

SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TOPONOMIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article provides information on the semantic properties of toponomic phraseological units in French and semantically types.

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The field of French toponymy is very diverse. We can also relate them to the field of phraseology. Toponomic phraseological units are divided into 4 groups.

1. Toponyms in toponymic phraseological units not only fulfill their main task: the name of a geographical object, but also carry cultural, historical or socio-economic information. For example: **Le Rendez-vous de Samarcande** (literally: meeting in Samarkand, meaning meeting with fate) toponomic phraseology.

Phrase associated with the fairy tale “**A Thousand and One Nights**”: Death tells the gardener that the next day he will come to the garden to commit suicide. Hearing this news, the gardener runs away to Samarkand that night, but fate cannot be avoided.

Une conduite de Grenoble (literally: Grenoble behavior) means: rudely put at the door. The expression refers to Marshal de Lediger (1543-1626), governor of the Dauphiné province of Louis XIII, who, expelled from Grenoble and its inhabitants, enters the city without warning.

2. Toponomic phraseology includes occasional toponomic units that reflect the utopian philosophical worldview. For example:

Pays de Cocagne is the land of fairy tales, comfortable life and idleness, heaven on earth (literally: the land of Cocagne, the land of sweets.) This phrase was first recorded in the ancient French poem “**Emery de Narbonne**” (“Emirate of Narbonne”). and this place represents heaven on earth where everyone lives happily. The walls of the house consist of various delicacies. Red wine flows from one side of the river, and white wine from the other; three times a week in the heat it rains sweetly.

3. Toponomic phraseological units are built on the basis of a play on words:

Aller à Rouen (literally: to go to Rouen) means: to fail, to be booed by the public. Based on the rhyme of the astyonym of Rouen with the name of the movement of the wheel.

4. A toponomic phraseological unit contains a topocomponent, which involves a play on words in real toponyms. When describing such phraseological units A.G. Nazaryan used the term punctuation phraseological units. For example:

Aller à Versailles - (literally: to go to Versailles) means: to fall, to fall into a ditch, Verser (to overturn, to overturn), and the French word Versailles is a play on words.

Phraseologisms are mainly composed according to the V+preposition+N model. Their subordinate clause is connected to the main clause using the prepositions given above. For example:

à : aller à Canossa ;

- On ne peut pas être au four et au moulin;
- Trouver chaussure à son pied;
- Qui va à la chasse perd sa place;
- Aller à Cachan;
- Aller à Montretout;
- Aller à Argenton;
- Aller à Rouen;
- Aller à Versailles;
- Aller à Niort;
- Aller à Crevant;
- Aller à Dormillon;
- Tomber comme à Gravelotte;
- Envoyer à Vatan;
- French is a very productive language for creating phrases with the toponymic structure Aller + à. Let's get to know some of them. For example:
 - • **Aller à Cachan** – hide (derived from the verb Cachan se cacher/hide)
 - • **Aller à Montretout** (literally “to go to Montretout”) means: see a doctor. Montretout /montre tout comes from the word "show all".
 - • **Aller à Dormillon** – (literally: to go to Dormillon) means: to sleep Dormillon is built on the basis of a play on words – the geographical name is woven from the word dormir – to sleep.
 - • **Aller à Argenton** - (literally - the word to go to Argenton) meaning: to earn money Argenton is derived from the word Argent-money.

de : tomber du ciel

- Avaler manger des poires d'angoisse;
- Être de Marseille ;
- Craconter des histoires marseillais ;
- Avoir l'air de revenir de Pantoise ;

dans : tomber dans l'eau ;

- Chercher une aiguille, dans une meule de foin ;
- S'endormir dans les delices de Capoue ;

sur : aller sur le pré ;

On ne tire pas sur l'ambulance ;

pour : partir pour la Belgique ;

Prendre le Piree pour un homme ;

sous : rentrer sous terre ;

Il passera de l'eau sous les ponts ;

Moreover, in French we can also find phrases that are directly related without a preposition. For example:

- Les chiens aboient, la caravane passe ;
- Qui veut aller loin ménage sa monture ;
- Au pays des aveugles, les bornes sont rois ;
- Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières ;
- Un Capharnaüm ;
- Paris vaut bien une messe ;
- Pétaouchnok ;

Phraseologisms are formed from the combination of a verb and a pronoun standing before the verb. This pattern is unique to French and is not found in Uzbek. It is formed using the following pronouns:

- **en** : en vouloir à qn "don't like, don't like"; s'en faire "to worry";
- **y** : y être "to be ready"; s'y prendre "to begin"
- **le, la, les**: Date in Samarkand.

The phrase "Voir Naples et mourir" is one of the few exceptions. However, in French there are many phrasal verbs that follow it and have equal relationships. They are characterized by the expression of the subordinate clause through mutually identical, grammatically equal sentences (often with the conjunction *et*, rarely with other conjunctions). Such phraseological units have the following structure:

1. V + (art)N1 + conj + (art)N2, where a subordinate clause is used as an indirect object, represented by the words of two different noun phrases: promettre monts et merveilles - "golden mountains and "do"

2. V + prép1 + (art)N1 + conj1 + prép1 + (art)N2, where the subordinate clause is represented by words of two different noun phrases and is preceded by the same preposition. In phrases of this model, the subordinate clause performs the following tasks:

- a. case: He cannot be four and alone.
 - b. instrumental addition: parler de la pluie et du beau temps.
3. Phraseology of the N+V/N+V sample:

Les chiens aboient, la caravane passe;

Qui va à la chasse perd sa Place

Phraseologisms with partially predicative verbs. Such phraseological units consist of an indefinite verb and a subordinate clause expressed by a verb with the personal number Par.

Aller où le vent nous passe - go where your head goes

(Phraseological phraseological unit with a partial predicative verb).

Based on the type of word in which the predicative part of verbal phraseological units is expressed, the following models of their formation can be distinguished:

1. Linking verb and noun. It has two types:

a) **Vcop + (art)N** : Chercher une aiguille, dans une meule de foin ;

- Avoir l'air de revenir de Pontoise.
- Prendre le Pirée pour un homme

b) **Vcop + prép + (art)N** : Avaler manger des poires d'angoisse

- Aller à Cochon
- Aller à Canossa

- S'endormir dans les délices de Capoue
- Envoyer à Vatan
- Tomber du ciel
- Tomber dans l'eau
- Aller sur le pré
- Partir pour la Belgique
- Être de Marseille
- Craconter des histoires marseillais
- Rentrer sous terre.

Phraseologisms with nouns. Phraseological compounds with nouns include compounds that perform the same function as nouns and whose main component is the noun. The largest number of phraseological units with nouns in the French language are non-predicative compounds in which the noun is a defining word.

Par exemple : Une pare d'angoisse

- Les délices de Capoue
- Le chemin de Damas
- Une image d'Épinal
- Les trompettes de Jéricho
- L'ail de Moscou
- Le charnier de Timisoara
- Les soldats de Valmy
- Pays de Cocagne
- Une conduit de Grenoble
- Le mariage d 'Afrique
- Le rendez-vous de Samarcande.

Much of this phraseology is represented by anthroponyms. Also in French phraseological units we can see phraseological units composed with two or more prepositions:

- Il passera de l'eau sous les ponts
- Chercher une aiguille, dans une meule de foin
- Avec des "si" on mettrait Paris en bouteille
- S'endormir dans les délices de Capoue
- Avoir l'air de revenir de Pontoise
- Avaler manger des poires d'angoisse

In addition, there are also the following phrases in French:

- Trouver chaussure à son pied
- Qui veut aller loin ménage sa monture
- Il ne faut pas jamais dire: "Fontaine je ne borai pas de ton eau "
- Tous les chemins mènent à Rome
- Au pays des aveugles, les bornes sont rois
- C'est l'hôpital qui se moque de la charité
- C'est l'arbre qui cache la forêt
- Petit à petit, l'oiseau fait son nid
- Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières.
- Rome n'est pas fait en un jour

- Tomber comme à Gravelotte
- Il n'est e bon becque de Paris
- Paris vaut bien une messe
- D'ici à Pontoise

In the French language, there are invented phraseological units with the components oronym, choronym, oikonym and urbanonym:

Marquis d'Argencourt - poor, poor baron (literally: Marquis of Arjancourt) The idiom is based on the similarity of the pronunciation of the geographical name Arjancourt and à Court d'Argent.

The expression Marquis de la Boure Plate (stock exchange plate - empty wallet) is based on a similar pun; pivois de Blanchement (literally Blanchimont wine) is white wine.

The word Blanchement-Montagne blanche can be woven from the word ziden. The name of beer-wine, the reason for its name, is that it resembles a grape tuber, in the dialect such a fruit is called a pine tuber. Many coffee shops used to label their pine nuts. Other researchers believe that pivua comes from the red color of salagul, piongul.

Thus, word play is one of the most characteristic features of French phraseology. The originality of this word game depends on the specific features of the French language and the French national spirit. As C. Bally noted, "...incorrect division of words and syllables creates puns; They appear especially easily in French. It is no coincidence that the main reason for the formation of puns is shortened phrases."

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