

*S. A. Mikhailova, D. V. Gorbunova (Kazan, Russia)
Kazan State Medical University*

Similarities between English and French nouns as a result of borrowing French words

Статья посвящена проблеме французских заимствований в английском языке. Представлен исторический обзор, рассматривающий условия, сопутствующие процессу заимствования. Авторы приходят к выводу, что, несмотря на большое количество лексических заимствований, грамматическая композиция английского языка не была сильно подвержена внешнему влиянию. Благодаря тесному культурному взаимодействию, произошло пополнение словарного состава английского языка, однако его самобытность не утратилась.

Ключевые слова: лексика, грамматика, существительные, французские заимствования, английский язык

The article deals with the issue of the French borrowings into the English language. A historical overview examining the conditions accompanying the process of borrowings is presented. The authors conclude that despite a large number of lexical borrowings, the grammatical composition of the English language was not largely subjected by external influences. Due to the close cultural interaction and interrelations, the vocabulary of the English language was enriched but did not lose its identity and distinctiveness.

Keywords: vocabulary, grammar, nouns, French borrowings, English language.

The history of the French borrowings into English began in 1066 after the conquest of England by the Normans led by the Duke of Normandy Wilhelm. It was then that French became the language of the nobility, and English became the commoners.

For three centuries (XI-XIV), the two languages competed with each other. The French language dominated, bringing new and new words to English. Its prevalence in aristocracy circles has conditioned the subject of borrowing.

Words from other languages, which are commonly referred to in linguistics as the general term “borrowing”, usually enter the language in two ways: as a result of the language crossing and as a result of cultural, historical, socio-economic and other ties between peoples. Thus, the English language was influenced by Scandinavian languages, with the Norman dialect of French. Furthermore, English has had more or less almost throughout its history, and hence language interaction with the languages Latin, French, Spanish, Russian, German, and other languages of the world. French rendered considerable impact on English – about 29% of English-language words have French roots [12]. “As it is known, in a certain period of history, that language has the greatest influence on other languages which country at the moment is economically and culturally dominant or where any historically significant events occur” [2].

Words that appeared in English as a result of crossing English with French during the Norman conquest constitute the most significant layer of borrowing in modern English. Words that appeared in English as a result of the convergence of the French and English languages during the Norman conquest constitute the most significant layer of borrowing in modern English.

During the Middle English period, English borrowed over 10,000 French words. About 75% of these words still exist in modern English vocabulary [4, 9]. One should not think that all these words penetrated English at once, as a result of the Norman conquest. It should be assumed that the bulk of words were borrowed not in the 11th century, but in the 12th-13th centuries.

As is known, Normans brought to England their customs, their laws, their culture. French has become the official language of judicial proceedings, public administration. The school subjects were taught in French. During this period, many new concepts that arose in connection with new forms of public administration, new customs, a new organization of the army, education, etc., demanded new words to refer to them. French words were used for this purpose. It seems correct to suggest by some scholars that the bulk of French borrowing penetrated English during the period when English began to displace French from all areas of the public life of the English people [7].

In the period between 1250 and 1400, that is, when this process of restoring English to the official language of the state was particularly rapid, about 40% of French words were assimilated by English [3].

Consequently, it must be assumed that during this period there was a kind of bilingualism in England: along with the English language, the language of the entire English people, there was also French as the language of Norman conquerors. The English feudal lords involved by Wilhelm in the administration of the country had to use French as the language of the state. Borrowed French nouns from this period can be classified into certain parts of social life. These are, for the most part, words expressing concepts related to:

- the administration of the state: *government, royal, condemn, judge, sentence, court, justice, acquire, prince.*
- science and art: *college, doctor, experiment, medicine.*
- religion and church: *saint, pray, sermon, chapel.*
- trade and other activities of the society: *money, benefit, merchant, profit, purchase, sum, value, profession.*
- army and military life: *regiment, siege, banner, victory, mail (chain armor), harness.*
- common concepts: *despair, imagination, mention, spirit, instance.*
- life, mores, and tastes of aristocracy: *pleasant, leisure, ease, fashion, present, fast* [3], [6].

Borrowing from the French language during the periods following the Norman conquest is often characterized by the preservation of the pronunciation norms and spelling characteristic of the French language, for example, words such as ‘machine’, ‘rouge’, ‘police’, etc., are not distinguished by their pronunciation and spelling from the words of the French language.

Many French nouns fell into English as a consequence of the fascination of the English aristocracy and bourgeoisie with French mores, customs, and tastes [10].

It should be noted that the borrowing of French military terms took place in stages, in different epochs. For example, the English word ‘castle’ acquired modern meaning due to the influence of Old Norse as early as the 12th century [11], and the military title ‘lieutenant colonel’, which was established in France only in 1669, appeared in English only in the 18th century. Close interaction between soldiers created favorable conditions for the adoption of some layer of vocabulary [1], [12]. We can observe a number of francophone borrowing in the military vocabulary of English. Since France was the US ally in World War I, the source of borrowing, respectively, is French, as well as German, the language of the military enemy. In the circumstances, borrowing can not be limited to military terms alone, so domestic words and slang expressions were also borrowed.

Consider some examples:

- “door/bon jar/bon jaw” – greeting, borrowing by transliterating the word *bonjour* from French.
- “bokoo” is surplus to anything, synonymous with the word “very”, greeting, borrowing by transcription of the French word “*beaucoup*”.
- “bonswar” is a farewell, borrowing by transcription of the French word “*bonsoire*”.
- “camel corps” – infantry, comes from another widely used expression “*camel flags*”, which is a peculiar interpretation of the French word “*camouflage*”.
- “no bon” – it is “bad”, “wrong”, from the French word “*bon*”.
- “tres bon/tres bong” – “very good”, borrowing by transcription of the French word “*tres bien*” [8]

However, the influence of the French language on the English vocabulary was not limited to borrowings of nouns expressing new concepts for the English people, or shades of pre-existing concepts.

Many words of French origin displaced words English expressing the simplest concepts. Examples include words like *air, place, large, river, change, front, receive, appear, blanket, blue, butcher, painter, dance, garden, message, table, chair*.

The French borrowings of the 17th and 16th centuries also reflect, to some extent, the historical and cultural ties between the French and English peoples.

Many of the borrowings of this period refer to the cultural heritage of the French aristocracy, their tastes and customs. Examples include the following nouns: *fiancee, coquette, unique, chamois*.

Many nouns borrowed by English from French during this period became part of the international vocabulary. Such words include *toilet, hotel, illumination, elegant, extravagant, delicate, miniature, grotesque, naive* [8].

Borrowings from French continue adding to the composition of English vocabulary in the following centuries. In the 21 and 20th centuries, borrowings were predominantly book-based [12].

Researchers say that in the vocabulary of modern English, the number of native words is about 30%. English has borrowed words from more than 50 languages. In this regard, the vast number of borrowed words in English gave rise to some linguists claiming that English had lost its identity, that it represented a 'hybrid language'.

However, it should be noted that English never ceased to be itself, as its grammatical system was hardly subject to foreign influences. Despite a large number of borrowing from other languages, English did not lose its identity and remained the language of the Germanic group with all the characteristic features inherent in it throughout its development. The changes it has undergone in connection with borrowing have only enriched its vocabulary composition.

References

1. Андреева М. И. Специфика лексико-семантической группы эмотивов: мотивационно-номинативный аспект (на материале русских и английских профессионализмов и социолектизмов): дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. Казань, 2018. 237 с.
2. Готлан Ю. А. Французские заимствования в немецкий язык со значением «Чистый» [Электронный ресурс] // Язык и культура. 2013. № 4(24). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/frantsuzskie-zaimstvovaniya-v-nemetskiy-yazyk-so-znacheniem-chistyuy> (дата обращения: 11.06.2020).
3. Малашина Е. Д., Лазаренко А. С. Влияние французских заимствований среднеанглийского периода на лексический состав современного английского языка [Электронный ресурс] // Юный ученый. 2019. № 10(30). С. 13-16. URL: <https://moluch.ru/young/archive/30/1769/> (дата обращения: 11.06.2020).
4. Andreeva M. I., Ismagilova R. R. The algorithm to complex study of obsolete words and figurative means in folk music // Международный журнал гуманитарных и естественных наук. 2018. № 5-2. С. 51-53.
5. English-Russian Dictionary of Stable Phrases = Collins COBUILD Dictionary of Idioms. М.: LLC "ACT Publishing House": LLC "Astrel Publishing House," 2011. 752 p.
6. Finkenstaedt T., Wolff D., Neuhaus H. and Herget W. Ordered profusion. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1973.
7. Crystal D. The Cambridge encyclopedia of the English language. Cambridge University Press, 1995.
8. Dickson P. War slang. New York: Pocket Books, 1994.
9. Кора Alyona. French loans: ways of penetration and adaptation in the English language [Электронный ресурс] URL: <http://uz.denemetr.com/docs/768/index-218170-1.html> (дата обращения: 11.06.2020).

10. Thomason S. Language Contact: An Introduction. Washington, D.C: Georgetown University Press, 2001.

11. Merriam-Webster: Dictionary and Thesaurus [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/> (дата обращения: 10.06.2020).

13. Renouf A. The assimilation of gallicisms into English. Research and Development Unit for English Studies [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://rdues.bcu.ac.uk/publ/AJR_Gallicisms_in_English.pdf [10/06/2020]

УДК 81'23

*А. В. Мусеева (Уфа, Россия)
Башкирский государственный университет*

Характеристики внутренней и внешней структуры текста Инстаграм

В статье рассматривается текст сообщения Инстаграм, с точки зрения текстовых характеристик внутренней и внешней формы текста.

Ключевые слова: структура текста, текстовые характеристики, понимание, поликодовость, интерпретируемость

На сегодняшний день лингвисты уделяют большое внимание проблеме функционирования языка в сфере массовой коммуникации. Неотъемлемой частью современного информационного общества является глобальная компьютеризация, обеспечивающая становление социальных сетей приоритетным средством в процессе получения и обмена информацией, что сделало их важным элементом жизни, как молодого поколения, так и людей среднего возраста.

По данным сайта «rusability.ru» [12], миллиард пользователей заходят в Инстаграм каждый месяц; 500 миллионов каждый день используют «Сторис». В Инстаграм примерно одинаковое количество мужчин (48%) и женщин (52%). Возраст 71% пользователей – 24 года или младше. В российском Инстаграм к концу 2019 насчитывалось 27,6 миллиона авторов, на каждого из которых приходится около 6 публикаций. Цифры демонстрируют широчайший охват аудитории (вторая соцсеть после Facebook), что подразумевает невероятный воздействующий потенциал данной социальной сети, ее безусловное воздействие на социальную жизнь людей и культуру общества в целом. Данный факт обуславливает наш интерес к сети Инстаграм как предмету психолингвистического исследования.

Обладая внешней и внутренней формой, текст сообщения Инстаграм, как и любой тип текста, имеет внутреннюю и внешнюю структуры.

Внешняя структура проявляется посредством языковых средств, представляя собой лексико-грамматическое оформление текста. Внутреннюю струк-