



УДК 8.80

**SOME PROBLEMS OF USING ANGLICISMS IN FRENCH****Seyidova N.R.***d. fil.s., as.prof.**Azerbaijan university of languages,**Baku, 134 Rashid Behbudov St.*

**Abstract.** Borrowings from English are an important factor in the development of the French language. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the use of English words and phrases in French speech has become increasingly common. This is due to the development of international relations, commerce, science and technology. Today French is one of the most borrowed languages in the world.

In this article, the author discusses some of the problems encountered when using anglicisms in French. These can be problems of a sociocultural, phonetic and grammatical nature.

The article discusses various types of anglicisms, their origin and distribution in French. The main attention is paid to the problems associated with the use of Anglicisms in French. One of the main problems is to preserve and maintain the linguistic diversity and uniqueness of the French language in the context of globalization and the penetration of the English language into various spheres of life. This raises concerns for the preservation of French culture and linguistic identity.

Another problem with anglicisms is the misuse or uncontrolled use of these words and expressions, which can distort the meaning and structure of the French language. The uncontrolled use of Anglicisms can also create barriers to understanding for French speakers, especially those who do not speak English.

The article will consider various approaches to solving the problem of anglicisms in French. One of these approaches is to promote the use of French analogues of anglicisms and the creation of new words and expressions based on the French language.

**Key words:** borrowings, vocabulary, phonetics, grammar, word, progress.

**Entry and introduction to the problem.** The study of anglicisms in the French language has several important aspects. Here is some of them:

1. Cultural and social context: English language is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and plays a significant role in business, science, technology and many other fields. Studying Anglicisms in French helps students understand the cultural and social aspects of English-speaking countries, as well as improves their communication skills in an international context.

2. Enrichment of the lexicon (vocabulary): Anglicisms enter in many languages, including French, and become part of everyday speech. Studying Anglicisms helps students expand their vocabulary and become more literate in using new lexical units.

3. Flexibility and adaptation: Studying anglicisms in French helps students be flexible and adapt to the rapidly changing global language landscape. Knowledge of English words and expressions in French helps students to cope with new lexical words more easily.

**The degree of research of the problem.**

At the time of the study, the problem of anglicisms in the French language was quite relevant and discussed. French has had a long history of interaction with English, especially in the context of international business relations, scientific and technical fields, as well as the influence of English-speaking popular culture.

Many French speakers were concerned about the increasing use of anglicisms and



their impact on the French language and culture. One of the main problems they saw was that the use of anglicisms could lead to the loss or distortion of traditional French words and expressions.

**Methods of research** - lexicographic analysis, sociolinguistic research, statistical analysis, comparative method, etc.

Vocabulary borrowing - the process of incorporating words or expressions from one language into another. Borrowing can come from various reasons such as cultural exchange, technological progress, colonization, or simply the need for new concepts or terms. Vocabulary borrowing is a normal and natural process of language development. It allows languages to adapt to new realities and exchange cultural and intellectual achievements.

The problem of borrowing in linguistics is not new. V.V. Vinogradov wrote: "Usually, the borrowing of the name caused by the borrowing of the thing itself is studied. ... The phenomena of borrowings of a different kind, little-researched and more difficult from a theoretical point of view, are closely related to the general question of changes in the vocabulary of the language, the replacement of some words by others, the emergence of synonyms, and the enrichment of the dictionary. The borrowing of words can also be conditioned by the motives of expressive selection, aesthetic expressiveness, euphemistic or cacothemic (coarse) motives" [1, page 47].

In all over the world, many languages are now being influenced by English, and French is no exception. Anglicisms are words or expressions that are borrowed from English and used in another language. In French, there are many anglicisms that are now used everywhere in colloquial speech and in writing. So, the French, ironically about the exorbitant increase in the part of compatriots who are fond of foreign borrowings, even invented the term - Frenglish [2, page 9].

The first anglicisms appeared in French in the 19th century, when British and American companies began to actively enter the French market. Over the following decades, anglicisms have become increasingly common in French, especially in the areas of business, fashion, music, technology, and sports.

Nowadays in French there are many anglicisms that are used in everyday life. Some of these words have wider usage than others, and many of them have already become standard in French.

For instance, the words like "week-end", "shopping", "parking", "baby-foot" and "leader" are now used along with the corresponding French words in many areas of public life. Some anglicisms in French have retained their English forms, for example, "cool", "fun" и "business"[3, page 156].

Initially, the French language was quite pure, but in recent years many anglicisms have appeared in its vocabulary. English words, phrases and expressions can sometimes replace more traditional French words, causing controversy among native speakers and linguists. However, some experts argue that the use of anglicisms in French is inevitable and reflects the evolution of the language.

In the global language community, English plays a key role. Due to its prevalence and influence on science, technology and business, the English language is becoming more popular in other countries and influences various languages, including the French language. Anglicisms in the French language are the result of this influence, and their



use can be **problematic and controversial**.

Firstly, it can lead to corruption of the French language, since anglicisms are not always easily integrated into French grammar and can break spelling rules. Secondly, anglicisms can create barriers for people who do not speak English.

One of the main challenges with using Anglicisms in French is that they are not always understood correctly by native speakers. Some anglicisms have a different meaning or application in French, and this can cause misunderstanding and confusion. For example, the word "no deposit" in French can be misinterpreted as "no collateral", while its correct translation is "no down payment".

Moreover, the use of anglicisms can change the meaning and style of the French language. Some people suppose that the use of anglicisms can diminish the cultural significance of the French language and lead to the loss of its uniqueness and richness. They believe that the French language should be preserved in its original form and the use of anglicisms should be kept to a minimum.

As for the **areas of application of anglicisms** in French, it should be noted that English has become the language of international communication, and many words and terms related to scientific, technical, economic and other fields of activity were borrowed from English.

In the French language, anglicisms are used in various fields. One of the most common areas is business and economics. Many terms related to finance, marketing, management and other aspects of business have been borrowed from English. For example, the words "marketing", "management", "finance" and "investment" are often used in French.

Information technology is another area where Anglicisms are used in French. With the development of computer technology and the Internet, many terms related to software, the Internet and social networks have also been borrowed from the English language. For instance, the words "computer", "server", "browser", "e-mail" and "social networks" are often used in French.

Music and cinema - another area where a lot of English terms are used in French. Many words related to music, movies and entertainment have also been borrowed from English. For example, the words "rock-and-roll", "blues", "rap", "movie" and "festival" are often used in French.

Fashion and style - French fashion has always been in trend and recently many terms related to fashion and style have also been borrowed from the English language.

Sports - there are also many English terms in the sports field, such as "football", "basketball" and "volleyball".

Cookery - some English food-related terms such as "hot dog", "burger" and "sandwich" can also be used in French.

However, it should be noted that some people are critical of the use of anglicisms in French and call for the preservation and protection of French vocabulary. The use of anglicisms in French can lead to some controversy, especially in terms of preserving the linguistic purity and cultural heritage of France.

For example, many French words and expressions have their English counterparts, meanwhile they do not always have the same meaning. This can lead to misunderstandings and the creation of linguistic barriers in communication.



In addition, many French believe that the use of anglicisms instead of French words is gradually crowding out their native language, which raises concerns about the preservation of the cultural heritage of France.

Finally, some French laws prohibit the use of Anglicisms in certain areas such as advertising and the media. As an example, the French Advertising Code states that English words and phrases should only be used if they do not have a French equivalent or if they are used as a brand or trade mark.

In general, the use of anglicisms in French is a complex problem that requires a balance between maintaining linguistic purity and ease of communication in the context of international globalization.

French, like many other languages, often uses anglicisms to refer to new concepts and terms related to technological and scientific discoveries. Nevertheless, some phonetic problems may arise in using anglicisms in French.

The first problem is that French has its own pronunciation of sounds, which may differ from English. As an illustration, the English sound "th" does not exist in the French language, and French speakers may have difficulty pronouncing it.

The second problem is related to different accents and dialects in the English language, which can lead to different pronunciations of the same word. For example, the word "schedule" can be pronounced differently depending on the region in which the person speaks.

The third problem is that some sounds in English can be replaced by more similar sounds in French. For instance, the sound "w" can be replaced by the sound "v" or "ou", which can lead to incorrect pronunciation of the word.

The fourth problem is related to the fact that English has its own stress system, which may differ from French. This can cause a French speaker to stress the wrong syllable or pronounce a word with the wrong accent.

In general, in using anglicisms in French, there are some phonetic problems that can make it difficult to understand and communicate between speakers of different languages. To avoid these problems, it is important to pay attention to the correct pronunciation of words and stress.

Considering all the above-mentioned, we can draw the following **Conclusions**:

1. Active use of anglicisms: French, like many other languages, is actively adapting under the influence of English. Anglicisms are becoming more common in colloquial speech, advertising, business, and the media.

2. Critique of Anglicisms: Some people believe that the intensive use of anglicisms in the French language leads to the erosion of its uniqueness and negatively affects the development of the French culture and language.

3. Adoption of anglicisms: At the same time, there are those who treat Anglicisms in French more positively. They believe that this reflects the development and intercultural exchange between languages, as well as enriches the French language with new expressions and ideas.

4. Regulation of the use of anglicisms: In light of the heavy use of anglicisms in French, some government and language organizations are taking steps to regulate and control the use of anglicisms. For instance, in some cases they recommend or prescribe the use of French equivalents for Anglicisms.

**Litterature**

1. Vinogradov V.V. Ob osnovnom slovarnom fonde i ego slovoobrazuyushchei roli v istorii yazyka / V.V. Vinogradov // *Leksikologiya i leksikografiya*. – M.: Nauka, 1967. – S. 47– 68.
2. Gak, V. G. *Novyi frantsuzsko-russkii slovar'* / V. G. Gak, K.A. Ganshina. – M.: Russkii yazyk, 2001. – 195 s.
3. Grineva, E. F. *Slovar' razgovornoj leksiki frantsuzskogo yazyka* / E. F. Grineva, T. N. Gromova. – M.: Russkii yazyk, 1987. – 637 s.
4. L'évidence des anglicismes dans les discours journalistiques français: Le cas du sport/August 2012, *Language Problems & Language Planning* ,36(2)

15.08.2023 г.  
© Seyidova N.R.