

Inversive Clauses and Intonation in French

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Abstract: This article discusses inversion clauses and the role of intonation in French sentence construction.

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Introduction. In grammatical discourse, the notion of word order designates two different facts of language:

1) Syntactic word order is an element of the basic structure of the language: in French, for example, the subject normally precedes the verb and the complement of the verb follows the verb (SVC order, subject-verb-complement) . In some cases, the subject may be reversed, i.e. placed after the conjugated form of the verb. The respective place of direct and prepositional complements follows rather strict general rules and the place of certain pronouns also follows more or less "mechanical" rules; this syntactic word order can cause comprehension and production problems for learners of French as a foreign language (Uzbek or others).

2) The order of words that could be called "discursive" describes the order in which one presents ideas, information in the utterance, that is, what one says. Broadly speaking, discursive word order follows the same general principles in English, Russian, and French. This article will give some thought to the phenomenon of inversion and intonation.

Main part.

If we first consider the inversion, we know that, inversion (lat. unversio - replacement) (in linguistics) is a change in the usual order of parts of a sentence. Language has two functions: semantic and asemantic. The semantic function is to give an emotional and expressive spirit to the speech by highlighting a part of the sentence (for example, Where will this boy go in this situation? — Where will this boy go in this situation?!), and the asemantic function is a question (especially in Romance and Germanic languages), it is impossible to create composition, rhythm, weight, rhyme in poetry (maybe, is he gone?; I am asking for permission for the first time). I., is not only a methodological, but a syntactic-methodical (syntacticpoetic) phenomenon. He wrote a lot in colloquial language, fiction, especially poetry. As you can see, intonation plays an important role in inversive sentences. When creating an inversion event, the clause moves to the center of speech. Locative inversion (LI) can be studied from the stylistic point of view, and raise the question of the effects produced, or from the syntactic point of view, and be interested in the problem of the type of verb possible, or discursive and take into account the contexts of appearance. In this study, I will primarily address the problem of the verb and its common constraints in French and English, with a view to a global analysis of the LI which makes the link between intra-sentence constraints, context discursive and stylistic effects. Over the past ten years, IL has been a hot topic, especially for anyone working in generative grammar. The main goal: to justify and predict the restricted choice of LI verbs compared to canonical sentences and to explain why LI verbs lose a certain number of their semantic properties. Here are examples illustrating incompatibilities widely discussed in the literature. Therefore, in our research, we decided to focus on the topic of intonation.

Intonation - musical and rhythmic aspects of the voice, sounds during speech turn - rise and fall of turn and syntactic meanings of speech (address, question, command and exclamation). The question of intonation in French is stress and rhythmic groups closely related to inversion. Generally speaking, the intonation of a French sentence characterized by a gradual rise in pitch from the beginning to the last syllable within a rhythmic group or phrase. In French sentences, the rhythmic after the top note of the previous rhythmic group the transition to the bottom note of the group is smooth. Next rhythmic the struck syllable of a group or syntagm is, as a rule, the previous rhythmic group or is pronounced on a higher note than the stressed syllable of the phrase. In French, affirmative sentence intonation is a strong lowering of the voice on the last syllable of the last rhythmic group is represented by. The difference between an interrogative sentence and an affirmative sentence is in tone pronounced high and with a strong rise at the end. This is a question in an interrogative sentence not with grammatical forms or interrogative words, but only with intonation when expressed, it separates the interrogative from the affirmative.

If the question in an interrogative sentence is expressed by inversion, the pitch is also increased ends. But with inversion, the tone increases in the center of the sentence, that is, in the predicate can be, and the end of the sentence can be pronounced with a decrease in the tone of the sentence. It should be noted that such a decrease in intonation is never confirmed will not be as strong as in the sentence. In general, a question is expressed in interrogative words if the pitch increase is in the question word (or in a noun with a related question word) increases and decreases at the end of the sentence. In an exclamatory sentence, intonation is used to express strong emotions such as anger, disgust, surprise, fear, etc., or to express surprise, amazement, and joy, happiness, etc. is used. Also, in French, the intonation rises within the sentence. The voice rises at the end of the rhythmic group, within the sentence. For example: Pas d'enfant, pas de voisin, pas d'électricité, pas une route.

Lowering the tone at the end of the sentence to convey the full meaning of the sentence fit for purpose. Ex: Pas d'enfant, pas de voisin, pas d'électricité, pas une route qui la lie avec le reste du monde. Thus, there are many specific aspects of intonation in the expression of speech in French sentence construction. Intonation is the characteristic that unites a word group with other word groups in a sentence. Intonation is coordination between two sentences or segments of compound sentences or also allows to establish subordination relations.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that the place and role of intonation in expressing speech in French is incomparable. In speech in increasing the melodiousness, musicality, in conveying information to the listeners in a qualitative way and the relevance of intonation becomes stronger when receiving it. After all, it's French due to pure pronunciation and intonation, the prestige and scope of study of this language is greater than - is increasing day by day.

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