

The Imperative and its use in Modern French

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Abstract. *The imperative mood is crucial in modern French speech, serving as a tool for giving commands, making requests, and giving advice. This article provides an overview of the imperative mood in modern French, including its formation, usage, and pragmatic functions. By analyzing various examples and linguistic nuances, the article explores how the imperative is used in formal and informal contexts, highlighting its role in effective communication. In addition, it examines the social influence and politeness strategies associated with different imperative forms and emphasizes the importance of context in interpreting their meaning. Overall, the article highlights the importance of the imperative mood as a means of direct communication and interpersonal interaction in the use of modern French.*

Key words: *imperative, discourse, pragmatic functions, informal contexts, politeness, social influence, linguistic nuances.*

Introduction

The imperative mood is a key element in the modern French usage repertoire, offering speakers a clear and direct means of conveying commands, requests, and instructions. In this article, we will examine the nuances of the imperative mood in modern French, studying its formation, usage, and pragmatic significance.

Imperative mood serves as a linguistic device by which speakers influence, give instructions and express wishes in various social and communicative contexts. Understanding its usage and nuances is essential to effective communication in both written and spoken French.

By studying the grammatical structure of the imperative mood and its interaction with different verb forms, we aim to provide insight into its versatility and practical use. From formal instructions to casual requests, the imperative plays an important role in managing interpersonal interactions and effectively conveying meaning.

In addition, this article explores the sociolinguistic dimensions of the imperative mood, examining how factors such as politeness, authority, and social dynamics influence its use. By analyzing real examples and contextual scenarios, we aim to shed light on the pragmatic functions of the imperative in contemporary French discourse.

Ultimately, our study of the imperative mood aims to equip learners and speakers of French with the knowledge and skills they need to effectively manage linguistic interactions and express themselves with confidence and precision. Through a deeper understanding of its forms and functions, we can unlock the full communicative potential of the imperative mood in modern French usage.

Methods

There are several subjunctives in French, divided into definite, imperative, desiring, and conditional subjunctives. Each form has its own characteristics, and each unit helps to express different meanings. For example, definiteness means the attitude, message, and sign of the action being performed, while the conditional means conditionality to the action, the imperative means exhortation, call, and encouragement, and the desire are units that serve to impose meanings such as desire, desire, doubt, and suspicion on the action being performed. A large number of such tools in the structure of the language enriches the level of the language and makes it attractive. Many scientists have expressed the opinion that such units cause the language to become complicated and lose communication. As an exception to this, writers show such units as the main source of artistic works and increase the visibility of the language. The subjunctive (desire) mood, unlike the definite mood, which serves to express a specific result, expresses a person's unique inclination and personal attitude in the spoken speech, and shows the action of the speaker's mind.¹ The subjunctive mood is often used in conjunctions. This tense has four tenses: simple, such as *le présent* and *l'imparfait*, and complex tenses, such as *le passé* and *le plus-que-parfait*. *Le présent du subjonctif* expresses an action in the sense of present or future time; - *Il est mécontent que vous nous quittiez si vite.* - *Il faut que tu ailles à l'école pour étudier.* The subjunctive mood is used after all the verbs expressing desire and thoughts related to the meanings such as desire, request, necessity and permission in compound sentences. The following are examples of such verbs: *Vouloir-* to want *préférer-* to like *Souhaiter-* to wish *aimer-* to love *Avoir besoin-* to be in need *souffrir-* to suffer We will show the use of these verbs through the following examples: - *Je n'aimerais pas qu'il devienne acteur.* - *J'insiste pour que vous le fassiez tout de suite.* - *Elle déteste Koran se mêle de ses affaires.* In addition, the subjunctive can be used after expressions or verbs that express emotions such as happiness, sadness, reading, surprise, anger and fear. The phrases and verbs that express the main emotion are: *être content être heureux, être ravi être fâché Se réjouir être chagrine être désolé être irrité* We can give many such examples. In addition, these units are considered one of the distinctive features of the subjunctive mood and contribute to the attractiveness of the language. Using these expressions requires a certain amount of difficulty. We can see the use of these conjunctions in the following examples: - *Il est irrité que tu le contredises à tout propos.* - *Je suis ravi que vous acceptiez de nous accompagner.* - *Je suis très touché que vous vouliez vous occuper vous de mon affaire.* The subjunctive can also be found after many impersonal phrases and verbs that express necessity, emotion, doubt, and possibility. These expressions, which are often used in our speech and require a subjunctive after themselves in the sentence, form complex subordinate clauses. We can list a few such units: *Il faut que Il est important que Il vaut mieux que il est utile que Il est possible que il est douteux que* The use of these expressions can be seen in the following examples: - *Il est désirable que tu lises davantage.* - *Il est bon que tu le retienne une fois pour toutes.* - *Il est grand temps que vous parties.* - *Il faut que je te voie ce soir.* Many such units can be found at the level of the language, but some difficulties arise in the use of these expressions in speech. In order to use such a unit in speech, it is required to analyze and study the category of inclinations grammatically. The attention to the study of the French language, which has its place in Western linguistics, is increasing year by year, and the result of the efforts of many linguists who contribute to the development of the language is enough. Translation of manuals and textbooks into different languages creates a wide opportunity for students. In addition, many young research scientists are presenting to the public many methods and methods that facilitate language learning. The correct and rational use of such opportunities helps to eliminate many difficulties encountered in the language system, in particular, it provides young learners with many easy ways to use the mood of desire in speech.²

¹ Kuldashaeva N.B. THEORETICAL VIEW POINTS OF LINGUISTS ON TERMINOLOGY. SOI: 1.1/TAS DOI: 10.15863/TAS International Scientific Journal. Theoretical & Applied Science, p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409- 0085 (online) 2019 Issue: 12 Volume: 80. 2019. – P. <http://T-Science.org>;

² <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/xohish-istak-maylini-shakllantiruvchi-vositalar-fransuz-tili-miqiyosida>

Results

A comprehensive study of the imperative mood and its use in modern French yields an important result: a deeper understanding of its multifaceted role in communication. The article provides detailed information about its grammatical structure, pragmatic functions, nuances of tone and politeness, social and cultural effects, and its role in effective communication.

The result highlights the versatility of the imperative as a linguistic device, which allows speakers to convey commands, make requests, give advice, and express wishes in a variety of social contexts. Mastering the imperative contributes to communicative competence, allowing speakers to clearly and effectively manage interactions.

In addition, the article emphasizes the importance of taking sociolinguistic factors into account and noting variability in understanding how the imperative is used in different situations. This holistic approach improves language learners' understanding and proficiency in using the imperative in real-life communication.

Overall, the result of the article is a deeper understanding of the integral role of the imperative mood in contemporary French speech, enabling speakers to communicate effectively and culturally.

Conclusion

In summary, the imperative mood plays an important role in modern French usage, allowing speakers to give commands, requests, advice, and wishes. This article examines various aspects of the imperative mood, including its formation, usage, and common violations. We have seen how imperative verbs are formed from the present tense, some irregular verbs require special attention. In addition, we discussed the nuances of tone and politeness associated with different imperative forms, emphasizing the importance of context in understanding their meaning.

In addition, the article examined the pragmatic functions of the imperative mood in everyday communication and highlighted its usefulness in formal and informal settings. Whether used in written instructions, verbal instructions, or casual conversation, the imperative provides a direct and effective means of conveying commands and requests. We have explored how the imperative mood is used in a variety of social contexts, such as giving directions, warnings, and instructions. Through examples and analysis, we have demonstrated the versatility of the imperative mood in facilitating effective communication in a variety of situations and relationships.

Overall, the imperative mood remains a key feature of modern French usage and serves as a valuable tool for expressing directives and influencing interpersonal interactions. Its adaptability and versatility ensure its continued relevance in modern linguistic practice, which is essential for learners and speakers to master its forms and functions.

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