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FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CATEGORY OF PERSON IN FRENCH FICTION NARRATIVE TEXTS

Submission Date: October 29, 2023, Accepted Date: November 03, 2023,

Published Date: November 08, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue11-02>

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between narrative and narrative is still crucial in determining the category of person. The question of person is sometimes reduced to its grammatical dimension. These are called first-person or third-person stories. However, this criterion is not sufficient. Indeed, if the narrator intervenes during the story, he can only express himself in the first person. So the question is whether or not the narrator is the hero of the story. The narrator is homodiegetic if he participates as the hero of the event he is talking about. In this case, if he is not a simple witness of the events, but the hero of his own story, he can be called an autodiegetic narrator.

KEYWORDS

Auxiliaries, emotions, actions, characteristics, rivals, language, literature.

INTRODUCTION

In stories, characters are the ones who make us live the events. Through their emotions, actions, characteristics, etc., we can follow the thread of the story. However, the signs are not of equal importance. Therefore, they can be classified according to their

typology: primary characters, secondary characters and additional characters.

In addition, it is relevant to analyze the role of characters in order to understand the relationship between them. It can be a hero, helpers (or allies) or

opponents (or enemies). According to their importance, signs are divided into three types:

The main character is the person who leads the project, searching for a solution to the problem. Often, it is the most characteristic. We can describe his appearance, personality, personality, symbolism and past. All other characters are attracted to him. .

- Secondary characters come to help or hinder the main character in his quest. Secondary characters come with characteristics that make the main characters believable, but are usually more broadly defined.

- Additional characters - appear quickly in the story. They play a secondary role. They are practically part of the decor. Extras, of course, are not depicted. They are often part of the group. In the same story, a secondary character can be both a helper and a rival. For example, the genie in Aladdin and Ursula the witch in The Little Mermaid are helpers and antagonists because they help the characters get what they want, but this help also has a negative side. Their desire is against them. Here are some known examples of auxiliaries:

- Helpers: Watson in Sherlock Holmes, Timon and Pumbaa in The Lion King, Nurse in Romeo and Juliet, and others.

- Rivals: Voldemort from Harry Potter, Scar from The Lion King, Wolf from The Three Little Pigs, etc.

- Protagonists have a role in the story that describes the ties that bind them together: Protagonist is the main character with a mission to complete, a problem to solve. A helper or ally is a secondary character who helps the hero achieve his quest. An adversary is a secondary character who opposes the hero by hindering his mission.

- A character is a characteristic that defines a character. There are species-specific features, such as the nose in the middle of the human face, and certain personality-specific features, such as freckles or values. A physical trait is a character trait that is perceived by most senses. This type of trait can be distinguished mainly by appearance. Here is a symbol representing physical characteristics: size; weight; clothing; accessories; stand up voice; scars. An example of a descriptive sequence that creates a physical portrait of a character:

- - Young man... - let's draw his portrait with one stroke of the pencil: imagine eighteen-year-old Don Quixote, bareheaded, without boots, Don Quixote, wearing a blue doublet with a blue tint. A long, brown face; a protruding cheekbone, a sign of cunning; extremely developed jaw muscles, an unmistakable indicator of recognizing a Gascon without a beret, and our young man wore a beret decorated with a kind of

feathers; an open and intelligent eye; hooked but finely drawn nose; too big for a teenager, too small for an adult...(ADTM10b) (Un jeune homme... – traçons son portrait d'un seul trait de plume : figurez-vous don Quichotte à dix-huit ans , don Quichotte décorcelé , sans haubert et sans cuissards , don Quichotte revêtu d'un pourpoint de laine dont la couleur bleue s'était transformée en une nuance insaisissable de lie-de-vin et d'azur céleste . Visage long et brun ; la pommette des joues saillante , signe d'astuce; les muscles maxillaires énormément développés , indice infallible auquel on reconnaît le Gascon , même sans béret , et notre jeune homme portait un béret orné d'une espèce de plume; l'œil ouvert et intelligent; le nez crochu , mais finement dessiné; trop grand pour un adolescent , trop petit pour un homme fait...)

Thanks to this physical image, the reader can form a mental image of Gascon and imagine what he looked like at that time in the story. A psychological trait is a generally invisible trait of character. We can identify this type of trait mainly through personality. Signs that represent psychological traits are temperament, beliefs, desires, emotions, judgments, habits, behaviors, qualities, defects, fears. , passions. Here is an example of a descriptive sequence that creates a psychological portrait of a character:

- Salim was the comedian of the class with his gentle and playful character. Funny, but extremely polite and kind, he liked to make his classmates laugh, but also, on

rare occasions, his teachers. His sincerity was refreshing, his lightness was a balm on difficult days. A ball of genuine energy and infectious joy, Salim was the friend everyone wanted. »

- Thanks to these psychological characteristics, the reader gets the impression that he can get to know Salim better and reveal his personality.

- Reference works do not have the same category of features to describe characters. Physical and psychological characteristics appear most often, but others can be distinguished. Personal characteristics: last name, first name, nickname, age, nationality, sex at birth, marital status (married, divorced, single, etc.), language(s) spoken, etc. Social characteristics: family, social class, income, employment, education, etc. Others: special talents, gifts, powers ... The characteristics of the character may change during the story: they are not clearly defined. Therefore, throughout the story it is important to pay attention to what fits the character. There are several useful ways to describe the characters in the text of the story. Vocabulary for Characterization - In order to accurately present the character's characteristics, the author must use vocabulary that is tailored to the image he wants to create in the mind of his reader.

- Neutral or fixed vocabulary can be used to describe characters. For example, the following examples are proof of this:

- Leonard is a house cat who likes to go outside. Playful and active, it can be walked on a leash for long night walks (Léonard est un chat domestique qui aime aller dehors. Joueur et actif, il peut être promené en laisse pour de longues marches nocturnes).

- Camilla was a funny child. He often made his family laugh at meals with his invented stories. His freckled face gave off a mischievous look that matched his comical personality (Camille était une enfant drôle. Elle faisait souvent rire sa famille lors des repas avec ses histoires inventées. Son visage parsemé de taches de rousseur lui donnait un air espiègle qui collait bien à sa personnalité rieuse).

Note that neutral does not mean boring or uninteresting. It simply means that it is done objectively, without the judgment of the describer. Expressive vocabulary or connotation can also be used to describe characters: - Leonard is a cute house cat who can't live without going outside. Extremely playful and very active, Leo regularly begs for a walk on the leash when night falls. (Léonard est un chat domestique adorable qui ne peut vivre sans aller faire un tour à l'extérieur. Extrêmement joueur et très actif, Léo quémande régulièrement des sorties en laisse lorsque la nuit tombe).

- Kamil was a funny and spontaneous child. As the little girl ate well and told more of her strange stories, her family often laughed until they held their ribs. Her freckled face gave her a mocking look that suited her bubbly personality perfectly (Camille était une enfant drôle et spontanée. Sa famille riait souvent à s'en tenir les côtes lorsque, autour d'un bon repas, la fillette racontait une autre de ses histoires abracadabrantes. Son visage recouvert de taches de rousseur lui donnait un petit air taquin qui collait à merveille à sa personnalité pétillante).

- It is important to note that expressiveness does not mean positive or exaggerated. It simply means that the description is made subjectively, that is, colored by the judgments and views of the describer.

- Figures of speech can be used to describe characters:

- Comparison: Pascal was beautiful as the sun (Pascal était beau comme un soleil).

- Accumulation (counting): His skin was so pale that it looked like ivory, marble, white gold...(Sa peau était si pâle qu'on aurait dit de l'ivoire, du marbre, de l'or blanc...)

- Metaphor: His hair was a field of wheat (Ses cheveux étaient un champ de blé).

- Gradation: Mila smiled, laughed, was full of joy (Mila était souriante, riieuse, comblée de joie)!

- Recap: Despite everything he should have been happy about, he was sad, sad, sad (Malgré tout ce qu'il avait pour être heureux, il était triste, triste, triste).

- In addition, words or phrases can be juxtaposed and coordinated to create more dynamic descriptions of more complex text. For example:

- His gaze was gentle, welcoming and surprising (Son regard était doux, accueillant, bouleversant. (Juxtaposition)).

- He was self-confident and never rushed towards his goals (Coordination) (Elle avait confiance en elle et n'hésitait jamais à foncer tête baissée vers ses objectifs (Coordination)).

- Characters can be characterized using a relative clause:

- Anastasia, a cautious young woman, thought she was going to die when she saw him (Anastasia, qui était une jeune femme discrète, pensait mourir lorsque les regards se posaient sur elle).

- He looked at his father, who was always proud of him, and a wide smile spread on his face (Il regarda son père, qui était toujours si fier de lui, et un large sourire s'étira sur son visage)

- This student, whom everyone considered smart, won the literary prize last year (Cette élève que

tout le monde trouvait intelligente avait remporté un prix littéraire l'année précédente).

Characters are not always clear, so the text is written in black on white. Sometimes they have to be excluded from the actions, reactions or words of the characters, so they are said to be hidden.

So, in conclusion, we can say that we do not always create a new text during communication or writing. We use different types of text according to our needs. Sometimes we tell someone about the events that happened or witnessed. The purpose of our communication is sometimes to convey some information to the audience. At the same time, we give recommendations on how to do something or order not to do something. A person wants to express his feelings, emotions, excitement, pain and sorrow, thereby impressing the listener or reader. In such cases, sometimes we use exaggeration, sometimes simile-comparison, and we can give the following conclusions about this chapter:

1. Currently, the text is interpreted as a separate large unit of language and the main object of the field called text linguistics.

2. It can be observed that the terms "text" and "discourse" are widely used to express different concepts.

3. In particular, we can study the artistic text into the following types: 1. Narrative text. 2. Descriptive text. 3. Explanatory text. 4. Didactic text. 5. The message is a meaningful text. 6. Command content text. 7. Text with emotional expression

4. When examining the linguistic features of a literary text, we should approach every event in it taking into account the concept of space and time unity. Any work is created in relation to time and space.

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