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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CATEGORY OF INTENSITY IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** The subject of this research is the artistic, graphic and stylistic features of the linguistic means of expressing the category of intensity and their functioning. The hypothesis of the research is that the means of expressing the category of intensity act as a leading element in creating the artistic imagery of the author's language, and their study makes it possible to better understand not only the writer's works, but also the active processes taking place in Uzbek literature at the present time. Thus, the functional-semantic category of aspectuality in French expresses the nature of the flow and distribution of action in time and is represented by analytical, morphological, lexical, contextual, combined and intonational means, the combination of which forms the functional-semantic field of aspectuality. It consists of a complex of integrating, but independent "partial" multiplicity and intensity, which are the dominant components; limitation, duration and phase, which are peripheral components.

**Keywords:** functional-semantic analysis, syntagmatic semantics, temporal and aspectual meanings

**Introduction.** Functional-semantic research in the field of grammar is now widely used in domestic and foreign linguistics. Methods and techniques of functional-



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semantic analysis of grammatical phenomena make it possible to systematize description of the content, formal and functional characteristics of a particular linguistic fact. The latter determines the relevance and expediency of using the functional-semantic direction in the analysis of grammatical categories and paradigms of several languages, ensuring the unity of the methodological basis with a discrepancy between the structural and formal characteristics of the research subject.

This fact is explained by the fact that when using the functional-semantic approach, it is possible to describe grammatical phenomena at the level of not only morphological, but also other means of expressing the studied meanings with the prospect of isolating and describing conceptual, semantic categories of a higher level, superimposed over the categories of morphology, such as , the category of the temporary order. At the same time, the complexity of this approach is of particular importance, due to the fact that the study of functional-semantic categories involves the analysis of means of different levels of the language, united by a certain common semantic function, which is of particular importance when considering the semantic categories of the verb - temporality and aspectuality - on the material of languages, - Uzbek and French, - possessing proportionally inappropriate verbal systems of time and type, which form the formal basis of means of expressing the categories of temporality and aspectuality.

Despite the fact that many theoretical works are devoted to the problems of aspectuality and temporality in the Uzbek and French languages within the framework of the functional-semantic approach, there is no consensus in scientific



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theory regarding their structural organization, systematization of their means of expression, as well as a clear delineation of their meanings and principles of differentiation the latter, which explains the relevance of this study.

The use of a functional-semantic approach to the analysis of linguistic facts provides for the construction of a functional-semantic field with the allocation of the nuclear, near-peripheral and far-peripheral zones (in other words, the nucleus, near and far peripheries), while the principles by which it is structured are of decisive importance.

Despite the wide interest of researchers in this category, there are still no generalizing works that consider intensity as an independent linguistic category. There are practically no works devoted to the comparative analysis of functions, semantics of different-level means of expressing the category of intensity, their functioning in the language of individual authors.

Being a vivid means of creating expressiveness of a particular text, the category of intensity allows the author of the text to enhance the emotional and aesthetic impact on the reader, thereby shaping the stylistic features of the writers' language.

In the presence of an analytical predicative structure that functions in Uzbek and French texts, it seems expedient to structurally-semantic and functional analysis of all its components, while such structures are considered to be verb-infinitive constructions (conjugated verb + infinitive), verb-nominal constructions, which include into itself the following formations: conjugated verb + adjective, conjugated verb + u participle-passive form. With regard to this study, the first type of structures



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in Uzbek and French includes predicative stems consisting of a conjugated verb in the past tense and an infinitive (began to consider, wanted to come, could see; a commencé à considérer, a voulu venir, pouvaient voir, etc.) ) and which are free (not systemic and stable) predicative combinations. The second type - verb-nominal constructions verb + adjective - in Uzbek and French is also represented by free predicative combinations (it was beautiful, etait beau), while constructions like verb + participle-passive form in Uzbek and French are characterized by heterogeneity of structure and hence predicative semantics. So, in the Uzbek language, the predicative combinations under consideration also have free compatibility (it was analyzed), while in French they can be of two types: freely combined (by analogy with the Uzbek language) (par analogie avec la langue ouzbek), systemically stable, represented by analytical forms of the past tense, consisting of the conjugated form of the auxiliary verb and the past participle (est venu, était venu, fut venu; a vu, avait vu). In the constructions of the latter type, the temporal semantics of the auxiliary verb, due to historically formed factors, is of particular importance in realizing the temporal meaning of the form of time. The morphological semantics of the auxiliary verb in the constructions under consideration largely determines the temporal relations both within the framework of one sentence and the entire morphological context as a whole, which necessitates a thorough analysis of predicative constructions of this type.

Within the framework of syntagmatic semantics, the semantics of a sentence is considered, which includes the isolation and analysis of its components that affect the



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implementation of the functional-semantic meanings of the aspectuality and temporality of the verb word form. In this case, we are talking about temporally and aspectually significant components of the offer, which can be represented by means of a multi-level and heterogeneous nature.

The semantics of the temporal context is understood as the grammatical semantics of contextual forms of time, which can determine both the usual and functional features of the considered forms of the verb. The subject of the research is the interaction of temporal and aspectual meanings realized by the preterital forms of the Uzbek and French verb.

Fundamentally new in the analysis of the facts of temporality and aspectuality is the distribution of temporally significant and aspectually significant components within the utterance (observation unit) at the level of the morphological semantics of the preterite word form, the semantics of the predicate, the semantics of the sentence (utterance), the semantics of the morphological context according to the functional-semantic structures of temporality. and aspectuality in French, and at the level of morphological semantics of time and type, temporal semantics of a sentence and morphological context in Uzbek.

An integrated approach is of particular importance in carrying out this research: the analysis of observation units is carried out using the methods of linguistic description, contextual, opposing, as well as computer analysis (according to four parameters based on the French language: morphological semantics, predicative semantics, sentence semantics and morphological context semantics, and three each -



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on the material of the Uzbek language: morphological semantics of time and type, temporal semantics of a sentence and temporal semantics of morphological context).

The lexicon used is a lexicon of disambiguated expressions of opinion in French constructed manually.

In this lexicon, in addition to the classic polarity and intensity information, each entry has been classified in semantic categories which are independent of a given language and defined in. The lexicon is made up of verbs, nouns, adverbs, adjectives and interjections. Two types of verbs were selected: verbs which introduce expressions of opinion and which reflect the person's degree of involvement who expresses the opinion (such as saying, asking, insisting, etc.), and verbs that expressly and directly express an opinion (like like, blame, recommend).

Each entry in the lexicon (except adverbs) is associated with one of the following four high-level semantic categories:

- Reporting: entries that allow you to relate or introduce the opinions of others or your own, and that provide an assessment of the degree of involvement or commitment of both the person expressing the opinion and his object, like the verb to estimate in French truck drivers estimate to suffer from a disadvantageous tax system compared to their European rivals;

- Judgment: entries that express normative evaluations of objects and actions, within which one can distinguish judgments related to social norms, for example the verbs approve and criticize in Laurence Parisot approves the reform but criticizes the method, and judgments related to personal standards such as a pure masterpiece;



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- Feeling-appreciation: entries that express a feeling or emotion experienced by a person, such as I have loved this movie;

- Tip: Entries that tell you to do or think about something, for example: An excellent film not to be missed.

In addition to the semantic category, each entry in the lexicon is associated with a polarity and a force. Polarity can have three values: positive, negative or neutral. It is important to note that the neutral polarity does not mean that the associated input is objective but that it has an ambiguous polarity, which can be positive or negative depending on the context (e.g. cold, mind-boggling, upsetting, delicate, etc.). For strength, the possible values are from weakest to strongest. So for good the strength is 1, for excellent it is 2, and for extraordinary the strength is 3. These values also apply to expressions of negative polarity.

An entry can be a word (grotesque, success), a fixed expression (good-natured, high-end) or not (politically correct). An entry can also have a single meaning (and therefore a unique polarity and intensity) but can also have several context-dependent meanings: in this case, an entry can belong to several semantic categories and have different polarities and intensities. For example :

- the adjective acid has two meanings:

1. sour (as in a sour fruit): in this case, it belongs to the judgmental category and has a negative polarity;

2. hurtful (as in they exchanged acidic remarks): in this case, it belongs to the category sentiment appreciation and also has a negative polarity.



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- the rigorous adjective has two meanings:

1. which shows rigor (as in a rigorous judge): in this case, it belongs to the judgment category and has a positive polarity;
2. painful (as in a harsh winter): in this case, it also belongs to the judgment category but has a negative polarity.

The classification of functional-semantic situations of temporality of the French verb, considered in two planes - absolute and relative time - is based on the categorical meanings of the forms of time - precedence, simultaneity, succession. Analysis of temporal (main and additional) meanings within the framework of the semantic parameters considered in the work (morphological, predicative semantics, sentence semantics and semantics of the temporal morphological context) showed that their implementation is largely due to the taxonomic model of both the sentence and the entire temporal morphological context, in accordance with which the localization of the grammatical reference point takes place and the sought-for temporal values are realized. Thus, the core of the functional-semantic category of temporality is based on the opposition point tenses: linear time, the near periphery is made up of temporally significant components of the sentence, far-temporally significant components of the sentence at the taxis level.





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