

Expression of Historical and Language Memory of the French People in Archaic Phraseology

Bozorova Rufina Sharopovna, Hayotova Dilafruz Zoyirovna
Teachers of the Department of German and French at Bukhara State University

Abstract: *In this article, the expression of the historical and linguistic memory of the French people in archaic phraseology is covered using the views of various linguists.*

Keywords: *archaic words, historical words, concepts, linguistics, historicism, lexical unity, archaism, phraseology, word sources.*

As society grows, some concepts of socio-economic, cultural and spiritual life become obsolete and out of practice. When a work of art depicts the events of a certain period, it is impossible not to refer to the old notions of that period. In linguistics, words that express such concepts are grouped under the names "archaic words" and "historicism - historical words." For the modern age of language, a language unit that has the color of antiquity is called archaism. "Archaism coexists with the lexical unit that represents the reality it calls" [<https://uz.denemetr.com/docs/769/index-315719-1.html?Pageq5>].

The role and importance of archaic words in linguistics is incomparable. Phraseological units, in particular, contain archaic words, which are associated with the living conditions, dialects and jargons of each nation. According to Argangelsk, phraseology is an important point as a general branch of linguistics, "a combination of word signs." We also think that phraseology is a major branch of linguistics and we can learn and analyze a lot through this network.

Linguist T.N. Fedulenkova states that "in a phraseological unit, the genetic source of a component is the formal and semantic processing of the word, and the word is a dumb witness to human culture and history" [Fedulenkova, 2006: 11].

According to Gertsen, "through the sources of speech available in our speech, you can feel the pressure of the ocean of world history, like a coastal wave" [Gertsen, 1946: 651].

In linguistics, archaisms are used to provide a realistic depiction of the realities of the period depicted in the literary text, to ensure the historical spirit of the work. Such words are very common in Uzbek language. For example, the period when words such as multiplication, division, expenditure-morphology, army-army, handasa-geometry, translator-translator, mirza-secretary, sadr-raisa, lak-hundred thousand are used the spirit will be emphasized. Historical words are used in the modern text because of the need to give an idea of the past. Some archaic words have a stronger meaning than their modern counterparts. For example, if we pay attention to the archaic words "poor", the meaning of "having nothing" is much higher in the lexeme of the poor than in the lexeme of the poor, because the content of these words is historically while the etymological analysis compares the no-less words that are understood, in the first it is felt that the same sign is at zero. Archaic words are also used as a methodological tool to express the

written style of a particular period or to give a characterization of the protagonist's speech. In poetry, it is used to inspire speech:

On the outskirts of big cities

Shosh, who has found an eternal place. The poem was written by Abdulla Aripov, and the word Shosh in the verse represents modern Tashkent.

According to TZ Cherdantseva, "through phraseology it is possible to enter into the long history of the language, as well as the history and culture of its native language, words or phrases that have fallen out of use when we talk about the past, as well as archaic words remain in the phraseology [Cherdantseva, 2000: 5-6].

In linguistics, the elements that make up the structure of phraseological units are the active vocabulary of the lexicon. However, there are also units that contain archaic word forms, word meanings, and words that are unknown to the modern language and its native language. Archaic words can be intelligible, incomprehensible or incomprehensible to a modern person. This process may also depend on the age of the speakers, which means that many archaic words are understandable to the elderly and incomprehensible to the younger generation. The main factors in the emergence of archaic words in language are social life, period and historical conditions. With the change and development of time, objects that are considered modern will cease to be used, and ideas about them will become historical facts.

According to LN Myasnikova, "lost and obsolete words that are not used in speech have become part of phraseology [Myasnikov.Electronic resource].

In his scientific work, VM Mokienko compares obsolete words with stars, which he considers "a unique planet that combines the light of extinct stars." [Mokienko, 2007: 113].

Several scholars have expressed their views and scientific views on the archaic words contained in phraseology. For example, PPVetrov states that "there are phraseological units that, as they develop, retain or change the archaic elements of their composition, which, like other linguistic units, are metaphorically compared to the life of living organisms, and ko. p or less lives in the tongue and may disappear with the tongue. [Vetrov, 2007: 39-40].

We think that life, time, period, socio-political life, history, historical data change. As a result, people's material and spiritual way of life, state structure, religious, historical and even ethnographic perceptions are changing and renewing. Such changes in daily and material, political life lead to the obsolescence of household items, clothing, consumer goods. As a result of these processes, archaic words are formed in speech and linguistics. Because in the oral and written speech of the speakers, some words become obsolete and new ones appear.

Language is an ever-changing process, with some words gradually becoming obsolete and slowly disappearing from the speech process, but new words emerge as a result. Some words, even whole phrases, used in the language have become obsolete due to the disappearance of old traditions and social phenomena, or have simply become obsolete and become archaisms. Some of the extinct archaisms are still preserved as components in other words or phrases used in modern language today. These words or word components are called unique components in linguistics. These unique components are the phraseology and phraseological units. Because we find archaic words in phrases that are missing from any of our speech.

Archaic words are used under different names in each language. For example, when talking about words that are used as part of phraseological units in Greek and do not have a special meaning, some local phraseologists (for example, NN Amosova, LI Roizenzon, AD Reichstein, etc.?) Use the term "necrotism" in Greek. uses. The word means corpse, dead. [Reichstein, 1980:

37]. However, in French linguistic literature it is called "expression hapaxique". The word also comes into French from the Greek and means to be said only once, to be named. Today, modern linguists refer to words in French as "archaique."

One of the distinctive features of phraseology is the long-term preservation of archaic elements in them. L.N. According to Myasnikov, necrotisms as components of phraseological units do not create other layers of phraseology, but only accompany it [Myasnikov-electronic resource].

There is a phraseological unit "brave somme un lapin ecorche" by French speakers, which was used in the XVII century. The original meaning of the phrase was "to dress up, to dress in a new way." The phrase "brave somme un lapin" is used in modern French to mean "braver as a rabbit." But the old meaning of brave - "made", and there are several examples of this, brave somme un dimanche - literally means "dressed or made like Sunday" [La, 2007: 263-264].

The lexical components, as well as the grammatical connections that exist between these components, form a certain set of linguistic facts, which are also passed from one generation of the language community to another. Each generation uses its own existing language forms and ways of expression to describe the existing reality, thereby enriching and developing the language and gaining its originality.

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