

Spiritual harmony in the etymology of French phraseological units

Farhodova Maftuna Qudrat qizi

Urgench State University, Faculty of Foreign Philology
French language student
+998937426799
farxodovamaftuna7a@gmail.com

Annotation: *The work on the etymology of French phraseological units has been the focus of French linguists for centuries. Etymological research requires, first of all, a theoretical study of French phraseological units. As a result of the research, etymology emerged as an independent branch of phraseology, and it was the etymology of phraseological units that was put on the research agenda.*

Keywords: XIV century, Etymology, lexical components, Augustine Jimena.

Introduction

Etymology is actually derived from the Greek word 'etymologia', 'original meaning'. Etymology is a branch of linguistics that studies the history and evolution of each word. Etymology defines the basis of the origin of words and phrases, phraseology discusses the fixed constructions, phrases with portable meanings in the vocabulary of the language. Each word, phraseological unit also has its own origin. has the etymology of history. Phraseological units that appeared in a certain period are now widely used in various literatures and colloquial languages.

Methodology

Demain, on race free! - This term is used in France to refer to liars and swindlers. In fact, the origin of the phrase dates back to the recent past. One day, a new barber shop will open on one of the streets of France, and a sign will be put up at the entrance stating that Demain, on rase gratis, means that barber services will be free tomorrow. Customers who don't understand this trick will be left in the lurch. They waited for the next day but always had to shave today. After that, the term came to be used to refer to liars. For example, if we look at the history of the origin of the phrase "Parler francais comme une vache espagnole", one of the most widely used phraseological units in France. Translation: Speaking French very badly. Historians report that the phrase first appeared in 1640. That's 373 years ago. It belongs to the group of historical expressions. Its origins go back to the Basque tribe. In the 17th century, the Basque tribe lived as a community bordering the Spaniards. There was only one school that taught French, and there was only one teacher who taught French. At that time, the Spaniards were advanced in animal husbandry. Every cow they feed gives a lot of milk and is constantly chewing. The French teacher at the school speaks French so fast that no one can understand or comprehend it. Because he did not know the language well, he spoke quickly without breathing in order to show himself knowledgeable. His speech was likened to that of a cow that constantly chews. Since then, the term has been applied to those who distort the French language and speak incomprehensibly.

If we look at the etymology of several phraseological units related to Geography.

1. *Perfide Albion* - bevafo Albion. It is the mocking name of England, which emerged during the great French Revolution. Augustine Jimenez wrote, "We will attack the unfaithful Albion and his water," and poetry was one of the most frequently used expressions by revolutionaries during this revolution. Albion is an ancient British name that means "mountains, country" in Celtic.
2. *Crétin des Alpes (du Valais)* means fool. The term was widely used in medicine in the 18th century.
3. *Faire tout à rebours comme les cordeliers d'Antibes* — to do the opposite of all work (just like the monk Antibes). The originator of this phrase is the monk Antibes. During his priesthood, he recited the vows for wedding ceremonies in mourning, and the vows for mourning in reverse. From now on, the term will be applied to those who do the opposite.
4. *Voilà le soleil d'Austerlitz!* - Here is the Austerlitz sun! The phrase was uttered by Napoleon on November 7, 1812, to lift the spirits of the soldiers. He would repeat this phrase to his soldiers every morning in a fighting spirit. But during this war, he was defeated.
5. *Forêt de Bondy* - a dangerous place. The forest of Bondy was once considered a place of execution, and all the troubles took place in this forest. The term is now widely used in colloquial language.

Analysis and results

Studies on the etymology of French phraseological units have been the focus of French linguists for centuries. Etymological research requires, first of all, a theoretical study of French phraseological units. As a result of the research, etymology emerged as an independent branch of phraseology, and it was the etymology of phraseological units that was put on the research agenda. An etymological analysis of French phraseological units may reveal cases in which the lexical components involved in a phrase may or may not correspond to the pure meanings they express. For example, phraseological expressions that use animal names such as donkey, fox, snake, pig, monkey, wolf, which have a negative meaning, may also have a negative meaning, or, conversely, positive meaning, such as nightingale, sheep, horse. the meaning expressed by the phraseological expressions used in the names of the animals representing the bread may be positive.

Discussions

The results of his research became widely known in the 19th century. Of course, the role of French linguists should be emphasized. French linguists were the first to study the etymology of phraseological units in relation to semantics. R.A. Budagov said, "Although etymological research has different goals, they still rely on each other." French linguists have gone astray in this regard, they have studied etymology and phraseology in relation to each other. Because it is impossible to study the etymology of phraseological units without studying their meaning.

French linguists have done a lot of work on this issue, and this research was their achievement.

«*Ne pas valoir tripette, ne pas valoir un clou*»

"*C'est un Roger bontemps-carefree, carefree*"

This phrase is an ancient phrase and its history dates back to the XIV century. In one of the French villages, a middle-aged man named Roger, originally from the aristocracy, moved. The village he moved to suffered daily from the tyranny of the king. Everyone there was laughing and sad. Seeing this, Roger began to devise various tricks to avenge the statesmen. Roger, who was very funny by nature, overcame laughter even when he was in a difficult situation. He insulted the people of the country with various ridiculous words, which made the villagers laugh. In this village, too, joy was slowly pouring in. Roger's actions are heard by the king, who orders him to be punished. Roger dies happily even before his death. The king uses the phrase "*C'est un Roger Bontemps*" to describe his people as laughing at the government. Since then, the term has been used to refer to people who are restless.

Conclusion

As a result of our research, we have come to the conclusion that a phraseological association is a stable combination of words within a phraseological expression that has a large variety of features in terms of volume. Such phraseological combinations under study reflect a special type of combination of independent and auxiliary words. In this case, the shift of the special meanings of the auxiliary and independent words to one degree or another gives the phrase a whole new meaning. It is this change in the meaning of phrases that leads to the emergence of semantically complete phraseological combinations. Although the structure of compounds is reinforced by a clear combination of lexemes, the general meaning understood from them does not derive from the specific meanings of the components that make up the composition of phraseological compounds.

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