

## Some Remarks on the Semantic and Cultural Aspect of Emotive Phrasemes

*Xolova Shahnoza Davronovna*

*BuxDU, Fransuz filologiyasi kafedrası o'qituvchisi*

[shaxnozaxolova25@gmail.com](mailto:shaxnozaxolova25@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** *Emotional phrases are therefore essential to enrich language and effectively communicate our moods and our most intimate feelings. They help to strengthen emotional bonds between individuals by allowing more authentic and empathetic communication. In this article we analyzed the role of emotive phrasemes in human communication, the influence of culture on idiomatic expressions in French and Uzbek languages.*

**Key words:** *semantics, culture, emotive phrases, value, feelings, analysis.*

### Introduction

Emotive phrases play an important role in human communication by allowing individuals to express their feelings and emotions authentically and spontaneously. They can also strengthen the emotional connection between speakers by sharing common experiences. Emotive phrases are linguistic expressions that capture and convey human emotions concisely and powerfully. They enrich our language by bringing an emotional and expressive dimension essential to our daily communication. Emotive phrases are emotionally charged linguistic expressions, often used to express intense feelings such as joy, sadness, anger or astonishment. These expressions can be interjections, exclamations or ready-made formulas that convey a strong emotional reaction. For example, “Oh mon Dieu!” is an interjection often used to express surprise or disbelief. “Je suis au bord des larmes” is a ready-made formula that indicates great sadness or intense emotion.

Idioethnic phrasemes are linguistic expressions that reflect the culture, beliefs, and practices of a specific community. These expressions are often unique to a particular language or ethnic group and may not have a literal translation into other languages. They are often loaded with meaning and deep meanings that are rooted in the history and traditions of the community. For example, in French, the expression "avoir le cafard" means to feel sad or depressed. This expression probably has its origins in French customs related to the cockroach, an insect associated with dirt and depression. Similarly, in Uzbek, the expressions “toqati toq bo‘lmoq”, “qoni qaynamoq” are used to describe the feeling of anxiety or nervousness. These metaphorical expressions refer to the speaker's appearance when nervous.

Idioethnic phrasemes are therefore examples of how language is influenced by culture and how it can reflect the beliefs and values of a specific community. They add an important cultural and social dimension to our understanding of language and human communication. Idioethnic emotive phrases in the French language are expressions that combine linguistic elements to express specific emotions and feelings specific to a culture or ethnic group. These expressions

can vary depending on the region, the era or the social origin of the speakers. For example, the expression " avoir le cœur sur la main " is an idioethnic emotive phrase in French that means being generous and ready to help others. Likewise, the expression " se sentir comme un poisson dans l'eau " expresses the fact of being perfectly in one's place and comfortable in a given situation.

These idioethnic emotive phrasemes are rich in nuances and subtleties, and contribute to the richness of the French language by reflecting the values, beliefs and deep emotions of the speakers. They also allow individuals to communicate their feelings in a more precise and nuanced way, thus strengthening the social bond within a linguistic community.

Semantic content refers to the meaning of words, sentences and documents. It can be defined as all the knowledge, information and interpretations that are associated with a word, sentence or document. Semantic content helps readers understand the meaning of words and sentences, and provides them with a better understanding of the content.

How to use the semantic word?

Semantic analysis and syntactic analysis are both linguistic analysis techniques that aim to understand the meaning of words and sentences. However, they are interested in different aspects of language. Semantic analysis focuses on the meaning of language and the interpretation of words and sentences. It seeks to understand how words are related and the relationship between meaning and words. Syntactic analysis, on the other hand, focuses on the structure of sentences and the way they are constructed. It seeks to understand how words are linked and how sentences are constructed and organized.

The national, cultural, and semantic content of emotive phrasemes is a fascinating topic that explores how emotion-related idioms are influenced by a country's culture and language. Emotional phrases, such as " avoir le cœur sur la main " or " être au bord de la crise de nerfs ", are linguistic constructions that convey complex and deep emotional meanings. At the national level, emotive phrases may reflect the values, beliefs and traditions of a given society. For example, some French expressions related to love or anger may differ from those used in other countries due to cultural history and social norms specific to France.

Culturally, emotive phrases can vary depending on the customs and practices of a particular linguistic community. For example, some Uzbek expressions related to sadness or joy may have different connotations than those used in other languages due to the influence of literature, folklore, or even historical context. In semantic terms, emotive phrasemes can be analyzed to understand how individual words contribute to the overall meaning of the phrase. For example, in the English expression "to have a heart of gold", the word "gold" reinforces the idea of value and generosity associated with a person having a noble heart.

In conclusion, the study of the national, cultural and semantic content of emotional phrasemes allows us to explore the richness and diversity of human languages in terms of expressing emotions. This analysis helps us better understand how words shape our perceptions of the world and influence our daily social interactions.

### Reference

1. MEL'CUK, I., CLAS, A. et POLGUÈRE, A., Introduction à la lexicologie explicative et combinatoire, Louvain : Editions Duculot, 1995, p.19
2. ROBERTS, R., "Le traitement des collocations et des expressions idiomatiques dans les dictionnaires bilingues", In: BÉJOINT, H. et THOIRON, PH. (dir.), Les dictionnaires bilingues, coll. « Champs linguistiques », Louvain : Aupelf/Uref ; Editions Duculot, 1996, p. 182.

3. Bobokalonov, O. "Fayzullayev O. Psycholinguistique, synthèse entre les méthodes de la linguistique et celles de la psychologie." Психология, илимий журнал: 86-89.
4. Jean-Claude Anscombe, Salah Mejri, *Le figement linguistique :la parole entravée*, Paris : Honore Champion, 2011, p.41-61.
5. Икромова, L. (2021). Научно-теоретические взгляды на выражение понятия фрейме в лингвистике. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 3(3). извлечено от [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/1494](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1494)
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. Najeh Elouni. *Etude de quelques formes d'expression des émotions et des sentiments dans le contexte des nouvelles formes de communication*. Linguistique. Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, 2018. Français. NNT : 2018UBFCH026. tel-02055975
8. Nasimova, F. (2023). FRANSUZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA INTONATSIYANING USLUBIY XUSUSIYATLARI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 42(42). извлечено от [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/10991](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/10991)
9. RADJABOVICH, BOBOKALONOV RAMAZON, BOBOKALONOV ODILSHOH OSTONOVICH, and NARZULLAEVA DILFUZA BAFOEVNA. "Differential, Communicative and Neuropsycholinguistic Problems of Semantic Functionally Formed Speeches in Unrelated Languages." *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences* 10.2S (2023): 1363-1375.
10. Xolova, S. (2023). FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIK-FRAZEMA-FRAZEOLOGIZM: TASNIF VA TADQIQOT TAHLILI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 27(27). извлечено от [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/8679](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/8679)
11. Xolova, S. (2023). “AVOIR” FE’LI ISHTIROKIDAGI INSON HIS-TUYG’ULARINI IFODA ETUVCHI FRAZEMALAR TARJIMASINING O’ZIGA XOSLIKLARI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 33(33). извлечено от [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/9560](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/9560)