

## DIRECT SPEECH IN FRENCH AND ITS MODES OF USE

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### **Abstract**

*The article is devoted to the ways of expressing someone else's speech in French, which is one of the important areas of the category of communicative purpose, and its simple technique, direct speech. It focuses on the textual features of direct speech. At the same time, the functional and semantic features of other types of speech in French are explained.*

### **Key words**

*someone else's speech, direct speech, speech verb, quotation mark, hyphen, colon, tense agreement.*

INTRODUCTION. The speaker not only expresses his opinion all the time, but also sometimes uses other people's words in his speech. Another special type of compound sentence is formed on this basis. The person who expresses another's speech is called the author, and his speech is called the author's speech. When the author brings a certain person's opinion into his speech, it is another person's speech, and the person whose speech is expressed is considered the speaker. The speaker does not express his own opinion about existence, but the opinion or conversation of others. Through another speech, the speaker informs the addressee of the content of the event that he or the addressee has carried out. The use of reported speech is different in different styles, each of them has its own grammatical norm.

In French there are three different ways of reporting words or thoughts [1, 254]:

direct speech

indirect speech

free indirect speech

In direct speech, another person's speech is transmitted to the listener without changing its form and content. When it is not necessary to reproduce the speaker's speech verbatim, a passive sentence is used. Sometimes reported speech falls

between a derived phrase and a possessive phrase. In this case, the other person's opinion is expressed without the participation of the author-speaker, that is, the author acts as a speaker in the quoted sentence. This is why such sentences are considered non-self-extracted sentences [4, 294]. This type of reported speech is characteristic of fiction and, added to the author's text, it expresses the thoughts and feelings of the heroes of the work and serves to reveal their inner world.

METHODS. Direct speech is an independent sentence, in which the tense of the verb does not correspond to the moment of speech [2, 227]:

He is interested (was interested): "Will he come to the stadium?"

Direct speech consists of reporting someone's words word for word:

a) Direct speech is useful for reporting discussions while lightening the narration and making it more rhythmic.

b) Direct speech can be made using the dialogue dash (-) which marks the change of transmitter.

c) It is also possible to introduce the first sentence with a speaking verb (say, ask, shout, etc.) and the colon (:).

Direct speech introduced by a speaking verb. It is possible to directly introduce a dialogue by using a speaking verb, colons and hyphens:

The little girl recognized him and cried:

- You are my teacher!

- Indeed.

- Dad works in his workshop. He's waiting for you.

While following him into the house, Meredith immediately noticed his strange gait.

Direct speech carried out without a speaking verb. Direct speech can also be imposed in a text without being introduced by a speaking verb (say, ask, challenge, etc.) and the colon (:). In this case, it is important to add some details about the speaker or to ensure that there is no possible confusion as to who is speaking.

- What are you doing here? asked the supervisor.

- I'm coming to see my sister, she works here, replied the young boy.

- You do not have authorization. Go away !

- Sir, please, it's an emergency!

It should be noted that, in the first sentence constituting the example in the box above, the comma is absent between the punctuation mark? and the incise asked the overseer. It will be the same after one! placed at the end of the sentence. However, if the sentence which precedes the incise (the element which follows the

reported speech and which specifies who the speaker is) is neither interrogative nor exclamatory, it must be followed by a comma:

- We will undoubtedly be obliged to submit to these regulations, affirmed Louis.

Direct speech carried out using quotation marks and hyphens. It is also possible to use quotation marks and hyphens. In this case, quotation marks open and close the dialog. We then only find one quotation mark at the beginning and another at the end of the dialogue and not at each of the lines. Subsequently, the hyphens announce the change of speaker.

She quickly entered his office.

"I think I deserve an explanation!"

- No, i dont think so.

- You lied to me ! I don't tolerate it!

- Sit down, I'll explain. »

She sat and waited while he took a deep breath.

Direct speech using colons and quotation marks. We can also isolate words reported directly using quotation marks (""). We generally introduce this form of direct speech with a speaking verb (say, respond, speak, etc.). The colon (:) must follow the speaking verb.

He said to me: "What a beautiful sight! »

The singer's mother revealed: "I'm so proud of my daughter! »

CONCLUSION. Direct speech provides a verbatim transcription of words or thoughts. This transposition takes two forms. Or the speaker and the narrator are one and the same person, that is to say, the speaker and narrator overlap in a first-person narrative. Or the narrator gives the floor to a speaker for a limited intervention announced by a colon and framed by quotation marks: in the dialogues, a dash announces and separates the interventions.

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