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ON THE SEMANTICS OF SOME WINGED WORDS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Winged words occupy a special place in national and world culture, reflecting the thoughts of great philosophers, scientists, writers and statesmen in a polished form. These are phrases that clearly and figuratively convey deep thoughts in a laconic form, briefly outline the meaning of complex situations and characters. The following article gives an idea of the winged phrases that characterize the negative traits that are observed in male and female relationships. Their meaning is widely covered through semas, where the meaning of the words is clearly described.

KEYWORDS: *Winged Word, Phrase, Figurative, Meaningful, Laconic, Sema, Negative, Feature, Meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Winged words have a special place in national and world culture; they are the polished thoughts of famous philosophers, scientists, writers and statesmen. Winged words are special phrases used as figurative quotations in speech. They are widely used in the speeches of people who speak different languages. Winged words are distinguished by their aphoristicism, comprehensiveness, meaningfulness, applicability and possession of a clear source. They are phrases that express figurative meaning in a clear and complex situation and characters in a concise form of deep thoughts in speech.

Analyses of appropriate literature

Although much researches have been done on winged words, their semantic aspects have not been fully elucidated. From the earliest period of the study of winged words, more attention has been paid to the question of identifying their sources, their authors. In the first works devoted to

the semantic problems of winged words the problems of illumination of the figurative meanings of winged expressions and the definition of certain semantic features in them are observed (M.I.Mixelson, S.V.Maksimov) [2].

Linguist S.G.Zaymovsky emphasizes that the essence of winged words is “always a reminder of irony, a great idea, a moment, a situation”, and writes in the introduction of his manual: “Although it is not important from academic point of view, it is of practical importance, in our opinion, it is important to know the original source, the moment and the situation in which the phrase came into being, not in itself, but often in order to understand the quotation correctly” [5].

V.P.Berkov also expressed his views on the semantics of winged words. He divides winged words into 2 groups based on the nature of the meaning being expressed. The author includes units that retain their original meanings into the first group and units that changed their original meanings into the second group. The author explains that “winged words allow a person to express their thoughts briefly and vividly, they can convey deep meaningful thoughts that are difficult or even impossible to achieve with other words, they express deep philosophical truths of an aphoristic nature”[4].

In the semantic description of winged phrases, many researchers are limited to describing their figurativeness, aphoristicism, depth of expressed thoughts and conciseness, while many other researchers believe that an important feature of the meaning of winged expressions is that it has a “genetic memory” about the source (Yu.N.Afonkin, N.T.Babichev, A.M.Jigulev, T.G.Kazachenok, A.P.Koval, S.G. Shulejkova).

Methodology of research

Much work has been done in recent years on the study of winged words on their semantic properties. For example, S.G.Shulejkova, taking into account the relationship between the original meaning of the components of winged words and its meaning in the form of a compound, distinguishes 2 types: 1) winged phrases with transparent analytical semantics derived from the meanings of components; 2) winged phrases that undergo various migrations in the semantic and emotional-expressive plan [3]. In the first type, the author meant winged words used in their original sense, while in the second type, he meant winged phrases used in a figurative sense.

It's known that no matter what type of winged phrase belongs to, no matter what it means, it is characterized by semantic stability. The permanent meaning is understood from the combination of its components and the winged expression is interconnected with an object, event, relation, sign, process or state. Characters belonging to winged expressions as a constant, stable unit of meaning, the perceptibility and stability of component composition and grammatical structure characterize all winged expressions equally.

Accordingly, we aimed to categorize the semantics of winged words in a unique way, that is, on the basis of analysis, depending on the content and essence of the semas understood from them.

Analyses and results

The following is a discussion of the winged phrases used in French to describe the negative traits observed in male-female relationships. Based on the analysis, various semaphores are identified from their content.

First of all, let's have a look at the negative winged expressions that apply in this category to men.

For example, the phrase *Etre amoureux des onze mille vierges* (fr.), inherited from ancient myths, which refers to *falling in love with eleven thousand virgins*, is used by the French to flatter men who do not tire women. In men who cannot control such feelings intelligently, the traits of weakness, lightness and betrayal are predominant. The meaning of the phrase is "instability", "lightness", "liquidity", "disorder", "betrayal".

Don Juan (fr.). The main hero of Moler's satirical comedy "Don Juan" is portrayed as an aristocratic young man of his time, and all his shortcomings are exposed throughout the work. The protagonist, Don Juan, is a man who is ready to marry any woman, expresses love to all women or girls, he lives an unstable and absurd life and leaves his wife after every step of marriage. Accordingly, the name *Don Juan* is still used today to refer to those who are adept at seducing girls and women, and who love romantic adventures. This winged word means "instability", "femininity", "deceit".

Cherchez la femme! (fr.) was first mentioned in the diary of James Gollatin, an American who lived in France in 1816-1827. This was in connection with Berisky's death, when Gollatin used the phrase "Search for a Woman" to mean "a woman was involved in this crime." However, the popularity of the expression is associated with the work of A.Duma (father) "Les Mohicans de Paris" (1854). The phrase is repeated many times in the play, and it was a favorite expression of one of the characters, a police officer. She believes that almost half of all crimes occur through men's treatment of women, and that women are at the center of crime. Nowadays, the phrase is used figuratively to refer to "a man who never tires of flattering women". The phrase can be understood as "instability", "flattery", "frivolity", "immorality".

Alphonse (fr.) The protagonist of A. Duma's (son) poem "Monsieur Alphonse" (1873). Alfonse is a man who owns property, makes rich women fall in love with him and then lives at their expense. Due to his character, the word Alfonse means a person who makes a living at the expense of his lovers. It has the semantics of "disgrace", "arrogance", "impurity" and "cunning".

The winged word *Barbe Bleu* (fr.), which belongs to C.Perro, famous for his fairy tales of goodness, is taken from his fairy tale "La Barbe Bleu" (1697), which is included in his collection "Les Contes de ma mèrel'Oye". The tale is about a blue-bearded, murderous, cruel landlord who kills his six wives. Only his seventh wife is saved with the help of his brothers. Accordingly, the phrase Blue Beard has become synonymous with "jealous", "cruel", "brutal", "selfish".

Among the winged words, negative expressions applied to women are also observed. There are some examples of winged phrases such as *Femme de Loth* (fr.), *Dalila* (fr.), *Dame aux Camélias* (fr.).

Femme de Loth (fr.). (Latin: *Uxoris Loth*). According to biblical legend, when God burned the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah for their immoral habits, the lonely Lot family, who were hostile to the angels, was given the right to leave the city on condition that they never return to the city. Lot's wife abuses this prohibition without heeding her husband's explanation and turns it into a statue made of salt. Accordingly, Lot's wife's phrase is applied to "a woman punished for her curiosity" and it contains the semantics of "disobedience" and "ignorance".

Dalila (Latin, fr.) *Dalila* is one of the characters in the Bible, the wife of Samson. *Dalila* realizes that Samson's supernatural power is in his hair, so she cuts his hair while he sleeps and betrays own husband by handing him over to her countrymen. As a result, *Dalila's* name became a symbol of "traitor".

The protagonist of *Dame aux Camélias* (fr.) from A.Duma's (son) "La Dame aux Camélias" (1848), was a light-hearted woman who loved the camellia flower. Due to the character of the protagonist, the French use the term Camellian woman to mean "light-hearted woman". The meaning of the phrase is "frivolity", "flippancy", "disorder", "amorality".

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be said that winged words express the negative features observed in male-female relationships in a figurative, concise, succinct, meaningful way and thus in relation to an event or phenomenon. From the content of the above examples, the specific meanings of such words as *femininity*, *instability*, *frivolity*, *lightness*, *laziness*, *depravity*, *betrayal*, *deceit*, *arrogance*, *impurity*, *deceit*, *jealousy*, *oppression*, *butchery*, *selfishness*, *disobedience*, *ignorance* allows them to be selected for appropriate use.

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