

Exploring Fear: Linguistic-Cultural and Pragmatic Insights from French Synonyms

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Orcid id: 0009-0004-2079-2903

Abstract

This study delves into the linguistic-cultural and pragmatic dimensions of the French language, focusing on the concept of "Fear." Employing lexical-semantic analysis through distributive and component-contextual methods, the research aims to classify synonyms related to fear and analyze their semantic characteristics. Drawing from the works of renowned scholars in linguistics and emotion studies, the study addresses the unresolved issues surrounding the conceptualization and classification of emotions. The findings shed light on the linguistic nuances and cultural implications of fear expressions in French, offering valuable insights for cross-disciplinary research in linguistics, psychology, philosophy, and related fields.

Keywords: fear, linguistic-cultural analysis, french language, lexical units, synonomic series

Introduction

Today, it is not a secret to anyone that the feelings, emotions, motivational factors and expression in speech of representatives of different cultures are important in the process of communication. Therefore, among other disciplines, special attention is paid to emotional concepts and their reflection in language in linguistic and cultural studies. In particular, one of the best ways to research and classify the concept of *peur* (fear) in the French language is to analyze the lexical tools that represent its levels. As long as the concept is considered a mental unit, it is expressed in the language in words, phrases, phraseological units, proverbs and metaphorical similes. Also, extralinguistic reality is represented by lexical tools to a certain extent clearly, because it is words that are of primary importance in perceiving, storing and conveying information (Kubryakova, 2003).

In any language, the emotional concept of fear is expressed in the lexical and phraseological layer, and in this respect, this concept can be included in the group of universal concepts. The specification of language units, the content of the synonymous series, lexical gradation and similar factors provide an opportunity to determine the linguocognitive and linguocultural aspects of the concept of *fear* and to explain their characteristics (Likhachev, 1997).

The concept of fear is expressed in modern French by *peur*, and in Uzbek by the lexemes of “*qo’rquv*”. Words like *crainte*, *angoisse*, *frayeur*, *horreur*, *frousse*, *trac*, *effroi*, *épouvante*, *terreur*, and *avoir la trouille*, *avoir la pétoche*, *avoir les jetons*, *avoir les foies*, *avoir le trouillomètre à zéro*, belonging to the conceptual field of *peur* in French stable compounds are used to show different levels of fear, to describe the human reaction caused by it. Undoubtedly, the main and important thing is the word *peur* itself. According to the etymological dictionary of the French language, the word *peur* comes from the Latin word *poverum*. This word is found in all Romance languages, but has different pronunciations.

The French dictionary of synonyms lists 13 synonyms: (Wilson, 1996)

angoisse, crainte, terreur, horreur, epouvante, panic, apprehension, alarme, phobie, frousse, malepeur, vesse, venette (Wilson, 1996).

Background and method research

In researching the emotional concept of fear, A. Vejbiskaya's research on "The concept of angst in German, as well as the concept of fear in Russian and English (Benveniste, 1974). A. Krasavsky's scientific research on the "lexical-semantic field of the concept of fear in German"(Krasavsky, 2001) O. N. Grigoreva's scientific articles on the study of the concept of terror in modern Russian (Grigoreva, 2002) is a vivid example of this.

The manifestation of fear can be conditionally divided into 3 types:

1. Fear that is understood only by the person who feels it;
2. Fear perceived by both the observer and the person feeling it;
3. Fear perceived only by the observer;

The basic principle is to describe the specific characteristics and "patterns" of lexical units in scientific work aimed at systematizing vocabulary using objective, clear, neutral standards, but it should be recognized that emphatic-emotional markers, nuances of meaning, listener reaction, lexical-semantic, pragmatic features of speech in general are more evident in the process of communication. Many Russian linguists wrote that the relationship between syntactic features and semantic features is based on certain laws (R. A. Budagov, Y. D. Apresyan, I. A. Melchuk, V. G. Gak, T. P. Lomtev, M. D. Stepanova, A. I. Kuznetsova, Y. Shaikevich, V. A. Moskovich etc.). As V. Porzig, A. Rudskoger, C. Osgood, P. Giro and others wrote,

"mainly distributive and transformational methods in speech serve to determine the conditions in the communication process, to determine the meanings of polysemantic words (Basharina, 2007).

The method of studying the semantic and syntactic compatibility in the study of the semantic structure of the word is widely used and developed in the works of Y. D. Apresyan.

In describing the concept of fear in the French language, modern research methods, especially the distributive method widely used by American structuralists, are very useful. Distribution is

"a set of grammatical constructions that occur between words in a sentence and classes of elements that are used only with certain words in these constructions" (Mahmudov, 2012)

The starting point of this method is the hypothesis that the ability of a word to be added is closely related to its meaning, and their semantic differences and specific features are reflected in the syntactic relations of words. Because the semantic meanings of words that regularly occur together can be described by enumerating all the cases of combination. The method of distributive analysis includes several steps:

1. Choosing the studied word - phrase;
2. Syntactic simplification of this phrase consists in removing words that do not directly affect it, as well as some grammatical categories (number, tense, verb mood, gender, quality, number, etc.) includes opting out of consideration;
3. Coding with the help of symbols indicating the belonging and location of lexeme elements to

- certain morphological classes, allows creating a general formula;
4. As a rule, by showing the lexical-syntactic types of the word, to clarify the formula of the semantic features of the word, which are not yet fully manifested - animate - inanimate, concrete abstract, etc.;
 5. Reduction of a number of distributive constructions to a generalized model.

In the modeling of semantics through syntax, the distribution method is complemented by the transformation method. Transformation means changes in the elements of the syntactic structure without changing the meaning.

A. Semantic and lexical classification of "PEUR" concept nouns

The semantic structure of a word is understood as "an orderly set of interrelated elements in which lexical-semantic options are opposed to each other and are characterized in relation to each other, forming a generalized model." We called this content the semantic field of the concept of fear, and as an object of research we took only vocabulary units related to the meaning of "peur". In the analysis of the lexical-semantic structure of the units of the "Peur" concept, the logical-subject properties defined as the lexical and syntactic syntagmatics of the word during its activity in speech, associative connections and relations of the word within the lexical paradigm are taken into account.

We considered the syntagmatic relations of the nouns of the "Peur" concept above from the point of view of the method of distributive analysis. In determining paradigmatic relationships with semantically similar words, we relied on dictionary data, which is accepted by many linguists as a reliable source of information.

We also agree with L. N. Zasorina's opinion that :

"the methods of linguistic analysis can be combined with non-linguistic, intuitive hypotheses", because it is impossible to study a language of any semasiological nature without it.

Understanding the meaning of a word as a set of semantic components forms the basis of the method called component analysis. Due to the quantitative abundance and qualitative diversity of the lexical material, the analysis of the semantic structure of words causes a number of difficulties, which calls for the joint use of different methods of word learning. In practice, Yu. As S. Stepanov mentioned, the method of component analysis is combined with binary models. The method of identification used by R. Jakobson, V. Brendal, T. P. Lomtev, Sh. Bally, D. Guigenem, A. Zholkovskiys are researched by the method of semantic multipliers.

V. G. Gak, seeing the similarity between the semantic structure of the language and its grammatical structure, said that as each part of speech is characterized by a set of grammatical categories, the lexical-semantic group is also distinguished by certain semantic categories, divided into components emphasizes that.

In the semantic structure of the word, semas :

1. one-way units of the content plan and lexical- semantic variants (LSV)
2. two-way units of the content plan can be distinguished.

One or another LSV is closely related to the context, determines the functioning of the word in the speech chain, and at the same time allows the semantic components of the word to change within the semantic potential of the word. In this case, some semas can be deleted and others

strengthened, which in some cases leads to semantic shifts in the meaning of the word. In the hierarchical semantic structure of words, we can distinguish the following:

- I - general, conceptual semes;
- II - categorical semes related to the division of words into grammatical categories;
- III - subcategorical semes that allow defining certain semantic categories within the grammatical class, for example, abstract and concrete, animate and inanimate nouns;
- IV - distinguishing semes;

In this part, the meaning of the nouns related to the concept of fear is described as a set of semantic components and symbols taken from the following sources:

1. Interpretation of the meanings of lexical units given in the most complete and tested encyclopedic and synonymic dictionaries.
2. Observations on the semantic-syntactic adaptation of the analyzed units in current French published texts.

At the first stage, the common semantic elements that are the basis for uniting the nouns of the concept of fear into one semantic group are studied, and then the semantic components that allow to determine the nuances of meaning in the synonymous line of the main lexeme are considered.

In our study, we consider fifteen lexical units related to the following concept of "peur": *peur, frayeur, effroi, terreur, épouvante, panique, affolement, horreur, crainte, appréhension, inquiétude, angoisse, anxiété, alarme, alerte*. The nouns *transes, affres, phobie, timidité* have a low frequency coefficient and therefore are not analyzed in detail. As noted in the description of the distribution of nouns related to the concept of fear, all these nouns are used together with the lexeme "sentiment". However, this identification is valid not only for nouns of the "peur" concept, but also for all lexemes denoting feelings, so the "feeling" seme is a mandatory semantic component common to all units of the semantic field of feelings.

Nouns included in the concept of fear are semantically close words that, in addition to the general meaning of "feeling", have the following general, conceptual components of meaning, because it is common to all living things. is a type of negative emotions caused by danger, manifested through certain psycho-physiological signs. The nouns of the concept of fear are placed in the sequence of lexemes with decreasing general meaning and begin with a component that implies the presence of danger, threat. Consequently, the component "presence of risk" determines the uniqueness of the given lexical-semantic group. The presence of a semantic component indicating danger allows to divide lexemes related to the concept of fear into four synonymous groups:

- I - with the dominant lexeme *peur* - caused by a feeling of real danger or imagined fear;
- II - with the dominant lexeme of *panique* - indicates an exaggerated or irresistible feeling that appears in front of an unexpected danger;
- III - with the dominant lexeme *crainte* - indicates a possible expected, estimated risk;
- IV - with the dominant lexeme of *inquiétude* - means a feeling characterized by thinking about danger and elements of uncertainty.

That is, in the comments given in this classification, we understand the more or less instinctive reaction of a living creature in danger. The words *émotion-choc, vive émotion, agitation véhémentede l'âme* are used in the dictionaries to explain the units of group I.

The closest synonym of *peur* is *terreur*, but it is a more emotionally rich feeling, in the presence of which one does not lose the ability to think:

envisager qch avec terreur, penser à qch avec terreur.

The feeling expressed by the word terror can cover a large number of people at the same time, it can be compared to the feeling of "*panique*" (*une terreur panique*). This semantic connotation of the noun *terreur* is "often seen as a system of intimidation for political purposes":

"peur collective qu'on fait régner dans une population, un groupe pour briser sa résistance" [Dictionnaire Robert en ligne].

The nouns *frayeur* and *effroi* are related to *peur* and *terreur*, but differ in that *effroi* expresses a stronger and often longer feeling of fear:

vivre dans l'effroi, l'effroi dure.

At the same time, fear, represented by the unit *effroi*, the thing that causes this feeling can arouse not only fear, but also disgust, that is, *effroi* reveals the ugly, repulsive character of the reason that causes fear:

*Mais elle ouvrit soudain des yeux **horrifiés** et poussa un cri **d'effroi*** (Bailly, 1991).

The object of fear that arouses disgust is more clearly expressed in the noun *horreur*:

*... **l'horreur** que je ressens devant un visage d'homme où je ne lis rien que de **monstrueux*** (Duras, 1984).

*Cependant nos chères femmes, penchées à la fenêtre poussaient des cris **d'horreur** et de dégoût, et ma mère frottait son avant-bras pour effacer la chair de poule* (Exbrayat, 1970a)

The nouns *alarme* and *alerte* are mainly used in the sense of "danger signal":

signal d'alarme; donner, sonner l'alarme; la chaude alarme (alerte), la fake alarme (alerte).

Metonymically, the word *alarme* (alarm) itself began to express fear and received the meaning "*émotion subite*" (Rb). The specificity of these nouns is "unexpected, sudden approach of danger" and "forces for defense". The lexeme *alerte* conveys a less alarming feeling than the lexeme *alarme*.

Affolement, panic, épouvante means a kind of fear. In this type of fear, a person loses control over his behavior and the ability to think. For example, Sardou writes about the feeling of *épouvante* in his dictionary: *épouvante*:

le trouble qu'elle excite dans l'âme ne permet pas la délibération

This irregular movement is explained as a form of manifestation of the feeling of fear.

*Pris de **panique**, il faillit se ruer vers la porte, s'enfuir, courir dans les rues.* (Levron, 1972)

*Partout ce sont les mêmes cris **d'épouvante** et les mêmes débandades, les lourdes courses noires dans les rues aveuglantes* (Icor, 1960)

Based on this feature, the noun panic can have the meaning "crying, uproar". All three nouns mainly express a strong and short-term feeling: *J'en ai eu un coup de **panique**. Simple éclair d'épouvante* (Exbrayat, 1970a)

The third group of nouns is *crainte, appréhension, trances*. This group of nouns is associated with the logical perception of danger (*réflexion*). Definitions given in the dictionary include *juger, croire*. *Crainte* and *appréhension* refer to feelings, by experiencing which a person can reason and evaluate a situation (*les craintes justifiées, exposer ses craintes*). When *crainte* and *appréhension* are compared, the closer serves to mean a clear sense of danger:

la crainte est la vue, et l'appréhension – le soupçon d'un danger;

*Un voyageur **appréhende** toujours le mauvais temps, il ne le **craint** que quand le ciel est chargé de nuages* (Hosseini, 2003)

The meaning of "respect", "humility" can also appear in the lexeme *crainte*:

*Une **crainte respectueuse**, il y avait comme de la crainte et comme de la soumission dans ses yeux* (Exbrayat, 1970a)

The fourth group includes the nouns *inquiétude, anxiété, angoisse, alarmes*:

Angoisse means the strongest feeling, *inquiétude* the weakest: *"inquiétude marque l'état affectif pénible causé par la crainte, l'appréhension (larousse.fr)*.

The noun *angoisse* also means a depressed state of mind:

*L'**angoisse** se retira d'elle, la laissant physiquement douloureuse et comme rouée* (Japrisot, 1966)

Characteristic symptoms that accompany the feeling of fear expressed by *angoisse* and *anxiété* are chest tightness and pain, difficulty breathing. This component *angoisse, anxiété* is based on the etymological meaning of the Latin *angere* "to squeeze":

l'angoisse noue la gorge; une boule d'angoisse dans la gorge; l'angoisse saisit (prend) à la gorge; étouffer, haleter d'angoisse, d'anxiété.

*L'**angoisse** s'installait entre le diaphragme et la gorge, entre les seins, sur la poitrine où se dessinait une croix de poils bruns et frisés.* (Hugo, 1992)

Uncertainty of danger is associated with weak isolation, weak awareness of feeling: *une vague inquiétude, une espèce d'angoisse, une certaine inquiétude, une angoisse confuse.*

On les mit dehors, ou plutôt dans les cars et en route... Destination inconnue.

*Légère **inquiétude*** (Bernard, 2001) (...) *et je demeurai dans l'incertitude.*

*Ce désarroi grandissait, il devenait de **l'inquiétude** avec chaque jour qui passait sans que la Réverende Mère me fit appeler.*

In Bailly's dictionary of synonyms, the abstract nature of the feeling of *angoisse* is noted because of the cause that gave rise to this feeling:

“Angoisse se dit d'une inquiétude excessive qu'accompagnent un découragement et un abattement complets; il se rapporte généralement à l'état et fait abstraction de l'objet, lequel est au reste le plus souvent mal défini”.

The feelings expressed by *inquiétude*, *alarmes*, *anxiété* are usually attracted to a certain duration: *vivre dans l'anxiété, de continuelles alarmes*. Robert's Dictionary defines *anxiété* as a less intense emotion than *angoisse*:

"Anxiété a le même radical qu'angoisse et en diffère très peu. Cependant l'anxiété est moins vive et plus constante ;

c'est un état d'angoisse, mais un état affaibli

It should be noted that *peur*, *crainte* are often used as general terms (termes génériques) in dictionaries. However, Littré gives *peur* and *crainte* as synonyms and emphasizes the difference between them:

"La crainte peut être raisonnée et lointaine, la peur est instinctive et présente”.

If *crainte* is contextually compared with the presumed antonym *espoirance* (*espérance*), *peur* has the same relation as *courage*, e.g.:

Au fond, le courage n'est une vertu que lorsqu'il sert à maîtriser la peur qui tord le ventre. (Druon, 1951)

At the psychophysical level, the range of *fear* is divided into types, from the simplest reaction of the organism to the complex thoughts of the individual: social fear, phobia, fear of God. This reality affects the existence of different levels of lexemes in the fear concept noun system to express emotions that are unique to humans.

Among the nouns discussed above, *apprehension*, *angoisse*, *anxiété*, *crainte*, *horreur*, *trances*, *affres* are not used with a noun denoting an animal as the "owner" of the emotion. At the same time, the nouns *alarme*, *effroi*, *terreur*, *affolement*, *peur*, *épouvante* can come with words denoting animals, birds, etc.

Les grenouilles sautaient d'effroi dans le lac. Il s'est sauvé comme une bête en alarme. (...) au comble de l'épouvante l'oiseau se cognait contre les murs (...).

C'était comme une panique dans le poulailler. L'affolement de fourmis sur le terre-plein (Japrisot, 1986)

The following semantic features appear as a differentiator of the sema meaning "fear":

We conditionally designate the feeling characteristic of living creatures with the letter A: for a person A₁ and for an animal, A₂; characteristic of high intensity, B₁, low intensity, B₂; caused by a risk, C₂, where the risk is close, C₂, the risk is distant, C₂; clear risk, C₃ and uncertain risk, C₄, sudden appearance, C₅; duration, D₁; short-term, D₁ or long-term, D₂; characterized by the loss of the ability to think, E₁, the presence of the ability to think, E₂; self-revealing sign with F, dynamic property, F₁, static property, F₂, evasive property, F₃, numbing, F₄; preparation to respond to the

threat, F₅; the presence of a weak level of another emotion G, respect, admiration G₁, disgust G₂, melancholy G₃, anxiety G₄.

The main themes of the four synonymous groups of the concept of fear are presented in the table below. However, it should be taken into account that the analyzed concept represents a continuum, in which all units are not subject to a strict rating, therefore, in some cases, lexemes are given not by the presence or absence of a feature, but by the greater or lesser ability to possess it. Thus, in the table, the possession of a given characteristic of a certain group is indicated by a + (plus) sign, the absence of a characteristic is indicated by a - (minus) sign, numbers 1 and 2 indicate the strength of the level of fear, respectively.

Table 1: Features of the *Peur* concept

Semes Dominants syn.groups	Common to all living things	Unique to humans	Danger Proximity	Danger Remote	Long Term	Short Term	High Intensity	Low Intensity	Accompanied by loss of thinking ability	Loss of presence of reasoning ability
I: <i>Peur</i>	2	-	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
II. <i>Panique</i>	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	-
III. <i>Crainte</i>	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2
IV. <i>Inquiétude</i>	-	1	+	+	1	-	-	1	-	1

Synonymous subgroups are grouped according to the similarity of their features as follows: *peur* - *panic*, *crainte* - *inquietude*. The lexeme *Panique* expresses the highest level of fear and has almost all the features. The *peur* lexeme repeats a number of features of the neutral and *inquietude-crainte* group, but in a weakened form. The group with the dominant noun *peur* has many features and expresses the concept of "fear" in the most complete, general way, therefore it takes the place of the semantic center of the synonymy of the concept of fear.

Thus, semantic features A, C, D, E, F are important for the paradigmatic contrast of four synonymous groups, and features B, D, F, G are important for contrasts within the group. The results of the similarities and differences between the groups can be described as follows:

Table 2. Similarities and differences between the groups

<i>peur</i> A ₁ , A ₂ – Common to all living things	<i>panique</i> F ₁ – dynamic quality C ₁ – danger proximity E ₁ – loss of presence of reasoning ability F ₂ – avoidance F ₃ – numbness
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<i>crainte</i> C ₂ – long-term or expected danger E ₂ - the presence of the ability to think A ₁ – common to human F ₂ - a static type of manifestation	<i>inquiétude</i> C ₄ – unknown danger A ₁ – common to human F ₂ – static type of appearing
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In each of the synonymous groups, the nouns "*fear*" differ in the level of emotional saturation of the feeling, although this intensity limit can change in one direction or another, depending on the use of the word. "*Peur*" group includes lexemes *effroi*, *horreur*, *terreur* with high intensity B₁ and lexemes *frayeur* with lower intensity – B₂.

All nouns in the group "*panique*" are intensive, but in the words *panic* and *affolement* the intensity index is B₁, and in the lexeme *épouvanté* it is B₂. In the "*Crainte*" group, the intensity of the *appréhension* noun is weak and is marked by B₂. In the "*Inquiétude*" group, *anxiété* B₁, B₂, *angoisse* B₁, B₂ are expressed.

Alerte, *alarme* nouns have F₁ dynamic character and differ in B₁ intensity: *alarme*, *alerte* – V₂. It differs from *frayeur* D₁ and *effroi* D₂ in terms of duration.

The F₁ sign is characteristic in the *frayeur* noun, the F₁ and F₂ features or "stupor reaction" are present in *terreur* in group I and *trances* in group III. The presence of another emotion in the system of the emotional concept of fear is also found in the lexemes *horreur* and *effroi*. *Horreur* and less common, *effroi* – G₂ meaning "hate", *crainte* – G₁, "respect, surprise", mixed feeling in lexical units such as *anxiété*, *angoisse* G₃ – "longing", *inquiétude* – G₄ "anxiety" 'they are observed.

As mentioned above, it is not possible to strictly classify all lexemes of the concept of fear. Some nouns are characterized by a low frequency of the meaning of *peur* and the presence of specific meaning components. These include the medical term *phobia*, which means the level of mental illness of fear of certain objects or events. *Affres* is a strong, painful feeling of fear, often experienced during suffering. *Timidité* - mainly a sense of shyness, but also a person's tendency to fear, in this respect the word is a potential synonym of the lexeme *peur*, as it means weak fear arising from self-doubt.

Feelings of fear can be accompanied by a number of other physical symptoms not listed in the chart. It is impossible to determine any exclusive dependence of one or another characteristic on only one or several types of fear. Some isolated words can mean other exciting situations:

les traits décomposés par la peur et le désespoir, malade de peur et de chagrin.

However, there are such expressions that serve to express the feeling of fear even if there is no noun directly representing this feeling:

Un poing géant lui tordait le ventre. Il n'osait bouger un doigt, un torrent tumultueux d'images se ruait à travers son esprit (Mauriac, F. Le mystère Frontenac, 81).

A tous les bruits je sursaute. Je ne peux plus avaler ma salive, j'agonise (MacOrlan, 2010). Signs of physical manifestation of the feeling of fear are expressed in the language using the following words and phrases:

1. *fou de, perdu de, affolé par ;*
2. *une fuite éperdue, sursauter, bondir, dégringoler, s'élancer, courir ;*
3. *les jambes coupées, transi, paralysé, immobilisé par ;*
4. *trembler de, un frisson de, les cheveux hérissés, la chair de poule, glacé de peur, avoir*

- (faire) froid dans le dos ;
5. le sang bat aux oreilles, le cœur serré ;
 6. muet de, la parole coupée, bégayer de ;
 7. pâlir de, blêmir de, blanc de, pâle de, livide de ;
 8. la bouche sèche, (la peur) saisit à la gorge, une boule dans la gorge ; étouffer, haleter ;
 9. avoir mal au ventre ;
 10. suer de, une sueur froide, le front moite, les mains moites ;
 11. un cri de, crier de, hurler de, pousser un cri de ;
 12. un regard de, regarder avec, les yeux pleins de, un air de, un signe de, une expression de, exprimer, laisser voir (sa peur) ;
 13. malade de, tordu, dévoré par, les traits décomposés.

Also, verbs such as *pâlir*, *blêmir*, *paralyser*, *glacer* are stably associated with the feeling of fear:

Goubi ! Viens ici ! Goubi blêmit : "Ya le feu !" (Bernard, 2001) Ses ciseaux cliquetaient férocement. Ce bruit me glaçait .

B. Number category in “PEUR” concept nouns

It is known that nouns included in the concept of "peur" are considered abstract nouns. Like all abstract concepts, their gender category is determined only at the syntactic level, but the number category can in some cases serve as an indicator of certain semantic changes in the word. In the French language, the use of abstract nouns in the plural is characterized by increased meaning. The use of abstract nouns in the plural is very common in French. It is precisely because of the strengthening of the meaning that the nouns *affres* and *trances* are always used in the plural, which led to the loss of the singular form:

les affres de la mort, les trances mortelles.

The plural form of the noun *horreur* gives the meaning of strengthening: in compounds such as *commettre des horreurs*, *dire des horreurs*, *les horreurs de la guerre*, it means an event or object that causes fear.

In context, the plural form of abstract nouns has the meaning of reoccurrence of the event and means "fear of danger": *craintes*, *apprehensions*, *angoisses*, *alarmes*, *inquiétudes* nouns are mainly associated with fear, is used after verbs such as *raconter*, *exposer*, *comprendre*, *penser* in the sense of judgment, conclusion.

C. Combination of “PEUR” nouns with other nouns

The combination of nouns with the meaning "Peur" with other nouns is mainly done through the preposition *de*. Despite the fact that this preposition is used in many places in the French language, the relationships expressed in the compounds under consideration can be conditionally divided into 4 types:

1. The relationship of a particular concept to the general: *un sentiment de peur, de terreur, etc., un état de panic, d'effolement, d'angoisse, d'appréhension, etc., une sensation d'horreur, d'angoisse.*

2. The reaction of the subject of the action to the action, and the noun is the first element of making the presence of the feeling of fear: *la presence de*; or its diminution: *la fin de, un reste de*, indicating a repetition of the feeling: *le retour de*; sudden and quick appearance: *un coup de, un accès de, un éclair de, un assaut de*.
3. Nouns such as *les heures de, les mois de, moment de, un instant de, une minute de* are used to express the duration of feeling.

Elle eut un moment de panique. Mais il ne se passa rien d'affreux (Hugo, 1992). *Avec cet instinct sûr de la soumission que donnent vingt ans de crainte, Plantin rectifia la position* (Jelloun, 1995).

Je suis trop heureux après tous ces jours d'angoisse, pour pouvoir dormir (Hugo, 1992)

The character's relationship to the event being characterized. Nouns belonging to the concept of fear serve to indicate the manifestation of the feeling of fear: a/ at a glance: *un regard de, les yeux de*; b/ in voice: *un cri de, un ah de, la voix de, l'accent de, un gémissement de*; c/ in an involuntary action: *un sursaut de*; r/ shiver: *un frisson de*; d/ when breathing becomes difficult: *un halètement de, une boule de*, etc. or indicates the manifestation of a given feeling in a general undifferentiated form: *un air de, une expression de, un signe de, une réaction de* and so on.

1. With the first type of expressed attitude, the phrase can be expanded into a sentence in which fear is defined as a feeling in general: *un sentiment de peur = la peur est un sentiment*.
2. In the second type of relation, *la fin de la panique = la panique*, the noun denoting finite fear acts as an active force, where the first element *la fin* is semantically dependent on the noun.
3. In the third type of relationship, *un instant de peur = vingt ans de crainte* describes prolonged or delayed fear.
4. In the fourth type of relationship, *un cri de peur = un cri provoquée par la peur* - describes the element that indicates the reason for the manifestation of emotion.

Thus, the first noun N in the formula N + de + N is always represented by an inanimate noun, and the main purpose of this type of compound is to connect the noun with a general concept, describe its duration, and describe its external appearance.

Also, a noun after the preposition *de* identifies the subject who feels fear:

la peur d'Alexandre. L'appréhension des voyageurs avait disparu ... (Jelloun, 1995).

In these types of constructions, out of context, the noun introduced by the preposition *de* can be defined by animate or inanimate nouns: *la peur de mon père, la peur de la mort*.

Inanimate nouns that indicate the cause of a given state are many and varied. First of all, among them are the events and things that threaten human life and health:

mort, maladie, injury, guerre, catastrophe, accident, and the words denoting a person's position in society, reputation, well-being, etc., *représailles, punishment, prison, solitude, anger* etc. *Il dit ça machinalement repris d'un coup par l'angoisse confuse de l'arrestation*. (Lessing, 2001)

If the determiner is represented by an animate noun, the formation N+de+N has a double

meaning. Thus, "*Oh! Cette peur des femmes!*" in the sentence we can talk about a person who is afraid of women and the fear that women experience or in the compound *la peur de la mère la mère* can mean the possessor of emotion and the cause of fear..this can be changed to:

la peur de la mère: 1/ *la mère a peur*, 2/. In speech, *la mère fait peur à qn* or *qn a peur de la mère*, this case is usually supplemented by a possessive determiner, e.g. *Je devine la peur de sa mère (la mère - sujet)*. *Je devine sa peur de la mère (la mère – complément)*.

In the construction *N+de+N*, when the preposition *de* is replaced by the adverbs *devant*, *envers*, it becomes ambiguous due to the causal relationship. This can be expressed by this formula: *N + devant + N*.

Cette ignorance étant acceptée, il éprouve de l'angoisse devant l'absurdité de sa condition (Bernard, 2001).

The complement (*complément du nom*) introduced with the preposition *pour* together with the nouns of the concept of fear indicates that the danger threatens another person, not the owner of the emotion, or that material damage to some object is expected. For example: *la crainte pour son enfant = la crainte qu'on éprouve à cause de son enfant qui peut tomber malade*; *la peur pour sa coiffure = la peur qu'on a à cause de sa coiffure menacé par pluie*. In these cases, the preposition *pour* shows the cause of excitement and fear.

And the prepositions *en*, *dans* serve to express the state of the person in such compounds as *vivre dans l'anxiété*, *jeter dans l'épouvante*, *une femme en alarme*.

The stable metaphorical phrases *en proie à*, *au comble de* and the hyperbolic definition *sans nom* indicate a high degree of fear:

Un oiseau entra par la fenêtre, au comble de l'épouvante il se cognait contre plafond et murs, renversa un bougeoir en cuivre et trouva enfin la sortie (Kubryakova, 1991).

Il était gêné par ses copains en proie à la même panique. (Hugo, 1992) *L'idée qu'on avait libéré cette force que, de toute évidence, on ne contrôlait pas, le remplissait d'une épouvante sans nom* (Exbrayat, 1970b).

Thus, when considering the prepositional constructions that serve to connect the nouns of the concept of fear in the sentence, we came to the conclusion that this formula *N + de + N* a/to connect the noun with a general concept; b/ expressing the flow of feelings; c/ express signs of emotion. d/show the person who is the bearer of fear and e/ represent establishing contact with the cause of fear.

One or another nature of the relations within the framework of the above formulas is carried out depending on the method of connection of the noun related to the concept of fear with another word, the meaning of the preposition, the semantic class of the noun, and its combination with the nominative units of the synonomic line "peur".

D. Combination of "PEUR" concept nouns with adjectives

In attributive compounds, the matching of the noun with the stem and the number is one of the syntactic features of the quality. The position of the adjective in the combinations involving nouns does not affect the meaning of the noun, so we conditionally express all combinations with adjectives using the *Adj+N* formula. Nouns that fall into the semantic field of the concept of fear with an abstract meaning come with adjectives that mean clarity, materiality, that is, color, shape, length, width, and other meanings, not in their original meaning, but as a feeling. , a condition that

changes to a certain extent over time, is used to express a person's psychophysical reactions to this feeling.

The most common group consists of adjectives that indicate the strength and intensity of the feeling of fear. This group includes **grand**: *une grande terreur* (*crainte, appréhension, etc.*), **énorme** (*une énorme inquiétude*), *extrême*, *énormous*, **insurmontable**, **puissant**, vague quality of wire and others, for example: *une peur fantastique, une angoisse décuplée, une panique suraiguë*:

C'était une stupeur générale, des questions inutiles, une énorme inquiétude, une puissante excitation (Hugo, 1992).

Adjectives derived from nouns such as *terrible, effroyable, affreux, épouvantable* are also used to strengthen the meaning.

Une angoisse affreuse pénétra Noël jusqu'au milieu des os (Bernard, 2001).

The nouns *affres, épouvante*, which contain the "strong feeling" component in their semantic structure, are rarely combined with **grand**.

Petit, léger adjectives indicate a weakened form of fear: *un léger effroi, une légère inquiétude* (*angoisse, appréhension*). Adjectives of this type do not accompany nouns that express emotionally charged types of fear: *affres, épouvante, terreur, horreur, panique, affolement*.

The use of adjectives with different degrees of "big" meaning in speech indicates the speaker's desire to exaggerate or impress the listener.

Fear is related to the concept of danger, and the level of reality of this danger can vary. Therefore, in *Adj + N* combinations there is an indivisible group of adjectives that express the feeling of fear justified or unjustified, so these include *juste, justifié, fondé, légitime*, justified and real; unreasonable and imaginary: adjectives such as *faux, imaginaire* are included, as well as adjectives *étrange, absurde, stupide, bête* meaning "neighbor". These adjectives semantically connect the nouns of the "peur" concept with the element that indicates the cause of the feeling: *Le danger est réel, donc la peur est justifiée, fondée, etc.*

A number of adjectives indicate the flow of emotion, its suddenness (*soudain, subit*), constant or periodicity (*constant, latent, perpétuel, quotidien, périodique, répété*), brevity (*bref, passager*), a certain moment (present). describes the connection with: *Madeleine eut un petit choc, une brève angoisse*. (Kubryakova, 1991)

Some adjectives, together with nouns denoting fear, contain common signs of emotional expression. The ability to hide fear is described by the definitions of secret, *caché*:

Il redoutait que lui soit refusée la joie d'être père, une crainte secrète que semblait lui confirmer les suites de la déportation (Exbrayat, 1970b)

Various physiological signs accompanying the feeling of fear can also be defined using adjectives. In some adjectives, one can observe the loss of the person's ability to think: (*peur*) *aveugle, déraisonnable, animale, irréfléchie*, instinctive and others like that.

Elle frémit ; sa peur irréfléchie lui fit chercher une protection (Labro, 1998). Other adjectives refer to the ability of fear to cover many people at the same time, its "contagiousness": *contagieux, général*. *Si l'inquiétude générale s'est lassée, les responsables restent anxieux*. (Fante, 2016). One of the body's reactions to fear is numbness, which is expressed by the adjective paralyzing: *une peur paralysante*.

The state caused by the feeling of fear is perceived by the person experiencing it as a painful state (hence the area of the brain that regulates the feeling of fear is called the "displeasure center") and it corresponds to the intensity of the feeling of fear is directly proportional. Therefore, adjectives that express the painful feelings that accompany the experience of fear simultaneously indicate the strength of the feeling. *Ma vieille angoisse cuisante comme une plaie, elle est là*. (Leblanc, 2017).

Definitions of prepositional nouns such as *inavoué, inconscient, vague, confus, sourd*, as well as *une espèce de, une forme de* confirm the type of fear that a person has not yet fully

understood. *Jean-Noel connaissait bien cette **apprehension vague, latente, perfide*** (Barnes, 2011).

Adjectives related to other emotions, such as *joyeux, désespéré, respectueux*, together with nouns denoting fear, show that fear is mixed with other emotions - joy, despair, respect, admiration. So, "*il éprouvait une peur joyeuse*" can be equated with the phrase "*il éprouvait une peur mêlée de joie*" in terms of the expressed meaning.

Another subgroup of adjectives expresses the subjective evaluation of the feeling of fear in the speaker's speech: *une peur hideuse, une peur horrible*. This group is very limited.

In combination with nouns of the concept of fear, some adjectives take on a figurative meaning: *la peur bleue, une peur aveugle, une chaude alarme* and indicate a strong emotional feeling: *l'angoisse physique* means a physical illness (cf. *une névrose d'angoisse* is a medical term).

In constructions with adjectives and past participles (*participe passé*), fear concept nouns act as subordinate clauses, although the whole compound is determined by the combinatorial ability of the noun.

And some adjectives express different signs of fear: paralysis (*paralysé, transi, glacé*), trembling, pallor (*pale, blanc*), impotence, confusion (*fou, perdu, éperdu*), distortion of facial features (*décomposé, déformé*), temporary loss of speech (*muet*), etc. *Sa mère (...) est folle d'inquiétude* (Lessing, 2001). *Alors, je fus glacé d'une peur blafarde, et je cherchai un moyen d'échapper au massacre sans perdre la face*. (Jelloun, 1995) *Je demeurai figé sur place, tout tremblant, glacé de peur*.

When the compounds in question turn into a full sentence using the verb être, the adjective acts as the nominal part of the main clause, and the participle becomes a component of the passive form of the verb: *I - qn est blanc de peur, II - qn est brisé par la peur*.

In speech, verbs are found with the preposition **par** more often than with the prepositional construction **de**. In general, the prepositional construction **Adj + prp + N** comes with more verbs than the construction **Adj + N**, so the former is primarily used to show signs related to the person's condition as a result of fear, while the adjective combined directly with the noun, mainly illuminates the power of the feeling and its cause (Leblanc, 2017).

E. Conjugation of "PEUR" concept nouns with verbs

N + de + inf. based on the formula, all "peur" concept nouns can be combined with the infinitive. In such constructions, the infinitive also serves to indicate the cause of fear. These verbs are different in terms of semantics, they are related to different aspects of human life and activities, the norms of his behavior in society: *la peur de vivre (souffrir, tomber, scandaliser qn etc)*.

Je me sentais odieux et ridicule, mais la crainte de me déjuger me paralysait encore.

Au lycée Louis-le-Grand, harcelé par la terreur d'être collé au concours de Normale, je n'avais guère pu goûter ce sentiment (Labro, 1998). N+de+inf. the construction is semantically equivalent to the construction N+de+N in, in which the last place is occupied by the term indicating the cause of the feeling. In such constructions, mutual transposition is also possible: *J'ai peur de voyager en avion = J'ai peur des voyages en avion*.

The infinitive can be replaced by a complement clause that sheds light on the cause of fear: *Cette femme est toujours tourmentée par la crainte que son enfant ne se noie*.

The nouns of the concept of fear with the verb in the inflected form act as possessors or complements in the sentence in the order N+V: V+N.

In the N+V formula, verbs can be in transitive, intransitive or reflexive form, but the form of the verb is not important in the analysis of the semantic content of the sentence.

From the point of view of expressing semantic relations, verbs can be divided into six groups according to the formulas based on the distributive method, which implements the right and left valence of the concept noun: the verbs of the first group are verbs with cognitive and existential

meaning, the second group verbs that describe a person's mental state, that is, indicate the presence of a feeling of fear and the cause, in this group, the verbs are in the definite or passive. The formulas for both groups are the same: V + N, but with the introduction of the possessive, the formula changes, S + V + N (*qn a peur*) or C + V + N (*qch fait peur à qn*). For example: *Hélène a senti une vive crainte. Cet homme a causé une vive peur à Hélène.*

The first group of perceptual and existential verbs includes: *sentir, ressentir, éprouver, avoir, prendre, vivre* and the like (formula N + N). *Je les plaignais, mais en éprouvant une grande crainte.* Ikkinchi guruh qo'rquv qo'zg'atuvchi fe'llarni birlashtiradi: *faire, causer, provoquer, inspirer, éveiller, semer, répandre, donner, apporter, frapper de, mettre (en), tenir (en), remplir (de).* *Nino resta longtemps à se demander si l'officier avait voulu lui inspirer de l'espoir ou de la crainte.*

Depending on the meaning, the verb may have additional semantic nuances: the beginning, duration, unexpectedness of the action. The third group includes verbs that express an active reaction to feelings, so *peur* is used with a verb that takes the place of a complement. Formula: V+N. These include meaningful verbs such as attitude, evaluation, speech, active influence, judgement: *calmer, dompter, vaincre, surmonter, maîtriser, dissiper, repousser, garder, apprécier, justifier, connaître, comprendre, avouer, dire, décrire, juger (de), rire (de), lutter (contre), enlever, oublier, dissimuler, cacher, libérer (de), s'abandonner (à) etc.*

The fourth group includes verbs denoting the process of action or state, the formula N + V: *durer, venir, saisir, s'emparer (de), envahir, gagner, toucher, effleurer, s'installer, s'infiltrer, commencer, finir, prendre fin, passer, quitter, se dissiper, disparaître* and their synonyms. This group of verbs is used to express the arrival, continuation and disappearance of a feeling of fear. They include "result" - *saisir, envahir, s'emparer*, "beginning" - *beginner, s'infiltrer, s'installer*, "disappearance" - *finir*, "development" - *augmenter, accroître, "decrease - diminuer, s'affaiblir, se dissiper.*

The verbs of the fifth group indicate signs of fear and express this formula with V+de+N. Expression of emotions can also be defined in the most general form as *exprimer, montrer, laisser voir, trahir*, and in a specific way *suer, étouffer, secher, trembler, hurler, crier, begayer, grelotter*, etc.

Je hurle d'angoisse, mais quand ma mère m'a repris dans ses bras, je crie : "Encore ! encore !"

The verbs of the sixth group indicate the presence of other emotions along with the feeling of fear or a change in emotions: *se doubler (de), se composer (de), tourner (à), se nuancer (de), se charger (de), devenir*, etc. *D'ailleurs, très vite, l'inquiétude tourne à l'affolement.*

Although there are many verbs that can be combined with fear concept nouns, their number is still limited. This situation, firstly, the nature of the signs accompanying the feeling of fear is predetermined by extralinguistic factors, and secondly, linguistic stagnation also plays an important role in this, for example, replacing the verb *prendre peur* with another *prendre terreur, prendre panique* won't be.

When nouns of the concept of fear are combined with verbs, they form *locutions verbales* with them. The semantic unity of such a phraseological unit is emphasized by the absence of an article. The combination *avoir peur* has become an analytical unit in French, just like *faire peur*. The noun *horreur* combined with the verb *avoir* also means "to hate": *avoir horreur de qch, avoir qch en horreur* - to hate, to experience disgust, to not tolerate something, *faire horreur* - to arouse hatred, disgust: *Le roi a horreur des indiscretions. Il constate que Mme de Choiseul n'a pas su tenir sa langue* (Levron, 1972).

De tous les genres celui que j'ai le plus en horreur est le genre grisette (Arnoux, 1958). Colloquially, *avoir* is used after a negative verb in the imperative mood *peur, crainte, inquiétude*. *N'ayez pas peur! Soyez sans inquiétude ! N'ayez aucune crainte !*

The nouns *peur* and *crainte* form predicates with a causal meaning: *de peur de, de crainte*

de, crainte de (locutions prépositionnelles), de peur que, de crainte que (locutions conjonctives). Fatalité ! Le pied en plein sur la banane. La glissade, la culbute ... Étourdi sur le coup. Des officieux s'empressent, nous aident à nous relever de crainte que nous nous époussetons, vérifions nos abattis. Plus de peur que de mal. (Arnoux, 1958).

Elle avait rougi et baissé les yeux de peur que le mot police fasse toujours naître un sentiment de crainte et d'inquiétude dans l'esprit des honnêtes gens, d'origine bourgeoise (MacOrlan, 2010).

F. The occurrence of nouns of the concept "PEUR" in compound sentences

In the text, semantically close words are often connected to each other. From the point of view of this general thesis, it is important for us to study the nouns of the concept of fear connected to one participle in the sentence. The homogeneity of the syntactic function implies semantic homogeneity to a certain extent, because "the sentence consists of syntagms, sentences, combinations or expressions within the simplest syntactic units, all the members of the sentence are grammatically united at the same lexical level and consist of logically agreed elements of speech." - writes V.V. Vinogradov

Let's look at the lexical and logical correlation of nouns with the meaning of "fear" with other nouns that perform the same function in the sentence. It should be said that members of compoundsentences are functionally connected to each other on the basis of similarity, control, following, comparison and opposition relations.

The relationship of similarity is observed with the conjunctions *et* or *ou*, as well as with non-conjugation when the second member is considered as a suffix, i.e. *il devine cette terreur, cette horreur*. Let's use the formula $a + b$ to explain this.

By adjunct we mean the relation $a + b$ of two or more homogeneous members with the copulativeconjunction *et/ou* and the less common subjunctive *mais, aussi/*, e.g. *trembler de haine et de peur, un cri de terreur et de désespoir*.

When the existence of a and b is denied, the model $a \pm b$ takes a negative form. In this case, the compound is formed with the negative conjunction *ni - ni*: $-(a + b)$. For example:

Mais sur ce jeune visage renfrogné, déjà marqué de rides, il ne sut lire ni l'angoisse, ni la honte.

The sequence relation is similar to the previous one, but there is no simultaneity factor when the possessor of the sense is singular: a follows b or precedes $a = b$ ($b = a$). Among them, the word *puis* /then/ is used:

Il en éprouva de la peur, puis de l'angoisse (Japrisot, 1977).

Comparison is observed when connecting two nouns with the comparative conjunctions *comme* or *que*. *avec plus de crainte que d'intérêt, une colère plus grande que l'épouvante*.

When nouns with opposite meanings come together, they are connected by means of the equal conjunction *ou* or the disjunctive conjunction *mais*, the meaning of agreement is strengthened by negation in the first part of the sentence, and it becomes one of the syntactically homogeneous members: $a = b$. *Les reactions de ma surprise ou de mon angoisse ne sont plus a craindre* (Gavalda, 2008).

The preposition *par* explaining the main word can be reduplicated and reduced to this model, for example:

Ce n'était point par crainte ces conséquences de son geste, mais par dégoût, par pur

mépris. (Exbrayat, 1970a).

Among the nouns of the concept of fear and the nouns that act as the same member in the structure of the sentence, the most common are words expressing different emotions, which can be grouped as follows:

1. "Negative emotions": *haine, répulsion, aiesepoir, chagrin, colère, honte, confusion, douleur, remorse, mépris*;
2. "Neutral emotions": *curiosité, étonnement* and their synonyms.
3. "Positive emotions": *joie, surprise, plaisir, fierté* and their synonyms.

Also, a few nouns indicate the physical manifestation of fear: *pâleur, sueur*, etc. Another group includes various specific abstracts and nouns that serve to describe the conditions and causes that cause a certain feeling: *mort, guerre, danger, péril, solitude, silence, attente, fatigue, faim, chaos, insomnia* and others.

The concept of "peur" is the result of examining nouns from the point of view of their ability to combine, on the one hand, the close semantic connections that exist in homogeneous constructions, such as *anxiété, angoisse, alarmes, inquiétude, crainte, appréhension*, and on the other hand, *terreur, effroi, frayeur, panique, affolement, épouvante*, etc., are related semantically.

Among the nouns belonging to this concept, *peur* is used with various nouns, which characterizes it as a concept noun unit.

Thus, the analysis of the distribution of these concept nouns showed that the syntactic valence of nouns with the meaning "peur" is determined by their belonging to the lexical-grammatical group and the lexical-syntactic class of inanimate abstract nouns.

The difficulty of using "Peur" nouns in the plural is related to the abstract nature of these nouns. In the plural form, the nouns of the "peur" concept acquire the level of emotional strength and the meaning of the plural, and undergo the process of concretization.

No adjectives denoting shape, length, width, or material were observed in the compounds containing the nouns of the concept of fear, which serves as one of the criteria for these concept units. Concrete adjectives participate with abstract nouns, become metaphorical, and are used in the sense of "strong fear".

The generality of the meaning of the nouns of the concept of fear under consideration, usually belonging to the field of feelings, is reflected in the combination of the word sentiment according to the formula N1+prp+N2: *un sentiment de peur, un sentiment de crainte* and others.

Adjectives mainly express the strength or weakness of a direct or indirect feeling. Verbs, with their characteristic processivity, together with nouns of the concept of fear, primarily indicate the time and nature of the flow of emotion: *répandre l'effroi, semer la terreur, frapper de terreur, l'appréhension augmente, la panique gagne, l'inquiétude dure* etc.

Compounds with nominal prepositions expressing the concept of fear can be classified as follows:

1. The sense of fear with the sense of possession: *l'inquiétude de mes parents* ;
2. With the cause of the feeling of fear: *la crainte des incendies*;

Some categories of nouns of this concept of fear play a semantically differentiating role in nominal and attributive combinations:

I - liveliness/inanimate category: *la crainte des incendies, la crainte des voyageurs*;

P – concreteness/abstraction category *l'horreur de sa situation, l'horreur de Pierre* ;

Elements that come with nouns that mean a feeling of fear serve to express typical and specific situations that are described in real reality outside of language.

When classifying the nouns of fear, based on the distributive method, we express a person who has experienced a feeling of fear conditionally according to the form of their connection and semantic relations with the formulas S (plot), the cause of fear with the formulas C (complément) and divide them into groups as follows :

1. The presence of live horses as the owner of fear: *la peur de l'enfant*;
2. Fear comes with a possessive quality: *sa peur, mes angoisses*;
3. Semantic recursive interpretative-determiner with the previous sentence: *Elle a peur. Cette peur ne fait que grandir*;
4. Nouns that indirectly indicate that the emotion belongs to a living being and express the physical manifestations of the human body and limbs or the feeling of fear: *Un cri de peur, un gémissement d'angoisse*;

The concept of fear (S sujet) can also be expressed directly in ellipses:

Et puis tant de regards. Espoir. Peur. Colère. Complicité (Bailly, 1991).

Sturmer était pâle, il tremblait un peu. Rage, fatigue, peur passée, peur à venir (Druon, 1951).

We classify the reasons for the origin of the nouns of the "Peur" concept into the following grammatical constructions:

1. The cause of fear is attached to a noun related to the concept of fear using a preposition: *j'ai peur de mon voisin*;
2. Accented or unaccented personal pronouns and prepositions: *j'ai peur de lui, il me fait peur*;
3. The reason expressed by the demonstrative pronoun : *cela me donne des inquiétudes* ;
4. Reason introduced by an indefinite verb: *sa peur d'être trompé me paraît ridicule*;
5. In conjunctions with an adverb: *Sa crainte que l'enfant se tombe malade me paraît exagérée*;

In general, according to the semantic meaning of the nouns of the concept of fear, the units that indicate the causes of fear are associated with objects, events, processes, situations that threaten human life, health, peace of mind, well-being: la catastrophe, le monstre, la prison, la mort, la maladie, la injury, la punishment.

Conclusion

Comparing the results of the analysis of the syntactic and semantic compatibility of nouns related to the concept of fear with the results of their component analysis, the interdependence of the meaning and use of the word was confirmed. The specific semantic nuances of the concept of "fear" as a class of nouns with certain grammatical categories and functions are added to the more general semantic properties characteristic of these lexemes. They belong to a certain type of the paradigm of the concept of fear and include the themes of "abstraction", "lifelessness".

In the extralinguistic, objective reality, the external adjectives that convey the feeling (Subject) and indicate its cause (Complément) are projected onto the semantic structure of French

nouns with the meaning "peur". Such extrapolation is one of the characteristics of these units and even applies to the entire semantic field of emotions.

Summarizing all units of the semantic structure corresponding to the concept of fear, it can be divided into the following components:

- a) according to the expression of the cause of fear;
- b) according to the meaning of the feeling directed towards the "carrier" of fear;
- c) according to signs of manifestation of emotions;

These concept nouns have a complex semantic structure with semantic components of different levels of generality. In some cases, there is a connection between units of the concept of fear and nouns expressing other emotions. For others, the concept of fear allows nouns to isolate and generalize. Based on the third case, a number of words that are close in meaning are divided into synonymous subgroups, and finally, in the fourth case, the specific characteristics of individual units are revealed.

Some semantic components form binary contrasts. The close semantic connection and interaction of a number of components indicates the semantic compatibility of these features. Thus, the *crainte* group represents the manifestation of emotions associated with the more static symptoms of "distant danger" and "low emotional intensity." The nouns in the group of *peur* and *terror* are directly related to the strength of emotion and the proximity of the threat.

The determining feature of the constant meaning of fear "feeling in danger" changes within the following lexical-semantic options:

- a. *épouvante, terreur* - intense fear
- b. *frayer* - sudden fear
- c. *panic, affolement* - a state of insanity, loss of the ability to think
- d. *panic* – desire to escape
- e. *effarement* – confusion
- f. *inquietude* – anxiety
- g. *timidité* - lack of self-confidence
- h. *alerte, alarme* - mobilization of forces
- i. *crainte, appréhension* – predicting danger
- j. *phobia* - persistent, obsessive fear
- k. *horreur, effroi, affres* – fear and disgust
- l. *crainte* – fear and humility
- m. *angoisse, anxiété* - fear and sadness

In some lexemes, fear is mixed with disgust. Nouns in the main group of this concept do not have a positive or negative evaluation of the feeling, but stylistic synonyms and expressions with the meaning "peur" have a negative sign: for example, *pétoche*, *copeaux*. Also in a number of derivative nouns such as *lâche*, *couard*, a person who experiences fear, and *panicard*, *alarmiste*, which contributes to the spread of fear.

Originality Statement

The author[s] declare that this article is their own work and to the best of their knowledge it contains no materials previously published or written by another person, or substantial proportions of material which have been accepted for the published of any other published materials, except where due acknowledgement is made in the article. Any contribution made to the research by others, with whom author[s] have work, is explicitly acknowledged in the article.

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The author[s] declare that this article was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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