

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ЗАГАЛЬНОГО МОВОЗНАВСТВА
[CURRENT ISSUES IN GENERAL LINGUISTIC]

УДК 811.133.1:81'373.611

Стаття надійшла до редакції [Article received] – 14.01.2021 р.

Фінансування [Financing] – самофінансування [self-financing]

Перевірено на плагіат [Checked for plagiarism] – 17.01.2021 р.

Оригінальність тексту [The originality of the text] – 94.89 %

<http://doi.org/10.17721/2663-6530.2021.39.02>

ІНТЕРНАЦІОНАЛІЗМИ ФРАНЦУЗЬКОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ В
АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

Ольга Василівна Косович (м. Тернопіль, Україна)

olgak2270@gmail.com

доктор філологічних наук, професор,
завідувач кафедри романо-германської філології
Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет імені Володимира Гнатюка
(Міністерство освіти і науки України),
46001, м. Тернопіль, вул. Максима Кривоноса, 2

У статті розглядаються проблеми інтернаціоналізмів французького походження в англійській та українській мовах, зокрема наголошується на тому, що у процесі запозичення слів в ту чи іншу мову може з'явитися кілька їх варіантів, а також спостерігається різнобій при їх читанні та в орфографії. Труднощі нормування іношомовних слів є об'єктивними – вони пов'язані з різницею графічних і фонетичних систем взаємодіючих мов, з одного боку, а з іншого – з різним прочитанням одного і того ж графічного комплексу.

Особистий внесок полягає у розкритті труднощів нормування інтернаціоналізмів французького походження в англійській та українській мовах, у виокремленні важливих аспектів для інтернаціональної лексики, як походження, ступінь асиміляції і сфера вживання.

Ключові слова: мова-реципієнт, мова-донор, інтернаціоналізм, запозичення, запозичене слово, деривація.

INTERNATIONALISMS OF FRENCH ORIGIN IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

Olga V. Kosovych (Ternopil, Ukraine)

olgak2270@gmail.com

Doctor of Philology, Professor, Chair of Romance-Germanic Philology department
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University
(Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine),
2 Maksyma Kryvonosa Str., Ternopil, Ukraine, 46001

This article is devoted to the study of internationalisms of French origin in English and Ukrainian languages. Traditionally, researchers who are studying French words without allocating internationalisms, consider the borrowing process in a specific language. In linguistic works, an international layer of French origin is allocated, so, in particular, the mechanism of adaptation of French words in English through the Ukrainian language was studied. Internationalism acquires special importance in the development of modern languages due to the fact that they are generally accepted forms of lexico-semantic expression of the most important concepts of modern culture. Their meaning is undoubtedly in all basic ways to overcome the language barrier, whether language learning, translation, the creation of international and auxiliary languages. The author emphasizes that the study of the features of the functioning of internationalisms is an important part of the study of the language system. The study of the international words of French origin caused by the large linguistic and cultural and historical significance of French in the history of world languages. At the same time, this study is advisable to determine their role and place in the lexical system of modern languages. Internationalisms undoubtedly play an important role in the intercultural communication process in the modern world. International vocabulary exists almost in all languages and every year the amount of this layer of the vocabulary increases, which can lead to the emergence of a new international language.

***Personal contribution** is to disclose the difficulties of the normation of internationalisms of French origin in English and Ukrainian languages, in emphasizing the importance of such aspects for international vocabulary, such as origin, degree of assimilation and sphere of use.*

***Key words:** recipient language, donor language, internationalism, borrowing, loanword, derivation.*

The internationalization of public life, which has received accelerated development under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution, the evolution of society in the economic, social and cultural terms, the integration

(Актуальні питання загального мовознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Інтернаціоналізми французького походження в англійській та українській мовах (Англійською)

[Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Косович О. В. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

PROBLEMS OF SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://semantics.knu.ua/index.php/prblmsemanitics>

processes in the world community determine the increasing role of international words in various areas of linguistic activity associated with the processes of language contact.

This article is devoted to the study of internationalisms of French origin in the English and Ukrainian languages. Traditionally, researchers who study French words without highlighting internationalisms consider the process of borrowing in a particular language. In linguistic works, an internationalism layer of French origin is distinguished, in particular, the mechanism of adaptation of French words in the English language was studied [7].

The material of the research was the words of French origin with a high degree of internationalization. The research was carried out mainly on the material of the English language in comparison with the equivalent vocabulary of English and Ukrainian languages. We studied the language material both at the level of lexical and semantic meanings and at the level of form (phonetic, spelling).

Internationalisms acquire special significance in the development of modern languages due to the fact that they are generally recognized forms of lexicosemantic expression of the most important concepts of modern culture. Undoubtedly, their importance in all the main ways to overcome the language barrier, be it language teaching, translation, creation of international and auxiliary languages [1, p. 198].

Learning language contacts, bilingualism, intersective phenomena and processes at different times were studied by various domestic and foreign linguists, such as L. B. Scherba, A. E. Karlinsky, M. M. Mikhailov, S. G. Ter-Minasova, V. V. Kabakchi, V. V. Akulenko, V. M. Zhirmunsky, W. Weinaich, E. Haagen, etc. However, there are currently unresolved a number of issues related to the functioning and role of international vocabulary as part of modern languages: identifying its place relative to the borrowed vocabulary, determination of species of international words, identifying their sources, descriptions of phraseological internationalization, etc.

The study of the peculiarities of the functioning of internationalisms is an important part of the study of the language system. The study of international words of French origin is due to the great linguistic, cultural and historical significance of the French language in the history of world languages. At the same time, this study is also expedient for determining their role and place in the lexical system of modern languages.

(Current issues in general linguistics [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Internationalisms of French Origin in English and Ukrainian Languages (in English) [Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]© Kosovych O. V. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

Internationalisms are understood as lexical units that are similar to the degree of identification in a graphical (already spelling) and phonemic relation with fully or partially common semantics, expressing concepts of international meaning and existing in several (at least three) synchronously compared languages (including unrelated or non-related) [2, p. 61].

During its historical development, the French language has served and is one of the active sources of enrichment of the vocabulary of other languages. Compared to other Romance languages, the French is the most productive in terms of expanding the vocabulary of non-Romance languages. According to researchers, over 2,000 purpose-formed lexical units of French origin make up the international fund [6, p. 18].

For centuries, languages have borrowed French words through historical contact with the French people. It so happened that the same French word was borrowed by several languages, but often the time of entry into the recipient languages differs, which is primarily due to extra-linguistic factors. The way of penetration of the word into the language may also differ: directly from the donor language through oral, written speech, or indirectly, through another language. In principle, any linguistic material can be borrowed if the conditions are favorable. Researchers identify the following conditions that facilitate the process of borrowing: the presence of linguistic contact (contact between cultures and peoples), a certain level of bilingualism, the quantitative ratio of contacting peoples, the duration and intensity of contacts; bilingual proficiency in both languages; the functional role of both languages in the life of a bilingual society, the status and prestige of the contacting languages and cultures of the peoples representing them; assessment and attitude to bi- and multilingualism, as well as to the interference accompanying the phenomenon [7, p. 12].

It is common knowledge that the French language has made a huge contribution to the English vocabulary. Three hundred years of French domination in England had such an impact on the English language that the English language did not experience either before or after the Norman conquest [6, p. 153]. However, the influence of the French language on English is not limited to this period. The interaction of the two languages began long ago, back in the 10th century, and continues, although not so actively, to this day. According to researchers, the total number of in French loanwords in modern English has about 7.000 words. Some of these words are

(Актуальні питання загального мовознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Інтернаціоналізми французького походження в англійській та українській мовах (Англійською)

[Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Косович О. В. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

PROBLEMS OF SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://semantics.knu.ua/index.php/prblmsemanitics>

internationalisms. In our study, we examined 500 international words of French origin that function in English.

After analyzing the time of occurrence of the studied words, we found the following: the most productive in terms of the number of borrowed internationalisms turned out to be the XIVth century (17 % of the entire corpus of examples, these are words such as *army, button, jelly*), the XVIth century (16 % – *cavalier, furniture, medal*), XVIIth century (15 % – *ballet, campaign, detail*), the XIIIth century (12 % – *battle, fashion, stage*), the XV century (10 % – *baggage, climate, salad*).

The content plan of the studied lexical units appears as a complex structure, since most of the studied words are polysemantic both in the source language (French) and in the acceptor language (English). In English, only a small number of units are monosemantic, most of them refer to terminological vocabulary (for example, *aviation, etude, faience, façade, gram(me), oculist, parol*). Other monosemantic lexical units, possessing a wider scope of use, are late borrowings expressing various concepts that have retained their foreign character in pronunciation and writing (*chauffeur, chef-d'œuvre, foyer, garage, manqué, rouleau*). Such monosemantic words make up a small percentage of the entire corpus of examples in English. Most lexical units are polemic, which is manifested by a feature of international vocabulary in English.

It is known that changes in the meaning of words occur in the direction of its expansion, narrowing, metaphorical and metonymic transfer, generalization, specialization, improvement or deterioration. The words that are borrowed and assimilated to one degree or another, take an active part in the above directions of change [7, p. 16].

Discrepancies in meanings can be explained by the fact that a word that is polysemantic in the source language, as a rule, is borrowed not in all of its meanings, but only in one or part of these meanings, sometimes even more or less accidental and insignificant for it in the source language. For example, we see this in the English language – when borrowing French words, one of the secondary French meanings was fixed. These are words such as *to advance, chord, ensemble, form, commandant, courier, prompting, etc.* The source words in the source language have a large number of lexical and semantic variants: cf. English *prompting*, meaning “to prompt the actors for the words of the role during the performance,” trans. “suggest to someone (words, methods of action, etc.)” and fr. *souffler* with more than ten lexical meanings in

(Current issues in general linguistics [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Internationalisms of French Origin in English and Ukrainian Languages (in English) [Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Kosovych O. V. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

French, semantic variants, the main of which are as follows: “breathe”, “fade away, puff”, “to rest”, “blowing”, and the meaning to “suggest” is a derivative, secondary lexico-semantic option. Such a phenomenon is quite understandable: a borrowed phenomenon or object required a nomination, and the naming took place with the help of those lexical units that existed in the source language, while borrowing other meanings did not occur, since such meanings were already named in the acceptor language by the original words.

The emergence of a new meaning is associated with the laws of development of the borrowing language, and this phenomenon is typical for extremely assimilated words that have existed in the language for centuries. These words are not considered by native speakers as foreign and are subject to various syntactic, grammatical and morphological changes. Analysis of the linguistic material shows that such words are, for example, internationalisms that entered the English language in the XII-XV centuries, i. e. in the Middle English period, even before the formation of English as a national language.

Thus, the French loanword *budget* was entrenched in English in the 15th century. meaning “bag, packet, purse” and comes from the old French word *bougette*, the diminutive form of the noun *bouge* “leather bag”. A century later, the word acquires in English the meaning formed by means of a metonymic transfer, “bundle, stock”. In the XVIII century the word *budget* was the annual speech of the Chancellor of the Treasury (Secretary of the Treasury of Great Britain) on the state of the state treasury: in this case they said *he opens his budget* “he opens his bag”. Hereinafter, in the meaning of “budget”, i. e. in a broad sense, “financial estimate of income and expenditure of the state” and in a narrower sense of “planning income and expenditure for a certain period”, the word has penetrated and stuck in a large number of modern languages.

For the Ukrainian language, the expansion of the semantic meaning of the studied words is not typical, however, the following few examples can be found. *Adventure* has no meaning in the source language as “dubious undertaking”; *passion* in Ukrainian means “*excitement caused by ardent enthusiasm for something; ardor, ardor*” – this meaning is also not observed in French. In the last example in the acceptor language, there was a transfer of meaning by contiguity: one of the options for using the lexical unit *hasard* in French is the construction *jeux de hasard* “gambling”. In the source language, the main meaning of the word is “chance; risk”, thus “gambling” means in French “games associated with chance, risk”. In the

(Актуальні питання загального мовознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Інтернаціоналізми французького походження в англійській та українській мовах (Англійською)

[Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Косович О. В. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

PROBLEMS OF SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://semantics.knu.ua/index.php/prblmsemanitics>

Ukrainian language, the word *gambling* in this expression and in other contexts took a figurative sense associated with the emotional state.

However, for the Ukrainian language, the most typical situation is when one meaning was fixed, in some cases a secondary one: for example, the word *bud* (fr. *bouton*) has in Ukrainian the meaning of “bud of a plant in which a flower develops”, while in French the word *bouton* has several meanings – “bud”, “pimple”, “button”, etc. For comparison, in the English language the main lexical meanings of the source language have been preserved, although there have been some permutations within the links between the lexical-semantic variants – the main meaning is “button”, further followed by “button”, “bud”, and besides this, as is often the case with French words in English, a new meaning arose “young, undeveloped mushroom”.

Comparison of the semantics of loanwords in modern English and the source language makes it obvious that when borrowing, there is not only the use of someone else’s name in another linguistic community in its former meaning, but also not some shifts in the semantics of the loanword.

There are words that, due to the similarity of form and content, can lead to significant distortions of the content, inaccuracies in the transfer of stylistic coloring, to errors in lexical compatibility, as well as in word usage [8, p. 152]. It is known that, in particular, this phenomenon concerns international vocabulary, since the external similarity of a word in a foreign and native language makes language users to think about the similarity of the internal one – at the level of lexical meaning, which is often fundamentally wrong. Even more difficult is the situation when, in training or in his professional activity, a person is faced with two foreign languages, especially with such as English and French, while having Ukrainian as their native language. In such cases, French internationalisms can often be viewed as false, or pseudo-equivalents.

Fr. *accompagner* – eng. *to accompany* – Ukrainian *to accompany on*.

In two languages – French and English, the main meanings are the same: “to accompany, go somewhere with (someone) as a companion or escort”, in Ukrainian this word has only the meaning “to play a part on a musical instrument to accompany another musician (singer); play the accompaniment”. In Ukrainian, the word has a narrower, terminological scope of use, since we are talking only about musical accompaniment. Accordingly, difficulties may arise in understanding such statements: fr. *Elle accompagne sa mère* (= *Elle se joint à sa mère pour aller quelque part*) or English: *She accompanies her mother* (= *She goes with her mother*), a native speaker

(Current issues in general linguistics [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Internationalisms of French Origin in English and Ukrainian Languages (in English) [Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Kosovych O. V. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

of Ukrainian can translate as “She accompanies her mother on ...” instead of “She accompanies her mother”.

Fr. *bassin* – Eng. *basin* – Ukr. *swimming pool*.

In French, the word is polysemic, the main meaning is “basin, bath” (= *réceptif portatif souvent rond ou oval*), that is, the word means a rather large, huge vessel for water. In English, this word in its basic meaning also denotes *a vessel*, but not too large in size – “basin, cup, bowl” (= an open dish, wide and round, for holding water). There is also a common meaning for both languages – “water body, pool, reservoir”, denoting a certain receptacle for water, usually not intended for bathing. In Ukrainian, the word *pool* is most often used in the meaning of “artificial reservoir with an open surface” and is used to describe a reservoir for people to swim. To reflect this concept in French there is the word *piscine*, and in English – *swimming pool*.

Fr. *couloir* – Eng. *couloir* – Ukr. *lobbies*.

In this series of words, the French word has the greatest semantic volume, having the main direct meaning “corridor, passage”, as well as several others associated with it – “gorge, narrow valley”, sport. “Path, corridor”, and a figurative meaning for the plural noun “lobby”, in phrases such as *conversations de couloirs* “behind the scenes (i. e. behind the scenes) conversations” [5, p. 134]. In English, the word was borrowed and exists in it with one, narrowly terminological meaning “gorge”. And in Ukrainian, the word, although it has a direct meaning “side hall, corridor in parliament, theater”, is often used in the plural in the figurative meaning of “parliamentary environment, public circles”, but not in the nominative case, but in certain combinations: In the sidelines, from the sidelines, or a single-handed noun *lobby* – *lobby interviews (conversations, transactions, etc.)*.

Fr. *intelligence* – Eng. *intelligence* – Ukr. *intelligentsia*.

In French and English, there are overlapping meanings of “mind, reason; mental abilities”, “intelligence, ingenuity”. In Ukrainian, there are several words etymologically related to French *intelligence*, and Ukrainian speakers can mistakenly translate this word (or a word in English) using lexical units *intelligence*, *intelligentsia*, *intelligentsia*. In fact, *intelligence* means “culture, education”; *intelligentsia* in Ukrainian means “the way of thinking, habits characteristic of an intellectual (a mental worker)” and has a stylistic feature – it indicates the speaker’s contemptuous attitude to the subject of the conversation; *the intelligentsia* in Ukrainian has the meaning of “the social stratum of intellectual workers, educated

PROBLEMS OF SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://semantics.knu.ua/index.php/prblmsemantics>

people”. In particular, the phenomenon of interference can affect adjective in French, English and Ukrainian with the same root with the mentioned noun *intelligent*. So, the French *Il m'a paru intelligent* (= ayant la faculté de connaître et de comprendre) an Ukrainian person can mistakenly translate as “He seemed to me intelligent (= educated, cultured)”, while the correct translation is “He seemed to me smart (= mentally capable, quick-witted)”.

Phonetic adaptation of loanwords is primarily associated with accentuation. It is known that the languages under consideration at the present stage of development belong to languages with different types of stress. The English language has a verbal stress, built according to the Germanic type of stress. Modern French has a fixed stress on the last syllable. Analyzing the obtained data on the complexity, it can be noted that the overwhelming majority of the considered internationalisms in the English language adopted the Germanic type of accentuation, i.e. the emphasis in them falls on the first syllable (*baggage, garnish, intimate, microscope, passenger*); such words accounted for 71 % of the entire corpus of examples in English. The accent of the French type retained 19 % of lexical units, as a rule, these are words, which are late loanwords from the French language (*bouillon, façade, engineer, pantaloons, reportage*). A certain number of words occupy an intermediate position – this applies to three- and polysyllabic words in which the stress falls on the middle syllables (on the second or third), their share in the total number of vocabulary was 10% (*department, partisan, variety, organization, secretariat*). The Ukrainian language, like other Slavic languages, belongs to the type of languages that have retained the free stress system. In many nouns that have entered the Ukrainian language, the stress on the last syllable (*subscription, biscuit, debut, ideal, maneuver*) is preserved, this phenomenon is characteristic of masculine gender words. In words of the feminine gender, which in French have a final unpronounceable *-e*, and, accordingly, the stressed syllable preceding it (for example, *actrice, attaque, cabine, enquête, vitrine*), the same syllable remains stressed. However, due to the fact that the ending of this kind of words adapts to the Ukrainian declension system and takes the form *-a*, the second syllable from the end turns out to be stressed (*actress, attack, booth, questionnaire, showcase*). In words with the endings of *-nation*, where the romanization of pronunciation took place, there is a shift in the stress on the third syllable from the end (*ambition, illumination, statement, sensation, reputation*), this phenomenon also extends to other feminine gender words with the ending in *-y* (*irony, company, physiognomy*).

(Current issues in general linguistics [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Internationalisms of French Origin in English and Ukrainian Languages (in English) [Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Kosovych O. V. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

But, undoubtedly, the biggest changes occur with the stress of the verbs of French origin, which for the most part came to the Ukrainian language through the Polish language and received morphological changes, acquiring new suffixes. In these words, the emphasis falls on the last, but different from the French language syllable (compare French *attaquer* – Ukrainian *to attack*, French *critiquer* – Ukrainian *to criticize*, French *organizer* – Ukrainian *to organize*). In these verbs the same syllable is emphasized as in the source language (*mount, maneuver, dive*).

With the penetration of French words into the English language, there were no difficulties with their graphic transmission due to the fact that both interacting languages used (and are using) one graphic system – the Latin alphabet. Since the end of the VIIth century the Anglo-Saxons began to write in their native language using the Latin alphabet, although the Latin script had its own characteristics among different Germanic peoples. Some graphemes had a peculiar spelling, in addition, special characters were introduced into the alphabet of the Old English language to designate, for example, interdental spirants. During the Middle English period, due to the Norman conquest, there were great changes in English spelling, many of which were introduced by Norman scribes. Therefore, writing French borrowings of that time did not cause difficulties, and reflects the spelling of French words of that time (*advance, hostel, mantle, season, veil*). Lexical units that appeared in English in later periods were also borrowed from French graphics. Words that entered the English language before the XIXth century, with rare exceptions (*façade, régime*), did not retain French diacritics (*decadence, depot, detail, egoist, hotel*). Later loanwords, as a rule, have these signs in their graphics when they are present in the source language, especially if the lexical units have a narrow range of use (*résumé, séance*).

When borrowing words to the Ukrainian language, some quantities of their options may appear and there is a difference when they read and spelling. The difficulties of rationing of foreign language words are objective – they are associated with the difference of graphic and phonetic systems of interacting languages, on the one hand, and on the other – with different readings of the same graphic complex.

According to our observations, in the area of derivation, the lexical units that entered the English language from French in the most recent period have negative word-formation activity, i. e. such words do not have derivatives (*bouillon, genre, nuance, timber, visa*), as a rule, such words are unambiguous and/or have a limited scope of use, representing peripheral vocabulary. The words that are fully adapted to the language, included in the

(Актуальні питання загального мовознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Інтернаціоналізми французького походження в англійській та українській мовах (Англійською)

[Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Косович О. В. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

PROBLEMS OF SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://semantics.knu.ua/index.php/prblmsemantics>

main fund, and have many lexical meanings, for the most part have several single-root units. In some cases, the derivatives are French words in origin and were borrowed into the English language, in other cases they refer to the proper English formations. Here are some examples. In the derivation series *adventure – adventurer, adventuress, adventurous* words *adventure, adventurer, adventurous* are French loanwords that entered the acceptor language, respectively, in the XIIIth, XVth, and XIVth centuries, and the lexeme *adventuress* is actually English formation. The same situation is observed in the series of words: *reason – reasonable, reasonably, reasoning; mark – markdown, marked, marker, marking, marksman, mark-up; stage – stagecoach, stagecraft, stagehand, stager, stagestruck, staging, stagy.*

In the Ukrainian language, among internationalisms, we identified words with both positive and negative word-formation activity. The first group is characterized by the formation of words of different parts of speech, with the main derivational method – suffixal. The second group included words with a vocal outcome (-e, -o, -u) that retain their foreign language character: *metro, soufflé, menu.*

Thus, internationalisms of French origin have adapted in English and Ukrainian in different ways, both at the level of content in the form of semantic variation, and at the level of form – in phonetic, graphic changes. As a rule, the semantic core of the words of the source language is preserved, at the same time, narrowing, expansion, and change of meanings can occur. The English language is characterized by the polysemic nature of the units under consideration; in the Ukrainian language, French internationalisms do not have much semantic variability. In the field of accentuation, in most cases, there is an adaptation of units to the laws of stress of the receiving languages.

Thus, internationalism is a special case of borrowing and has some features of loanword. However, internationalisms are not borrowed by calque. For international vocabulary, such aspects are important as origin, the degree of assimilation and the sphere of use. Internationalism plays an important role in the process of intercultural communication in the modern world. International vocabulary exists in almost all languages and every year the amount of this vocabulary increases, which can lead to the emergence of a new international language.

Література

1. Акуленко, В. В. *Вопросы интернационализации словарного состава языка* (Харьков, Издательство Харьковского университета, 1972), 215, <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/akulenko/index.htm>

(Current issues in general linguistics [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])
Internationalisms of French Origin in English and Ukrainian Languages (in English) [Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Kosovych O. V. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com

ПРОБЛЕМИ СЕМАНТИКИ, ПРАГМАТИКИ ТА КОГНІТИВНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка, Україна

<http://semantics.knu.ua/index.php/prblmsemantics>

2. Акуленко, В. В. «Существует ли интернациональная лексика?» *Вопросы языкознания* 3 (1961): 60–69.
3. Банкав, А. Я. «Роль французского языка в интернационализации словарного состава нероманских языков.» *Современные проблемы романистики: функциональная семантика: Тезисы V Всесоюз. конф. по романскому языкознанию* (Калинин, Калининский государственный университет, 1986, т. 1): 17–19.
4. Володарская, Э. Ф. Заимствование как универсальное лингвистическое явление. *Вопросы филологии* 1 (7) (Москва, Институт иностранных языков, 2001): 11–27.
5. Косович, О. В. «Термінологія французької лінгвістики та лінгвістична синергетика.» *Проблеми семантики, прагматики та когнітивної лінгвістики* 36 (2019): 129–143.
6. Расторгуева, Т. А. *История английского языка* (Москва, Высшая школа, 1983), 347.
7. Стетюха, Н. В. *Интернационализмы в составе английского языка*, <https://nauchforum.ru/conf/philology/xi/29469>.
8. Судакова, О. В. «Ложные друзья переводчика.» *Альманах современной науки и образования*, № 8 (27): *Языкознание и литературоведение в синхронии и диахронии и методика преподавания языка и литературы* (Москва, Грамота, 2002, ч. 1): 152–154.

References

1. Akulenko, V. V. *Voprosy internacionalizacii slovarnogo sostava jazyka* (Har'kov, Izdatel'stvo Har'kovskogo universiteta, 1972), 215, <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/akulenko/index.htm>
2. Akulenko, V. V. «Sushhestvuet li internacional'naja leksika?» *Voprosy jazykoznanija* 3 (1961): 60–69.
3. Bankav, A. Ja. «Rol' francuzskogo jazyka v internacionalizacii slovarnogo sostava neromanskih jazykov.» *Sovremennye problemy romanistiki: funkcional'naja semantika: Tezisy V Vsesojuz. konf. po romanskomu jazykoznaniju* (Kalinin, Kalininiskij gosudarstvennyj universitet, 1986, t. I.): 17–19.
4. Volodarskaja, Je. F. «Zaimstvovanie kak universal'noe lingvisticheskoe javlenie.» *Voprosy filologii* 1 (7) (Moskva, Institut inostrannyh jazykov, 2001): 11–27.
5. Kosovych, O. V. «Terminologija francuz'koi' lingvistyky ta lingvistychna synergetyka.» *Problemy semantyky, pragmatyky ta kognityvnoi' lingvistyky* 36 (2019): 129–143.
6. Rastorgueva, T. A. *Istorija anglijskogo jazyka* (Moskva, Vysshaja shkola, 1983), 347.
7. Stetjuha, N. V. *Internacionalizmy v sostave anglijskogo jazyka*, <https://nauchforum.ru/conf/philology/xi/29469>.
8. Sudakova, O. V. *Lozhnye druž'ja perevodchika. Al'manah sovremennoj nauki i obrazovanija*, № 8 (27): *Jazykoznanie i literaturovedenie v sinhronii i diahronii i metodika prepodavanija jazyka i literatury* (Moskva, Gramota, 2002, ch. 1): 152–154.

(Актуальні питання загального мовознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja zagal'nogo movoznavstva])

Інтернаціоналізми французького походження в англійській та українській мовах (Англійською)

[Internacionalizmy francuz'kogo pohodzhennja v anglijs'kij ta ukrai'ns'kij movah]

© Косович О. В. [Kosovych O. V.], olgak2270@gmail.com