

Таким образом, категория пространства в хэштегах сети Инстаграм отражает в первую очередь идею дома (собственного пространства) в оппозиции с чужим местом (не своим пространством). Кроме того, важным пространством для человека является и рабочее место, на что указывает высокая встречаемость в социальной сети текстовых меток о работе. Для создания хэштегов, реализующих категорию пространства, в русскоязычной версии сети Инстаграм используются конструкции предложного падежа с предлогами *в* или *на*; наречия, выражающие пространственное положение объекта (*далеко, близко, вверх, вниз*); конструкции предложного падежа в сочетании с императивом. Иногда «пространственные» хэштеги создаются в сочетании с прилагательными или наречиями (*красивое, прекрасное, скучно, весело*), что выражает оценочную характеристику публикации. Для создания оригинального хэштега и привлечения большего внимания к сообщению авторы используют фразеологизмы, отражающие категорию пространства; некоторые из таких текстовых меток набирают популярность в сети, становясь трендами.

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Lexical and contextual specifics of French borrowings in English

В статье исследуется влияние французского языка на лексический состав, а также на морфологию английского языка на материале заимствований. В частности, представлен обзор культурных и отчасти политических взаимоотношений между Англией и Францией в период с XI по XVII век, повлиявших на развитие английского языка, приведена классифика-

ция заимствований, а также рассмотрены морфологические единицы, способствовавшие преобразованию структуры языка. В завершение проведён структурный анализ одной из тематических групп и обобщены результаты исследования.

Keywords: borrowings, English, French, morphology, thematic groups, context

English as language of rich culture and art has always attracted interest of researchers from around the world. But never before has its influence been as great as in our time. Today, English has the status of a language of international communication and directly affects other languages, expanding their lexical diversity through borrowings. More and more often, words of English origin sound in the speech of modern people. This explains the **research relevance**.

In this regard we became interested in the history of the development of this language and its enrichment due to the languages of other countries. In particular, the French attracted our attention as the source of the largest number of borrowings. Over the centuries of close cultural contacts between France and England, French words have so firmly entered into colloquial speech that they began to be perceived as English. This struck us and therefore we decided to study the history of the influence of French borrowings on the vocabulary and morphology of the English language.

In the 1066 William I the Conqueror invaded to England and subjugated it to himself. This event affected not only the life of the country but also English, because Norman French became the language of the court, government and the upper classes, while English continued to be used by ordinary people. At that time, English was rarely used in writing, and started to change a lot; in particular, within 70-80 years after the conquest, the grammar of language had become much simpler. In the same time, Norman French became Anglo-Norman influenced by English. It existed in England until the end of the XIV century [3].

In addition, words of mixed English-French origin began to appear in English. In particular, these are words formed from an English prefix with a French word or from a French word with an English suffix or from a French prefix with an English word; for example, un-able, out-cry, court-ship, prophet-ess, bear-able, demi-god etc. [5]

More than 10,000 French words found their way into English – words associated with government, law, art, literature, food, and many other aspects of life. About three quarters of these words are still used, and words derived directly or indirectly from French now account for more than a third of English vocabulary. In fact English speakers know around 15,000 French words, even before they start learning the language [3].

At the end of the 13th century during the Hundred Years' War there was a reaction against foreigners and the growth of national feeling. This time must be viewed as a period of shifting emphasis upon the two languages spoken in England. The up-

per classes continued for the most part to speak French, but the reasons for doing so were not the same. French became a cultivated tongue supported by social custom and by business and administrative convention. Meanwhile, English made steady advances. When the separation of the English nobles from their interests in France had been completed, English was becoming a matter of general use among the upper classes. In 1363 English restored its dominant place as the language of the country and started being used in the Law Courts. It was introduced in the schools and in the 15th century there was an increasing ignorance of French, although it remained as a language of culture and fashion [1].

However, it is worth noting that the influence of the French language on English continued afterwards. This is due to the fact that France, during the XVI-XVII centuries, was one of the leading centers of culture and art, which led to the borrowing in particular of the concepts of salon-noble culture, as well as social life, literature and art. English was also enriched by military and legal terms. Over time, the volume of borrowing only increased, covering such areas as: cooking, medicine, trade. Some primordially English words were supplanted by their French counterparts (blue, garden, message, table etc.). Some dialects entered the English language and firmly entrenched (along, because, across, mal-a-propos, tete-a-tete etc.) [6], [7].

On **Stage 1** we have decided 101 words [4], [8], [6], [7] that have French origin and are borrowed in English.

On **Stage 2** we have performed thematic classification, of the borrowings under study. In particular, the prevailing number of borrowings belong to the groups (daily routine) (11,8%); examples: detail, chance, prepare; (cooking) (11,8%); examples: dinner, soup, champagne.

As a result, based on the collected lexical material we formed the following twelve thematic groups according to their meaning: social and political life (secretary), daily routine (finish), warfare (battle), trade (profit), cooking (to fry), religion (to confess), science (medicine), art (vaudeville), fashion (costume), life of aristocracy (dejeuner), emotions/feelings (hauteur), law (prosecution) (See Table 1).

Table 1

Thematic groups

Thematic group	Word
Social and political life (10) (9,9%)	duke, count, realm, title, empire, émigré, revolution, regime, league, secretary
Daily routine (12) (11,8%)	visage, chef, chance, detail, ideal, blonde, finish, advance, save, baggage, arrive, prepare
Warfare (10) (9,9%)	battle, army, victory, soldier, to defend, to retreat, captain, to surrender, marshal, sergeant
Trade (6) (5,9%)	money, merchant, benefit, profit, profession, finance

Thematic group	Word
Cooking (12) (11, 8%)	beef, pork, ragout, soup, soufflé, champagne, liqueur, to roast, to toast, dinner, to fry, to boil
Religion (6) (5, 9%)	religion, prayer, chapel, saint, to confess, to preach
Science (4) (3, 9%)	medicine, science, experiment, college
Art (11) (10, 9%)	art, artist, canvas, brush, paint, gouache, ballet, brochure, vaudeville, role, renaissance
Fashion (10) (9, 9%)	fashion, dress, blouson, apparel, garment, costume, jacket, flannel, voile, velour
Life of aristocracy (11) (10, 9%)	leisure, boudoir, chateau, pleasure, feast, elite, déjeuner, debut, fete, favourite, genteel
Emotions/Feelings (4) (3, 9%)	ennui, charm, sentiment, hauteur
Law (5) (4, 9%)	jury, judge, court, prosecution, plaintiff

Stage 3 involved the study of morphological specifics of French borrowings in English. Based on [4] we may distinguish between the following (12) suffixes which have French origin: -our (hour); -ous (famous); -ment (parliament); -ance (fragrance); -ence (patience); -age (courage); -ess (princess); -et (Cabinet); -é (café); -able (table); -ible (flexible); -tion (tradition) (See Table 2).

Table 2

List of the suffixes found in French borrowings

Suffix	Word
-our	hour, amour, honour
-ous	famous, glorious, marvelous
-ment	parliament, government, tournament
-ance	fragrance, distance, finance
-ence	condolence, innocence, patience
-age	courage, visage, village
-ess	princess, countess, goddess
-et	cabinet, islet, closet
-é	café, fiancé, fiancée
-able	admirable, miserable, table
-ible	legible, flexible, invisible
-tion	tradition, nation, salvation

To range of prefixes borrowed from French is the following: dis- (disturb); des- (destruction); en- (entrance) (See Table 3).

List of the prefixes found in French borrowings

Prefixes	Word
dis-	dishonesty, distress, disturb
des-	despair, destitution, destruction
en-	enhance, entrance, entrepreneur

Stage 4 involved the contextual study of the borrowings in question. For the purposes of the research we resorted to the corpora analysis, namely texts uploaded into the British National Corpora (hereinafter BNC). The ‘collocation’ and ‘context’ tools were used. We shall illustrate the implemented algorithm based on the most frequent thematic group ‘food’ revealed in the study.

A borrowing **dinner** has the following collocates and frequencies: ‘party’ (239), time (222), breakfast (218), price (184), night (151), bed (150), lunch (146), evening (135), table (117), parties (110). E.g. ‘*I’ll do what I did last time. I’ll eat **breakfast dinner** and tea and supper. And I’ll bump the weight on then*’ [BNC], ‘*Business in Coleraine, she said, he would be back in **time for dinner***’ [2].

Word **beef** is studied in the following word combinations: cattle (77), lamb (45), pork (41), dairy (32), milk (24), sheep (24), chicken (23), production (23), breed (23), cows (21). E.g. ‘*I tell you, **pork and beef** just don’t mix on the same plate*’ [BNC], ‘*Test out **beef and chicken** cautiously, as these can cross-react with milk and eggs respectively*’ [2].

French borrowing **champagne** functions in the following revealed contexts: bottle (143), glass (98), bottles (48), wine (44), glasses (30), corks (25), wines (25), champagne (24), houses (22), reception (20). E.g. ‘*He gave her a **glass of champagne** in the drawing room before dinner*’ [2], ‘*At the NoS offices the **champagne corks** had been popping*’ [2].

In the texts analysed, word **soup** manifests the following combination patterns: bowl (63), tomato (34), chicken (31), kitchen (29), fish (24), vegetable (24), bread (23), pea (22). E.g. ‘*I don’t know why I get **tomato soup** with all that colour in it*’ [2], ‘*Before the apple charlotte, Miss Chib was given a **bowl of pea soup** with a spoonful of whipped cream on it*’ [2].

Noun **pork** exhibits the following word combinations: beef (41), pie (29), chops (26), sausages (24), pies (22). E.g. ‘*I tell you, **pork and beef** just don’t mix on the same plate*’ [2], ‘*Traditional **pork sausages** are down from 1.89 to 1.59*’ [2].

Conclusion. The diversity of the revealed thematic groups, which borrowings form ranges from 11, 8% to 3, 9%. The determined prevalence of groups ‘daily rou-

tine' and 'cooking' may be explained by long exchange of national traditions and also cultural and political changes occurring in the society in XI-XVII centuries.

Among the suffixes revealed to form the French borrowings in English we may distinguish those that are used to form adjectives, verbs.

The corpora analysis performed in texts of BNC indicate that the borrowings of the thematic group 'cooking' are used in various syntactic and semantic contexts. For example, 'Medicine', 'Politics', 'Economics', 'History'. Moreover, the wide range of revealed collocations, in particular with nouns and adjectives, prove the French borrowing to function in both cooking-specific and other types of discourses. The collocations with food-related words prevail.

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Концепт «взятка» и его репрезентация в русских и английских пословицах

В статье представлены некоторые особенности лексико-семантической и паремиологической репрезентации концепта «взятка» в русском и английском языках. Автор исследует происхождение и использование концепта в сравнении.