

Semantic relations of phraseological units in French: ambiguity and homonymy

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Annotation: *Phraseological units are large language units that are made up of a combination of at least two spiritual language units. Accordingly, the plan of expression of phraseological units refers to the lexical units that make it up. The meaning of a lexeme is usually embodied as the sum of the meanings specific to the linguistic units that make it up. The whole is understood in terms of the meaning of the parts. However, in phraseological units, the meaning is not the sum of the meanings of the lexical units in it, but is expressed on the basis of their figurative or superlative meanings.*

Keywords: ambiguity, homonymy, synonymy, contradiction and variability

Introduction

In describing the meaning of any linguistic unit and phraseological units, lexicographers first resort to a complex analysis of many particular contextual usages that form the basis of the lexical interpretation of the meaning of a linguistic unit. In interpreting the meaning of a single linguistic unit, different lexicographers each distinguish a common set of specific semantic features. This general or constant set is divided into a set of basic, interrelated semantic symbols (or separate semantic symbols) for a particular language unit. This collection differs from the analog collection in other lexicographic sources. Such a set of variations often (but not always) contains secondary meanings.

Methodology

Different lexicographers differentiate the same characters as usual, based on a number of specific meanings of the language unit. These symbols are present in various dictionary definitions and form the central or constant part of the given phraseological units. Also, in different interpretations, different signs are distinguished from the context of application, which form a part of the meaning of this or that phraseological units with certain differences. In this regard, it can be said that the contextual meaning of language units has become part of the cause-and-effect relationship. On the one hand, it can in some cases affect the accepted lexical meaning of a linguistic unit, on the other hand, it is considered to be derived from the lexical meaning. One of the difficulties in the practice of lexicography is that the meaning of a word or phrase is limited in its scope. *"The use is not the same as the meaning, there are many logical possibilities of the word."* Application is the use of one of the meanings of a word in a very individual way in certain cases. "Many authors have emphasized the meaning and scope of words that are specific to annotated dictionaries. The problem lies entirely in the phraseological material. However, phraseological units have more features than words, that is, the possibility of diversity of speech meaning. Phraseological units consist of several semantic aspects that can be added in the process of speech: the plan of meaning of lexeme-integrants, the approximate structure of variable phrases based on the imagery of phraseological units (if possible) However, it is more difficult to separate the relevant semantic features of the given phraseological units from the scope of the specific application of phraseological units (relative to the description of the meaning of the word) in the description of the approximate phraseological meaning, as well as the meaning of phraseological units.

Analysis and results

Phraseological units are formed on the basis of a specific contradiction and unity of the plan of expression with the content plan, so Phraseological units require a special approach. Phraseological units, as units with a specific plan of expression and content, enter into different semantic relations in the language system, i.e., like lexical units, phraseological units also have ambiguity, homonymy, synonymy, contradiction, and variability. The ability to express more than one meaning is a characteristic feature of language units and is also found in a certain part of a phrase. However, unlike lexical polysemy, phraseological polysemy has its own characteristics. Phraseological polysemy, as in lexical polysemy, differs in general meaning and artificial meaning. But in lexical polysemy, the main meaning is the correct meaning, and the derivative meaning is the figurative meaning; in phraseological polysemy, in contrast, the main meaning also has a figurative meaning, because any phraseological meaning occurs as a superlative, figurative meaning. Most of the phraseologies have two or three meanings, as well as four-meaning speech Phraseological units. In a polysemous phrase, its meanings are mostly derived from one another. That is, no matter how many meanings a phrase has, there is a connection between the meanings.

Discussions

At the phraseological level, ambiguity can be compared to a paradigmatic asymmetry, since it is the result of a change in the relationship between the denotative meaning, the nominative and the nominative aspects. The signifiable aspect in the phraseological sense means the essence of a concept that expresses a certain meaning. On the basis of the denotative aspect, the general features of the denotation, objects of the same kind, or abstract concepts, are reflected as a broad dimension of a single concept. Not only denotative meaning but also connotative unity plays an important role in the emergence of new

aspects of meaning in phraseological polysemy. From a nominative point of view, polysemy is the result of a nomination process. It is safe to say that polysemy is the result of various changes in the semantic structure of phraseological units. Because over time, various changes in the semantic structure of the language, such as the expansion and contraction of meaning, lead to ambiguity. Phraseological polysemy distinguishes between new meanings that result from metaphor-based semantics or metonymy-based semantics. Expansion of meaning can in some cases lead to generalization of meaning, to generalization from concrete to meaning. Another peculiarity of the expansion of meaning at the phraseological level is that as a result of metaphorical changes, the phraseological unit can move from one area to another. The phrase is directly related to the problem of polysemy and the problem of homonymy. If there is no common invariant sign between the meanings of the two phraseological units, such combinations are mutually homonymous units. Phraseological homonymy is often the result of a disconnect between the meanings of polysemous expressions. Homonymy can also be derived from the fact that phraseologies have different etymological histories. The phenomenon of homonymy in phraseological units is a very rare phenomenon. Also, the homonymy of phraseology differs from the homonymy of free compounds in several respects: meaning, form and number. The components of phraseological units differ from each other by their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.

Conclusion

- Phraseological units, as units with a specific plan of expression and content, enter into different semantic relations in the language system, ie, like lexical units, phraseological units also have ambiguity, homonymy, synonymy, contradictory meaning and variability;
- Phraseological polysemy is a rare phenomenon, in contrast to lexical units, in phraseological units the main meaning and subsequent meanings are figurative (superlative);
- In phraseological units, ambiguity occurs as a result of the expansion of meaning, metaphorical changes in the structure of the unit, changes from the specific meaning to the general (a lone wolf), or vice versa from the general to the specific (on the hole);
- Phraseological homonymy occurs as a result of the loss of a common invariant connection in polysemantic expressions.
- Phraseological antonyms have differentiators that determine the semantic contradictions of phraseologies. The antonym differentiator is the official expression of the semantic distinctions of phraseological antonyms;
- Phraseological antonyms, like phraseological synonyms, can be of the same style or different styles. Phraseological antonyms specific to a style do not differ from each other in their expressive-emotional features;
- Phraseological synonyms, in addition to the general meaning for the phraseological series, have their own aspects of meaning, methodological features.

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