



# Syntax Tools of General Denial in French

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ABSTRACT

This article is a French syntax tool dedicated to studying one of the most relevant and controversial topics: the meaning of denial, the legalization of meaning are their pieces of denial and they are located the place, the meaning of the vocabulary of the vocabulary, the vocabulary of the vocabulary.

**Keywords:**

Denial, French, syntax, reverse principle, partial denial, moral denial, morphology;

## Introduction

Denial is the principle of redirecting the information included in a sentence or suggestion. It can be used to describe the truth or challenge a statement made earlier by another person. This is exactly what the deniers are described in many of the most disassembled French dictionaries. There are two main types of grammatical denial: general (or absolute) denial and partial (or relative) denial.

## Main Part

General denial is used to deny the whole sentence, and it is usually what... Made using the pass ravishi:

-As-tu lu what novel ? -Sen bu romanni o'qidingmi ?

-No, I haven't read it. -Yo'q, men uni o'qimadim.

Partial denial is used to deny only one piece of speech, and it is expressed using words that serve to express denial. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her wowie, where it goes creates a space for meaning:

-As-tu lu what novel ? -Sen bu romanni o'qidingmi ?

-No, I have not read it but its summary. Men romanni o'zinimas qisqacha mazmunini o'qidim.

Examples show that in the first sentence, the speaker did not read anything at all, and in the second sentence, although he did not read the novel himself, he realized that he had become acquainted with the content. French is a very rich language, and there are so many words, vocabulary, or styles that make sense of denial to a word or a certain part of it, and this topic is today is a very controversial topic. Below we will consider with you the basic and general circumstances of absolute and partial denial in French, and where they mean it using examples.

Syntaxis (ancient Greek: syntaxis — structure, order, combination):

(1) a set of tools for the formation of speech units for specific languages;

(2 ) The structure, meaning, and interaction of vocabulary and vocabulary, which learn how to combine words into vocabulary and vocabulary, and simple words into a combination of words and the department that studies their functions. The term "syntax" is also used to describe vocabulary and vocabulary and the meaning of grammatical

construction that encompasses their use in the language. Syntax plays a major role in the grammatical construction of the language because it contains simple words and joint statements that help people to carry out the communication process directly language units, such as speech.

Syntax is closely related to morphology. In syntax, as in morphology, the word is the main unit, but it is not in terms of forming, but in terms of vocabulary and vocabulary in terms of participation. Vocabulary and vocabulary are the main synthetic units of the language, each of which has its own internal characteristics.

There will also be situations in French where you can find several words of denial in one statement, in which case the pass will be dropped: *Il n'y a jamais personne dans ce magasin*. There will never be anyone in this magazine. *Avec is brouillard, on ne voit plus rien*. Nothing can be seen in such a district. *Elle comprend bien l'espagnol sans jamais l'avoir étudié*. Although he has never learned Spanish, he understands it very well.

They left without saying anything. *Ular hech nima demasdan jo'nab ketishdi*. He walked through the room without greeting anyone. *U hech kimga salom bermasdan zalni kesib o'tdi*. What... What... What... Words of denial, such as these, can be used to deny two or more pieces: *I don't have cheese or yoki dessert*. You can say: *I don't have cheese or dessert*.

*I don't eat desert or cheese. Ni lui, ni sa sœur n'avaient envie de faire ce voyage*. Neither she nor her sister wanted to make this trip. What does denial not mean when the word is used alone.

*I am afraid he will get sick. Kasal bo'lib qolmasa edi deb qo'rqaman*. Not being able, knowing, daring, stopping kabi fe'llar bilan birga qo'llanilganda pas yoki ni qisimlarisiz ham inkor ma'nosini berishi mumkin: *It did not stop raining all day. U kuni bo'yi tinmasdan yig'ladi*. We will not be able to accommodate students on that day, the school will be closed. *Bu kun o'quvchilarni qabul qila olmaymiz, maktab yopiq bo'ladi*.

## Conclusion

Above, we got acquainted with the main words that give the word and some of its pieces the content of denial, and these denials meet in all types of words for purpose, French linguists by. Language is a social phenomenon, so the information on this topic will continue to change and update.

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