

Basic Features Of Phraseological Units In French

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Abstract: This article discusses the main features of phraseological units. Phraseological units, according to their semantic, functional, methodological and syntactic features, form a separate type of word combinations, simple and compound sentences, that is, in phraseological units words, phrases and sentence structure The symptoms are neutralized and gain integrity. Therefore, in today's evolving French linguistics, it is important to study the different types of word-formation patterns and the relationships between phraseologisms derived from a semantic-functional plane, which opens up new goals for French linguistics. Phraseological units have a vibrating and ambiguous character as linguistic, intermediate phenomena.

Keywords: Components of free compounds, phraseological units, quotations and aphorisms, phrase model

Introduction

A word is a basic but not unique unit of language with a nominative function. In speech, it has the ability to connect with other words, and its function of making these words is governed by syntactic norms and rules. In language, such combinations are defined using different models. For example, the A + N model, expressing adjectives and noun phrases, and many phrases can be formed based on this model. But there are units in language that, although they express the same concept as a word, the form is equivalent to a phrase or a sentence. Such units are kept ready in the language and thus introduced into speech and are called phraseological units. Phraseological units are formed when two or more lexemes are semantically related to each other and generalize.

Methodology

Speaking of the peculiarities of phraseological units, it is worth noting a few differences that distinguish them from free compounds. First of all, it is possible to make various lexical and grammatical changes in the components of free compounds. Based on the above model, the quality of rouge can be combined with a lot of horses, and it retains the meaning of red. (bonnet rouge, boule rouge, chemises rouge, colère rouge, etc.), and this adjective can be combined with any word denoting the subject and form countless phrases (maison rouge, talon rouge, talon rouge, etc.). However, in phraseological units, the order between the components is strict, and various changes lead to distortion of meaning. Phraseological units also have categorical features that are unique and serve to distinguish them from other units in the language. Their main categorical feature is their use as a ready-made unit in the moment of speech. Because phraseological units are not formed at the moment of speech, they are formed in the language before entering the speech and are preserved as a unit that is understandable to both the speaker and the listener. However, it should be noted that there are other units in the language that have the above characteristics and should not be confused with phraseological units. For example:

Quotes and aphorisms: L'esprit cherche et c'est le coeur qui trouve. (George Sand)

Epithets from folklore: Affamés, les enfants ont dévoré la tart meringue.

Periphrases: la ville lumière (Paris), Le Roi-Soliel (Luiz XIV)

Another important categorical feature of phraseological units is their stability, ie they always include the following aspects1:

- permanent integrity;
- formal stagnation;
- non-violation of the order of components;
- grammatical form does not change.

Phraseological units of the language develop in direct connection with French traditions, religion and history. They also include words from popular French literature. Phraseological units come from a variety of sources. In French phraseology, for example, a significant percentage of the phraseological units borrowed from the Bible. Also, a large part of the phraseological fund is based on examples of ancient mythology and ancient literature.

Analysis and results

A characteristic feature of the analysis of phraseological units is that, unlike free combinations, they are syntactically integral, semantically invariant units. Phraseological units must have several properties in order to be as complete as mentioned above, i.e., phraseological units have distinctive features that distinguish them from other elements at the language level, which can be expressed as follows:

First, the formal symbols for phraseological units are:

- stability;
- made of two or more lexemes;
- mainly expressed in the model of the phrase;
- be prepared in the language and introduced into the speech in this way;

Semantic features include the constant use of the components of phraseological units in a figurative sense, the loss of freedom in the connection of components.

We can include communicativeness and nominativeness in functional features.

Stylistic features include sensitivity, emotional richness of speech, and the ability to incorporate specific evaluation semantics.

Discussions

Phraseological units, as noted by Western linguists, serve to make speech more expressive, vivid, and expressive. Just as synonyms provide a fiery, colorful speech, so phraseological units reflect the nation's customs, traditions, history, and present.

Academician V.V. Vinogradov distinguishes three semantic types of phrases based on the motivational changes in the meaning of phraseological units, ie the relationship between the meaning understood from the phrase as a whole and the meanings of the lexemes in it:

1. Phraseological integrity;
2. Phraseological confusion;
3. Phraseological compound.

V.V. According to Vinogradov's analysis, phraseological compounds, which are the third type of phraseological units, are also units based on a fixed portable meaning, and one of the main differences from other phraseological units is the following components, in their lexical sense. is used.

I.B. Arnold distinguished three types of English phraseological units: setexpressions, semi-fixed combinations, and free phrases, which fully correspond to the Vinogradov classification. However, it should be noted that the main part of the phraseological fund of the English language consists of phraseological units.

The great Russian academician A.V. Kunin divides phraseological units into two types according to their structure:

1. Phraseological units based on free compounds;
2. Phraseological units based on phraseological units. Most of the most common phraseological units in modern French are based on free combinations, which can be divided into several classes:
 - a) Phraseological units based on changing the meanings of terminological phrases. For example, the following phrases have been created based on the transfer of meanings of the following phrases used in relation to space technical means: launched pad-start platform, portable starting point, link up-spacecraft connection, phraseological sense to get acquainted;
 - b) Phraseological units based on changing the meaning of free expressions: la maison de Roi-prison, a computer program designed to damage a Trojan horse-computer program;
 - c) Phraseological units based on alliteration: culture vulture-art martyr; fudge et nudge-vague, obscure;
 - d) Phraseological units created by increasing the effectiveness of pronouns: Dieu du bon Dieu !!!!
 - e) Phraseological units formed by distorting the pronunciation of phrases.
 - f) Phraseological units also appear as a result of using a particular phrase or sentence in different situations. The second way to create phraseological units is to create new phraseological units from stable compounds themselves using the following methods:

Conclusion

It is well-known that phraseological units give speech meaning, essence, validity, imagery and clarity. These features of phraseology are clearly preserved even in the style of speech, which does not involve any artistic description. Only in the artistic interpretation does the expressive nature of phraseology become more pronounced, and in the hands of the writer the phraseological units serve as the main tool that can clearly express the culture, spirituality, intellectual potential of the protagonist.

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