

The Pragmatic Functions of French Borrowings in Literary Texts

Holmuradova Zebiniso Shavkatovna

Senior teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign

Annotation: *The present article is devoted to analysis of pragmatic peculiarities of using French phrases in the texts of Russian works.*

Keywords: *pragmatic function, personage, literary text, French borrowings.*

French borrowings in a literary texts, surely, draw reader's attention and fulfill different pragmatic and stylistic functions [L.V. Chernets, 2004, p. 6].

It's very important for a translator to transfer the stylistic and pragmatic meaning of the French expressions used in literary texts written in another language [U. Yuldoshev, 2021, p. 159].

Really, French words and expressions fulfill a definite pragmatic function in a literary text. Some of them express positive, others, on the contrary express negative values:

➤ *C'est bien beau ce que vous venez de dire, - сказала сидевшая подле него Жюли вздыхая. Соня задрожала вся и покраснела до ушей, за ушами и до шеи и плеч, в то время как Николай говорил* [L.N. Tolstoy, "War and Peace", V. 1, p. 59].

The French sentence fulfill the function of praising and realize the following meaning: "How wonderful! How wonderful is your speech! "

In the following extract we can feel the positive value:

Tres beau, - говорил доктор, отвечая на вопрос о погоде, - tres beau, princesse, et puis, a Moscou on se croit a la campagne [L.N. Tolstoy, "War and Peace", V. 1, p. 66]. Meaning: "Very good, the weather is very good, my princess, the weather of Moscow looks like the weather of a village".

Now we can analyze the sentence with negative meaning, which expresses disagreement:

➤ *А мне-то, - сказал он, - ты думаешь, легче? Je suis ereinte, comme un cheval de poste; a все-таки мне надо с тобой поговорить, Катюшь, и очень серьезно* [L.N. Tolstoy, "War and Peace", V. 1, p. 67]. In this context we understand that a person is very tired like a horse.

Disagreement can have different degrees in various contexts. For example, in the following context the degree of disagreement is rather strong:

В эту минуту дверь, та страшная дверь, на которую так долго смотрел Пьер и которая так тихо отворялась, быстро с шумом откинулась, стукнув об стену, и средняя княжна выбежала оттуда и вплеснула руками.

➤ *Что вы делаете! – отчаянно проговорила она, - Il s'en va et vous me laissez seule* [L.N. Tolstoy, "War and Peace", V. 1, p. 79]. Its meaning: "He is lying ready to die, but you are going to leave me alone!"

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French borrowings in Russian literary texts transfer different stylistic and pragmatic meaning. For example, in the following context a personage gives advice in French:

Анна Михайловна остановилась, чтобы поравняться с Пьером.

- *Ah mon ami!* – сказала она с тем же жестом, как утром с сыном, дотрагиваясь до его руки, - *croyez, que je souffre, autant que vous, mais soyez home. Soyez homme, mon ami, c'est moi qui veillerai a vos interets,* - сказала она в ответ на его взгляд и еще скорее пошла по коридору [L.N. Tolstoy, “War and Peace”, V. 1, p. 71-72]. The meaning of advise: “My friend, believe me, I also have difficulties, but you should behave as a man, you should be a man, and I will support your ideas”.

There is one more advice pronounce in French:

- *Vooyons, ma bonne Анна Михайловна, laissez faire Catiche* [L.N. Tolstoy, “War and Peace”, V. 1, p. 78]. Meaning: “Dear Anna Mikhaylovna, let do Katish whatever she wants”.

The pragmatic content of request is actualized in the following part:

- *Я знаю, милая, добрая княжна, - сказала Анна Михайловна, хватаясь рукой за портфель и так крепко, что видно было, она не скоро его пустит. – Милая княжна, я вас прошу, я вас умоляю, пожалейте его. Je vous en conjure...* [L.N. Tolstoy, “War and Peace”, V. 1, p. 78]. Meaning: “I have a favour to ask you”.

In the dialogues of the personages of L. Tolstoy’s novel “War and Peace” we face interesting models of conversation, in which one speakers speaks Russian and asks questions in Russian, the second speaker answers in French by short replicas “yes” and “no”:

- ✓ *Вы недавно приехали? – спрашивала у него графиня.*
- ✓ *Oui, madame, - отвечал он, оглядываясь.*
- ✓ *Вы не видали моего мужа?*
- ✓ *Non, madame. – Он улыбнулся совсем некстати.*
- ✓ *Вы, кажется, недавно были в Париже? Я думаю, очень интересно.*
- ✓ *Очень интересно* [L.N. Tolstoy, “War and Peace”, V. 1, p. 56].

In Russian noble societies of 18-19 centuries people preferred to use French expressions in speech, to wear due to French fashion and to have French courses and drinks:

Начиная от двух супов, из которых он выбрал a la tortue, и кулебяки и до рябчиков, он не пропускал ни одного блюдо и ни одного вина, которое дворецкий в завернутой салфеткой бутылке таинственно высовывал из-за плеча соседа, приговаривая: или «дреймадера» или «венгерское» или «рейнвейн» [L.N. Tolstoy, “War and Peace”, V. 1, p. 58]. The underlined words are the name of tortoise soup and kind of wine.

The nobles’ houses were also designed according to French fashion and rooms were called in French way:

Пьеру он ничего не сказал, только пожал с чувством его руку пониже плеча. Пьер с Анной Михайловной прошли в petit salon [L.N. Tolstoy, “War and Peace”, V. 1, p. 77]. The name of the room is translated as “small guest-room”.

Usually sentences with religious content were also uttered in French:

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За эту дверь послышалось передвижение, и, наконец, все с тем же бледным, но твердым в исполнении долга лицом, выбежала Анна Михайловна и, дотронувшись до руки Пьера, сказала:

- *La bonte divine est inepuisable. C'est la ceremonie de l'extreme onction qui va commencer. Venez* [L.N. Tolstoy, "War and Peace", V. 1, p. 74]. The translation: "The mercy of God is boundless. The procedure in a church is just starting. Let's go". The present procedure of the extract depicts a dying person whose body is greased by olive oil. It's rather difficult to translate these sentences especially into the Uzbek language because the religious realities of the Russian linguoculture totally differs from the Uzbek one.

The person uncomfortable in situation when he gets a financial help from people. In order to smooth this situation French sentence is used:

У укасининг пулга муҳтожлик сезиб, вазиятдан чиқиб кетиши учун чора излаб, бош қотираётганини кўриб, астагина дераза олдига келади-да, қўлини чўнтагига тиқиб: "mais je puis vous donner de l'argent" (I give you money for help), деб қўнғирлаб, унга пул бериб кетар эди [I.V. Turgenev, "Fathers and children", p. 46].

The personages of L. Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace" often use French. So, in the following context the pragmatic meaning of hope is revealed:

Пьер молчал.

- *Peut-etre plus tard je vous dirai, mon cher, que si je n'avais pas ete la, dieu sait ce qui serait arrive. Vous savez, mon oncle avanthier encore me promettait de ne pas oublier Boris. Mais il n'a pas eu le temps. J'espere, mon cher ami, que vous remplirez le desir de vorte pere. Пьер ничего не понимал и молча, застенчиво краснея, смотрел на княгиню Анну Михайловну* [L.N. Tolstoy, "War and Peace", V. 1, p. 80]. The translation of the French speech: "I will later tell you about what could happen there. You know, my uncle promised to forget about Boris but he couldn't cope. Now I hope you will do it".

In a Russian literary text French words and expressions draw reader's attention:

- Я надеюсь на вас милый друг, - сказала Анна Павловна тоже тихо, - вы напишите к ней и скажите мне, comment le pere envisagera la chose. Au revoir. - И она ушла из передней [L.N. Tolstoy, "War and Peace", V. 1, p. 22]. The defined sentence is translated: "How my father will value the situation. Good bye".

So, French words and expressions have various pragmatic functions in literary texts. They can express disagreement, approval, disapproval, giving advice, fulfill the function of euphemism.

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