В работе представлены различные точки зрения и подходы различных лингвистов по определению и классификации значения слова, дается классификация значений слов в английском языке, подчеркивается важная роль значения слова, делающая возможным процесс общения. При классификации учитывается тот факт, что значение слова не является однородным, а состоит из различных компонентов, сочетание которых составляет внутреннюю семантическую структуру слова, и этими компонентами являются лексические и грамматические значения слова. Приведенная нами классификация учитывает также эмоционально-стилистическую окраску слова.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH

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The Indo-European languages are a family of several hundred related languages and dialects, including most major current languages of Europe, the Iranian plateau, and South Asia and also historically predominant in Anatolia. With written attestations appearing since the Bronze Age, in the form of the Anatolian languages and Mycenaean Greek, the Indo-European family is significant to the field of historical linguistics as possessing the longest recorded history after the Afroasiatic family.

Indo-European languages are spoken by almost three billion native speakers, the largest number for any recognized language family. Of the twenty languages with the largest numbers of native speakers according to SIL Ethnologue, twelve are Indo-European: Spanish, English, Hindi, Portuguese, Bengali, Russian, German, Marathi, French, Italian, Punjabi, and Urdu, accounting for over 1.7 billion native speakers. Several disputed proposals link Indo-European to other major language families.

The most widely studied language family in the world is the Indo-European. There are a number of reasons for this. Many of the most important languages of the world are Indo-European. These languages are official or co-official in many countries and are important in academic, technical and world organizations. Among the most popular languages are: English, Spanish, French, German, Russian. More than half the world's population speak one or more of these languages either as a mother tongue or as a business language.

This article will put the emphasis on two predominant languages: English and French, which have been in active interaction due to historical events taken place throughout centuries. In the result of this interaction some linguistic phenomena have penetrated into each other making the languages similar in some aspects and different in the other ones. The main similarities and differences will be briefly introduced in this article as a guide for those who are interested in two languages.

English has now inarguably achieved global status. Whenever we turn on the news to find out what's happening in East Asia, or the Balkans, or Africa, or South America, or practically anywhere, local people are being interviewed and telling us about it in English.

One of the more remarkable aspects of the spread of English around the world has been the extent to which Europeans are adopting it as their internal lingua franca. English is spreading from northern Europe to the south and is now firmly entrenched as a second language in countries such as Sweden, Norway, Netherlands and Denmark.

French, as it is spoken today by a vast Francophone population, began to become standardized with Charlemagne's conquest of the Gauls and Franks in the 16th Century. French is used as the official language of 22 countries and is the co-official language of several others, including Belgium, Canada, Haiti, Madagascar and Switzerland. It is spoken as a first language by 51 million people. French continues to be spoken as a second language by many people in countries located along the southern and eastern rim of the Mediterranean that were once French colonies or territories (notably Algeria, Morocco, and Lebanon). Being the second most taught language internationally after English, and having a readership and following which are commiserate with the number of its students, French is definitely the language to know these days. With English, French is the only other "international" language, being spoken in 5 continents. The widespread use of French as a language can also be inferred from the fact that French, with English is the official language of many towering organizations of the world, such as the UN, NATO, UNESCO, the International Red Cross Association and IOC (The International Olympic Committee), to name a few.

Many different languages have shaped the development of the English language as we know it today. During its diverse history, English has taken on elements of spoken tongues and dialects from all over the earth. This is not surprising, as it is one of the most widely spoken languages on the planet. Initially, French and English remained very much separate, and each language influenced the other but little. In the period between 1066 and 1120 AD, a mere 900 Anglo-Norman words became assimilated into English. As the Saxons began to accept their Norman conquerors, however; language change became more rapid, with 10,000 Anglo-Norman words entering English before the 15th century. Of the 10,000 French words adopted during the Norman occupation, threequarters of these are still in use. Currently, French vocabulary is found in all areas-government, law, art and literature. More than one third of English words today are derived, directly or indirectly, from French. This is so pronounced, that without prior study, English speakers already know 15,000 French words. French influence has made a lasting print on English as we know it today. Many words which are generally conceded to be merely English, actually have their roots in French.

French and English are related languages in a sense, because French is a Latin language with German and English influence, while English is a Germanic language with Latin and French influence. Thus there are some similarities between them, most notably the same alphabet and a number of true cognates. Perhaps more importantly, however, there are a number of differences, both major and minor, between French and English. There are hundreds of words borrowed from French into English. They can be grouped into several classes: Food and eating ("biscuit", "menu"), military terms ("camouflage", "coup d'etat"), diplomatic words ("diplomat", "regime"), entertainment ("ballet", "sport") and many others.

Many grammatical phenomena have been studied from a comparative point of view

between French and English. Each such study concentrates on a particular aspect of these languages that presents difficulties for the nonnative speaker. The difference between the French imperfect and the present perfect, for example, creates difficulties for the Anglophone student of French. The English language was strongly influenced by the introduction of French at the time of the Norman invasion of Britain in the 11th century. As a result the two languages share many grammatical features and contain many cognates.

Alphabet: The French alphabet contains the same 26 letters as the English alphabet, plus the letters with diacritics: **é** (acute acent) **è à ù** (grave accent),**ç** (cedilla), **â ê î ô û** (circumflex), **ë ï ü** (diaeresis).

Phonology: There are some differences in the sound systems of the two languages that can cause French learners problems of comprehension and speech production. Spelling errors may result from the frequent lack of correspondence between the pronunciation of English words and their spelling.

A typical pronunciation problem is the inability to correctly articulate the vowel sounds in minimal pairs such as *ship / sheep, live / leave, full / fool*. Because the tip of the tongue is not used in speaking French, learners often have problems with words containing the letters *th* (/θ/ /ð/), such as *those*, *thrill* and *clothes*.

Another common feature of English spoken by French learners is the omission of the /h/ sound at the beginning of words. This sound does not exist in French and leads to problems such as *'Ave you 'eard about 'arry?*, or overcompensation by pronouncing the /h/ in words like *hour, honour*.

French learners typically have problems with the unpredictable stress patterns of English words, particularly of cognates. (Word stress in French is regular.) Learners may also be unwilling to engage in the prevalent vowel reduction of unstressed syllables in English. Consider, for example, the way that English native speakers *swallow* the first syllable of the word *tomorrow* (t'morrow). These problems result in the stereotypical staccato French accent of beginning learners.

Grammar-Verb/Tense: French and English verb grammar have considerable areas of overlap. Both languages, for example, have auxiliaries, participles, active/passive voice, past/present/future tenses. However, there are some differences that can cause interference in the production of English.

A typical problem is the wrong choice of tense. Despite the external similarities of verb grammar, there are frequent occasions when French uses a different tense to convey a particular meaning than English. Some common examples are the following faulty sentences:

- I have rung you up yesterday.
- I can't talk to you at the moment. I work on my paper.
- She works at the university since last year.
- I will join you as soon as I will finish my work.

Because French does not use the auxiliary *do*, learners may have problems in asking questions. For example, they may simply make a statement and use question intonation: *You are mad?*, or they may invert subject and verb: *How much love you her?*

We do not use frequently the present participle alone in oral French, but a lot in the written French (only in good quality written French though), to ease the reading of a long sentence. For example, in written French we could write "on ajoute du sel, permettant une

cuisson plus rapide en augmentant la température d'ébullition de l'eau" or "on ajoute du sel, ce qui permet une cuisson plus rapide en augmentant la température d'ébullition de l'eau". Both sentences are saying the same thing, but one would never say the first one. One could write both sentences, but would prefer the first one because it seems more elegant.

In daily life, the present participle is used quite often after the word "en". For example, we would say "en commençant par..." for "starting/beginning with..." or "en parlant de lui, le voilà!" for "talking about him, here he comes" . A lot of examples like these could be found. The French *gérondif* is used much more sparingly than the English one. Often, French will use the infinitive where English has the gerund. However, this must be learned case by case.

In English, the infinitive can appear alone, or with "to" ("I like to swim"). In French, there is only one form. *En revanche*, in French the gerund can appear alone, or preceded by *en* (*en parlant*, etc.)

Here are some brief explanations.

	French	English
accents	in many words	only in foreign words
articles	more common	less common
capitalization	less common	more common
conjugations	different for each grammatical person	different only for third person singular
contractions	required	optional and informal
gender	for all nouns and most pronouns	only for personal pronouns
liaisons	yes	no
negation	two words	one word
prepositions	certain verbs require prepositions	many phrasal verbs
rhythm	stress at end of each rhythmic group	stressed syllable in each word, plus stress on important word
Roman numerals	more common, often ordinal	less common, rarely ordinal
subjunctive	common	extremely rare
Other differences between French and English		
false cognates	Words that look alike don't necessarily mean the same thing.	
pronunciation	Many differences, particularly vowels and the letter R.	

punctuation	Different uses and spacing.
silent letters	Many in both, but not the same letters.
singulars and plurals	The grammatical number of nouns may be different.

Although English and French share the same basic **S**ubject-**V**erb-**O**bject syntax, there are numerous variations in the word order of sentences more complicated than the *I bought a new car* type. Here are a few common errors:

- I visit often my grandparents.
- She has too much suffered.
- It was the problem the worst I have encountered.

Article use in French is similar but not identical to that in English. French pronouns are based on the gender of the noun they are associated with; and the possessive adjectives agree with the nouns they qualify. Interference in these areas will lead to mistakes such as:

- She is actress.
- This is the Jack's villa.
- What beautiful girl to date!
- The French is more complex than the English.
- Have you seen my phone? He has disappeared.
- I saw Erica and his boyfriend. They were cute.

Vocabulary: A large number of words in the two languages have the same Latin roots and are mutually comprehensible, although this applies more to academic/technical words than to everyday vocabulary. The concomitant problem, however, is the significant number of false friends. Here are just a few examples. The French word is listed first, followed by the correct English equivalent: *cave / cellar; isolation / insulation; demander / ask; sensible / sensitive; ignorer / not know; librairie / bookshop.*

USED LITERATURE

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ՖՐԱՆՍԵՐԵՆ ԵՎ ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ ԼԵԶՈՒՆԵՐԻ ՄԻՋԵՎ ՀԻՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՏԱՐԲԵՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԸ

Լ. Գ. ԹՈՌՉՅԱՆ

Այս հոդվածում ներկայացվում են ֆրանսերեն և անգլերեն լեզուների հիմնական տարբերությունները, ինչպես նաև որոշ ընդհանրություններ, որոնք արտացոլված են երկու լեզունե-

դի այբբենարաններում, բառային ֆոնդում, քերականության և հնչյունաբանության մեջ։ Տվյալ լեզուները ուսումնասիրողի համար հոդվածն ընդունված է ընձեռում համառոտ պատկերացում կազմելու երկու լեզուների ընդհանուր յուրահատկությունների մասին։

ОСНОВНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ МЕЖДУ АНГЛИЙСКИМ И ФРАНЦУЗСКИМИ ЯЗЫКАМИ

Л. Г. Торчян

В данной статье представлены основные различия между английским и французским языками, а также некоторые общности, которые отражаются в алфавитах, в лексическом фонде, в грамматике и фонетике. Для тех, кто изучает эти языки, данная статья предоставляет возможность сформировать краткое представление об общих особенностях этих двух языков.

ԼԵԶՎԱՄՇԱԿՈՒԹԱՅԻՆ ԳՈՐԾՈՆԻ ԵՎ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ՏԱՐՐԵՐԻ ԱՌԿԱՅՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՄԵՋ

Ս. Կ. ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ

ԳՊՀ մագիստրատուրայի անգլերեն լեզու և գրականության բաժնի
2-րդ կուրսի ուսանողուհի

Յուրաքանչյուր ժողովուրդ ունի իր մտածողությունը, արժեքային համակարգը, մշակույթն ու սովորույթները, որոնք և կազմում են այդ ժողովրդի ինքնությունը։ Միջմշակութային շփումն ևս մեծ դեր ունի ժողովրդի կյանքում։ Այլ ժողովուրդների մշակույթներին ծանոթանալու տարբեր ձևեր կան, որոնցից մեկն էլ թարգմանությունն է։ Թարգմանությունը պետք է միաժամանակ և՛ հայելու պես արտացոլի այն ժողովրդի մշակույթը, ում պատկանում է բնագիրը, և՛ պետք է համապատասխանի թարգմանվող լեզվի լեզվակիրների մտածողությանն ու հայացքներին։

Սույն հոդվածը վերաբերվում է Գրիմմ եղբայրների «Հենզելն ու Գրետելը» և «Գորտը» հեքիաթների[1] ու դրանց հայերեն (Հ. Թումանյան), ռուսերեն (Պ. Պոլևոյ), անգլերեն (Մ. Հունթ) թարգմանությունների համեմատությանը։ Մենք փորձել ենք ի հայտ բերել մասնավորապես այն տարրերը, որոնք թարգմանությունը դարձնում են տվյալ ժողովրդին հասկանալի և հոգեհարազատ։

Հարկ է նշել հեքիաթների ձևակառուցվածքային առանձնահատկությունները, որոնք հիմք են հանդիսանում հեքիաթներում լեզվամշակութային բաղադրիչների վերհանման համար։

Աշխարհի բոլոր օրինակելի ստեղծագործություններն ունեն ձևակառուցային կողմ, որն ընդհանուր է նրանց համար։ Սա տեքստի ձևային կառուցումն է, որը

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[1] Թումանյանի պատկերացմամբ՝ հեքիաթը մի «հարուստ ու շքեղ աշխարհ է» և «նույնիսկ հանճարները հեքիաթ չեն կարողանում ստեղծել, բայց հեքիաթների են ձգտում»։