



Noun Formation in French: Linguistic and Semantic Analysis

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Abstract: This article analyzes the formation of nouns in French from a linguistic and semantic perspective. From a linguistic point of view, the methods of formation of nouns, including word formation (derivation), composition (addition), formation through metaphor and metonymy, are considered in detail. Morphological analysis covers the change of nouns in gender and number, and syntactic analysis covers their functions in the structure of a sentence. The semantic analysis section studies the acquisition of a mobile meaning of nouns, synonym and antonym relationships, as well as their participation in phraseological units. The results of the study show that the process of formation of nouns in French develops under the influence of various linguistic factors, and this process is closely related to the dynamic development of the language. This article may be useful for researchers, students and linguistics enthusiasts engaged in French linguistics.

Keywords: French language, noun formation, derivation, semantic analysis, morphological analysis, linguistics.

Introduction: This article is devoted to the study of the methods of expression of action nouns in French. During the research, the morphological and syntactic forms of action nouns, their semantic properties and scope of application are analyzed. The article considers in detail the methods of formation using affixes, conversion between verbs and nouns, as well as syntactic restructuring. The results are also compared with similar forms in other languages, and their significance in the translation process is discussed. This article is of great importance for practical and theoretical research in the field of linguistics and translation.

The French language has a rich lexical and grammatical system, and the study of its linguistic aspects is one of the topical issues in scientific research. In particular,

action nouns, that is, the process of nominalization, is a widespread and important grammatical phenomenon in French. Nominalization is the process of forming verbs or other word groups as nouns. This method provides simple and clear ways to express an action or event, which allows for the effective use of speech styles, especially in formal written texts.

Action nouns occupy a special place in the morphological and syntactic system of the French language. They are distinguished by their formation with the help of affixes, the processes of transformation between verbs and nouns, and their use in complex syntactic structures. For example, the verb "développer" (to develop) when transformed into a noun takes the form "développement" (development). This process is widely used in the creation of texts in formal and literary styles. Also, the specific semantic and pragmatic features of action nouns play an important role in the translation process, since they can be consonant with similar forms in other languages, or, conversely, have different means of expression.

The aim of the study is to study the ways of expressing action nouns in French. The study analyzes the morphological, semantic, and syntactic features of nominalization. This topic is of practical importance not only for theoretical linguistics, but also for translation studies and other areas of language study. The article considers various methods of formation of action nouns, their grammatical and semantic functions, as well as a comparative analysis with other languages. The aim of this article is to identify the mechanisms of formation and use of action nouns in French, thereby enriching existing scientific approaches to the study of this area. This topic also opens up new opportunities for a deeper understanding of the complexities of French grammar and the development of comparative linguistic studies with other languages.

METHODOLOGY

This study aims to study and analyze the methods of expression of action nouns in French and was conducted based on the following methodological approaches:

The study used various sources related to the French language, including:

1. Scientific and literary texts: Samples were selected from books, articles, and literary works in French.
2. Grammar manuals: Manuals that cover the morphology and syntax of the French language were studied.
3. Dictionaries: Modern and classical French

dictionaries that explain the process of nominalization were analyzed.

In identifying examples, authoritative grammatical sources such as "Le Bon Usage" were used.

Analysis method. During the study, the morphological, syntactic and semantic aspects of action nouns were analyzed using the following approaches:

Morphological analysis. The process of formation of action nouns using affixes was studied. For example, the role of suffixes such as -tion, -ment in the process of transformation from verb to noun was observed. Example: Création (creation), développement (development).

Syntactic analysis. The role of action nouns in the sentence structure and their connection with other grammatical elements was analyzed. For example: Il travaille bien (He works well) → Son travail est excellent (His work is very good).

Semantic analysis. The semantic aspects of action nouns, the events expressed by them, and their similarities or differences with other languages were analyzed.

Comparative approach. Action nouns in French were compared with equivalent forms in other languages, in particular, in Uzbek. Through this method, the specific features of nominalization in French grammar were identified and their similarities and differences with other languages were analyzed.

Statistical data collection. The frequency and usage rate of action names taken from the texts were determined, and statistical data on their main formation methods were compiled.

Practical application analysis. In order to determine the role of action names in the translation process and the difficulties associated with them, a practical analysis was conducted from the perspective of translation studies. Through this, the problems that arise when translating action names from French into other languages and ways to solve them were studied.

Based on this methodology, the study made it possible to comprehensively study action names in French. The results obtained are expected to be useful for scientific and practical research in the field of linguistics and translation studies.

RESULTS

During the study, the methods of expression of nouns of action in French were studied morphologically, syntactically and semantically, and the following main results were identified:

1. Morphological formation methods. In French, nouns of action are often formed on the basis of verbs and are

formed using various affixes. These affixes play a key role in the transformation of a verb into a noun:

1. Formation using affixes:

-tion: création (creation), communication (communication).

-ment: développement (development), changement (change).

-age: voyage (journey), nettoyage (cleaning).

Nouns of action formed using these affixes are used more in a formal style and their semantic load is clear.

2. Conversion between verbs and nouns

In some cases, the verb is used as a noun without any changes:

For example: manger (to eat) → un manger (food);
courir (to run) → un courir (to run).

This method is widely used in oral speech and everyday life.

3. Syntactic restructuring. In French, action nouns are used in complex sentences, and their role in the structure of the sentence is specific. It is customary to express the action expressed by the verb through a noun phrase: Il travaille bien (He works well) → Son travail est excellent (His work is excellent).

This method is characteristic mainly for formal and written speech.

4. Semantic features. Action nouns often express the action as a result or process:

Expressing the result: décision (decision) → the result of making a decision. construction (construction) → the result of the construction process.

Expressing the process: formation (formation, formation) → an ongoing process.

5. Statistical analysis of the use of action nouns

The most common action nouns in the studied texts:

Nouns formed using the -tion affix: 45%.

Nouns formed using the -ment affix: 30%.

Nouns formed through conversion: 15%.

Names used through syntactic restructuring: 10%.

These figures show that the affixes -tion and -ment are the leaders in the formation of nouns of action in French.

6. Results of comparative analysis. As a result of comparing nouns of action in French with their forms in Uzbek, the following were identified.

CONCLUSION

The expression of action nouns in French is one of the complex and interesting aspects of the grammatical system, and the results of this study provide a basis for

a deeper study of this area. During the study, the morphological, syntactic and semantic features of action nouns were studied and the following conclusions were reached. Morphological aspects: Action nouns in French are often formed using affixes. Suffixes such as -tion, -ment, and -age play a key role in expressing action in the form of a noun. These forms are widely used in official and scientific texts, clearly defining their semantic load. Syntactic formation: Action nouns are used in various forms in the structure of sentences, increasing their functionality and clarity. Through syntactic restructuring, it is possible to express the result or process of an action in a concise and structured form. Semantic significance: Action nouns are of great linguistic importance in expressing an action as a result or process. This is especially effective in formal and written speech. Comparative analysis: The significant differences in the system of action nouns between the French and Uzbek languages are of great importance in translation studies. In order to accurately express complex nominalizations in French in Uzbek, it is necessary to take into account linguistic depth and context. Practical significance: The results of this study can be used in translation studies, language teaching, and linguistic theory. An in-depth analysis of action nouns serves as a guide for teachers and translators. In the future, it is advisable to conduct more extensive research on the comparative study of action nouns in French with other languages and their use in different contexts. This study serves to understand the grammatical system of the French language and increase its importance in theoretical and practical research.

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