

SEMANTIC MEANING OF PARALINGUISTIC COMPONENTS IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS MODERN GERMAN

German is rich in phraseological units with so-called «paralinguistic» components. They are considered as an auxiliary means to communication and pragmatism that help to supplement the meaning of verbal information about the native speaker, providing social and other characteristics beyond linguistic significance. The general definition of the paralinguistic means of communication is: a set of non-verbal means of realizing textual communication, in particular graphic, sound and kinetic means of communication. With regard to the verbal aspect of a statement, «paralinguistic» means can perform the following functions: to introduce additional information, to replace the missing verbal component, to combine with verbal means in order to express a certain meaning.

The modern German has a significant number of established phrases, the plan of expression of which is based on the acoustic basis, as well as on the kinetic and mimetic specificity, which is involved in communication as a verbal component in direct communication. The complexity and specificity of the established turns of phrase is due to their semantic structure, namely: the combination of direct and figurative meanings in one lexical unit, as well as the ambiguity of pragmatic basis arising from paralinguistic components, for example: *die Lippen aufwerfen (schürzen, hengelassen)* (to be offended, to bite your lip), *sich auf die Lippen beißen* (to restrain anger) [1].

In considering the phraseological units of any language, the connotative possibilities of phraseology come to the fore (additional meanings of a phrase or expression, its accompanying semantic and stylistic shades, serving to express various expressive, emotional and evaluative colors and can make a statement solemn, casual, familiar, etc.). For example: *die letzten Atemzüge tun* (to take one's last breath), *die Augen brechen* (to close one's eyes) instead of the usual word «to die» *sterben*. Some of the phrases within the text are used as metaphors or metaphorical constructions: *aus dem Dunkel treten* («to come out of darkness» – to reveal a secret).

Phraseologisms of the spoken language have a strong restriction of use. First of all, these are completely idiomatic combinations without semantic similarity of components, stable predicative phrases, which reflect various relations:

1. The components of the phraseology are «neutral» lexical units – the phraseology they form has the meaning of spoken language: *vor die Hunde gehen* (to be spoiled).

2. Verbal or nominative components of «low», spoken language are spoken phraseology: *sein Maul vollnehmen* (to boast).

3. The «neutral» components are «high» style phraseology: *die Stirn zu etw. haben* (to have the courage, to have the audacity)

4. The components of the «high» style are the «neutral» phraseology: *schalten und walten* (to dispose of something) [2].

In the modern German, there are a number of phraseological units in which synonymous versions of individual components affect the designation of the whole construction: *den Mund halten* («to keep the mouth» – to keep your mouth shut, to be quiet) is a spoken language, *den Schnabel halten* – («to keep your beak shut» – to keep your mouth shut, to be quiet) is a familiar rude expression.

Phraseological units have a great «text-forming» potential and create a special character in the text, which distinguishes them from neutral individual words of language. When studying the practical course of German, students majoring in «Philology» pay attention to certain phraseological units, and they also study the dependencies between the use of a certain class of phraseological units in modern types of texts, the dependencies of their component composition in texts, etc.

Література

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*Пешикова Т.В., к.філол.н, доцент
Національний університет
«Полтавська політехніка імені Юрія Кондратюка»*

БАГАТОВАРІАТИВНІСТЬ У ПЕРЕКЛАДІ ПОЛІТИЧНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ НІМЕЦЬКОМОВНИХ ТЕКСТІВ)

Переклад мовних реалій в політичних текстах є цікавою та водночас в край важкою та відповідальною працею, оскільки недостатнє знання історії народу, його культури, звичаїв, суспільного ладу, особливостей