



## ANALYSIS THROUGH TEXTS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS EXPRESSING "HISTORICAL MEMORY" IN FRENCH AND UZBEKI

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### ANNOTATION

It is known that language cannot exist without people and society. Language is a tool that shows the history of society, and it is necessary for the spiritual, spiritual, and educational formation and development of people. Language cannot develop without history, and history without language. These two processes complement and enrich each other. Through language, we cannot know the events and incidents of the past, the difficulties experienced by people, the traditions, experiences, and historical monuments of people. That is why language and history cannot exist without each other. A fact that history could not prove, information can only be proven by language. This article is devoted to the analysis of phraseological units representing "historical memory", and the phrases related to "historical memory" are explained in the article through examples in French and Uzbek languages.

**Keywords:** phraseological unit, idiom, historical memory, semantics.

### INTRODUCTION

History - gathering information about the past and current events of the life of the population, society, country, state, gathering facts, analysis, putting the collected knowledge into a certain system and theoretically perform tasks such as generalization. Information in society, historical events, events in life develop and enrich on the basis of history. History allows you to see the interrelation between the processes and events that happened in the past, their roots, the origin of events, the reasons that move them, their logic and meaning.

N.G. Baragina convinces that phraseology and "historical memory" should be placed in a single field of research and in the first place, according to which historians can





translate methodology, methodological language and memory of philosophers into the language of linguistics. N.G. Bragina stated that "the study of various collective memory related to images, political symbols, forms and methods of mythology is a linguistic analysis of the forms of internal unity, their etymology, metaphorization processes, restoration of the figurative basis of language units. is different" [3].

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Expressions expressing "historical memory" include more fields of etymology, ethnography, history, and linguistics, which are constantly closely related to each other, complementing and enriching each other.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The phraseological units that we will analyze below are related to history, each of them was created by historical events. For example, *Aller à Canossa*: literally means to go to Canossa, and figuratively means humbly asking for forgiveness, repenting. The emergence of the phrase was caused by a historical event, and this phrase is part of phraseological units representing historical memory. In 1073, Gregory VII was elected Pope and pursued a policy of strengthening the Papacy. Thus, Gregory VII abolished secularism, that is, introduced the right of secular sovereigns to appoint bishops. The German emperor Henry IV (1050–1106) opposed this decision of the pope and was exiled to Canossa in 1076, but later Henry IV decided to reconcile with the pope out of concern for his people and in 1077 he marched towards Canossa, where Emperor Gregory VII was stationed. For three days, Henry IV waited in the cold, dressed as a penitent sinner, at the door of the castle, asking for forgiveness. Because of such an incident, this expression was born and is still very common among the French, meaning to ask for forgiveness or help. For example, *Moustapha Cissé Lô est allé à Canossa. Il s'est confondu aussi en excuses auprès des Sénégalais pour avoir disputé le Perchoir à Moustapha Niassé. Qui m'aime me suive* [1].

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

*S'est reparti comme en quarante/en quatorzemažkur* phrase is also a phraseological unit expressing "historical memory". The creation of this phrase was caused by historical events, historical events, and is still used today. everything proceeds with passion and humility. The second meaning is to be present. The phrase "*C'est reparti comme en quatorze*" is related to the beginning of the war in 1914. There is another variant of the following phrase, "*S'est reparti comme en quarante*", which refers to the transference of close historical associations to events. In modern French, both





expressions are widely used and at the same time emphasize their presence in the language, their inevitability. In this, he meant the events of the war, which each generation passes and serves as a symbol. Today, in French, "S'est reparti comme en quarante" is often used to describe love relationships, meaning a renewed feeling. For example, C'est reparti comme en quarante, entre Anna et McCord et son boyfriend de longue date, Kellan Lutz! Les amoureux, qui ont mis un terme à leur relation en octobre dernier après de nombreuses ruptures et des rabibochages en série, sont de nouveau en couple depuis peu[2].

If we analyze this sentence, the expression expresses the meanings of love and liking each other. Expressions that reflect such feelings of love are also very common in Uzbek linguistics: Love requires patience. Unbearable love wanders forever.

Eat - turnips, go to sleep - Margylan's secret palace is a toponymic phraseological unit related to "historical memory", which means that someone who spends all his money on well-dressed clothes or never spends his money at home It was used in relation to the nobles who adorn their clothes and show off themselves to people, even if they do not have status [4].

Charbonnier est maître chez soi / lui - this phraseological unit representing "historical memory" literally means "the coalman is the master in his own house", and figuratively "everyone is his own". meaning "has the right to command in his house", the phrase goes back to a historical anecdote and appeared in the 17th century. Once, while hunting, King Francis I (1494–1547) got lost and sought refuge in a coal miner's hut. Since there was no coal miner at that time, his wife welcomed him hospitably. The king sat on the only chair in the house and waited for his master. In the evening, a tired coal miner greets a stranger and asks him to give him a chair, because everyone is the master of his own house, which was a right and just thing to say. Francis took it right and had to change places in his chair. Because of this incident, this phrase was born. Charbonnier est maître chez soi, mon cher monsieur, et, sans être trop curieux, je voudrais bien connaître le moyen que vous emploierez pour m'imposez votre volonté dans ma demeure[2].

The phraseological unit "la fleur au fusil" in literal translation means "a weapon with a flower" in a descriptive sense and means "with a simple, carefree and cheerful passion". This phrase is related to the mobilization of the French in August 1914. The soldiers go to the front, confident that the war will not last long, and the flowers presented by the girls were in their special containers with weapons. However, the World War of 1914-1918 destroyed all their hopes in a short time. The number of victims of France in this war was 1,293,000 people.





Realiser des relances telefoniques demande un minimum d'organisation: il ne faut pas s'y mettre, la fleur au fusil, muni simplement d'un fichier.

"There is no will" is a phrase related to this "historical memory" "in the past, when selling land or property to a person, the seller wrote a receipt, i.e. a will, to the buyer, witnessed several people, signed and sealed it. OR if a person borrows money from another person, the borrower issues a receipt and confirms when the loan will be repaid. Through this document, he could demand his right in the court. But without a warrant, no one would hear him anywhere. This phraseological unit is figuratively used to refer to a person who is deceitful and does not keep his promises.

"The shipman became a khan, we became navkars, we poured water by God's command" in this phrase, a navkar is a servant, a soldier, a young man. If there is a strong wave while the ship is sailing, water will fall into the ship. Then, in order not to drown, the people on the ship take the water with whatever they come across and pour it out of the ship. At such a time, everyone on the ship, regardless of who he is, obeys the orders of the ship's captain. The officials who obeyed the ship's orders and were subordinate to him used this phraseological unit related to "historical memory" ironically. Nowadays, when high-ranking people do something on the basis of someone's order, i.e., on the basis of the assignment of subordinates, it is from the expression "the sailor became the khan, we became the servant, we became the water by God's command" uses [4].

## CONCLUSION

So, as it can be seen from our analysis, in the creation and emergence of each phraseological units representing "historical memory", historical events and historical figures existed in history, and these expressions are still widely used in linguistics and oral speech. has been going on.

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