

СОЦІАЛЬНО-ФІЛОСОФСЬКІ ПРОБЛЕМИ РОЗВИТКУ МОВНОГО ПРОСТОРУ

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ПЕРІОДИЗАЦІЯ ФРАНЦУЗЬКИХ ЗАПОЗИЧЕНЬ В ОСНОВНИЙ СЛОВНИКОВИЙ ФОНД АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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PERIODIZATION OF FRENCH BORROWINGS IN THE BASIC ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Objective. *The objective of the article is to analyze and compare French borrowings which came into the English language; to identify periodization, some of its stages and periods, to analyze and compare the French borrowings appropriate to each period in order to enable effective intercultural research process connected with historical aspect of philological and linguistic studies.*

Methods. *The main scientific results are obtained using the method of theoretical generalization, which made it possible to determine and nature of French borrowings' periodization; comparative – to compare historical phenomena, events and facts of the socio-cultural life of the studied countries; the problem-genetic method – to justify the provisions regarding the analysis of problems that may hinder effective intercultural research process connected with historical aspect of philological and linguistic studies.*

Results. *The theoretical analysis of the nature of the French borrowings made it possible to identify the stages and periods of possible periodization that enables effective intercultural studies in the fields of linguistics, philology, terminology. Interpretation and analysis of the genesis of possible periods will lead to successful management of the educational process for philology and history students. Three periods are identified. The first period is characterized with the Norman French borrowings in such semantic groups as: administration, titles and ranks of nobility, jurisdiction, the church and religion, military terms. The second period is characterized with the Parisian French borrowings in such semantic groups as: entertainment, fashion, cuisine. On probation, the third period can be characterized bilingually where the French borrowings can be traced in such semantic groups as: art, architecture, literature, science, medicine.*

Key words: *French borrowings, English language, periodization*

Introduction. Lexical borrowing is a common process across the languages. The vast majority of contemporary research into loanwords in the English language focuses on their role in vocabulary. English is one of the world's most prominent languages. Its history is interesting for many reasons,

including its flexibility in the borrowing from the French language. The French language shows the most dominant influence on the growth of English vocabulary. The process of lexical borrowings has enriched the general vocabulary over the centuries. The issues addressed in this paper take this discussion one step further, looking into the periods and stages of the process of the French borrowings when these borrowed expressions are added into English.

Latest research. The theoretical and methodological basis of our research consists of the works of such researchers as Hoffer B. and Verba L.

The problems of language borrowing have been an interest to various fields of linguistics and are the subject of attention of researchers such as Anttila and Pautova V.

The problem of periodization is formulated by Baugh A. and Berndt P.

In the study language borrowing, loanwords are interesting scientific and methodical studies by Jespersen, O., which are devoted to the growth and structure of the English language.

However, the analysis of the stages of periodization could hinder effective intercultural research process connected with historical aspect of philological and linguistic studies and it did not become the subject of researchers' attention.

Objective — identification periodization, some of its stages and periods, to analyze and compare the French borrowings and semantic groups appropriate to each period which can be considered as the basis of a critical periodization, make specific emphasis on history and language.

Problem solving. The first official archival records of the French borrowings date back to 1066. In 1066, the Battle of Hastings ended with the defeat of the Anglo-Saxon army. Therefore, English became the language of the common people and servants, and French was the language of the Norman aristocracy, therefore it was considered the language of prestige, government and polite social communication.

So, in this way, we establish the upper chronological limit of our research. The duration of the studied period will be about 7 centuries, since the lower limit is chosen as the beginning of the 17th century.

Considering the significant duration of the selected time period, in the historiography of the problem of the French borrowings into the English language, we use such concepts as "period" and "stage". We understand as a "period" the period of time during which a certain process takes place, and a period of time in the development of any movement, process – a "stage". Therefore, the period can consist of stages, including significant, most important events.

The set of techniques used to divide into periods the French borrowings into include:

- analysis, in the process of which the dissection of the French borrowings led to a better understanding of the subject of knowledge;
- synthesis by means of which the French loanwords are considered in the context of the development of historical thought;
- comparison – with the help of comparative relations, it was possible to trace the implementation of the French loanwords into English vocabulary, its success or critical attitude in the law, government and social life system;
- generalization and systematization of the obtained facts emphasizes that at the initial stage the process of the French borrowings into English vocabulary took place in a wave-like manner, adopting a steady development in the first period, changing to an active phase in the second period under study.

Studying the most famous works on the French borrowings into English vocabulary (Anttila, 1989; Baugh, 1978; Hoffer, 2005) made it possible to determine the criteria for the periodization justification. These are namely:

- historical criterion, since the process of borrowings is considered in the context of the historical events, and the situation that developed in such fields as religion, medicine, law, and literature. and social cultural life, which caused a fruitful enrichment the English vocabulary. These lexical French borrowings were largely to do with the mechanisms of law and administration, but they also included words from such fields as medicine, art, and fashion;

– didactic criterion is characterized by the appearance in general English vocabulary the new lexical items entering the language. They are often characterized by the preservation of the norms of pronunciation and spelling characteristic of the French language which according to various sources may be defined by the following features:

- the accent on the last syllable;
- French rules of pronouncing –ch; -g before e and i; -ou [u:]; -eau [ou];
- silent final consonant.

Next to the original English words some of the loanwords underwent certain sound changes in accordance with the phonetic requirements of English.

– historiographic, in the context of which the heritage of the English history and the influence of the French are considered.

The generalized periodization of the French borrowings, which reflects the French influence and covers the beginning of the 11th century and the beginning of the 21st century and includes three periods. The identification of the stages of entering the French borrowing into the English vocabulary in the second period allows us to reveal the specific areas the loans were added to.

Studying the results of the studies (Jespersen, 1946; Haugan, 1950; Hoffer, 2002, 2005;) allows us to single out three periods in the process of the French borrowings:

The 1st period is *Normandic* (1066-1250);

2nd period – *Frenghish bilingual* (French-English bilingual) (1250-1400), which includes two stages:

I stage (1250-1362),

II stage (1362-1400);

The 3rd period is the stable period of *Frenghish fusion* (1400-1800);

Let's describe the defined periods. The 1st period is *Normandic* (1066-1250). As the upper limit of this period was chosen the year 1066, when the Duke of Normandy (northern France) William the Conqueror invaded England and became its king. In that period, a cultural trilingualism was established on the territory of modern England – the royal court, the aristocracy, the administration spoke mainly in the French dialect called Old Norman, the church – in Latin, and the common people – in the local Anglo-Saxon. When the French borrowings appearing in English before 1250 are studied, approximately 900 in number, it could be found that many of them were such as the lower classes would become familiar with through contact with a French-speaking nobility. Majority of English words related to government are from the French language, including administration titles: *crown, country, government, nation, office, people, reign state*; titles and ranks of nobility: *baron, countess, dame, duke, duchess, juggler, marquis, messenger, noble, prince, peer, servant*; the advanced military superiority of the French is reflected in the wholesale borrowing of military terms, such as: *admiral, lieutenant, officer, peace, sergeant, soldier, and war*.

2nd period – *Frenghish bilingual* (French-English bilingual) (1250-1400), which includes two stages:

I stage (1250-1362), II stage (1362-1400).

In the *Frenghish bilingual* period since 1250 some changes occurred. The upper chronological line of the first stage (1250-1362), the year 1250 is characterized with the conditions under which French words had entered into English were supplemented by a new and powerful factor: those who had been accustomed to speak French were turning increasingly to the use of English.

This first stage (1250-1362) is characterized with the beginning of using English, when all classes were speaking or learning to speak English, they were also such words as people who had been accustomed to speak French would carry over with them into the language of their adoption. The low chronological dividing line, the year 1362 is characterized with the symbolic event in the English history. In the year 1362, the King of England Edward III became the first of the kings of the "Norman" dynasty who spoke mainly English. In 1362 the King Edward III signed a Statute of Pleading ordered English to be used in law courts Later, As a result of this, the English language experienced a strong revival. In changing from French to English it was transferred much of their

governmental and administrative vocabulary, their ecclesiastical, legal, and military terms. There was also a revival as a literary language through the works of William Langland, John Gower and especially The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer.

The second stage (1362-1400) of the second period is characterized with the upper chronological line symbolized with statute of 1362 which had little immediate effect. During this stage the words of fashion, food, social life, art, learning, and medicine came into the English vocabulary. The upper French-speaking classes should have set the standard in fashion and dress, so we could assume that the number of French borrowings into the English language is of French origin. These are: *apparel, attire, cape, cloak, coat, collar, chemise, garment, gown, habit, petticoat, robe* and *veil*. As well as to this period refer such items: *buckle, button, embroidery, gusset, lace, pleat, tassel* and *plume*. The names of such articles refer also to this period: *boots, galoshes, garter, kerchief* and *mitten*. The colors *blue, brown, vermilion, scarlet, saffron, russet, and tawny* are French borrowings of this period.

During the 3rd period of the stable *Frenglish fusion* (1400-1800) we see that the prominent result of the historical events of that time. The upper dividing line is related to 1400. We connect this year with profound cultural transformations in English society. The significant event in the history of the modern English language, known as the "Great Vowel Shift" took place. The beginning of changes in the pronunciation of the English language is attributed to approximately 1400 and took place primarily between 1400 and 1700.

The situation that developed in trade and economics during the third period when English traders spread across the globe during the seafaring centuries, thousands of words from world languages were borrowed and became part of the English lexicon. A variety of new words suggests the innovations made by the French in domestic economy and social life. Along with words that belong to more or less special areas of the vocabulary, among the French words of this period there are many words that mean articles of comfort or convenience: *arras, basin, blanket, curtain, couch, chair, chandelier, cushion, lamp, lantern, sconce, and screen*.

Many borrowings of this period belong to the field of culture of the French aristocracy. Examples include the following words: *fiancé, coquette, unique, machine, police* and *chamois*.

The French borrowings continue to replenish the vocabulary of the English language in the 19th and 20th centuries, but the nature of these borrowings occurs mainly in the literature sphere.

Conclusions. Language is inextricably linked with the historical heritage. Historical process is in the continuous movement, change. Correspondingly, the language is being changed. The language the vocabulary is the most sensitive to these changes. Thus, the process of continuous vocabulary enrichment goes on. An integral part of the language vocabulary is the borrowings from another language vocabulary.

The theoretical analysis of the nature of the French borrowings made it possible to identify the periods: *Normandic* (1066-1250), *Frenglish bilingual* (1250-1400), which includes two stages: I stage (1250-1362), II stage (1362-1400); and *Frenglish fusion* (1400-1800).

In the article there is an overview of a few semantic groups of French borrowings such as: administration, titles and ranks of nobility, jurisdiction, the church and religion, military terms, entertainment, fashion, cuisine and the domestic life. Summarizing the above approaches to periodization, we state that the first Normandic period of the French borrowings was the most fruitful and took place rapidly. The second period has a clear trajectory. During the third period, the process of the French borrowings gains dynamic momentum of the language standard fusion.

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Мета – проаналізувати та порівняти французькі запозичення, що прийшли в англійську мову. Визначити періодизацію, окремі її періоди та етапи, проаналізувати та порівняти французькі запозичення, що відповідають кожному періоду, щоб забезпечити ефективний міжкультурний дослідницький процес, пов'язаний з історичним аспектом філологічних та лінгвістичних досліджень.

Методи. Основні наукові результати отримано за допомогою методу теоретичного узагальнення, що дало змогу визначити характер періодизації французьких запозичень; порівняльний – для порівняння історичних явищ, подій і фактів соціокультурного життя досліджуваної країни; проблемно-генетичний метод – обґрунтувати положення щодо аналізу проблем, які можуть перешкоджати ефективному міжкультурному дослідницькому процесу, пов'язаному з історичним аспектом філологічних та лінгвістичних досліджень.

Результати. Теоретичний аналіз природи французьких запозичень дав змогу виділити періоди та етапи запропонованої періодизації, що уможливорює ефективні міжкультурні дослідження в галузі лінгвістики, філології, термінології. Інтерпретація та аналіз генезису можливих періодів дозволить успішно керувати навчальним процесом студентів-філологів та істориків. Виділяють три періоди. Перший період характеризується нормандськими французькими запозиченнями в таких семантичних групах, як: адміністрація, дворянські титули та звання, юрисдикція, церква та релігія, військові терміни. Другий період характеризується паризькими французькими запозиченнями в таких семантичних групах, як: розваги, мода, кухня. Третій період можна охарактеризувати двомовним поглинанням, де французькі запозичення простежуються в таких семантичних групах як: мистецтво, архітектура, література, наука, медицина.

Ключові слова: французькі запозичення, англійська мова, періодизація

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