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CHARACTERISTICS OF INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS SEMANTIC FIELD (on the example of French and Uzbek languages)

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Abstract: This article discusses the semantic field of infinitive constructions in French and their Uzbek equivalents, as well as the syntactic functions of infinitives in French and Uzbek.

Keywords: infinitive, equivalent, syntactic function, semantic nature, lexical equivalent.

Introduction

There are a number of studies on the study of infinitives (infinitives) in French. In these works, mainly the categorical nature of the infinitive and the syntactic functions it performs in the sentence structure are widely interpreted [1; 2; 3;].

To summarize the cases identified by scholars, the infinitive of a verb in French has the following characteristics: it does not change in the person; at the syntactic level, these forms are not linked in conjunction with possessive, but they are always attached to a basis, which may or may not have occurred through language. It is often regarded as the basis of having an impersonal form; can perform infinitive-colored syntactic functions in sentence structure [1: 437].

It can be seen that the content aspect of the infinitive and the syntactic means influencing the formation of the content have not yet been studied as the object of serious research. Moreover, the problem of systematizing both linguistic alternatives of the content scale formed at the semantic level remains relevant.

It is precisely these issues that we aim to address in this article. The reason is simple: the use of infinitives, in some cases, allows the speaker to make the idea shorter and, at the same time, more capacious and colorful [2: 132].

French is very rich in infinitive constructions. In this article, we have selected some of those infinitive constructions - those that have a very subtle meaning by their semantic nature. We will talk about them one by one below.

Faillir + infinitive; manquer (de) + infinitive

Faillir + infinitive; manquer (de) + infinitive constructions refer to actions that are close to

occurring and fail to occur [4: 348]. In the Uzbek language, the infinitive of the past tense almost, almost, a little, a little more and ... or close (ready), almost lexical equivalents in the form of a phrase in conjunction with the infinitives correspond to the above construction. For example:

Se matin tout a failli s'arranger = This morning, almost everything fell into place.

Il manqué de se faire écraser. = Again the jinn would have been left under the car. (He was almost hit by a car.)

Avoir beau + infinitive

The construction of "Avoir beau + infinitif" is one of the means of expressing impediment, evaluating the action represented by the infinitive as an action that does not achieve its goal. Its Uzbek alternatives appear in various forms, ie lexical, syntactic, morphological forms.

Lexical alternatives include the lexical equivalent of the infinitive + vain, useless, useless (ga), ineffective, useless forms. For example:

Tu as beau pleurer / Il ne te cédera pas.

You are crying in vain. He does not give in (disagrees). Although, -sa can be a syntactic alternative to the construction "avoir beau + infinitif" in a compound sentence followed by an unobstructed sentence. The lexical equivalent of the infinitive in the form of Avoir beau serves as a cut of such an unobstructed sentence. For example:

J'avais beau éviter toute discussion, elle pensait que je jugeais

Even though I avoided any arguments, he thought I was condemning him.

Il avait beau aimer sa mère, il lui fallait avoir quelques heures d'indépendance de loin en loin.

No matter how much he loved his mother, he knew that at least sometimes he needed to feel independent for a few hours.

In some cases, however, combinations of prepositions with nouns derived from the lexical equivalent of the infinitive may also serve as the equivalent of the construction "avoir beau + infinitive":

Il avait beau aimer sa mere...; = Despite his love for his mother ...

Devoir + infinitive

In conjunction with the infinitive, the verb *devoir* can convey the following meanings:

1) must have, inevitability:

Do do apprendre la conjugaison du verbe français «faire»

He must memorize the meaning of the French verb *faire*.

There are two parts. = he had to leave (had to leave, he had to leave).

This meaning in the combination of the verb *devoir* with the infinitive corresponds to the lexical equivalent of the infinitive, which in the Uzbek language ends with the phrases *must*, *inevitability* (necessary, necessary, forced).

2) intention, purpose meaning: Je lui ai téléphoné: il doit passer vous voir demain. I called him: tomorrow he wants to go into yours.

This meaning of *Devoir + infinitive* corresponds to the lexical equivalent of the infinitive in the Uzbek language, which ends with the verbs *want*, *want*, *be*.

3) Assumption, assumption, suspicion:

It makes the grand mainten and aller to the school.

He's probably grown up now and going to school.

Devoir + this meaning of the infinitive in Uzbek probably corresponds to the lexical equivalent of modal words and phrases + infinitive.

Commencer / finir par + infinitive

Commencer (*débuter*) par + infinitive construction has two structural equivalents in Uzbek:

1. Hol words are the lexical equivalent of first, first, first, first, first, first, first + infinitive. For example:

Ils onn commencé la leçon par répéter la conjugaison du vebe français «faire». = At the beginning of the lesson, they repeated the conjugation of the French verb *faire*.

2. The verb to begin + the sentence to follow. The subject of the following sentence is the same as the subject of the beginning, while the cut is the lexical equivalent of the infinitive and stands in the same grammatical form as the *commencer* (*débuter*). Qiyaslab köraylik: Ils onn commencé la leçon par répéter la conjugaison du verbe «faire». = They started the lesson after repeating the inflection of the verb *faire*.

3. Finir rar + infinitive construction. In the Uzbek language, this model is given by the lexical equivalent of the corresponding grammatical form of the ending in the sense of the present tense, the end, the end, the end, the ending +. For example: Lee père et le fils ont fini par se brouiller.

The father and son finally quarreled.

Sans + infinitive

The following can be equivalent to the *Sans + infinitive* construction in Uzbek:

1. The present and past tenses of the negative form. For example:

Ils sont partis sans avoir prononcé une parole. Without saying a word, they left.

2. Through the personal form of the verb + negation. For example:

Les élèves ont bien compris the grammar rules. Ils faisaient des exercices, mais sans consulter la conjugaison de verbe «faire». = Students have mastered the grammar rule well. They did the exercises, but no longer looked at the trick of the *faire* verb.

3. If there is a negative structural component in the *sans + infinitive* construction, the verb of the person in the affirmative form corresponds to modal words such as, of course, but probably, apparently, For example:

You don't have to be a savoir qu'il est malade. You probably know his illness.

In French grammar, there are specific syntactic models of infinitives such as the above, which are widely used in written and oral speech. Also, their use in language leads

to a more understandable speech and the clarity of the purpose of the speech as well as the conciseness of the sentence structure. A comparative study of them with the Uzbek language will give a clearer understanding of some problems of comparative syntax.

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