



PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS IN PRESENT-DAY FRENCH

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Abstract: In the field of French grammar, French prepositional pronouns have been an important basis for VGGak's research. A distinctive feature of the system of prepositional pronouns in French is the presence of double forms: independent and prepositional pronouns. VGGak in his scientific works came to the conclusion that the functioning and development of subjective prepositional pronouns is primarily determined by the needs of syntax, not morphology. The syntactic connection of the personal verb with the object is necessary to express the relationship of the action with its carrier. The personal form of the verb in French has lost this ability, and the verb endings are simply the conjugation form, indicating the persons of speech. VGGak believed that the functions of prepositional pronouns are a special type of auxiliary subjects, and il parle compounds are two-part sentences. At the same time, the deviation of pronouns from their main function - taking the place of the missing member of the sentence - indicates its lexicalization or morphologicalization.

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A distinctive feature of the system of personal pronouns in French is the presence of double forms: independent pronouns (independent or accented) and verbal pronouns (unaccented). Independent personal pronouns can be used independently (without a verb), performing the same function as a noun in a sentence: Qui veut répondre? - Moi.

Personal pronouns are auxiliary words. They do not have syntactic independence and are always used with a verb, indicating the subject or object of an action. The personal pronouns before the verb have forms corresponding to the subject, subject, and object.



The forms of the main agreement are used as possessors, and in the agreement of receipt and departure, they are used as complementizers without an object;

Il travaille à l'usine. (year - subject).

Je ne les trouve pas. (les – complement direct).

Nous leur écrivons souvent. (leur – complement indirect).

In the affirmative and negative forms of the sentence, personal pronouns used as subjects are placed before the verb and can be separated from it only by auxiliary words (auxiliary adverbs, negative charge ne):

Ils n'étudient pas le français. Je vous écoute.

Nous y travaillons.

The interrogative possessive pronoun comes after the verb:

List-tu ce journal?

Verbal personal pronouns used in the function of indirect and indirect complements are placed before the verb:

Je vous cherche.

Il ne nous téléphone pas souvent.

C'est un son difficile, le prononcez-vous bien? Voici votre stylo, ne le cherchez pas!

Only in the affirmative form of the imperative mood, the verb is followed by pronouns, and the unstressed form me is replaced by the stressed form moi:

Montrez-moi votre devoir!

Voice ton cahier, prends-le!

Donnez-lui ce texte!

Accompagnez-moi!



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When a personal pronoun comes after a verb, a hyphen is placed between them.

Personal pronouns before verbs agree in person and number with the nouns they replace:

elles chantent - oni (girl) poyut. They (girls) are singing.

In the pronouns je, me, te, le, la in front of a verb beginning with a vowel, the vowel e is dropped and an apostrophe is put in its place:

j'écoute – I hear;

il m'écoute – he hears me;

nous l'écoutons – We hear him (her).

In scientific and technical texts, in addition to the pronouns that play the role of possessive (head agreement), the pronouns le, la, les are often used. is used. It is easy to distinguish them from articles: articles le, la, les come only before nouns, and pronouns le, la, les come only before verbs.



VGGak's article of the same name, widely known in academic circles, deals with the problems of personal pronouns and person category in French.¹ In it, the scientist notes that there are different opinions among linguists about the nature and place of personal pronouns in the French language system: whether they are components of the grammatical form of the verb or not related to morphology. 'I indicates whether it represents one or two parts of a sentence. To solve these problems, VGGak focuses on revealing some general theoretical rules of French grammar: the meaning of the terms "expression" and "separation", the concepts of "analytical form" and "analytical construction", in the sentence He showed the function of nouns, the role of words, the role of subordinate pronouns in expressing the personal number categories of verbs.

In the article, the author shows that both the modern activity and the historical development of subject-verb personal pronouns are not related to the needs of morphology (differentiation of persons in the verb), but to the needs of syntax (the obligatory expression of the real or formal subject). . The syntactic connection of the verb with the personal number category of the subject through a separate linguistic element of the action in the verbal sentence serves to express the relationship of the action with it. The person-number form of the verb in French has lost this ability, and the endings of the verb serve only as a form of agreement, distinguishing persons in speech. The function of personal pronouns before the verb is clarified: they are a special type of auxiliary objects, and il parle compounds are two-part sentences.

The purpose of the article is VG Gack's: "Prepositional Personal Pronouns in Modern French"²on the subject, the grammatical nature of personal pronouns with verbs (whether they are important words, function words or morphemes), determining their functions in the sentence (whether they are subjects or not) was determined. forming a single part of the sentence with the verb), establishing grammatical factors that affect the choice of the form of the verb pronoun. In the introduction, the analytical form of the word, the difference between an auxiliary word and a morpheme are discussed. An

¹Gak V.G. Priglagolnye mestoimenia i category litsa vo fransskom zhyzke. - Sb.: Voprosy lingvistiki i metodiki prepodavaniya inostrannykh yazykov. – Vypusk III. Roman and German languages. - M.: Izd-vo IMO, 1960. - S. 5-23.

²Gak V.G. Priglagolnye lichnye mestoimenia in modern French language. Autoref. diss... k.phil.n. Voen. Institute inostr. Yazykov. - M., 1952. - 21 p.



auxiliary word and a morpheme are united by the absence of an independent nominative function, but morphemes differ in that they express a grammatical meaning, outside of which this part of speech cannot exist, and auxiliary words are used to implement the word in a sentence.

Subjective pronouns and demonstrative pronouns showed that their use is determined by two factors: morphological (only in the personal form of the verb, except for the command) and syntactic (only when the sentence does not have a verbal sign of the subject). The main function of subjective prepositional pronouns is syntactic, they are a structural sign of a separate sentence: independent, structured or subordinate. Semantically, pronouns turn out to be more loaded than inflections. It is concluded that subjective pronouns are not "preflexes" of the verb, but auxiliary words, without which the verb cannot be a verb as a part of a sentence, but when it is not full-valued, it performs the function of a predicate. However, the author expresses his point of view (the scholar later revised it) that the prepositional pronoun and the verb form one part of the sentence, so *il parle*, unlike the two-part *Pierre parle*, is one is a fragmentary sentence. The choice of pronoun forms reflects the grammatical meanings: objectivity / non-objectivity of the subject and the meaning of the person's speech, including the specific, generalized, indefinite, distant person and impersonal meaning.

Thus, the system of personal pronouns in French a distinctive feature is the presence of double forms: independent pronouns (independent, stressed) and front pronouns (unstressed). Research by VGGak has shown that the functioning and development of subject pronouns in the present tense is not related to the needs of morphology, but to the needs of syntax. The syntactic connection of the personal verb with the object serves to express the relationship of the action with its carrier. The personal form of the verb in French loses this ability, and the verb endings serve only as a conjugation, the persons distinguishes speech. According to the scientist, the tasks of verbal pronouns are a special type of auxiliary, and *il parle* compounds are two-part sentences, it was determined by VGGak. So, the departure of pronouns from their main function in the sentence, replacing the missing part of the sentence, according to the scientist, is evidence of its morphology or vocabulary.



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