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SUSTAINED CULTURAL AND DIPLOMATIC TIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE: COMMON LINGUISTIC HERITAGE

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Abstract. *The paper deals with the issue of common linguistic heritage based on the sustained ties between England and France. The analysis revealed the key area in which common linguistic heritage of England and France are most prominently represented, namely, vocabulary. It was analyzed the common linguistic heritage in the spectrum of French borrowings in English in legal and judicial terminology, in the gastronomic sphere, in the field of fashion and style, sewing and weaving, modeling and designing clothes; to establish the specifics of the use of French borrowings in certain layers of the English vocabulary.*

Key words: *borrowings, linguistic heritage, vocabulary.*

Анотація. *У статті розглядається спільна лінгвістична спадщина, що ґрунтується на тривалих зв'язках між Англією та Францією. Аналіз виявив ключову сферу, в якій спільна лінгвістична спадщина Англії та Франції найбільш яскраво представлена, а саме лексику. Було проаналізовано спільну мовну спадщину в спектрі французьких запозичень в англійській мові в юридичній та судовій термінології, в гастрономічній сфері, в галузі моди та стилю, шиття та ткацтва, моделювання та конструювання одягу; встановлено специфіку вживання французьких запозичень в окремих пластах англійської лексики.*

Ключові слова: *запозичення, лінгвістична спадщина, словниковий склад.*

Introduction

Language is a social phenomenon and a means of communication that is in constant motion, responding to changes in society. Thus, scientists observe the impact on language processes. Language is closely related to the history and culture of its speakers. The most dynamic layer of language is the lexical structure. It is the most susceptible to everything new and responsive to deep transformations in society. The emergence of dynamic processes in society characterized by new realities results in the emergence of neologisms and borrowings from other languages. The existence of any language as the main means of communication is closely related to the development and evolution of language - the extinction of rarely used lexical items and the emergence of new elements at all levels of the language system, which reflects the adaptability and flexibility of language. Such processes concern, first of

all, the lexical and semantic level of the language, as they give an idea of what is happening in modern society [1] .

The lexicon is the most dynamic subsystem of the language. It is the linguistic layer on which the influence of borrowings can be clearly studied. The present study distinguishes lexical borrowings as the most typical and regular type of borrowing, since the basic level of any language as a certain interdependent system is the lexical level.

The purpose of the study is to retrospectively analyze the common linguistic heritage in the spectrum of French borrowings in English; to establish the specifics of the use of French borrowings in certain layers of the English vocabulary.

Results and Discussion.

Obviously, the French language and the English language share a common linguistic heritage, mainly due to the historical influence of the French language on the English language. This connection can be traced back to the period of an initiation, i.e. a process of borrowing during which the speakers of the receptor language (English) come into contact with the source language (Norman French). This contact took place in the form of conquest. During the next stage, integration took place, i.e., the inclusion of borrowed words from French into the vocabulary without modification or adjustment in accordance with the phonological and morphological models of the receiving language.

The main aspect of the common language of England and France is the study of French loanwords in English, namely the sociolinguistic aspect. This aspect consists in highlighting the history of entry and further receptive assimilation into the language of certain groups of loanwords.

The main external reasons for borrowing are the existence of close political, economic, and cultural contacts between the nations of the language speakers. However, the degree of intensity of these contacts is not the determining and only factor of borrowing.

Considering French borrowings in English in comparison with other languages, we can argue that the speakers of the recipient language came into contact with the

source language under conditions of direct contact during the conquest. Such contact of English as a recipient language occurred in this way at the beginning of the receptive assimilation of borrowings from Latin, Germanic languages and French, as foreign conquerors constantly replaced each other in the British Isles, and later the language was saturated with borrowings due to trade expansion and colonizing activity of the English themselves.

After analyzing the reference and encyclopedic literature, in particular the Skeat and West dictionaries, and others, to calculate the approximate number of eternal words in the English vocabulary, it was concluded that this is only 30% [3], [5].

Although the Norman Conquest of 1066 and subsequent historical periods were crucial to the infusion of French elements into English, it is important to note that this influence was not a one-time event. Ongoing cultural and diplomatic ties between England and France over the centuries continued to contribute to the two languages' shared linguistic heritage.

So, let's take a closer look at French borrowings in certain areas. It has been determined that many legal terms in English are of French origin due to the influence of Norman law. The influence of the French language on English legal and judicial terminology is significant, which can be attributed to the use of Norman French in legal and administrative contexts in England.

According to the Etymological Dictionary, the most commonly used French borrowings in legal and judicial terminology are listed in Table 1 (date of mention is approximate) [2].

Table 1-The most commonly used French borrowings in the legal and judicial sphere in the English language (by approximate earliest date of mention)

Century	1	IX –X c.	XI-XII c.	XIII-XIV c.	XVI c.	XV c.	XVII c.
Terms	2	–	<i>bailiff</i> <i>court</i> <i>felony</i> <i>plea</i> <i>warrant</i>	<i>attorney</i> <i>chattel</i> <i>criminal</i> <i>jury</i> <i>inheritance</i> <i>slander</i>	<i>dower</i> <i>estoppel</i> <i>lien</i> <i>restitution</i> <i>verdict</i>	–	<i>culprit</i>
%	3	0%	30%	35%	30%	0%	5%

Authoring

Thus, according to the above data (Table 1), it can be stated that there was a distinct trend of active introduction of the French borrowings in the legal and judicial sphere into English during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The whole period covers eleventh-seventeenth centuries. The exception is for the ninth and tenth centuries, and the fifteenth century, since in these periods the percentage of the above terms is 0%.

These terms illustrate how the French language has contributed to the specialized vocabulary of English law. Many of these words and expressions continue to be used in legal contexts today, reflecting the historical and linguistic links between the French and English legal and diplomatic systems.

Moreover, it has been determined that many culinary terms in English are of French origin due to the influence of French cuisine and cooking techniques, reflecting the rich culinary heritage of France. The influence of the French language on the English culinary terminology is significant, due to the fact that many French cooking techniques, ingredients and dish names have become an integral part of English gastronomy and as a result marked the sophistication of French culinary art, and this sophistication continued to fascinate the English elite. French chefs and culinary expertise were highly valued in English cuisine. The establishment of French culinary schools and the publication of influential French cookbooks contributed to the further spread of French culinary terminology in English.

According to the Etymological Dictionary, the most commonly used French borrowings in the gastronomic sphere are listed in Table 2 (date of mention is approximate) [2].

According to the above data (Table 2), we can say that the entire period of French borrowings in the gastronomic sphere covers the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. There was a distinct trend of active introduction of French borrowings in the gastronomic sphere into the English language during the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, as the Norman conquest of England in 1066 brought significant French influence to the English language and culinary practices. The ruling class, including the nobility and royalty, spoke French, and this linguistic influence extended to the

realm of cooking. French culinary terms began to penetrate English cuisines as the upper classes adopted French cuisine. It should be noted that in this period, French borrowings are more related to product names than to techniques and dishes.

Table 2 - The most common French borrowings in the gastronomic sphere in the English language (by approximate earliest date of mention)

Century	1	IX-X c.	XI-XII c.	XIII-XIV c.	XVI c.	XV c.	XVII c.	XIX c.
Terms	2	<i>degustation</i>	<i>appétit bouillon cuisine éclair fillet lardon</i>	<i>gourmet mousse pâté pork truffle vinaigrette</i>	–	<i>À la mode</i>	<i>café zest</i>	<i>à la carte aperitif julienne nouvelle cuisine quiche ratatouille sauté</i>
%	3	4,3%	26%	26%	0%	4,3%	8,6%	30,1%

Authoring

According to Table 2, in the sixteenth century, the percentage ratio is 0% of the above terms. This trend can be attributed to the Renaissance, when the interaction between England and France was based on cultural exchange and diplomatic relations.

According to Table 2, in the nineteenth century, the percentage of French borrowings in the gastronomic sphere in the English language was 30%. Considering the historical aspect at this stage, it can be stated that during the consolidation of French culinary borrowings in English, French terms became firmly established in professional kitchens and home cookbooks. The development of haute cuisine in France during this period had a profound effect on English gastronomy, influencing both cooking techniques and culinary terminology. French culinary terms became not only a sign of sophistication, but also a global culinary language. As the culinary world embraced international tastes, French terms continued to penetrate the English culinary vocabulary. The globalization of food culture has further strengthened the presence of French culinary borrowings in the English language.

French terms have been seamlessly integrated into the English clothing vocabulary, adding color and sophistication to fashion. Also, these terms demonstrate

the strong influence of French fashion on the English vocabulary, reflecting the historical and current interaction between the two cultures in the field of style and clothing.

According to the Etymological Dictionary, the most commonly used French borrowings in the field of fashion and style, sewing and weaving, modeling and designing clothes in terms of the approximate date of mention are presented in Table 3 [2].

Table 3 - The most common French borrowings in the field of fashion and style, sewing and weaving, modeling and designing clothes in the English language (by approximate earliest date of mention)

Century	1	XII c.	XIII c.	XIV c.	XVI c.	XV c.	XVII c.	XVIII c.	XIX-XX c.
Terms	2	<i>couture</i> <i>robe</i>	-	<i>boutique</i> <i>satin</i> <i>trench</i>	-	<i>bohemian</i> <i>lingerie</i> <i>rendezvous</i>	<i>ballet</i> <i>flats</i> <i>beret</i> <i>chic</i> <i>chiffon</i> <i>faux pas</i> <i>pantalon</i>	<i>boudoir</i> <i>ensemble</i> <i>haute</i> <i>couture</i>	<i>a-line</i> <i>blouse</i> <i>boutonniere</i> <i>décolletage</i> <i>pret-a-porter</i> <i>tulle</i>
%	3	8,6%	0%	13%	0%	13%	26%	13%	26%

Authoring

Based on the above examples of borrowed words from the French language, it can be stated that the entire period of French borrowings in the field of fashion and style, sewing and weaving, modeling and designing clothes covers the twelfth and twentieth centuries, unlike the terms of the culinary sphere, which began much earlier, namely in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The fashion terms presented in Table 3 are analyzed from the point of view of the earliest mention in the language, although they entered the English language lexicon much later.

It should be noted that in the first segment (the twelfth century) of the period under consideration, French borrowings are more related to the names of clothing items rather than to fashion techniques and styles.

The most illustrative example of historical variability, conventionality of moral views and ethical norms that influenced the costume is the distinct trend of active introduction of French borrowings in the field of fashion and style, sewing and weaving, modeling and designing clothes in English during the seventeenth century and the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A more powerful influence of French fashion on the English vocabulary can be observed since the seventeenth century during the reign of King Charles II. The English aristocracy, fascinated by French court fashion, adopted such terms as “ballet flats”, “beret”, “chic”, “chiffon”, “faux pas”, “pantalon” to describe the latest styles and clothes.

According to Table 3, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the percentage of French borrowings in English in the fashion sphere is 26%, i.e. in the fourth period - the late Modern-English period (1700 - present), presented in the periodization above. Considering the historical aspect at this stage, we can state that during this period the inflow of French fashion terms continued, as English high society admired and imitated Parisian trends. The dominance of French fashion in the early twentieth century further strengthened French borrowings in English fashion. Terms such as “haute couture,” “ensemble” and “chiffon” became an integral part of describing high-quality, carefully crafted clothing. The mid-twentieth century was a revolutionary period in French fashion with designers such as Christian Dior and Coco Chanel. Terms such as “trapeze”, “pret-a-porter” and “trousseau” came into active use in English, reflecting the changing landscape of fashion and the short-lived spread of certain tastes. Globalization processes in the world have influenced the fact that French borrowings in English have gone beyond high-end fashion. Terms such as “boutique”, “fashionable fashionista” and “haute couture” began to be used in everyday conversation, demonstrating the continued influence of French style.

Summary and conclusions.

The analysis revealed the key area in which common linguistic heritage of England and France are most prominently represented, namely, vocabulary. It was analyzed the common linguistic heritage in the spectrum of French borrowings in English in legal and judicial terminology, in the gastronomic sphere, in the field of

fashion and style, sewing and weaving, modeling and designing clothes; to establish the specifics of the use of French borrowings in certain layers of the English vocabulary.

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