

Syntactic Motivation in French: Word Order and Cases

Narzullaeva Dilfuza Bafoevna ¹, Nuriddinova Zaynab Bakhriddinovna ²

¹ Bukhara State University, Teacher of the Department of French Philology, Faculty of Foreign Languages
d.b.narzullayeva@buxdu.uz

² Bukhara State University, Faculty of Foreign Languages, 4th year student, Philology and Language Teaching (French)

Abstract:

This article analyzes syntactic motivation in French from the perspective of word order and cases. The article first provides a general overview of the syntactic structure of the French language and its basic rules. Word order plays a very important role in French, as it is a key factor in determining the meaning of a sentence. The article also examines the influence of cases (nominal, genitive, accusative, etc.) on word order in French. The relationship between cases and word order is emphasized, including their importance for determining meaning and accurate expression in communication. The article reveals the complexity of syntactic motivation in French through scientific research and examples. It also provides practical recommendations for those learning French, which will help them develop their language skills.

Keywords: Linguistic motivation, language evolution, lexicon, grammar, social context, theories of motivation, culture and language, aspiring linguists, the influence of language structure, practical applications.

INTRODUCTION

The French language, with its rich grammatical structure and syntactic rules, occupies a special place in linguistics. Syntactic motivation is the process of how words and phrases are connected to each other and how they form their meaning. This process is very important in French, because the interaction of word order and cases ensures that the sentence is clear and understandable. Word order in French includes many rules and exceptions. The syntactic structure of this language is mainly determined by the specific arrangement of the subject, verb, and object. However, word

order is not limited to grammatical rules; it also depends on the context, the goals of communication, and even the emotional tone of speech.

Also, cases in French - elements that determine the function of a word in a sentence - play an important role. With the help of cases, the relationships between words are determined, which is important in the formation of a certain meaning. The correct use of cases and their influence on word order are of great importance for those who are learning French. This article will provide an in-depth analysis of the main aspects of syntactic motivation in French - word order and cases. Throughout the article, scientific studies, examples and practical recommendations are presented to better understand the syntactic structure of the French language. This will help those learning French to develop not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical skills.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The existing literature on the theoretical foundations of syntactic rules and cases in French was studied. In this process, the main grammatical sources, linguistic studies and scientific articles on the syntactic structure of the French language were analyzed. Various French texts (literary works, media, academic articles) were collected and their syntactic structure was studied. Using corpus analysis, the practical use of word order and cases, as well as their dependence on context, was identified. By comparing syntactic structures in French with other languages, their specific features and commonalities were studied. With the help of this method, a deeper understanding of the syntactic motivation of the French language was achieved.

DISCUSSION

The functional aspect of the study of language units is one of the most important aspects of linguistics. In motivology, the most important functionally are the internal form of the word and motivationally connected words, motivational pairs. The internal form is a word component. Therefore, its functional role cannot be understood outside the word. The internal form of the word is one of the main scientific concepts in motivology, which A. Hojiev defined as follows: "The internal form of a word is a morphological structure that allows us to explain why a word expresses exactly such a meaning. For example, village (associated with the concept of wintering), sunflower (associated with the concept of looking at the sun)". [1]

In our opinion, the internal form of a word is a morphological structure of a word that is closely related to the term motivation and explains exactly what meaning lexical units express. For example, *moqueur roux* (related to the concept of a fool, a mischievous person), *tournesol* (related to the concept of looking at the sun), *oie des neiges* (a reference to the snow-whiteness of the bird), *kironkara* (related to the concept of a deadly predatory bird of prey belonging to the family of raptors, smaller than an eagle [2]), *shunkar* (a powerful predatory bird belonging to the family of falcons, moving very quickly, in this word related to the concept of movement).

According to the confession of the linguist A.A. Potebnya, the internal form of the word is not related to the entire lexical unit, but only to the root part of the word structure. Many linguists have expressed their opinions on the internal form of the word. Linguist V.V. Vinogradov, analyzing the ideas of other scientists, defined the internal form of the word as follows: "The internal form of the word is the motivation of the meanings of words with an understanding of their structure, the semantic relations between the lexical elements of the language system" [3]. Thus, the internal form of the word is closely related to the concept of motivation and always complements each other.

O.S. Akhmanova, reflecting on the internal form of lexical units, concludes that "it is a morphophonological feature that expresses the connection of pronunciation with this meaning or with stylistic connotations" [4]. Taking into account the close connection of the internal form of the word with the motivational meaning and motivational form, recognizing that it is a concept that expresses a motivated word and a motivated sign, and considering that the internal form of the word

expresses the lexical and structural motivation of the word, linguist A.I. Fedorov expresses the opinion that “the internal form of a word can be characterized as an element of the meaning of the word that forms it, allowing us to form an idea of the sign taken as a basis when naming the object in the derived word” [5]. This interpretation of the internal form of a word seems to us to be correct. Indeed, rouge-queue is the name of a bird, and according to the internal form of this lexical unit, we get the idea that the bird got this name because its tail is red, oiseau-lyre - according to the internal form of this motivated word, it becomes clear that the bird's tail resembles a lyre musical instrument, according to the internal form of the word bahoroy, we find evidence that this flower sprouts in early spring, according to the internal form of the word tustovuk - we find evidence that this bird's feathers are colored in different colors, and the internal form of the word karnaygul indicates that the shape of this flower resembles a trumpet, according to the internal form of the word kokildor chittak - it indicates that this bird has a cockatoo on its head, the internal form of the word tantakkus indicates that these birds sleep during the day and go hunting at night, and their behavior is also rougher. The internal form of the word expresses the associative nature of human thinking, its perception of the world through images: Campanule - this plant is a bellflower, if you touch its body, you can hear a soft bell sound, and its shape also resembles a bell; carline - this plant is considered a thorn, its body is covered with small thorns. Chardon - high on the stem, common in ditches and uncultivated places, used in the textile industry and commonly called thistle [6]. The internal form of the word nayburun indicates that this bird has long and sharp wings, short legs, webbed feet, and nostrils in its beak, which are located in short tubes.

RESULTS

In French, there are a number of categorical meanings of words - a collective meaning (le garden, amitie), an abstract meaning (fidelement, amour, loyalty, love), a categorical meaning of a sign (d'arbre fruitier, a fruit tree), a categorical meaning of an action (criailler, siffler, grogner, yell, fight), which show the connection between the internal form of the word and the grammatical system of the language. In motivology, the internal form of the word is divided into a motivational form and a motivational meaning. The linguist O.I. Blinova defines this as “a motivational form is a meaningful segment of the sound shell of a word, determined by the motivation of the word; a motivational meaning is the meaning or synthesis of the meaning of the motivated form of the word”[7].

The motivational form is single-segment, in French (lis – lily), (fir); in two-segmented French (brun-elle – a plant with red flowers), (fish/fish, madman/willow); in three-segmented French (belle-de-nuit – a flower that blooms at night) (loy/cho'r/ak), etc. Motivational meaning, like motivational form, is a specific aspect of a motivated word. A motivated word has a more complex semantic structure than an unmotivated word. For example, oiseau-mouche- a bird with a beak of 6 cm long, feeding mainly on flower nectar and flies. The bird was named precisely because it eats flies. The problem of the variant nature of the internal form of a word is reflected in the scientific works of many linguists, in which variant means “a change in the type of internal form as a result of polymotivation due to the motivational form of the word and the content of the motivation”. If the motivational meaning and motivational form of lexical units found in the language are expressed in one variant, the internal form of the word is considered unvaried. Here are examples of the names of birds and plants in the Uzbek language with an unvaried internal form: Kokildor chittak - motivational meaning: a bird with a crest on the top of its head; kizil-küyinli bulbul - motivational meaning: a bird with a red neck under its neck; nayburun - motivational meaning: a bird with nostrils in its beak located in short tubes; qaravoy - motivational meaning: a bird with a black plumage; ilankhor burgut - motivational meaning: an eagle that feeds on poisonous snakes; bigiz tumshuq - motivational meaning: the shape of its beak is similar to that of a bigiz, and it is a bird with a sharp tip; sodkulaq - motivational meaning: a plant with a leaf shape resembling a horse's ear; sutqon – motivational meaning: a plant with a poisonous milky juice; tumpchagul –

motivational meaning: a plant with small white flowers like a button, wild gulkhayri and its small flower; soyabongul – motivational meaning: a plant with a bulbous shape resembling an umbrella. In French, the number of names with an internal form without variants is much wider than in Uzbek, since most of the lexical units found in French have a single variant motivational meaning: belle-de-nuit – motivational meaning: a flower that blooms in the evening, courvite – motivational meaning: a fast-running bird, fauvette – motivational meaning: a bird with light yellow feathers; chasseton – motivational meaning: a good hunting bird. The following lexical units correspond to the variant type of the internal form of the word: grande+-eclair – motivational meaning: 1) a plant with bright yellow flowers like lightning; grande-large, eclair-lightning; motivational meaning: 2) a plant resembling the shape of a lightning bolt; ficaire – motivational meaning: 1) a plant with a fleshy growth of the wart type; fic – wart, growth; motivational meaning: 2) a plant whose juice is used to remove wart; bellflower – motivational meaning: 1) a plant resembling a bell in shape; motivational meaning: 2) a plant that makes a sound similar to the sound of a bell; pepper grass – motivational meaning: 1) a plant that is as bitter as pepper. 2) a plant resembling a pepper in shape: 3) a color similar to pepper.

The next type of internal form of a word is a metaphorical internal form, which embodies the result of a figurative interpretation of the reality expressed in it with a certain property of its main sign in its combined relationship with other objects, phenomena and processes, and also such a categorical property of the word is considered a means of expression as a metaphor. For example, soude (“soda”), ferule (“ruler”), massette (“pebbles”), cardinal (“cardinal”), veuve (“widow”), echasse (“wood”), Uzbek: iblis, yilqichi, tasqara; o’simlik. Uzbek tegmanozik, oygul, o’qotar. When we say lexicalization of a word's internal form, we should understand that the word's internal form acquires an idiomatic feature. We can also give several examples of the lexicalization process in French: Martinet is considered a bird, but it is still unknown why this bird was named that way. Or, if I may say so, the French have a mercurial plant, the morpheme is mercure, that is, the planet Mercury, but it is not known why this plant was named that way.

CONCLUSION

The topic of syntactic motivation, word order, and cases in French is important in linguistics, helping to understand the structural features of the language and its semantic aspects in depth. In French, the standard SVO (subject-verb-object) order is the main basis of sentence structure, and changing this order can significantly change the meaning of the sentence. Cases play an important role in determining the syntactic functions of words and determining their mutual relationships. The position and role of each word are important in forming the overall meaning of the sentence. Syntactic motivation reveals the relationships between words, helping to understand the complexity of sentence structure and its semantic meaning. Correct understanding and use of word order and cases in learning French leads to a deeper study of the language. These studies contribute to a better understanding of the syntactic structure of the French language and serve as a useful resource for language learners. In general, syntactic motivation in French demonstrates the complexity and richness of the language, which is important in the process of learning it.

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