be created both by all the listed properties together and separately. In the example below, the phraseological unity ein Fall in der Brandung (rock during the surf) is expressive, primarily due to its imagery. It does not express emotions, but only enhances a positive assessment of the company's work, as if visualizing its reliability and stability in difficult times.

Der Nähmaschinen-Hersteller Bernina in Steckborn wirkt in Krisenzeiten wie ein Fall in der Brandung [15]. (The manufacturer of Bernina sewing machines from Steckborn in the midst of the crisis stands like a rock).

It follows from the above that not all phraseological units are emotive. This is true for both neutral-named and expressive or expressive-evaluative PU.

The distinctive characteristics of PU traditionally include their stylistic coloring. This means belonging to a conversational style or everyday discourse. In their concept of a phraseological dictionary, A. N. Baranov and D. O. Dobrovolsky, for example, completely refuse to mark the difference, suggesting to shift the stylistic zero to the colloquial style [2, 553 - 554]. Indeed, colloquial speech with its inherent spontaneity, subjectivity creates all the conditions for the realization of the emotional and expressive potential of the PU, that is, it is a natural environment for emotive phraseological units. Consequently, non-emotive PU are represented mainly in written discourse.

In modern linguistics, there are "broad" and "narrow" concepts of discourse. Within the framework of a broad concept, discourse correlates

with the traditional concept of functional style or genre and is considered as "a set of texts within the same communicative sphere that have a certain grammatical, lexical and stylistic design and are associated with extralinguistic, socio-cultural, pragmatic, psychological and other factors [9, 158]. In a narrow sense, discourse is reduced to a specific communicative event carried out in a certain cognitively and typologically conditioned communicative space [3, 13].

We share a "broad" point of view on the nature of discourse and consider PU in book writing, which includes official business, scientific, journalistic and artistic discourse. In our work, we rely on the texts of contracts, business correspondence and journalistic texts of various online publications. Fiction is not studied, as it combines all functional styles, including conversational, and widely uses various means of expression and expression of emotions. Scientific discourse is also considered separately.

The purpose of this article is to show that the phraseological units of the modern German language used in written, namely in official business and journalistic discourse, form a separate class in the system of non-emotive phraseological units. At the same time, they are heterogeneous in the type of semantics, functions and degree of expressive and evaluative potential. The complex description of non-emotive phraseological units in written discourse determines the relevance of our work. The scientific novelty of this research lies in the appeal to the development of theoretical issues of the non-emotivity of stable expressions in the German language system and their use on the material of text corpora. Thus, the work contributes to the study of the fundamentals of the theory of modern phraseology.

German official business discourse covers office language (Amtssprache) and clerical German (Papierdeutsch). The dictionary of set phrases of the German language Duden Redewendungen, which includes more than 10,000 entries, contains only 7 set phrases with the label Amtsspr. and 27 marked Papierdt. Moreover, they are not classical phraseological units according to the classification of I. I. Chernysheva. So, synonymous clichés in dem/diesem Betreff (in this regard); in Betreff (in relation to something); unter/mit Bezug auf etw. (referring to something); unter/mit Bezugnahme auf etw. (with reference to what), as well as mit Wirkung vom (effective from ...) can be attributed to grammatical PU. From a morphological point of view, they are derived prepositions formed from a noun with a preposition, and express the syntactic dependence of nouns, pronouns, numerals on other words in a phrase and sentence. So, the combination in Betreff (Amtsspr., Kaufmannsspr. - in relation) has the meaning of a relation, a connection, and the PU mit Wirkung vom (Amtsspr. - starting from) indicates the beginning or end of any process or action.

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We can talk about the polysemy of grammatical PU. For example, *mutter/mit Bezug auf etw.* in Example 1 indicates the source of information, and in example 2 names the necessary condition and prerequisite.

1. Die Prawda informiert unter Bezug auf den russischen Fernsehsender NTW über eine Erklärung des russischen Außenministers Sergei Lawrow: Russland sei prinzipiell zur Übergabe der südlichen Kurilen (Shikotan und Habomai) an Japan bereit [15]. ("Pravda" reports with reference to the Russian NTV channel about the statement of Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov: "In principle, Russia is ready to transfer to Japan the southern islands of the Lesser Kuril Ridge (Shikotan and Habomai Islands)".

2. Das Gewissen bezeichnet die Fähigkeit und Bereitschaft der Persönlichkeit, unter Bezug auf positive sittliche Verpflichtungen und Normen Urteile zu fällen [15]. (Conscience reflects the ability and willingness of the individual to make decisions based on positive moral obligations and norms ...).

The type of grammatical phraseological units is also found among set phrases marked *Papierdt.* (im Gefolge des Hurrikans - due to a hurricane; nach Maßgabe der Gesetze - in accordance with the laws). At the same time, the main part of set expressions with this mark are analytical verb combinations (AVC), formed according to the abstract noun + verb model (in Abzug bringen - abziehen - subtract; Anwendung finden - angewendet werden - find application, im Wegfall kommen - wegfallen - fall out). The noun acts as the carrier of the meaning, while the verb is semantically empty and is chosen arbitrarily. I. I. Chernysheva leaves the AVC outside the boundaries of the phraseological system. However, it should be noted that the meaning of AVC is not always reduced to the meaning of the corresponding verb. For example, the passive form of the verb "verwendet werden" indicates a long-term use, the application of something, while the AVC zur Verwendung kommen (begin to apply) expresses a completed one-step action, the beginning of the process. It is obvious that AVC in this case introduces an additional grammatical meaning of simultaneity and is opposed to a durative verb, and, therefore, can be attributed to grammatical PU.

So, the analysis of the material shows that phraseological units with the marks *Amtsspr.* and *Papierdt.* they mainly express irregular grammatical connections, which determines their unemotiveness, as well as the absence of expressive and evaluative characteristics.

The third, most numerous and heterogeneous group of PU written discourse consists of phraseological units with the mark *bildungsspr.*, indicating that PU belongs to the speech of the intelligentsia. On the other hand, the phraseological units of this stylistic layer refer to the knowledge of world literature and culture, religions, mythology, as

well as academic traditions. They are organically perceived in popular science texts, texts about culture, art, historical and social processes, and are also widely used in various genres of journalism.: articles, reports, feuilletons, interviews, oratorical speeches. For this reason, the mark *bildungsspr.* it can be compared with the traditional Uzbek lexicography letters of books. and publ. Of the 95 phraseological units marked *bildungsspr.* 65 are direct borrowings from other languages, most of which are Latinisms (Tempi passati – bygone times; nolens volens – you want, you don't want, mutatis mutandis – with certain changes); 5 – PU, in which the main component for the nomination is Latinism (jmdm. etwas ad oculos demonstrieren – clearly prove, show to someone.; whatever.; etw. ad absurdum führen - to demonstrate the meaninglessness, the inconsistency of something.); 25 - German-language phraseological units, 19 of which are tracing papers (unter jmds. Ägide – under the auspices of someone, under whose patronage; die Büchse der Pandora -Pandora's box, babylonische Sprachverwirrung/babylonisches Sprachengewirr –Babylonian pandemonium, ein Rufer/Prediger in der Wüste -crying in the desert).

The predominance of borrowings is due to the internationality of this phraseological layer. Stable expressions marked *bildungsspr.* they are connected with the realities of world culture, and therefore understandable to everyone who has a certain set of knowledge.

In contrast to the grammatical PU of the official business style, phraseological units marked *bildungsspr.*, as a rule, are motivated by an internal form and have intensity, i.e. they are able to strengthen and emphasize the meaning of what is said. In addition, associations caused by the image can be perceived as positive or negative. Consequently, we are talking about the expressive and evaluative characteristics of the PU group under study, and the expressive expression of evaluation is often associated with emotions.

It is fundamentally important for our work to show that expressiveness and evaluativeness of a stable expression do not always determine its emotionality. In addition, not all PU with a litter of this group are associated with expression and evaluation. So, according to the degree of expressiveness, evaluativeness and potential emotivity, we share German-speaking PU with the mark *bildungsspr.* into 3 groups: non-expressive and non-evaluative, expressive-non-evaluative, expressive-evaluative.

The phraseological units of the first group are not meaning intensifiers, they are not associated with the expression of evaluation and emotions. They are widely used as cliches in written discourse and in texts of public speeches (unter jmds. Ägide, in die Annalen [der Geschichte] eingehen, unter jmds., einer Sache Auspizien, das Fazit [aus etw.] ziehen, ein/das Prä

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haben, das Terrain sondieren). Here is an example: Die bilateralen israelisch-arabischen Gespräche werden unter Ägide der USA geführt. (Bilateral Israeli-Arab talks will be held under US auspices) [15].

Expressive-non-judgmental phraseological units serve as a means of intensification, reinforce certain features, emphasize their significance, however, as a rule, they do not contain an emotional component of meaning (An Haupt und Gliedern - completely and completely; den Rubikon überschreiten - take a decisive step, einer Sache Paroli bieten - to give something a decisive rebuff). Let's illustrate the above with examples.

1. Die Reform des Justizsystems an Haupt und Gliedern ist eine der wichtigsten Forderungen der EU [15]. (Radical reform of the judiciary is one of the main requirements of the European Union).

2. Seit sich die meisten Wissenschaftler einig sind, dass der aufrechte Gang der Rubikon war, den der Affe auf dem Weg zum Menschen überschreiten musste, streiten sie darüber, was ihn dazu trieb [12]. (Ever since most scientists agreed that bipedalism was the Rubicon that the ape had to cross on its way to becoming human, they have been arguing about what prompted it to do so.)

Expressive-evaluative phraseological units evoke certain associations in the recipient of the text, which determine the sign of the evaluation. So, the combination die Büchse der Pandora, which came from Greek mythology, means something that brings misfortune. Biblical ein Rufer/Prediger in der Wüste is associated with hopelessness and despondency. On the other hand, the combination ein augusteisches Zeitalter (Augustinian era) refers to the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus, who was known as the patron of the fine arts, which suggests a positive assessment. At the same time, some evaluative phraseological units marked bildungsspr. may change sign depending on the context.

For example, the original German phraseological unit ein Ritt über den Bodensee (a very risky, uninsured enterprise), which goes back to Gustav Schwab's ballad "Der Reiter und der Bodensee" ("The Horseman and Lake Constance"), has an ambivalence of evaluation. So, in example 1, with a high risk, there is a probability of a successful outcome, so the assessment is rather positive, while in example 2, the speaker is negative:

1. Porsche muss seine Finanzprobleme selbst lösen. Und zwar innerhalb von vier Wochen...Aber ich sage auch: Das wird ein Ritt über den Bodensee. Und der friert bekanntlich nur alle 20 Jahre mal zu [15]. (Porsche has to solve his financial problems himself. And besides, within four weeks ... But, on the other hand, I can note: this will be a crossing over Lake Constance. And it freezes only once every 20 years).

2. Das private Angebot ist bei der Ausschreibung sicher günstiger. Aber was ist nach zwei Jahren, wenn der Private andere Konditionen verlangt? Ohne Sicherungen ist das ein Ritt über den Bodensee [15]. (Under the conditions of competition, the offer of private companies is, of course, more profitable. But what will happen in two years, when the private sector demands to change the conditions? Without guarantees, this is very risky).

In the considered examples, expressive-evaluative phraseological units with the label bildungsspr. do not express emotions. However, in a certain context, evaluativeness, combined with imagery and intensity, creates an emotional charge, and phraseological units become emotive. For example, the combination Quadratur des Kreises (squaring a circle) goes back to an unsolvable construction problem with a compass and straightedge, and in a figurative sense means something impossible, some sort of. unsolvable task. Phraseologism is expressive and most often shows a negative (skeptical) reaction to any proposal. In example 1, emotion is added to the score. The author does not just disagree with the interlocutor, but expresses his indignation, which is emphasized by phraseological units with a reduced jmdm style. platzt der Kragen (salopp) - someone loses his temper with rage.

Also gut soll er/sie (Heilpraktiker) sein, und billig muss er sein. Was Duverlangst, ist die Quadratur des Kreises. Nichts für ungut, aber manchmal platzt mir der Kragen, wenn ich sowas lese [13]. (So the healer has to be good and cheap. What you're asking for is impossible. Don't be offended, but sometimes it just pisses me off when I read something like that).

On the other hand, in example 2 this PU is not emotive. The speaker, a German teacher from the USA, uses this comparison to emphasize the complexity of the didactic task before him. A stable combination in this context enhances the sign, but does not have an emotional coloring: Unsere Schüler machen den deutschen und den amerikanischen Abschluss. Beide Systeme und Kulturen unter einen Hut zu kriegen, ist eine Herausforderung. Manchmal ist das wie die Quadratur des Kreises. Es macht die Sache aber auch sehr interessant [14]. (Our students take the German and American Abitur exams. Bringing two different systems and cultures to the same denominator is not an easy task. Sometimes it looks like squaring a circle. On the other hand, it is very interesting to work on it).

Summarizing what has been said, it can be argued that part of the phraseological unit with the litter bildungsspr. are non-expressive, non-judgmental and non-emotive. At the same time, the expressive-evaluative characteristics of other phraseological units with this discursive mark do not always imply the presence of emotiveness.

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Thus, the analysis of phraseological units in written discourse allows us to include phraseological units with the marks Amtspr., Papierdt. and

bildungsspr. into the typology of non-emotive set phrases with related semantics.

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