

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF GRATITUDE IN FRENCH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Fransuz tilida minnatdorchilik konseptiva modallik kategoriyasida ifodalanishi, minnatdorchilik tushunchasi uning ishlatilish o'rinlari, fransuz tilida minnatdorchilikni bildirish yo'llari, modallik toifalari, minnatdorchilik kontekst va ijtimoiy konventsiyalarga qarab fransuz tilidagi barcha modallik toifalarida ifodalanishlarini ko'rib chiqdik.

Kalit so'zlar: Minnatdorchilik tushunchasi, modallik toifasi, rasmiy uslub, so'roq uslubi, his-hayajon uslubi.

Annotation: Dans cet article, nous avons considéré l'expression de la gratitude dans la catégorie de modalité conceptuelle en langue française, la notion de gratitude, les lieux de son utilisation, les manières d'exprimer la gratitude en français, les catégories de modalité, l'expression de la gratitude en toutes les catégories de modalités en langue française selon le contexte et les conventions sociales.

Mots clés: Concept de gratitude, catégorie de modalité, style formel, style interrogatif, style émotionnel.

Аннотация: В данной статье мы рассмотрели выражение благодарности в понятийной категории модальности во французском языке, понятие благодарности, места его употребления, способы выражения благодарности во французском языке, категории модальности, выражение благодарности во французском языке. все категории модальности во французском языке в зависимости от контекста и социальных условностей.

Ключевые слова: Понятие благодарности, категория модальности, формальный стиль, вопросительный стиль, эмоциональный стиль.

Introduction.

Gratitude is the sweetest of virtues. The concept of gratitude is a positive emotion that includes the feeling of gratitude to someone or something for the benefits that someone has given us. In French, gratitude can be expressed in many ways, including spoken and written language.

"La gratitude est un don, la gratitude est le partage, la gratitude est l'amour"¹

Regarding its use in the French modality category, thanks can be expressed more or less formally depending on the context and the relationship between the participants. Here are some examples of using gratitude in different ways:

Style formel (formal style)

"Merci beaucoup pour votre aide précieuse."

"Nous sommes profondément reconnaissants pour votre générosité."

Style de requête (questioning style):

"Puis-je vous remercier de m'avoir aidé ?"

« Puis-je vous demander si vous avez le temps de me remercier ?

Dans le style de l'émotion (In the style of emotion):

"J'ai de la chance d'avoir des amis aussi attentionnés !"

"Quelle joie de compter sur votre soutien!"

An overview of the rules of etiquette used in France is as follows:

¹ Spinoza

1. When shaking hands, they can use it to greet or forgive the interlocutor "Enchant (e)", "Très heureux (-euse)" use the words
2. If we are talking about an address to an official or a person with a generally recognized reputation and level of knowledge, then the word form is used: Bonjour, docteur. When addressing a lawyer or notary, you can use the following phrase: Bonjour, maître.
3. If a person's actions or words cause physical or mental suffering, it is customary to ask for forgiveness. Conceptual categories such as (excusez-moi), "Please excuse me" (veuillez m'excuser), "Accept my apology" (je vous prie de bien vouloir m'excuser) are used.
4. Phrases that end the conversation may look like this: Goodbye (Au revoir), good luck (good luck).

The whole specificity of the linguistic and cultural concept of *savoir vivre* shows the relevance of this concept in the life of the French people. In our opinion, there is no such area of life in which the French do not create a certain set of rules (le *savoir-vivre*) that determine the tactics of behavior in various life situations.

Taking into account the direct relationship of the two linguistic and cultural concepts *Savoir vivre* and *le savoir-vivre* and the absolute difficulty of determining the semantic components directly related to a certain concept, we present the presented lexical units that objectify these mental formations in the ordinary mind of the representatives. about French language culture.

A person who knows how to live in France is considered to have the following qualities: open-minded, optimistic, courteous, humble, joyeux, hardworking, respectful *autrui*, purposeful *envers les autres*; *jouir de la vie*; *sait obtenir chaque jour des satisfactions et en procure à son entourage*; to respect; à l'image de *savoir-vivre* chez ses relations; l'intelligence du cœur; amour des autres; *savoir aller vers les autres*; diplomacy; elegance; un homme qui ouvre la porte à une femme pour laisser passer.

Similarly, a person who does not know how to live is characterized as: apathetic, grossier, egocentric; manque de tact; lack of courtesy; qui n'est pas satisfait ni de lui, ni des autres; qui ne dit pas "bonjour" quand il comes quelque part; qui s'éloigne du bonheur pour lui et *autrui*; n'a pas d'égard pour l'*autrui*; se brouille facilement avec des autres.

In humans, the situation is not always the same, because in most cases of high stress, sadness, anger, we forget to be grateful, because in the urgency of the situation, we only use the knowledge and experiences that are consolidated in ourselves and in our memory, because expressing gratitude these will only be purely mental descriptions of these people.

For example: The effect between saying *MERCI* and *JE SUIS GRATITUDE* is great. *JE REMERCIE CHAQUE CHOSE, ÊTRE*. Such words as *MERCI MERCI MERCI* are words that make it possible to know the difference between a person's education, culture, opinions and physical and mental conditions.

In terms of French modality, thanks can be expressed in many different ways, depending on how polite or formal you want it to be. For example, we can say informally "*MERCI*" or more formally "*JE VOUS REMERCIE*". You can also use polite phrases like "*je vous serais reconnaissant(e) de bien vouloir...*" to show your gratitude more firmly.

"It is an action of the intellect based on the feelings of the heart."²

First of all, it will be necessary to cultivate a certain delicacy of feelings, sensitivity to the generosity of others. Because recognition is born from wonder, love and delight.³

² P. Clerissac. La lumière de l'Agneau p 26

³ cf P. Spicq Théologie morale du N.T. T1 p 133

Gratitude can also be expressed through actions such as giving a gift, doing a favor, or simply saying kind words to the person in question. Expressing gratitude in a sincere and genuine way is important to strengthen social bonds and improve interpersonal relationships.

Xulosa.

In conclusion, gratitude is an important emotion in French that can be expressed in different ways depending on the context and the desired level of formality and the person's situation.

Gratitude is a feeling of gratitude for the benefit received from someone or something. In French, thanks can be expressed in different ways depending on the modality category used. For example, "Je te suis reconnaissant(e)" affirming gratitude or "Je ne saurais jamais assez te remercier" in a negative sense. can be expressed as Gratitude can also be expressed in the form of a question: "Est-ce que je pourrais vous remercier samplémente ?" can be expressed with expressions like.

References :

1. P. Clerissac. La lumière de l'Agneau p 26
2. cf P. Spicq Théologie morale du N.T. T1 p 133
3. La gratitude et l'action de grace_institut des dominicaines du st esprit.pdf
4. Cf. Ethique, V, prop. 24
5. Voir par ex. La volonté de puissance, IV, § 462, 463 et 464 (trad. G. Bianquis, 1937, t. 2, p. 343-345).
6. Discours sur l'origine et les fondements de l'inégalité parmi les hommes, II, p. 182 de l'éd. de la Pléiade (« la
7. reconnaissance est bien un devoir qu'il faut rendre, mais non pas un droit qu'on puisse exiger »).