

Peculiarities of the Speech Culture Act in English and French Languages

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Annotation. This article focuses on peculiarities of the speech culture act in English and French languages. As well as the analysis of the study of peculiarities of the speech culture act in English and French languages.

Keywords: speech culture, theory of speech, language norms, literary, the French language, modern English.

Introduction

Speech culture is a social phenomenon that develops in close connection with the development of society, science and technology, cultural and literary life. As the cultural level of the members of the society increases, their speech becomes more polished and refined in accordance with the rules and norms of speech culture. Literature, art, radio, television and periodicals have a special place in the formation and development of speech culture. In particular, in the standardization of literary language and the development of the theory of speech culture, lexicography, in particular, explanatory, spelling, pronunciation, reading, etc. special dictionaries are important.

The basic concept of the theory of speech culture is the norm of language. The main task of the culture of speech in the 2nd sense is to establish objective language norms in their stabilized forms, contradictions, emerging principles, etc. in order to actively influence the practice of social language (at all levels of language). is to study at.

The culture of speech is a separate discipline in linguistics. Its main goal is not the accumulation of as much knowledge as possible, but the ability to apply them properly. Speech is the identification of the character of persons and even society. The qualities of good speech are very multifaced. They show how much the method of communication corresponds to the situation. Speech should be successful and understandable both for the one who speaks and for whom it is addressed. It is the basic principle that describes good speech and its qualities.

Methodology and Discussion

Speech is a means to connect sounds with a certain meaning, as well as express the personality of a person, his thoughts, feelings and emotions.

People have been taking speech from childhood. Throughout life they grind, perfect this tool of self-expression. If speech corresponds to all modern literary norms, it can be called correct. If there are no expressions and constructions that are alien to the literary model, such a means of communication is called pure. Speech is rich when used in its stylistic devices and methods. It becomes bright. Speech can also be logical or accurate, match a certain style, to which the audience is tuned. But if this expression tool is available listeners, this is understandable speech. After all, it is very important that what has been said touches the listeners. The main qualities of good speech lie in the extent of its impact on a person.

It is difficult to overestimate the immense impact on English vocabulary made by the French language. After the Norman Conquest, the Anglo-Saxon nobility was deprived of their real estate and political rights. All the leading positions were distributed among the Norman conquerors, thus, French became the language of the official class in England. [Аракин 2003: 173].

French words of Norman dialect penetrated every aspect of social life, but most of the words had to do with political life and government (counsel, government, state, parliament, country); judicial proceedings (court, judge, justice, condemn, attorney); army and military affairs (war, battle, army, regiment, victory, cannon, mail). Construction and architecture

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(palace, pillar, chapel); religion and church (religion, clergy, parish, prayer); school (lesson, pupil, pen, pencil); trade (fair, market, money, mercer) and art (art, colour, ornament).

There is also a great number of loan translations from French, such as marriage of convenience (*mariage de convenance*), that goes without saying (*ça va sans dire*), and trial balloon (*ballon d'essai*).

It is interesting to note that the same French word may be borrowed at various periods in the history of English, like *gentle* (thirteenth century), *genteel* (sixteenth century), and *jaunty* (seventeenth century), all from French *gentil*. (*Gentile*, however, was taken straight from Latin *gentilis*, meaning 'foreign' in post Classical Latin.) It is similar with *chief*, first occurring in English in the fourteenth century, and *chef*, in the nineteenth. [J.Algeo 2010: 256]

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In Modern English, there are the words of French origin and the native English words, which denote the same notion. However, they are different in their stylistic value. The English words are neutral, and the borrowed French words may be characterized as "bookish" and "high-flown" [Аракин 2003: 177]. E.g. (to begin - to commence, to come - to arrive, to wish - to desire, to do - to act, speech - discourse, harm - injury, help - aid).

The Renaissance period is characterized by extensive cultural contacts between the major European states. During this period, a great number of words of French origin entered the English language and enriched its vocabulary in the fields of science, culture and art. The peculiar feature of such borrowings is that their French pronunciation is preserved. (*machine, police, magazine, ballet, matinée, scene, technique*). [Антрюшина 1985: 38]

In addition, we must admit that there are a few different ways that words and short phrases came to be shared between French and English.

There are more than 1,700 true cognates—words that are identical across the two languages. English has certain cognates that have been taken from French and retain their meanings most of the time.

Examples of English-French cognates include:

brilliant – brilliant(e)

elephant – éléphant

extravagant- extravagant

ignorant – ignorant(e)

admiration – admiration

important – important(e)

nonchalant – nonchalant

restaurant – restaurant

Loanwords are words that have been adopted by a foreign language with little or no modification.

A few loanwords are taken as they are in French and their meanings in have been retained in English. The followings are some common examples:

Déjà vu: a feeling of having already experienced the present situation.

Faux pas: an embarrassing or tactless act or remark in a social situation.

Avant garde: new and experimental ideas and methods in art, music, or literature.

À la mode: something that's still in fashion or up to date.

In the same way, certain English words have been adopted in the French language. A few examples are:

Le selfie – A selfie

Le sandwich – A sandwich

L'email – An email

Cool – Cool

Le dressing – a dressing room

Le footing – Running/jogging

Babyfoot – Foosball

Le week-end – weekend

Conclusion

To sum up the modern English language has been influenced and modified by many other languages over time—one of the biggest influencers on English was Old French. Due to the influence of French on English, there was a change in the spelling, pronunciation, and structure of Old English words. For instance, Old English words like *cwen*, *scip*, and *scolde* became *queen*, *ship*, and *should*. Let's take a look at some words that French and English share in common, and what to watch out for when you come across them.

In the course of time and history, both languages have influenced each other in a big way, with French playing a significant role in structuring modern English. Knowing the nuances (another borrowed word!) between English and French are key to providing high-quality, accurate, translation.

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