



## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF CERTAIN EMOTIVE PHRASEMES IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

**Xolova Shahnoza Davronovna**

Buxoro davlat universiteti Fransuz filologiyasi kafedrası o'qituvchisi

**Annotation:** The research methodology based on emotive phrasemes in French consists of studying linguistic expressions that convey emotions and feelings. Emotional phrases are lexical units composed of several words that are used to express a specific emotion or feeling. Emotional phrases are fixed expressions that allow you to express an emotion quickly and effectively. In this article, we will examine emotive phrases expressing joy in French and compare them to their equivalents in Uzbek.

**Key words:** emotions, happiness, joy, positive feelings, stable conjunctions, translation, phrasal verbs, equivalent

**INTRODUCTION.** Expressing emotions is an essential part of human communication. Emotional phrases are fixed expressions that allow you to express an emotion quickly and effectively. In this article, we will examine emotive phrases expressing joy in French and compare them to their equivalents in Uzbek.

The French-Uzbek comparative study of emotional expressions is a field of research that aims to explore the similarities and differences in the way emotions are expressed in the French and Uzbek languages, to understand how individuals from different cultures express and experience their emotions in various ways. This study is based on the idea that culture plays a crucial role in the way emotions are perceived, expressed and regulated, in addition, it focuses on the analysis of emotive phrasemes, which are fixed expressions used to communicate emotional states.

**METHODS.** Recent research in this area has highlighted several interesting aspects of these emotional expressions. In modern French linguistics in recent years, one can often witness the study of the term “phraseme”. In particular, Igor Melchuk, professor emeritus of the Department of Linguistics and Translation at the University of Montreal, the founder of the Sens-Texte theory, defines a phrase as follows: A phrase is a non-free multi-lexical unit of expression. [1] A multi-lexical expression is a syntactically combined device of two or more lexemes.

Additionally, researchers Jean-Claude Anscombe and Salah Mejri from the University of Paris XIII Nord defined idioms as follows: A dictionary is a lexical unit of a language or a systematic set of words and phrases (les lexies) organized according to the information needed. is a set. These units of expression are divided into two types:

- Lexical units, i.e. lexemes consisting of one word taken to express one meaning;
- Lexical units consisting of several words forming a syntagma - i.e. phrasemes. [2]

These researchers have published various articles and books on the subject of emotive phrases, but it is recommended to consult their individual publications for more specific information on their recent research in this area.

**DISCUSSIONS.** Phrases are used in a sentence for different purposes. In particular, a number of such stable combinations serve to express human feelings. First, it was found that both languages use a variety of phrasemes to express similar emotions such as joy, sadness, anger and fear. However, there are also subtle differences in the specific expressions used in each language. For example, some studies have shown that the expression of joy may be more outgoing and expressive in French, while in Uzbek it may be more subtle and reserved. [6] Likewise, the expression of sadness may be more marked by the use of metaphors in French, while in Uzbek it may be expressed more through specific verbal turns.

France and Uzbekistan are two countries with distinct cultures, which makes them suitable areas for this comparative study. Indeed, French culture, influenced by the European context, is characterized by a certain emotional openness where it is common to express one's feelings in a direct manner. In contrast, Uzbekistan, located in Central Asia, has a more reserved culture where emotions are often expressed in a more contained manner.

One of the first differences observed in this comparative study concerns body language. The French tend to use more gestures and facial expressions to show their emotions. For example, when they are happy, they may smile broadly and open their arms wide to welcome someone into a warm hug. On the other hand, Uzbeks often prefer to maintain a greater physical distance when expressing their positive emotions.

Additionally, the way negative emotions are handled also differs between these two cultures. The French tend to openly express their anger or sadness when necessary. They can sometimes be perceived as being direct or even aggressive in the way they communicate their negative emotions. In contrast, Uzbeks often favor emotional restraint and seek to avoid direct confrontations. They prefer to resolve problems in a more subtle and diplomatic way. It should also be noted that the notion of "face" or social image is very important in Uzbekistan. Individuals are often concerned about their reputation and seek to preserve a certain social harmony. Thus, they may be less inclined to express their emotions openly so as not to compromise this social image. [7]

Furthermore, these comparative studies also revealed that certain emotional expressions can have specific cultural connotations. For example, the concept of "nostalgia" is often associated with a particular emotional expression in French, while there may not be a direct equivalent in Uzbek. This highlights the importance of taking cultural aspects into account when studying emotive phrasemes.

Recent research has also explored regional variations within the two languages. For example, certain emotive expressions may be more commonly used in some French-speaking or Uzbek-speaking regions, while they may be less common in other regions.

**RESULTS.** In French, there are many phrases commonly used to express joy. In Uzbek, there are also similar expressions to express joy, although the wordings may differ slightly. Here are some examples:

1. “*Être aux anges*” [3]: This expression means to be extremely happy. It can be used in various contexts to express great satisfaction or joy. And in Uzbek it will be : “boshi ko’kka yetmoq, baxt osmonida uchmoq, baxt bulutida suzmoq”.
2. Example: “Quand il a appris qu'il avait réussi son examen, il était aux anges.”

3. “*Être comme un poisson dans l'eau*” : This expression means to be perfectly comfortable and happy in a given situation. It is often used to describe someone who feels comfortable in their environment.
4. “*Avoir le cœur léger*” : feel happy and carefree. This expression means to be very happy and satisfied. It is often used to describe someone who has reached an extreme level of happiness. As an alternative of this phrase in Uzbek language, we can cite " Ko'ngli taskin topmoq, xotirjam bo'lmoq".
5. Example: “Depuis qu'il a trouvé un nouvel emploi, il a le cœur léger.”
6. “*Sauter de joie, déborder de joie*” [3]: These expressions mean to be extremely happy to the point of jumping for happiness. They are often used to describe a reaction of intense joy. In Uzbek, they should be translated as "quvonchdan sakramoq, quvonchdan to'lib-toshmoq".
7. Example: “Quand il a appris qu'il avait gagné la loterie, il a sauté de joie comme un cabri.”
8. “*Rayonner de bonheur, être comblé(e) de bonheur, vivre un grand moment de bonheur*” [3]– a feeling or strong desire for the happiness felt [...] adj. stable in happiness, success, relationships... These phrases can be translated into Uzbek as "baxtdan masrur bo'lmoq, baxtiyorlikni his etmoq".

Example: “Le jour de son mariage, elle rayonnait de bonheur”.

**CONCLUSION.** In conclusion, the French-Uzbek comparative study of emotional expressions is a fascinating area of research that provides a better understanding of how emotions are expressed in different cultures and languages. Recent research has highlighted both similarities and differences in the use of emotive phrases in French and Uzbek, while emphasizing the importance of considering cultural aspects for a thorough understanding of these expressions.

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