

EXPRESSION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN FRENCH

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14553178>

Ikromova Lola Boltayevna

Teacher, Bukhara State University

l.b.ikromova@buxdu.uz

Malikova Mehriniso Muhammad Ali qizi

Student of BSU

Abstract

This article is about phraseological units. Phraseology enriches the means of expression of language and serves to give it efficiency. As in other languages, in French the article highlights some word combinations, i.e. phraseological units, which are not formed in the course of speech, but are used in a ready-made form. Types of phraseological units have meanings and represent combinations of two or more words. For this reason, it consists of compounds that reflect a high level of coherence.

Keys words

Phraseological units, expressions, proverbs, collocations, idiomatic expressions, linguistics, folklore.

INTRODUCTION

By phraseological unit we mean units, phrases consisting of two or more words related to each other in meaning, and a common name for stable connections that have a figurative meaning. Theoretical issues of phraseology in linguistics were first discussed by the Swiss scientist Ch. Bally is studied. Ch. Bally was the first in the history of linguistics to theoretically study the phenomenon of phraseology and founded the science of phraseology. The term "phraseology" was introduced into science by Ch. Bally. In his works *Précis de stylistique française* ("Stylistics of the French language", 1905) and *Trécis de stylistique* ("Essays on stylistics", 1909) he raised the most important theoretical problems of phraseology.

French phraseological units are phrases or sentences whose meaning is not determined by the appearance of any short or simple words. They can often be associated with the culture, history or customs of the people.

There are several types of phraseological units:

1. **Expressions** - There are many expressions in the French language that express a certain situation or feeling. For example, the expression "Avoir le cafard" (to blush, to be disappointed) expresses a state of mind.

2. **Synonyms** - Some phraseological units act as synonyms. For example, the expression "Faire le pont" (to build a bridge) is associated with continuing work.

3. **Metaphors** - Many phraseological units contain metaphorical meanings. For example, the expression "Tirer les vers du nez" (to pull worms out of the nose) means to question someone.

Reflecting the national mentality, showing phraseological units that have their own characteristics in each language, we see, for example, what the mind of Francophones perceives and what it does not perceive in the world around us; how it is expressed lexically, grammatically; what are the features of the use of phraseological units. From a practical point of view, mastering phraseological units facilitates understanding of the real language, organizes communication, makes it natural, changes the ways of expressing thoughts. From the point of view of communicative teaching of a foreign language, the study of phraseological units is necessary and should be built systematically.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

There are several examples of the use of phraseological units in French literature. In Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, the phrase "*Avoir le cœur sur la main*" literally translates as "*to have one's heart in one's hand*" and is used to express kindness and generosity between characters. This phrase plays an important role in the relationship between Javert and Valjean. This phrase originates from the 18th century and refers to the heart as the seat of emotions: it indicates that a person has a heart, and therefore is ready to offer feelings and emotions in his hand, in other words.

In Maupassant's novel *Bel-Ami*, the phrase "*Être dans de beaux draps*" (*To be in beautiful fabrics*) is used to express the problems of the hero Georges Duroy. This phrase shows the difficulties and complexities of his social life. "*Un coup de foudre*" - "*To fall in love at first sight*" is an expression used to describe love or unexpected events. However, in Émile Zola's "*Germinal*", the expression "*Un coup de foudre éclate*" - *a thunderclap* - is used to describe strong feelings between workers.

RESULTS

Phraseological units have socio-cultural significance and are a language tool that reflects the general image of society, its way of life, and its customs.

A phraseological unit is a type of linguistic sign and, like any sign, is characterized by three aspects: form, content, and way of use. A distinctive feature of phraseological units is that these three features are used in one complex, the absence of one of which indicates a lexical unit of a different order. Phraseological

units are classified according to their expressive value into locution proverbial (proverbial expressions): *Chien qui aboie ne mord pas, Au royaume des aveugles, les borgnes sont rois, Bien mal acquis ne profite jamais.*; locution base sur l'emploi métonymique (phraseological units expressing metonymic meaning): *Promettre la lune*; locution base sur hyperbole (phraseological units based on hyperbole): *Faire d'une mouche un éléphant*; locution base sur le pléonasme (repeated phraseological units in the word): *Autre temps, autre mœurs*; locution base sur des jeux de mots (phraseological units based on word games): léger comme un éléphant is divided into.

For example, “*C'est un coq de paroisse* – Qishloqning eng oldi yigiti.” This phrase appeared in one of the French villages in the 17th century. At that time, men and young people of the village went to work in different cities to earn money and feed their families. In this village lived a rich nobleman. He had an only son. This young man was known for his laziness and inattention. The rich man went around many places in search of a bride to marry his son. When he went to the matchmakers, he praised his rich son to the skies and endlessly repeated this phrase “ *C'est un coq de paroisse*”. Since then, when girls see this guy, they make fun of him, saying the above phrase. This phrase is still used to describe arrogant guys who can't do anything.

In linguistics, phraseology is manifested as a lexical layer that reflects the incomparable wealth, unlimited possibilities of the language, and its unique historical and developmental stages. It is the most freely used level at the level of the dictionary, and its basis goes back to the oldest folk oral works.

The main phraseological units in the French language include:

1. Expressions idiomatiques (Idiomatic expressions):

- *Avoir le cafard* - Depressiya holatida bo'lish
- *Casser les pieds* - Bosh og'ritish

2. Proverbs (Proverbs):

- *L'habit ne fait pas le moine* - Kiymak monaxni belgilamaydi
- *Mieux vaut tard que jamais* - Hech bo'lmaganda, kech bo'lsa ham yaxshiroq

3. Locutions: (Positive expressions):

- *Être sur son trente-et-un* - Yaxshi ko'rinishda bo'lish
- *Avoir un cœur d'artichaut* – Oson sevish

4. Collocations:

- *Prendre une décision* – qaror qabul qilish
- *Faire la cuisine*– oshpazlik qilish

These phraseological units reflect the richness of the French language and its culture. By studying them, one can gain a deeper understanding of the language.

There are many phraseological units in French, each of which has its own meaning. Here are some of the main phraseological units in French:

| French phraseological units | Uzbek phraseological units |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Avoir le coup de foudre | Bir qarashda sevisish |
| Casser les oreilles | Quloqni og'ritish |
| Tirer les vers du nez | Tilidan so'zlarni tortib olish |
| Avoir un poil dans la main | Juda dangasa bo'lish |
| Mettre la charrue avant les bœufs | Ishni noto'g'ri tartibda qilish |
| Être dans le brouillard | Nimadirni tushunmaslik |
| Faire d'une pierre deux coups | Bir ishni ikki maqsadda bajarish |
| Avoir la tête dans les nuages | Havoda bo'lish, orzu qilish |
| Prendre son temps | Vaqtini yaxshi o'tkazish |
| Raconter des salades | Yolg'on gapirish |

These phraseological units reflect the diversity and culture of the French language. By studying them, you can improve your communication skills in French. It should be noted that when translated literally, French phrases have a completely different meaning. They are used figuratively. For example, there are phrases that are made up by comparing the names of animals and plants.

Below we will get acquainted with the Uzbek equivalents of French expressions:

Avoir un poil dans la main (qo'li junli bo'lmoq) – dangasa bo'lmoq;

La main sur le coeur ou la conscience (qo'li ko'ksida) – chin ko'ngildan;

Applaudir des deux mains (à quelque chose) (ikki qo'li bilan qarsak chalmoq)-to'liq qo'shilmoq, quvvatlamok;

Avoir la main donnante (beruvchi qo'l) - qo'li ochiq;

Avoir une grosse tête (kallasi katta bo'lmoq) - aqlli bo'lmoq;

Faire un coup de tête, agir sur un coup de tête (bosh bilan zarba berish) - o'ylamay ish qilmoq.

Zoonyms.

Appeler un chat un chat (itni it deb atamoq)- har narsani o'z nomi bilan atamoq;
S'entendre comme chien et chat (it va mushuk kabi munosabatda bo'lmoq)-it-mushuk bo'lmoq;

Avoir un chat dans la gorge (tomog'ida mushuk) -tili kalimaga kelmaslik;

Saractère de cochon (cho'chqa xarakteri) - cho'chqa xarakterli;

Mouton à cinq pattes (besh oyoqli qo'y) - topilmas odam yoki narsa, anqoning urug'i;

Doux comme un agneau (qo'zichoq kabi muloyim) – muloyim kishi, qo'y og'zidan cho'p olmagan;

Être un mouton (qo'y bo'lmoq) – boshqalar ketidan ko'r-ko'rona ergashish;

Être bête comme une oie (g'oz kabi ahmoq) - g'oz kabi ahmoq bo'lmoq;

Rusé comme un renard (tulkidek ayyor) - tulkidek ayyor;

Avoir une mémoire d'éléphant (fil xotirasiga ega) - kuchli, ajoyib xotiraga ega;

Larmes de crocodile (timsoh yoshlari) - ayyorona ko'z yosh to'kmoq;

Phraseological units involving plant names:

Pousser comme une mauvaise herbe - yomon o't kabi tez o'smoq;

Raconter des salades (salatlar so'zlab bermiq) - yolg'on-yashiq gapirmoq;

S'occuper de ses oignons (o'zining piyozi bilan shug'ullanish) - o'zining ishi bilan shug'ullanish, birovlarining ishiga burun suqmaslik;

Avoir un coeur d'artichaut (artishok yurak) -yengiltabiat odam;

Être rouge comme une tomate (pomidor kabi qizargan) - uyalganidan qizarib ketmoq.

Phraseological units involving subject names (inanimate objects):

Avoir du pain sur la planche (doska ustida non) - ishi ko'p, ishi boshidan oshgan;

Ne pas être dans son assiette (o'z tarelkasida bo'lmaslik) - o'zini jismonan va ruhan yomon his qilish;

Travailler du chapeau (shlyapasi ishlaydi) - aqli-xushi joyida emas,

Partir comme une flèche (nayza o'qidek tez jo'namoq) - juda tez jo'nab ketmoq,

Tenir table ouverte (stoli ochiq) - dasturxonni ochiq, mehmondo'st.

CONCLUSION

French phraseological units (French: "locutions") are expressions that have a specific meaning. They are often made up of combinations of words, each of which is used in a specific context.

In conclusion, we should say that French phraseological units reflect the richness and culture of the language. By studying them, you can improve your communication skills in French. Each phraseological unit has its own context and use, so it is important to pay attention to them when translating and applying them to the context.

REFERENCES

1. Bushuy A.M.Liksikograficheskiy opisaniy frazeologii.Samarqand:1982
2. Yo'ldoshev B. O'zbek tilida frazeologik birliklarning uslubi va pragmatik imkoniyatlari. - Samarqand, SamDU nashri, 2002.

3. Mamatov A. Frazologizmlarning shakllanish asoslari. – Toshkent:Navro'z, 1996.
4. Boltayevna, Ikromova Lola. "EXPRESSION OF SEASONS IN FRENCH PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN UZBEK." *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769) 2.1 (2024): 458-461.
5. 2. Рустамова Ф. Истоки и пути формирование терминосистем //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2023. – Т. 28. – №. 28.
6. Kholova Shahnoza Davronovna. (2022). SOME FEATURES OF CERTAIN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS TRANSLATION USED IN FRENCH LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 9, 70-74. Retrieved from <https://ejird.journalspark.org/index.php/ejird/article/view/177>
7. Таирова, Мавлуда. "Лексико-Семантические особенности французских и русских фармацевтических терминов." *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)* 35.35 (2023).
8. Хаятова, Н. И. (2022). дидактические, паралингвистические и психолингвистические подходы обучения французского языка. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 1(7), 321-328.
9. Boltayevna, Ikromova Lola. "USE OF PROVERBS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS." *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769) 2.1 (2024): 462-466.
10. Boltayevna, Ikromova Lola. "CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS." *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGY AND LINGUISTICS*. Vol. 1. No. 1. 2024.
11. Boltayevna, I. L. (2024, January). CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGY AND LINGUISTICS* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 173-176).