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FRENCH LOANWORDS IN AN ENGLISH LIFESTYLE MAGAZINE

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INTRODUCTION

Language is like a “vital tool” and its changes is a natural phenomenon. Since language is one of the main means of communication, throughout history it has experienced many modifications in the vocabulary, as well as in syntax, grammar and phonetics. The interaction and exchange between different languages due to various political, economic, cultural and historic events have brought to their vocabularies new elements which are widely used up until these days. These components are known as loanwords (also called as borrowings) that occur more or less in every language and they are an indissoluble part of languages spoken today.

Loanwords are defined as the words that are adopted from the donor language and integrated into a recipient language (Li-na, 2016, p. 209). Borrowing of words is the outcome of close cultural contact between two languages and it is a still happening phenomenon up until now. Besides, it has become an inevitable process due to globalization and close relations among countries in diverse fields of politics, science, culture, economics and technology that is getting more prevalent every day (Stepanyan, 2018, p. 78). According to Rao (2018, p. 1), the primary purpose of borrowings is to provide a word from the diversity of the donor language to the recipient language in which there is no appropriate prevailing word. Language from which words are borrowed has a greater advantage of prestige and power in making diverse ideas and objects suitable to the community of the borrowing language. Loanwords and their adaptation process in a foreign language are one of the key issues in linguistics analysed by E. Haugen, F. Katamba, M. Haspelmath, P. Durkin and many other scholars.

English is the language of international communication that has borrowed so many words over its history that nearly half of its vocabulary comes from other languages. The borrowing process has been happening throughout different periods and for different purposes. During English history, political and social events had made a significant impact not only on English people and their lives but also greatly affected their native language. For example, France was one of the countries which considerably shaped the past of England, as well as its language. Throughout the periods of English history which consist of Old English (5th-12th c. AD), Middle English (12th- 15th c. AD) and Modern English (after the 15th c. AD), the period of Middle English is marked as the beginning of a broad borrowing that has not diminished until now. The Norman Conquest of England guided by William the Conqueror has been nearly the most powerful military invasion in the history of England during which the French became the official language of the country and as time went by, more and more French words were adapted to English and brought enormous influence on vocabulary, especially those concerning government, law, fashion, arts, literature, culinary, etc. (Šeškausienė, 2013, p. 304). Most of the loanwords that found a way to English vocabulary from the French language are still broadly

used these days. Since French loanwords take a considerable part of English vocabulary, this bachelor thesis will provide an analysis of their features in the English language.

The **subject** of the bachelor thesis is the analysis of French loanwords in the English language. The **aim** is to examine features of the collected French loanwords from the latest issues of the online British *Vogue* magazine. In order to achieve this aim, the following **objectives** have been set:

- 1) To review the scholarly literature on the history of English and its relations with French as well as on French loanwords and their linguistic characteristics;
- 2) To identify French loanwords from the latest articles of the online British *Vogue* magazine;
- 3) To classify the collected examples;
- 4) To check the raw frequency of the collected examples in the British National Corpus.

This bachelor thesis includes the introduction, literature review, methodology and conclusions chapters. The introduction includes the aim and the objectives are raised. The review of the scholarly literature presents the general information on the English language history focusing on its relations with the French language, loanwords, their features and classification. The methodology part contains the explanation of the implementation of research, the characteristics of the empirical data and the background information of the empirical analysis. In order to conduct the analysis of the collected examples and gain an awareness of the features of the French loanwords in the English language, the qualitative research approach, including descriptive and analytical methods employed. The quantitative research was carried out to identify the frequency of the collected examples. Moreover, the empirical part of the study includes the analysis of the features and classification of the collected French loanwords in the English language, and, finally, conclusions were drawn based on the research findings.

The practical value of this work – the influence and nature of loanwords, along with their acceptance for the recipient language speakers continues to be as an open debate as the theme has not been fully analysed (Barffour, 2016, p. 3). Since the French language caused massive changes in the English vocabulary, the performed analysis is useful in obtaining a deeper understanding of nature and characteristics of certain French loanwords in the English language.

1. EMERGENCE OF LOANWORDS IN THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

1.1. The structure of English vocabulary

The richness of a language is mainly visible from its vocabulary. English is considered to be one of the richest world languages due to its wide vocabulary which contains thousands of words and this number is constantly growing. The vocabulary of English includes not only the native words, but also the foreign ones which are borrowed from numerous other languages. Thus, the process of borrowing is the most significant historical reason for the expansion of English vocabulary (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007, p. 7). According to Šeškauskienė (2013, p. 300-307), English vocabulary is divided into native and non-native words. Anglo-Saxon words are the centre of native English vocabulary and they are first found in the period of Old English. These words are usually brief and precise, a large number of them indicating body parts, i.e., *foot* or *arm*; animals, i.e., *goat* and *dog*; ordinary adjectives, i.e., *good* and *black*, and nouns, i.e., *go*, *love*, *eat*, etc. Celtic language influences form also a part of the native vocabulary, but their influence on English is minor in contrast to the Anglo-Saxons'. Some of the words include place-names, such as river names, for example, *Avon* means "river", and town names, like *Dover* - "water", *Bray* - "hill", etc. As for the non-native vocabulary, at the moment, English contains loanwords from more than 100 languages. The Middle English period is marked as the beginning of a broad borrowing that continues until today. Thus, numerous languages affected English in a variety of ways.

From ancient times, Latin had a significant influence on the English language. It is believed that Latin has brought to the Old English period a large part of its vocabulary in such fields as religion, military clothing, buildings that are still used these days. Scientific terms in various domains of human understanding were adapted in the English language from Greek. Scandinavian languages have also affected the English vocabulary. Many Scandinavian loanwords were assimilated into English and lost their primary meaning. Moreover, such languages as Spanish, Portuguese and Italian brought to English vocabulary foreign words along with the things they denote, for instance, *avocado*, *tomato*, *caramel*, *pizza*, *lasagne*, *soprano*, *piano*, *opera*, etc. But besides other language influences, one of the greatest impacts on the non-native English vocabulary was made by French. This impact will be discussed in the further sections of this theoretical part. The English language tends to easily adopt foreign words when there is a need to indicate new things or events. For this reason, English vocabulary stands out from other languages and English is the most widely used language across the world.

1.2. English and French relations

From ancient times, not only geographically but also historically, English and French languages were closely related. (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 304). The contact between these two languages caused a broad borrowing process during which many new words known as loanwords were brought from one language to the other. According to Wise (1997, p. 45), France and Britain have encountered one of the greatest socio-historical exchanges across Europe. These exchanges consisted of conquests, politics, science, culture and commerce, which reflected in English and French vocabulary. English considerably changed after 1066 when William, Duke of Normandy, began to rule England. Consequently, over the next several centuries, French became the official language. It was the language of the government and had an essential position in intellectual life, providing social prestige. At the same time, English remained as the mother tongue and became the language of the lower classes (Puffer, 1996, p. 6). At the beginning of the 13th century, the significance of French as the language of culture and politics was increasing and as a consequence its further domination in England was ensured. Since the French language has been used in such areas as education, literature, government and law, many people had to become bilingual. The growth of bilingualism has led the English language to the greatest lexical borrowing from the French language and only after 1400 English became again the official language of writing. Moreover, the Hundred Years' War was another conflict for which England and France came into contact again. Within this war, the sense of English identity was gradually stimulated due to the French, which was started to be viewed as the language of opponents. Up till the 18th century, French remained the language of the law.

Once English regained its status as the official language and replaced French in domains where it has been used, a large part of French vocabulary was brought to English. (Nielsen 2005, p. 13-25). As a consequence, French did massive changes to the English vocabulary. Thousands of words and morphemes were adopted and re-created to be used in the English language. They came from different spheres of life, such as government, law, military, fashion, arts, literature, science, culinary (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 305). In addition to this, over the years, the effect of French on English did not lessen. The borrowing of words from the French language has been taking place until now due to the close geographical position of both countries, globalization and many other factors, including politics, academic cultural exchange.

1.3. French in the history of the English language

1.3.1. Old English

Old English is the grand period of English history that began from the middle of the 5th century to the middle of the 12th century. It is considered the ancestor of the Present Day English that laid the foundations of the fundamental elements of the English vocabulary. According to Denning, Kessler & Leben (2007, p. 26-27), several things of the language have changed a lot since the Old English period. Thus, quite a considerable impact on it was made by the arrival of the Roman missionaries in the 6th century, as well as the invasion of the Vikings in the 8th century which greatly affected the vocabulary of the Old English period. Consequently, plenty of Latin words became part of Old English which are related to flora, fauna, food, drink, i.e., *win* - “wine”, *pise* - “pea”, *cyse* - “cheese”, *catte* - “cat”, etc. Others included domains of religion, clothing, military, buildings, settlements: *cemes* - “shirt”, *weall* - “wall”, *munuc* - “monk”, etc. (Crystal, 2003, p. 8). Many Old Norse (language of the raiders) words came into the English language. Early loanwords of Old Norse include words related to everyday life, such as *husband*, *leg*, *knife* (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 306). The arrival of the Roman missionaries and the invasion of the Vikings during the Old English period was just a slight influence on the development of the English language compared to what awaited in the later periods. However, no traces of the French language had yet emerged during this period.

1.3.2. Middle English

The period which lasted from the beginning of the 12th century to the middle of the 15th century is well known as the Middle English. During this time, English has changed the most than in any other period of English history. The event of the year 1066 affected the English language significantly. There was a time when William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England and began to rule it. As a result, the official language of the country over the next several centuries was the French (Millar, 2015, p. 16). French brought to the English language plenty of new words which are related to various fields of life. Besides, a lot of native Old English words changed their meaning due to the replacement of the French loanwords, for instance: *answer* (OE) – *respond* (F), *stool* (OE) – *chair* (F), etc. Many loanwords remained until today and are widely used in contemporary English (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 305). As a result, the period of Middle English is marked as the beginning of broad lexical borrowing from the French language.

1.3.3. Modern English

Modern English, which started after the 15th century, is marked as the era of major discoveries due to the constant growth of education, development of science, new inventions and achievements in technology, and the discovery of new contents (Crystal, 2003, p. 62). The Renaissance continued the wide borrowing of new words into English from Latin, Greek, Spanish, French and many other languages. English has also borrowed words from Asia, Africa and North America because of the expansion of colonies across the world. These loanwords included various food terms, names of animals, as well as the places, etc. (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007, p. 32). This stage of English was affected no less than the periods of Old English and Middle English. During English history, not only the vocabulary of English was heavily changed by bringing new words from different languages into it, but also the pronunciation and the grammatical structure were modified too. The influence of French on the English language was diminished compared to the Middle English period. However, due to globalization and close relations, the lexical borrowing between these two languages has happened and still occurs up until now.

1.4. The loanwords

1.4.1. The definition of loanwords

Usually, in many cases, the terms “borrowings” and “loanwords” are used interchangeably. However, these two terms are dissimilar, but they are considered to be as synonyms or they are usually used as one term, due to a few linguists who named words from other languages as the loanwords while others called them as borrowings (Jafaar, Buragohain & Haroon, 2019, p. 9). The process of borrowing has been studied by many scholars, including diverse subfields of linguistics, such as phonology, phonetics, morphology, semantics, sociolinguistics or etymology as well. According to Durkin (2014, p. 8), loanwords are the result of borrowing that happens when one language, usually known as the donor language or the source language, affects the other language, usually called the receiving or the recipient language. As a result, the donor language provides the recipient language with new forms or meanings of words. The same as Li-na (2016, p. 209) indicates them as the words borrowed from the donor language and adapted into a recipient language to its own uses. Also, Haspelmath (2009, p. 36) describes them as the outcome that has been adopted into the lexicon of the recipient language over the process of borrowing.

Moreover, nearly all components of the language can be borrowed from one language into another. Nevertheless, there are some linguistic restrictions which might condition the borrowing. As Winford (2003, p. 50) explains adjectives, nouns, and verbs belong to the *open-class* and these parts of speech are much simpler to borrow in contrast to the *closed-class* elements that contain conjunctions and pronouns. Also, the components of the *open-class* are greater acceptant to new elements. Besides, Millar (2015, p. 20) clarifies that every language, to a greater or lesser extent, borrows words from other languages, yet some parts of speech are borrowed more than others. Accordingly, nouns are borrowed more easily than other parts of speech, such as adjectives or verbs. It happens because the number of nouns is considerably larger than any other part of speech. Therefore, nouns are more suitable to give a name for new objects and usually in a grammatical system of the borrowing language, this part of speech is simpler to adapt within. Therefore, nouns are more possible to give a name for new objects and this part of speech is simpler to adapt within.

1.4.2. The reasons for borrowing

Nevertheless, it is hard to clarify why already existing native words are substituted by loanwords, although languages have the ability to create new words from their own resources (Haspelmath, 2009, p. 35). Thus, the borrowing of words from other languages started ancient times and it is a phenomenon that is still happening today and will take place in the future between the languages. Besides, it became an inevitable process due to globalization and close relations among countries in diverse fields of politics, science, culture, economics, technology that are getting stronger every day (Stepanyan, 2018, p. 78). According to Rao (2018, p. 1), the primary cause of borrowing is to provide a word from the diversity of donor language to the source language where there is no appropriate prevailing word to name a new idea or concept. As well as, words that arise from the donor language are related to prestige and speakers of the source language find them more attractive. Also, McArthur (1992, p. 141) indicates many reasons for borrowing, one of them is the supremacy of certain languages over others and the close relations between cultures. Furthermore, the lexical borrowing occurs when there is a need for educational or technology purposes. Consequently, the lexical borrowing between languages might happen for many reasons of which the new words are introduced to the recipient language and adapted to their own uses. Therefore, nouns are more possible to give a name for new objects and this part of speech is simpler to adapt within.

1.4.3. The loanwords from French

The greatest part of loanwords in the English language come from French in comparison to any other language. In the 16th century, English adopted 42 words from French, in the 18th century – 316 words and in the 20th century - 1103. During 500 years the number of loanwords taken from French grew 27 times (Katamba, 1994, p. 198). Knowing that the Normans reigned in England for 200 years, it is obvious why the vocabulary of English contains such an important part of French words associated with the government and administration, e.i., *crown, parliament, liberty, marshal*, etc.

The church was also important for Normans. As a result, nearly all Normans belonged to the higher clergy, taking the status of authority and wealth. For a long time, the French language was used in monasteries and religious communities. Consequently, English vocabulary contains many French loanwords related to religion, for example, *sermon, confession, prayer, theology, abbey, convent*.

French was also the language of the courts and its traces related to law can be found in the English vocabulary, for instance, *plea, judge, jury*. There are a lot of verbs identifying legal processes, i.e., *accuse, seize, convict*, as well as the terms of crimes, such as *assault, fraud, adultery*.

The control of the army in the hands of Normans during the Middle Ages was the result of the introduction of French military terms in the English language, i.e., *combat, enemy, defense, soldier, captain* and many others.

While the French language dominated in England as the language of upper classes, it has brought to the English vocabulary new words belonging to fashion, for example, *garment, coat, couture* and luxury, such as *fur, ermine, satin*. Nearly all precious stones have the names of French, like *topaz, pearl, sapphire*. Some colors, i.e., *brown, blue, russet* are also derived from French.

Moreover, the French are also famous for their culinary skills. A number of animal meats that can be served as a meal have French names, i.e., *salmon, oyster, beef, mutton*.

French words that express domestic and social life have also found a way to the English vocabulary, i.e., *chair, lamp, closet*. Such loanwords as *courser, palfrey, rowel, harness, spaniel* indicate the haunting and riding as the main outdoor activities of the aristocracy.

The intellectual, as well as the cultural interests of the upper class, are associated with the words related to literature, arts, architecture, science and medicine. For instance, *painting, mansion, cathedral, poet, surgeon, remedy*, etc. (Cable & Baugh, 2002, p. 157-160).

All French loanwords that had come from different spheres of life and had been adopted to the English vocabulary indicate what a great influence on the English language has been made during the Middle Ages. Thousands of words of French origin found their path into the English language and have become an inseparable part of the English vocabulary and are widely used nowadays.

1.4.4. Semantic changes in loanwords

As time goes by, the meaning of words might be changed, especially those borrowed from one language into another. According to Katamba (1994, p.174-176), borrowings typically undergo semantic changes in the recipient language, which can be classified into two categories. The first one includes widening, which is also known as generalization or broadening. It is described as a gradual process during which the semantic meaning of a word becomes broader or more general to be used in more contexts. The opposite process of widening is narrowing, which is also called specialization and it refers to a process of changing the general meaning to the more abstract one. The second category deals with the amelioration and pejoration of words' connotations. Within the processes of amelioration and pejoration, words involving the negative connotation, over time, acquire the more positive one and vice versa. In addition to this, Hollmann (2009, p. 528-529) distinguishes the third group of semantic changes consisting of metaphor and metonymy. When the name of an object is substituted by another which is closely related to it, usually it is referred to the changes in metonymy, whereas the semantic meaning of a word is replaced with another sense that is similar to the original meaning is called metaphor.

Thus, the semantic meaning, as well as the connotation of borrowings in the recipient language can be changed in terms of broadening, narrowing, amelioration, pejoration, metaphor and metonymy.

1.5. Classification of loanwords

1.5.1. According to the reason of borrowing

Since one of the main reasons for the lexical borrowing is the prestige of the donor language and the need for new words, Myers-Scotton (2002, p. 239) identifies two types of borrowings, such as the cultural and the core ones. According to her, cultural borrowings fill gaps in the lexis of the recipient language by bringing foreign words that assign to the new objects and concepts. On the contrary to the core borrowings, which duplicate already existing words of the recipient language. In addition to this, this type of borrowings is usually introduced by

bilinguals into the recipient language as individually appearing code switching forms in their mixed components. Furthermore, Haspelmath (2009, p. 46-47) indicates cultural borrowings as “loanwords by necessity” since they name objects characteristic to the culture from which they come, whereas core borrowings are usually adopted to be related to the prestige of the donor language. As a result, due to the particular reason of borrowing, such as prestige or the need to name new objects when there is no prevailing word in the recipient language, loanwords can be identified as cultural or core ones.

Cultural and core borrowing are the essential reasons for the occurrence of loanwords in the recipient language. However, according to Haspelmath (2009, p. 50), therapeutic borrowing can also be distinguished, which arises when a native word turns inaccessible. It usually happens due to word taboo and to avoid homonymy, i.e., as Haspelmath (2009, p. 50) has proposed: “the homonymy of earlier English bread (from Old English bræde) ‘roast meat’ and bread (from Old English bread) ‘morsel, bread’ led to the replacement of the first by a French loan (roast, from Old French rost)”. In particular cultures rigorous rules exist of word taboo which prevent the occurrence of a particular word in the name of a dead person. As a result, a language can obtain a significant part of the lexicon from other languages, for this reason, merely the grammatical morphemes indicate the genealogical position. (Comrie, 2000, p. 15). As for the avoidance of homonymy, when a sound change makes a word almost identical to another one, a process of borrowing might prevent it (Haspelmath, 2009, p. 50). Since the English language contains many loanwords from French, it is doubtful, either the primary motive for borrowing was homonymy or a word taboo.

1.5.2. According to the etymology

The borrowing of words between languages can happen directly and indirectly. Katamba (1994, p. 133) explains that direct borrowing occurs when a recipient language takes words directly from the donor language, for instance a word *soufflé* in the English language is borrowed directly from French *soufflé*. As for words which are borrowed indirectly, he describes them as “a relay baton passed from one language to another, and to another”, for example *nārang* (Persian) – *nāranj* (Arabic) – *oreng* (Old French) – *orange* (English). According to him, words borrowed indirectly have more chances to face phonological changes than those borrowed directly. Moreover, Mojela (1991, p. 19) defines direct *borrowing* as the process during which the words that are borrowed from one language into another are subjected to the phonological rules of the donor language while *indirect borrowing* occurs when merely the meaning of a loanword is adopted and not the whole word.

Therefore, directly borrowed words are prone to greater phonological changes than those borrowed indirectly.

1.5.3. According to the formation

New words which enter the lexicon of the recipient language can belong to the type of loanwords, loan blends or loan shifts (Haugen 1950, p. 212-213). The category of loanwords includes not only the semantic meaning borrowed from the donor language but also the structure of words with foreign phonemes at a certain degree of their substitution with the native ones, for instance French loanwords *beige*, *lingerie*, etc. The second type is loan blends (sometimes known as hybrids), which structure comprises of both native and foreign origin, i.e., English word *grandfather* from French *grand-père*. The third one is *loan shifts* (also called *calques* or *loan translations*), which include only the borrowed semantic meaning from the donor language, whereas the structure of a word is replaced by native phonemes found in the recipient language, for example, English word *lace* from French *dentelle* (Haugen 1950, p. 212-213). Moreover, Durkin (2009, p. 138) indicates loanwords as words that are integrated with their meaning and structure into the recipient language and this type of borrowings is the most common among others. As for loan blends, he describes them as combinations where one part of a word is borrowed from a foreign language while the second part is of the native origin. It usually happens due to the translation between donor as well the recipient languages. Finally, loan shifts are created by borrowing merely the semantic meaning of foreign words to indicate new ideas in the recipient language.

So, depending on the structure as well as on the meaning of borrowed words, loanwords, loan blends or loan shifts can be distinguished.

1.5.4. According to the degree of assimilation

Loanwords which contain morphological, phonological, orthographic and semantic qualities typical to the donor language are not always suitable to the system of the recipient language. To fit better into the recipient language, loanwords tend to experience a lot of changes. (Haspelmath, 2009, p. 42). Thus, the semantic meaning and the structure of a foreign word that has been borrowed from the donor into the recipient language change, and assimilate together with native words acquiring the purity as the native ones and usually losing their origin (Rao, 2018, p. 3). As Haspelmath (2009, p. 41) states: “the degree of adaptation varies, depending on

the age of a loanword, knowledge of the donor language by the recipient language speaker, and their attitude toward the donor language.” Therefore, not every borrowed word can become a loanword. Before reaching the loan stage, foreign words experience the assimilation process of a particular degree and only then they become completely integrated into the lexis of the recipient language (Myers, 2014, p. 49). So, depending on the degree of assimilation, they are classified into the aforementioned categories (McArthur 1992, p. 141-142):

Completely assimilated – are loanwords that are not considered foreign words. They took a very long time to become completely assimilated together with the native words. These loanwords also indicate full semantic, phonetical, morphological and orthographic assimilation of the recipient language. In addition to this, borrowings found in this category are the most frequently used in the English vocabulary and typically show a tendency to be prevailing in synonymic groups. Examples of completely assimilated French borrowings in the English language are *sport, biscuit, olive, etc.*

Partly assimilated – loanwords belonging to this type of assimilation are commonly referred to as international words due to their occurrence in some languages with similar or identical meanings. This type of assimilation is subdivided into the four following groups:

Non-assimilated semantically borrowings are loanwords which indicate objects or notions characteristic to the culture from which they come, such as food, drinks, clothing, etc. Furthermore, they have no equivalents in other languages, for example, *croissant, liqueur, beret, etc.*

Borrowings non-assimilated grammatically include loanwords that maintain their plural forms and original endings in the recipient language which make them distinguished from the native words, i.e., *vacances – vacation; faux; bandeau, etc.*

Borrowings non-assimilated phonetically are those loanwords that comprise of not standard sounds for the recipient language, i.e., French sound combinations /wa:/, /a:ʒ/ as well as the nasalized sound /ã/, etc. (Tranel, 1987, p. 18-19). They might also have particular features in stress, for instance, *machine, police, prestige.*

Non-assimilated graphically borrowings in the recipient language maintain orthographic properties specific only to the donor language. For example, French consonant digraphs which consist of two letter-spellings, i.e., *gn, ch, ph, qu, th* and vowel digraphs, i.e., *ou, eu, ai, oi, au,* i.e., *bouquet, brioche.* French nasal vowels, including a combination of one or two vowel letters followed by the consonants *n* or *m*, i.e., *lingerie, temple.* In addition to this, diacritics such as the acute accent *é*; the grave accent above vowel letters *à, è, ù*; circumflex above letters *â, ê, î, ô, û*, i.e., *fiancé, déjà vu, etc.* (Tranel, 1987, p. 7-14).

Non-assimilated borrowings are not assimilated at all in the recipient language since they do not follow any semantic, phonetical, morphological and orthographic standards typical to that language, i.e., *tête-à-tête*, *déjà vu*, etc. For this reason, they are also sometimes called barbarisms. In addition to this, as these borrowings do not replace native words and merely provide the recipient language with new foreign words, they always have their equivalents in the recipient language.

Thus, depending on the degree of assimilation, loanwords can be completely, partly or non-assimilated in the recipient language.

1.5.5. According to the borrowing aspect

As noted previously, the introduction of new words from the donor language might impact the system of the recipient language including its pronunciation, semantic and grammar. Thus, borrowings can also be classified depending on their borrowed aspect (Winford, 2010, p. 131-133; Katamba, 1994, p. 142), for example:

Phonetic borrowings – this type of borrowing is the most common in every language. Before the assimilation of loanwords from the donor into the recipient language, they have to experience a process of assimilation, during which every sound of a foreign word is replaced by the corresponding sound of the recipient language. Commonly, the phonetic system of the recipient language affects the stress position of the borrowing as well, i.e., French words *travel*, *chair*, *people*;

Semantic borrowings – new semantic meanings of words from the donor language are involved. However, including borrowings with new meanings into the vocabulary of the recipient language, might disrupt the balance of native words causing changes in the meanings. For example, the word *safari* in the Swahili language has a sense of the journey. However, when this word is used in English, it is defined as a hunting expedition or a sightseeing journey;

Morphemic borrowings – this type indicates the borrowing of affixes which happens when the recipient language acquires from the donor language words with the same affixes. Thus, the morphemic structure of loanwords becomes well-known to the people who speak the donor language, for instance, *beautiful*, *goddess*.

However, analysis of the phonemic and morphemic structure of loanwords and offering their classification on these grounds is beyond the scope of this study.

After discussing all parts of the literature review, it can be concluded that loanwords are the result of lexical borrowing which happens when words are borrowed from the donor language and adapted to the standards of the recipient language. The greatest example of it is the close relations between English and French languages that led to a broad lexical borrowing which results are visible even today.

According to researchers, due to the prestige, the need to name new objects when there is not prevailing word in the recipient language, word taboo or in order to avoid homonymy, loanwords can be identified as cultural, core or therapeutic. Words can also be borrowed from the donor language either directly or indirectly. Moreover, depending on the structure as well as on the meaning of borrowed words, they can be distinguished in the recipient language as loanwords, loan blends or loan shifts.

Furthermore, borrowings can be classified according to the degree of assimilation which has to deal with whether loanwords follow the semantic, grammatical, phonetical and orthographical standards of the recipient language. Finally, the semantic meaning of borrowings in the recipient language can be changed as well in terms of amelioration, pejoration, broadening, narrowing, metaphors and metonymy.

Thus, since French loanwords take a considerable part of the English vocabulary, it is necessary to analyse them and gain a deeper understanding of their features in the English language.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The description of the empirical research and methods applied

The subject of the research is French loanwords in the English language. Thus, a qualitative research approach: descriptive and analytical methods have been employed to gain insights into semantics and structure of the collected examples from the online British *Vogue* magazine, i.e., the etymology of the collected examples was described; the semantic meaning and its changes of the French loanwords in the English vocabulary was analysed; finally, examples were classified according to their semantic meaning, formation and the degree of assimilation in the English language. Subsequently, quantitative research, corpus-based research, was also used in order to identify how commonly the collected French loanwords from the British *Vogue* magazine are used in the English language or not.

2.2. Characteristics of the empirical data

The data for the present study are collected from the online British *Vogue* magazine website <https://www.vogue.co.uk> as it is a fashion and lifestyle magazine covering various topics, such as fashion, beauty, food, travel, arts, etc. Out of 80 articles (of which 45 belong to fashion, 20 - to food and 15 to lifestyle), dated from 1 October 2020 to 1 March 2021, 100 examples of loanwords were gathered. As it was pointed out in the theoretical part of this bachelor paper, French have always been well known for their culinary skills and fashion, as a consequence French words related to food and fashion have been broadly borrowed and introduced to the English language throughout the centuries. Thus, this is the main reason why French loanwords occurring in the articles of the lifestyle magazine were selected as the data for the present research.

2.3. The procedure of the empirical research

The present analysis covers the following stages: firstly, the etymology of the collected examples was determined while referring to the *Online Etymology Dictionary*. Secondly, depending on the semantic meaning of French loanwords, they were grouped into 3 major categories of fashion consisting of 9 sections, such as materials/fabrics, patterns/decorations, accessories, gemstones, jewellery, colors/shades, underwear, clothes, footwear and other words related to fashion; food category including 12 sections, such as cheese, dessert, pastries, fruits, vegetables, seafood, meat, fungus, nuts, herbs & spices, other dishes and other words related to food and lifestyle category without any additional sections since loanwords pertaining to this category are very different and have almost nothing in common. Furthermore, in order to ascertain the semantic meaning of the collected examples and check whether they have undergone semantic changes in the English vocabulary, online versions of the *Dictionnaire de français Larousse* and the *Cambridge Dictionary* were consulted. In addition to this, to identify whether the examples of French loanwords are in the English language completely assimilated, partly or non-assimilated at all, they were classified according to their degree of assimilation in English. To check for their synonyms in order to determine if they belong to the core or cultural borrowings, the *British National Corpus* was referred to. Moreover, two types of the collected borrowings, such as loanwords and loan shifts were distinguished. Finally, within the *British*

National Corpus, the raw frequency of the French borrowing was checked so as to identify which examples are rare and which are widespread in the English language.

A comprehensive study of the features of the French loanwords, as well as their classification was carried out and the results are presented in the conclusions section.

In addition to this, due to page restrictions, the analysis of this bachelor thesis could also cover more areas, including a comprehensive study of the phonetical and grammatical changes of French loanwords in the English vocabulary.

3. THE EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FRENCH LOANWORDS IN THE BRITISH *VOGUE* MAGAZINE

3.1. Classification of borrowings according to the etymology

As it was mentioned in the theoretical part of this bachelor thesis, loanwords can be borrowed either directly or indirectly (Katamba, 1994, p. 133). While analyzing the collected examples of French loanwords from the online British *Vogue* magazine, it turned out that the majority of the borrowings (69%) were brought to the English vocabulary indirectly from French. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary (2001-2021), in original form they derive from Latin (Medieval or Late), Arabic, Greek, Italian, Spanish, etc. As for loanwords that were taken directly from French, merely a small part of them (31%) were borrowed to the English language. Loanwords that were brought indirectly to the English language include words such as *cotton* (Arabic), *lace* (Latin), *satın* (Arabic), *taffeta* (Medieval Latin), *velour* (Latin), *camouflage* (Italian), *sequin* (Arabic), *mask* (Medieval Latin), *mittens* (Medieval Latin), *satchel* (Medieval Latin), *amethyst* (Greek), *crystal* (Greek), *diamond* (Medieval Latin), *pearl* (Medieval Latin), (Medieval Latin), *topaz* (Greek), *bracelet* (Latin), *chain* (Latin), *collar* (Latin), *corset* (Latin), *camisole* (Latin), *uniform* (Latin), *elegant* (Latin), *flamboyant* (Latin), *luxurious* (Latin), *style* (Latin), *tart* (Late Latin), *baguette* (Italian), *biscuit* (Latin), *cherry* (Greek), *fig* (Latin), *lemon* (Arabic), *olive* (Greek), *peach* (Medieval Latin), *aubergine* (Arabic), *carrot* (Greek), *celery* (Greek), *lettuce* (Latin), *onion* (Latin), *pork* (Latin), *truffle* (Late Latin), *almond* (Greek), *chive* (Latin), *cinnamon* (Greek), *mustard* (Latin), *thyme* (Greek), *salad* (Latin), *soup* (Latin), *art* (Latin), *ballet* (Italian), *cigarette* (Spanish). The rest of loanwords that were borrowed directly are *chiffon*, *suede*, *ribbon*, *beret*, *beige*, *ombré*, *bandeau*, *lingerie*,

blouse, salopettes, boots, balayage, chic, haute couture, prêt-à-porte, brie, camembert, gruyère, crème brûlée, soufflé, brioche, mackerel, foie gras, haute cuisine, cinema, de rigueur, découpage, déjà vu, faux, pièce de resistance, tête-à-tête (Online Etymology Dictionary, 2001-2021).

As a result, only a relatively small part of loanwords borrowed directly from the French language was identified, whereas indirectly borrowed loanwords take a significant part in the English vocabulary. In addition to this, directly borrowed French words are prone to greater phonological changes in the English language than those borrowed indirectly.

3.2. Classification of the French loanwords according to the semantic meaning

The semantic meaning of loanwords brought from the donor language does not always remain the same in the recipient language, it might be modified in terms of amelioration, pejoration, broadening, narrowing, metaphors and metonymy. Thus, this part of the bachelor thesis provides the classification of the collected French loanwords according to their semantic meaning with comments on its changes where relevant. Out of 150 articles of the British *Vogue* magazine, 100 examples of French loanwords were gathered and classified into 3 major groups related to fashion, food and lifestyle. The classification of the French loanwords is presented in *Figures 1, 2 and 3*:

Figure 1. Classification of French loanwords related to fashion

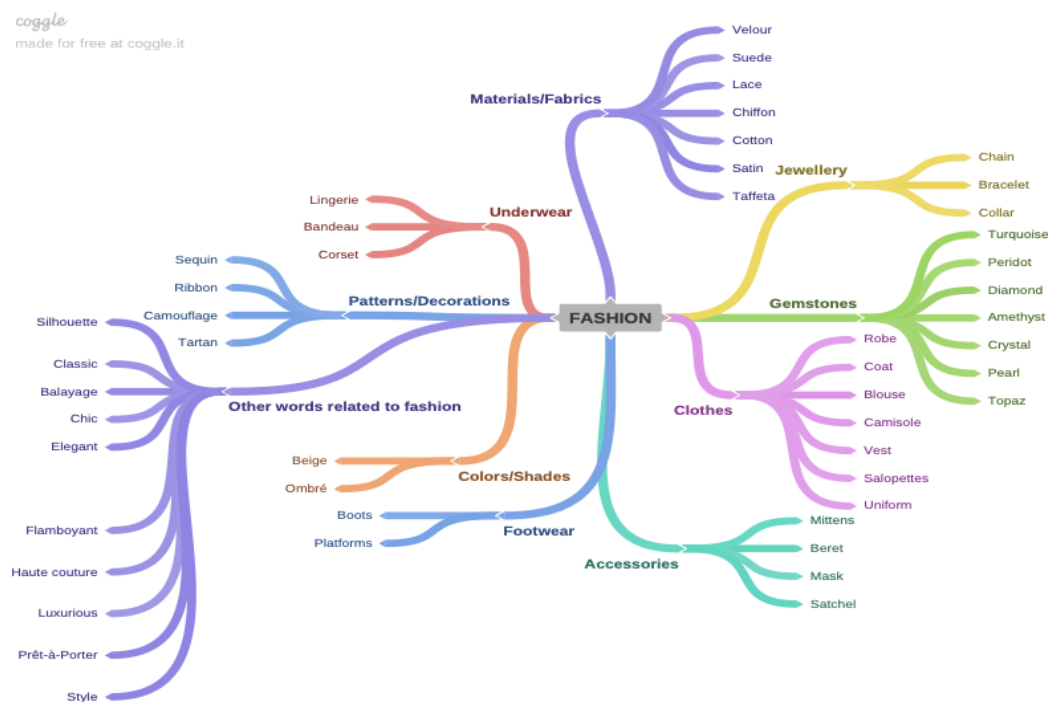


Figure 1. given above, presents 50 examples of French loanwords related to fashion which are subdivided into the following 9 sections, such as:

Materials/Fabrics:

- **Chiffon** – the semantic meaning of loanword *chiffon* is different in both languages, i.e., in French, it is used to describe a piece of old linen or some cloth (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); however, in English, this loanword means a thin fabric made of nylon or silk (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). As a result, the semantic meaning of a noun *chiffon* in the English vocabulary has been ameliorated;
- **Cotton** – the meaning of a noun *cotton* is identical in both languages, i.e., a soft textile fiber made from cotton filaments (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Lace** – in both English and French languages, a noun *lace* indicates a thin fabric with openwork patterns (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Satin** – in French as well as in English, a loanword *satin* means the same, i.e., a smooth and shiny fabric typically made from silk (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Suede** - in both languages, a noun *suede* has an identical meaning, i.e., a type of leather with a soft and rough surface (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Taffeta** - in French, a noun *taffeta* has the sense of a woven fine fabric made from silk or synthetic material, the same it means in English (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Velour** – the semantic meaning of a borrowing *velour* is the same in both languages, i.e., woven fabric with a soft surface that is similar to velvet (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

Patterns/Decorations:

- **Camouflage** – a noun *camouflage* shares the identical meaning in French as well as in English, i.e., a fabric of a mottled design ((Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Ribbon** – in both languages, a loanword *ribbon* describes a narrow strip of fabric used as a decoration badge (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Sequin** – the semantic meaning of a noun *sequin* is identical in both languages, i.e., a small metal or colored plastic disc sewn on a garment for decoration (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Tartan** - in French and English, the noun *tartan* is used to describe a pattern with stripes of different colors (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Accessories:

- **Beret** - in the French language as well as in English, a loanword *beret* has the same sense, i.e., a flat and round hat usually made from wool (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Mask** - in French, a noun *mask* means a cover for the face which is worn to protect from germs, the same it means in English (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Mittens** - in French, the noun *mittens* has the semantic meaning of a fingerless glove (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); however, in the English language, this borrowing indicates a type of glove covering four fingers together and the thumb separately (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). Accordingly, the semantic meaning of this loanword in the English lexicon has been broadened;
- **Satchel** – in both languages, a borrowing *satchel* has an identical meaning, i.e., a type of bag with handles which is used to carry books ((Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Gemstones:

- **Amethyst** – both languages share the semantic meaning of a noun *amethyst*, i.e., violet quartz mainly used in jewellery (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Crystal** - in French, a loanword *crystal* has the sense of a natural mineral that is transparent and hard as well as in English, it means the same (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Diamond** - the French language, together with English, share the same meaning of a noun *diamond*, i.e., a highly precious stone used in jewellery (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Pearl** - in both French and English languages, a noun *pearl* indicates a small and round precious gemstone used to make jewellery (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Peridot** – the semantic meaning of loanword *peridot* is the same in both languages, i.e., a green gemstone used in jewellery (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Topaz** - noun *topaz* has the same meaning in both languages, i.e., a transparent stone used in jewellery (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Turquoise** - a noun *turquoise* has identical sense in both languages, i.e., a semi-precious stone of a bluish-green color, typically used jewellery (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Jewellery:

- **Bracelet** - the borrowing *bracelet* has the same meaning in French as well as in the English language, i.e., an ornamental type of jewellery worn around the wrist (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Chain** – in both French and English languages, a noun *chain* is used to describe a fashionable accessory worn around the neck (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Collar** - in both languages, a borrowing *collar* has the same meaning, i.e., a necklace worn around the neck (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Colors/Shades:

- **Beige** – the semantic meaning of borrowing *beige* is the same in both languages, i.e., a pale brown color (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Ombre** – a noun *ombré* in French means a shadow (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); however, in the English language, it is used to describe a color with a shaded tone, varying from light to dark (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.); Consequently, the semantic meaning of a borrowing *ombré* has been narrowed.

Underwear:

- **Bandeau** – in the French language, a noun *bandeau* indicates a band worn around the head (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); in English, it means the same, but also it is used to describe a woman's strapless top (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.); As a result, the semantic meaning of a noun *bandeau* has been broadened in the English vocabulary;
- **Corset** - French and English share identical meaning of a word *corset*, i.e., a tightly fitting feminine underwear which supports the waist (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Lingerie** – in both languages, the noun *lingerie* means the same, i.e., women’s underwear (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Clothes:

- **Blouse** – in both French and English languages, a borrowing blouse has identical meaning, i.e., a loose upper woman’s clothing (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Camisole** - in the French language as well as in English, a noun *camisole* has the meaning of sleeveless, loose-fitting underwear (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Cape (cape)** – the French language with English shares the same meaning of a noun *cape*, i.e., a sleeveless garment with or without hood, typically worn on the shoulders (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Coat** - the semantic meaning of a noun *coat* is identical in both languages, i.e., a long-sleeved garment, usually buttoned at the front and worn outdoors (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Robe** - a loanword *robe* means the same in both languages, i.e., a one-piece loose outer garment, covering the body up to the knees or feet (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Salopettes** - in French, the noun *salopettes* has the meaning of a work clothing which intended to protect other clothing (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); however, In the English language, this borrowing means the same, but it is also used to describe a skiing garment consisting of trousers with a high waist held up by shoulder straps (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). Consequently, the semantic meaning of this borrowing in the English language has been broadened;
- **Uniform** - in both languages, a noun *uniform* has the same meaning, i.e., a type of clothing worn by members of the same group or organization (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Vest** - in French, a noun *vest* has two meanings, i.e., a short and sleeveless male costume piece that can be worn under the jacket; a casual sleeveless jacket typically worn over other clothes (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); the second sense of this borrowing is maintained in the English language (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). Consequently, the semantic meaning of a noun *vest* in the English vocabulary has been narrowed.

Footwear:

- **Boots** - In both English and French languages, the loanword *boots* is used to describe a type of shoes made of leather, rubber, etc. (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Platforms** – a noun *platforms* has an identical semantic meaning in both languages, i.e., a type of footwear with thick soles (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Other words related to fashion:

- **Balayage** – in the French language, a noun *balayage* means the act of sweeping (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); however, in the English language, this borrowing has the sense of a technique during which the hair is naturally highlighted (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.); Thus, the semantic meaning of a borrowing *balayage* in the English lexicon has been broadened;
- **Chic** – in both languages, a loanword *chic* describes fashionable or elegant in appearance (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Classic** – an adjective *classic* has an identical meaning in both languages, i.e., traditional and without extravagance (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Elegant** - in French as well as in English, the loanword *elegant* is used to describe a tasteful and refined in appearance (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Flamboyant** - an adjective *flamboyant* has the same meaning in both languages, i.e., attracting attention due to its stylishness or colorfulness (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Haute couture** – in both languages, a borrowing *haute couture* has the meaning of a high fashion (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Luxurious** - a loanword *luxurious* has an identical meaning in French and English languages, i.e., greatly expensive and providing a pleasure (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Prêt-à-Porter** – in French as well as in English, a loanword *prêt-à-porter* defines garments that are made according to the standardized measurements and not to fit a particular person (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Silhouette** – a loanword *silhouette* has the identical semantic meaning in both languages, i.e., a shape of something or someone which is outlined against a lighter background (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Style** - in French as well as in English, a noun *style* indicates a distinctive appearance of someone or something (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Figure 2. Classification of French loanwords related to food



Figure 2. indicates 36 examples of French loanwords belonging to the food category, which comprises 12 sections, including:

Cheese:

- **Brie (brie)** – in both French and English languages, the noun *brie* has the same meaning of soft fermented cheese with a bloomy rind (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Camembert (camembert)** – loanword *camembert* has an identical meaning in both languages, i.e., a soft cow's milk cheese in a round shape and with white rind (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Gruyère (gruyère)** – in French as well as in the English language, a noun *gruyère* indicates a pale-yellow cow's milk cheese with small holes (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Desserts:

- **Crème brûlée (crème brûlée)** – in French, a noun *crème brûlée* is used to describe a custard covered with a caramelized sugar, it means the same in the English language (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Jelly** - a noun *jelly*, in both languages means the same, i.e., a sweet fruit-flavored dessert (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Soufflé** – both languages share the identical meaning for a noun *soufflé*, i.e., a light baked egg-based dish;
- **Tart** – in both languages, noun *tart* has the same semantic meaning, i.e., a round pastry consisting of a dough covered with fruit or cream (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Pastries:

- **Baguette** - both languages share the identical meaning of a noun *baguette*, i.e., a thin and long loaf of bread (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Brioche** – in French as well as in English, a borrowing *brioche* indicates a light yeast bread, typically of a small round form (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Biscuit** - the semantic sense of a noun *biscuit* is identical in both languages, i.e., a small dry cake which comes in many flavors and shapes (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Fruit:

- **Cherry** - a noun *cherry*, in French as well as in English means the same, i.e., a soft and small stone fruit (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Fig** - in French as well as in English, a noun *fig* has identical meaning, i.e., a soft and sweet fruit containing many seeds (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Lemon** – a borrowing *lemon* in French has the sense of a yellow and oval in shape citrus fruit containing acidic juice, with the same meaning in English (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Olive** – in both French and English languages, the noun *olive* means a stone fruit with a bitter taste in green or black color (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Peach** – both languages share the same meaning of a noun *peach*, i.e., a soft and round stone fruit having a juicy yellow flesh (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Vegetables:

- **Aubergine** – the meaning of a loanword *aubergine* is identical in both languages, i.e., a purple egg-shaped fruit (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Carrot** - in French as well as in the English language, the noun *carrot* has the meaning of a long orange root eaten as a vegetable (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Celery** - in both French and English languages, the noun *celery* is used to describe a long and thin vegetable with a pale green stalk (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Lettuce** - the semantic meaning of borrowing *lettuce* is the same in both languages, i.e., an edible plant with green and large leaves (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Onion** - the meaning of a noun *onion* is identical in both languages, i.e., a round vegetable with a pungent taste as well as smell and composed of several layers (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Seafood:

- **Mackerel** - in both languages, the noun *mackerel* is used to describe a sea fish in a blue-green color with a strong taste (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Oyster** - the semantic meaning of a noun *oyster*, is identical in French as well as in the English language, i.e., an edible marine mollusc having a rough and irregular shell (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Meat:

- **Bacon** - in French as well as in English, loanword *bacon* has the same meaning, i.e., a thin slice of smoked and salted meat from the back or side of a pig (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Pork** – both languages share the same meaning of the noun *pork*, i.e., a flesh of a pig used as a food (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Fungus:

- **Truffle** - in French, the noun *truffe* indicates a rare underground fungus with a strong smelling, the same it means in English (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Nuts:

- **Almond** – in both languages, a loanword *almond* has an identical meaning, i.e., an edible oval nut (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Herbs and spices:

- **Chive** – in both English and French languages, a borrowing *chive* means a plant with purple flowers that gives a taste similar to onions (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Cinnamon** – noun *cinnamon*, has identical sense in both languages, i.e., an aromatic spice obtained from the bark of a tree (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Clove** - in both languages, a noun *clove* has the same meaning, i.e., an aromatic spice that comes from dried flower bud (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Mustard** – in French as well as in English, loanword *mustard* is used to describe a spicy-tasting yellow or thick brown sauce (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Thyme** - in both French and English languages, noun *thyme* indicates an aromatic herb of the mint family (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Other dishes:

- **Casserole** - in the French language, a noun *casserole* means a pan or bowl with a flat bottom in which various dishes are cooked (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); In English, this borrowing means the same, however, it is also referred to a stew made of vegetables and meat (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). As a result, the semantic meaning of a noun *casserole* in the English lexicon has been broadened;
- **Foie gras** – both languages share the same meaning of a loanword foie gras, i.e., the fatted liver of a duck or goose (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Salad** - the semantic meaning of a noun *salad* is the same in both languages, i.e., a type of a dish consisting of a various raw or cooked vegetable (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Soup** – a noun *soup* means the same in both languages, i.e., a liquid dish made by boiling any kind of fish, meat or vegetables (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Other words related to food:

- **Haute cuisine** – in both languages, a borrowing *haute cuisine* is used to describe a type of cooking following the high standard (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Figure 3. Classification of French loanwords related to lifestyle

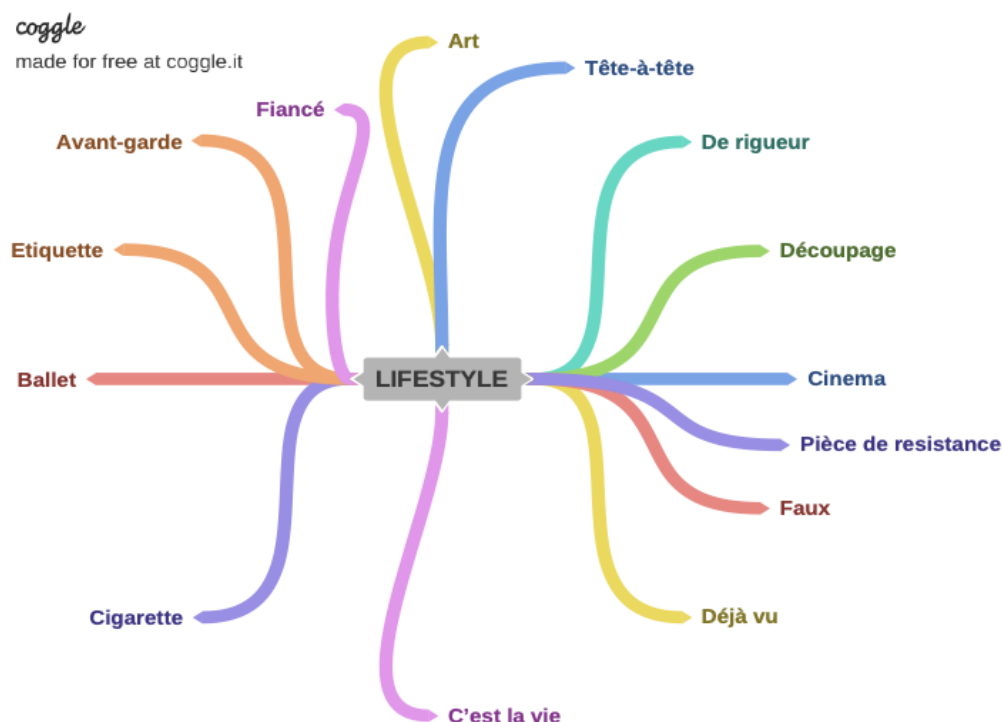


Figure 3. shows the smallest category with 14 examples of French loanwords, which is related to lifestyle and has no additional sections since words pertaining to this group are from different semantic fields:

- **Art** - a noun *art* has an identical meaning in both languages, i.e., human expression through a defined technique (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Avant-garde** – in French, a borrowing *avant-garde* has several meanings, i.e., one of them is related to the military when talking about the front line of the army; the other one refers to the innovative movement in the intellectual, technical, artistic fields, etc.

(Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); however, English has borrowed the second meaning and as a consequence, the semantic meaning of this loanword has been narrowed in the English language (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Ballet** - in French, a noun *ballet* is used to describe a theatrical art that combines classical dance, music, costumes and decor as well as in English, it means the same (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **C'est la vie** – in both languages, a borrowing *c'est la vie* is referred to a situation that cannot be avoided and the figurative meaning of it is that's life (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Cigarette** - a noun *cigarette* has the same meaning in both languages, i.e., a small roll of chopped and wrapped tobacco in a thin paper (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Cinema** – the semantic meaning of a noun *cinema* is the same in French as well as in the English language, i.e., the place where movies are shown for public entertainment (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **De rigueur** – in both languages, a loanword *de rigueur* is defined as strictly demanded by fashion or etiquette (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Découpage** – in French, a noun *découpage* means an act of cutting something into pieces (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.); In English, it is used to describe art of decorating surface by applying cut-outs of paper (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). As a result, the semantic meaning of borrowing *découpage* has been broadened in the English vocabulary;
- **Déjà vu** – in both French and English languages, a noun *déjà vu* indicates a feeling that something has already been experienced before (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Etiquette** – a noun *etiquette* has an identical meaning in both languages, i.e., a set of rules that are followed by particular social groups (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Faux** – the semantic meaning of a loanword *faux* is the same in both languages, i.e., artificial or false (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Fiancé** – French as well as English share the same meaning of a noun *fiancé*, i.e., a man engaged to be married (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);

- **Pièce de résistance** – in both languages, a borrowing *pièce de résistance* is used to describe the most important or outstanding feature of an event or thing (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.);
- **Tête-à-tête** - a loanword *tête-à-tête* has the same meaning in both languages, i.e., of a face-to-face conversation between two people (Dictionnaire de français Larousse, n.d.; Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

After analysing the semantic meaning of French loanwords related to fashion, food and lifestyle, it can be concluded that the semantic meaning of 90 examples of borrowings has not changed in the English vocabulary and remained identical in both languages. Nevertheless, merely 6 loanwords, such as *mittens*, *bandeau*, *salopettes*, *balayage*, *casserole*, *découpage*, were semantically broadened, whereas 3 loanwords, i.e., *ombré*, *vest*, *avant-garde* were semantically narrowed as well; the only loanword *chiffon* has undergone the process of amelioration in the English language.

3.3. Classification of borrowings according to the formation

Referring to the theoretical part, there are three main types of borrowings distinguished such as loanwords, loan blends and loan shifts (Haugen 1950, p. 210-231). The English language has borrowed from French many loanwords, accepting its semantic meaning and the structure of the word with foreign phonemes at a certain degree of their replacement with the native ones, for instance, *cotton* (*coton*), *velour* (*velours*), *mask* (*masque*), *mittens* (*mitaines*), *chain* (*chaîne*), *collar* (*collier*), *beige* (*beige*), *ombré* (*ombré*), *boots* (*bottes*), *luxurious* (*luxurieux*), *prêt-à-porter* (*prêt-à-porter*), *crème brûlée* (*crème brûlée*), *fig* (*figue*), *olive* (*olive*), *peach* (*pêche*), (*maquereau*), *ballet* (*ballet*), *cinema* (*cinéma*), *de rigueur pièce de résistance* (*pièce de résistance*), *tête-à-tête* (*tête-à-tête*), etc. Therefore, as it can be seen, French words that belong to the type of loanwords have changed their structure in the English language only by replacing certain phonemes with the native ones or having maintained their original forms with the French phonemes. As for loan blends which are composed of both foreign and native phonemes, no examples of this kind have been identified. Finally, words that belong to the type of loan shifts, contain only the semantic meaning borrowed from the donor language while their structure is substituted with native phonemes of the recipient language, for example *lace* (*dentelle*), *satchel* (*cartable*), *coat* (*manteau*), *jelly* (*gelée*), *cherry* (*cerise*), *lemon* (*citron*), *clove* (*clou de girofle*), *oyster* (*huître*). Thus, the structure of French loan shifts has changed in English unrecognizably, however, the semantic meaning remained the same.

As a result, the biggest part - 92 collected French borrowings pertains to the type of loanwords since their semantic meaning as well as the structure containing the French phonemes have been brought to the English vocabulary. Whereas an extremely small number – 8 French borrowings are loan shifts which comprise the borrowed meaning and the replaced structure with native phonemes of the recipient language. Neither of the borrowing belonging to the type of loan blends was found.

3.4. Classification of loanwords according to the degree of assimilation

As it was mentioned in the theoretical part of this bachelor thesis, before reaching the loan stage, foreign words experience the assimilation process of a particular degree and only then they become completely integrated into the lexis of the recipient language (Myers, 2014, p. 49). Thus, depending on the degree of assimilation, they are classified into the aforementioned categories:

3.4.1. Completely assimilated loanwords

Words belonging to the category of completely assimilated loanwords follow the semantic, grammatical, phonetical and orthography standards specific to the recipient language. Furthermore, since most French borrowings found in this category are commonly used in the English language, they usually show a tendency to be prevailing in synonymic groups. Thus, the analysis of completely assimilated French loanwords is presented below, i.e.,

Completely assimilated loanwords related to fashion include *cotton, lace, satin, suede, taffeta, ribbon, mask, crystal, diamond, pearl, peridot, topaz, bracelet, collar, beige, corset, blouse, coat, cape, vest, robe, uniform, boots, platforms, classic, elegant, luxurious, style*; Those related to food are: *jelly, tart, biscuit, cherry, fig, lemon, olive, peach, carrot, celery, lettuce, onion, mackerel, oyster, bacon, pork, truffle, almond, cinnamon, clove, mustard, thyme, salad*, while *art, ballet, cigarette* and *cinema* are those that could be attributed to the lifestyle group.

As a result, the above loanwords are felt in the English vocabulary as the native ones as they do not contain any non-standard sound combinations or spelling as well as grammatical features that are only specific to the French language. In addition to this, according to the British National Corpus (n.d.), a certain number of French loanwords have their equivalents in the English language. For instance, a borrowing *mask* and its counterpart *cover*; a noun *bracelet* and its synonym *bangle*; a loanword *uniform* with its equivalent *costume*. Adjectives such as

classic and its counterpart *common*, *elegant* with its synonym *sophisticated*, *luxurious* and its equivalent *expensive*. Moreover, borrowing *tart* with its synonym *cake* and *biscuit* with its counterpart *cookie*. Furthermore, French loanwords having their synonyms in the English language are considered to be core borrowings since they replace existing native words of the recipient language, whereas the rest of the loanwords having no English counterparts and fill gaps in the lexis of the recipient language by denoting to the new objects are known as cultural borrowings. Thus, due to the prestige of the French language and the need to name new objects when there is no prevailing word in the English language, cultural and core borrowings appeared in the English vocabulary.

3.4.2. Partly assimilated borrowings

Foreign words pertaining to the group of partly assimilated borrowings can be subdivided into the following categories of borrowings:

- non-assimilated semantically;
- non-assimilated grammatically;
- non-assimilated phonetically;
- non-assimilated graphically.

3.4.2.1. Borrowings non-assimilated semantically

A type of words which indicate items and concepts distinctive to the culture from which they are brought is assigned to the category of non-assimilated borrowings. For instance, French loanwords denoting foreign accessories and food products:

French loanwords related to fashion that are non-assimilated semantically: *beret*;

Loanwords related to food: *baguette*, *brie*, *camembert*, *crème brûlée*, *gruyère*;

Consequently, a category of borrowings non-assimilated semantically consists mainly of the French loanwords related to food and merely one loanword from the fashion group. As French have always been famous for their cuisine, the presented French borrowings above are the most easily recognizable and distinguished from other foods in the English vocabulary as well as they represent the French culture the best. The same with a loanword *beret* which denotes a type of headwear foreign to the English culture. However, this category does not contain any French loanwords related to lifestyle as most of them are fully assimilated or barbarisms. In

addition to this, loanwords belonging to this group are known as cultural borrowings since they indicate new objects in the English language.

3.4.2.2. Borrowings non-assimilated grammatically

Loanwords pertaining to this category typically retain their plural forms and foreign endings of the words in the recipient language, for instance: the French masculine endings -eau at the end of a loanword *bandeau*, ending -aux of a borrowing *faux*, ending -age of loanwords *balayage* and *camouflage* as well as the ending -é of nouns *ombré*, *soufflé*, *fiancé*. Additionally, the French feminine ending -ine of loanword *aubergine* and ending -ole of borrowings *camisole* and *casserole*.

As a result, only a relatively small number of French loanwords have maintained their foreign endings in the English language. Thus, they were not changed or somehow modified according to the English grammatical rules, making them noticeable.

3.4.2.3. Borrowings non-assimilated phonetically

The French loanwords which belong to the group of borrowings non-assimilated phonetically consist of sound or sound combinations that are unusual to the recipient language and normally do not appear in native words. For example, the pronunciation of the French sound combination -age /ɑ:ʒ/ in loanwords such as *balayage*, *camouflage* and *découpage* as well as the sound combination -oi /wa:/ in borrowing *foie gras*.

Thus, out of all collected French loanwords related to fashion, food and lifestyle, merely 4 borrowings have preserved their pronunciation of sounds which are rather uncommon to the English phonology system.

3.4.2.4. Borrowings non-assimilated graphically

The French loanwords, which are a part of this category, typically maintain their diacritic marks, consonant and vowel digraphs as well as trigraphs and nasal vowels in the orthography of the English language. For instance, the French consonant digraphs *th*, *ch*, *qu* as well as vowel digraphs *ou* and *ai* are retained in the orthography of English words, like the *amethyst*, *chain*, *chic*, *chiffon*, *satchel*, *sequin*, *silhouette*, *velour*, *brioche*, *chive*, *soup*, *découpage*, *etiquette*. In addition to this, the French nasal vowels such as *an*, *om*, *in* and *en* are also maintained in the orthography of certain English words such as *lingerie*, *mittens*, *ombré*, *bacon*, *fiancé*. As for

French diacritics, the acute accent *é* is preserved in loanwords *ombré, soufflé, découpage, fiancé* as well as the circumflex *û* and the grave accent *è* are maintained in a noun *crème brûlée*.

Thus, words containing orthographical properties specific to the French language, especially those loanwords with diacritics, are probably the most distinctive and easiest to notice of the whole English vocabulary.

3.4.3. Non-assimilated borrowings

Words belonging to this category of non-assimilated borrowings are also often referred to as barbarisms since they are not assimilated at all in the recipient language. Furthermore, this type of borrowings always has its equivalents in the English language, like:

French loanwords related to fashion are *haute couture* and *prêt-à-porter*;

Non-assimilated loanwords related to food are *haute cuisine*;

Loanwords related to lifestyle are *avant-garde, de rigueur, déjà vu, c'est la vie, pièce de resistance, tête-à-tête*;

Consequently, the provided French loanwords above are considered barbarisms in the English language due to their overall foreign structure, which is not similar to native English words in any way. It can be seen from the orthography system, like the maintained French vowel digraphs *au* and *ou* in borrowings *haute couture, haute cuisine* as well as nasal vowel *an* in loanwords *avant-garde* and *pièce de resistance*. Moreover, circumflex, grave accents and acute accents are preserved in loanwords such as *prêt-à-porter, déjà vu, pièce de resistance, tête-à-tête*. In addition to this, the pronunciation of the nasal sound /ã/ in borrowings *pièce de resistance* and *avant-garde* indicates that these French loanwords are not assimilated in the English phonology system either. Finally, according to the British National Corpus (n.d.), the English equivalents of these loanwords are: *haute couture* – *high sewing*; *prêt-à-porter* – *ready-to-wear*; *haute cuisine* – *high cookery*; *avant-garde* – *new*; *de rigueur* – *obligatory*; *déjà vu* – *past-life experience*; *c'est la vie* – *that's life*; *pièce de resistance* – *masterpiece*; *tête-à-tête* – *private conversation*. Thus, while these words substitute native words in the English vocabulary, they are considered the core borrowings.

Thus, after analysing all French loanwords related to fashion, food and lifestyle, it can be concluded that a significant number of borrowings are completely assimilated in the English vocabulary since their semantic, grammatical, phonetical and orthographic structure is reminiscent of the native words. Nevertheless, merely a certain part of loanwords which denote

objects specific to the French culture and have maintained in the English language their foreign endings, pronunciation of particular sounds and specific orthographic features including French digraphs, nasals as well as diacritics are considered to be partly assimilated or barbarisms. In addition to this, French loanwords indicating new objects in the English lexicon are called cultural borrowings. Those replacing the native words and having their English counterparts are viewed as core borrowings.

3.5. Quantitative research findings

Having analysed the collected examples of the French loanwords from the online British *Vogue* magazine, it is necessary to provide their raw frequency in the English language. Thus, the prevalence of borrowings is presented according to the data of the British National Corpus (n.d.). To avoid a detailed number display and make it more comprehensible, loanwords occurring in the English language <100 are considered to be rare and those >100 to be widespread. Results are submitted in the following *Figure 4*:

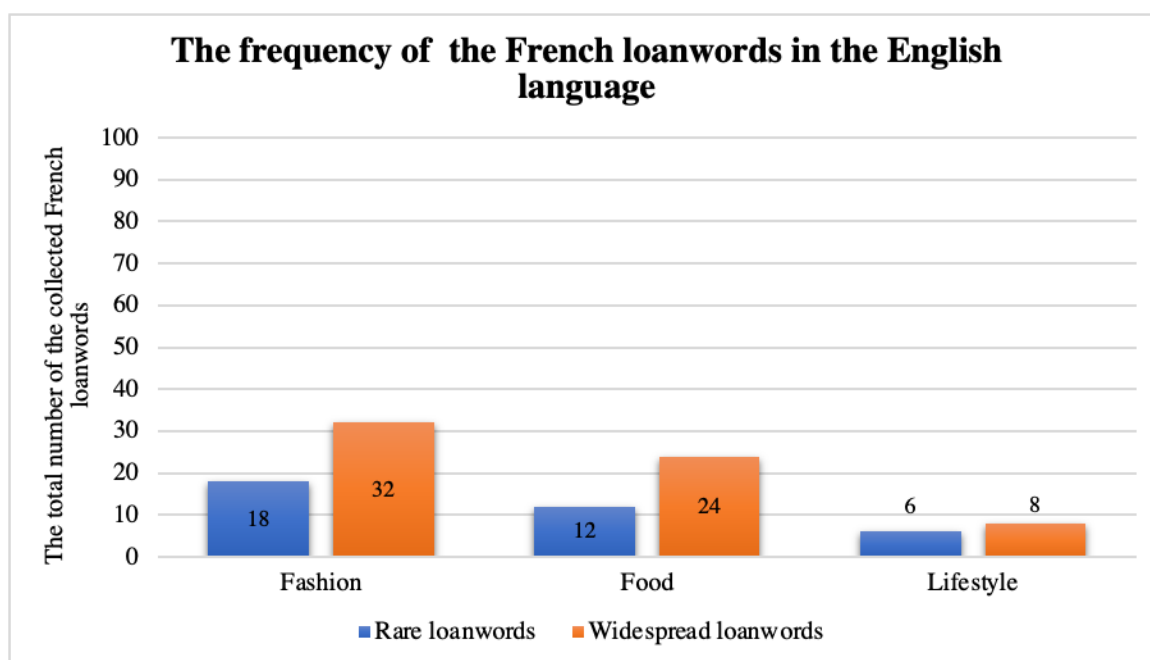


Figure 4. Frequency of the French loanwords in the English language

As it can be seen from the statistical data (*Figure 4.*) given above, out of 50 examples of the French loanwords related to fashion, a relatively high number - 32 borrowings are widespread in the English vocabulary and 18 examples of the French loanwords are found in the English language less frequently. Widespread loanwords include words from **materials/fabrics** section such as *cotton, lace, satin, suede*; **patterns/decorations** i.e., *camouflage, ribbon, tartan*; **accessories** i.e., *beret, mask*; **gemstones** i.e., *crystal, diamond, pearl, topaz*; **jewellery** i.e.,

bracelet, chain, collar; colors/shades i.e., *beige*; *clothes* i.e., *blouse, coat, cape, vest, robe, uniform*; *footwear* i.e., *boots, platforms*; **other words related to fashion** i.e., *chic, classic, elegant, flamboyant, luxurious, silhouette, style*. A group of rare loanwords comprises of words belonging to sections of **materials/fabrics** i.e., *chiffon, taffeta, velour*; **patterns/decorations** i.e., *sequin, mittens, satchel*; **gemstones** i.e., *amethyst, peridot, turquoise*; **colors/shades** i.e., *ombré*; **underwear** i.e., *bandeau, corset, lingerie*; **clothes** i.e., *camisole, salopettes*; **other words related to fashion** i.e., *balayage, haute couture, prêt-à-porter*.

In addition to this, 24 French loanwords related to food are considered to be widespread in the English language while the twice lower number of borrowings appear in English more rarely. The most commonly found loanwords in the English vocabulary include words pertaining to the sections of **desserts** i.e., *jelly, tart*; **pastries** i.e., *biscuit*; **fruits** i.e., *cherry, fig, lemon, olive, peach*; **vegetables** i.e., *carrot, celery, lettuce, onion*; **seafood** i.e., *mackerel, oyster*; **meat** i.e., *bacon, pork*; **nuts** i.e., *almond*; **herbs and spices** i.e., *cinnamon, clove, mustard, thyme*; **other dishes** i.e., *casserole, salad, soup*. As for the rare loanwords, they contain words from **cheese** section i.e., *brie, camembert, gruyère*; **desserts** i.e., *crème brûlée; soufflé*; **pastries** i.e., *baguette, brioche*; **vegetables** i.e., *aubergine*; **fungus** i.e., *truffle*; **herbs and spices** i.e., *chive*; **other dishes** i.e., *foie gras*; **other words related to food** i.e., *haute cuisine*.

Finally, out of 14 examples of the French loanwords related to fashion, 8 loanwords are widespread in the English lexicon while merely 6 borrowings are detected less frequently. Words belonging to the rare loanwords are *de rigueur, découpage, déjà vu, faux, pièce de resistance, tête-à-tête*. In addition to this, widespread French loanwords include words such as *art, ballet, cigarette, cinema, etiquette, fiancé, avant-garde*.

Consequently, 64 examples of the French loanwords are widely spread in the English vocabulary since they are fully assimilated in the recipient language and are barely distinguished from native words. Whereas 36 examples of rare loanwords are used less frequently as they are partly or not assimilated at all due to their foreign structure to the English language.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the French loanwords in the British *Vogue* magazine resulted in the following conclusions:

1. From ancient times a close contact between English and French languages caused a wide borrowing of words from one language into another. According to the researchers, loanwords are the result of lexical borrowing which happens when words are borrowed from the donor language and adapted to the standards of the recipient language. The main reasons for borrowing are the need for new words when there is no prevailing word in the recipient language or even the prestige of the donor language. However, the meaning of loanwords in the recipient language might be changed in terms amelioration, pejoration, broadening, narrowing, metaphors and metonymy. In addition to this, there are many types of loanwords distinguished that can be classified according to the reason of borrowing, etymology, formation, degree of assimilation and other borrowing aspects.
2. Out of 150 analysed articles related to fashion, food and lifestyle from the online British *Vogue* magazine, 100 examples of French loanwords were identified and classified into 3 major groups according to their semantic meaning. For instance, 50 examples of loanwords belonging to the fashion category were subdivided into the following 9 sections: materials/fabrics; patterns/decorations; accessories; gemstones; jewellery; colors/shades; underwear; clothes; footwear; other words related to fashion. The food group with 36 examples consists of 12 sections, i.e., cheese, dessert, pastries, fruits, vegetables, seafood, meat, fungus, nuts, herbs & spices, other dishes and other words related to food. Finally, the lifestyle category with 14 examples has no additional sections since loanwords pertaining to his category are very different and have almost nothing in common.
3. The results of the analysis have shown that 69% of the collected examples were brought to the English vocabulary indirectly since in original form they derive from Latin (Medieval or Late), Arabic, Greek, Italian, Spanish, etc. and merely 31% of loanwords entered the English lexicon as borrowed directly from the French language;
In addition to this, the analysis of the semantic meaning has revealed that 90 loanwords have not undergone semantic changes in the English lexicon, while the meaning of 6 borrowings, i.e., *mittens*, *bandeau*, *salopettes*, *balayage*, *casserole*, *découpage*, has been broadened and the meaning of 3 loanwords, i.e., *ombré*, *vest*, *avant-garde* has been

semantically narrowed, and the meaning of the only loanword *chiffon* has been ameliorated.

Moreover, while analysing the classification of borrowings according to the formation it was found out that almost all the collected examples - 92 French borrowings pertain to the type of loanwords as their semantic meaning and the structure with foreign phonemes were borrowed to the English vocabulary. Merely 8 borrowings, i.e., *lace*, *satchel*, *coat*, *jelly*, *cherry*, *lemon*, *clove*, *oyster* belong to the type of loan shifts that contain the borrowed meaning and the replaced structure with native phonemes of the recipient language. Finally, the third type of borrowings known as loan blends was not detected from the chosen sample.

Through the classification of loanwords according to the degree of assimilation has helped to identify that a significant number of the collected borrowings are completely assimilated in the English language since they do not include any distinctive phonetic, grammatical or orthographic characteristics of French. Other collected examples which indicate referents or concepts characteristic to the French culture are considered to be partly assimilated or barbarisms as they have retained their foreign structure.

Furthermore, French loanwords having their English synonyms are considered to be core borrowings since they replace existing native words of the recipient language, whereas the rest of the loanwords have no English counterparts and fill gaps in the lexis of the English language by denoting the new objects. They are known as cultural borrowings. Thus, due to the prestige of the French language and the need to name new objects when there is no prevailing word in the English language, cultural and core borrowings appeared.

4. The analysis of the raw frequency of the collected French loanwords in the British National Corpus has demonstrated that out of 100 examples, 64 examples of French loanwords are widespread while 36 examples tend to be rare in the English language.

However, due to the limited scope of this study, the analysis of this bachelor thesis could not focus on phonetical and grammatical changes of French loanwords in the English vocabulary.

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SUMMARY

Language is one of the main means of communication. Throughout the history, it has experienced numerous changes. Close interaction between the different languages due to various political, economic, cultural and historic events has brought to their vocabularies new elements which are known as loanwords. Lexical borrowing has become an inevitable process and it is an ongoing phenomenon still happening today. The best example of broad borrowing is between English and French. Since these two languages have always been closely related not only geographically but also historically, the borrowing of French loanwords has happened throughout different periods. The words came into the English vocabulary from diverse spheres of life, including government, law, military, fashion, arts, literature, science, culinary, etc. However, in order to fit better into the recipient language, loanwords tend to experience a lot of changes in terms of semantics, phonetics, morphology and orthography. Thus, the **subject** of the present research is the analysis of French loanwords in the English language. The **aim** is to examine features of the collected French loanwords from the latest issues of the online British *Vogue* magazine. In order to achieve this aim, the following **objectives** have been set: to review the scholarly literature on the history of English and its relations with French as well as on French loanwords and their linguistic characteristics; to identify French loanwords from the latest articles of the online British *Vogue* magazine; to classify the collected examples; to check the raw frequency of the collected examples in the British National Corpus.

In order to conduct the analysis of the collected examples and gain an awareness of the features of the French loanwords in the English language, the qualitative research approach, including descriptive and analytical methods employed. The quantitative research was carried out to identify the frequency of the collected examples. For the empirical analysis, examples of the French loanwords were collected from the online British *Vogue* magazine.

The analysis revealed that the absolute majority of loanwords have not undergone semantic changes in the English lexicon and are completely assimilated in English since they do not include any distinctive phonetic, grammatical or orthographic characteristics of French. However, a small part of loanwords is partly assimilated or barbarisms as they have retained their foreign structure. In addition to this, almost all of the collected examples of French borrowings pertain to the type of loanwords. Finally, the analysis of the raw frequency in the British National Corpus has demonstrated that most of the French loanwords are widespread in the English language.

Keywords: French loanwords, borrowings, cultural borrowings, direct borrowing, indirect borrowing, semantic meaning, classification of loanwords.

SANTRAUKA

Kalba yra viena iš pagrindinių bendravimo priemonių, kuri per visą savo gyvavimą patyrė daug pokyčių. Istoriniai įvykiai ir glaudūs valstybių ryšiai ekonomikoje, kultūroje bei politikoje lėmė naujų žodžių ar jų darinių atsiradimą kalbose, kurie yra žinomi kaip skoliniai. Leksikos skolinimasis tapo neišvengiamu procesu, kuris iki šių dienų yra vis dar vykstantis reiškinys. Tai geriausiai atsispindi tarp anglų ir prancūzų kalbų. Šios dvi kalbos visada buvo glaudžiai susijusios ne tik geografiškai, bet ir istoriškai. Prancūzų kalbos skoliniai anglų žodyne atsirado įvairiais laikotarpiais iš skirtingų gyvenimo sričių, susijusių su šalies valdymu, teise, kariuomene, mada, menu, literatūra, mokslu ir kulinarija. Vis dėlto, kad skoliniai būtų geriau įsisavinami kitoje kalboje, jie yra linkę patirti semantinius, fonetinius, morfologinius ir ortografinius pokyčius. Taigi, šio tyrimo **objektas** yra prancūziškų skolinių analizė anglų kalboje. **Tikslas** – išnagrinėti prancūziškų skolinių, surinktų iš naujausių britų *Vogue* internetinio žurnalo leidimų, ypatybes. Siekiant įvykdyti išsikeltą tikslą, buvo nustatyti šie **uždaviniai**: apžvelgti mokslinę literatūrą apie anglų istoriją ir anglų kalbos santykius su prancūzų kalba, prancūzų skolinius ir jų ypatybes; iš naujausių internetinio britų *Vogue* žurnalo straipsnių išrinkti prancūziškus skolinius; suklasifikuoti surinktus pavyzdžius; patikrinti surinktų pavyzdžių dažnumą naudojant britų nacionalinį tekstyną.

Analizei atlikti buvo naudojamas kokybinis, įskaitant aprašomąjį ir analitinį, tyrimo metodas, siekiant praplėsti žinias apie surinktų prancūziškų skolinių ypatybes anglų kalboje. Šiame darbe taip pat buvo naudojamas ir kiekybinis tyrimo metodas, kuriuo buvo siekiama nustatyti prancūziškų skolinių dažnumą anglų kalboje naudojant britų kalbos nacionalinį tekstyną. Empiriniam tyrimui atlikti, prancūziškų skolinių pavyzdžiai buvo surinkti iš britų *Vogue* internetinio žurnalo. Atlikus analizę paaiškėjo, kad didžioji dalis skolinių nepatyrė jokių semantinių pokyčių ir jie yra pilnai įsisavinti anglų kalboje, nes juose nėra jokių išskirtinių fonetinių, gramatinių ar ortografinių prancūzų kalbos ypatybių. Tik nedidelė dalis prancūziškų skolinių anglų kalboje yra neįsisavinti dėl svetimės struktūros. Analizuojant skolinių tipus taip pat paaiškėjo, kad beveik visi surinkti pavyzdžiai priklauso *skoliniams*. Galiausiai, tikrinant surinktų pavyzdžių dažnumą išaiškėjo, kad didelė dalis prancūziškų skolinių yra dažnai paplitę anglų kalboje.

Pagrindinės sąvokos: prancūziški skoliniai, skolinimasis, kultūriniai skoliniai, tiesioginis skolinimasis, netiesioginis skolinimasis, semantinė reikšmė, skolinių klasifikavimas.

APPENDIX

1. French loanwords related to fashion

- Satchel

A distended, oversized knit worn with heavy brogues and satchel directly evocative of times spent in alleys. (*5 Things To Know About The Punk Femininity of Simone Rocha's AW21 Show* by Olivia Singer, 23 February 2021);

- Chiffon

Belted ruffled crinkled-chiffon gown, £972, available at Net-a-porter.com. (*Shop The Key Wardrobe Staples Angelina Jolie Can't Live Without* by Alice Cary, 5 February 2021);

- Mittens

Kassl Editions cotton-blend canvas mittens, £175, available at Matchesfashion.com. (*5 Outfit Ideas For An Unexpected Snow Day* by Alice Cary, 8 February 2021);

- Camisole

A suit with knitwear and a silk camisole underneath. (*Chloé's Gabriela Hearst Shares Her Fashion & Beauty Tips* by Timothy Harrison, 21 February 2021);

- Ombré

She rose to prominence after being commissioned to produce January 2020's Vogue Italia cover: a melancholic painted portrait of a woman in pale pink, against a striking ombré red background. (*Jacquemus Tapped This Stylist-Turned-Artist To Paint Its Impossibly French SS21 Campaign* by Alice Cary 19 February 2021);

- Luxurious

And if your Valentine's Day celebration will be more of a self-care Sunday, make the 14 February your most indulgent yet by choosing sleek new pyjamas and a luxurious line-up of

pampering essentials. (*5 Sweet Outfit Ideas You'll Wear Well Beyond Valentine's Day* Naomi Pike, 2 February 2021);

- Coat

Faux_shearling coat, £420, available at BrownsFashion.com, Agolde mid-rise straight-leg jeans, £320, available at Net-a-Porter.com, Gucci oversized appliquéd cable-knit sweater, £750, available at Net-a-Porter.com, printed silk scarf, £355, available at Hermès.com, lace-up boot, £690, available at AlexanderMcQueen.com. (*5 Sweet Outfit Ideas You'll Wear Well Beyond Valentine's Day* Naomi Pike, 2 February 2021);

- Suede

Amyris Femme eau de parfum, £165, available at Selfridges.com, black suede flat mules, £535, available at ManoloBlahnik.com. (*5 Sweet Outfit Ideas You'll Wear Well Beyond Valentine's Day* Naomi Pike, 2 February 2021);

- Crystal

Isabel Marant silver crystal triangle drop earrings. (*5 Sweet Outfit Ideas You'll Wear Well Beyond Valentine's Day* Naomi Pike, 2 February 2021);

- Amethyst

Amethyst, this month's birthstone, is associated with love, but also with power, and it's not always purple, either. (*28 Enchanting Ways To Wear Amethyst This February* by Eniola Dare, Alice Cary, 2 February 2021);

- Jewellery
- Turquoise
- Diamond
- Collar

Wallis Simpson was famously a fan of amethyst – a spectacular Cartier amethyst, turquoise and diamond collar necklace was among several noteworthy pieces in her vast jewellery collection. (*28 Enchanting Ways To Wear Amethyst This February* by Eniola Dare, Alice Cary, 2 February 2021);

- Pearl

Today, the Duchess of Cornwall frequently wears an amethyst and pearl necklace. (*28 Enchanting Ways To Wear Amethyst This February* by Eniola Dare, Alice Cary, 2 February 2021);

- Garment

And it's not all about advocating for a plant-based diet – the month-long campaign also serves to educate people on the fashion industry's sustainable landscape, namely its key change-makers, and the innovative fabrics set to shape the future of garment manufacturing. (*7 Conscious Fashion Buys To Boost Your Veganuary Credentials* by Alice Cary, 18 January 2021);

- Lace
- Robe

This outfit – a négligée-esque black lace slip, gold-flock robe. (*An Ode To Carrie Bradshaw's 14 Most Unforgettable Outfits* by Alice Cary, 16 January 2021);

- Haute couture

Behind every haute couture dress or suit lies thousands of hours of care, craft and construction. (*Can Haute Couture Withstand The Sweatpants Trend?* By Liam Hess, 15 January 2021);

- Salopettes

At the turn of the following decade, Diana favoured a trendy cherry-red puffer and black slim fit salopettes. (*Diana, Princess Of Wales Was The Original Ski Style Influencer* by Alice Cary, 9 January 2021);

- Chic

Her loyal cohort of impossibly chic followers, who look to Eagle for a full lifestyle edit. (*Princess Diana And Grace Kelly Inspired This Limited-Edition Leisurewear* by Alice Newbold, 5 December 2020);

- Uniform

The luxe-casual AESC uniform was introduced in Drop 001 – The Lexington. (*Princess Diana And Grace Kelly Inspired This Limited-Edition Leisurewear* by Alice Newbold, 5 December 2020);

- Elegant

Not only do these pieces pair together with elegant ease, they also prove a worthy investment. (*The New Wardrobe Staples To Invest In And Enjoy Now* by VOGUE, 4 December 2020);

- Platforms

Pair with Dad trainers, or chunky platforms. (*The New Wardrobe Staples To Invest In And Enjoy Now* by VOGUE, 4 December 2020);

- Classic
- Style

Those looking for a classic trench will love this fresh, moss-green style finished with smart tortoiseshell buttons. (*The New Wardrobe Staples To Invest In And Enjoy Now* by VOGUE, 4 December 2020);

- Chain
- Boots

Ditto the padlock-laden Lock ankle boots, chunky chain necklaces. (*Matthew Williams's New-Look Givenchy Antigona Bags Have Dropped In Time For Christmas* by Alice Newbold, 1 December 2020);

- Beret

Even the most ardent devotee of French-girl fashion might stop short of wearing a beret, for fear of being too on the nose. (*13 Berets To Channel Your Inner Kate Moss In* by Alice Cary, 30 November 2020);

- Lingerie

For the past few seasons now, we've witnessed the trend for really wearable pieces increasing, and this has trickled down into lingerie. (*Cashmere Knickers Are The Latest Instalment Of The Big Pants Trend* by Alice Newbold, 24 November 2020);

- Mask

No matter what's going on in the world, she is still taking major strides to dress up – mask and all! (*Irina Shayk's Lockdown Style Makes Me Want to Get Dressed* by Liana Satenstein, 20 November 2020);

- Velvet
- Cotton

They might want a velvet couch, but is it a cotton, silk, or mohair velvet? (*Jenna Lyons On Her New TV Show, 'Stylish With Jenna Lyons'* by Emily Farra, 19 November 2020);

- Ribbon

Wears a lot of blazers and button-downs in the show, often accessorised with a silk ribbon in her hair. (*Jenna Lyons On Her New TV Show, 'Stylish With Jenna Lyons'* by Emily Farra, 19 November 2020);

- Blouse

According to Rosie, her failsafe items include tailoring from The Frankie Shop; coats from Totême; T-shirts, blouses or shirts from Eterne. (*The 9 Items Every Woman Needs In Her Wardrobe According To Rosie Huntington-Whiteley* by Alice Cary, 17 November 2020);

- Bracelet

Dial (coloured lacquer and mother-of-pearl, opal and malachite to name a few), plus hands and bracelet options. (*The Customisation Craze Has Landed In The Luxury Watch World* by Ming Liu, 4 November 2020);

- Topaz
- Peridot

Bongiasca's unique You're So Vine collection, comprised of intertwined warped enamel rings sprinkled with peridot, amethyst, topaz and crystals, is typical of her joyous style. (*Bea Bongiasca's Millennial-Friendly Jewellery Has Wiggled Its Way Into Dua Lipa's Heart* by Alice Cary, 2 November 2020);

- Vest

Knitted vests are this season's cosiest staple. (*13 Perfectly Preppy Knitted Vests To Shop Now* by Humaa Hussain, 30 October 2020);

- Corset
- Taffeta
- Sequins

Decades on, her red-carpet style remains as daring as ever, incorporating velvet corsets, taffeta trains and top-to-toe sequins. (*Every Time Cher Pushed Boundaries With Her Unique Personal Style* by Susan Devaney, 29 October 2020);

- Camouflage

Blame Timothée Chalamet, Alexa Chung, or dare we say it, Andy Burnham – the cagoule is enjoying a moment in the spotlight, and its most refined iteration for 2021 comes rendered in khaki camouflage, paired with a glamorous midi dress and Celine hiking boots. (*8 High-Low Styling Tricks To Borrow From Celine's SS21 Show* by Ellie Pithers, 26 October 2020);

- Prêt-à-Porter

Luckily, De Silva's children had no problem translating their mother's mood using the Prêt-à-Porter collection. (*My Creative Clan: Meet Sai De Silva And Her Children, London And Rio, The Joyful Fashion Family You've Been Waiting For* by Kasia Hastings, 20 October 2020);

- Bandeau

Sporting a sparkling Saint Laurent bandeau dress for the premiere of *Big Little Lies 2* in New York. (*The Proof Zoë Kravitz Was Born To Play Catwoman In 16 Outfits* by Alice Cary, 13 October 2020);

- Beige

Miller exuded summertime nonchalance in belted beige trousers. (*7 Stylish Celebrities Who Are Surprise Fans Of Mango (The Brand, Not The Fruit)* by Alice Cary, 11 October 2020);

- Cape

Knitted capes were also swaddled around many a chic pair of shoulders like a comfort blanket (especially appealing in 2020). (*How To Nail Chic Knitwear According To The Street-Style Set* by Alice Cary, 8 October 2020);

- Velour

A delicious raspberry ripple palette could only be improved upon the addition of a velour high-necked top. (*6 Styling Tricks To Steal From Miu Miu's Sport-Infused SS21 Show* by Ellie Pithers, 6 October 2020);

- Balayage

During her first year at Trinity College Dublin, on the other hand, Edgar-Jones's character has a "more square, heavier fringe that's still slightly choppy, and with a little balayage at the ends of her hair". (*The Mystery Of Daisy Edgar-Jones's Perfect Fringe: Solved* by Hayley Maitland, 9 January 2021);

- Flamboyant

Pictured in between film takes in Studio City, Wilde wore a look that showed a touch of Styles's flamboyant flare. (*Olivia Wilde's Indie T-Shirt Is A Sign Of The Times* by Alice Newbold, 10 February 2021);

2. French loanwords related to food

- Thyme

8 sprigs of thyme or rosemary. (*This Game-Changing (And Ridiculously Easy) One-Pot Lasagne Is The Comfort Food You Need Right Now* by Hayley Maitland, 13 February 2021);

- Casserole

Nowadays, I make my lasagne from start to finish in the same large shallow casserole dish, as I want to keep all of the flavour in one place. (*This Game-Changing (And Ridiculously Easy) One-Pot Lasagne Is The Comfort Food You Need Right Now* by Hayley Maitland, 13 February 2021);

- Parmesan

Gone is the (often lumpy) béchamel sauce, replaced with a mix of creamy ricotta, gooey mozzarella and Parmesan. (*This Game-Changing (And Ridiculously Easy) One-Pot Lasagne Is The Comfort Food You Need Right Now* by Hayley Maitland, 13 February 2021);

- Beef

500g of 20 per cent fat minced beef. (*This Game-Changing (And Ridiculously Easy) One-Pot Lasagne Is The Comfort Food You Need Right Now* by Hayley Maitland, 13 February 2021);

- Celery

1 celery stalk. (*This Game-Changing (And Ridiculously Easy) One-Pot Lasagne Is The Comfort Food You Need Right Now* by Hayley Maitland, 13 February 2021);

- Mackerel

Other staples of the Nordic diet include oats, root vegetables, skyr yogurt, rapeseed oil, and legumes, as well as fatty fish like salmon and mackerel. (*Should Everyone Be On The Nordic Diet?* By Elise Taylor, 10 February 2021);

- Salad

Faisal Aldeleigan's maple chicken salad with caramelised pecans. (*Wow-Factor Valentine's Day Recipes To Try At Home, Thanks To 4 World-Famous Chefs* by Freddie Braun, 6 February 2021);

- Olive

60ml extra virgin olive oil. (*Wow-Factor Valentine's Day Recipes To Try At Home, Thanks To 4 World-Famous Chefs* by Freddie Braun, 6 February 2021);

- Mustard

2 tsp Dijon mustard. (*Wow-Factor Valentine's Day Recipes To Try At Home, Thanks To 4 World-Famous Chefs* by Freddie Braun, 6 February 2021);

- Lemon

1 pinch lemon salt. (*Wow-Factor Valentine's Day Recipes To Try At Home, Thanks To 4 World-Famous Chefs* by Freddie Braun, 6 February 2021);

- Lettuce

100g iceberg lettuce. (*Wow-Factor Valentine's Day Recipes To Try At Home, Thanks To 4 World-Famous Chefs* by Freddie Braun, 6 February 2021);

- Onion

1 red onion, finely chopped. (*3 Comforting Plant-Based Recipes To Make Long After Veganuary Ends* by Ravinder Bhogal, 27 January 2021);

- Soup

It's normally served with rice, but here it's made with coconut milk and served over noodles, because nothing is quite as comforting or fortifying as a bowl of noodle soup. (*3 Comforting Plant-Based Recipes To Make Long After Veganuary Ends* by Ravinder Bhogal, 27 January 2021);

- Almond

Almond milk has significant environmental impact, with an astonishing 74 litres of water needed to produce a single glass, according to one study. (*A Guide To Swerving Problematic Plant-Based Foods This Veganuary* by Emily Chan, 7 January 2021);

- Haute cuisine

From simple guides on how to create vegetable-centric meals to elaborate volumes that put a herbivorous spin on haute cuisine. (*15 Genius Plant-Based Cookbooks To Get You Through Veganuary* by Hayley Maitland, 5 January 2021);

- Tart

Sometimes we baked jam tarts which we filled with strawberry conserve and ate hot, careful not to scald the roofs of our mouths. (*My Mother's Kitchen Was Always Bustling. Then, Depression Hit – And Her Hunger Evaporated* by Anthea Rowan, 2 January 2021);

- Jelly

Sometimes, Mum would spoon a dollop of cold, top-of-the-milk cream over the jelly, and then the fridge-chill would temper the oven-hot and it would all collapse sweetly against my tongue. (*My Mother's Kitchen Was Always Bustling. Then, Depression Hit – And Her Hunger Evaporated* by Anthea Rowan, 2 January 2021);

- Biscuit

Biscuit tins were disappointingly, disconcertingly empty, their shameful nakedness sheathed with a stale sheet of baking parchment. (*My Mother's Kitchen Was Always Bustling. Then, Depression Hit – And Her Hunger Evaporated* by Anthea Rowan, 2 January 2021);

- Clove
- Cinnamon

Whereas many professional cookbooks may overcomplicate things or add extraneous flavour, Blahnik likes to stick to simple ingredients: cinnamon, cloves, and of course, molasses. (*Manolo Blahnik Shares His Festive Gingerbread Cookie Recipe* by Elise Taylor, 23 December 2020);

- Oysters

Our Christmas meal is typically Italian, meaning lots of fish. First, there are fresh oysters followed by poached lobsters with salsa verde, artichokes, and a puntarelle salad. (*How The River Cafe's Ruth Rogers Does Christmas (& Her Perfect Fruitcake Recipe)* by Hayley Maitland, 19 December 2020);

- Cherry

100g glacé cherries, not artificially coloured. (*How The River Cafe's Ruth Rogers Does Christmas (& Her Perfect Fruitcake Recipe)* by Hayley Maitland, 19 December 2020);

- Bacon

Eat with or without chopped bacon, with or without an egg (poached or boiled) on top.

(From The Archive: Revisit Nigella Lawson's First British Vogue Column by VOGUE, 10 November 2020);

- Carrots

For the roasted carrots; 500g of carrots (preferably heritage varieties in different colours).

(From The Archive: Revisit Nigella Lawson's First British Vogue Column by VOGUE, 10 November 2020);

- Aubergine

Maybe that's what brings us together – that, and our deep love of aubergines. *(3 Delicious Rochelle Canteen Recipes To Make The Most Of Autumn Vegetables by Hayley Maitland, 4 November 2020);*

- Brie
- Gruyère
- Camembert

Sometimes people are intimidated by British cheese because it's less familiar than brie or gruyère or camembert – but if you tell a cheesemonger what you enjoy, he or she will be able to make good suggestions. *(A 4-Step Formula For Putting Together A Top-Notch Cheese Board by Hayley Maitland, 3 November 2020);*

- Truffle

Another idea is to sauté mushrooms – which are obviously in season right now – in a bit of truffle oil, and pair them with soft cheese. *(A 4-Step Formula For Putting Together A Top-Notch Cheese Board by Hayley Maitland, 3 November 2020);*

- Fig

Blue cheeses go well with something a bit sweeter, like a pear or fig chutney. *(A 4-Step Formula For Putting Together A Top-Notch Cheese Board by Hayley Maitland, 3 November 2020);*

- Peach

The final product has a complex flavour profile that includes hints of floral as well as peach and honey notes. (*Get Ready For Goop Coffee, Gwyneth Paltrow's Latest Lifestyle Venture* by Elise Taylor, 30 October 2020);

- Pork

The most typical version contains pork, shrimp, bean sprouts and, at times, mung beans, and is served with a generous mound of fresh herbs and lettuces.

(*3 Comforting Recipes To Make Once You've Mastered Sourdough* by Hayley Maitland, 27 October 2020);

- Chives

We top our waffles with whatever is in season: from wild mushrooms quickly sautéed in butter and finished with chives, to English smoked eel and French black figs. (*3 Comforting Recipes To Make Once You've Mastered Sourdough* by Hayley Maitland, 27 October 2020);

- Soufflé

Staying true to form as a cook who loves big and bold flavours (see recipes for parsnip, miso, oat and shallot boulangère or cheese ends soufflé), Erskine has created 100 new recipes that are as delicious to eat as they are good for the environment. (*5 Books Every Food Lover Should Read This Autumn* by Olivia Marks, 27 October 2020);

- Brioche
- Foie gras

Roasted with foie gras, black truffle and brioche, that chicken is now winging its way to Covent Garden, as NoMad's long-anticipated London offshoot finally opens its doors in December. (*The Buzziest UK Restaurant Openings To Cheer You Up This Autumn* by Timothy Harrison, 26 October 2020);

- Baguette

Emily's bold berets, flashy coats, and sky-high heels are about as effortless as carrying a tote with a baguette hanging out of it. (*This Is How Emily In Paris Should Have Dressed* by Christian Allaire, 13 January 2021);

3. French loanwords related to lifestyle

- Art

For art world kudos, the name to drop isn't a hot young painter, but revered political philosopher Hannah Arendt. (*28 Vogue-Approved Art Exhibitions For Your Radar In 2021* by Hettie Judah, 2 January 2021);

- Avant-garde

As an intern in the avant-garde brand's couture department. (*Johannes Warnke's Otherworldly Fashions Are Already a Favourite of Lady Gaga* by Janellie Okwodu, 14 January 2021);

- Cinema

This place, for example, has views of the Brecon Beacons – while being perfectly secluded, thoughtfully decorated, and boasting its own cinema room and pool table. (*14 Stand-Out UK Holiday Rentals To Book For A Post-Lockdown Escape* by Charlie Porter, 24 February 2021);

- Découpage

Now is the perfect moment to start a niche collection – antique découpage paperweights. (*9 Interior Design Trends To Note For The Year Ahead* by Hayley Maitland, 15 January 2021);

- Pièce de résistance

Huge cement Willy Guhl plant stands and – the pièce de résistance – a spectacular white fibreglass Splash chair picked up at Kempton Park. (*At Home With 5 Design-Obsessed Fashion Insiders* by Aimee Farrell, 27 February 2021);

- De rigueur

Ashley — and long before it became de rigueur for stars to pull archive looks to reflect their commitment to sustainable fashion — has long worn rare finds and legacy pieces from her own collection. (*Mary-Kate Olsen Makes Her Noughties Chanel Work For Now* by Naomi Pike, 11 February 2021);

- Déjà vu

Does the impeachment of President Donald Trump give you a sense of déjà vu? (*Nancy Pelosi Re-Wore Her Impeachment Suit* by Sarah Spellings, 15 January 2021);

- Fiancé

Lopez’s daytime look, which she wore out with her fiancé Alex Rodriguez, had a free-spirited feel – but she did the unexpected aesthetic in her own way, of course. (*Jennifer Lopez Does Her Own Take On Bohemian Style* by Christian Allaire, 2 November 2020);

- Faux

Faux shearling coat, £420, available at BrownsFashion.com, Agolde mid-rise straight-leg jeans, £320, available at Net-a-Porter.com, Gucci oversized appliquéd cable-knit sweater, £750, available at Net-a-Porter.com, printed silk scarf, £355, available at Hermès.com, lace-up boot, £690, available at AlexanderMcQueen.com. (*5 Sweet Outfit Ideas You’ll Wear Well Beyond Valentine’s Day* Naomi Pike, 2 February 2021).

