

THEORETICAL ISSUES OF COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGISMS (IN THE CASE OF FRENCH-UZBEK LANGUAGES)

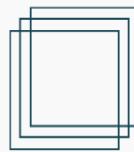
Primova Munisa Majlim qizi

Teacher, Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: In this article, phraseological units expressing character in French and Uzbek languages are analyzed from a theoretical point of view. In most of the studies conducted in the field of linguistics, ideas about the unity of language and culture are leading. In fact, it is more correct to evaluate the communication between people speaking two languages not only as an exchange of information through language, but also as a communication between two people's cultures. It is for this reason that in recent times there has been an increasing interest among scientists to study the function of cultural information exchange of phraseology, that is, the tasks of reflecting the worldview and experiences of several generations in the field of knowledge of the world in the semantic structure of phraseology.

Key words: proverbial phraseology, fixed combination, phraseology, aphorism, anthroponym

Phraseology is a component of lexicology, which has become a field of intensive linguistic research in recent years. It is for this reason that phraseology is developing as an independent branch of science with its own research object. The theoretical issues of phraseology in linguistics were first studied by the Swiss scientist Sh.Bally. Sh. For the first time in the history of linguistics, Bally theoretically studied the phenomenon of phraseology and founded the science of phraseology. The term "phraseology" (phraséologie) was introduced to the science by Sh.Bally. In his works entitled "Précis de stylistique française" (Stylistics of the French language, 1905) and "Traité de stylistique" (Essays on stylistics, 1909), he raised the most important theoretical problems of phraseology. Although the scientist's views were later criticized by some other scientists, the issues he raised have not lost their importance even today. The scientist writes: "The degree of interconnection of word combinations can be different. These are: 1) after the formation of a compound, the words forming it are divided again and independently form other compounds; 2) words express exactly one meaning as a result of their constant use in a certain combination, and therefore they completely lose their independence, express meaning as a result of mutual association, and words always require each other within the framework of this meaning. [Bally, 1961: 89-98]. Sh. Balli showed their semantics as the main sign of phraseologisms. According to him, internal construction (semantics) of phraseological units requires more study than external construction (structural features).

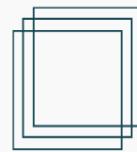


Phraseological units have socio-cultural significance and are a language tool that shows the general image of the society, way of life, customs. In linguistics, phraseology appears as a lexical layer that reflects the language's incomparable wealth, unlimited possibilities, and its specific historical-developmental stages. It is the most freely used level of vocabulary, and its basis goes back to the oldest folk oral works [Ashurov, Shukurova, 2020: 14].

Phraseological units in their semantics reflect the long-term cultural development processes of the people, record the knowledge of that people, as well as language and speech patterns and transmit them from generation to generation. F.I. Buslaev calls phraseologisms a kind of microcosm. They reflect the moral rules and common sense left by the ancestors to the next generations in the form of short and concise phrases. Phraseologisms are considered the heart of any national language, and the spirit and identity of the nation are uniquely expressed in them [Buslaev, 1954: 37]. For this reason, almost all phraseology has a trace of national culture.

Phraseologism is a unit related to language and speech as a linguistic phenomenon. A linguistic unit consisting of the combination of more than one independent lexeme and having a figurative and spiritual nature is called a phraseologism. In the Uzbek language, phraseologism is also referred to as phrase, phraseological unit, stable compound, stable compound, phraseological compound [Sayfullaeva, 2009: 120-121]. In recent years, the scope of works devoted to cross-research of Uzbek phraseology with other languages has greatly increased. Nosirov A.A. (Semantic-stylistic and national-cultural characteristics of proverbial phraseology in French, Uzbek and Russian languages"), G.S. Kurbanova. ("National-linguistic features of phraseologisms with onomastic component in French and Uzbek languages"), Zaripova R.I. ("Relation of phraseologisms characteristic of ordinary colloquial speech in English and Uzbek to the literary norm"), Niyazmetova D.D. ("Linguocultural characteristics of phraseology with food component in English and Uzbek languages"), Saidakbarova S.P. ("Linguo-cultural features of gastronomic phraseology in English and Uzbek languages"), Rajabova M.A. ("The linguistic and cultural aspect of phraseological units with an onomastic component and translation problems (in the material of English, Uzbek and Russian languages")"),

In modern linguistics, the comparative study of the phraseology of related and unrelated languages allows to better understand the specific features of the phraseology of different languages, to determine the essence of interlinguistic phraseological units. According to the semantic-structural nature, 1) a group of phraseological units with the same structure and function; 2) a group of phraseological units, including a semantically similar component; 3) a group of phraseological units with the same type of symbolic meaning; 4) makes it possible to identify and research a group of phraseological units with the same lexical-grammatical structure and unified semantics in different languages.



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