

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE AND PLACE IN THE SENTENCE OF THE FRENCH  
ADJECTIVE WORD FRAMEWORK

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**Abstract.** *In this article, it is written about the adverbial group in French, its formation, its role and functions in the sentence, and its characteristics.*

**Key words.** *Approach, independent, lexical, syntactic, grammatical, morphological, lexical means, category, method*

**Introduction.** Adverb is one of the independent word groups, which means a sign of action and state. There are the following types of mannerisms: state (style) mannerisms (like fast, slow, walking); place attitudes (like far away, near, below); tenses (like now, yesterday, today); degree-quantity expressions (like a lot, a little, a little); goal behaviors (deliberately, like four); causation (such as helplessness, helplessness, helplessness).

All idioms, except for time, place and purpose idioms, belong to one type according to their general characteristics and are called status (style) idioms. Adverb as an independent word group is distinguished by the following morphological features: 1) has a level category: fast, many (ordinary level) - faster, more (comparative level) - the fastest, very much (incremental level) such as; 2) it is invariable and is often attached to verbs.

For example: There were layers of dukhoba blankets on the floor;

3) Adverb does not mean the sign of the subject, but the sign of the associated quality or actions understood from the noun.

For example: It was cold yesterday. He was now incomparably and unimaginably happy;

4) Adverb maker has special additives. -cha, -ona, -larcha, -lab, etc.;

Attitudes are formed by morphological and syntactic methods: friendly, heroic, thinking (morphological method), always, this moment, one moment (syntactic method). According to the structure of phrases, soda (modestly, conscientiously, completely), joint (always, one way, rarely, always), double (night-day, winter-summer) and repeated (little by little, often, many) are divided into types.

Forms of adverbs such as quite a lot, a lot, a few, a little are considered modal forms. Adverbs come in the functions of case, determiner and participle. Adverb is an independent, invariable group of words that indicates a sign of action and state. Adverbs in French, like in other languages, are divided into simple, complex, original and relative verbs.

Simple adverbs are derived from Latin idioms.

For example: bien (Latin - bene) - good, mal (Latin - male) - bad, etc.

Complex adverbs appeared in the French language in different ways. For example: 1. by combining adjectives and nouns: beaucoup (beau + coup) - many longtemps (long + temps) - long.

2. by combining prepositions, nouns or pronouns: enfin (en + fin) - finally partout (par + tout) - everywhere

3. from various elements: dedans-within, aujourd'hui-today

They are quelque part-where, d'ailleurs - but, but which are made up of different elements and do not merge together.

Artificial (relative) adverbs are formed by adding suffixes to adjectives.

To make masculine adverbs, we take the adjective in feminine and add the suffix -ment to it. 1. If the adjective ends with a vowel, the -ment suffix is added to the adjective in this noun. For example: poli - poliment, facile - facilement, vrai - vraiment, absolu - absolument. 2. If the adjectives end with the suffixes -ent, -ant, then adverbs are formed by adding the suffixes -emment, -amment.

For example: récent-recently, violent -violemment, constant-constamment, courant - couramment.

3. Adverbs are made from a number of adjectives in a unique way.

For example: gai-gaiement, bref-brièvement, commode - commodément, aveugle-aveuglement, profond - profoundly, précis-précisément, gentil-gentiment, grave - grièvement (gravement).

Adverbs perform the function of case (case of place, time, situation), determiner, and participle in the sentence. The position of the adverb is determined by the word it is related to.

1. The adverb is placed after the verb when it is used as a case.

For example: Christophe se taisait obstinement.

Note: a) If adverb is used with a verb in the simple tense, it is usually placed after the verb.

For example: Le vieux leva la tete et regarda attentivement.

b) If the adverb is used with a verb in the present tense, it is usually placed after the participle passe form of the verb.

For example: Natalie etait entrée silencieusement dans la piece.

Reminder. The verb *y*, which expresses the meaning of place, comes before the verb except in the imperative form: *J'y travaille. Je n'y travaille pas. Travaillez-y!*

For example: *Il est très gai. Il se lève assez tôt. Christophe se taisait obstinément.* Note: a) If the adverb is used with a verb in the simple tense, it is usually placed after the verb.

For example: *Le vieux leva la tête et regarda attentivement.*

b) If the adverb is used with a verb in the complex tense, it is usually placed after the participle passé form of the verb: *Natalie était entrée silencieusement dans la pièce.* c) The following expressions come between the auxiliary verb and the participle passé in complex tenses.

For example: *Elle a mal lu. L'avion est déjà party. C'était un ami de jeunesse que j'avais beaucoup aimé. Elle mentait, Monsieur, elle a souvent menti.*

2. Adverbs of place and time can be placed at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence. For example: *J'aime mieux rester ici. Aujourd'hui nous avons cinq leçons. Nous avons cinq leçons aujourd'hui. Nous avons aujourd'hui cinq leçons.*

3. Denoting adverbs are placed before adjectives or nouns.

For example: *Ce que vous faites est si intéressant. Il travaille très bien.*

4. The adverb used as a qualifier is placed before or after the word it defines.

For example: *Le journal d'aujourd'hui est très intéressant. Dans cette salle il y a beaucoup d'étudiants. Donnez-moi le journal d'aujourd'hui.*

5. The noun also acts as participle in the sentence. It is followed by a linking verb. Quantitative adverbs require the preposition *de* after them.

For example: *Nous faisons beaucoup de traductions pendant la leçon de français. Il a peu d'amour-propre.*

Beaucoup-many adverb cannot be reinforced with any other adverb.

For example: *Il a fait beaucoup attention.*

Too much the adverb "*très-juda*" never refers to a verb, it can only be used before adjectives or adverbs: it is used in the sense of too much, so much.

For example: *Elle habite très loin.*

*Aussi-ham* is used only in affirmative sentences.

For example: *Il a vu ce movie. Moi aussi, je l'ai vu.*

In negative sentences, the adverb *aussi* is replaced by the adverb *non plus* (*ham*).

For example: *Il n'a pas été à Paris, moi non plus.*

Tout means very, completely. It can refer to and precedes a noun or verb.

For example: L'enfant était tout pâle. La rue était tout étroit.

Before adjectives beginning with a consonant in feminine, the adverb tout matches the stem and number;

For example: La neige était toute blanche. Les fillettes étaient toutes joyeuses.

Oui is used as an affirmative answer to an interrogative sentence.

For example: Avez-vous une montre? Oui, j'en ai une.

"no, on the contrary" is used as confirmation of the denied fact.

For example: Vous n'avez pas préparé votre leçon? Si, je l'ai préparée.

The limiting case ne ... que corresponds to the French "seulement" (only). Ne always comes before the participle, and que comes before the clause to which the restriction applies.

For example: Il ne parle que français. Il parle seulement français – He only speaks French.

Aujourd' hui nous n'avons que deux leçons de français – We only have two hours of French lessons today.

Il n'est que six heures dix – It's now 10 minutes past 6.

Nous ne sommes que sept dans notre groupe – There are only seven of us in the group. Dans cette salle il n'y a qu' une fenêtre – There is only one window in this hall.

In conclusion, the use of adverb in French differs from the Uzbek language in terms of grammar.

For example, there are 17 types of adverbs in French, and 6 in Uzbek. From the lexical point of view, French uses a lot of reflexive words and phrases to express expressions, as well as other lexical devices. In the Uzbek language, words and phrases are mainly used to express expressions. The use of voice changes and intonation is very important when expressing expressions in French. In the Uzbek language, intonation is not important in expressing idioms. In French, there are formal and informal forms of idioms, which are less visible in Uzbek. When expressing idioms in French, attention is paid to method, and the beginning and ending parts of the text are also important. Uzbek language does not pay much attention to the method in expressing idioms. In general, the difference in approach between French and Uzbek is based on grammatical, lexical, intonation, formal and informal language forms.

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