

## EMOTIONAL AND EVALUATIVE COMPONENTS OF COMPARATIVE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the evaluative and emotional components of the connotative meaning of comparative french phraseological units are analyzed not separately, but simultaneously, because they are interrelated. It is in the evaluations that the corresponding feelings realized in a certain situation are hidden. In other words, at the linguistic level, it is easier to distinguish a semantic evaluation than an emotional component that unfolds in context.

**Keyword:** Emotions, love, hate, respect, joy, sadness, pleasure, anxiety, anger, surprise.

### INTRODUCTION

Linguists, taking into account the specific characteristics of comparative phraseological units, note that comparative phraseological units usually have a positive and negative evaluative value. The ability to express gratitude, that is, to convey the speaker's valued attitude to the surrounding world, is considered by many linguists as one of the characteristics of comparative phraseological units. This feature of it is not accidental, it is explained by the close relationship between evaluation and comparison as thought processes.

### METHODS

Phraseological description method, semantic component analysis, contextual analysis method, discursive analysis method, continuous sampling methods were used in this article.

### RESULTS

Evaluation implies the existence of a norm, a standard, a stereotype associated with the object being evaluated, which cannot be evaluated without comparison with these standards. It should also be noted that the source of evaluation in phraseological units is figurativeness, and figurativeness plays an important role in the interpretation of comparative phraseological units. The nature of the evaluation component of the connotative meaning of comparative phraseological units makes it possible to divide them into three groups:

- positively evaluated;
- negatively evaluated;
- assessment according to the situation.

The analysis of the language material shows that most of the studied Comparative phraseological units have a negative value, according to the situation, and fewer have a positive value.

## DISCUSSION

The predominance of the evaluative comparative phraseological units, which has a negative meaning, reflects a general trend in phraseology and vocabulary in general. phraseological units with a negative value is much more than phraseological units with a positive value. This fact is explained by the uniqueness of the human mind and language: it is accepted as a norm to separate negative experiences more carefully than positive ones. The predominance of negative evaluative words is likely due to the fact that positive, as opposed to negative, experiences are taken for granted. It is natural for a person to feel uneasy in a bad situation rather than in a comfortable, happy situation, and a happy situation gives more peace than joy. From this point of view, V.N. Teliya notes that standard and stereotypical cultural connotations are less frequently recorded in phraseological content than phraseological units with counter-standard and counter-stereotypes.

A positive or negative assessment mainly depends on the standard of comparison, what associations it evokes. For example, the word dieu [Être éternel, unique, créateur et juge.] cannot have a negative meaning, because in every nation, God is glorified and believed with the characteristics of special perfection, creativity, and uniqueness. this associativity is the basis of comparison. Any phraseological units represented by the lexical unit dieu represents the manifestation of positive human qualities and skill in performing actions, the highest, perfect state of the situation, accordingly, they have a positive connotation:

- ✓ Comme un dieu-admirablement, très bien ;
- ✓ beau comme un dieu- très beau ;
- ✓ vivre comme dieu en France-vivre très bien, dans l`abondance ;
- ✓ jouer comme un dieu-jouer très bien ;
- ✓ dieu ait son âme-Qu'il/elle repose en paix ;
- ✓ comme il plait à Dieu - Si Dieu le veut..

In this case, the positive meaning is lexicalized (undergoes the phenomenon of lexicalization), just as lexical units are included in their composition. According to T.P.Ponyatina, all the words that name objects and events representing the immediate environment of a person, although there is no evaluation in their standard, a positive or negative attitude in the semantics of some words for a certain language, nation The symbol reflects, includes. From the above examples, it can be seen that the comparative value of phraseological units is mainly represented by its standard. The fact that comparative phraseological units are built on the basis of figurative comparison allows us to talk about the unconditional connection between the nature of the evaluation of the phraseological unit and the standard of comparison.

Associations play a key role in forming the meaning of phraseological units. Variable word combinations based on phraseological units and word components of phraseological units are related to the most relevant concepts and events for a certain nation and a certain period, objects and events that are an integral part of the life of native speakers. It is natural that they are interconnected and in some cases give rise to certain associations. They can be national and international. Many French nouns are components of phraseological units that evoke very stable associations among native speakers of this language. For example: chameau - vigilance,

tiger - envy, jealousy, loup - savagery, aigle - intelligence is evaluated as a symbol [Sokolova 1987: 72].

The denotative meanings of some lexical units, which serve as benchmarks for comparative phraseological units, are traditionally characterized by properties that cause positive or negative associations. Thus, standard signs may contain hidden potential symbols of positive or negative evaluation, which are updated as part of a phraseological unit, prompting a positive or negative evaluation of the entire comparative phraseological unit. The evaluation of the comparison mainly depends on the standard of comparison, what associations it represents.

For example, the word *chêne* [Grand arbre à fleurs en chatons, à feuilles lobées, vovud surtout en Europe] has a positive meaning. The oak tree is strong, strong, and it has the property of long life. In addition, the oak tree belongs to the valuable species of wood, and the products made from it are of high quality and durable. Due to this characteristic, it has a positive meaning. is a carrier :se porter comme un chêne- avoir une santé robuste ; fort comme un chêne- très robuste ; solid comme un chêne.

In addition to positive evaluation, the benchmark can cause negative associations. For example, "chien" [1.Mammifère domestique dont de nombreuses races sont élevés ; specially le mâle (opposé à chienne). 2.Se regarder en chiens de faïence avec hostilité].

Let's look at the full expression of associations related to *chien* in the following comparative phraseological units, there are more instances of *chien* expressing negativity than positivity in phraseological units:

- ✓ être malade/fatigué(e) comme un chien - crever comme un chien galeux, très malade[ARSC :167];
- ✓ ...comme un chien(péj.) - .. que de chien [ARSC :168];
- ✓ Arriver/venir ..comme un chien dans un jeu de quilles- très mal à propos, avec des mauvais traitements[ARSC :169] ;
- ✓ Avoir du crédit comme un chien à la boucherie- n`en avoir aucun [ARSC :169];
- ✓ Las comme un chien -qui ne se dit plus [ARSC :169];
- ✓ crever comme un chien galeux-implique une mort misérable où l`on est abandonné de tous[ARSC :169] ;
- ✓ s`entendre, vivre, être comme chient et chat-se disputer sans cesse[ARSC :169] ;
- ✓ être comme le chien du jardinier- etre jaloux d`un bien qu`on ne désire pas soi-même ;
- ✓ être comme un chien à l`attache- être tenu à des oblegations continuelle(pour son travail, etc) ;
- ✓ être fait comme un chien fou- avoir l`air négligé, être mal accoutré ou mal peigné ;
- ✓ etriller quelqu`un comme un chien courtaud- le rosser ;
- ✓ coiffé comme un chien fou- être ébouriffé, une personne très laide ;
- ✓ nager comme un chien de plomb- très mal[ARSC :170] ;
- ✓ tuer comme un chien- sans pitié ;
- ✓ ..comme un chien mouillé-en étant trempé ;
- ✓ être malheureux comme un chien qui se noie- un homme très malheureux ;
- ✓ être heureux comme le chien qui se casse le nez- un homme très malheureux(une antiphrase) [ARSC :170] ;

- ✓ fidèle comme un chien-dont l'attachement, le dévouement à quelqu'un restent constants, et sur lesquels on est sûr de pouvoir compter.

17 phraseological units negatives with chien-it benchmark above include 1 positive rating. Therefore, whether the evaluation is positive or negative can be determined not only by the standard of comparison, but also by the characteristics of the subject of comparison. the share of the component as a qualifier is much higher. This situation is explained by the fact that the verb in phraseological units shows action, and the quality is directly connected with the object of comparison. For example: dormir comme un ange/un bienheureux (sommeil paisible)-to sleep quietly; dormir comme un loir/une marmotte(sommeil profond, interminable, des animaux en hibernation)-to sleep like a bear, to sleep for a long time; dormir comme une souche, un plomb, une bûche(sommeil pesant qui transforme le corps en objet inanimé et pesant)-to sleep like a stone; ; dormir comme un sabot, une toupie(sommeil sonore du ronfleur -au sens primitif de «toupie»)-snoring loudly [ARSC :290]

### CONCLUSION

According to the types of meaning of quality: (adjectifs de couleur : blanc, noir, rouge, rose ; adjectifs désignant l'apparence de la forme : corpulent, étroit, courbé, plat ; adjectifs caractéristiques : modeste, gai, avare, simple, gentil, gentil ; adjectifs de statut : vieux, riche, chaleureux, calme, cool, ouvert, heureux ; adjectifs de mesure : large, étroit, long, proche, large, lourd ; adjectifs de goût : aigre, amer, insipide, sucré ; adjectifs désignant l'odeur : piquant, parfumé, puant ; adjectifs de lieu et de temps : soir, matin, automne, printemps).

The quality contained in FB can serve as an indicator of positive or negative assessment, where the minus or plus of the sentence is closely related to the situation of the language owner, the national-cultural, aesthetic characteristics of the nation.

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