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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS REPRESENTING “YOUTH” IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article provides a semantic analysis of phraseological units representing "youth" in French and Uzbek.

Key words: semantic analysis, phraseological units, French.

Language: English

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Introduction

Before analyzing factual material, it is necessary to clearly define what is meant by the term “age” and what “age periods” scientists distinguish. Age is described as “a period, a stage in the development, growth of man, animal, plant” in S.I.Ojegovs dictionary.¹ According to Wikipedia, “usually” age means the calendar age (passport age, chronological age), which does not take into account the factors of development of the organism. The difference from the average of the observed individual characteristics of the organism development served as a basis for the introduction of the concept of “biological age” or “age of development.”²

Biological age has “age” periods, which “represent the periodicity of human development from pregnancy (or birth) to death, and the stages of human life that conform to this definition are the socially accepted age stratification system of” age “boundaries”.³ It is also necessary to take into account that the “age period” consists of one or another period, temporary intervals, which are necessary to complete a certain stage of “morphological and functional

development of organs, body systems and the organism as a whole.”⁴

In the process of semantic analysis of phraseological units representing the “age period” in French and Uzbek, their national and cultural features were identified, as well as their similarities and differences were studied. It was semantically analyzed lexicographic sources and the usage of phraseological expressions in the text in French and Uzbek languages, representing *youth*, including *childhood*, *middle age*, *maturity*, and *old age*.

Phraseological units actively used in French such as “à l’âge du biberon» - infancy, “mois de nourrice» (petite enfance) - the period of breastfeeding, “être à la bavette” - period of cradling baby, d’un certain âge - first youth, le premier âge - early childhood, and “en bas âge” means childhood between three and four years.

For example: Melchior faisait un enfant à sa femme chaque année, sans s’inquiéter de ce que en arriverait plus tard. Deux étaient morts en bas âge. (R.Rolland, L’Aube).

¹ Ожегов С.И., Шведова Н.Ю. Толковый словарь русского языка – М.: Азъ, 1996. – С. 456.

² Словарь разговорной лексики французского языка (на материале современной художественной литературы и прессы). 2-е изд., стер. – М.: Русский язык, 1988. – С. 354. (СРЛФЯ).

³ *Le Nouveau Petit Robert*. Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française // texte remanié et amplifié sous la direction de Josette Rey-Deboie et Alain Rey. – Paris: Dictionnaires Le Robert, 1997. – 2552 p. (PR).

⁴ Dictionnaire des expressions et locutions / par Alain Rei et Sophie Chantreau. – Paris: Robert, 1998. – С. 55. (DEL).

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Âge des beaux departs- represents a period of joyful youth, for example: Il a trente-deux ans, **l'âge des beaux departs**. (R. Martin du Gard, Les Thibault)

Âge de discretion - the phraseological unit means “young age” that recognizes the mind, we refer to the context:

Par venu a **l'âge nomme de discretion**, ma mère m'avait conduit a l'église. (C.Detrez, L'hebreaubrucler).

Bel âge - the phraseology gives two closely related meanings, representing both *childhood* and *youth*: a) **pure, sweet period of youth** (enfance):

Les parrain et marraine furent... Jean-Baptiste Magnien, bourgeois a Furley, et Pierrette Michelet, sa soeur, “laquelle ne signa a cause de **son bel âge**”. Elle avait trois ans! (A.Mathiez, Autour de Danton).

The age of self-awareness (jeunesse):

O d e t t e (a mi-vois) - Trente-cinq ans. C h a b r e l o c h e. – Bah, **c'est le bel âge**, comme dit l'autre. (P. WolfetG.Leroux, LeLys).

- Regarde –moibein, ditlevieillard. C'est aujourd'hui mon anniversaire. Aujourd'hui j'ai eu cent ans. - Ah, dit le jeune homme, **c'est un bel âge**. Comment cela est-il possible? (I.Cassou, De l'Etoile au Jordin des Plante).

In the French language material, it was found that among the phraseological units we analyzed, there are phraseological units that express not only the “age period”, but also the physical and psychological aspects of the “age period”, for example:

à (or dans) la fleur de l'âge - at the flourishing age.

- Combien y a-t-il de généraux morts **à la fleur de l'âge** pour l'empereur Napaléon? -demanda-t-il à Lucien après un moment de silence. (H. de Balzac, Splendeurs et misères des courtisanes).

force de l'âge - the age one gets strong.

dans la force de l'âge - at the age one gets strong.

Laisses faire à Georges, c'est un homme d'âge prov.- aged enough to be intelligent.

Entre en âge - puberty

Entre en âge de connaissance - the age when one can control himself/herself.

L'âge bête - (*la partie de l'enfance ou de l'adolescence qu'il plait aux adultes de nommer ainsi*) – “difficult” age. The word bete in French means stupid, silly in Uzbek, but in the phraseology it means a child's naughty period, ie the period of transition from childhood to adolescence.⁵

For example: j'ai appris un beau jour que je venais d'entrer sans m'en apercevoir **dans l' "âge bête"**. (D.Martin, Le garçon en l'air). **Âge de raison** - (*sept ans; l'âge auquel on considere que l'enfant a l'essentiel de la raison*) - the “age period” that

recognizes himself, (adolescence). The use of this phraseology in relation to a seven-year-old child is explained by the fact that the French word **raison** which means “mind, understanding, perception, intellect,” and it suits the phrase “age period”, we refer to the examples:

1. Peu avant mon septieme anniversaire, j'appris que j'allais atteindre l' “**âge de raison**”. Le jour ou mon pere lacha devant moi ces mots bizarre, je pensai: “c'est donc que je n'etais pas raisonnable auparavant”. (D.Martin, Un garçon en l'air).

2. Je **n'avais pas atteint l'âge de raison** que nous etions neuf enfants à la maison et pas tous de pere Berteaut, comme nous l'appelions. (S.Berteaut, Piaf).

Phraseological expressions which are reminiscent of *youth* in French are so diverse and it means that the language is very rich in phraseology, for example, **à la fleur de l'âge** (*au moment le plus beau de la vie*) expresses flourishing youth, beautiful moments of life. The phraseology **L'âge d'un teton** (*quinze ans*) and **à coup sur âge con** or transition age, difficult age (including 15-16 years) also refer to the period of puberty.⁶

Phraseological expressions such as jeune bois, jeune loup, deuxième âge, de la dernière couvée, l'âge ingrat refer to the most powerful age of man, the period of excitement, for example: Au sortir de **l'âge ingrat**, les femmes suffisamment jolies marchent longtemps sans inquietude sur la vitesse acquise de leur beauté. Aussi, est-ce avec un sincere etonnement que j'ai du accepter l'evidence: j'etais entrée dans **mon deuxième âge ingrat, celui de la maturite**. (B.et F. Groult, Il etait deux fois).

Youth is characterized by the phraseological phrase in French poetic language - **le matin de la vie** (*poet. Jeunesse*). The meaning of this phrase is “the early morning of life.” In order to prove the beauty of life, the French compare youth to early morning, because in the early morning it is possible to feel the purity of the air and the extraordinary beauty.

Also, the phraseological units representing the period of youth are **premier âge** - *early youth, childhood*; **jeune temps, bel âge** - *beautiful moments of youth*; **la première saison de la vie** - *the first season of life*; **être dans la verte saison** - *to be in the green season*, that is, to liken youth to spring, to symbolize the beauty of spring, to remind that nature is clothed in green, also signifies the age of a man.

Although the literal translation of the phraseological phrase **beaux jours de la vie**, which signifies the period of youth, is the *beautiful days of life*, in fact, it refers to the *period of immaculate childhood*. Similarly, the literal translation of the phrase **la belle saison de la vie** is a *beautiful season*

⁵ Le Nouveau Petit Robert. Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française // texte remanié et amplifié sous la direction de Josette Rey-Deboie et Alain Rey. – Paris: Dictionnaires Le Robert, 1997. – 2552 p. (PR).

⁶ Nouveau dictionnaire analogique / sous la direction de Georges Niobey. – Paris: Larousse, 1989. – 856 p. (anal).

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of life, a time of prosperity, but the phrase means a mature “age period”.⁷

The phraseological **unit l'âge mur** (literally translation is *ripe age*), which represents the period after a person has reached puberty, refers to the period of women's motherhood because motherhood is a special delicate period as she gives her love to her child. together. It is a period of more beautiful times, of being stronger, wiser, and more energetic.

In French, the term **âge canonique** is used for women over the age of forty, which means that a woman is of a sacred age (over forty). that is, this age is also a period when a woman attracts to herself with modesty, courage, energy, enthusiasm, and attention to herself and her work, for example:

J'étais arrive depuis une demi-heure, et je faisais ma cour a une ambassadrice **d'âge canonique...** (C.Farrere, L'Homme qui assassina).

L'âge canonique des protagonistes ne constituait pas, aux yeux de Berthe, une presumption en favuer de leur purete. (J-L. Curtis, Les forets de la nuit).

It was analyzed that in the phraseological fund of the French language there are also phrases that are not clear which “youth period” they represent. For example:

Anticiper sur son âge - looks younger than middle age.

Quant a Olivier [...] representez-vous je ne sais quoi d'inusite, comme une ardeur un peu singuliere, jamais risible, **d'anticiper sur son âge** et de s'improviser un homme a seize ans a peine. (E.Fromentin, Dominique).

Âge du capitaine is used for a person whose age is difficult to determine.

Aspect général: une plouc, et meme la plouc integrale [...] Cheveux sales [...] Les yeux: on les voyait pas [...]. **âge: douze ans ou vingt, on celui du capitaine.** (S.Japrisot, La Passion des femmes).

The phraseological units **entre deux âges** and **être poivre et sel** have the same semantic meaning, which means the period between maturity and old age, i.e. neither young nor old. We observe these phrases in the text:

1. Surtout il etait trouble par une belle personne, **entre deux âges**, qui avait de longs cheveux blonds ardents, des yeux d'une longueur exâge rée... (R.Rolland, L'Aube).

2. Dans l'allée, le chauffeur faisait les cent pas, en fumant cigarette sur cigarette. Il avait, de la, une vue laterale sur la terrasse, sur le groupe de Mrs Galloway et de ses hotes: les duex vieillards, les deux jeunes gens, la femme **entre deux âges**. (J-L. Curtis, Le the sous les cypres).

3. À sa gauche, un homme **entre deux âges**, dont le regard austere emergeait parfois d'un roman, et planait un moment avec la fumee bleue du tabac sur la salle dont le bourdonnement ou bien diminnuait ou bien s'élevait d'un ton. (M.Vianey, L'evidence du printemps).

As it is observed from the examples, it is not possible to tell from a woman's beauty that she is old, she looks young, but on the other hand, this phrase is used because it is possible to know that she is old.⁸

In the Uzbek language, the phraseological units “ёши ўтган”, “ёши қайтиб қолган”, “ёши бир жойга бориб қолган” (old) are used to say that old age has begun, for example:

You don't look at the beard, you don't look at the headdress, look, your beard is shaking in the wind not getting grey.

- **We're old.** Would someone marry us ... (S.Ahmad. Mastonbibi).

Sherbek involuntarily recalled his advice to Nazarov one day: “If we send you to a training course for agronomists.” He had gone out saying he **was old**. (S.Anorboev. Oqsoy).

The Uzbek phrase “**age has gone**”, “**age goes back**” corresponds to the French phrase “**prendre du bouchon**”, “**prendre de l'âge**”.

For example: Even though his **age has gone**, he has a flame in his heart (A. Qahhor. Yangi yer).

*She was wearing an ordinary chit shirt, and her hands and neck were free of ornaments. Perhaps her **age went back** and disappointed with the decorations of the world.* (M. Ismaili. Fergana until dawn).

Even though his **age went back**, he looked active, alert, and careful. (A.Mukhtor. Birth.). In the same way, the phrase “**a person who has lived to a certain age**” refers to an old man who has lived a long life.

Most of the commonly used phraseological units in French are phrases denoting an old age:

Au declin de l'âge - in old age; **sur le declin de la vie** - at the end of life, in old age; **le dernière saison de la vie** - the last season of life; **à l'echance de l'âge** - passing of age; **etre sur l'âge** - to grow old; **prendre de la bouteille** - to grow old quickly; **prendre un coup de vieux** - to grow old quickly; **du rechauffer** - to be worn out, that is, to be useless in old age; **se faire vieux** - to grow old, adding age to age; **rerorter son fusil a la mairie** - literally means to bring (hand over) one's gun to the authorities, that is, a period in which men in the past centuries used guns, which became unusable after old age; **être sur le retour** - the beginning of a person's old age; **sentire la fin de saison** - to feel one's season, the end of one's life; **le**

⁷ Malvano L. Le mythe de la jeunesse & travers l'image : le fascisme italien // Histoire des jeunes en Occident. 2. L'Époque contemporaine / Sous direction de Giovanni Levi et Jean-Claude Schmitt. – Paris, Seuil. 1996. – P. 277-308.

⁸ French-Uzbek dictionary. Bayram Balchi, - Tashkent: - IFEAC, 2008. - 98-101 p.

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soir de la vie is a phraseology used mainly in a poetic style to denote the evening of life, i.e. old age.

There are also several comparative phrases in French that mean old age, for example: **Vieux comme Herode, vieux comme Mathusalem, vieux comme Mathieu - sale, vieux comme mes robes, vieux comme un pot a plume**. All of these phrases mean very old, aged.

Here are a few phraseological units that represent old age: **Un vieux garçon** - old bachelor; **un vieux debris** -very old; **vieux jeton** - an old foxy man; **vieux jours** - period of old age; **un vieux pépé** - old man; **un vieux pingre** - an old stingy man, also **être sur le bord de la fosse; bon a rotir; abattu de vieillesse**.

Avoir passé l'âge - to grow old, to grow old:

Mais je veux un mome. C'est simple a comprendre. Je vais quand meme pas attendre que Bebert sorte (de prison) pour m'en faire un! **J'aurais passé l'âge**. (J.Houssin, Envoyez la puree!)

Être hors d'âge de... - the oldest age

Faire sonner son âge - not to hide one's age

A r s i n o e - Certes, vous vous targuez d'un bien feible avantage. **Et vous faites sonner terriblement votre âge**. Ce que plus que vous on en pourrait avoir N'est pas un si grand cas pour s'en tant prevaloir. (Moliere, Le Misanthrope).

Passer l'âge (de...) - old aged.

R e d i l l o n - Non, tu ne le connais pas, **Il a passé l'âge**. (G.Feydeau, Le Dindon).

faire l'autruche - to be in old age.

Porter (or accuser, paraître) son âge - to fit one's age.

En fait, **il ne portait pas son âge**. Il restait maigre en vif comme un jeune. (P.Gamarra, La Femme De Simon).

Porter bien son âge - to look younger than his age.

Prendre de l'âge (avancer en âge, tirer sur l'âge) - to start aging.

Ce n'est plus de mon âge - it does not fit my age.

Non, point d'amour, Pitan, je vous assure. Je suis une trop vieille femme, ce n'est plus de mon âge. (R.Rolland, L'Ame enchantée).

L'âge n'est que pour les chevaux - prov. Cleverness is not related to age, but to mind.

On apprend en âge tout âge - prov. It is not too late to study at any age.

Avance en âge - old age.

on fait les bêtises en tout âge - prov. Stupidity can also be true in old age.

au (or surle) de clin de l'âge - old age

glaces de l'âge - the end of old age.

sur la pente de l'âge - when the age reaches an exact stage (old aged).

Retour d'âge - very old.

Âge comme le Pont Neuf - very old, old.

Comment! C'est pour un pareil masque que ce nigaud-la me fait de traits! Mais je la connais, moi, sa contesse; **elle est âgée comme le Pont-Neuf**. (H.Murger, Madame Olympe.)

Anticiper sur son âge - looks younger than middle age.

Quant a Olivier [...] representez-vous je ne sais quoi d'inusite, comme une ardeur un peu singuliere, jamais risible, **d'anticiper sur son âge** et de s'improviser un homme a seize ans a peine. (E.Fromentin, Dominique).

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The following proverbial phraseological units specific to different "age periods" in the Uzbek language can be cited as examples:

If a young man comes, go to work, and if an old man comes, go to eat plov.

Among the many proverbs that encourage a person to be humane, there are many proverbs that teach people to respect the young and elderly and to treat them well. The above proverb expresses a good tradition of our people. According to this ancient custom, if an old man suddenly comes to a person's house for some reason, they immediately invite him to the best place (in a cool place in the summer, in a warm place in the winter) and set the table, entertain guests with tea, meal, and treats. If they are working, and one or more of their young relatives, friends, neighbors come to them for some reason (whether it is a boy or a girl), they will ask them first to help and then entertain them. According to tradition, this is not offensive, and young men and women who come and help do not get offended. On the contrary, when they see something being done when they arrive, they go to help work, even if the host does not ask to help, or says "No, don't bother, it's a trivial matter, I'll do it in a moment."

In Uzbek, you can also find the following phraseological units, for example: "*The young are in service, The elderly are in respect*"; "*Young people - in service, old people - in honor*"; "*Plov is served from the elderly, work - from the young*"; "*If you respect the elderly, and God will bless all*"; "*If you see an old man, call him grandfather*"; "*Respect for the young is a debt, respect for the old is an obligation*" (an obligation is something that must be done); "*He who glorifies the old will find happiness*"; "*When there is an elderly in a house, there is fairy.*"⁹

Young people devote their lives, old people count their remaining lives.

⁹ French-Uzbek dictionary. Bayram Balchi, - Tashkent: - IFEAC, 2008. - 98-101 p.

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One wise man was questioned: “What is the worst disease?” He replied: “Old age.” Indeed, old age means growing weakness, disease, and the end of human life. There is a saying: “The youth perceives a mountain as a flower field, the old man perceives a flower field as a graveyard” (young people become more and more interested in life and look at everything with pleasure. As old men's health weakens, their moods deteriorate and the good things seem worse. “The sweeter the taste, the more bitter the horror”;) “Young people like to play, Old people like to sleep”; “Your hands will work in your youth, your tongue will work in your old age”; “Youth does not depend on age, Old age on hair”; “The beginning of youth and the end of old age” (This proverb is used in the meaning that “the older a person gets, the more his character becomes like a child.”) “Young threatens to leave, old threatens to die.”

Youth is naughtiness

This proverbial phraseological unit is told parents who are upset and complaining about the excessive noise or lack of attention of their children: “Don't be upset, he is still young, he will get older and get rid of this manner.” Youth - naughtiness, adulthood - nobility, Old age - childhood; The child goes to childhood; If a child speaks, his words are sweet, if he thinks, his thoughts are difficult; Fire cannot be without smoke, and a young man cannot be

without fault (He upsets the mother, but as he grows up, he regains consciousness and makes her parents happy. “The child's work is incomplete”;

Know the value of youth before you grow old.

Meaning: “Youth will not be tied to you, appreciate it in time. Do what you do when you are young, that is, when you are strong, it will be too late when you grow old, you will regret it.” “He does not know the value of youth until old age”; “Gold can be found, youth can not be found”; “Youth cannot be bought”; “My youth is my golden throne”;

“Work done in youth welcomes its owner in old age”; “Youthful zeal is a pleasure in old age”.

Be young of old, instead of being old of young.

“Be the beloved of the old man until you become a doe of the young” (a doe is a goat that leads the sheep, cut and cast. It is used figuratively to mean “guide”). These proverbs, spoken in the language of a widowed woman, are as follows: “It is better to marry a man a little older than you, or even an old man than to marry a man younger than you. Because, as the saying goes, There is no home without war, there are times in everyday life when a couple cannot agree with each other, fight, quarrel, and talk harshly to each other. Then your younger husband can put your old age on your face. And the one who is older than you walks with respect, dignity, and as if he were holding you in his palm.”¹⁰

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