

Semantic and Structural Relationships between French Emotive Phrases

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Abstract. *In this article we analyzed the semantic and structural relationships between phrasemes expressing human emotions in French. In addition, we have cited the factors that can influence these relationships. We gave examples and presented the particularities of language used to express these feelings.*

Key words: *relationships, emotional phrases. semantic, structural influence, discourse, nuance.*

INTRODUCTION. Emotive phrasemes, fixed units of language that convey emotions, play a vital role in human communication. They are often used to express feelings, reactions, or moods in a concise and evocative manner. The semantic relationships between these phrasemes can be diverse and complex, reflecting the richness of human experience.

First, it is important to distinguish between the different types of semantic relationships that can exist between emotive phrasemes. Among these, we find synonymy: some phrasemes can express similar emotions even if they use different words. For example, "avoir le cœur lourd" and "être abattu" both refer to a feeling of deep sadness. On the other hand, there are also antonymy relationships where phrasemes express opposite emotions. For example, "être sur un nuage" evokes great joy or a state of euphoria, while "avoir le moral à zéro" translates a deep depression. These oppositions enrich emotional language by allowing to nuance the feelings expressed. Hyponymic relations are also present among emotional phrasemes. A phraseme like "avoir peur" can be considered as a hypernym encompassing several hyponyms such as "être terrifié", "avoir la trouille" or "être en panique". This hierarchization allows speakers to choose their words according to the degree of emotional intensity they wish to communicate. In addition, some phrasemes can become polysemic over time by acquiring different meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For example, the expression "tomber amoureux" can simply evoke the idea of a romantic love at first sight or can be used to describe a deeper and lasting passion. Finally, the semantic relationships between emotive phrasemes are influenced by culture and social context. Expressions that evoke strong emotion in one culture may not have the same impact in another. Therefore, the analysis of the semantic relationships between these linguistic units requires careful attention to their contextual and cultural usage. So, the semantic relationships between emotive phrasemes illustrate not only the linguistic diversity but also the complexity of human emotions. By exploring these interconnections, we can better understand how we express our feelings and connect with others through language.

Emotive phrasemes, not only do they allow feelings to be expressed in a concise and impactful way, but they also establish structural relationships between different emotions and the contexts in which they are manifested. First, it is important to define what we mean by emotive phrasemes. They are sets of words that together have a specific meaning often linked to a particular emotion. For example, expressions like "avoir le cœur brisé" or "faire la tête" are phrasemes that convey defined emotional states. These expressions may vary across languages and cultures, but their function remains

universal: to communicate emotion. The structural relationships between these emotional phrasemes can be analyzed from several perspectives. First, we can observe how these expressions are organized around central emotional themes. For example, joy-related phrasemes can be grouped into categories such as excitement ("être aux anges"), satisfaction ("avoir le sourire jusqu'aux oreilles"), or amusement ("rire aux éclats"). This structuring not only allows us to better understand emotional nuances, but also to appreciate the subtleties of the language used to express these feelings.

Next, we should consider how these phrasemes interact within a single discourse. In a conversational exchange, it is common for a speaker to use several emotional phrasemes to express a complex range of emotions. For example, a person recounting a negative experience may begin with a phrase expressing sadness and then move on to another evoking anger or frustration. This dynamic enriches the discourse and reflects the complexity of human emotions. Furthermore, the structural relationships between emotive phrasemes are also influenced by cultural and social context. Certain expressions may have different connotations depending on social backgrounds or cultural groups. For example, the same phraseme may be perceived differently depending on its use in a formal or informal context. Dialectal variations add another layer of complexity to this relational structure. Finally, it is essential to recognize that the use of emotive phrasemes is not only functional; it is also aesthetic. Writers and speakers exploit these expressions to create rhythm and impact in their speeches or writings. The careful articulation of different emotive phrasemes can elicit a stronger affective response from the audience. The structural relationships between emotive phrases reveal not only how we express our emotions but also how we construct our social identity through language. By studying these structures and their interactions, we can better understand the richness of human dialogue and the fundamental importance of emotions in our everyday communication.

Emotive phrasemes in French are fixed expressions that convey emotions, feelings or states of mind. Their study raises interesting questions about the semantic and structural relationships that characterize them.

1. Definition and classification of emotive phrasemes

Emotive phrasemes can be defined as linguistic units whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the sum of their components. They include phrases, proverbs, idioms and fixed expressions that express a range of emotions such as joy, sadness, anger or exasperation. For example, the expression "avoir le cœur sur la main" means to be generous, while "être au bout du rouleau" evokes a state of exhaustion.

2. Semantic relations

On a semantic level, emotive phrasemes are often linked to mental images and metaphors rooted in French-speaking culture. These semantic relations are manifested by the use of bodily metaphors (for example, "avoir mal au cœur" to express emotional pain) that allow speakers to better grasp emotional nuances. In addition, some phrasemes can have several meanings depending on the context in which they are used.

3. Structural relations

On a structural level, emotive phrasemes present a certain syntactic rigidity; they do not lend themselves easily to modification or inversion without losing their original meaning. For example, one cannot say "le cœur sur la main avoir". This rigidity gives them a particular stylistic dimension that enriches the discourse.

4. Cultural and contextual influence

The relationships between these phrasemes and their cultural context also play a crucial role in their understanding and use. Native speakers are often able to grasp the connotations associated with certain expressions depending on the social or historical context in which they appear.

CONCLUSION. In sum, the semantic and structural relationships of emotive phrasemes in French reveal not only the expressive richness of this language but also its deep cultural roots. The study of these fixed expressions opens a fascinating field of investigation into how emotions are

communicated and understood in different linguistic cultures. Such an understanding is essential to grasp not only the language itself but also the social dynamics it conveys.

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