The Use of Theological Anthroponyms in French Phraseology

Sindarov F. X.
Teacher of the SamSIFL

Abstract: This article analyzes French phraseological units with theological anthroponyms. Religious names in phraseological units include names derived from biblical heroes, holy saints, and ritual names.

Keywords: anthroponym, theology, phraseology, language and culture.

Introduction. The name serves not only as a means of naming a person, but also as a carrier of information. If this information is widespread throughout the language community, such names are carriers of information about the historical and cultural development of the community. It is of particular interest to take into account the cultural and ethno-cultural space of the name, because the name is an element of the consciousness of the ethnic group and allows to determine the features of the spiritual culture of the people and their value system.

The names are the most receptive part of the language, and they reflect all historical and cultural events faster than other elements. [7]

Literature review. Personal nouns are also widely used in phraseological units. Phraseological units are the main linguistic guardians of folk wisdom and culture. Today, phraseology is one of the main areas of research for world linguists. In recent years, the scope of research on phraseological units has been expanding.

Language is considered as a means of encoding a certain culture that expresses, embodies and symbolizes cultural reality. [2] In language, phraseology can be viewed as "the linguistic repository of a set of cultural traditions specific to a particular language" [1]. From the same point of view, Veronika Telia states that "Phraseology is a field of linguistics that shows a high degree of connection between language and culture"[5]. Adopting such an approach allows us to reveal some aspects of human knowledge. Most current research considers "culture as a fundamentally recognized constant in phraseology.[4]

In the framework of linguistic and cultural analysis, the analysis of phraseological units "for cultural information expressed in linguistic meanings" is carried out within the framework of cultural linguistics, which is an anthropologically oriented branch of the science of cognitive linguistics. [5] In fact, cognitive linguistics and conceptual studies are the theoretical framework for linguistic-cultural analysis. Linguistic-cultural studies are widespread in the world, there are five ways that language penetrates through culture: cultural symbols, cultural concepts, cultural connotations, cultural origin and speech stereotypes. [6] Their study allows linguists to describe the worldview and stereotypes of a certain ethnic group.

We studied the historical origin of personal names used in phraseological units. Accordingly, the names used in phraseological units include the names of historical figures, the names of the heroes of popular fiction and dramatic works, theological names and nicknames.

The use of theological anthroponyms has an important place in the structure of French phraseological units. After all, religion is the most integral part of society's culture. Theology (Greek theos - god and ...logy) is a set of religious teachings about the nature and will of God. It

is based on the concept that God personally makes himself known to people through revelation. Holy books and sanctified writings are the main sources of Theology.[13]

Research Methodology. Religion is nature, society, man and his consciousness, the goal of living and his destiny, which is outside the environment, created man, shows him the only right way of life and dies. It is a profession, a view, a doctrine that expresses trust and belief in the divine power that inspires. [6] Religion means a certain worldview, that is, through feelings and rituals, the rapprochement of people, their associations, peoples and nations, consensus in spiritual and moral life. Therefore, it is not for nothing that religious anthroponyms are used in French phraseological units and clearly express the religious culture of the French people. As we know, the French nation mainly believes in the Christian religion (the Roman Catholic Church), therefore the religious names in the phraseological units also include the names derived from the names of biblical heroes, holy saints, and ritual names. For example:

Names of Saints	Names of biblical characters	Names of saints and historical figures	Names derived from religious holidays
décoiffer sainte Catherine-to marry a girl	faire sa Sophie-behave carefully	mal Saint-Genou-gout disease. Founded in the 5th century in the name of St. Genoulf, bishop of Cahors, who cured people of this disease	faire Quasimodo avant Pâques-having children before marriage

Saints are people who are distinguished by their spiritual growth and are presented as examples of life to believers due to their personal characteristics or behavior, which are considered exemplary by various religions.[14]

Analysis and results. Today there are about 7,000 Saints in the Catholic Church. According to the Catholic Church, holiness is the union between God and man, and "a miracle is not necessary to confirm holiness, but to confirm intimacy with God." They were canonized by the Pope from the 11th century [12]. The names of saints are considered the main syllable of theological anthroponyms. This is also reflected in French phraseological units. For example:

il est comme Saint Jacques de l'Hôpital: il a le nez tourné à la friandise - he has a nose for sweets, like Saint James. A hint of the statue of St. James, facing the street where the pastry makers lived in the old days.

la Saint-Glinglin (colloquial, ironic) - until the second coming; after the rain on Thursday. It is believed that the noun saint here replaced, as a play on words, seig in its obsolete meaning of "signal", and Glinglin is built on the similarity in sound of the Old French verb glingluer "to sound" and the fictitious name of the saint.

In addition to the names of saints, phraseological units with the names of biblical heroes were used:

faire sa Sophie - behave carefully. Sophie is a biblical character who lived in the 2nd century. Mother of Vera, Nadej and Lubbe, she was martyred with her three daughters during the reign of Hadrian.

faire son Joseph (simple) - pretend to be modest (lit.: pretend to be Joseph the Fair). According to biblical tradition, Joseph the Beautiful, sold into slavery by his brothers and became close Egyptian pharaoh, did not succumb to the charms of the wife of the royal satrap Potiphar, but, leaving, he forgot his cloak. Potiphar's wife, determined to take revenge on Joseph, used the cloak to accuse him of trying to dishonor her. Potiphar believed his wife and ordered him to be

thrown into prison. There is also a form of this expression that refers to women faire sa Josephine (sa Julie) "to pretend to be chaste."

Anthroponyms derived from the names of religious holidays are also used as part of theological phraseological units. For example:

faire Quasimodo avant Pâques (Celebrating Quasimodo before Easter) giving birth to a child before the wedding (marriage). Quasimodo - The first Sunday after Easter. Another phraseological unit is associated with the name of this religious holiday: renvoyer à la Quasimodo "to repay (in repayment of a debt)." Quasimodo is the name of a religious holiday, and was later used as a name for people.

Quasimodo, the name of the hero of V. Hugo's novel "Notre Dame de Paris", is used as a common name for physical deformity in modern society due to the brightness of the image created by the author. [10]

Conclusion/Recommendations. Religion is a certain worldview, that is, through feelings and rituals, the rapprochement of people, their associations, peoples and nations, consensus in spiritual and moral life. Therefore, it is not for nothing that religious anthroponyms are used in French phraseological units and clearly express the religious culture of the French people. Among the French theological phraseological units, the names of saints are the most productive tool, some saints' names can form several phraseological units.

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