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LOAN-WORDS IN THE VOCABULARY OF MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE. STUDY PARAMETERS

**Olga KOSOVYCH
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University
olgak2270@gmail.com**

Among the processes related to renovation, neologization processes of modern French language, the process of borrowing foreign words, phrases, etc. (to use prepared words is always easier than to describe the items again), and replacement of existing items (with the aim, e.g., of semantic differentiation or the increasing of the expressive potential of the phrase) are essential.

The process of borrowing of foreign language vocabulary in general is inherent for any language, at any period of its existence, under any circumstances, because a language cannot exist in isolation.

Absolutely relevant in this context is the position of I. O. Boduen de Kurtene who says: "...there can be no pure, net language in the whole. Confusion is the beginning of all life..." (Boduen de Kurtene 1963: 362).

The process of globalization began in the 20th century, causing discussions in many countries because it makes information become "value without borders." Globalization is the basis for the current of "Americanization". And this phenomenon could not be reflected in the language picture of the world. The increasing role of English in the world can be called an "intellectual catastrophe" in connection with the displacement of the role of other languages, and also in connection with "intervention" elements of the English language in the system language of other languages.

The dynamics of the process of borrowing, the analysis of semantic displacements, the stages of assimilation of foreign words and the differential signs of assimilation that are inherent for each phase, structural and semantic equivalence of the borrowed words, forecasting of the possibility of the borrowed words fixing in the French language are problems which require a careful study.

The purpose and objectives of this article are to analyze the processes of borrowing, to determine the stages of adapting loan word, its ability to consolidate the language that has borrowed.

In modern French, loan words from English language represent a significant proportion among the new foreign-language lexemes which penetrate into the language. Today Anglo-Americanisms overwhelm the French language, this phenomenon is called the Anglo-Americanization of the French language (Brunet 1996: 45; Certa 2001: 32; Etiemble 1991: 54; Picton 2009: 164). Even a special term *franglais* appeared, which emphasizes the high degree of influence of the English lexicon (Etiemble 1991: 8).

According to the position of A. Gilder, “a oversaturation of French language by borrowings from English firstly leads to a “linguistic suicide” and then to “intellectual suicide” (Gilder 1996: 167). However, A. Rey and G. Sellard concluded that the number of English words in the French language does not exceed 2%. Therefore, some linguists believe that “the use of Anglo-Americanisms is not a threat to the French language” (Cellard, Rey 1980: 287). The more that basically only one of the meanings of the English language is borrowed, eg. star is used in French only in the sense of “the star of the show-business” and is not used with a value also typical for the English language “the star in the sky”.

In scientific literature, “anglicism” is understood in two ways – in the broad and narrow meanings. In a broad sense, according to the position of V. M. Arystova (1997: 13), “anglicism” is a concept of linguistics, considering the original point of a language, and not national, ethnic peculiarities of either language area. On this basis, the group of anglicisms includes words from American, Australian, Canadian and other varieties of English (the etymological source may be Latin, for example, *super*).

In a narrow sense, the term “anglicism” is “only words from original English language” (Krysyn 1991: 96). Following V. M. Arystova, we refer to the anglicisms:

1) words that had or have their prototype in form and meaning in the English language (*kickboxing, windsurfing, rating*);

2) original English words and proper names that have become nominative (*derrik*);

3) words created in the English language from elements of other (mostly classical) languages (terminator, mediaplayer), or spontaneously created in English language (Philips, kodak);

4) word- abbreviations that suffered the abbreviation processes in the English language (Jeep, BONY (Bank of New York)).

We consider as the semantic anglicism the value of English affixes (grammatical or word-formative), words, abbreviations, idioms, phrases, sentences, reproduced by means of French languages (calques and semi-calques) (Arystova 1978: 14). We consider the anglicisms in French language vocabulary as “special cases of the general linguistic phenomenon of borrowing” (Bogaards 2008: 16). For P. Bogaart, it is possible to define a neologism like “an element of the French language that was borrowed from the English language” (Bogaards 2008: 20). This definition covers all cases of the words borrowed from the English language, however, not only those that are easily recognized, such as *baby-sitter*, or those that are presented with less awareness, being of English origin, as *boulingrin* (from *bowling green*), but also those that were transferred by the English language, not being elements of the language, as, for example, *gallon*. This lexeme belonged to Norman language, which explains its presence in modern English. One should also consider the positions of G. Ray-Debov and G. Gagnon who define anglicism as “a word that belongs to English language (British or American variants), and enters French language vocabulary” (Rey-Debove, Gagnon 1986; Rey-Debove, Gagnon 1990).

According to the foregoing, the borrowed item must, from its first occurrence, be accepted as an element that is really a part of the lexical fund of the language-recipient; it no longer belongs to the language from which it was borrowed. Anglicism as the borrowed element can only exist outside English language (Bogaards 2008: 19).

M. Pernier offers three definitions of the concept of anglicism:

1. A word in the English language or expression in the English language, that is occasionally present in the French language.

2. An English term or term that has been influenced by the English language, whose frequency is high enough in order to consider it more or less integrated into the system of lexical structure of the French language, and consequently, it is a lexical unit of the dictionaries and special glossaries.

3. An English word (figure of speech, the use of the word) that is incorrectly used instead of the corresponding French word (phrase, use of the word) (Pergnier 1989: 19-20). This statement gives a normative role of legitimacy to lexicography instruments.

The main problem is how to select the “anglicisms” or “English words”, the use of which was registered in the dictionary. In the dictionary *Le Petit Robert* the concept of anglicism is interpreted as: “English word used in the French language and is considered as redundant or unnecessary borrowing (the English words used for a long time in the French language are not taken into consideration)”. This conception is confirmed by M. Pernier, who indicates that “we noted the new anglicisms and americanisms, and indicated the corresponding French words proposed by the Commission” (Pergnier 1989: 22). The main problem is the lack of objective criteria, impossibility of completely descriptive relationship regarding to the registry (in the dictionary).

New trends in the adaptation of new anglicisms in the French language system. Perception of the borrowed lexical unit as its “crossing” the boundaries of another language, its crossing to the vocabulary obviously involves the adaptation or assimilation of foreign language words in the structure of the language-recipient, that gradually adapt to the linguistic norms of the language that borrows. Therefore, we’re pointing out the priority of the borrowed lexemes adaptation as a criterion for their inclusion in the language, which accepts, their division according to this criterion, as “adapted” (“borrowed”) and “not assimilated” (“foreign”), the selection of the words that are characterized by language usage, but not assimilated foreign words in the lexical structure of the language. This statement logically leads to the conclusion about the presence of foreign language subsystems in the language. A. A. Beletsky noted that “adaptation means the assimilation of foreign material in the broadest sense on the phonological and semantic levels, and in a more narrow sense adaptation means the assimilation of foreign material on the grammatical level. The question of adaptation of the lexical element occurs when the element functions in the language when it is combined with other elements as syntagmatically (text) and paradigmatically (systemic or systematic constraints” (Beletskyy 1971: 17).

D. S. Lotte noted that the introduction of borrowed words in dictionaries is a subjective process based on the feeling of the author, on his intuition (Lotte 1982: 10). We think that, in order to avoid subjectivity, it is necessary to consider the quantitative factor, i.e. the number of documents in which this word has been represented during the past few years. Quantitative criteria for determining whether the word is a complete borrowing, or its appearance in French language is occasional and it does not raise interest as a potential borrowing make it possible to determine exactly the degree of the lexical unit's assimilation in the language-recipient. We note that there are different points of view concerning the number of adaptation stages of foreign words in the language that borrows. L. P. Krysin divides the process of foreign elements' adaptation into 5 stages:

1. "The initial stage is the use of foreign words in the text in its original orthography (and the use of foreign word in speech in its phonetic and grammatical forms" (Krysin 1991: 74).

2. The second stage is the adaptation of foreign words in the language system which borrows.

3. The third stage is the loss of the accompanying comments, "native speakers of the language cease to feel the strangeness of foreign language words" (Krysin 1991: 75).

4. The fourth stage is the loss of the genre-stylistic, situational and social features.

5. The final stage is the registration of foreign-language lexical units in an explanatory dictionary of the language which borrows.

G. V. Pavlenko distinguishes three stages of foreign word's assimilation in the language-recipient: elementary, intermediate and full assimilation. "Every stage of the development of foreign language lexical units is characterized by a certain list of distinctive features that affect all levels of the language system: the phonetic level, including graphics and spelling; lexical-semantic level; morphological level, including word formation; syntax and speech level, communication level" (Pavlenko 1999: 11). The author divides the process of borrowing in two phases. The first phase is the entry of the foreign words into the language-recipient's vocabulary, and coincides with the first stage of foreign words' assimilation. This is the initial stage, characterized by foreign vocabulary (foreign words that are not assimilated, barbarisms and stylistic exotisms). The second phase includes two phases (an average phase and a stage of full assimilation). These two phases are characterized by borrowed vocabulary. Of course, each stage of the process of foreign words' adaptation is characterized by a different degree of assimilation, that is, on the initial stage the degree is the lowest, and at the stage of full assimilation it is the highest.

The analysis we performed allows to state that the process of foreign borrowings' assimilation on different levels of the language system, respectively, is uneven. Therefore, if an anglicism has signs of average and highest degrees of adaptation, it has all likelihood to be embedded in language. The main question of integration of a foreign element is at what point it can be considered as a part of a

language vocabulary. Its appearance in any French message/statement does not prove its existence in the language using this element; for the foreign language component the recognition, and, therefore, the use by a significant lexical community are important.

So, the assignment of grammatical genders and plurals of nouns, a possible abolition of adjectives and temporal and modal use of verbs are the areas attracting attention in the process of anglicisms' assimilation. In addition, the important issue is the formation of derivatives in accordance with the rules of the French language based on English words.

Exploring the process of foreign word's assimilation and determining the degree of its adaptation, we note that an important feature of the borrowed word is its semantic independence. The semantic assimilation of foreign language word is a central and decisive moment in its adaptation.

S. A. Belyaeva noted, "...the three stages of evolution: from entry to speech to a partial adaptation and to the absolute assimilation of the autochthonous words" (Belyaeva 1984: 79) and divides this process into three stages. At the initial stage of the semantic adaptation, the foreign-language word is included in the language system of the language-recipient in one of its meanings. During this stage the narrowing of the sense of loan word and the use of the direct, specific sense may occur; and, therefore, a low word formative activity is characteristic for this loan word. In the second stage foreign language words "strengthen their position in the lexical system of the language-recipient. Overcoming their local limitations, they stabilize the formal and the semantic side, increase the sense, extend the semantic scope" (Belyaeva 1984: 80). At the stage of further development the loan word exists autonomously, independently, and its semantics may occur some changes, in particular: the separation of the loan word from the prototype; the extension of semantic scope (development of new senses); the transition of the terms into literary language; the narrowing of the sense and the transition of word from the literary language into a special field; the emergence of a number of figurative sense; loss of an initial sense by foreign language lexeme, and, consequently, semantic reinterpretation in the language-recipient.

G. Y. Knyazeva divides the process of semantic adaptation in two stages: the stage of entering and the stage of assimilation, which "...is characterised by a gradual extension of the semantic structure of the borrowed units, the subsequent acquisition of new senses, the expansion of usage's sphere, the acquisition of the word family of formative words and compound ones" (Knyazeva 1970: 126). Integrating into the French language, anglo-americanisms undergo certain changes, and therefore, adaptation of loan words is different. From the point of view of spelling the French language has different ways to assimilate loan words from the English language; we note the addition of hyphens and diacritics, the use of capital letters according to the rules of French spelling, although we note that such usage is not constant.

In the context of morphology the analysis of nouns of both genders allowed to state that the majority of nouns denoting object names, actions, qualities, abstract concepts, borrowed from English language, are usually masculine. To determine the criteria for creating the feminine gender, 4 categories are determined: comparison with the French lexeme of female gender on the basis of the phenomenon of synonymy, partially the same spelling, endings, or an implicit French lexeme. French language can also create feminine nouns on the basis of borrowed forms with the appropriate endings. Regarding the formation of the plural, usually this category is formed by adding final *-s* in both languages. Therefore, in most cases, the plural form is identical. We observe the existence of units which do not undergo transformations regarding the plural (*des baby-boomers, les drag-queens, backing guitars, power chords, les stock-options, freaks, les fashion addicts, line-ups, in back-rooms, clubbers*).

We note that adjectives are the least adapted to the system of the French language. Adjectives that are the result of the conversion of nouns are not consistent in the destination language. Those adjectives that have the ending of French origin, may be agreed in gender and number with the nouns which they accompany, that is, adjectives-derivatives (*folk > folkisante, punk > punkoïde and fanzine > fanzineux*).

Verbs, on the contrary, almost always integrated in inflexional system of the French language, but we observe examples where the English form is kept. The verbs that are in the process of adaptation to the system of the French language, are forming with the addition of the ending *-er* for the form of the infinitive, and they are conjugating in the French language (*to scotch – scotcher*).

During the adaptaion process, foreign words are phonetically assimilated, and often acquire new senses, get the grammatical characteristics of gender, number. Endings can be defined in these lexemes the, e.g., loan word *stock/stocker* underwent adaptation to the language-recipient, acquiring the grammatical features of gender, number: *stockeur, stockeuse* (adjective and noun) – qui constitue des stocks (www.larousse.fr). With the entry of several structurally and semantically related words, loan words acquire morpheme divisibility, that is, they can distinguish the basis: *éco-holding, micro-holding, relooking, relooker, relookage, relookeur/-euse*. Therefore, a loan word develops a word formation activity and becomes creative for a number of other lexemes. For example, *stock* is used as formative basis for the construction of the words *stocker, stockage*.

If word formation activity is an existing linguistic fact, the real ability to form derivatives, word formative potential is a not real, not implemented property (ability) of speech, which can be implemented under certain circumstances. Mainly, in the borrowing of the lexemes by the French language the assimilation of these lexemes is an important process. Word-formative assimilation of the foreign words is reflected primarily in the degree of their morphological segmentation on the basis of the language-recipient. By morphological segmentation researchers understand “the ability of words to allocate in its composition of individual segments, the segments (stems, inflections, roots, prefixes, suffixes, and their

various combinations)” (Mykhaylov 1974: 3), “the ability of the word is divided into morphemes, the presence in its composition of not less than two morphemes” (Nemčenko 1984: 248).

Conclusions and prospects for further development of the problem

During the adaptation processes, foreign language words undergo mandatory modifications required by the borrowing language. The adaptation of loan words is different. From the point of view of spelling, French has different ways to assimilate the loan words from the English language. A large part of the borrowed anglicisms, having passed all the stages of adaptation, become equal vocabulary units of the destination language, engaging in word formative processes that often accompany the process of interference. Some loan words, which mostly came in the destination language rather recently, remain at the rank of barbarisms, exoticisms or xenisms. The issues of further investigation will be problems of forecasting French language development in the period of active borrowing processes.

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the dynamics of borrowing's processes, the analysis of semantic changes, the stages of loan-words assimilation and the differential features of assimilation that are characteristic for each stage, as well as the structural and semantic equivalence of loan-word, forecasting loan-word fixing possibilities in the French language, all issues which need a thorough examination. New tendencies of adaptation of anglicisms into system of French language are examined.

Key words: borrowing, loan-word, anglicism

REZUMAT

Articolul abordează dinamica proceselor de împrumut, analiza schimbărilor semantice, fazele asimilării cuvintelor împrumutate și trăsăturile diferențiale ale asimilării, caracteristice fiecărei faze, precum și echivalența structurală și semantică a împrumutului, previzionarea posibilităților de fixare a cuvântului în limba franceză, toate aceste aspecte necesitând o examinare atentă. Sunt analizate noi tendințe de adaptare a anglicismelor la sistemul limbii franceze.

Cuvinte-cheie: împrumut, cuvânt împrumutat, anglicism

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Editura Universitaria

Departamentul vânzări

Str. A.I. Cuza, nr. 13, cod poștal.200585

Tel. 0251598054, 0746088836

Email: editurauniversitaria@yahoo.com

marian.manolea@gmail.com

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