

Correlation of Nouns and Verbs Involving the Concept of Fear in the French Language

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ABSTRACT

In European languages, noun and verb are the most important main word groups, but the question of which of them has the dominant role in terms of the lexical-grammatical categories remains very complicated". In this article, the verbs expressing the character of the concept "fear" in French are discussed syntactically and semantically, and various examples are analyzed in various literatures, as well as in oral speech. First, we mention about some problems such as clear definitions of words expressing the concept of "fear", issues of the role of those verbs in the morphological and syntactic structure of the language. Second, we raise the idea of whether the verb and the noun have a semantic commonality that is subordinate to the stem morpheme based on the views of A. I. Rufieva, E. Leyzi, A. A. Ufimtseva, G. S. Klychkov. And finally, we propose several semantic and syntactic groups of verbs describing the concept of "fear" with evident examples and tables of words.

Keywords: Concept of fear, dominant lexeme, verbs formed from nouns, strong fear, weak fear, secondary and figurative meaning, subjective-objective and causal relations.

INTRODUCTION

In the long history of the French language there are many researches having done on the verbs and nouns. Due to the opinion of V. V. Vinogradov the verb is the most constructive word group compared to all other word groups, its semantic structure is wider than that of the noun and its meanings are more

flexible (Vinogradov 1953). In the modern Uzbek language, so the absolute superiority of the verb is not observed in the analysis of categories. The verb and the noun have a semantic commonality that is subordinate to the stem morpheme, but there are certain differences between them due to functional factors. Based on the views of E. Leyzi, A. A. Ufimtseva, G. S. Klychkov, we agree with the opinion that the possibility of analyzing the verb not only lexically-semantically, but also syntactically in real speech conditions is wider than other word groups. It should be noted that in addition to the semantic substratum of the meaning of "fear" in the verb, there are also additional terms determined by the syntactic function of the word. V. I. Grigoreva, studying the semantic structure of abstract nouns in the modern German language, writes: "In speech, only nouns are directly related to reality and perform the function of naming, and adjectives and verbs are only indirect, defined names for specific phenomena of reality connected through" (Grigoreva 2002).

According to I. V. Arnold, it is very easy to study the connection between semantics and morphological-syntactic properties of nouns, because etymological, stylistic and terminological properties are clearly expressed in them. Based on the principle that the verb plays the main role in the structure of the sentence, many studies have been conducted in this field by D. N. Ovsyaniko-Kulikovskiy, A. M. Peshkovskiy, L. Tesnier and many other foreign and domestic linguists. Undoubtedly, the verb is important in the construction of the most constructive word group of the language, therefore, in almost all types of lexical-semantic studies, linguists allocate a place to the verb. In particular, in scientific works devoted to the study of emotional concepts in modern Russian, German, and English languages, emotional verbs are mainly analyzed, but we can see that emotional nouns are considered only in the old classical language. K. Reuning's study of nouns meaning "joy" in English and German and S. N. Rodyaeva's dissertations on emotional units in German are examples of this (Reuning 1941). In our opinion, the main semantic components identified in the nouns of the "*peur*" concept in the extended semantic analysis are stored

in verbs with the same root as nominative units. This is proved by the interpretation of concept verb units in dictionaries by a noun with the same root as the verb or its synonym: *épouvanter - causer de l'épouvante, terrifier - frapper de terreur, apeurer - faire peur, appréhender - envisager qch avec crainte*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Therefore, the group of verbs specific to this concept forms synonymous groups parallel to subgroups of nouns.

Peur, terreur, effroi, frayeur, alarme, alerte **Group I** corresponding to nouns includes the following verbs: *avoir peur, faire peur, apeurer, s'apeurer, terrifier, terroriser, effrayer, s'effrayer, alarmer, s'alarmer, alerter, s'alerter*.

The verb *alarmer* and its pronoun form *s'alarmer* can be correlated with the “*peur*” group and with the *inquiétude* group. This is because *alarme* in the singular is a synonym of the lexeme *peur*, and in the plural it resembles the noun *inquiétude*.

The verb *alerter*, derived from the noun *alerte*, has the meaning of warning and is therefore different from verbs of feeling. Robert's dictionary explains it as follows: *avertir d'un danger endonnant l'alerte*, meaning “danger signal.” The semantic meaning of the verb *alerter* is “notice of danger” means “to give, to warn” and “to put into a state of fear with a message of danger.”

The verb “terrorist” has the same root as “terrifier” (*terreur*), but the word *terreur* is explained in the dictionaries as “*peur collective*,” that is, the meaning of collective fear. Later, the meaning expanded and expressions such as *terroriser - frapper de terreur, faire vivre dans la crainte* were formed.

This verb is used to express the meaning of intentionally causing fear by certain means, that is, purposeful fear. However, the Littré dictionary notes a tendency in modern French to use the verb *terroriser* in the sense of the verb *terrifier*. This verb is used to express the meaning of intentionally causing fear by certain means, that is, purposeful fear. However, the Littré dictionary notes a tendency in modern French to use the verb *terroriser* in the sense of the verb *terrifier*. According to our

observations, the number of uses of the verb *terroriser* is almost twice that of *terrifier*.

In explanatory dictionaries, it can be observed that the verb *intimider* has two different meanings:

1. It has the meaning of arousing strong fear and can be synonymous with the words *effrayer*, *terroriser*.
2. It comes as weak fear and mainly means embarrassment and shame. Such ambiguity in the verbs *intimider* and *s'intimider* is explained by the polysemy of the noun *timidité*.

The verb *trembler* can be included in the concept of *peur* in a secondary, figurative sense. It means trembling in fear of danger. Synonyms of the verb *trembler* - literally (to tremble) in French - are the verbs *frémir* and *frissonner*. These verbs, like *trembler*, also have a figurative meaning, so they can be included in the semantic field of the concept of fear.

Chose étrange et qui fit frissonner d'Artagnan de la plante des pieds à la racine des cheveux, cette douce lumière, cette calme lampe éclairait une scène de désordre épouvantable. (Dumas 1844)

Une princesse Palatine, duchesse d'Orléans nous écrivait de Versailles des crudités à faire frémir. (Sainte-Beuve 1884)

The verbs *frémir* and *frissonner* can be associated with the feeling of fear in context, but in their *pure* form they do not carry this meaning. The first one can be compared with the Uzbek verb "to tremble/shudder with fear or anger" because it shares a common sign with the feeling of fear.

The concept of fear can be extended by a number of verbs whose meaning of fear is secondary and figurative. These verbs are: *effarar*, *effaroucher*.

Il sursauta, tout de bon effaré, lui qui mettait son point d'honneur à ne s'effarar de rien. (Zévaco 1907)

Elle n'était pas femme à s'effaroucher de ses attentions. (Daudet 1905)

Both verbs have the meaning of being afraid. The verb *effaroucher* refers to the fear of more birds and animals. These verbs refer to sudden, unexpected danger and inability to think. The verb *effarer* has the characteristics of outward expression of emotion and loss of self. In addition to the meaning of fear, this verb also has the meanings of surprise and surprise.

Group II belonging to the “*peur*” concept includes *épouvanter* and *affoler* (*causer de l'épouvante*), their pronominal forms *s'épouvanter* and *s'affoler*, as well as the verb *paniquer*. These verbs are also characterized by the meanings of “a person’s loss of ability to think,” “reaction to an imminent threat” typical of their corresponding nouns. However, since the semantic range of verbs is generally wider, the corresponding nouns, *affolais*, *s'affolare*, can also mean love while retaining the meaning of “inability to reason”: *J'affolaiscettegosse*. Also, verbs with prefixes meaning repetition are *raffoler*, *se raffoler*.

Je vous ai toujours aimé et servi, ne faites pas de moi le plus grand exemple de votre colère, qui épouvanterait les générations. (Zola 1894)

De parole de connaisseur, il n'y a pas lieu de paniquer face à ces organismes marins. (Japrisot 1986)

Il sentait son cœur s'affoler en sauts désordonnés et comme un étouffement aigu pointer dans sa poitrine. (Vanderem 1895)

Les femmes devaient raffoler de ses grands yeux bleus et des admirables cheveux blonds qu'il tenait de sa mère. (Fante 2016)

Group III includes verbs *craindre*, *appréhender*, *redouter*. These verbs mean a reasonable perception of danger, an assumption about a threat. These verbs are associated with intellect, human perception, so they are not used in sentences where the subject is an animal. *Craindre* and *redouter* are associated with the inevitability of a threat that inspires fear, and a sense of dread mixed with *wonder* *redouter la puissance de qn, craindre le Dieu*.

Vous n'avez donc rien à redouter pour la marquise. (Bernard 2001)

The verb *redouter* is emotionally strong, while the verb *appréhender* is characterized by weak intensity.

En les voyant, on n'a lieu d'attendre ou d'appréhender qu'un trait satirique, une saillie mordante. (Sand 2004)

The verb *transir* indicates a state that can result from fear, respect, and love. Therefore, the context is used to determine the meaning of this verb. This verb has a low frequency. In speech, it is mainly used in the forms of *êtretransi* and *participe passé* (past participle).

Il se sentit transir et brûler, bondir vers elle et défaillir à son approche. (Duras 1984)

Il faisait encore froid cependant, un froid humide à transir jusqu'à la moelle des os. (Gaboriau 2023)

Goujet, amoureux transi, est plus beau et plus bête que nature. (Exbrayat 1970)

Group IV includes the verbs *inquiéter*, *s'inquiéter*, *s'angoisser*. These verbs refer to the excited state of a person in the face of an uncertain danger. The meaning of distraction from danger is characteristic of the verb *s'angoisser*, in which the meaning of “anxiety” is added to the meaning of “melancholy.” These groups of verbs form synonymous lines in parallel with the nouns of the concept of fear. Their semantic volume changes mainly depending on the following factors: the type of threat perception, the subjective aspects of the threat, its intensity, the signs accompanying the emotional experience.

Elle a eu de longues heures, seule à ses rêveries de malade inerte, pour s'angoisser du problème de la vie humaine. (Gavalda 2008)

Puisqu'il en est ainsi, je n'ai pas à m'inquiéter d'elles. (Japrisot 1986)

Cette phase peut parfois ressembler à un chaos organisé, qui peut inquiéter, mais c'est, en substance, l'éloge de la subsidiarité.
(Mauriac 1933)

The verbs included in the first and second subgroups have a number of common features and indicate a feeling caused by a sudden, impending threat. The feeling of fear is expressed in these verbs in an intense and dynamic way. Verbs of the 3rd and 4th subgroups are ambiguous, static, appearing in distant danger, distinguished only by human characteristics.

“Briefness”/“duration” schemes are not permanent markers of the semantic structure of these verbs. In French, the duration of emotion is mainly expressed by tenses. But it can be said that to some extent, there are short-term signs with verbs of groups I-II and long-term with verbs of groups III-IV.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The common feature of these verbs is that the feeling of fear is caused by danger. For these reasons, these verbs form two subgroups: group 1 consists of verbs whose singular meaning is “to experience fear.” The 2nd group includes “verbs that evoke a feeling of fear”.

Subjective-objective causative relations, i.e. the reason why a certain action of the subject prompts the object to act, are characteristic of almost all members of the Indo-European language family (Symulov 2005).

Causative verbs of the French language Ch. Balli, A. Blinkenberg, J. Damouret and E. Pishon and others attracted attention. In their research, the traditional understanding of the causal category is expanded and seen as a semantic-syntactic category (Bally 1950). G. G. Silnisky, V. P. Nedyalkova, E. M. Gjanyans, M. S. Tanensaff, I. A. Many complex and unsolved issues related to causal relationships were considered in the scientific works of Naumovoy and others. According to Y. D. Apresyan, causality is one of the most important metalinguistic concepts. M. A. Melchuk considers causation as one of the semantic functions. He puts words covering the boundaries of

semantic fields along with “processing” (labor), “liquidation” (liqu), “operation” (oreg) and other concepts (Melchuk 1996).

In the concept of fear, causation is expressed as follows: Through the opposition of transience and impermanence, as well as self and reflexive forms: a) *effrayer-s'effrayer*, *inquiéter-s'inquiéter*; b) using the definite and passive proportions: *terroriser - êtreterrorisé*, c) different root morphemes: *terrifier*, *trembler* d) analytical compounds: and syntactic devices, as well as descriptive constructions: *faire peur-avoirpeur*, *remplir de terreur*, *inspirer l'effroi*, *causer de l'angoisse*.

However, transitivity does not mean that an object moves to another state. Causality means the direction of action towards a person-object in order to arouse emotion, and non-causality is the experience of emotion by the subject of action. That is, in the sign of causality, the agent causing the emotion does not match with the owner (S) experiencing it, and in the sign of non-causality, the agent and the owner experiencing the emotion (S) match. The verbs *craindre*, *redouter*, *appréhender*, which act as direct objects, can be an example of a sign of lack of reason in our understanding. The following table shows the semantic features of the verbs of the concept of fear in the French language with reason / lack of reason.

Table 1. *Semes of Peur concept verbs*

Semes		Causality	Feeling relevant to human only.	Intensivity	Facing close danger	Facing remote danger
I	1	avoir peur	-	-	+	+
	2	s'effrayer	-	-	+	+
	3	Effrayer	+	-	+	+
	4	Terrifier	+	-	1	+
	5	Terroriser	+	+	1	+
	6	s'alarmer	-	-	+	+
	7	Alarmer	+	-	+	-
	8	s'alerter	-	-	-	+

	9	Alerter	+	-	-	+	-
	10	Horrifier	+	+	1	+	+
	11	Effaroucher	+	-	+	+	-
	12	Effarer	+	-	+	+	
	13	Trembler	-	+	-	+	-
	14	Frémir	-	+	1	+	-
II	15	Frissonner	-	-	+	+	+
	1	s'affoler	-	-	1	+	-
	2	Affoler	+	-	1	+	-
	3	s'épouvanter	-	-	2	+	+
III	4	Epouvanter	+	-	2	+	+
	1	Craindre	-	-	+	+	+
	2	Redouter	-	-	2	+	+
	3	Appréhender	-	+	-	-	+
IV	4	Transir	-	+	+	+	+
	1	s'inquiéter	-	-	+	+	+
	2	Inquiéter	+	+	+	+	+
	3	s'angoisser	-	+	2	+	+
	4	Angoisser	+	+	2	+	+

From the semantic structure of the verbs of the concept of “peur” in the French language, the following themes can be distinguished: fear accompanied by a state of confusion - in the meaning of the verbs *s'effarer*, *s'affoler*, *affoler*; a feeling accompanied by a state of anxiety - *s'inquiéter*, *inquiéter*; in the sense of verbs; sadness - *s'angoisser*, respect - *horrifier*, *frémir*, - hatred *craindre*, *frissonner*.

Among the semantic features of verbs related to the manifestation of emotions, one can observe the common nouns in a number of semantic structures: loss of thinking ability - *s'affoler*, in the verbs of *affoler*, avoid - in the verb *effaroucher*; preparation against danger - *alerter*, *alarmer* verbs.

Semes denoting emotional strength are also distinguished: in verbs like *s'épouvanter*, *épouvanter*, *terrifier*, *terroriser*, *redouter*, *s'angoisser*, *horrifier*. *Panique*, *affres*, *phobie*, *anxiété*, *frayeur* nouns are not observed in the verbs belonging to this concept, but in speech, this “gap” can be filled with figurative expressions: *rendre anxieux*, *la paniquesaisit*, etc. Also, the following features: 1. Two verbs - *terroriser* and *terrifier* - are made from the noun terror. 2. The verbs *trembler*, *frissonner*,

frémir, signifying the manifestation of the feeling of fear, express fear itself. 3. The verb *appréhender* is contrasted with the verb *redouter* in terms of intensity.

The verbs of the concept of fear consist of a three-member construction in the sentence, which contains the subject of the agent, the owner of emotions (plot) and the object, the cause of emotions, the source of threat (object). In such sentences, the verb plays the role of a connecting element in sentences. In our research, we conditionally use the formula as follows: pronominal verbs – V_{PR}; transitive verbs -V_T; intransitive verbs – V_{IT}; subject– N_S; object– N_C; preposition – prp.

So a sentence with verbs like *s'inquiéter* is expressed by a formula in the form of N_S+ V_{PR}+ prp + N_C; Transitive verbs like *craindre* are: N_S+ V_T + prp + N_C; intransitive verbs like *trembler*: N_S+ V_{IT} + prp + N_C.

To express causation, factive verbs such as *craindre*, *redouter*, *appréhender* are used with plural *faire* verbs such as *faire craindre*, *faire redouter*, *faire appréhender*. This feature is also typical for indirect transitive verbs: *trembler - faire trembler*. *Avoir peur* is replaced by the verb *avoir faire* to express causation: *faire peur*.

If there is no such analytical construction, this gap is filled using the passive participle form: *terrifier - être terrifié*. The subject (possessor) who feels fear takes place before the predicate (participle) in the word order characteristic of the French language, and the object that comes after it indicates the source of the emotion. We express it by the formula S+V+C: a) noun or pronoun: *J'ai peur de tout. Je redoute cet homme*; b) subjective infinitiv (or V+inf.): *J'ai peur d'être volé*; c) impersonal verb form: *gerund (gérondif): Elle s'alarme en le voyant pâlir jusqu' aux lèvres*; d) object clause *J'avais toujours peur qu'il ne se noie*. Furthermore, causative clause: *Je m'inquiète parce qu'il ne donne pas de ses nouvelles depuis son départ. La ville s'alarme: l'ennemi approchait*.

The object in the sentence can be interchanged based on the distributive method: *Elle s'alarme à la vue de son ennemi = de voir son ennemi = en voyant son ennemi = quand elle vit son ennemi*.

The object of the verbs of the concept of fear directly or indirectly indicates a given state of mind, a danger that causes a feeling of fear. Action-state verbs in these constructions indicate a cause-and-effect relationship. In this way, the main invariant verb entering the semantic field of the concept of fear is defined. The verbs of the “*peur*” concept can also have the meaning of “to hate, dislike”.

All verbs show fear for another person or thing, not for the subject itself, with the object usually introduced by the preposition “*pour*”. In such constructions, the preposition *pour* can be synonymous with the preposition “*de*”. The verb *s'inquiéter* (to worry, to worry) means to have a reasonable perception of danger, to be afraid of the consequences of an action. This meaning is more characteristic of IV group verbs.

Table 2. *Prepositions used with verbs of the concept of fear*

Verbs	Prepositions							
	N	de+N	devant+N	pour+N	par+N	de+vinf	Que	Direct object
1 Avoir peur	-	+	+	1	-	+	+	+
2 S'effrayer	-	+	+	1	-	+	+	+
3 S'alarmer	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4 S'affoler	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
5 S'épouvanter	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
6 Trembler	-	-	1	1	-	+	+	+
7 Craindre	+	-	-	1	-	1	2	+
8 Redouter	+	-	-	1	-	1	2	+
9 Appréhender	+	-	-	1	-	1	2	+
10 s'inquiéter	-	+	+	2	-	1	1	+
11 Effrayer	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
12 Alarmer	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
13 Alerter	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
14 Affoler	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
15 Epouvanter	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
16 Terrifier	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
17 Terroriser	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
18 Horrifier	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
19 Intimider	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
20 Inquiéter	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

The possibility of an undesirable event, characteristic of group III verbs, is expressed using the subjunctive mood:

Je craignais que tu ne fusses parti, dit-il. (HB 207) j'ai peur qu'elle ne fasse quelque chose d'irréparable. (Duras 1984)

The meaning of “fear” is weakened due to the fact that the verbs of the “*peur*” concept are often used in speech in the 2nd person indicative form or in the imperative-negative form. For example:

vous m'effrayez. Ne vous effrayez pas! N'ayez pas peur! Soyez sans crainte! N'ayez aucune crainte!

Examples include being hesitant, self-doubt, suspicious, shy

Pas de quoi effrayer cette quinquagénaire énergique qui a, auparavant, exploré toutes les facettes de l'enseignement. (Druon 1951)

As mentioned above, an animate noun or a metonymically understood noun can be the subject of emotion (S+V+C). For example: ... *mesyeuxs'effrayaient de la lumière* ... (Exbrayat 1970). In this sentence, it can be observed that the feeling is weakened by moving from the whole to the part.

The verb *s'affoler*, when used with an inanimate object, indicates violent, irregular movement: *l'aiguille du compass'affole*. The verb *trembler* means a small trembling movement: *les feuillestremblent au vent*.

Now let's take a closer look at the analytical unit *avoirpeur*, which ranks first in frequency among the verbs of the “*peur*” concept and is the dominant part of the verb line, based on the distribution method. Consequently, the use of this unit clearly reveals the lexical and syntactic features of the verbs.

In the analysis of the verb *avoirpeur*, we use the conditional possessive (animate noun) N1AN, participle (verb) V, object (inanimate noun) N2IN formulas. This verb is used to express the feeling of fear of all living things:

Lui, il a peur des gendarmes, parce qu'il ne peut pas courir. (Sardou 2010)

Il dit: J'ai un complexe, j'ai peur des requins. (Japrisot 1966)

The factors causing the feeling of repulsion are given as inanimate nouns in the formula, these factors are natural phenomena, objects and actions perceived as a threat to life, health, well-being, peace, etc:

la mort, un piège, une explosion, une catastrophe, un malheur, le froid, l'orage, la colère de qn, le ridicule, la déception, le scandale, la prison etc.

The role of this factor can also be performed by the indefinite pronoun tout: This construction means that the subject is prone to fear: *il a peur de tout* = *ilestpoltronantonym* version of this meaning *il n'a peur de rien* = *ilest brave*.

The verb *avoir peur* can also be used with the preposition *devant*:

Il m'arrive seulement d'avoir peur brutalement, sans cesse, peur devant une chaise vide... (Hosseini 2003)

The verb *trembler* means “worship” when used with the preposition of *devant*.

Mergy se mit à trembler de tous ses membres, et de grosses larmes coulaient une à une sur ses joues. (Mérimée 2012)

C'était affreux, Julien, je tremblais comme une feuille, mais j'avais tellement peur, je ne pouvais pas crier. (Merle 1972)

The formula for using the verb unit *avoir peur* is expressed as follows: $N_{1AN} + V + de + V2$ inf. If we change the form of the infinitive with a noun in such a construction, the meaning does not change at all: *ils ont peur de mourir* - *ils ont peur de la mort*.

However, the verb still expresses the cause of fear more clearly than the noun, depending on the situation, which shows the permanent, stable nature of the effect of the cause of the feeling: *il a peur de la mort* - he is afraid of death, in general,

always, *il a peur de mourir* – he is afraid of dying, facing death under certain circumstances.

These uses are mostly explained by ellipsis, which is mostly typical of colloquial speech. The indicator of the cause of the feeling is expressed in sentences adjacent to the analyzed construction and forms a stable phrase unit. For example:

C'est l'orage, messieurs. Les femmes auront peur. (Troyat H 1940)

J'ai peur d'aller à la cave, mais avec la femme de ménage, je n'aurais pas peur. (Sadoul J. 1991)

Although the sentence focuses on the process of experiencing the emotion and its characteristics, the verb *avoir peur* does not refer to degrees of fear. Therefore, in this case, degree and intensity are expressed by means of prepositions such as *plus, moins, très, si, trop, tellement, terriblement*.

A propos, notez toujours que j'ai terriblement peur, ce soir. (Druon M. 1951)

Some verbs serve to describe the qualitative characteristics of the process of experiencing this feeling. The speaker is distracted by emotion, so the sentence may not have a object.

Seulement, ça ne m'empêchait pas d'avoir peur, de penser aux conséquences, de trembler autant que si tu étais dans un secteur dangereux (...) (Mauriac 1933)

In parallel constructions, it is observed that the cause of fear is not indicated:

Michel n'avait plus peur, il ne ressentait qu'une pitié faite de dégoût et d'une douleur dans la poitrine. (Japrisot, S. 1986)

But in many cases, the verb *avoir peur* can be followed by an explanation of time and place that explains the cause of the emotion:

Elle avait peur en voiture et cela la détourne un peu de son chagrin. (Simenon, G. 1948)

Il aura peur la nuit, comme les enfants, et je lésais. (Reza 2016)

It can be said that the verbs in the French language are units with two-sided valence - left and right, so we express the transitive verbs of the peur concept with the formula in the form of N_{IN, AN} + V + N_{2AN}: *Ses paroles m'onteffrayé.*

However, some conceptual verbs can be associated with only one passive object. It is an object introduced by the preposition *par* with a mediating meaning: *il a alarmé tout le monde par ses cris*. This preposition determines how fear occurs.

The meaning of fear in the definite form of these verbs means the cause through a preposition and aobject in the passive and personal relations:

Sa chute a effrayé ma tante. - Ma tante a été effrayée par sa chute. -
Ma tante s'est effrayée de sa chute.

At the same time, some differences between three-part sentences should be noted. "Tripartite sentences, as E. I. Shendels said, allow us to imagine the dynamics of action at the highest level. The structure of the sentence itself reflects the natural sequence of action: subject-actor - movement away from the center - affected. object." The passive is more static and describes the subject more intensively than the definite article, because all the focus is on the verb, while in the definite article the verb-attribute is divided between the subject and the object, the verb and it is in pronominal form. The verb-attribute is considered as a characteristic of the subject. A person has the impression of an involuntary movement, which originates from the internal characteristics of the subject.

Pronominal verbs in such an objectless construction explain the focus on the mental state of the subject. Verbs expressing the direction of action require the presence of an object. The absence of a direct object, which indicates the correct valence of these verbs, leads to a weakening of the emotion. Therefore, transitive

verbs in the construction of the absolute definite ratio serve to qualitatively describe a person or object that causes fear.

Ileffraye - he scares, that is, he is scary and instills fear. The same meaning is observed in transitive verbs in the passive form: *ilestredouté*. In some cases, the accusative ratio of the verb of the concept of fear - *faire peur* serves to strengthen the level of the adjective meaning in the sentence: ...*elleavait la taille fine à faire peur* ... (Vargas 2013); *elleétaitlaide à faire peur*... (Labro 1998)

The following adverbs are used with the verbs of the concept of fear: 1) adverbs meaning duration, repetition, sudden beginning: *longtemps, toujours, soudain*, etc. 2) Adverbs denoting intensity and amount of action: *peu, beaucoup, très, fort, follement, affreusement*, etc. However, in verbs like *épouvanter, s'épouvanter, terrifier, terroriser, redouter*, due to the strong level of fear, expressions such as *un peu, un petit peu*, denoting a small amount, a low level, are not used.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In French, despite the differences between the grammatical categories of the verb, as well as the ways of expression, they all have a subject who feels fear and a causal object that evokes this feeling.
2. Animate or inanimate subject plays a semantically specific role in the classification of fear concept verbs. The subject represented by an animate noun is associated with the invariant meaning of the verb or one of its lexical-semantic variants, which is included in the semantic field of the concept of fear.
3. When we compare the groups of classified verbs, two verbs with non-causal elements are clearly distinguished, these are the verbs *avoirpeur, craindre*. The verbs in the subjective aspect of fear are indicators of the category of the situation that has the meaning of non-causality. Transitive verbs also syntactically require a causative complement and are directed to the object. These verbs are more likely to occur in compounds such as: *inquiéterl'ennemi, trembler de la fièvre*.

4. In French, the expressions of the verbs included in the concept of fear are expressed by lexical, lexical-syntactic tools and tenses. Also, some semantic features may appear as follows according to the context:
- a. To experience strong fear or to scare strongly: *s'épouvanter, terrifier, effaroucher* and a number of derivative verbs made from the noun;
 - b. To worry about someone or something being in danger, to think about uncertain and/or possible danger, to be worried: *s'inquiéter, prendre peur*;
 - c. To experience fear and sadness: *s'angoisser, s'alarmer*;
 - d. To lose the ability of the subject to think or to deprive someone of the ability to think: *s'affoler, affoler*;
 - e. To get confused or make someone else confused: *s'effarer, effarer*;
 - f. To experience fear and disgust or to evoke shy feelings in someone else: *frémir, horrifier*;
 - g. Warning of impending danger to mobilize forces to fight: *alarmer, alerter*;

Thus, in French, we can see that verbs are formed from almost all nouns that belong to the concept of fear, except for the noun *phobie*. In these verbs: a) the meaning of “loss of self-confidence” is in the imperative form of the verb; c) the meaning of “to worry that someone is in danger” is expressed in constructions with an objective complement introduced by the preposition *pour* d) the meaning of “a feeling of fear mixed with surprise” is expressed in constructions with a complement involving the preposition *devant*.

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