

ON THE COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF THE NOUN FRAMEWORK IN FRENCH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: If we look at the syntactic functions of nouns in the compared languages, nouns perform the same functions in the sentence in both languages. Core semantic category nouns (animate object, inanimate object quantity) and adverbial nouns participate in their primary functions, i.e. possessive, complement, place and tense, participle participle and references.

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It is known that there are similarities and dissimilarities between linguistic phenomena, regardless of whether they are related or not. In fact, the comparative study of languages is one of the most effective methods. Therefore, in this article, we will try to compare the similar and different aspects of word semantics in French and Uzbek languages of different systems.

In the process of comparison, it is determined that there are general and specific symptoms. Also, there are universal laws common to all languages in the noun group. In both of the compared languages, the so-called lexical-grammatical groups of words are part of the typological universals of world languages. Therefore, the science of comparative typology is of great importance in learning foreign languages, a foreign language is learned on the basis of the mother tongue, which has acquired thorough knowledge and skills in advance. A language learner voluntarily and involuntarily relies on his native language in the process of learning a foreign language - he compares the language system he is learning with the native language system. When the time comes, he uses analogies - the similarity between the foreign language he is learning and his native language helps the language learner to learn the language quickly.

By the way, a noun as a word group is distinguished by its semantics, grammatical categories (form) and syntactic functions.

If we compare some aspects of noun semantics, the general meaning of nouns in both languages coincides with each other, as well as the semantic grammatical group of nouns. In both languages, the semantic core of nouns is made up of concrete nouns (meaning the name of an object - animate and inanimate and meaning quantity). Abstract nouns (states of action, adjectives, nouns) as well as possessive nouns belong to the peripheral category of nouns in both languages. Abstract nouns in French, derived from verbs and adjectives, often correspond to artificial nouns in Uzbek: observation, observation, clarté, light, but there is a significant difference in the group of collective nouns. because the aggregates in the French language often do not match those in the Uzbek language. branchage, verrerie, community, people.

There are grammatical categories of nouns in French and Uzbek languages of different systems. The noun group includes the following grammatical categories in both languages:

Categories	French	Uzbek
Rod	+	-
Numeral	+	+
Definite	(+)	+
Part (partial)	(+)	-
Gender	-	+
Possessive	(+)	+

In the French language, the categories given by parentheses are not expressed by the direct form of the noun, but auxiliary words are defined by articles and determinatives.

Uzbek nouns express four grammatical meanings within the opposition of their forms, while in French, gender, number, quality, quantity, precision, uncertainty are expressed in French through article forms (le / un les / des le / du). will be done.

In Uzbek, the meanings expressed through agreements are expressed in French through analytical means (prepositional word order).

If we look at the syntactic functions of nouns in the compared languages, nouns perform the same functions in the sentence in both languages. Core semantic category nouns (animate object, inanimate object quantity) and adverbial nouns participate in their primary functions, i.e. possessive, complement, place and tense, participle participle and references.

All these functions are covered by substantive words. Peripheral nouns perform the secondary syntactic functions of their nouns: determiner, adverbial, time, cause, goal, obstacle, abstract nouns in conditional adverbs replace adjectives, adverbs or personal forms of verbs in these functions. The main relationship between the meaning and function of nouns in each language can be seen from the table below:

	Syntactic functions	
	Primary	Secondary
Concrete (core)	Relatable	(mismatch)
Abstract (peripheral)	(mismatch)	Relatable

The difference between languages is observed in that nouns belonging to a certain class can perform a non-specific function.

1. In the French language, concrete nouns often appear in the secondary function, that is, in the functions of determiner, adverb, cause, condition, non-obstructive clauses: *une avec insistance - insisting on something.*

2. In the French language, abstract nouns often occur in the primary function of nouns, in particular, in the complementary function that creates an analytical construction equivalent to a verb:

Il jeta un regard craintif du côté de la porte

He looked at the door in fear.

3. In French, inanimate nouns often appear in the possessive function before transitive verbs.

Se desert n'offrait point d'oasis semblable.

Here, in the desert, you will not find such an oasis.

So, as a result of my experience, I can say that there are many such examples. In fact, it is necessary for us to have a thorough knowledge of similar and dissimilar languages. The purpose of painting is to facilitate the process of learning a foreign language. In this way, a foreign language is learned more perfectly from the point of view of our mother tongue, and it remains in our memory for a long time.

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