



## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH VERBS EXPRESSING CHARACTER IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

In this article, phraseological units with verbs expressing character in French and Uzbek languages are analyzed. In the French and Uzbek languages, such compounds express various human actions, feelings, and attitudes towards other people.

Among phraseological combinations, the most common type is FBs with verbs. A.G., who studied the history of phraseology of the French language. Nazaryan determined that one of the two phraseology corresponds to verb phraseology [Nazaryan, 1981: 159]. This is explained by the fact that the role of the verb in French is very large. After all, in French, a verb is a must in any sentence.

**Keywords:** Substantive, verb-phraseological combinations, subordinate, passive complement

Phraseological compounds with verbs include compounds whose meaning is action, process, and therefore the main component is a verb. For our research, we have selected the compounds whose meaning is understood as human character, evaluating human behavior. In the French and Uzbek languages, such compounds express various human actions, feelings, and attitudes towards other people.

Among phraseological combinations, the most common type is FBs with verbs. A.G., who studied the history of phraseology of the French language. Nazaryan determined that one of the two phraseology corresponds to verb phraseology [Nazaryan, 1981: 159]. This is explained by the fact that the role of the verb in French is very large. After all, in French, a verb is a must in any sentence. It should be noted that in the course of French speech, many FBs are formed with verbs such as être, avoir, faire, mettre, prendre. At the language level, these verbs remain an integral part of FBs.

One of the distinctive features of verb-phraseological combinations is that they do not undergo conversion. Substantive, adjective and idiom-based phraseology can move from one lexical-grammatical category to another, but phraseological combinations with verbs do not have this feature, that is, they cannot be formed on the basis of other categories, and they themselves cannot be the basis for the creation of phraseological combinations of another category.





Unlike nominative FBs of other categories, verb FBs always contain a verb. The verb is in the first place in the composition of FBs with a verb, and in very few cases it is in the second place.

A.G. Nazaryan showed the existence of the following structural types of verb FBs in the French language: a) single-based phraseologisms; b) phraseologisms with a subordinate clause and a subordinate and equal clause structure; c) partially predicative phraseology [Nazaryan, 1987: 100]. In the course of our research, it was found that phraseological compounds expressing character have the same structure.

One-based phraseologisms. Such phraseology consists of a linking verb and a predicative clause. Our study showed that the largest part of phraseological combinations expressing character in French is made using verbs such as être, rester, demeurer, devenir, se trouver, se faire, se tenir.

The following models of their formation can be distinguished according to the word of the group in which the predicative part of verb FBs is represented:

1. Linking verb and noun. It has two types:

a) Vcop + (art)N : être chien "to be angry like a dog".

b) Vcop + prep + (art)N : être à bout "to dry up"; être de la partie "to participate"; demeurer en suspens 'not knowing what to do'.

2. Linking verb and adjective. There are two types of this model:

a) Vcop + Adj: se faire petit "staratsya byt nezamechennym".

b) Vcop + prep + Adj: être à sec "byt, sidet bez grosha".

3. Linking verb and adverb. Vcop + Adv: rester court "zapnutsya, ne znat, chto skazat"; se trouver mal "low and low".

4. Linking verb and number. Vcop + Adv: Two types of this model are distinguished:

a) Vcop + Num: n'être qu'un "sotovlyat edinoe (tseloe)";

b) Vcop + prep + Num: se tenir à quatre "ele, s trudom sderjivatsya".

Phraseologisms with subordinate clause structure. FBs with this structure occupy the largest place among verb phraseology and have the following models:

1. Subordinate clause in the function of verb and passive complement. A subordinate clause can be expressed by different phrases. They are as follows:

a) V + (art/Poss)N: faire fortune "razbogatet"; battre le pavé "slonyatsya, shatatsya bez dela"; marker un point "delat uspex"; donner du cœur "priobodrite, voodoushevite"; gagner sa croûte "zarabatyvat na jizn".

b) V + Num: ne faire qu'un "slitsya voedino, sostavlyat edinoe (tseloe);

v) V + tour inf., where the verb is combined with the subordinate part in the infinitive form to form a phrase. The phrase is in the form of an infinitive interrogative construction expressed by a pronoun, determiner or adverb. The verb savoir serves as



the leading part of phraseologisms in this model: savoir à quoi s'en tenir "znat kak postupat, kakoy linii priderjivatsya"; ne pas savoir à quel saint se vouer "ne znat kak byt, k komu obratitsya"; ne savoir où donner de la tête "ne znat chto delat; rasteryatsya".

2. Subordinate clause in the function of verb and instrumental complement. This model has the following types:

a) V + prep + (art / Poss)N: tirer à consequence "imet (sereznye) consequences"; jouer de la lumière "jit, naslajdatsya jiznyu"; jouer avec le feu "igrat s ognem"; tenir à sa peau "dorojit svoey shkuroy".

b) V + prep + Pron: être à soi "byt nezavisimym, byt samomu sebe gospodinom"; trancher de tout "authoritatively vyskazatsya obo vsem, ne dopuskat vozrajeniy".

3. Subordinate clause in the function of verb and case. A subordinate clause can be expressed by different phrases. This model has the following types:

a) V + Adv: aller bien "chuvstvovat sebya horosho"; tenir bon "derjatsya stoyko". In phraseologisms of this model, the verb can come in the passive form. In such cases, the adverb usually comes between the auxiliary verb and the adjective: être bien vu "byt na khoroshem schetu"; être mal venu "deistvovat neudachno, priytis nekstati".

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