

## Stylistic Functions Of Phraseological Units Used In The Construction Of The Application

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**Abstract.** The article focuses on one of the characteristics of the applied elements, that is, the problem of the use of phraseology in its composition, and the research of the functions of phraseology in the composition of the applied elements is analyzed by means of examples taken from the German language fiction.

**Key words:** attachment construction, phraseological units, function, stylistic function, periphrasis, repetition, artistic image tools, complex syntactic integrity, additional meaning.

In world linguistics, the issues of defining the content-essence of auxiliary constructions, stylistic structures of auxiliary elements in linguistic researches have been the object of many research works. The phenomenon of attachment is considered a grammatical phenomenon with its own history to a certain extent, and it remains one of the important, but relatively little-studied, topical problems in the field of linguistics.

As we study the phenomenon of the application device, the thoughts and opinions we have about this phenomenon will expand and deepen more and more. Because this phenomenon is a multifaceted, multifaceted linguistic phenomenon. The fact that it is a multifaceted phenomenon is determined by the functions that the application elements perform in the structure of the application device. Applied elements not only complement the text, but also enrich and expand it in a new way, because here the application is expressed as a continuous, complex and methodological device, and it allows the use of phraseology and artistic image tools [3, p. 9-19 .].

From the syntactic units formed due to application elements, this application is a construction , which in turn causes the emergence of a complex syntactic whole based on application relations .

Therefore, we can use these two terminological concepts in parallel . However , as we study the syntactic nature and features of the construction , we come across another syntactic event directly related to it , which is the event of dividing the sentence into actual parts . [1, 75 ]. At this point , it is necessary to note the formation of connections to a certain extent between the auxiliary construction and the phenomenon of dividing the sentence into actual parts .

Another characteristic of application elements is the use of phraseology in its composition. At this point, we found it necessary to give general information about phraseology.

It is known that the theoretical issues of phraseology are studied in the works of V. Vinogradov, A. N. Tikhonov, Yu. done They studied the phraseology of Russian and foreign languages, and on this basis expressed an opinion about the separation of phraseology as an independent linguistic field. E.D. Polivanov said that the newly formed field of phraseology should

be in the same place as syntax is in relation to lexicology. "...There is a need for the formation of a new field equivalent to syntax," wrote E.D. Polivanov, "but if syntax studies the general types and properties of word combinations, the newly formed field is concrete, individual (lexical) of combinations formed on the basis of the interaction of lexemes." deals with the features of meaning". E.D. Polivanov called the newly formed field phraseology or idiomatics [5, 61] .

In the German language, phraseologisms and artistic image tools perform various stylistic functions within texts as additional elements: a means of concretizing generality; omission of any component; periphrasis; replay tool; antithesis; analogy, word order, synonymy, etc. [7, 56].

It is a means of concretizing the generality i is one of the stylistic functions characteristic of the elements with the verb .

*Sie zogen in die Stadt um, mit Kind und Kegel* [ 14, 113 ] .

this example attached elements known b' of the lacquers content concretizing , individuals and lip Come on . \_ Here, the stylistic function of i- level elements is to determine the kinship of people .

When it comes in the periphrasis function of the additional elements, it concretizes the periphrasis or, on the contrary , it can come through the periphrasis itself.

*Man erwartete unwillkürlich junge Gesichter. Kinder flour Enkel* [ 16 , 344].

Here, the stylistic function of the applied element is expressed by means of periphrasis. With this, the effect of the stylistic function of the additional element is greatly increased .

In the function of antithesis of additional elements, it serves for the reader's deep understanding and perception of the phenomenon being described. As a result, they can come in a variety of stylistic ways of visual media.

*So sollten uns zwei beide einmal die Weiber sehen, den großmächtigen Oskar und den kleinen, armenen Hansjörg* [12, 171].

This is it in the example attached of elements meaning features known of fragments meaning features the opposite throne is placed . This on the ground attached of elements meaning features known b' of the lacquers meaning features not , on the contrary attached of elements one's q arama - q arshi is added to the meaning [6, 16]. So , it is applicable of elements known piece or talk any one \_ to the component relatively done coming such stylistic functions another descriptive in tools too repetition can \_

App elements repeat by means of known into pieces or whole talk to the content relatively different different in forms expressed coming can \_ Repetitive methods using surface coming each how attached element own nature according to descriptive tools is considered and the text within various \_ \_ stylistic functions done will come Repeat word , word compound in the form of expressed came attached of elements the text within done coming stylistic functions explaining from giving before , that's it field according to some linguist of scientists thought and comments this on the ground to bring appropriate that we know

For example E. \_ M. \_ Gjanjants and G. \_ M. \_ The Astapovas present time English and Russian in their languages repeated principles using surface came attached of the elements structural and spiritual features learn and repeat word and word compounds special has been features about so to the conclusion agreed : " Repetitive principles based on surface came attached elements parcelling

of the event indispensable part they are \_ to the reader expressive and emotional effect show in order to harvest will be ” [4, 31-32]. Authors repeated principles using surface came attached elements about this thoughts separately to emphasize in order to , that is one the conclusion this on the ground invisible let's say : " Lexicon again , in general when , har how repeat this something separately to emphasize something separately attention - attention focus in order to happened divisor separate of the process expressive method » [2, 126]. So , the authors stated each how again , he word or word compounds in the form of expressed will come , or constructions with applications in the form of expressed will come , from him strictly look being described event of the reader deep understanding and perception to do for service does and his thought - to his imagination aesthetic effect shows . App elements known piece relatively simply repeated without remaining , his own to him relatively task too changes .

*Gesetz den Fall, die Alarmanlage fällt aus, was passiert dann? Und gesetzt den Fall, Tuzzi betrüge sich sogar human und der Scandal bliebe aufs kleinste beschränkt... [15, 501 ] .*

The application elements shown in this example are displayed based on the repeating principle. As we noted above, any repetition performs a specific task, usually the repeating part is not simply repeated, but also changes its function. As a result, the effectiveness of the repeated part, that is, the application element, increases. The reader's attention is drawn to this repetitive part. A recurring applied element is not simply repeated, but it is expanded by means of lexical-grammatical means, as a result of which the volume of additional meaning expressed by it in relation to a certain fragment is also expanded. The occurrence of I- linked elements is very different from that of other linked elements, because here, as a result of the transfer of action to the object, a repeated linked element is formed. The structural structure of the applied elements created by the transition of the action to the object is expanded with the help of lexical-grammatical means. As a result, the reader will have complete information about the described events and events.

So, the syntactic functions performed in the sentence, together with the additional meanings they express in relation to a certain part, can have a great impact on the appearance of the auxiliary elements in the function of visual aids.

In some cases, the meaning of the applied elements formed on the basis of the principle of repetition can be equal to the figurative meaning.

*Doch, er wolle eine kleine Episode aus dem Jahre 1915 erzählen. Seine Begegnung mit dem groben Sun-Yat-sen [10, 288].*

*Husband was disappointed. Er hatte ein zu stimmendes Wort von den alten erhofft. Eine kleine Anerkennung für seine Haltung [9, 254].*

In the examples given, it is a verbal element known by the \_ organizer \_ \_ some of components repetition with the result that it is dead. Although it dies, but their \_ \_ content relations to each other that it doesn't come. In this case, there is an application element in the composition repeated coming figurative sense and the expressions themselves nature with semantic, stylistic functions that they are syntactic functions done will come, they known by the \_ lak with attached addition between elements \_ \_ Hello \_ \_ tool represents \_

any item from the list of application items . It is usually observed that some elements are left out in this or that sentence or text . Omitted elements do not affect the content of any sentence, on the contrary, the impact of the described events on the reader increases, because the reader's attention is occupied by this omitted element .

*Dann sprach er langsam, Wort für Wort: Der General fürchtete um sein Zentrum. Mit gutem Grund [ 9, 208].*

*Du, zum Beispiel hast Kind und Frau. Ja, ich kenne die Blocks auf Knappendorf zu. Mit den blauen Balkons [17, 128].*

So , it 's over as we noted in these examples demonstration done attached elements from the composition - "mit" - k o' makchisi dropped , but his \_ to be taken down attached of elements meaning h ech to the feature effect k does not show . On the contrary , it is known b dead \_ with attached between elements \_ substantive relationships more musta h is reduced to this reason that's "myth" - k o' makchisi attached elements in the composition didn't come b ' if h am , them head q arib comes , that is known b' to the lacquers relatively dependency relationships strengthens \_ Known b' without dies their attached elements in functions to come imagination \_ \_ b will not die [8, 12 3 ] . As a result known b dead \_ with attached between elements \_ two bilaterally bo g' li q lik to the body comes : known b ' lak -"mit"- k o' marker in the content using separated b ' lak if the head is removed , it is attached of the element content using known b ' die to the content right away \_ is entered , that is he concretized , killed , explained \_ \_ \_ \_ and it will be done .

So , every how in case too to themselves special features save remains . App elements in the composition is available has been such syntactic shortcomings , i.e. -"myth"- assistant not coming this style of the tool is a product . His under the influence of language elements is saved , as a result being described event - events effect power increases because \_ such savings talk to the content never effect does not

*Sie waren mit Gustav, ihrem Mann, und ihren Brüdern im Krieg gewesen und vorher in derselben Fabrik [16, 59].*

The syntactic defects in the content of the displayed adjunctive elements are related to the omission of auxiliaries such as -mit, -bei, -zu. Such syntactic defects do not affect the content of the additional meaning conveyed by them to the content of certain fragments, on the contrary, the effect of additional comments increases, because each fragment that makes up the additional elements is formed as a separate independent communicative nucleus and attracts the attention of the reader. Repetition of such features characteristic of applied elements in the structure of other similar applied elements causes new pictorial means to be embodied as stylistic methods.

The appearance, inner world, behavior of the heroes of the work can be described with the help of additional elements expressed in the form of figurative words and phrases.

*Das war nun bekannt geworden, und daher liebte der König das perfekt schöne Mädchen nicht. Auch ihn nicht [10, 366].*

App elements h ar as always known b' of the lacquers content to concretize , to kill , to clarify \_ with together happened b is dying wo q ea and h odysseys about the thief information gives \_ There so figurative word and expressions in the form of expressed coming attached of elements meaning

features always positive to the character have will not be , on the contrary , negative traits expressing to arrive for too service to do can \_

*Machet schloß die Schafule auf, fand darin Schriftrollen und Papiere, er stellte sich unter eine Fackeln und las Briefe, Notizen, tagebuchartige Aufzeichnungen* [11, 293].

Behind the load as we noted , in the example demonstration done attached of elements meaning features using negative to the character have b is dead features is described . B u on the ground ta h lil under received examples attached elements by done bride stylistic of functions in the verse diversity \_\_ Hello \_\_ emphasis on q .

App simile of elements by means of known b' of the lacquers meaning features attached of elements meaning to match the features \_ in the process surface will come

*Die feindlichen Sturmtruppen treiben unsere Infanteristen hügelab vor sich her, wie beim Sandkastenspiel* [13, 381].

In some cases attached elements by known b' to the lacquers relatively head q arib bride stylistic of functions scope expand can \_ As a result their in the composition descriptive of means one how many participation is enough

Therefore, as a result of the above analysis, it can be seen that the stylistic functions performed by the phraseological units expressed in the composition of the additional elements are extremely rich and diverse.

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