LEXICO-PHRASEOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION IN MODERN FRENCH

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Abstract:

Background. In the introductory part there is information about the methods of making antonyms in French, the phenomenon of lexical antonym in French phraseology, the semantics of antonymous phrases in French.

Methods. In the methods section, there is a type of antonyms in French that are used instead of prefixes and reflect the fact that they reflect semantic features. Moreover, the specific features of lexical antonyms are qualitatively contrasted based on the level of character; the same situation is applied to the semantic meanings represented by lexico-phraseological units, the opposite meaning between two phraseological units, that is, the occurrence of the phenomenon of phraseological antonyms.

Results. The result section also states that there is a phenomenon of lexical antonyms in phraseology, in which this phenomenon does not occur between two opposite phraseological units, but between two words with opposite meanings in the same phraseological unit. It is also said that in French phraseological units there are many antonymic components, and in the process of their analysis there are different cases.

Discussion. In the discussion value, if the specific features of lexical antonyms are qualitatively contrasted based on the level of the character, then the development of phraseological antonyms is analyzed on the basis of identifying the contrasting characters. It is shown that the peculiarities of phraseological antonyms are different from the lexical antonyms that represent the individual abstract features of the object. In addition, in the discussion section, it was mentioned that the sign that deeply expresses the systemic nature of expressions is variation, which is more common than lexemes. There is evidence that observations of the ancient French language suggest that the evolution of French units ranged from multi-figurative variation to monotony and from antinorm to norm.

Conclusion. The summary section contains information about the phraseological units of the French language, their types, information about their variation.

Introduction. Phraseologism or phraseological unit is a lexically indivisible and semantically integral part that is stable in composition and structure, performing the function of a separate lexeme (lexical unit).

Phraseology is used as a whole, does not disintegrate later, and usually does not allow to rearrange its parts. The semantic coherence of phraseological units can vary in a very wide range: from the invariability of the meaning of phraseological units in phraseological units (idioms) to the phraseological compounds with meaning derived from the values of the components of the compound.

Simply put, it is a combination of two or more words that, when used together, have different, strict meanings. Sometimes the meaning can be understood by the meaning of the compound words, and sometimes it is not possible.

Phraseological units are special units of this language: formally and semantically they are interconnected with other units (not the same, only correlated): words, phrases, sentences, but in contrast to the text not mandatory components. The text can be constructed without phraseological units, the text cannot be composed of phraseological units. At the same time, phraseological units are mandatory elements of any natural language, i.e. they serve the function of a specific lexical universality. Therefore, for some reason they exist, if no natural language can exist without them.

Phraseological units in terms of the semantic unity of their components are classified by academic V.V. Vinogradov. It is well known that phraseologies arise from the free combination of words used in a figurative sense. Gradually the portability is forgotten, deleted, and the combination becomes stable. V.V. Vinogradov divides them into four types, depending on how much the nominative values of the components of phraseological units are erased, how strong the figurative meaning is in them.

- phraseological units;
- phraseological unit;
- phraseological compounds;
- Phraseological expressions.

Methods. Methods of making antonyms in French. Essentially derived from the Greek word anti ("en face de, contre et de onoma" significant "nom" ou "mot") serves to express opposite meanings. "Rien n`est si dangereux qu`un ignorant ami; Mieux vaudrait un sage ennemi." (Jean de LA FONTAINE Fables).

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Antitheses are the basis of antonyms, which are one of the universal languages. Consequently, antithesis is a natural oppositional method of ideas and words that is widely used in works of art and is semantically expressive.

Methods of making antonyms in French occur in a number of cases. For example: by adding the same suffix to two words:

Anglophile - advocating all things peculiar to England and the British;

Anglophobe - a man against all things peculiar to England and England;

centripète - centered;

centrifuge - centrifugal.

In these examples, it is possible to create antonyms by mixing adjectives.

In addition, the formation of antonyms by adding prefixes such as in- / il- / im- / ir- to a single word is one of the most productive methods in all languages. For example:

capable-capable / incapable-incompetent;

lettré-educated / illettré-uneducated;

prudence-careless / imprudence-careless;

réel-really exists / irréel- noreal;

It is also possible to form antonyms by adding the adjectives mal- / mé-, dis-, a- / an- before the adjective or noun. For example: aimé-beloved / mal-aimé-disliked, despised;

entente-agreement / mésentente-disagreement;

courtois-polite / discourtois-polite;

normal-normal, moderate / anormal-not as usual;

In French, when antonyms are considered in the example of verbs, their formation by prefixes such as dé- / dés-, mé- / més- is one of the most productive methods. For example:

Faire-do, execute / défaire-destroy, demolish, destroy

S`intéresser-interested / se désentéresser-indifferent look,

Connaître-to know, to know / méconnaître-to know, not to know

Estimer-respect / mésestimer- disrespect, disrespect

In addition, there is a type of antonyms in French that are used instead of prefixes and have more antonymic features in terms of meaning. For example, consider the following examples, which include antonymic prefixes such as hypo / hyper, sous / sur, micro / macro….:

Hypocalorique-low calorie, low energy

Hypercalorique-high calorie, powerful

Sous-estimer- to underestimate, to ignore

Sur-estimer- to overestimate, to overestimate

Microcosme-microcosm (a small element visible only through a microscope)

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Macrocosme- the universe, the universe

There are other prefix forms that create the opposite of the two events, which serve to change the meaning of the given word. These are: exo / endo, extra / intro, intra / intro, ex / in, im, infra / supra, super. Examples include:

Exogene - (which provider de l'extérieur);

Endogene - (which prend naissance à l`intérieur);

Extraverted - a person who joins, is friendly, kind;

Introverted-man, a man who is preoccupied with himself;

Exporter-send importer-receive;

Infrastructurale- internal structural;

Superstructurale- external structural.

Results. The phenomenon of antonymy, which is one of the universals of language, is expressed in different linguistic forms, both in terms of content and in terms of the form of thinking, reflecting the category of contradictions. This category of contradictions in language, that is, the phenomenon of antonymy, is one of the most common types of relations in the description of the system of language vocabulary. The following definitions of this lexical phenomenon are also evidence of the above: Antonymie: relation entre deux mots de sens oppose[11]; Le terme d'antonymie est, en générale, utilisée dans les dictionnaires pour suggérer qu'il y a un relation d'opposition ou de contrariété entre deux termes[12].

Thus, the specific features of lexical antonyms are qualitatively contrasted based on the level of character. When the same situation is applied to the semantic meanings represented by phraseological units, the opposite meaning between the two phraseological units, i.e. the phenomenon of phraseological antonymy, occurs. For example:

n'avoir pas froid aux yeux; ⟶ avoir du sang de poulet;

Meaning: être courageux; ⟶ Meaning: être lâche, poltron, sans énergie;

Translation: to be brave; ⟶ Translation: to be cowardly, to be lazy;

If we consider the French words courageux and lâche to be lexical antonyms, given that the opposite meaning is realized between words, n'avoir pas froid aux yeux; and avoided du sang de poulet; It is expedient to consider the meaning of the contradiction between such phraseological units as a phenomenon of phraseological antonymy, given that it takes place between phraseological expressions.

However, there is also the phenomenon of lexical antonymy in phraseology, in which this phenomenon does not occur between two oppositely meaningful phraseological units, but between two oppositely meaningful words within a single phraseological unit increases.

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There are many antonymous components in French phraseological units. The process of analyzing them reveals a variety of situations. In particular, the phenomenon of antonymy in the following phraseological units is expressed through lexical units and grammatical forms. For example:

Celui qui travaille mange la paille, celui qui ne fait rien mange le foin.

This phraseological unit has an antonymic meaning between the verbs la paille (don) and le foin (straw), and the verbs travaille (works) and ne fait rien (does nothing). While the nouns la paille (don) and le foin (straw) in this phrase form a purely lexical antonym phenomenon within a phraseological unit, the verbs travaille (works) and ne fait rien (hyech does nothing) are antonymic phenomena expressed by grammatical means. lib. Let's look at other phraseological units with antonymic components expressed by similar verbs. For example:

Qui ne travaille pas, ne mange pas.

Il faut travailler en jeunnesse pour reposer en vieillesse;

See who is fait, there is no plus to faire.

Il faut estimates that l'homme fait et non pas ce qu'il peut faire.

Après avoir taillé, il faut coudre.

c'est à moi à faire et à vous vous taire.

The phenomenon of verb antonymy in these examples is most often expressed by verbs that are not actually antonyms. However, when they are part of a phraseological phrase, they become antonyms only within the internal semantic meaning of the compound. Consequently, the verbs travailler - manger, coudre-tailler, faire-se taire cannot be antonyms without conjunction. This in itself is a reflection of the phenomenon of lexical antonyms in phraseology. In addition, in the above examples, pure antonyms through verbs such as travailler-reposer also serve to express the phenomenon of lexical antonyms in phraseology.

In conclusion, the phenomenon of antonymy, which is considered one of the universals of language, can occur not only in the lexical layer of the language, but also in the phraseological layer. In this case, this phenomenon is called phraseological antonymy, and it occurs between two phraseological units. There is also the phenomenon of lexical antonymy in phraseology, which takes place within a particular phraseological unit. Their means of expression, on the other hand, are expressed using lexical units, just as in the lexical layer of language. That is, words such as noun, adjective, verb, and form are among them.

Quality and approach in French phraseology as a means of lexical antonymy. Lexical-semantic analysis of antonymous phenomena helps to understand the essence of the original word or sentence. "The basic unit of the lexical-semantic level is a lexima, ie a word that is a structural element of the language and contains a set of lexical meanings, integrates morphemes and phonemes, combines phrases and

sentences. is processed in a variety of ways, including symbols that represent independent meanings or a microsystem of meanings".

One of the most pressing issues is the study of language vocabulary and the interrelationship of specific semantic elements in a language. At the same time, there are many cases when antonyms, that is, units of opposite meanings found in the phraseological dictionary, are used with adjectives and adverbs. Consequently, among the lexical units of a language, adjectives and adverbs are one of the most productive means of forming antonyms. For example, in French grand-petit (big-small), blanc-noir (black and white), haut-bas (high-low), courageux-lâch (brave-coward), bon-mauvais (good-bad) adjectives such as or beaucoup-peu (much-less), tôt-tard (early-late) vite-lentement (often) are lexical units that form a pure antonymic meaning in a language. Therefore, adjectives and adverbs are also important in the formation of phraseological units with opposite meanings in the French language.

Such a phenomenon of antonymy in French phraseological units is a phenomenon of "lexical antonymy in phraseological units" as opposed to the concepts of "lexical antonymy" and "phraseological antonymy".

If we explain this situation in more detail, the phenomenon of "lexical antonymy", one of the universals of language, occurs only in the example of semantic meaning expressed in words, and the phenomenon of "phraseological antonymy" occurs in semantic meaning expressed by phraseological units. However, in contrast to the two, the phenomenon of "lexical antonyms in phraseological units" exists on the basis of antonymic components in phraseological units. That is, in the examples above, blanche-white and noir-black suffixes, or bien-good and mal-bad forms, are pure antonyms with opposite meanings. While this is a "lexical antonymy" phenomenon, their activation within a particular phraseological unit proves to be a "lexical antonymy phenomenon".

It is also possible that the phenomenon of "lexical antonymy within a phraseological unit" does not necessarily mean that the semantic meaning expressed by phraseological expressions is always contradictory. That is, there are cases when the semantics of these phraseological units do not express opposite meanings. However, in French phraseology, the meaning expressed by phraseological units, which is formed by changing the antonymic forms of a component in a particular phraseological unit, often reflects contradictory meanings.

Cela est trop chaud - This is dangerous.

Cela est peu chaud - It is not dangerous.

tant soit peu - a little;

tant soit beacoup - too much;

savoir bien le monde - to know everyone well;

savoir mal le monde - to know everyone badly.

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The above contrasting characters, i.e. trop, peu, bien, mal components, lead to the emergence of a reference diversity specific to phraseological units. In these examples, the contrasting characters are so important, so vivid, so figurative, and so exemplary.

Thus, if the peculiarities of lexical antonyms are qualitatively contrasted on the basis of the level of character, then the development of phraseological antonyms is based on the identification of contrasting characters. In this case, the peculiarities of phraseological antonyms are manifested in contrast to the lexical antonyms that represent the individual abstract features of the object. Therefore, the phenomenon of lexical antonymy within a phraseological unit leads to the emergence of opposite forms of semantic preferentiality.

Discussion. Semantics of antonymic expressions in French. It is known that the system of phraseological dictionaries arises from the sum of the legal relations between different PU (phraseological units), phraseological and lexical systems. "Elemental" relations can also be expressed in the antonymic phenomenon, which is one of the variants of the phraseological unit that makes up the phraseological family. In order to understand this phenomenon in detail, semantic analysis plays a key role in understanding its essence. For example, Bien mener sa barque - to do one's job well; Mal mener sa barque- to do one's job badly, but they are literally translated to do one's boat well or badly.

Such a diverse translation of phraseological units shows that there are many problems in understanding their essence. In this case, first of all, they can be identified directly and indirectly in the meaning, that is, directly or by using the equivalent of the word. To do this, it is necessary to distinguish between the use of simple words and phrases in their own and figurative senses. As A.G. Nazaryan noted, 3 different forms of figurativeness (concrete image; emotional image; dead image) help to deepen the understanding of the meaning in abstract concepts, ranging from real events[3].

A sign that deeply expresses the systemic nature of phrases is a variation, which is more common than lexemes. Observations on the ancient French language show that the evolution of phraseological units moved from multi-figurative variation to monotony and from antinorm to norm. However, there are also variants of antonyms in modern French. For example:

se lever du pied droit (du bon pied) - to be in a good mood;

se lever du pied gauche (mauvais pied) - to be in a bad mood.

The phenomenon of antonymy, which is a separate branch of similar expressions, is common in expressions equal to the sentence. For example:

It is easy to say- easy to say; Il est difficile de dire- difficult to say

C'est can be croyable; C'est cannot be incroyable;

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In both examples, the meaning of the direct translation is reflected in the fact that it is in an antonymic relationship through the adjectives facile-difficile, croyable-incroyable, without the semantic concept of abstraction. The following can be cited as similar examples.

avoir froid- to cool down; avoir chaud-isimoq;

avoir raison- to be right; avoir tort - to be unfair;

If we look at these examples in the form of a phraseological phrase, then with the help of the verb avoir it has formed a whole compound with the words freid-cold, chaud-hot and raison-haq, tort-nohak.

In French, antonyms are often used to describe the weather. In this case, the semantic meaning has an oppositional meaning, as well as the opposite meanings of the words in them. For example:

Il fait beau -weather is good; Il fait mauvais- bad weather;

Il fait chaud - the weather is hot; Il fait froid- cold weather.

When semantically classified phrases with antonyms in French, it is obvious that they exist in a very wide range of languages, mainly in three different types. These are:

1) antonyms that describe the situation,

2) the inner feelings of the people,

3) the action.

For example:

1) antonyms expressing the situation:

Aller bien - to be in good health Aller mal - to be in poor health;

Avoir froid - cold Avoir chaud - fever;

Etre bien copper-good dress Etre mal copper copper-bad dress;

Etre dans son mauvais jour - to be in a bad mood

Etre dans son bon jour- to be in a good mood;

2) antonyms that express people's inner feelings:

Avoir le sang chau - to be curious Avoir le sang froid - to be cold;

Avoir une courte vue - not being able to see far, Avoir une longue vue - not being able to see far;

3) antonymous expressions denoting action:

Dire du mal de qn - to insult someone, Dire du bien de qn - to praise someone.

In addition, as A.M. Bushuy noted, it is possible to reveal the national character of PUs in the language from the semantic point of view, in particular, by studying their characteristics such as emotional evaluation, imagery, expressiveness (... a complex range of emotions, emotional reactions, subjective assessments, methods of speech impact on the interlocutor, figurative, expressive representation of reality, the national identity of the language finds vivid expression)[2; 102-103].

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Component opposition in French people's articles. Given the fact that proverbs are used in their own sense, figuratively and in both senses as a product of word art and folk art, from the phraseological point of view of language they are the scope of meaning. width and rich character characteristics of the language. Similar features are widely found in French folk proverbs. They, like Uzbek folk proverbs, cover variety, imagery, and pictorial phenomena. After all, the grief of the proverb is the grief of the people, the anger of the proverb is the anger of the people, the laughter of the proverb is the laughter of the people, and the irony of the proverb is the irony of the people.

Therefore, it is well known that a certain proverb has the ability to express antonyms through contradictory linguistic units. This is exactly the case with proverbs. For example:

Il faut beaucoup faire et peu parler - Do a lot, say a little.

Aujourd'hui en fleurs, demain en pleurs - the moon is fifteen dark and fifteen light.

One of the semantic features of French proverbs is the reflection of antonyms in a particular proverb. Their appearance is manifested by various signs, including formal and spiritual diversity, as well as contradictions in meaning. For example:

Ce qu'on apprend au berceau dure jusqu'au tombeau.

Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave.

In this article, we can see that the components of the two horses - berceau and tombeau - have opposite spiritual meanings. At the same time, good-evil, honesty-false, justice-injustice, good and evil. the comparative expression of concepts is also very common in French proverbs.

Ami au prêter, ennemi au render. - Friend in taking, enemy in return.

At the same time, the horses ami and ennemi represent the fact that good and evil always coexist with each other, creating a contradiction. Also, the above-mentioned contradictory qualities are widely reflected in such articles created by the French people.

The fact that such articles have so far played an important role as a source of enrichment of the French language, their well-studied system links, the existence of a comprehensive dictionary of French articles testifies to the richness of the French language from ancient times.

If we classify the above-mentioned articles semantically, the exact meaning will be more pronounced, starting from their translation. In this case, the component-semantic analysis of phrases of an antonymic nature is classified, which are used in their own sense and figuratively (symbolic).

Aujourd`hui en chère et demain en bière- there is no tomorrow. In this case, the names chère and bière, together with the forms aujourd`hui and demain, indicate that

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both components were used in a figurative sense on the basis of a certain figurativeness. In component-semantic analysis, the form + quality model is characteristic of proverbs, that is, it is completely different from the sentence constructions in social communication. In the same way, it is not difficult to understand that the rich cultural heritage of the people is widely covered in a single article, through the perception of other types of proverbs.

Tout sourit à la jeunesse tout s'assombrit pour la viellesse - the labor of youth is the pleasure of old age. In this case, the use of the names la jeunesse (young) and la viellesse (old, ancient) in their own sense, the simple thinking of the French people, shows that this proverb has existed since ancient times. After all, they have learned from that historical period that youth is a priceless period.

The semantically oppositional form of proverbs and sayings, that is, the antonymous form of phraseological units, is more widely used than other types of proverbs. For, as in all nations since ancient times, the French people have a deeper understanding of life, and the existence of negative aspects, along with the positive aspects of all events in social life, is formed in their worldview.

One of the most pressing issues is the study of language vocabulary and the interrelationship of specific semantic elements in a language. At the same time, there are many cases when antonyms, that is, units of opposite meanings found in the phraseological dictionary, are used with adjectives and adverbs. Consequently, among the lexical units of a language, adjectives and adverbs are one of the most productive means of forming antonyms. For example, in French grand-petit (big-small), blanc-noir (black and white), haut-bas (high-low), courageux-lâch (brave-coward), bon-mauvais (good-bad) adjectives such as or beaucoup-peu (much-less), tôt-tard (early-late) vite-lentement (often) are lexical units that form a pure antonymic meaning in a language. Therefore, adjectives and adverbs are also important in the formation of phraseological units with opposite meanings in the French language. For example:

Creating an antonymic phraseological unit through quality		Making an antonymous phraseological unit through an adverb	
âme blanche – pure heart, fresh heart;	âme noir – evil heart;	Parler bien – speak well;	Parler mal – to speak ill;
plaider coupable – to feel guilty;	plaider innocent – to plead not guilty	Marquer bien – to look good;	Marquer mal – to look bad;

Such a phenomenon of antonymy, which is characteristic of phraseological units in French, is a phenomenon of "lexical antonymy within a phraseological unit", in contrast to the concepts of "lexical antonymy" and "phraseological antonymy".

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If we explain this situation in more detail, the phenomenon of "lexical antonymy", which is one of the universals of language, occurs only in the example of semantic meaning expressed by words, and the phenomenon of "phraseological antonymy" manifests itself in the semantic meaning expressed by phraseological units . However, the phenomenon of "lexical antonymy in phraseological units", which exists differently from both of them, arises on the basis of antonymic components in phraseological units. That is, in the above examples, blanche-white and noir-black adjectives or bien-good and mal-bad forms are pure antonyms with opposite meanings. While this is a phenomenon of "lexical antonymy", their activation within a particular phraseological unit proves that it is a phenomenon of "lexical antonymy within a phraseological unit".

Conclusion. Sometimes it is possible to preserve the original figurative phraseological unit, even if there is no alternative in the target language. This can be achieved by shading. For example, "nothing comes out of the sack but what was in it" - "what comes in the bag comes out" or "everything in the pot goes out into the bucket". This method can be used only if the meaning of the figurative phraseological unit is transparent, that is, it is easy for everyone to understand. Although the words in the phraseological units are used in a figurative sense, if their lexical meaning is clear, the use of punctuation in its translation makes it easier to understand the text, the information in the text and the idea in the text. provides translation alternatives. In most cases, kalkalash transforms a figurative phraseological unit into a simple phraseological, that is, free combination. The quality of the translation shows how well this method is translated. Conversely, if the meanings of the words used in a phraseological compound are not transparent, the use of the kalka method leads to a partial and sometimes complete misunderstanding of the figurative words used in the text. For example, to understand the fixed phraseological unit "to send somebody to Coventry" in English, the meaning or set of meanings of the words in it is not enough, because this phraseological unit is neither "send" nor "Coventry", depending on the meaning of the word. The translation of this phrase corresponds to the verb "boycott".

In conclusion, the data on the phraseological units of the French language, their types, variations are deeply analyzed.

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