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## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNITS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Submission Date: June 08, 2024, Accepted Date: June 13, 2024,

Published Date: June 18, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume04Issue06-12>

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the lexical-grammatical types of adverbial phraseological units, the relation of the adjectival phraseological category with adjectives, the adverbial (adverbial) phraseological category meaning is connected with adverbs, and the cases where verb phrases are connected with verbs according to the meaning of the category.

### KEYWORDS

Phraseologism, compound phrases, indefinite pronouns, nouns with pronouns, noun phrases.

### INTRODUCTION

Lexical-grammatical types of adverbial phrase units

Separation of phraseological expressions is based on their connection with words of independent clauses.

With similar words, noun phrases have a lexical-grammatical meaning and can appear as a part of a sentence in contrast to non-communicative (non-communicative) phraseological units. Based on the

lexical-grammatical meaning, the phraseological unit is divided into the following types.

1. Nominative phrases are related to nouns (words) by category meaning. Some prominal expressions of this type are related to pronouns with more indefinite pronouns (pronom impersonelle). Among them, in French (the phraseological unit is not very important, it

is not necessary to divide them into a separate type. It is not for nothing that these phraseological units are included in the group of pronouns. Because they also have the meaning of a noun possessive and noun phrases can perform syntactic functions such as a unit of adverbial phrases in a sentence.

The functional closeness of the pronoun with the noun clearly determined that they can be called "pronominal nouns".

2. The adjective phraseological category is related to adjectives in meaning.

3. Adverbialnaya (adverbiation) category of phraseological expressions is connected with adverbs in terms of meaning.

4. Phrases of the verb are related to the verbs according to the meaning of the category.

The grammatical meaning of the lexical phraseological unit does not always have the same meaning. For example: La mont alansrame (with sorrow in his heart) In this phrase, the superlative word is an adverbial type, despite being a noun. Thus, the phrase A la mode "modern fashion" and poit de carofte (the word) "yellow-yellow" have an adjective meaning, although it does not have an adjective in it (compared to the Russian language skin-bones, "skinny" as born of a mother, "naked", etc.) Phraseologism is an exception. Where the main clauses are expressed by verbs. The

differential difference between the phrase in the Russian language, which is characteristic of the French language, is not very clear, and the transition of the word from one morphological category to another is expressed in phraseologism.

In phraseologism, the emergence of a new category of meaning leads to the emergence of a new unit while preserving the old form. It has its own semantics and syntax as well as valency tools. Category meaning is one of the important categories in the separation of sentence fragments. Its change is born in lexical-semantic and grammatical recommendations.

The general meaning lies at the basis of the meaning of the phraseological unit, which appeared without any opposition to the above-mentioned conversion and formative homonymy. (or image) Such commonality is the French verb rire "to laugh" and the noun phrase rire "laughter", but they are rendered differently in all dictionaries, even though they are (homonymous) linguistic units. The concept of generality is again specific to the verb and the noun phrase it is derived from. (to carry - worn, prendre prise, dépasser displacement and hakazo) But there is no doubt about their semantic and lexical differences.

A more conversional (conditions changed) view is observed between the adjectival and adverbial of the phraseological unit. If, according to the rule, the conversion has a one-sided feature in the lexicon, then

the quality becomes progressive. (reversal is very rare). It is double-edged in phraseology. Adjective phraseological units can pass to adverbials, and a phraseological unit appears on the adverbial base. To determine the direction of conversion, in this case, it can only be done with the help of comparative diachronic investigations.

As mentioned, as a result of conversion, it forms a phraseological (phrase) valence feature. From the analogical nature of the formative, "excellent" retains its primary categorical meaning. This can be demonstrated by the example of *de bonne foi* in the strict conjunction. As an adjectival phraseological unit "sincere, purely voluntary, honest", as an adverbial phraseological unit "sincerity, from the heart, honesty": *avec le cœur, simple*.

Another less common case of conversion is the conversion of an adverbial phraseological unit into a substantive (noun). Compare: *face à face* le *face* "face to face", le *face à face* "face to face", *tête à tête* "face to face", un *tête à tête* "meet face to face", etc. It is very rare for an adjectival phraseological unit to change to a substantive. Nevertheless, in the lexicon, this type of conversion is a very effective way of forming words.

1. For example, *comme il faut*, which belongs to the lexical-grammatical type, has one adverbial meaning, respectively, two adjectival meanings "well-mannered,

well-mannered, well-mannered, well-dressed" and one substantive meaning "(well-mannered), well-mannered (*le comme il faut*).

2. Three phraseologisms (phrases) are observed from one word combination.

It is important to say that in all considered cases we are talking about morphological transposition. In this case, the meaning of a new categorical category is attached to a given phraseological unit at the language level, a phrase different from syntactic transposition is occasionally used in speech. The lexicon that is not characteristic of him is in the grammatical sense. For example: the phrase *femme du monde* (an aristocratic lady) belongs to the noun phrase according to the category meaning, but in the sentence *elle a des manières de femme du monde* it appears as a qualifier. At the same time, the phraseological unit made by conversion does not differ in terms of representation, because the determination of their categorical meaning is equal to identification only in this context based on syntactic analysis, and in this case, in valence, this unit is related to other parts of the sentence. Grammatical structure of inflectional phrase units. In French, noun phrases are formed mostly by infinitives as the stem part of nouns.

Phraseological phrases (fewer) less noun phraseological units are represented in part-partial and non-partial structures. Atov phraseological

expressions are not typical for the French language. Continuous adverbial phrases include the following, auxiliary adverbial and auxiliary phraseological structures. Let's consider each structure separately.

(Adjective phrases)

Noun phrases (phrases) formed with a follower auxiliary. They are placed according to the grammatical structure model as follows.

1. Complément du nom (complément du nom) with a noun and a prefix. This is the most common form of noun phraseological unit in French. Linked clause (prefixed determiner).

1.1 art déf + N1 + de art + N1 pl, that is, words formed with the same nouns or definite articles and connected with the preposition de, at the same time, the second noun with a superlative meaning is always used in the plural: le dernier des derniers "the last of the last, the worst of men" L'des ac "the best of the best"

1.2 N1+conj + art + N2 means a noun and a comparative clause. N2 is also an article represented by a noun and is connected to the main clause by means of the conjunction comme. Joueur comme les cartes "avid gamer" is the first three most active noun phrases in the noun phrases given above.

The following structural noun phrases are formed according to the N1+ conj +(artl poss) N2 model, which means that they consist of two grammatically equally

strong components connected to each other by the article ef or ou. Thus, the auxiliary link can be different, and from the semantic-grammatical point of view, it can also be found among the components of phrases. The following types of such connections are distinguished.

Participial phrases. They consist of a combination of a hardened morphological form, with the verb occurring more often in the first or third person singular. Le qu'en dira t'on "someone else's opinion, human opinion" (judgment) un je ne sais quoi "something unclear, something" le comme il faut "well-bred, polite" un depallésmai ca "garbage dump, scraps". The number of phraseological units is not very large, but some of them have a meaning only in name.

Morphological significance of singular phrases. The importance of the infinitive phraseological unit leads to a paradigmatic change, and again they can be used with the necessary articles.

Paradigmatic changes for dependent-form infinitive phrases are particularly relevant when such changes in infinitive phrases are either strongly limited or zero.

The stem of a participle phrase is determined by the stem of the noun phrase, such as a unit of participle phrase. But in very rare cases it is observed that stable word combinations do not match this form and their dominant part. Such a contradiction is found in phrases. Characteristic of phrasal verbs made from two

identical prepositional nouns. Un aller et retour "a round-trip ticket":

Means of separation: pile ou face "orlyanka" (a serious game). Conjunctive phrases are less active in modern French. Their relative weight in the phraseological units is insignificant.

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