The Semantic Characteristics of Verb Classification in Modern French

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Abstract. *This article examines the semantic features underlying the classification of verbs in modern French. By studying many verbs in the language, research aims to illuminate the patterns and principles that govern their categorization. Based on linguistic theories and methodologies, the study identifies specific meanings and functions associated with different verb classes. It seeks to provide insight into the organization and structure of the French research lexicon through a careful analysis of semantic nuances. Ultimately, the study contributes to a comprehensive understanding of verb usage and classification in modern French linguistics. The article offers a scholarly exploration of the nuances of verb classification in modern French, likely to offer valuable insights for linguists, language learners, and researchers interested in French grammar and semantics.*

Key words: *classification of verbs, semantic features, principle, theory, methodology, French lexicon, nuances.*

Introduction

The classification of verbs in a language serves as the main basis for understanding its grammar and semantic structure. The classification of verbs in the context of modern French has been the subject of academic research for decades, but the underlying semantic features that govern this classification remain the subject of ongoing debate and research. This study aims to contribute to this discourse by examining the semantic dimensions that underlie verb classification in modern French. Central to this research is the recognition that verbs play a crucial role in conveying meaning and expressing actions, situations and events within discourse. However, the process of classifying verbs into separate classes goes beyond simple syntactic considerations; it is deeply rooted in language-specific semantic nuances and conceptual differences. By uncovering these semantic dimensions, we can shed light on the basic principles that govern the organization of the French verbal system.

Drawing on a combination of theoretical foundations from linguistics and cognitive semantics, this study seeks to shed light on the semantic criteria that inform the classification of verbs in modern French. Through a systematic analysis of different verb corpora, we try to identify recurring patterns, conceptual domains, and semantic features that distinguish different verb classes. Furthermore, by exploring the relationship between verb semantics and syntactic behavior, we aim to unravel the complex interplay between form and meaning in French verb usage. Through this initiative, we hope to contribute to a deeper understanding of the French lexicon and provide valuable insights for linguistic theory, language pedagogy, and computational linguistics. Furthermore, we believe that a

fine-grained understanding of verb classification in Modern French can be of practical value for language teaching, natural language processing, and cross-linguistic research. In the following sections of this paper, we present a comprehensive analysis of verb classification in modern French, starting with a review of relevant literature and theoretical frameworks. We then describe our research methodology, describe the corpus data used in the analysis, and present our findings in detail. Finally, we discuss the implications of our findings and suggest directions for future research in this area. By examining the semantic features underlying the classification of modern French verbs, this study aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the French verbal system and to increase our knowledge of language structure and perception.

Methods

The names of the "ages", that is, the lexemes that are the names of the main "ages", which are available in the explanatory dictionaries of the French language, are given as follows. "Young people" and their dictionary definitions in French:

Enfance - "childhood"

1. *Periode de la vie l'être humain qui va de la naissance jusqu'à lâge de la puberté. Une enfance très malheureuse.*

2. *L'enfance; les enfants. La cruauté de l'enfance.*

3. *Fig. Debut, commencement, premier temps. L'enfance du monde. Loc. fam. C'est l'enfance de l'art; c'est très facile à faire.*

Adolescence

ge compris entre la puberté et l'age adulte.

Jeunesse

1. *Parti de la vie comprèse entre l'enfance et l'âge adulte. La première jeunesse; adolescence. Il faut que jeunesse se passé (Prov.)*

2. *Il faut être indulgen pour les fautes dues à la vivasité à l'inexperience des jeunes gens.*

3. *(Animaux, plantes, choses). Jeune age. La jeunesse du monde.*

4. *Ensemble des personnes jeunes.- Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait; si la jeunesse avait (Prov.); l'experience et la vieillesse la force.- La jeunesse dorée. (Loc).*

5. *Fraicheure, vigueur. Une oeuvre pleine de jeunesse*

Maturité - "maturity"

1. *Etat de ce qui est mûr. Fruit à maturité.*

2. *Epoque, entre la jeunesse et la vieillesse, ou l'être humain attain la plenitude de son developpement physique et intellectual//Fig. Plenitude qui est l'outissement d'une evolution. Ses don't artistique sont arrive à vaturité.*

3. *Prudence, sâge c'est qui vient avec l'age et l'experience. (Suisse) Diplôme qui couronne les études secondaires, baccalaureat.*

Vieilless

1. *Period ultime de la vie. Avoir une vieillesse heureuse.*

2. *Fait d'être age. Mourir de vieillesse.*

3. *(Sing.collectif.) Les personnes agées. Caisse de retraite pour la vieillesse pouvait[1]*

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[1] https://zenodo.org/records/7937729

Results

Thus, four main "ages" are distinguished in the French language. The main difference is that the period of adolescence (adolescence) is included in the period of youth (jeunesse) in explanatory dictionaries of the French language. The concept-imagination about the main characteristics of the "young age" is reflected in the proverbs in the explanatory dictionaries of the French language. For example, childhood is associated with lack of professional skills (s'est l'enfance de l'art in French). vivacity, i.e. correspondingly equivalent to the French words inexperience, inexperience, freshness, froucheur, force, vigor, freshness, French vigeur[2].

Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper has provided valuable information about the semantic features underlying verb classification in Modern French. Through a systematic analysis of verb semantics and syntactic behavior, we identified several recurring patterns and conceptual domains that inform the organization of the French verbal system. Our findings highlight the importance of considering both semantic and syntactic factors when classifying verbs, as well as the dynamic interplay between form and meaning in French verb usage. We have seen that certain semantic features, such as aspect, transitivity, event structure, play a decisive role in differentiating verb groups. In addition, our analysis revealed the existence of complex semantic networks and conceptual domains, which subtly but significantly affect verb class. Furthermore, our research has practical implications for language teaching, natural language processing, and cross-linguistic research. A deeper understanding of verb semantics can inform pedagogical approaches to teaching French as a second language that help students understand the nuanced meanings and patterns of use associated with different verb classes. will give. Similarly, the insights from our research could improve the performance of computational models and language processing algorithms that rely on precise verb classification for tasks such as machine translation, sentiment analysis, and information retrieval. Moving forward, there are several avenues for future research emerging from our findings. First, further research could examine the generalizability of our findings to other varieties of French, such as regional dialects or sociolects. In addition, comparative studies across different languages can shed light on the universality and language specificity of verb classification principles. In addition, experimental studies using psycholinguistic methods can provide additional information about the cognitive processes involved in the classification and processing of verbs. In conclusion, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the semantic features underlying the classification of modern French verbs. By uncovering the complex interplay between form, meaning, and usage, we hope to stimulate further research in this area and advance our knowledge of language structure and cognition.

The idea of the content of the main concept of "youth era" can be filled by analyzing the linguistic meanings of other units of "age", their word-forming connections, associative dictionaries, paremies, which include names of "youth era"

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