

THE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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A comprehensive analysis of the lexical system of any language is impossible without careful research and consistent study of the historical stages of its development. Currently, there are many French borrowings in English and some French words have become internationalism. The borrowing process is mainly due to political and linguistic and cultural contacts of societies. The English language has borrowed a large number of words from different languages throughout its history, but the largest share of borrowing is in the French language.

The study of French borrowing in English is relevant in modern linguistics, which is confirmed by numerous studies. The purpose of the article is to find out the degree of influence of French borrowing on English.

The influence of French upon the English language not only pertains to its syntax and grammar, but also to its lexicon, orthography, and pronunciation. The Norman invasion of England in 1066 had a major impact not only on the country, but also on the English language [5]. William the Conqueror and his merry band of Normans brought with them Norman French, which became the language of the court, government and the upper class for the next three centuries. English continued to be used by ordinary people, and Latin was the language of the church. During the period when Norman French was the dominant language, English was rarely used in writing, and started to change in many ways. Before the conquest English had a much more complex grammar, however 70 or 80 years later, the grammar had become much simpler. According to Laura K. Lawless, more than a third of modern English vocabulary is of French origin [1]. According to linguist Henriette Walter, words of French origin represent more than two thirds of English vocabulary. Linguist Anthony Lacoudre estimated that over 40,000 English words come directly from French and may be understood without orthographical change by French speakers [2].

More than 10,000 French words found their way into English – words associated with government, law, art, literature, food, and many other aspects of life. About three quarters of these words are still used, and words derived directly or indirectly from French now account for more than a third of English vocabulary. In fact English speakers know around 15,000 French words, even before they start learning the language.

Quite a lot of the words of French origin used in English sit alongside native English ones, and in some cases there are words of Latin and/or Greek origin with similar meanings. Beef (from French "boeuf") is meat from a cow (from Old

English "cu"), a type of bovine (from Latin *bovinus* via French "bovin"). A king (from Old English "cyning") can be kingly, royal (from French "roial") and regal (from Latin "regalis").

In some cases words with the same or similar meanings were borrowed from both Norman French and Parisian French at different times. For example "warden" comes from Norman French, while "guardian" comes from Parisian French.

The pronunciation of English changed to some extent under the influence of French, as did the spelling. For example, the Old English spellings *cw*, *sc* and *c* became *qu*, *sh* and *ch*, so we now write "queen" rather than "cwen", "ship" rather than "scip", and "should" rather than "scolde".

English grammar did take on a few French structures, such as putting in adjectives after nouns in some expressions – "attorney general", "secretary general", "surgeon general".

Some Old French words do not survive in modern French, while they still exist in English (soulace, conceler, estriver, gone).

Most English words ending in -ous, -ty (on the model of -té), -tion, -ture, -ture, -ent are of French origin.

Uses in social and intellectual life, and also domestic and food uses, demonstrate the omnipresence of French in English society. For example, the names of meat: "beef" comes from the French *buef* (beef), "mutton" from *moton* (sheep), "pork" from *porc*, "veal" from *veel* (calf) [6].

Borrowing from the French in the period after the Norman Conquest is often characterized by the preservation of the pronunciation and spelling peculiarities of the French language, such as words such as: machine, coquette, rouge, police are not different in their pronunciation and spelling from the words of the French language.

Borrowings from the French language continue to supplement the vocabulary of the English language in the following centuries. In the XIX and XX centuries. borrowings are mainly bookish.

There are many words borrowed from English from French that have become international: toilet, hotel, illumination, elegant extravagant, delicate, miniature, grotesque, naive.

The borrowing of vocabulary is a consequence of the rapprochement of nations on the basis of economic, political, scientific interests and interstate cultural ties. A striking example of this can be the numerous French borrowings in English. The study showed that the greatest influence on the part of the French English was in the Norman period. Attempts to continue the borrowing process in the XX-XXI centuries did not bring much success, since the need for such borrowing was eliminated – the language became self-sufficient.

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РІЗНОЖАНРОВІ ТЕКСТИ ЯК КОМУНІКАТИВНІ СФЕРИ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ТЕРМІНІВ

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Продовжуючи традицію функціонально-стилістичного аналізу ролі термінів у текстах, пропонуємо дослідження прагматилістичних функцій термінів у трьох групах різножанрових текстів, що репрезентують три комунікативні сфери – медійну, наукову та науково-дидактичну.

Виходячи з ідеї нерозривного зв'язку між жанрами, комунікативними сферами, в яких вони породжуються, та відповідними їм функціональними стилями, дослідження стилістичних функцій термінів проводилось з позицій міждисциплінарного напрямку – прагматилістики, яка інтегрує прагматичний та стилістичний підходи.

Оскільки з'ясування функціональних особливостей термінів в різних типах текстів потребує обізнаності з відповідними контекстами, то дослідження розпочинається з виявлення комунікативно-прагматичних та жанрово-стильових характеристик медійних, наукових та науково-дидактичних текстів.

Виявлення особливих функцій термінів, зумовлених жанровими та прагматичними особливостями текстів, в яких вони функціонують є метою цього дослідження. Завдання розвідки: провести аналіз особливостей функціонування