THE STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EMBEDDINGS FROM FRENCH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

According to the topic, we can see the problems of translating French suffixes and words into English and the structural and semantic analysis of these suffixes and words. Information on how to use them in newspapers and other sources is also provided.

Key words: The problems of translating suffixes and words, the structural and semantic analysis, stable expressions.

The structural-semantic analysis of English-language embeddings was carried out on the material of online articles from French newspapers and magazines in 2013 and 2014. In total, 198 articles were analyzed, in which the method of continuous sampling revealed 134 Anglicisms, as well as 472 lexical units (LU), selected by the method of continuous sampling from lexicographic sources (Le Petit Larousse illustré, 2004; Le Nouveau Petit Robert de la langue française, 2009) marked "angl".

To define the concept "word" we use the term "la lexie" (lexeme), invented by the linguist Bernard Potier in the 60s. XX century So, according to Jean-Francois Sablerol, this concept means "unités lexicales mémorisées qui se comportent fonctionnellement comme des unités simples" ("lexical units fixed in memory, functioning as simple units" - hereinafter the authors' translation). In their work, F. Gaudin and L. Gespin refer to B. Potier, who divides lexical units into simple (i.e., morphemes that take shape), compound (lexicalized) and complex (stable expressions).

However, B. Potier does not give a clear distinction between compound and complex lexical units, which casts doubt on the question of stable expressions. Jean-François Sablerol notes that the concept of "la lexie" was changed and refined by other linguists, in particular, Jean Tournier in his work "Les mots anglais du français", according to which the differences were based on the nature and number of elements constituting a lexical unit. From the lexicographic array of borrowings-inclusions we have selected, 257 units are nouns, which we have distributed according to the suffix.

For example, borrowed nouns with the –ing suffix are most often associated with pseudo-borrowings due to the high productivity of this suffix in modern French, which leads to the appearance of false English lexemes such as footing and brushing. So, if in English footing has a primary meaning "step, gait," then in French this borrowing is used in the meaning of "exercise, walk, race walking" and almost completely replaced the French une marche sportive. If in English lexemes with the -ing suffix can be participles, adjectives or nouns, in French they are used exclusively as substantives. These include such English nouns as kickboxing, re-recording, cocooning, happening, stretching, casting, merchandising, free-basing, finger-picking, making-of, zapping, etc.: "... des séquences nostalgie sur vingt anées de ciné, de zapping, de musique et de films X "(... nostalgic shots about twenty years of cinema, channel switching, music and porn films). The use of the zapping token has been the subject of much debate among French linguists.

For example, MD Picon classifies this word as a pseudo-borrowing, considering it a

French derivative of the verb zapper (switch channels with the remote control). However, this meaning of the verb zapper existed in English long before it appeared in French. The English suffix -er characterizes the subject of the action and is usually used to denote persons, animals or technical devices. According to M. D. Picon, this suffix is absent in lexemes of French origin and is noted only in English borrowings, which indicates the insignificant productivity of this suffix, but, nevertheless, facilitates the assimilation of Anglicisms with this suffix due to the similarity with the French suffix -er. In the array of English borrowings we are considering, 32 units with the -er suffix can be distinguished: baby-boomers, biker, blockbuster, britishlover / frenchlover, clubber, designer, eye-liner, loser, ghetto-blaster, glamrocker / punk-rocker / rocker, hacker , master, moneymanager / road-manager, performersolo, poster, sampler, serial-killer, shimmer, slasher, songwriter, sticker, etc .: "… une foule de jeunes clubbers dingues de musique electro-latino" (a crowd of young club goers, obsessed with Latin electric music).

Many of the borrowed nouns of this type received the suffix -eur (for masculine) or -euse (for feminine) in French: boosteuse, jet-setteur, jet-setteuse, rappeur, rockeuse, skateur, songwriteuse, surfeur, surfeuse, etc. ., which can also be explained by the phonetic similarity of English –er [ə:] and French - eur [oer]. Borrowed nouns ending in -man and -woman are numerous and have long been considered French: "Le chanteur au sourire éclatant serévè le bluesman mélancolique" (The singer with a dazzling smile turns out to be a melancholic bluesman); "... mais Lewis, énorme showman, ne bronche pas et conduit la chanson à son terme ..." (But Lewis, an amazing showman, is not embarrassed and finishes the song).

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