

HUMAN EMOTIONS IN FRENCH FRASEOLOGICAL UNITS¹Ra'no Akmalovna Shukurova, ²Feruz Kholdarovich SindarovSamarkand, Uzbekistan, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages Teacher¹, Samarkand, Uzbekistan,
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages Master²
akmalovna71@gmail.com²**ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes the ways in which phraseological units in the French language express the inner experiences of the human psyche. The semantic field of such expressions, which reflect the depiction of mental states expressing human emotions, the nature of their occurrence, their usage in the speech, and their specific semantic nuances have been analyzed in the example of various phraseological units in French. In particular, it has been shown that their constituent elements reflect mental processes such as anger, rage, fear, joy, and pleasure that arise from all human inner experiences.

Keywords: *spirituality description; phraseological units; negative emotions; nuclear element; principal meaning; semantic ground.*

Emotions play an important role in human life in interpersonal communication. The emotional side of a person's life is related to the activity in all its forms and appearances. A person's attitude to the events of reality around him is reflected by his emotions.

Figurative expressions are one of the most effective means of conveying emotional states. Figuratively, the expression of an emotional state in a language is based on a single principle: an emotion that can not be directly observed (the reaction of the soul), which can be observed directly by emotion (body reactions). Body reactions can be the key to what happens in the human spirit [Apresyan 1995: 461].

Mood is a very broad concept. Also, this condition only applies to the individual. A person is a person who perceives, remembers, thinks and expresses his feelings through the psyche. An individual who is the subject of conscious activity is a person in the science of psychology. In linguistics, we use units of psyche to describe the state of mind that occurs in that individual.

Phraseological units are also widely used to describe mood. They are figurative in speech and increase the effectiveness of the speech.

Phraseologisms consist of a combination of more than one word and have a meaning based on the same concept as the word. However, despite the fact that it contains several words, it is a lexical unit like a word. Although it is a compound or predicative compound consisting of a unit of words, it does not occur in the process of speech as a compound or predicative compound, but is chosen for speech as long as it exists in the state of a ready lexical unit in a language.

Phraseological units are a means of ensuring the effectiveness, imagery, and appeal of human speech, and they are unique to each language.

Phraseological units in language can represent a very diverse world in their structure. In particular, the semantic connections between their constituent elements are distinguished by the fact that they represent different relationships. Words that are part of such units retain a certain degree of semantic independence that is strong or weak..

The various changes that take place in nature and society, the various human relationships in life, inevitably affect a person's character, his psyche. This is an external influence that prepares the ground for the emergence of various states in the human psyche. The human psyche is very diverse and a complex unit of

different states, such as joy, anger, sadness, indifference. The basics of phraseological units that describe a person's inner experiences include:

Emotions	Examples	The emergence of emotion
Joy and happiness	<i>Bondir de joie</i> <i>être aux anges</i> <i>sourire jusqu'aux oreilles</i> <i>déborder de joie</i> <i>être gai comme un pinson</i> <i>éclater de joie</i> <i>rayonner de bonheur</i> <i>avoir le coeur léger</i>	It is a positive emotion associated with the ability to fully satisfy an urgent need sufficiently. Joy comes with a sense of self-satisfaction and satisfaction from the world around you.
Anger and rage	<i>Avoir la moutarde qui monte au nez</i> <i>Sortir de ses gonds</i> <i>Faire les gros yeux</i> <i>Etre fou de rage</i> <i>Fumer de colere</i> <i>Piquer de colere</i>	Anger is a strong negative emotional state that occurs in the form of more affect; arises in response to obstacles in the way of passionately achieving desired goals.
Fear	<i>Avoir les mains moites</i> <i>Avoir des sueurs froides</i> <i>Devenir blanc</i> <i>Etre plus mort que vif</i> <i>Rester cloue sur place</i> <i>Se faire tout petit</i>	A negative emotional state that occurs when a subject receives information about a possible harm to their well-being, a real or imaginary risk. In contrast to the suffering that results from the direct blocking of the most important needs, a person who experiences feelings of fear has only a probable prognosis of the problems that may occur. and this works on the basis of prognosis (often sufficiently reliable or exaggerated). Feelings of fear can be both stenic and asthenic in nature and can persist in the form of stressful situations or in the form of persistent depression and anxiety, or in the form of exposure (horror).
Sadness	<i>Avoir une boule dans la gorge</i> <i>Avoir la gorge serré</i> <i>Eprouver de chagrin</i> <i>Fondre en larmes, en pleurs</i> <i>Pleurer comme une Madeleine</i>	Grief is the most common negative emotional state associated with obtaining reliable (or seemingly) information about the impossibility of meeting the most important needs, and achieving it is much earlier. or less vision. Pain is asthenic in nature and often takes the form of emotional

		stress. The most severe suffering is the grief associated with irreparable loss.
Surprise	<i>En rester bouche bée</i> <i>Rester sans voix</i> <i>Tomber des nues</i>	Occurs under the influence of some negative or positive process or thing.

The external expression of emotions is divided into verbal and non-verbal expressions. The first is that the person tells what he or she is feeling or pointing out ... In general, the verbal external expression of emotions is directly related to the semantic part of the speech. Non-verbal expression is a very different aspect that is not related to it. These appearances include many signs, for example: gestures, facial expressions, breathing, heartbeat, intonation, and so on.

When we analyze the composition of phraseological units, we can see that they come in very different structures

Structure	Examples
verb + noun	<i>Tomber des nues</i>
verb + adjective	<i>Devenir blanc</i>
verb + preposition + noun	<i>Rester sans voix</i> <i>Fondre en larmes, en pleurs</i>
verb + comme+noun	<i>Pleurer comme une madeleine</i>
verb +noun+ adjective	<i>Avoir les mains moites</i> <i>Avoir des sueurs froides</i>
verb + adjective +preposition+ noun	<i>Rester cloue sur place</i>
verb + noun+ preposition + noun	<i>Avoir une boule dans la gorge</i>
verb + adjective+ comme+noun	<i>être gai comme un pinson</i>
verb + noun+ preposition + adverb + adjective	<i>Avoir l'air d'un bien heureux</i>
Verb+noun+ conjunction +verb + preposition + noun	<i>Avoir la moutarde qui monte au nez</i>

We have seen that phraseological units that express emotions which come in different structures, and their components are different:

Two components	Three components
verb + noun verb + adjective	verb + preposition + noun verb + comme+noun verb +noun+ adjective
Four components	Five components
verb + adjective +preposition+ noun verb + noun+ preposition + noun verb + adjective+ comme+noun	verb + noun+ preposition + adverb + adjective
Six components	
Verb+noun+ conjunction +verb + preposition + noun	

When emotional phraseological units focus on the structural side, three- and four-component units are significant, and they are mainly verb units.

Human life does not always go smoothly. It is influenced by events in nature and society. And that effect is manifested in different ways. To give an example of a catastrophe caused by a single natural phenomenon, it gives a feeling of sadness, fear, and anger. But in general, they are all negative emotions. Feelings that are unpleasant and make you feel bad, are negative mental states.

The most pleasant and beautiful emotions among human emotions are feelings of love, joy, happiness, gladness, hope and trust. In oral speech, a person finds it difficult to express his state of mind and does not know how to express his state.

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