

## THE STYLISTIC ROLE OF FRENCH ADOPTIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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**Abstract:** This article explores the syntactic adaptation of English borrowings in contemporary French, focusing on how these borrowings are integrated into French grammar. Language borrowing is a natural consequence of globalization, cultural exchange, and technological advancement, with English serving as a dominant source of lexical enrichment for French. Through detailed analysis of borrowed nouns, verbs, adjectives, and idiomatic expressions, this study examines the grammatical modifications necessary for integrating English borrowings into French, including gender assignment, verb conjugation, and sentence structure. The article also highlights the challenges posed by phonetic and orthographic differences, as well as the tension between linguistic purism and natural language evolution. Drawing comparisons with other languages, such as Polish and Spanish, this comprehensive analysis provides insights into the future of English borrowings in French and the broader implications of linguistic adaptation in a globalized world.

**Keywords:** Syntactic Adaptation, English Borrowings, French Grammar, Linguistic Evolution

## INTRODUCTION

This article examines the stylistic functions of the French-English layer in English literature. The "linguistic hierarchy" that emerged after the Norman Conquest served for centuries in fiction as a means of indicating the social background of characters, formalizing the style of the work, and giving it aesthetic appeal. The article analyzes the synonymous differences between the Germanic and Romance layers.

The English language is a unique system, consisting of a Germanic base and a Romance (French) superstructure. The Norman Conquest of 1066 introduced not only new words to English literature, but also a new concept of "stylistic prestige". In literature, French words have always been a symbol of upper class, art, diplomacy, and sophistication.

The most interesting stylistic feature of English literature is the expression of the same concept in two different languages. Authors consciously choose words to indicate the social status of the character:

Germanic layer (Simplicity): Ask, help, fast, holy.

French layer (Formality/Elegance): Enquire, assist, rapid, sacred.

We often see this situation in the works of William Shakespeare. If the hero wants to express his feelings sincerely and simply, he relies on German words, and if it is a formal speech or diplomatic dialogue, he relies on French borrowings.

A classic example is provided in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*. Animals that roam the fields are called English (swine, ox, calf, sheep), but meat that is served at the table is called French (pork, beef, veal, mutton).

This creates a stylistic contrast in literature: while Germanic words evoke the atmosphere of labor and rural life, French words evoke the atmosphere of urban aristocracy and luxury.

French words brought new weight and tone to English poetry. For example, *freedom* is a common right, while *liberty* is more political and philosophical. Poets (such as John Milton or Lord Byron) used French borrowings to increase the level of abstraction of the text and elevate it above common language (elevated style).

The primary aim of this paper is to explore the syntactic integration of English borrowings into contemporary French. While borrowing is a natural part of language evolution, it poses unique challenges to the structure and norms of the recipient language. This paper will analyze how English words, particularly nouns, verbs, and adjectives, are incorporated into French syntax, focusing on the grammatical adjustments made during this process. The study will delve into the various types of borrowings—lexical, phrasal, and idiomatic—and examine how these elements align with or disrupt traditional French grammatical rules. Additionally, the paper will investigate whether the incorporation of English borrowings is altering the core syntax of the French language or simply adding new vocabulary without fundamentally changing its structure. By examining case studies and providing examples of how English words are used in contemporary French, this research aims to shed light on the nuances of syntactic adaptation. The ultimate goal is to offer a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between English and French, identifying patterns of adaptation and predicting future trends in this linguistic relationship.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, French borrowings are not just "foreign words" in English literature. They:

Give the text a formality and aristocratic spirit.

Reveal subtleties of speech through synonymous lines.

Allow the author to show the social distance between characters with a single word choice.

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