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IN THE TRANSLATION OF LANGUAGE UNITS OF ART LEXICO-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES (on the example of French and Uzbek)

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Annotation: This article analyzes the role of phraseology as a field in linguistics, phraseological units formed by means of art terms in French and Uzbek languages and their lexical-semantic features on the basis of two incompatible language norms.

Key words: drum, flute, play, play, clap, drum, music, core, periphery, la musique.

It is well known that the expression of self-awareness and thinking, the spiritual connection between generations, is expressed through language. Because every language learned gives a person new life. This article discusses the phraseological units (hereinafter - FU) formed by means of artistic terms in French and Uzbek. In addition, FUs are one of the most studied fields in lexicology.

In linguistics, the lexical structure of each language consists of its own lexical and phraseological layers, and it is the phraseological layer of the lexicon that makes up the phraseology. The lexical structure of a language includes not only words, but also fixed expressions. In the study of expressions that convey a figurative meaning as a whole, synonymy in particular draws attention with its various features.

"Synonymy is one of the semantic microsystems between language units, and in order for two expressions to be synonymous, they must have the same meaning [1,5]."

In the following examples, the analysis of phraseology related to various fields of art in the Uzbek language can be observed on the basis of examples.
Example 1. to play the drum (who's who) - to play the drum (who [one's])
to follow in the footsteps of whom [1,183].

Given that synonyms usually differ in one or more features, this example shows that phrases differ in semantic edge. That is, the second phrase has both the suffix "t" and the meaning has a stronger meaning than the first.

Example 2 to play the drums - to play the flute [1,183]

Despite the change in the components of these phrases, the meaning is synonymous with each other, maintaining the integrity of the meaning and means "to put someone in their shoes."

Example 3 Her heart was pounding. His heart pounded. [1,320]

In this case, the first phrase means "filled with excitement", while the second phraseological unit expresses "excited, overwhelmed", in which the superiority of meaning is slightly higher than the first, scan the same feature is reflected in the following example:

Example 4 to play the tambourine in the ear (who) - to play the tanbur in the ear of the hawk (who) [1,378]

The translation of the phrases in Example 4 means "vain attempt to speak", and here, too, the second phrase has a relatively strong meaning, stylistic nuances.

The use of FUs based on art terms is also common in French linguistics, where the two incompatible language norms are almost identical.

Example 5. This is exactly what music is all about. - Always the same music (in lexical translation) [2].

The term "music" is an example of polysemantic synonymy, meaning "something out of place", "always, the same subject, subject", "out of song".

Example 6 connaître la musique - to recognize music (in lexical translation) [2].

From the phraseological point of view, this phrase means "to know a work in all its details, down to the smallest detail" and is synonymous with the Uzbek FU "master
of the hadith", "ustasi farang", "uddaburon".

**Example 7. aller plus vite que la musique - to go faster than music (in lexical translation) [2].**

This FU is synonymous with the Uzbek phrases "to grab one's leg", "to grab one's leg" and reflects the features of "acceleration, going too fast, impatience or impatience". makes

In Examples 5, 6, and 7 of the above analysis, the French term "la musique" - the term music - serves as the core, and the phrases made from it are peripheral.
The above are in French and Uzbek such as "drum", "flute", "play", "clap", "play the tanbur" and "la musique" - "music". Based on the analysis of a number of art terms, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) Phraseologisms are stable combinations of two or more words.

2) No matter how many words are involved in FBs, they combine into a single general meaning and express an emotionally-expressive meaning.

3) If free expressions are created during a speech, fixed expressions, i.e. phrases, are not created during the speech, but are ready to be used.

4) Phrases can sometimes mean the same thing as a word, a phrase, and sometimes an entire sentence.

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