



## Indirect Speech in the French Language

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**Annotation:** The article is devoted to the ways of expressing someone else's speech, which is one of the important areas of the category of communicative purpose, and its simple technique, indirect speech. It focuses on the textual discourses of indirect speech (le discours indirect). At the same time, the functional and semantic features of other types of speech in French are explained.

**Key words:** someone else's speech, indirect speech, speech verb, quotation mark, hyphen, colon, tense agreement.

### INTRODUCTION

The speaker is not always mentioned, but sometimes he uses the statement of another inside his speech. On this basis, another special type of JPP is formed. The author of another is the author, his speech is called the author statement. The author brings his mind in his speech that the author brings his mind in his speech, the words of another is the speaker. The speaker describes the opinions or conversation of others, not his own opinion of the being. He informs the incident that the speaker speaking through his speech is notified of the context he or the addressee.

**The main part.** The representation of another speech varies in different styles as it varies.

There are 3 different types of speech transmission in French [1, 254]:

Extract speech (*le discours direct*)

Improvement Speech (*le discours indirect*)

Non-one registering speech (*le discours indirect libre*)

The extradition speech in the extract is delivered to the listener without changing the form and content. A speechseaker's speech is used when there is no need for literal speech. Sometimes another word of another is to master the transfer. At the same time, the opinion of another shall be stated without the participation of the author, that is, the author acts as an external sentence. Therefore, such statements are considered a statement that is not selfish [4, 294]. This type of speech is typical of artistic literature, and the heroes of the Work also express their thoughts and senses, which is added to the text of the author, and serve to reveal their inner world.

The assigned talk is used in the speech. Because this type of statement is convenient to shorten large sentences. As a result, the statement will be absorbed by the author for the second time, the author first plotting the statement and processes the statement for the first time. As a result of this change, it will not be a statement that the statement will not be able to incuricate, the person's personality categories are not shown, the whole sentence is represented by III person from the authority [11, 501-502]. The mastery of the message in the mastery speech will be a source of messages and is

usually determined by contextual or textual analysis. In the absorption, punctuation marks apply to the state of the message. In addition, the quotation marks are not used.

In contrast to the Uzbek language, indirection in French is carried out only syntactically. Image from the point of view of the syntax, time adapts in such a link in terms of follow-up talks. Exclusion will be in the syrup, command, and sapping forms [4, 227, 228].

In French in French, verbal or written speech morphosyntactically adjusts in French. It is called the adoption of a special speech to the statement of another by changing harmony and some lexical features. The mastery of the mastery will serve to transmit the meaning form or opinion of another, in the form of a joint sentence that followed the verb of speech (*Dire, Demander, etc*) [1, 254-255].

In doing so, he adapts grammatical to the author's speech. The speech is usually formed (for example: *dire, s'écrier, exiger, demander, etc.*) and have formed a joint statement. At the same time, if the author's speech performs the function of the main sentence, then the specified sentence acts as a subordinate clause, and they are connected by the union *que* and *si, de* and other lexical units acting as unions. Improving is another way to transmit a speech.

## METHODS

Indirect speech is another way of conveying speech to the speaker. At the same time, he adapts grammatically to the author's speech. An oral sentence is usually understood as a subordinate part of a speech verb, it occurs in the author's sentence (for example, *dire, s'écrier, demander, exiger, etc*) as a subordinate clause and a subordinate clause is formed. At the same time, the author's speech performs the functions of the main sentence, a deliberate public offer in the role of a subordinate clause.

*Il a exigé que tous les employés ont interrompu ma pause déjeuner et a procédé à la salle de réunion.*

Another example:

*J'ai dit que je serai de retour en retard et je n'ai pas eu à attendre.*

Improving such other adaptations is one of the important aspects of the speech. What is said to follow the form of a grammatical speech, and is usually part of the story, usually in the past.

*Jean prétend qu'il est malade. Il a ajouté qu'il n'irait pas travailler aujourd'hui, et il a eu le culot de me demander d'appeler le médecin !*

The construction of the mastery and extracting speech is similar to each other. They consists of two parts, one is the author speech, the other is the message, command or a question. Examples of the Expert Speech The main difference is that the author's extractive speech may be relatively independent and can be communicated through various stylistic agents known in the speech.

The selection of links, time and personal adaptations is one of the important aspects of the speech.

Improper use the type of binding (*que, si, de*), depending on the type of speech:

a) When declarative and exclamatory sentences are given as indirect sentences, the conjunction "*que*" is used (*qu'* before words beginning with the letters a, e, i, o, u, y, and h):

*Le journaliste dit qu'il y a une manifestation contre la réforme.*

b) In French, an imperative sentence is converted into an indirect sentence in two ways. One of them comes in the form of a simple sentence and the command part of the sentence pronounced in it takes the form "de" + infinitive from the main verb, and the other - in the form of an additional subordinate clause with a subjunctive mood.

*Il m'a dit de faire ce rapport-là.*

*Il m'a dit que je fasse ce rapport-là.*

c) When assimilating interrogative sentences without a question word and *est-ce que*, the union *si / s'* is used (before *il* or *ils*):

*Il demande si tu aimes Bruxelles.*

*Le journaliste demande s'il y a une manifestation contre la réforme.*

d) When mastering interrogative sentences with interrogative words, the interrogative word is used as a link:

*Le journaliste demande où/quand/pourquoi il y a une manifestation contre la réforme.*

e) In some cases, when an interrogative sentence with some interrogative words is expressed as a subject, the special interrogative word is replaced by a conjunction with the same meaning:

**Qu'est-ce que/que => Ce que**

*Il m'a demandé ce que je faisais.*

**Qu'est-ce qui=> Ce qui**

*Il m'a demandé ce qui me faisait plaisir.*

**Qui est-ce qui / qui=> qui**

*Il m'a demandé qui était volontaire.*

**Qui est-ce que=>qui**

*Il m'a demandé qui j'avais rencontré.*

**A qui est-ce que=>à qui**

*Il m'a demandé à qui je pensais.*

**De qui est-ce que=>de qui**

*Il m'a demandé de qui je parlais.*

**Avec qui est-ce que=>avec qui**

*Il m'a demandé avec qui je partais en vacances.*

The timing of tenses also plays an important role in acquired speech. In this case, the main and subordinate parts of the sentence correspond to each other in time:

a) In French, if the subject of a sentence is in present tense (present) or future tense (future), the tense in the subordinate clause remains unchanged:

**Présent=> présent**

*Il déclare qu'il va partir demain.*

b) If the participle of the main clause is in the past tense (passé), the tense of the subordinate clause changes as follows:

**Présent=>Imparfait**

*Il m'a dit qu'il allait bien.*

**Passé composé/ Passé simple=>Plus-que-parfait**

*Il m'a dit qu'il avait tout vendu.*

**Futur simple=>conditionnel présent**

*Il m'a dit qu'il téléphonerait.*

**Future antérieur=>Conditionnel passé**

*Il m'a dit qu'ils auraient terminé la chambre avant de venir.*

When a derived sentence is converted into an indirect sentence, tenses and tenses also adapt to each other. This is especially true for the narrative genre:

**Aujourd'hui =>Ce jour-là**

*Lucie pensait qu'elle allait faire les courses **ce jour-là**.*

**Hier =>La veille**

*Le commerçant lui a dit qu'il avait été livré **la veille**.*

**Demain =>Le lendemain**

*Mais il a ajouté que sa commande n'arriverait que **le lendemain**.*

**(jour) prochain =>Le (jour) suivant**

*Il a terminé en lui disant qu'il espérait qu'elle n'arriverait pas que le **mardi suivant**.*

These changes in French dialects in acquired speech are not unique to the Uzbek language.

In French mastery, along with time, time in speech, a person's adaptation is also described as follows:

**Je=>il,elle:** *Il m'a dit qu'**il/elle** était là.*

**Tu=>je:** *Il m'a dit que **je** viendrais aussi.*

**Vous=>nous:** *Il m'a dit que **nous** viendrions.*

**Nous=>ils:** *Il m'a dit qu'**ils** seraient là.*

**Votre=>notre/mon:** *Il m'a dit qu'il n'avait plus **mon** livre.*

**Vos=>nos/mes:** *Il m'a dit qu'il n'avait plus **nos/mes** livres.*

**Ma=>sa:** *Il m'a dit qu'il était dans **sa** voiture.*

**Ton=>mon:** *Il m'a dit qu'il réglerait **mon** problème.*

**A toi=>le mien:** *Il m'a dit que ce pull était **le mien**.*

**A moi=>à lui:** *Il m'a dit que ce chat n'était pas **à lui**.*

**Ce=> ce..là**

*Il m'a dit qu'il allait régler **ce problème-là**.*

*Il m'a dit qu'il n'avait plus **ce livre-là**.*

**Cet=>cet... là:** *Il m'a dit que **cet enfant-là** était sage.*

## CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of indirect speech in French is carried out syntactically. From the point of view of syntax, the possessive sentence corresponds to the subordinate clause and is grammatically adapted to the author's speech. An oral sentence is usually formed as a subordinate part of a speech verb contained in the author's sentence (for example, dire, s'écrier, demander, exiger, etc) of the main clause, then the specified clause acts as a subordinate clause, and they are connected by the union que and si, de and other lexical units acting as unions. In French, the choice of union, temporary and individual adaptation are one of the important aspects of acquired speech.

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