

THE ROLE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND EXPRESSIONS IN DIPLOMATIC  
SPEECH AND EQUIVALENT TRANSLATIONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE

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**Annotation** *The article is devoted to the linguistic analysis of the phraseology of political discourse in the aspect of intercultural communication.*

*Cross-cultural communication is designed to carry out communication between representatives of different national cultures. The semantics of phraseological units causes great difficulties for foreigners, especially for foreign translators, as it creates language barriers and violates mutual understanding in intercultural dialogue. Of particular importance is the knowledge of Uzbek phraseological units in such an important area of international communication as politics, where it is important to find common ground, compromise on controversial issues, and strive to resolve conflicts peacefully.*

**Keywords:** *phraseological units; phraseological units; phraseology of the Uzbek language; linguistic means; intercultural communication; diplomatical discours.*

Communication is an important social process that connects interethnic language and culture, strengthening the ties between them. Communicative means of oral speech - that is, phrases, phraseological units, proverbs, lexical units, stable free expressions), as well as a unit in the face, which is expressed by gestures. Every nation has national and cultural traditions expressed in its native language. In the process of communication, representatives of a certain linguistic and cultural community identify objects and phenomena of the environment, as well as transmit information and express various emotions. In other words, the dialogue of each nation

presupposes a national cultural tradition that is passed down from generation to generation. But communication is carried out not only within the framework of a society in which one language and culture are united, it expands borders, extends to representatives of different countries and peoples. This aspiration is especially relevant in the context of the modern world, in the XXI century, when communicating with representatives of other cultures, in a foreign language, in their native language. It is the intercultural dialogue that is necessary for communication between representatives of different national cultures and countries. International relations based on intercultural dialogue between representatives of different cultures are broad and homogeneous: this includes cultural exchange, business cooperation in the field of education and science, formal and mutually beneficial. In such an important area of international dialogue as foreign policy, intercultural dialogue is of particular importance, in which it is extremely important to achieve mutual understanding between the participants in the dialogue.

The successful conduct of intercultural relations in the diplomatic sphere helps to find solutions to the issues under discussion, contributes to the peaceful settlement of differences and the achievement of agreements, as well as strengthening mutual trust between the parties. Dans notre monde extrêmement fragile et instable, il est difficile de surestimer ce facteur, de sorte que le rôle de la communication interculturelle dans le domaine diplomatique est de plus en plus important.

Among the linguistic means that promote intercultural communication, a special place is occupied by phraseological units, which consist of stable phrases that convey certain situations or the attitude of the speaker. Examples include: "to vote with your feet" (voter avec les pieds), "go into a dead end" (être dans une impasse), "spin the nut" (renforcer la position), knock against a stone, to rock the boat, slam the door shut, Lame duck, color revolution, "add fuel to the fire" (verser de l'huile sur le feu), "close your eyes" (fermer les yeux), "breaking spears" (casser des lances), "revealing cards" (jouer cartes sur table) etc.

Phraseological units play an important role in oratory. They simultaneously provide speech with figurative polysemantism and increase the influence of feedback with the public. The use of phraseological units makes speech lively and figurative. Politicians turn to phraseology and find and appreciate their use in diplomatic texts and oral speech. Phraseology attracts speakers with its expressiveness, positive or negative assessment of events, approval or condemnation, ridicule, or potential to react otherwise.

So what are phraseology and phraseologisms? The word "phraseology" comes from two Greek words: phrasis-expression and logos-concept, doctrine. Phraseology is an area in linguistics that studies complex linguistic units (proverbs and sayings) with a stable character, their types and functioning in speech. The word "phraseology" also refers to the generality of all phraseological units present in the language [D. E. Rosenthal 1972, 496 P.].

The main focus of phraseology as a branch of linguistics is on the study of the nature of phraseologisms and their categorical signs, as well as the determination of the laws of application of phraseologisms in speech. The most important problem of phraseology is to distinguish phraseologisms from (i.e. not pre-prepared) vocabulary generated in nutk, and, on this basis, to anicalize the signs of phraseologisms. Depending on certain discrepancies between Idioma phraseologisms, phraseological compounds and stable sentences (proverbs and matal, other phraseologisms equivalent to a sentence), many researchers understand phraseologism in 2 different ways: narrow and broad. When it is understood in a broad sense, proverbs and sayings, stable sentences characteristic of folklore, some forms of communication (greeting, farewell sentences) are also included in the framework of phraseology. But this issue, that is, the question of understanding phraseologisms in a broad sense, still remains controversial.

In addition, phraseologism is an independent nominative unit of language, a stable combination of words that express a full phraseological meaning and are connected by function with separate words: phraseological units such as words serve as names of objects, phenomena, signs, actions and states, for example: black day-grief; go into a dead end-to mislead; close to the heart-to like, etc. Since the compounds of their origin are closely related to place and tense conditions, in any case they are individual and specific in each language and cannot be translated verbatim [A.A. Reformatsky M., 2002, 536 P.]. Phraseologism often includes Proverbs, sayings, and free phrases. I.B. Golub distinguishes between phraseologisms and simple lexical units (words) [I.B. Golub, 1976, 448 P.].

- phraseological units are complex in composition, that is, they contain several elements that have a single meaning. They can be replaced by a word: for example, to do at the tip of the hand– to do something carelessly.

- phraseological units, as a rule, have a constant composition. They usually have a stable grammatical form: for example, phraseology can not be replaced by heating the hands-by heating the hand.

- many phraseological units are characterized by an eye progressiveness structure: they are not allowed to include new words. Therefore, it is impossible to say hunched head in the place of such phraseological units as bow the head, hide the look, hide the sad look. However, such phraseological units, allowing the inclusion of separate explanatory words there are also units: for example, intensification of passions - intensification of destructive passions.

In some separate phraseological units, word order can be changed. For example, filling water into the mouth- filling the mouth with water. Substitution of components is allowed in phraseological units consisting of verb and noun forms, which are usually associated with it. An important feature of phraseologism is metaphorical, figurative. Phraseologism appears in the language not to name objects, signs, actions, but for their figurative and emotional properties.

There is a certain peculiarity of the use of phraseological units in both external and internal diplomatic speech, characterized by the incompatibility of various relations between communicants and the goals of using various linguistic means.

Currently, scientists claim that phraseologism has increased its "specific weight" in the general flow of speech, so linguists and translators as a special language tool providing cross-cultural communication of phraseological units, including in the diplomatic sphere it is important that they understand what identity is.

Let's consider the peculiarities of phraseological units on the example of phraseological phrases that actively operate in diplomatic speech. Through diplomatic speech, we mean a set of texts related to diplomatic problems, taking into account the conditions for their work in the social space, that is, the emergence of such texts and the understanding and interpretation of the Uzbek language by the modern native language.

It is worth noting that in modern diplomatic speech, phraseological phrases are used that differ in the broad meaning of speech.

On the one hand, there are units that are associated only with diplomatic issues (diplomatic events, diplomatic relations). For example, the Arab Spring, the sound of weapons, a meeting without a tie, a hot spot, a citizen of the world, dirty technology, a game of fireworks, bridge construction, leveling sharp corners, Cold War, lame duck, etc

On the other hand, phraseological units are widely used not only in modern diplomatic speech, but also in other areas of speech, such as economic, social, sports.

running before the locomotive «overtaking the natural process of accident» – courir devant la locomotive «devancer le cours naturel des événements», conquering the top «to win»- avoir le dessus «vaincre», «to aim "direction setting»- tenir la direction «déterminer la direction», to arm «action at work» - adopter "intégré à son histoire", «choosing the side "support someone» - prendre le côté "soutenir quelqu'un", «openly oppose « a call to fight without fear» - lancer un défi-"hardiment appeler à la lutte", «drive a wedge»- «making someone hostile to each other» – enfoncer le coin – «rendre quelqu'un hostile les uns aux autres», to put a stick in the wheel – «to interfere (hinder) work» - mettre un bâton dans la roue (coincer) – «interférer, entraver dans l'affaire» , roadmap «action plan» - feuille de route «plan d'action», «go into a dead end» - to stay in a difficult situation" - aller dans une impasse "se retrouver dans une situation désespérée", «to sit on two chairs - that is, to put two legs on two boats at the same time» - «to carry out ambiguous bilateral work». - s'asseoir sur deux chaises "prendre une position incertaine et ambivalente", «hold the steering wheel»- «to manager something - se tenir à la barre» diriger n'importe quoi", etc.

Another important feature of phraseological units as special units of language is their dependence on a specific situation in which the phraseological unit is usually used in speech.

For example, «, slam the door shut» - claquer la porte, which is widely used in the diplomatic field, means «strong disagreement, decisiveness with someone express disagreement» -partir à la suite d'une dispute, d'un désaccord, without achieving the desired.

This phraseology, referring to colloquial speech, implies the following situation: on any issue, the two sides have opposite opinions, during a diplomatic dispute, one of the parties, unable to cope with emotional stress, openly demonstrates its disagreement, interrupting the debate, negotiations, abruptly ending the discussion. The use of this phraseology in speech implies, firstly, the presence of a tense conflict situation between the two sides, and secondly, a strong emotional tension of the conflict. The form of demonstrative protest can be different.

For example, an official representative of the state defiantly leaves the meeting room, the head of the country terminates bilateral relations, etc. This situation is described by the examples of the Russian media: in Brussels, the Russian delegation shouted and closed the door after her mother left the meeting (Channel 1, However, 26.03.2009); Nicolas Sarkozy threatened the G20 summit in London and slammed the door (Rossiyskaya Gazeta, 03/31/2009); Phraseological combinations ensure that idioms correspond or

do not correspond to possible use in certain contexts of social communication.. In this case, the social status of the participants in the dialogue should be taken into account. Also, their place in society, position, age, etc.

This feature of phraseological compounds of a foreign language presupposes knowledge not only of their meanings, but also of the circumstances corresponding to their use. [N. V.Basko 2016. pp. 41-46].

End finally, the following feature of phraseological compounds is that they are an evaluative characteristic of the meaning of most phraseological units as a linguistic means providing intercultural communication: phraseological connections not only represent a fragment of reality, but also, as a rule, a positive or negative opinion of the speaker about something.

For example, phraseological conjunctions consisting of the verb « to go to a dead end "to stay in a difficult situation» - aller dans une impasse "to return to a hopeless situation", to find an unsuccessful, fruitless ending (literally "repeatedly press on the glass"), "repeat the mistake",. rock the boat //muddy the water "destabilize, aggravate any contradictory situation", expressing a negative opinion about a person using such phrases.

As noted above, the role of phraseological units in the speech of the modern Uzbek language (oral and written) has increased significantly, and this fully corresponds to the phraseology of diplomatic speech. Due to the complexity of phraseological units as special linguistic units that affect the content and result of diplomatic dialogue, students of foreign linguistics, translators and humanities should pay more attention to phraseological units. Mastering the semantics, stylistic features and the state of use of phraseological units is the key to successful intercultural communication in the diplomatic sphere of the Uzbek language and serves to mutual understanding between its participants. This is necessary for the development of friendly, good-neighborly relations between countries and peoples.

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