

The Use of French Compound Words in Translation

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Abstract

This article examines the use of complex words in translation from French. Its relevance is due to the constant increase in the number of new words from various languages in the modern French language, which is caused by the continuous development of modern technologies in the world. At the same time, the cultural policy of the French Republic is aimed at protecting its own language. The authors of the article pay special attention to the types and methods of correct and correct translation, taking into account complex words.

Keywords: French language, complex words, translation, translation methods, borrowing, equivalent, meaning of the word.

The study of extralinguistic features of socio-political texts is an important, but little analyzed area in modern linguistics. The information flow, closely related to international cultural and political exchange, leads to the need to study the specific linguistic features of social and political texts, and the translation of texts of this type plays an important role in the diplomatic and peaceful adaptation of global problems and the establishment of friendly relations with other countries. Currently, problems associated with the topic as the problem of translating French complex words require an adequate understanding of the information described in foreign works or articles that reflect world events occurring in a particular country. The study of the features of social and political texts plays an important role in modern linguistics and translation studies. It should be noted that when translating a translated text, it is necessary to take into account such aspects as its characteristic logic, conciseness, expressiveness, linguistic means, stylistic devices, newspaper clichés, social and political vocabulary and terminology.

According to the Global Language Monitor, approximately 5,400 new words are created each year [1]. It is for this reason that learning compound words, being able to use them correctly and, of course, fully translating them into another language is very relevant today in establishing successful international communication. Therefore, this process is the focus of attention of linguists and has been studied for years. Studying the structure of compound words has always been considered important. It helps us to discover their specific nature and derive the right meaning from their parts.

Words in French are divided into derivatives (*mots dérivés*, *mots construits*) and non-derivatives (*mots non-dérivés*, *mots simples*, *mots radicaux*, *mots de base*). The basis of derived words consists of a root and affixes (prefixes and suffixes). Roots, prefixes and suffixes are the minimum significant elements of language - morphemes that are not used independently (functionally independent) [2].

The decomposition of a word into morphemes: determination of the morphemic composition of a word is also called morphemic analysis (*analyse morphéma-tique*, *morphologique*). Finding the bases from which derivative words are formed and the means by which they are formed is called

word-formation analysis: analyse derivationnelle. The problems of word formation in the French language, as well as in Uzbek, can be approached from two points of view - historical-etymological: finding out the origin and development paths of a particular word-formation type and structural-semantic: determining the system existing in any era word formation [3].

The commonality of the word-formation system of the two languages is also manifested in the fact that many affixes of the Uzbek and French languages are borrowed. Among the source languages from which borrowings into European languages took place, it occupies a special place, since it is one of the oldest languages of the Indo-European language family.

When, with the collapse of ancient society on the ruins of the Roman Empire, the formation of new peoples began, the folk Latin language (*sermo vulgaris*) became the basis for the formation of a number of languages of a new quality - Romance (including Old French) languages. At the same time, having ceased to serve as a means of communication for any people as a whole, it continued to be preserved as a written language - as the language of science, literature, and the Catholic Church. In this more limited function, the Latin language expanded far beyond the territory occupied by its speakers in ancient times. With all its historical modifications, written Latin retained both the basic vocabulary and the grammatical structure of ancient Latin. Continuous continuity in the study and use of the Latin language contributed to its further spread and influence across all European languages. They introduced word-formation types new to the French language into the main classes of word-formation meanings - action and result of action, quality and state of the actor. With the help of Latinisms, the abstract vocabulary of the French language was created: they were borrowed primarily to designate abstract concepts related to the development of science, statehood, education and culture.

| Prefixes with temporary meaning in French | Prefixes with the meaning of superlative and amount of degree in French |
|--|---|
| Circum-: circumlunaire, circumnavigation, circumterrestre, circummé-ridien etc.; Intra-: intra-atomique, in-tracardiaque, intracellulaire, intradermique etc.; Extra-: extra-corporel, extragalactique, extra-muros, extraterrestre, extra-utérin etc.; Sous-: sous... barbe, sous-bief, sous-bois, sous-cla-310 vier, sous-cutané, sous-faite etc.; Sub-: subalpin, subaquatique, sublingual, sublunaire, substructure etc.; Entre-: entrebaillement, entrechoquer, entrecolonne, entrepont etc.; Avant-: avant-bassin, avant-bec, avant-cale, avant-corps, avant-cour, avant-mont, avant-pays, avant-poste, avant-propos etc.; Trans-: transafrican, transalpin, transatlantique, transmigrer etc. | Pré-: préaccord, préadamisme, préadolescent, préorienter, préfinancer, préplanifier, préchauffage etc.; Anté-: antécambrien, antécédemment, anté-natal, anténuptial etc. ***** Sur-: surabondamment, surabondance, surabondant, surabonder, surarmement, surchoix, surconsommation etc.; Hyper-: hypercomplexe, hyperfragment, heperfréquence, hyperplan, hyperson, hypersonique, hypers-tatique etc.; Hypo-: hyposécrétion, hypotendu, hypovitaminose etc. |

For example, complex words are formed in the following way: in French there are two types of passive constructions: analytical (*être + participe passé*) and pronominal (with the particle *se*). They are used in the following cases:

a) when logically highlighting the real subject of the action (the highlighted word is placed in the last place in the sentence): *Les délégués ont largement discuté le problème.* —> *Le problème a été largement discuté par les délégués.*

b) with the logical selection of an action (there is no indication of the real subject of the action): *On a largement discuté le problème.* —> *Le problème a été largement discuté [5].*

➤ French constructions with compound words can often be translated into English using passive or passive-reflexive forms (literal translation): *L'Appel qui fut signé par un quart de la population mondiale* [An appeal that was signed by a quarter of the world's population].

- A literal translation is not always possible or the only one possible, so the French passive construction is often replaced by an active one in an English or Uzbek sentence. The following cases are noted:

1) The French subject corresponds to the English object, which can be direct or indirect, depending on the control of the English verb: when the real subject of the action is designated, the French object corresponds to the English subject. *L'Appel qui fut signé par un quart de la population mondiale* [An appeal signed by a quarter of the world's population]. Here the French subject corresponds to the English direct object, which correlates with the noun appeal. *Ce problème avait été évoqué par beaucoup d'esprits éclairés* [Many enlightened minds have spoken about this problem]. Here the French subject corresponds to the English indirect object (about this problem) [4]. When the real subject of the action is not designated, the English translation uses an indefinite personal sentence: *Le bonheur ne s'attend pas, il se gagne* [Happiness is not expected, it is won]. An impersonal construction may be used in English translation, especially when translating phrases with a modal meaning *peut être* – can; *être obligé* – had to, etc. *La guerre peut être conjurée* [War can be prevented].

- The French subject corresponds to the English subject. In this case, a verb in a complex form is often replaced by a phrase consisting of a verb with the meaning: receive, find, use; undergo, experience, expressions to be an object (subject, victim), etc. and a noun reflecting the meaning of the French verb. With a designated real subject of action: *D'autres initiatives appuyées à l'échelle mondiale* [Other initiatives that have found support around the world]. With an undesignated real subject of action: *Sous l'occupation, les patriotes qui luttèrent contre l'envahisseur furent traqués, expulsés* [During the occupation, patriots who fought the invaders were persecuted and expelled]. In an additional clause with complex words, the verb with complex words is replaced by a verbal noun: *La communauté internationale exige que le respect de droits de l'homme soit garanti dans chaque pays* [The international community demands that human rights be ensured in every country]. The same sentence can be translated in different ways: *Ce problème a été largement discuté* [This problem has been widely discussed/This problem has been widely discussed/This problem has been the subject of wide discussion].

Thus, common historical roots and mutual influence during the long process of development of the French languages determined the commonality of their word-formation systems, which is revealed in the borrowing of a number of the same Latin and Greek affixes and the presence of word-formation morphemes of comparable meaning in the formation of complex words in the French language.

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