American Journal of Philological Sciences

Phraseological units with nouns expressing character in French and Uzbek languages

Primova Munisa Majlimovna

Department of Pharmacy and Chemistry, Alfraganus University Nott, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article argues that in most of the research conducted in the field of linguistics, the ideas of the unity of language and culture dominate. Indeed, it would be more correct to assess the communication between people speaking two languages not only as an exchange of information through language, but also as a dialogue between the cultures of two peoples. That is why recently there has been a growing interest among scientists in studying the function of phraseologisms as a means of exchanging cultural information, that is, in the semantic structure of phraseologisms, reflecting the worldview and experience of several generations in the field of knowledge of the world.

Introduction: The study of the formation of phraseological units requires a comprehensive and in-depth study of the components of phraseological units. The composition of the vast majority of phraseological units consists of variable combinations that include word components. G.G. Sokolova pointed out that the essence of the formation of variable combinations and phraseological units can be understood by studying the main aspects of the composition and semantic nature of the lexemes that make up these language units [Sokolova, 1987: 22].

Phraseological units of each language have their own characteristics, which largely depend on the lexical-grammatical and stylistic nature of a particular language. The uniqueness of phraseological units is manifested in their meaning, grammatical structure, lexical composition.

The purpose of the typological comparative study of phraseological units of the French and Uzbek languages is to identify their main grammatical and structural types. From this point of view, we can classify phraseological units of the French and Uzbek languages according to the following signs:

1. According to the principle of structure - according to the number of words with independent meaning.

Phraseological units are divided into simple and complex types according to their structure. Simple phraseological units consist of a determiner and a determiner, while phraseological units with a complex structure consist of three or more words with independent meaning. They are distinguished by the expansion of components.

2. According to the morphological category of the leading component that makes up phraseological units. The leading component of the FB is a grammatically independent, belonging to a certain word category and acting as a part of speech, thereby determining the existence of a phraseological unit. There are types of phraseological units that express the human character that we are studying, with noun, verb and adjective components.

3. According to whether the subordinate part of a phraseological unit comes before or after the leading part.

4. According to its syntactic function.

5. According to the syntactic relations between the components of phraseological units, possessive and non-possessive types are distinguished. Possessive phraseological units are formed in the Uzbek language by means of adaptation, and non-possessive

phraseological units are formed by means of control and conjunction.

O. Nazarov also emphasizes that the expressive plan of phraseological units does not differ from free units or sentences. He notes that there cannot be a structural structure that is unique to phraseologisms, different from the structure of free syntactic units. All phraseologisms in a language are modeled on the free syntactic devices existing in the particular language to which they belong. In other words, phraseologisms do not differ in their structure from the structure of ordinary word combinations [Nazarov, 1973: 163-164].

Based on this, the following units are distinguished in phraseology:

1. Phraseologisms, which are equivalent to word combinations in structure;

2. Phraseologisms that are structurally equivalent to sentences (Shansky N.M., 1963; Rakhmatullaev Sh., 1966; Molotkov A.I., 1977.).

In this article, we will study phraseologisms that are equivalent to word combinations and divide them into groups based on the following criteria:

1. According to the morphological expression of the main component. From a morphological point of view, FBs are associated with one or another word class. Therefore, it is appropriate to divide them into groups according to the grammatical form of the main component. The main component of a FB is understood as a component that is grammatically independent, belongs to a specific word class, and acts as a part of a sentence.

Structural analysis of phraseological units expressing character in French and Uzbek showed that in the languages being compared there are units with the following structure:

1. Phraseological units with a noun;

2. Verb phraseological units;

3. Adjective (adjective) based phraseological units.

Phraseological units with a noun include compounds that perform the same function as words in the noun phrase class and whose main component is a noun.

In the French language, the majority of substantive phraseological compounds consist of predicative-free compounds, in which the noun phrase class comes as the main part. Phraseological compounds formed on the basis of partial predicative and predicative connections are a minority.

According to the method of mutual connection of the components of phraseological compounds, there are three types of isophane.

The components of the first type of isophane compounds are joined by conjunction without any grammatical signs, that is, the mutual connection of such compounds is "determined by word order and connecting intonation" [Doniyorov, 1977: 99]. For example: rag heart, bark head, chicken brain, stone heart, pumpkin head. Phraseological compounds with such a structure are rare in the Uzbek language.

In the second type of isophal compound, the first component comes in the form of a preposition, and the second component comes with a possessive suffix [Doniyorov, 1977: 99].

The third type of isophrase has grammatical signs of both components. The structure of the compound is expressed in the model "noun + accusative case suffix + noun + possessive suffix". Isophrases of this type differ from the second type of isophrases grammatically in the formal expression of the accusative case. For example, aunt's calf, rifle's bullet, devil's female, young man's cock – the best among young men. Such phraseological units occur in the sentence in functions typical of the noun phrase. For example:

Bektemir's heart is full, -dedi Ali tajang, -kallasi works. But Safar is a coward, he is both a coward and aunt's calf. (Oybek, Kutlug' kön).

In this sentence, the phrase aunt's calf occurs in the function of a noun participle. During our research, it was found that in the phrases of this model there are also phraseological units, the main part of which is expressed by a determiner. For example, in the combination of the last leg of the dog (in activities and the like, it means that it is the last one (from others) in a row) [https://savodxon.uz], the word "leg" is spread through the word "keyingi" in the function of the determiner.

It seems that three types of isophallic compounds occur in the phraseological layer of the Uzbek language. Among them, the second type of isophallic terms are considered the most productive.

1. Phraseologisms made in the Adj+Subs model. In this model of phraseological compounds, we included units that perform the function of a noun. We included units that are made in this type and act as determiners in adjective-containing compounds. In phraseological compounds made in the Adj+Subs model, the subordinate part precedes the main part and they are connected to each other through coordination. For example, a gentle broom - a person who is gentle, gentle, but harsh or cruel [O'TIL J.III, 2006: 589]. Other examples: a foreign chicken, a big mouth, a living corpse, a two-legged wolf.

2. In expressions made in the Subs + Adj model, the subordinate clause comes after the main clause and they are connected by a conjunction. For example, bagri butun, musichai beazor, mulla kuruk. We observed the interchangeability of components in expressions made in this model. For example:

- bagri butun, bagri kone, bagri keng;

- yurgi kone, dili kone, bagri kone;

- kongli tos, kongli aq; kongli akyn, kongli sharq;

- istarasi hot, istarasi cold, sokhtasi cold.

Thus, a comparative analysis of noun phraseological units expressing human character in French and Uzbek allowed us to determine the following:

1. The components of noun phraseological units expressing human character are connected by means of adaptation, control and conjugation in French, and more by means of adaptation and conjugation in Uzbek. In Uzbek, conjugation dominates in the connection of components, while in French, connection based on adaptation prevails.

2. In French, in 80% of phraseological units, the subordinate clause comes before the main clause, while in Uzbek, in the largest part of phraseological units, the subordinate clause comes after the main clause. In Uzbek, this figure is 62%.

3. In French, the subordinate clause of noun phraseological units agrees with the main clause in gender and number. In Uzbek, the subordinate clause agrees with the main clause in number and case. There is no gender category in Uzbek.

4. Noun phraseological units expressing human character act as possessive, determiner, and participle in both languages being compared.

CONCLUSION

In our country, during the years of independence, the science of linguistics, along with other sciences, has been developing steadily. The same can be said about the science of phraseology, which is one of its most important components. Phraseological units have always attracted the attention of linguists, reflecting the language and speech characteristics of a people. To date, the issues of phraseology of various languages have been studied in detail.

REFERENCES

Mirzatullaevna, A. R., Jabbarovich, E. U., Shuhratovna, M. G., Erikovna, N. F., & Majlimovna, P. M. (2019). Uso de tecnologias multimedia modernas en clases de idiomas extranjeros. Religación. Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, 4(18), 80-85.1

Примова, М. М. (2023). ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЛАРНИ ҚИЁСИЙ ЎРГАНИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ. Scientific Impulse, 1(10), 549-551.

Примова, М. М. (2024). Место Лингвострановедения В Изучении Иностранного Языка. International Journal of Formal Education, 3(2), 67-69.

Majlimovna, P. M., & Shukrullayevna, A. Z. (2024). YUNON-LOTIN DUBLETLARI VA YAKKA TERMINOELEMENTLAR. KLINIK TERMINLAR TUZILISHI HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHA. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 4(2), 260-263.

Primova, M. (2024). INTERPRETABLE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF CHARACTER EXPRESSION IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. Академические исследования в современной науке, 3(5), 130-134.

Mirzatullaevna, A. R., Jabbarovich, E. U., Shuhratovna, M. G., Erikovna, N. F., & Majlimovna, P. M. (2019). Using modern multimedia technologies in foreign language lessons. Religación: Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, 4(18), 80-84.

Mirzatullaevna, A. R., Jabbarovich, E. U., Shuhratovna, M. G., Erikovna, N. F., & Majlimovna, P. M. (2019). Uso de tecnologias multimedia modernas en clases de idiomas extranjeros. Religación. Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, 4(18), 80-85.

PRIMOVA, M. (2023). FRANSUZ VA O 'ZBEK TILLARIDA XARAKTER IFODALOVCHI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING CHOG'ISHTIRMA TAHLILI.

Klara, A., & Munisa, P. (2019). Main features of the formation and development of the gerund in English. Вопросы науки и образования, (7 (53)), 79-81.

Majlimovna, P. M. (2023). Phraseologism as a Linguistic Phenomenon.

Primova, M. M., & Olmasbekov, A. K. (2023). LATIN VOCABULARY IN MODERN ENGLISH. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(TMA Conference), 239-241.