The Polysemy of Phrasemes Expressing Emotions in French and Uzbek Languages.

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Abstract : The ambiguity of emotive phrasemes is a linguistic phenomenon which is characterized by the presence of multiple emotional expressions in a text or speech. These phrasemes, or units of fixed meaning, play an essential role in the communication of emotions and feelings. In this work we attempted to analyze the phenomenon of polysemy of emotive phrasemes by comparing the two different languages.

Key words : *polysemy, meanings, expressions, to combine, interpretation, ambiguity.*

INTRODUCTION.

The Turkish languages are a group of languages belonging to the Altaic language family, which is divided into several branches. These languages are spoken mainly in Turkey, but also in countries such as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The phraseological characteristics of Turkish languages are rich and varied, reflecting the culture and history of these peoples**.**

One of the main characteristics of Turkish languages is agglutination, that is to say the formation of words by adding suffixes to a root. This allows a wide variety of concepts to be expressed concisely and precisely For example, in Uzbek, the word "quvna" means "enjoy", but by adding different suffixes like "-moq" to indicate the action or "-ch" to indicate the noun expressing the emotion, we can form words like "quvonmoq" (to enjoy) or "quvonch" (the joy).

METHODS. Turkish languages have a complex case system that marks syntactic relationships between words in a sentence. For example, by adding case suffixes to nouns and pronouns, we can indicate the subject, the direct or indirect object, the place where the action takes place, etc. The Turkish languages have a conjugation system based on vowel and consonant harmony. This means that the vowels and consonants of the suffixes vary depending on the sounds present in the stem of the verb. So, the phraseological characteristics of Turkish languages include agglutination, a complex case system, and conjugation based on vowel and consonant harmony. These peculiarities make these languages fascinating to study and learn for those interested in comparative linguistics. In this work we attempted to analyze the phenomenon of polysemy of emotive phrasemes by comparing the two different languages.

The polysemy of phraseological units is a linguistic phenomenon which manifests itself by the presence of several possible meanings or interpretations within the same fixed or idiomatic expression. These phraseological units, also called fixed phrases, proverbs or idiomatic expressions, are linguistic constructions composed of several words whose overall meaning cannot be deduced from the simple sum of the individual meanings of each word. The polysemy of phraseological units can make the

understanding and interpretation of these expressions more complex for speakers, because the same group of words can take on different semantic nuances depending on the context in which it is used.

This linguistic phenomenon highlights the richness and diversity of the French language, which is full of colorful and colorful expressions allowing complex and subtle ideas to be expressed. The polysemy of phraseological units thus contributes to the enrichment of language and its ability to accurately represent the nuances of human speech.

Phrase polysemy in French is a complex and fascinating linguistic phenomenon. Phrasemes, or fixed expressions, are lexical units composed of several words that have a particular and often non-transparent meaning. Polysemy refers to the ability of a word or phrase to have multiple meanings. When we combine polysemy with phrasemes, we obtain a wide variety of potential meanings for the same expression. For example, the expression " prendre son pied " is a phrase in French that can have several meanings depending on the context. In terms of polysemy, " prendre son pied " can mean feeling pleasure, having fun or even succeeding in a given activity. This expression illustrates how phrasemes can be versatile and have multiple meanings.

DISCUSSIONS. The polysemy of phrasemes in French enriches the language by giving it great expressiveness and semantic richness. It allows speakers to play with words and use colloquial expressions to communicate subtle nuances of meaning. However, it can also pose challenges for French as a foreign language learners who must master these different meanings and use them appropriately.

Here are some examples of emotional expressions in French which have polysemy, that is to say they can have several emotional meanings:

1. "Coup de foudre": can mean both a sudden and intense flash of love, and also a clap of thunder during a storm.

2. "Avoir le cœur sur la main": can mean both being generous and ready to help, but also expressing great emotional sensitivity.

3. "Avoir le cœur léger": can mean both feeling joyful and carefree, but also feeling relief after a difficult time.

4. "Avoir les larmes aux yeux": can mean both being moved to tears, being sad or upset, sadness, intense emotion, but also gratitude or extreme happiness.

5. "Un sourire en coin": can mean both a mischievous smirk, but also a sarcastic or mocking smile.

6. " Un rire jaune ": can mean both a forced laugh to hide one's discomfort, but also an ironic or cynical laugh.

7. "Avoir le cœur brisé": this can mean both great sadness due to disappointment in love, but also great emotional pain caused by intense loss or grief.

8. "Faire chaud au cœur": this can express joy, affection or gratitude felt towards someone or something.

9. "Se serrer le cœur": this expression can mean both feeling anxiety or anguish, but also feeling a great feeling of empathy or compassion for someone.

These expressions show how phrasemes expressing emotions can have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used.

At the same time, we can consider in Uzbek some phrases expressing human emotions having several possible meanings or interpretations. During the studies, we noticed that the majority of polysemous emotional expressions contain somatic components. For example :

1. "bosh chayqamoq" - this phrase expresses both damage, regret or disappointment but also it is the gesture of protesting the proposition.

2. "yelka qismoq" this group of words means ignorance, not being aware of the truth, or even astonishment, surprise

3. "bosh egmoq" can mean the feeling of respect, esteem or embarrassment, of feeling guilty

4. "toqati toq bo'ldi" - means impatience, hatred, and again anger, intolerance

5. "ko'ngli yorishmoq" - this expression can mean both satisfaction, contentment or joy of having good.

6. "oyog'i (qadami) yengil" - expresses the double meaning, including address, someone lively, dynamic, and a person who caused a good atmosphere.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the polysemy of phrasemes in French is an important aspect of French linguistics which testifies to the complexity and richness of this language. It offers native speakers a wide range of idiomatic and pictorial expressions to express themselves, while providing an interesting challenge for those studying French as a second or foreign language.

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