

Linguistic Analysis of Phrases Associated With Negative Human Feelings in the Short Story "Mateo Falcone"

*Kholova Shahnoza Davronovna*¹

Abstract: In this article it is about the history of research on phraseology, we give the definition of emotional expression. The cross-language analysis of phrases expressing negative human feelings in the short story "Matéo Falcone" is made by citing the Uzbek versions.

Keywords: phraseology, negative human feelings, phrases, emotional expressions, research, collocation.

Phraseologism or phrase, the phrase is very ancient in its origin, but the history of the science of phraseology (phraseology) has several hundred years. Researchers have been dealing with phraseological units in Russian linguistics since the 18th century.

Swiss-French linguist Charles Balli (1865-1947) is undoubtedly the first researcher of the theory of phraseology. In his works *Essay on Stylistics* (1905) and *French Stylistics* (1909), he included special chapters devoted to the study of phrases, that is, phraseological units. He distinguished between external and internal features of phraseological associations. According to his theory, the structural features of such associations are external features, and their semantic nature is considered to be internal features. Phraseology should mainly deal with the study of the semantic nature and internal features of phraseological associations.

Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. Until now, phraseological units have been studied from different angles (Sh. Rakhmatullaev, B. Yuldoshev, A. Mamatov, etc.), several dictionaries on Ph. have been compiled (Sh. Olimjon, Aydin, the phraseological composition of the works of Said Ahmed was studied).

Phrases are used in a sentence for different purposes. In particular, a number of such stable combinations serve to express human feelings. Emotions are feelings that arise as a result of relationships with all beings, things and events that surround us. There are no mental processes without emotions. Emotional arousal is also reflected in the heart. In ancient times, it was believed that the center of emotions is located in the heart, based on the increased heart rate during arousal. Diverse and multifaceted human emotions are to a certain extent divided into positive and negative types. Emotions are human experiences arising from his attitude to things and events of reality, to people and to himself. Man is a living being and a member of society, and as a person he objectively reflects his attitude to surrounding things and events. The appearance of emotions is divided into verbal and non-verbal (verbal and non-verbal expression) types. The first is the verbal expression of what the person is feeling or indicating. Emotions are human experiences arising from his attitude to things and events of reality, to people and to himself. Man is a living being and a member of society, and as a person he objectively reflects his attitude to surrounding things and events. The appearance of emotions is divided into verbal and non-verbal (verbal and non-verbal expression) types. The first is the verbal expression of what the person is feeling or indicating.

All human emotions can be distinguished by the quality of the experience. This side of a person's emotional life is most clearly expressed in the theory of differential emotions by the American psychologist K. Izard. He identified ten qualitatively different "basic" emotions: interest-excitation, joy, surprise, sadness-suffering, anger, disgust-hatred, hatred-ignorance, fear-horror, shame, guilt-repentance. K. Izard classifies the first three emotions as positive, and the remaining seven as negative.

¹ Bukhara State University, Teacher of Translation studies and Linguodidactics Department



Especially vividly and colorfully human emotions are expressed in fiction. In addition to independent words, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, various emotional states, emotions, phrases, in particular, also make a great contribution to the effective display of emotions, to increasing the artistry of the text. In the course of our study of idioms, we have selected several stories translated into Uzbek related to fiction. In this article, we analyzed human emotions in the novel *Mateo Falcone* by the famous French writer Prosper Mérimée. This story was translated from Russian into Uzbek by a skilled translator Ozod Sharafiddinov. The translator translated the frasemes expressing human emotions into Uzbek with great skill, he managed to find the right equivalents of the frazeological units in our native language. In the tables below we have analyzed the sentences where there are emotional expressions that express negative feelings. These were chosen for the reason that in this short story, which was written in 1829, the author describes the troubled life of the inhabitants of Corsica in the 19th century. The literary work contains some violent scenes where we can testify the rather strong feelings of the characters.

Phrases expressing anger, hatred

1.	- Que j'attende? Malédiction! Ils seront ici dans cinq minutes. Allons, cache-moi, ou je te tue. — Kutib tur? La'anati-e! Ular besh minutdan keyin yetib kelishadi. Qani, bo'l, meni tezroq yashir. Bo'lmasa, o'ldiraman!	This is a connotative sentence
2.	- Que le diable te confonde, maudit garnement ! Je suis bien sûr que tu as vu le Gianetto. — Jin ursin sen la'natini! Men aminmanki, sen Jannettoni ko'rgansan.	This is an idiomatic expression or phrase that means "I curse you". It is often used to express anger or frustration towards someone.
3.	Falcone saisit la montre, et, la jetant avec force contre une pierre, il la mit en mille pièces. Falkone soatni yulqib oldi-da, jonjahdi bilan toshga urdi. Soat mayda-mayda bo'lib ketdi.	This is a collocation
4.	Les joues brunes de Giuseppa devinrent d'un rouge de brique. Juzeppaning bug'doy rang chehrasi g'ishtdan ham qizilroq tusga kirdi.	This is a collocation. The two words are often combined to describe a specific color that resembles that of red bricks.
5.	Falcone tenait ses yeux de lynx toujours attachés sur lui. Falkone esa silovsinnikiga o'xshash o'tkir ko'zini hamon undan uzmay turardi.	It is a verbal phrase. It means looking intently at something without looking away, focusing on the object or person being observed. It is an expression that can express curiosity, interest or fascination for something or someone.
6.	- Dis tes prières ! répéta Mateo d'une voix terrible. — Ibodot qil! — g'azab bilan takrorladi Matteo.	A common expression to describe how someone speaks or shouts in a threatening or frightening way. It's an adverbial phrase that modifies the verb that follows, and it can be used to describe a wide range of emotions, such as anger, fear, exasperation, or authority.
7.	- Fils de...! — ... O'g'il emish!	"Son of..." can be considered a collocation because it is a combination of words that have a strong semantic association



		and are often used together to express a specific idea or concept.
8.	<p>“Loin de moi!” lui cria le proscrit d’une voix foudroyante.</p> <p>— Yo‘qol ko‘zimdā! — dahshatli ovoz bilan hayqirdi mahbus.</p>	It is a prepositional phrase, made up of two words that are used together to express the idea of physical or emotional distance.

Phrases expressing fear, sadness, anxiety

1	<p>... le père refusa donc: on verra s’il n’eut pas lieu de s’en repentir.</p> <p>... otasi uni qoldirib ketdi. Ota bu ishdan qanchalar pushaymon bo‘lgani hikoyamizning davomidan ayon bo‘ladi.</p>	This is a verb phrase. It is composed of the verb "repentir" and the preposition "en" which marks the indirect object complement. This phrase means to regret an action or a decision taken before.
2	<p>... sa blessure le mettait hors d’état de gagner le maquis avant d’être rejoint.</p> <p>U esa jarohati tufayli makiga yetib borolmadi.</p>	This is a collocation.
3	<p>L’adjudant et sa troupe se donnaient au diable ; ...</p> <p>Serjant va uning otryadi borgan sari betoqat bo‘la boshladi.</p>	This is a verb phrase.
4	<p>Fortunato n’avanca pas la main ; mais il lui dit avec un sourire amer : ...</p> <p>Fortunato soatga qarab qo‘l cho‘zmadi-yu, lekin achchiq alam aralash gapirdi: ...</p>	This is a collocation.
5	<p>... mais toutefois, il était prudent, et il se mit en posture de faire une belle defence, s’il en était besoin.</p> <p>... lekin shundoq bo‘lsa-da, u sergaklanib, zarur bo‘lsa, o‘zini matonat bilan himoya qilishga chog‘landi.</p>	This is a verb phrase
6	<p>... l’adjudant était fort en peine en voyant Mateo, s’avancer ainsi, à pas comptés,...</p> <p>Matteoning ... ohista yaqinlashib kelayotganini ko‘rgan serjantning yuragiga g‘ulu tushdi.</p>	These are collocations. “Counted steps” means walking slowly, carefully and steadily, counting your steps.
7	<p>L’enfant regardait d’un œil inquiet tantôt sa mère et tantôt son père, ...</p> <p>Bola xavotir ichida goh onasiga, goh otasiga termulib qarab qo‘yardi.</p>	"D'un œil inquiet " is a collocation because these two words are often associated together in the French language to express a certain concern or nervousness.
8	<p>- Mon père ! s’écria l’enfant en s’avançant les larmes aux yeux comme pour se jeter à ses genoux.</p> <p>— Ota! — deb qichqirib yubordi bola. Uning ko‘zlaridan yosh tirqiradi. U tiz cho‘kmoqchi bo‘lganday, old tomonga bir qadam qo‘ydi.</p>	This is a verb phrase
9	<p>C’est ton fils, lui dit-elle d’une voix tremblante.</p> <p>— O‘z pushtikamaringdan bo‘lgan zurriyoting-a! — deb qichqirdi u titroq</p>	"in a shaky voice" is a collocation because the two terms are often used together to describe someone who speaks with a shaky voice.



	ovozda.	
1	L'enfant acheva la litanie d'une voix éteinte. Bu duoni o'qir ekan, bola ovoz chiqarishga ham majoli qolmadi.	This is a collocation

Phrases expressing carelessness

1	... le laboureur corse, ... met le feu a une certaine étendue de bois : tant pis si la flamme se répand plus loin que besoin n'est ; arrive que pourra ; korsikalik dehqon ... o'rmonning bir chetiga o't qo'yadi. Olov keragidan ortiqroq joyni yondirib yuborsa ham parvoyiga kelmaydi.	These are a phrase and a verb phrase
2	... vous y vivrez en sûreté , ... vous n' aurez rien à craindre de la justice ou des parents du mort, siz u yerda mutlaq xavfsizlikda yashaysiz , qonundan yoki marhumning qarindoshlaridan qo'rqishga hojat bo'lmaydi , ...	These are verb phrases

Conclusion. Phraseological units hold an important place in the literature. They are mostly used to express human feelings and make readers more enthusiastic. The task is that, when translating masterpieces of French literature, translators take into account not to lose the original meaning of emotional expressions. It would be better to create a dictionary of interlanguage phrasemes to achieve this goal.

References :

1. Mérimée Prosper, Colomba et dix autres nouvelles, Editions Gallimard, 1986, Paris.
2. Davronovna, X. S. (2022). VIKTOR GYUGONING "MISÉRABLES" ROMANIDA QO'LLANILGAN AYRIM FRAZEMALARNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI. *ISSN 2181-3191 VOLUME 1, ISSUE 2 MAY 2022*, 361. <http://researchedu.org/index.php/rae/article/view/934>
3. Kholova Sh.D., "Some features of certain phraseological units translation used in French literature of the nineteenth century", *European journal of interdisciplinary research and development*, 2022-yil 18-noyabr, volume 9, 70-74-betlar. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=SOME+FEATURES+OF+CERTAIN+PHRASEOLOGICAL+UNITS+TRANSLATION+USED+IN+FRENCH+LITERATURE+OF+THE+NINETEENTH+CENTURY&btnG=
4. Sh. D. Xolova , "Frazelogik birlik-frazema-frazelogizm : tasnif va tadqiqot tahlili", Buxoro davlat universiteti Ilmiy axboroti, 2022-yil dekabr, 6/2022 son, 92-97 betlar. https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/8679
5. Nafisa, K. . . (2022). On Anglophone Borrowings in the Contemporary Russian Media. *Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT*, 2(5), 158–163. Retrieved from <https://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/article/view/367>
6. Nargiza Savrievna Zokirova. (2022). THE FUNCTION OF COGNITIVE DOMINANTS IN THE TRANSLATOR'S DISCOURSE. *Conferencea*, 96–99. Retrieved from <https://conferencea.org/index.php/conferences/article/view/297>
7. Xaydarova, L. (2022). «GLOBAL VALUE OF HEALTH AND ITS PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FORM OF ACTUAL DAILY PRACTICES. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5779
8. Radjabov, R. (2022). Научные взгляды ученых на употребление термина «будущее». На славянском и персидском. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz)*, 16(16). извлечено от https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/7132



9. Fayziyeva, Aziza. "SHAXSIY RIVOJLANISHGA OID ASARLARNING LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz) 8, no. 8 (2021).
10. Туйбоева, Ш. (2022). Простая конструкция предложения в узбекской и французской системной лингвистике. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5813.
11. Рабиева, М. (2022). Контекстуально-ситуативные и социо-коммуникативные принципы эвфемизма, ортофемизации и дисфемизации. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5455
12. Baxtiyorovna, I. F. (2022). Sources of Linguocultures and Linguoculturological Field. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 3(6), 56-60. Retrieved from <https://cajlp.centralsianstudies.org/index.php/CAJLPC/article/view/379>
13. Xafizovna, R. N. . (2022). Linguistic Politeness Theory Review: Yueguo Gu, Sachiko Ide, Shoshena Blum Kulka, Bruce Frasher and William Nolen, Hornst Arndt and Richard Janney. *Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT*, 2(5), 145–152.
14. Nasillovna, S. S. (2021). THE IMAGE OF A WOMAN IN A VICTORIAN NOVEL. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(12), 610-617.
15. Xaydarova, L. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF THE USAGE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS WHILE DEVELOPING READING SKILLS OF YOUNG LEARNERS. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5778
16. Ruziyeva, N. (2022). НЕГАТИВНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8).
17. Xafizovna , R. N. . (2023). The Study of Context: From Static to Dynamic. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 32, 242–246.
18. Ruziyeva Nilufar Xafizovna, & Akhmedova Shahnoza Murodilloyevna. (2022). THE STUDY OF CULTURE IN CULTURAL STUDIES. *Conferencea*, 276–278.

