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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FRENCH EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH

Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Petr Kos, Ph.D.

Autor práce: Bc. Sabina Štěpánková

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Anotace

Tato bakalářská práce na téma „A Comparative Analysis of French Expressions in English“ se zabývá problematikou francouzských výpůjček v současné angličtině a jejich významu.

V teoretické části se práce zabývá významem, jeho druhy a přístupy k jeho popisu. Další kapitola krátce načrtne historii vlivu cizích jazyků na angličtinu a poté se již konkrétněji zaměřuje na vliv francouzštiny a její stopy ve slovní zásobě současné angličtiny.

Praktickou část práce představuje analýza šedesáti dvou francouzských výpůjček v současné angličtině, které jsou vnímány jako sémanticky odlišné od svých francouzských protějšků. Cílem práce je prozkoumat jejich význam a užití v angličtině a francouzštině a následně určit, do jaké míry se jejich význam skutečně liší.

Klíčová slova: lexikální výpůjčky; význam; angličtina; francouzština; komparativní analýza

Abstract

This B.A. thesis entitled “A Comparative Analysis of French Expressions in English” is concerned with the phenomenon of French expressions in Modern English and their meaning.

The theoretical part focuses on the field of meaning, its types and different approaches to its description. In the following chapter, the history of foreign influences on English is briefly outlined. Subsequently, the concrete influence of French on English and its traces in the vocabulary of Modern English are discussed.

The practical part consists of a comparative analysis of sixty-two French loanwords in Modern English which are perceived to be semantically different from their French counterparts. The aim of this thesis is to conduct a survey of their usage in English and in French and, consequently, to determine to what extent their meanings differ.

Keywords: loanwords; meaning; English; French; comparative analysis

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Introduction

Nowadays, English is the lingua franca of the world and many languages borrow its expressions sometimes even to such extent that the smaller national languages become endangered. The position of English was, however, not always this good. For many centuries, it was oppressed by French, the most fashionable language of the Early Modern period.

The contact between these two languages left many traces in English, mainly in the field of vocabulary. The Modern English still uses many words of French origin. Some of them remained faithful to their original French meaning, others are said to have acquired a different meaning in the course of time.

This B.A. thesis is concerned with the latter group of French expressions.

In the theoretical part, the phenomenon of meaning will be presented. The focus will be on the most important linguistic approaches to meaning as well as on the types of meaning and the methods of its description. The second part of this section will also briefly outline the history of foreign influences on English, particularly the influence of French.

Subsequently, the practical part focuses on a comparative analysis of French expressions in English which are perceived to be semantically different from their French counterparts. A survey of their usage in English and in French will be conducted based on the definitions from two dictionaries, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary for English and LaRousse for French, and the corpus queries from the British National Corpus. Consequently, the degree of their difference will be determined.

The aim of this thesis is to provide a guide for the learners of English with previous knowledge of French preventing them from making false interferences between the two languages leading to misunderstandings.

1. THEORETICAL PART

The theoretical part of this B.A. thesis will address the most important matters concerning the phenomenon of meaning and the French influence on English.

The first chapter focuses on the linguistic approaches to meaning mentioning the main theoretic movements. The following two chapters are concerned with the types of meaning and the attitudes to its description. The last chapter briefly discusses the history of English language with emphasis on the foreign influence on its vocabulary. A special part connecting the theoretical and the practical part of this thesis is then devoted to the contact between English and French outlining the main categories of words of French origin.

1.1 Linguistic approaches to meaning

The following chapter is devoted to an outline of some of the major linguistic approaches to meaning. Altogether four theories will be briefly presented: the classical conceptual approach, the prototype theory, the Platonist approach, and the structuralist approach.

1.1.1 The classical conceptual approach

One of the possible linguistic approaches to meaning is the conceptual approach. Cruse provides the following definition of the term: “A *concept* is a mental construct that stands in a relation of correspondence to a coherent category of things in some world, prototypically the real world, but potentially also imaginary, fictional, or virtual words”¹. Conceptual theories, therefore, claim that a meaning of a word is “a structured idea, or ‘concept’, in the mind of the person using that expression”.² The concepts are of a very high importance in human society enabling such fundamental processes of human existence as classifying one’s experience, learning or

¹ Cruse, Alan. *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 53. PDF.

² Goddard, Cliff. *Semantic Analysis: A Practical Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 7. Print.

communicating with the rest of the world. The relationship between the word and the extralinguistic world is crucial for the correct interpretation of the expression.³

The classical approach to assigning items to respective concepts relied on a set of criteria which had to be fulfilled in order for a phenomenon to become part of the category. This method, however, evinced many drawbacks.

First, in the vocabulary of a language, there is only a very limited amount of words which can be sufficiently described only by means of such criteria. Furthermore, the categories created by the classical approach are too rigid as the boundaries between the concepts are actually rather fuzzy. Last but not least, such classification does not adequately distinguish between the individual members of a category. All items meeting the criteria for the membership are considered to be equal whereas, in real world, there are actually examples that better comply with the idea of the concept than others.⁴

1.1.1.1 Prototype theory

One possible solution for the above mentioned shortcomings of the classical conceptual approach is the prototype theory. Its main principle resides in the idea that the members of one conceptual group are not equal but regrouped around the best examples of the concept called prototypes. These prototypes are usually mentioned early and more often when listing multiple members of one category, are generally acquired first during the process of language learning and are more quickly recognized as belonging in the respective category.

The prototype approach also respects the fuzzy boundaries of the categories. Commonly, it is only the prototype that is a hundred per cent representative of its own concept. Other members of the group possess only a certain amount of features required.

³ Lipka, Leonhard. *English Lexicology: Lexical Structure, Word Semantics & Word-formation*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 2002. 60f. PDF.

⁴ Cruse, Alan. "Concepts and Meaning." *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 54-57. PDF.

However, the prototype approach is not free of imperfections either. To cite a few examples, one of the objections is the context sensitivity influencing one's judgement during the choice of the prototype. Furthermore, this theory allows the boundaries of the categories to be fuzzy to such extent that no boundaries actually exist. Nevertheless, such liberty unfortunately contradicts the whole idea of concepts and categories.⁵

1.1.2 Platonist approach

Platonist theories represent the opposite of the above mentioned conceptual approach. Whereas the conceptual theory believes that meaning is closely connected with people and their perception of the world and its categorisation, Platonist theories see meaning as a phenomenon representing the relationship between the expressions themselves independent of the actual speakers.

The modern version of this approach was elaborated by the linguist Jerrold Katz who claims that meanings are abstract and not necessarily connected with human mind. Consequently, the meaning is independent of individual variations as it is not connected with the psychology of an individual.⁶

1.1.3 Structuralist approach

The structuralist approach to meaning bases on the theory represented by the French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. Opposed to the conceptual approach, the structuralist theory does not take into consideration the extralinguistic world to which an expression refers. According to the famous model of Ferdinand de Saussure representing the relationship between the *signifiant* and the *signifié*, the linguistic sign is a mental unit connecting only the phonic image and a concept, not a concrete thing.⁷ Furthermore, he advocated the idea that values of related linguistic units can only be perceived when they are observed in contrast with one another and as a whole.

⁵ Cruse, Alan. "Concepts and Meaning." *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 57-67. PDF.

⁶ Goddard, Cliff. *Semantic Analysis: A Practical Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 8f. Print.

⁷ Lipka, Leonhard. *English Lexicology: Lexical Structure, Word Semantics & Word-formation*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 2002. 55. PDF.

According to the structuralists, the same theory applies for the phenomenon of meaning as well. In other words, the meaning of a word is only clear when the expression is contrasted and observed together with other related words and is characterised mainly in negative terms in relation to other lexical items.⁸

1.2 Types of meaning

The meaning is a very complex field. Generally, two main subcategories can be distinguished: the descriptive and non-descriptive meaning.

The following chapter will briefly outline both of the above mentioned categories along with its characteristics and differences.

1.2.1 Descriptive meaning

It is quite a difficult task to unequivocally define the descriptive meaning as it is the subject matter of numerous linguistic theories accentuating its different qualities. However, it can be further characterised by its five main features:

First, it is closely related to the domain of logic as it is engaged in determining whether or not a proposition is true. Second, it directly constraints the referent of an expression and, consequently, helps the hearer correctly decode the message. Third, it is independent of the speaker, the content of their utterance and the speech situation. Furthermore, it provides the possibility to sort the respective experiences into conceptual categories and, therefore, to further process them. Last but not least, it can possibly be negated or challenged by other participants of the conversation.⁹

1.2.2 Non-descriptive meaning

The opposite of the above discussed descriptive meaning is the non-descriptive meaning. It can be divided further to the following two subcategories.

⁸ Goddard, Cliff. *Semantic Analysis: A Practical Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 9f. Print.

⁹ Cruse, Alan. "Describing lexical senses 1: dimensions and structures." *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 195ff. PDF.

The expressive meaning is a class of highly subjective expressions. It is concerned with the emotional statements connected to a particular present speech situation. It does not express any proposition the hearer could possibly question or any conceptual category.

The evoked meaning, on the other hand, is not concerned with the emotions of a particular speaker but with a concrete variation of a language. These variations can differ from the standard language in numerous ways. The speakers can express themselves differently according to their geographical origin, age, social class but also the formality of a situation or the type of communication (e.g. spoken, written, electronic, etc.). All these differences do not provide any proposition for the hearer, however, they evoke various associations.¹⁰

1.3 Approaches to the description of meaning

When describing the meaning of a word, one can choose to follow one of the two main directions: the componential or the contextual approach. The componential approach is oriented more internally searching for the meaning inside the word analysing smaller semantic elements. The contextual approach, on the other hand, focuses rather on the external relations of all possible lexical senses among themselves.¹¹

The following chapter will describe both of these possibilities outlining their versions.

1.3.1 Componential approach

The componential approach is connected with one of the most influential linguistic movements of the 20th century, the structuralism.

The procedure used to contrasting the semantic features of a word is called Classical Componential Analysis. First, all related words are assembled into one semantic field. Subsequently, these expressions are compared and contrasted among themselves and classified by their distinctive features.

¹⁰ Ibid. 200-203.

¹¹ Cruse, Alan. "Describing lexical senses 2: approaches to the specification of word meaning." *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 214f. PDF.

Based on the original theory, the expressions are analysed in a binary system adapted from phonology – a word either possesses a particular semantic feature ‘+’, or not ‘-’.¹²

According to the American linguist Eugene Nida, two categories of distinctive features of a word can be distinguished. The features of the first type are called diagnostic components. They specify the basic meaning of a word and are essential for differentiating the word from the rest of the semantic field. The second subcategory contains supplementary components. These are additional features important for specifying the meaning; however, they do not express the basic differences in meaning.¹³

The componential approach to describing meaning provoked a large number of objections in the linguistic world. Its opponents claim that it is impossible to produce a comprehensive analysis of the entire vocabulary only by a strict categorisation of words into semantic fields with rigid boundaries and their decomposition to a limited set of semantic features.¹⁴

1.3.2 Contextual approach

The contextual approach to describing meaning provides an alternative to the Classical Componential Analysis. According to the structuralist conception of John Lyons, it is possible to determine the meaning of words by observing them in a broader context in a complex network of other words without strict semantic boundaries.

The contextual relations can be analysed in two ways. The first possibility is the approach of corpus linguistics; the second approach is concerned with combinatorial normality. In the following part of the thesis, both theories will be briefly outlined.

¹² Goddard, Cliff. *Semantic Analysis: A Practical Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 43ff. Print.

¹³ Ibid. 48.

¹⁴ Ibid. 50.

1.3.2.1 *Corpus linguistics*

Corpus linguistics is primarily concerned with the co-occurrence of a word with other words in relevant corpora.¹⁵ Currently, the majority of corpora are written, the number of spoken corpora however rises.¹⁶ All entries are analysed thanks to advanced modern technologies and assessed from the statistical point of view. The linguists have, therefore, the possibility of obtaining data based on the statistics such as the frequency of certain expressions etc. which native speakers are unable to provide based only on their linguistic intuition.

On the other hand, the computational approach has many shortcomings and cannot completely replace the human factor. For example, the corpus is insensitive to individual construals of words as it can only recognize word forms, which makes it not a very reliable tool for observing meaning. The linguistic competence of a native speaker is therefore still necessary to analyse a sentence and determine whether a structure is acceptable or not.¹⁷

1.3.2.2 *Combinatorial normality*

Another drawback of the corpus approach to analysing meaning is the fact that a simple survey of the frequency or absence of collocations does not say much about their possibility. The theory of combinatorial normality developed by the linguist William Haas is an answer for this objection. According to Haas, the semantic field of a word has two dimensions: the syntagmatic level representing all possible and grammatically acceptable contexts of a word and the paradigmatic level portraying the various contexts arranged according to their semantic normality. This semantic field is an inherent part

¹⁵ Cruse, Alan. "Describing lexical senses 2: approaches to the specification of word meaning." *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 215. PDF.

¹⁶ Čermák, František. *Korpusová Lingvistika: Stav a Modelové Přístupy*. Praha: NLN, Nakladatelství Lidové Noviny, 2006. 10. Print.

¹⁷ Cruse, Alan. "Describing lexical senses 2: approaches to the specification of word meaning." *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011. 216. PDF.

of a word's meaning changing it in different contexts. Consequently, it is useless to interpret a word isolated from its context as it directly influences its meaning.¹⁸

1.4 English under foreign influences

The Modern English as it is known today and used by many people all around the world is an outcome of many centuries of development and changes. The language has been formed by numerous political and social changes and the contact with foreign cultures left significant traces noticeable even today.

The beginnings of Christian religion on the territory of Great Britain significantly enriched the English vocabulary; the Scandinavian invasions resulted in a mixture with Nordic languages and the Norman Conquest in 1066 introduced French in Britain as the language of the nobles making English inferior for a long period of time.¹⁹

This B.A. thesis is concerned primarily with the French influence on the English in the field of vocabulary observing the tendencies of linguistic borrowing from French.

1.4.1 The influence of French on English

In the medieval and early modern periods, French could boast the status of a prestigious language due to its rank in the society. The tracks of its influence can, therefore, be found in many European languages, mainly those geographically near to France. French is also one of the two most productive sources of loanwords in English along with Latin.²⁰

According to Philip Durkin in his book *Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English*, the borrowing from French and Latin influenced English much more profoundly than just on the level of expanding its vocabulary.

¹⁸ Ibid. 217f.

¹⁹ Baugh, Albert C., and Thomas Cable. *A History of the English Language*. 2nd ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson, 2013. 4. Print.

²⁰ Durkin, Philip. *Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford UP, 2015. 223. PDF.

First, the loanwords contributed to the eventual loss of the derivational morphology in English due to the adoption of whole word families from French and Latin and the consequent acceptance of Romance derivational affixes used for other English words as well.

Second, the addition of loanwords to the vocabulary caused the disappearance of many original English words or at least their semantic differentiation caused by the tendencies of language economy.

Last but not least, the borrowing from Romance languages concerned primarily the more specific areas of human activity such as technical vocabulary etc. This led to the formation of many word pairs consisting of words of both basic and non-basic origin causing them to appear seemingly etymologically unrelated (such as *hand – manual*).²¹

1.4.2 French loanwords

French and English coexisted on the same territory for such a long period of time that it was inevitable for the languages to exchange their vocabulary. This process was mutual – French accepted some of the English words as well, however, their amount was considerably lower compared with the stream of loanwords flowing from French to English.²²

A few expressions of French origin can be found in English even earlier than 1066 such as *castle* or *prison*.

After the Norman Conquest, France controlled Britain in the sphere of government. A lot of expressions borrowed from French are, therefore, connected with the field of administration such as *country*, *court*, *jury*, *judge*, *mayor*, *royal* or even the word *government* itself.²³

²¹ Durkin, Philip. *Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford UP, 2015. 224. PDF.

²² Baugh, Albert C., and Thomas Cable. *A History of the English Language*. 2nd ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson, 2013. 200f. Print.

²³ Algeo, John. *The Origins and Development of the English Language*. Boston: Cengage Learning, 2009. 254f. PDF.

The second field of interest of the Normans closely after the government was the church. The group of ecclesiastical words is, therefore, the second strongest as far as the number of French loanwords are concerned. It contains basic expressions such as *religion* or *prayer*, names of objects connected with practicing religion such as *crucifix* or words referring to basic theological concepts such as *saint*, *mystery* or *faith*.

French was also the language used in the sphere of law in England enriching the vocabulary with words such as *justice*, *crime* or *judge*. Furthermore, the conquerors also named the concrete crimes. The words *fraud*, *assault* or *adultery* are, therefore, French as well.

The last group of words connected with the field of governing a country is connected with the army and the navy where many terms carry a French name, too such as *peace*, *enemy* or *soldier*.

Last but not least, French as the language of the noble class influenced many other areas of life and culture such fashion, social life, art or medicine.²⁴

²⁴ Baugh, Albert C., and Thomas Cable. *A History of the English Language*. 2nd ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson, 2013. 203-207. Print.

2. PRACTICAL PART

The following part of the B.A. thesis is devoted to a comparative analysis of French expressions currently occurring in Modern English. The primary interest is shown in such expressions which are, from today's point of view, considered to be dissimilar to their French counterparts due to the different development in both languages.

The aim of the research is to explore the degree of the correspondence of the chosen expressions in English and in French as far as their semantics is concerned and to verify the theory claiming them to be "false friends", in other words expressions in different languages which look similar but differ in their meanings.

2.1 Methodology of the research

The practical part is concerned exclusively with the semantic differences between the expressions. Neither phonological issues such as the differences in pronunciation or word stress nor the orthography are a deciding factor for classifying an expression as different or identical.

First, a definition in French and in English will be provided for each expression. The electronic versions of two dictionaries will be used as reference material – the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD) for English and LaRousse for French.

For the purpose of the research, the French definitions will be adapted and translated in English in this part of the thesis, the original version including the exact citations of the source can be found in the appendix.

Furthermore, all phrases will be entered in the British National Corpus (BNC) and the number of hits will be noted for each expression.

Subsequently, a short commentary will be appended to each expression elaborating the data from the dictionaries. Moreover, the British National Corpus will be consulted for assigning respective occurrences to the possible definitions provided by the dictionaries or for highlighting particularly interesting instances of use. Where possible, the thesis will give information about the stylistic connotations of the words.

As the last step, all expressions will be, according to the results, categorised in one of the following groups:

1. used in English but not in French
2. expressing more meanings in English
3. expressing a more general meaning in French
4. used in English in only some of the French meanings
5. expressing different meanings in both languages
6. expressing the same meaning in both languages
7. not found

Consequently, a diagram will be put together illustrating the representation of the expression in the respective groups and final conclusions will be drawn.

2.1.1 The choice of expressions

The list of expressions which will be subject to research has been adopted from the *List of French Expressions in English* page on the English version of Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, namely the *Chapter 2: Not used as such in French*.²⁵ This list provides sixty-two phrases in total which are considered to be different from French.

Although it is ordinarily not considered standard to use Wikipedia as a reference material for academic papers and theses, the choice can be reasonably justified in the case of the research for this bachelor thesis.

The search for a trustworthy source of data for the corpus did not bring the coveted results as the majority of the literature is concerned primarily with the loanwords of French origin in English in general and does not address the particular group of expressions discussed in this research separately. Online sources did not represent a reliable source either as most websites contained only a very narrow sample of French phrases chosen randomly without any particular methodology seemingly only for popular science purposes. The list of expressions found on English Wikipedia seemed to be the most complete and organised of all sources available and therefore to be the most

²⁵ "List of French Expressions in English." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 27 June 2017. Web. 28 June 2017.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_French_expressions_in_English#Not_used_as_such_in_French>.

suitable for conducting the research. However, this thesis dissociates itself from any further information published on the above mentioned Wikipedia page (such as the definitions and explanations of the phrases) and does not use any of it as a reference material for the research.

2.2 Aim of the research

The main aim of the research conducted in the practical part of this thesis is to verify the statement of Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia claiming the above mentioned expressions to be different in English and in French and, consequently, to be potentially predisposed to cause misunderstandings between the speakers of the respective languages.

Furthermore, the research can serve as a material for French speakers learning English as their second language or, alternatively, for students of English with previous knowledge of French preventing them from making false interferences between the languages.

2.3 Analysis of the expressions

2.3.1 accoutrement

meaning in English	<i>n</i> pieces of equipment that you need for a particular activity ²⁶
meaning in French	<i>n</i> bizarre or ridiculous clothing
BNC hits	6 for singular, 45 for plural

Although the OALD registers only the plural form of the word *accoutrement*, the search in the BNC confirmed that the singular form can be used as well. Nevertheless, the singular occurs at a lower rate (six hits for singular versus 45 hits for plural).

As far as the most frequent collocations are concerned, the expression *accoutrement(s)* is very often used in the context of the military describing the parts of the uniforms. Its meaning is, in comparison with French, not limited only to items of clothing as many examples from the corpus demonstrate the use of this word in the sense of special

²⁶ “Accoutrements” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 03 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/accoutrements?q>>

equipment required for a particular activity or, even more often, a particular profession (e.g. “*the alarming accoutrements of modern medicine*”²⁷).

As far as the stylistic value of the expression is concerned, according to the OALD, the word has two quite different connotations – either formal or humorous.

2.3.2 appliqué

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a type of needlework in which small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece ²⁸
meaning in French	<i>adj</i> (of a subject of study) used in a practical way
BNC hits	23

The search in the BNC proved the expression *appliqué* to be completely semantically different from its French counterpart. Out of 23 hits, 22 hits corresponded with the OALD definition of the word, only one hit with the French concept. This occurrence was, however, caused by a quotation of a French title in an English text.

The process of borrowing influenced the morphological category of the word as well resulting in the change of the part of speech. In French, the expression *appliqué* is used as an adjective whereas in English, it is employed as a noun. Moreover, in English, the loan word has already entered further word formation processes. The OALD provides a definition of a word *appliquéd* which is an adjective derived from the original noun.

2.3.3 après-ski

meaning in English	<i>n</i> social activities and entertainments that take place in hotels and restaurants after a day’s skiing ²⁹
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> activities following a day’s skiing
	2. <i>n</i> snow boots
BNC hits	3

²⁷ "Accoutrements Query Request." *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

²⁸ “Appliqué” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 03 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/applique#applique__4>

²⁹ “Après-ski” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 12 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/apres-ski_1?q=apr%C3%A8s-ski>.

The opposition between the English and the French meaning of the word *après-ski* is based on the fact that French dictionaries provide two different definitions of this word. The first definition is identical with the English concept describing the evening social activities taking place in hotel resorts, the second stands for a kind of winter snow boots.

According to the BNC, in English, the term is used exclusively in the sense of the social activities. It is, however, not entirely “false friends” with the French expression as the meanings partially overlap.

2.3.4 artiste

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a professional entertainer such as a singer, a dancer or an actor ³⁰
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a professional in the field of fine arts
	2. <i>n</i> a person possessing a sense of beauty capable of creating a work of art
BNC hits	32

The French word *artiste* corresponds, with a slight change of spelling, to the English word *artist* designing “*a person who creates works of art, especially paintings or drawings*”³¹ or somebody with the sense of beauty. The use of the loan word in English shifts the meaning to a more commercial sector as *artistes* are mainly professional performers and entertainers appearing on various shows. According to the BNC hits, this connotation can be broadened even as far as to the collocations *striptease artiste* or *cabaret artiste* which are already very distant from the original French conception of the word.

From the stylistic point of view, the BNC contains two interesting instances of an ironic use of this expression signifying a performer with little professional behaviour:

“However, the promoter, who preferred to remain anonymous, issued a statement to NME claiming: ‘There is no objection raised by local promoters — far from it —

³⁰ “Artist” *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 12 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/artist#artist__134>.

³¹ *Ibid.*

promoters have been severely f—ed around by an ‘artiste’ who has no consideration for his fans or the people who have put work into this tour. “³²

„Sources close to the ‘artiste’ suggest the decision to cancel the tour was not made for glamorous or news-worthy reasons, like police/local authority objections or fear on the streets of Britain ... just that he can't be arsed. “³³

2.3.5 arrêt à bon temps

meaning in English	not found
meaning in French	not found
BNC hits	0

Unfortunately, no entries correspond with this expression.

2.3.6 auteur

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a film/movie director who plays such an important part in making their films/movies that they are considered to be the author ³⁴
meaning in French	<i>n</i> the creator of something new
BNC hits	13

As for the difference between the English and French concept of the word *auteur*, the OALD definition supported by the BNC hits proved these two expressions to be semantically different.

In English, the loan word has a narrower and more specific meaning. It denotes a film director with a very distinctive artistic style manifesting itself considerably in the final result. In French, on the other hand, this expression signifies a person who creates or discovers something new in general corresponding rather to the English word *author*.

³² "Artiste Query Request." *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ "Auteur" *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 12 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/auteur?q=auteur>>.

2.3.7 au naturel

meaning in English	<i>adj/adv</i> in a natural way ³⁵
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> in reality in opposition to a photo or a film
	2. <i>adj</i> (about canned food) prepared without any sauce, oil etc.
BNC hits	6

Contrary to many words from the list which narrowed their meaning during the transition from French to English, the expression *au naturel* seems to include a broader range of meanings in English than originally in French. According to LaRousse, it is used mainly either to design the opposition between the real word and the artificial reality represented by a film or a photo or to talk about a particular kind of canned food prepared only in its own juice. In English, its definition is much more general and a closer look at the corpus gives a better idea of the possible contexts of meaning.

In the BNC, there are six examples. In the first case, it is used in an article probably describing the processing of leather and the expression *au naturel* refers to a type of final product which is not further decorated with studs, bullets etc. The next example shows its use in the context of music talking about “*producing a band au naturel*” meaning “with less guitar sound”. Two times, there is an instance of the context of food, as the expression is originally used in French, talking about “*Quorn au naturel*” which is a meat substitute product. The second to last example shows it employed in a collocation with a Bengal tiger meaning “in its natural environment”. Last but not least, the final BNC hit proves that the expression can even be used as a synonym for naked.³⁶ There is no doubt that the variety of possible meanings in English is much broader than in French.

Furthermore, the entry in the OALD shows a lower degree of lexicalization and acceptance in English as the expression still respects the rules of French grammar. This concerns primarily the word order because this modifying expression cannot stand before a noun as it is common for French where the majority of adjectives excluding a few exceptions stand in postposition.

³⁵ “Au-naturel” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 12 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/au-naturel?q=au%2Bnaturel>>.

³⁶ “Au naturel Query Request.” *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

2.3.8 à la mode

meaning in English	1. <i>adj/adv</i> fashionable; in the latest fashion ³⁷
	2. <i>adj/adv</i> served with ice cream ³⁸
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> fashionable
	2. <i>adj</i> (about beef) cooked with carrots and onions
	3. <i>prep</i> corresponding to the manners typical for a particular region, a country or an era
BNC hits	10

The comparison of the English and French definitions of the expression *à la mode* shows that its meanings in both languages are very closely related. This phrase is primarily used to refer to something fashionable; its stylistic connotations differ, however. Whereas in French, the expression is perfectly neutral, in English, it is considered to be old-fashioned.

What is interesting is the comparison between the second definitions of the expression. In both languages, there is an interconnection with the field of alimentation. Each language, however, expresses a completely different meaning. In French, the adjective *à la mode* is used to refer to a particular type of dish consisting of beef cooked with carrots and onions. In English, more exactly in North American English, this expression is used to talk about dishes served with ice cream. This opposition could undoubtedly lead to possible misunderstandings between the English and French speakers or to potential difficulties in the learning process of these languages.

According to the BNC query, the expression *à la mode* is even in English used mainly in the French sense, however. Out of four hits connected with the context of food, all of them refer to the French variant with carrots and onions.

Five examples were used in the original sense of something fashionable. One sentence employed this expression with the meaning of “in the manner of something” typical for the French concept.

³⁷ “À La Mode” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 13 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/a-la-mode?q=%C3%A0%2Bla%2Bmode>>.

³⁸ Ibid.

2.3.9 bête noire

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a person or thing that particularly annoys you and that you do not like ³⁹
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a person or thing hated by someone
	2. <i>n</i> a wild boar
BNC hits	14

The BNC query confirmed that the expression *bête noire* is in English used exclusively in the sense proposed by the OALD. Although the phrase is used in two contexts in French, one of them – and the first found in the dictionary – is identical with the English one.

As far as the level of lexicalization is concerned, the expression is still considered to be foreign in English as it, for example, continues to respect the French rules of plural formation (pl. *bêtes noires*).

2.3.10 boutique

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a small shop/store that sells fashionable clothes or expensive gifts ⁴⁰
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a shop
BNC hits	118

The word *boutique* is another instance of a phrase that possesses a much narrower meaning in English than originally in French. While in French, the expression is neutral and synonymous to the English word “shop” not carrying any special connotations, in English, it refers to a small shop with fashionable or expensive goods. The English concept of the word is very similar, for example, to Czech where the word *boutique* (with orthographic adaptation) also applies to an identical referent.

The BNC query shows a relatively frequent occurrence of this word compared to other words from the list. Numerous examples, however, are only instances of a name of a shop not employing the expression properly in a sentence (“*La Boutique Fantastique*,

³⁹ “Bête Noire” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 13 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/bete-noire?q=b%C3%AAt%2Bnoire>>.

⁴⁰ “Boutique” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 13 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/boutique_1?q=boutique>.

Butterfly Boutique, Escada Boutique, Lacroix Boutique”⁴¹ etc.). Apart from that, the remaining hits are in accordance with the OALD definition of the expression.

2.3.11 boutonnière

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a flower that is worn in the buttonhole of a coat or jacket ⁴²
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a buttonhole
	2. <i>n</i> a female person who makes buttons
BNC hits	4

The French and English usage of the word *boutonnière* is a clear case of the “false friends” relationship between two words. Whereas in French, the expression refers to a buttonhole, in English, it is used to talk about a flower decoration worn in the buttonhole during special occasions. According to the OALD, this word is typical mainly for North American English; in British English, the word “buttonhole” is more commonly used.⁴³

All four examples of the word found in the corpus confirm the entry in the dictionary showing the expression in collocations with the words “wedding” or “corsage”⁴⁴.

2.3.12 c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre

meaning in English	a quote by Pierre Bosquet of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava
meaning in French	not found
BNC hits	0

Pierre Bosquet was a general in the French Army who served during the war in Algeria and the Crimean War.⁴⁵ His quote “*C’est magnifique, mais ce n’est pas la guerre: c’est*

⁴¹ "Boutique Query Request." *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

⁴² “Boutonnière” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/boutonniere?q=boutonni%C3%A8re>>.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Discussed later in this thesis

de la folie.“ (in English “It is magnificent, but it is not war: it is madness.”) referred to the famous but tragic charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava which later served as the subject matter of Alfred Tennyson’s poem of the same name.

In French, the quote is not used.

2.3.13 cause célèbre

meaning in English	<i>n</i> an issue that attracts a lot of attention and is supported by a lot of people ⁴⁶
meaning in French	not found
BNC hits	17

The expression *cause célèbre* belongs to the group of French loan words that are used only in English. Although grammatically correct, the phrase cannot be found in the LaRousse dictionary nor in other reliable sources. In English, as also the BNC hits confirm, the expression is used to talk about a controversial affair attracting a lot of public attention.

2.3.14 chacun à son gout

meaning in English	each to their own taste ⁴⁷
meaning in French	not found
BNC hits	0

The expression *chacun à son gout* is the English variation of the French expression “à chacun son gout” and is, due to its grammatical incorrectness, not used in French as such. Regardless of the grammatical issue, both phrases have the same meaning and it is

⁴⁵ "General Pierre Bosquet and Staff, 1855, Roger Fenton." *National Army Museum Prints*. Web. 13 July 2017. <<http://prints.national-army-museum.ac.uk/image/447011/roger-fenton-general-pierre-bosquet-and-staff-1855>>.

⁴⁶ “Cause Célèbre” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 13 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/cause-celebre_1?q=cause%2Bc%C3%A9l%C3%A8bre>.

⁴⁷ "Definition of Chacun à Son Goût in English." *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017. <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/chacun_a_son_gout>.

quite probable that they would be understandable for the speakers of both English and French anyway. However, no examples of its usage were found in the BNC.

2.3.15 chanson

meaning in English	<i>n</i> French art song of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance ⁴⁸
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a poem intended for singing
	2. <i>n</i> a song
BNC hits	47

The word *chanson* is a further example of a French expression taking a much more specific meaning in English. In LaRousse, one can find the definition of a poem intended for singing which is even nowadays so typical for the French culture, generally, however, the word *chanson* means “a song” in French. In English, it is a specific term referring to the particular time period, namely to the art songs of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

The BNC query proposed 47 examples of the expression. It is very often used in specific collocations such as “*Chanson de Rolland*” or “*Chanson de Geste*”⁴⁹ denoting the old literary sources of the Roman literature or in other titles.

2.3.16 château

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a castle or large country house in France ⁵⁰
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a castle
	2. <i>n</i> a manor house
	3. <i>n</i> a large country house
BNC hits	245

As far as the meanings of the word *château* in English and in French are concerned, almost no differences can be found. In both languages, the expression can be used in the sense of “a castle” or “a country house”. According to the BNC, its usage in English is

⁴⁸ "Chanson." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. 20 July 1998. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<https://www.britannica.com/art/chanson>>.

⁴⁹ "Chanson Query Request." *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

⁵⁰ “Chateau” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 14 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/chateau?q=ch%C3%A2teau>>.

still restricted mainly to refer to buildings situated in French speaking regions (“*Château de Rivière Chinon*“, “*Château of Chalais*”⁵¹).

As indicated by the number of BNC hits, the expression is relatively frequently used in English, which progressively leads to its orthographic and morphologic adaptation. According to the OALD, the simplified orthography omitting the foreign grapheme “â” is acceptable (château → chateau). Moreover, two variants of plural form are considered correct: one respecting the French rules (château → châteaux/chateaux), the other adapted to the rules of English plural forms (château → chateaus/chateaus).

2.3.17 chef

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a professional cook, especially the most senior cook in a restaurant, hotel, etc. ⁵²
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a boss
BNC hits	638

The French word *chef* is one of the most frequently used expressions from the list. In English, it is used to describe an experienced professional cook who is in charge of the whole kitchen in a restaurant. In French, on the other hand, the word is used in a much broader variety of contexts meaning “a boss” or “a leader” in general.

To refer to the head of a restaurant kitchen in French, the expression “*chef de cuisine*” (the boss of the kitchen) is used.

2.3.18 cinq à sept

meaning in English	not found
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a reception at the end of the afternoon
	2. <i>n</i> an amorous date during the day
BNC hits	0

The expression *cinq à sept* is an old French term for a friendly afternoon gathering taking place after work, usually from 5 to 7 p.m. In the contemporary French, the phrase

⁵¹ "Château Query Request." *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

⁵² “Chef” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 14 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/chef?q=chef>>.

is considered to be familiar and archaic. It is preserved only in Quebec French which is, due to the historical background and development of the country, rich in archaic expressions no longer used in the “Hexagon” as the European territory of France is called.

The phrase, however, possesses one more meaning in French referring to an unofficial date with one’s mistress which usually took place in the afternoon after work as well before one returned back home to the family.

Although the expression cannot be found in the OALD, it is defined in the Urban Dictionary where the definition is in accordance with the French concept: “*Cinq à sept is a French term for a visit to one's mistress...Cute name for stuff you do discreetly with someone other than your spouse between five and seven o'clock so no one notices...*”⁵³

The BNC does not provide any real examples of the usage of the expression, however.

2.3.19 claque

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a group of people who are paid to clap or boo a performer or public speaker ⁵⁴
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> the action of hitting somebody/something with the flat part of your hand
	2. <i>n</i> a failure
	3. <i>n</i> a group of people who are paid to clap loudly an artist in order to help them succeed
BNC hits	2

The French word *claque* originally means “a slap” in English. In the figurative sense of the word, it is also used in the French expression “recevoir une claque” meaning “to end in failure” to express somebody’s lack of success in a familiar way. Finally, the expression is employed to refer to a group of people paid to support a performer or a public speaker.

⁵³ "Cinq á Sept Definition." *Urban Dictionary*. 15 Aug. 2009. Web.

<<http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Cinq%20%C3%A0%20sept>>.

⁵⁴ “Claque” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 14 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/claque?q=claque>>.

This meaning is common for both English and French with a slight semantic difference. Whereas in French, the expression has exclusively a positive connotation (the people are paid to support the performer), in English, it can carry two meanings – a *claque* can either support or discourage the artist, e.g. by booing.

2.3.20 *connoisseur*

meaning in English	<i>n</i> an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality or skill in art, food or music ⁵⁵
meaning in French	<i>n</i> an expert capable of judging and appreciating a matter
BNC hits	128

The usage of the word *connoisseur* in English and in French is considered to be almost identical with the exception of two matters.

First, as it is the case for many of the loan words discussed in this thesis, the English meaning of the expression is slightly more specific than the French one. Whereas the French definition of the word does not explicitly define the field in which a person should be an expert in order to be called *connoisseur*, in English, the domains are restricted mainly on beauty, fine arts, food and music.

In the second case, the orthography is an issue. Originally, the expression is spelled as “*connaisseur*” in French. This form of spelling is unknown in English as the BNC shows. However, the change in the orthography does not significantly influence the pronunciation of the word and is, therefore, not a reason for considering the two words to be “false friends”.

2.3.21 *corsage*

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a small bunch of flowers that is worn on a woman’s dress, for example at a wedding ⁵⁶
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⁵⁵ “*Connoisseur*” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 14 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/connoisseur?q=connoisseur>>.

⁵⁶ “*Corsage*” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 14 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/corsage?q=corsage>>.

meaning in French	<i>n</i> a bodice
BNC hits	18

The word *corsage* was mentioned earlier in this thesis in connection with the word *boutonnière* which was a flower decoration worn in the buttonhole of a jacket by men during special occasions such as weddings etc. In English, the *corsage* is its parallel reserved designated for decoration of a woman's dress.

In French, the expression carries a different meaning. Corsage is the term denoting the upper part of a woman's dress covering the chest – a bodice.

As far as the examples in the BNC are concerned, most frequently, the word appears in collocations such as “*a wedding corsage*”, “*bouquet and corsage*” or “*prom corsage*”⁵⁷. There are, however, several instances where it is used in the French sense (“*It's a necklace so lavish it is almost a corsage.*” or “*Like a great-breasted pigeon, she preened her feathers along the low corsage of her dress, and spread her velvet skirts into perfect order as she sat down.*”⁵⁸) proving that this meaning is not completely unknown in English either.

2.3.22 coup de main

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a sudden surprise attack, especially one made by an army during war ⁵⁹
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a helping hand
	2. <i>n</i> a surprise military operation
BNC hits	2

Originally, the expression *coup de main*, or unabridged “*donner un coup de main*”, means “to help somebody” or “to give somebody a helping hand”. It has, however, one more meaning referring to a surprise military operation in French. This very sense was preserved during the process of borrowing and the phrase is nowadays used in English to talk about a sudden surprise military attack.

⁵⁷ "Corsage Query Request." *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ "Definition of Chacun à Son Goût in English." *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/coup_de_main >.

The BNC query shows that the expression is not very frequently used as only two examples of its real usage exist. Both hits come from texts concerned with a historical topic describing the advancement of military forces.

2.3.23 coup d'état

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a sudden change of government that is illegal and often violent ⁶⁰
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a violent change of government organised by a small group of government officials
BNC hits	37

As far as the meanings of the expression coup d'état in French and in English are concerned, no differences can be found. It is only the orthography that varies – in French, the word “*État*” is written with a capital “*É*” meaning “a country” distinguishing it from the word “*état*” meaning generally “a state, a condition”. This difference, however, does not make the comprehension of the expression in French and in English impossible as it does not influence the pronunciation or the meaning.

2.3.24 début

meaning in English	<i>n</i> the first public appearance of a performer or sports player ⁶¹
meaning in French	<i>n</i> the beginning
BNC hits	100

The French word *début* means “the beginning” in general. Its meaning is not restricted to any particular activity or field; it can be applied to various situations.

In English, on the other hand, the expression acquired a slightly different meaning. The usage of the word is limited mainly to the context of public appearances of performers or sports players expressing the start of their career.

In the BNC, the word *début* appears most frequently in following collocations: “*directorial début, film début, début concert, début single*” or “*début album*”.

⁶⁰ “Coup” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 14 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/coup>>.

⁶¹ “Debut” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/debut_1?q=d%C3%A9but>.

2.3.25 décolletage

meaning in English	<i>n</i> the top edge of a woman's dress, etc. that is designed to be very low in order to show her shoulders and the top part of her breasts ⁶²
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> the action of lowering the neckline of woman's clothing
	2. <i>n</i> cutting the leaves of certain plants such as carrots or beets
BNC hits	6

The word *décolletage* is used in English to talk about a low neckline of woman's clothing exposing the upper part of her breasts or, in other words, the cleavage. This expression is borrowed from the same French word referring to the action of "décolleter", which means "lowering of the neckline".

However, this word has other meanings in French as well which are completely unrelated. It is used for example in the field of agriculture to describe the action of cutting the leaves of cultivated plants such as carrots or beets.

According to the OALD, it is also acceptable to use the expression *décolleté* in the same context instead of the word *décolletage*. This second option is used also in French to refer to a woman's cleavage.

2.3.26 démarche

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a political step or initiative ⁶³
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a specific manner of walking
	2. <i>n</i> a train of thoughts
	3. <i>n</i> (plural) a strategic plan for succeeding
BNC hits	5

The word *démarche* carries several different meanings in French. Taken literally, it is used to describe a manner of walking specific for a particular person. Furthermore, it refers to the mental processes behind somebody's behaviour, most frequently employed in the collocation "démarche intellectuelle" meaning "the way of thinking". Last but not

⁶² "Decolletage" *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017.

<<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/decolletage?q=d%C3%A9colletage>>.

⁶³ "Definition of Démarche in English." *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/demarche>>.

least, the expression can be used in plural to express a set of attempts and strategic steps designed for succeeding mainly in contact with an authority.

The last definition was probably the one inspiring, in a figurative sense, the English meaning of the word restricted to political steps or initiatives.

The BNC found five real examples of the word *démarche*, all in text concerned with the topic of politics and governing.

2.3.27 dépanneur

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a small shop or convenience store ⁶⁴
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a repairman
BNC hits	0

The word *dépanneur* is a strongly regional expression typical for the Canadian variety of English referring to a small shop opened out of usual opening hours. It is borrowed from the same French word meaning “a mechanic”.

Although the semantic shift between these two expressions is not clear and does not follow any obvious principle, the Oxford Dictionary provides an explanation. Presumably, the shop is considered to be a place where one can shop in case of emergency when all other shops are closed same as a repairman can solve an urgent defect.⁶⁵

Due to the fact that this expression is used only in Canada, namely the region of Quebec, zero hits were found in the BNC.

2.3.28 émigré

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a person who has left their own country, usually for political reasons ⁶⁶
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⁶⁴ "Definition of Depanneur in English." *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/depanneur> >.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ “Émigré” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017.

<<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/emigre?q=%C3%A9migr%C3%A9>>.

meaning in French	<i>n</i> a person who has left their own country for economic or politic reasons
BNC hits	41

A comparison of the definitions of the words *émigré* in English and in French proved these expressions to be semantically identical.

2.3.29 encore

meaning in English	<i>n</i> an extra short performance given at the end of a concert or other performance; a request for this made by an audience calling out ⁶⁷
meaning in French	1. <i>adv</i> still
	2. <i>adv</i> again
	3. <i>adv</i> in addition to that
BNC hits	198

Encore is a French adverb used primarily with three main meanings. First, it is used to express duration of an action or a state as in “*Il dort encore.*” (“He is still sleeping.”). Second, it expresses a repetition as in “*Vous vous êtes encore trompé.*” (“You have been mistaken again.”). Last but not least, the expression is employed to add new complementary information to the sentence as in “*Il ne suffit pas d’avoir de bonnes idées, il faut encore savoir les exposer.*”⁶⁸ (“Having good ideas is not enough; you also have to know how to present them.”).

In English, the word changed its part of speech category and became a noun referring to an extra performance (e.g. one more song) at the end of a concert or any other performance required by the audience. In French, it is not possible to use the word in this way.

2.3.30 en masse

meaning in English	<i>adv</i> all together, and usually in large numbers ⁶⁹
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⁶⁷ “Encore” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/encore_1?q=encore>.

⁶⁸ French examples taken from LaRousse and translated in English

⁶⁹ “En masse” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/en-masse?q=en+masse>>.

meaning in French	<i>adv</i> in a large amount
BNC hits	114

The expression *en masse* is both in English and in French used to talk about a large number of objects or big groups of people doing a particular activity together at the same time.

According to the BNC examples, it often appears in collocations “*flee en masse, resign en masse*” or “*emigrate en masse*”⁷⁰.

2.3.31 en suite

meaning in English	<i>adj/adv</i> (of a bathroom) joined onto a bedroom and for use only by people in that bedroom ⁷¹
meaning in French	not found
BNC hits	205

The expression *en suite* refers to a particular type of bedroom equipped with its own bathroom reserved exclusively for the people accommodated in the room. In French, no such expression exists although it is not ungrammatical.

There is, however, the noun “suite” which probably served as the source word. Generally, it means “a succession”. Furthermore, it is used in the context of hotel industry where it describes a luxurious room with multiple private lounges.

As far as the word order is concerned, two positions of the expression are considered to be acceptable. It can either follow the French rules for adjectives and stand after the noun or it can be employed according to the English grammar system at the position preceding the noun.

2.3.32 entrée

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> (in a restaurant or at a formal meal) the main dish of the meal or a dish served before the main course ⁷²
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⁷⁰ "En masse Query Request." *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

⁷¹ “En suite” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/en-suite_1?q=en+suite>.

	2. <i>n</i> the right or ability to enter a social group or institution
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> the action of entering
	2. <i>n</i> the entrance
	3. <i>n</i> a cold or warm dish served before the main course
BNC hits	50

The word *entrée* compasses a broad variety of meanings in French. It is used in many different fields of human activity such as in ballet, informatics, history or music. Its primary and most literal meaning is “the entrance” which developed from the past participle of the verb *entrer* (to enter).

Besides other things, it is also used in the context of gastronomy. The term *entrée* describes a cold or warm dish that is served before the main course, a kind of an “entrance” to the meal. In English, it is synonymous to the term “starter”.

According to the BNC, the expression is equally often employed even in its original sense of entering a place or an institution such as in the sentences “*The key or ‘entrée’ to the new development has been that problematic aspect of school work — projects and assignments.*” or “*This gave her the entrée into many whispering galleries of politics and the drawing-rooms if not the corridors of power.*”⁷³

2.3.33 épée

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> a sword used in the sport of fencing ⁷⁴
	2. <i>n</i> the sport of fencing with an épée
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a sword
	2. <i>n</i> fencing
	3. <i>n</i> a special sword used in the sport of fencing
BNC hits	2

⁷² “Entrée” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/entree_1?q=entr%C3%A9e>.

⁷³ “Entrée Query Request.” *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

⁷⁴ “Épée” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/epee_1?q=%C3%A9p%C3%A9e>.

In French, the word *épée* is employed in two contexts. Its general and most frequently used meaning is “a sword”. Moreover, it is used to refer to the sport of fencing and the special type of sword used for this particular activity which has strictly set parameters.

English adopted the more specific meaning of the expression and uses it to talk about the sport and its equipment as well.

2.3.34 *escritoire*

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a small writing desk with drawers and compartments ⁷⁵
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a case or a box with writing implements
	2. <i>n</i> a writing desk
BNC hits	3

The expression *escritoire* is used to talk about a writing desk with various drawers and compartments containing all the equipment necessary for writing in English. It is borrowed from the same French word referring to the same piece of furniture or to a case or a small box containing writing instruments.

The only difference between English and French is the orthography of the words. In Modern French, the letter “s” contained in the original Latin base “scriptorium” is omitted. The word is, therefore, spelled only “*écritoire*”. Consequently, the pronunciation differs too as the “s” is pronounced in English.

2.3.35 *exposé*

meaning in English	<i>n</i> an account of the facts of a situation, especially when these are shocking or have deliberately been kept secret ⁷⁶
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> an account of something
	2. <i>adj</i> exposed, on show
BNC hits	25

⁷⁵ "Definition of *Escritoire* in English." *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/escritoire>>.

⁷⁶ “*Exposé*” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/expose_2?q=expos%C3%A9>.

The expression *exposé* carries two meanings in French. First, it is a noun referring to a written or oral report concerning any matter. In the second case, it can be used as an adjective derived from the past participle form of the verb “exposer” (to show, to reveal).

The English definition merits a special attention, however. The loan word did not adopt only one or both meanings as it is the case for the majority of the expressions on the list. It seems to possess semantic features of both above mentioned definitions combined in one word despite the fact that they actually belong to two different lexemes. The English *exposé* describes an account of facts unexpectedly exposed as these are shocking or secret fulfilling both the criterion of a report and of a revelation.

2.3.36 femme

meaning in English	<i>adj</i> (of a homosexual person) having qualities typical of a woman ⁷⁷
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a woman
BNC hits	82

The French word *femme* means “a woman” in English. The English expression derived from it is used to refer to a homosexual person having features common for a woman. Although completely neutral in French, the phrase acquires a negative connotation in English and can be considered impolite and offensive.

The BNC, however, provides only few examples of this context of usage proving this adjective to be rather rarely employed. Most frequently, the word is used as a noun in the collocation “*femme fatale*”⁷⁸ describing a very attractive woman who brings unhappiness to her admirers.

⁷⁷ “Femme” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/femme?q=femme>>.

⁷⁸ “Femme Query Request.” *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

2.3.37 fin de siècle

meaning in English	<i>adj</i> typical of the end of the 19th century, especially of its art, literature and attitudes ⁷⁹
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> Decadent
	2. <i>adj</i> distinguished and refined but also fragile
BNC hits	14

The expression *fin de siècle* (literally “the end of the century”) is typically used in the context of literature to talk about the cultural and political movement of the same name in the 19th century in France. It includes all the literary schools of that period such as the Symbolism, the Modernism or the Decadence. In English, it is used in this very sense of the word as well as an adjective describing the matters typical for the late 19th century culture.

In French, the term also entered the vocabulary as an idiomatic expression used to talk about distinguished and refined things which also evince fragile features. This meaning is connected with the general sentiment of the 19th century society seeing the world in a melancholic way.

2.3.38 forte

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a thing that somebody does particularly well ⁸⁰
meaning in French	<i>adj</i> strong
BNC hits	326

The French adjective *fort* (or *forte* with a feminine noun) means “strong”. The word came to English in mid 17th century as a noun referring to a fort, the strongest part of a sword blade. Later on, it acquired its current sense meaning “somebody’s strong point”.

The BNC query presented a relatively large number of hits for this particular expression. The results were, however, compromised by texts referring to a man called

⁷⁹ “Fin de siècle” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/fin-de-siecle?q=fin+de+si%C3%A8cle>>.

⁸⁰ “Forte” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/forte_2>.

Forte by his last name and to his company of the same name artificially increasing the number of examples.

2.3.39 hors d'œuvre

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a small amount of food, usually cold, served before the main part of a meal ⁸¹
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a cold or warm dish served before the main course
BNC hits	13

The expression *hors d'œuvre* is synonymous to the word *entrée* discussed earlier in this thesis. Both in English and in French, it is used to talk about the first dish starting the dinner which is served before the main course. It is also possible to use the English synonymous term “starter”.

2.3.40 la sauce est tout

meaning in English	not found
meaning in French	not found
BNC hits	0

Unfortunately, no entries correspond with this expression.

2.3.41 marquee

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> a large tent used at social events ⁸²
	2. <i>n</i> a covered entrance to a theatre, hotel, etc., often with a sign on or above it
	3. <i>adj</i> (especially in sport) most important or most popular ⁸³
meaning in French	not found

⁸¹ “Hors d’oeuvre” *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/hors-d-oeuvre?q=hors+d%E2%80%99oeuvre>>.

⁸² “Marquee” *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/marquee_1?q=marquee>.

⁸³ “Marquee Adjective” *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/marquee_2>

BNC hits	215
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The word *marquee* appears in English in various contexts. Most generally, it refers to a large tent used at social events which take place outside such as weddings etc.

Furthermore, this term can also describe the entrance of a theatre, a cinema or a hotel where there is usually a sign (e.g. to inform the passers-by about the films currently on the programme). This usage is typical mainly for the North American variety of English.

The third meaning of the word is most commonly used in North America as well. This time, it changed its part of speech to an adjective meaning the most important or the most popular. In this context, the expression appears mainly in the field of sports. The adjective strictly follows the English grammar rules and stands before the noun.

In French, no such word as *marquee* exists. The original source for this expression was the word “marquise” with a similar meaning of “an awning”.

2.3.42 *nostalgie de la boue*

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a desire for degradation and depravity ⁸⁴
meaning in French	not found
BNC hits	4

Nostalgie de la boue, literally “nostalgia for mud” is an expression describing the feeling of attraction to degradation and unworthy things in English.

Unfortunately, no such expression can be found in French.

2.3.43 *outré*

meaning in English	<i>adj</i> very unusual and slightly shocking ⁸⁵
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> exaggerated, exorbitant
	2. <i>adj</i> indignant

⁸⁴ “Nostalgie de la boue” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/nostalgie_de_la_boue>.

⁸⁵ “Outré” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/outr%C3%A9>>.

BNC hits	9
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The adjective *outré* is originally a past participle form of the verb “outrer” (to exaggerate/to outrage somebody) used to talk something either exaggerated or indignant. The word was adopted to English with a meaning similar to French referring to a matter considered to be highly unusual and shocking.

From the stylistic point of view, its usage is restricted to a formal register of the language.

2.3.44 passé

meaning in English	<i>adj</i> no longer fashionable ⁸⁶
meaning in French	<i>n</i> the past
BNC hits	26

The expression *passé* was adopted from French not only to English but also to other languages as it is almost universally understandable.

In English, it is used to refer to things which no longer meet the requirements of the latest fashion. It usually stands after the noun still obeying the French syntactic rules for adjectives.

Similarly to its English synonym “outmoded”, it carries a negative connotation imparting a disapproving tone to the expression.

2.3.45 peignoir

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a woman's light dressing gown or negligee ⁸⁷
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a dressing gown
BNC hits	6

In French, the word *peignoir* generally refers to a piece of clothing worn at home for example in the morning over the nightclothes or after taking a bath.

⁸⁶ “Passé” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/passe?q=pass%C3%A9>>.

⁸⁷ "Definition of Pegnoire in English." *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017. <<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/peignoir>>.

In English, the expression is also used to talk about a dressing gown, it has, however, acquired a slight semantic difference in comparison with its French counterpart. *Peignoir* is a term describing a titillating woman's piece of clothing made of a sheer see-through fabric such as chiffon or, in other words, a negligee.

2.3.46 pièce d'occasion

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a play, literary work, musical composition, etc., written for a particular occasion ⁸⁸
meaning in French	<i>adj</i> (an item) for an advantageous price
BNC hits	0

The expression *pièce d'occasion* is used in English to refer to a piece of art (e.g. a play, a piece of music etc.) written for a special occasion mainly on commission.

The term is not known in French as such, only its “*d'occasion*” part is actively used. Originally, however, it carries a completely different meaning - an item *d'occasion* is usually sold for a special lower price.

2.3.47 portmanteau

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a large heavy suitcase that opens into two parts ⁸⁹
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a hatstand
	2. <i>n</i> a hanger
BNC hits	60

The word *portmanteau* (according to the French orthography correctly spelled as *portemanteau*) historically referred to the person carrying the coats of the rich in old French. Later on, its meaning shifted and nowadays, the expression is means “a hatstand” or “a hanger” in Modern French.

⁸⁸ "Definition of Pièce d'occasion in English." *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/piece_d'occasion>.

⁸⁹ “Portmanteau” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/portmanteau_1>.

In English, the word acquires one more sense describing a large and heavy suitcase, a trunk. It is, however, not employed very frequently anymore as it is perceived to be rather old-fashioned.

Furthermore, there is the expression *portmanteau word* in English which refers to a new word coming into existence by means of the word formation process known as blending. In this case, the beginning of one word is connected with the end of a different word. The product of such process then carries the meanings of both source words at once. An example of a *portmanteau word* is “motel” – a combination of *motor* and *hotel*.⁹⁰ This context of the expression portmanteau is also most frequently represented in the BNC query.

2.3.48 potpourri

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> a mixture of dried flowers and leaves used for making a room smell pleasant ⁹¹
	2. <i>n</i> a mixture of various things that were not originally intended to form a group ⁹²
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a piece of music composed from various melodies borrowed from other compositions
	2. <i>n</i> a heterogenic mixture of different things
	3. <i>n</i> a mixture of dry aromatic flowers
BNC hits	30

The word *potpourri* (written *pot pourri* in French) is shares the same meaning in both languages. Both French and English use this expression to talk either about a heterogenic mixture of various things not originally intended to be put together or about a blend of dry flowers with a strong aroma imparting a room a pleasant smell.

Moreover, the French use the expression *pot pourri* to refer to a music medley composed from multiple melodies borrowed from different compositions.

⁹⁰ “Portmanteau Word” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*.

Web. 15 July 2017. < <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/portmanteau-word>>.

⁹¹ “Potpourri” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/potpourri?q=potpourri>>.

⁹² Ibid.

Out of the two meanings, the word is almost exclusively used in the sense of an aromatic mixture according to the BNC query.

2.3.49 précis

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> a short version of a speech or a piece of writing that gives the main points or ideas ⁹³
	2. <i>v</i> to make a short version of a speech or a piece of writing that gives the main points or ideas ⁹⁴
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> precise
	2. <i>n</i> a piece of work summarising the main points of a matter
BNC hits	13

The word *précis* is employed in two ways in French. First, it is an adjective meaning “precise”. In the second case, it refers to a piece of work which summarises the main points of a discipline.

Later on, this meaning was adopted to English where it is used to describe a shortened version of a speech or a text which accentuates the main points and the most important ideas.

The noun *précis* subsequently underwent the process of conversion and became a verb with the same meaning. According to the BNC hits, however, the verbal form was used only in one example out of thirteen.

2.3.50 première

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> the first public performance of a film/movie or play ⁹⁵
	2. <i>v</i> to perform a play or piece of music or show a film/movie to an audience for the first time; to be performed or shown to an audience for

⁹³ “Précis Noun” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/precis_2>.

⁹⁴ “Précis Verb” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/precis_1>.

⁹⁵ “Première Noun” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/premiere_1?q=premiere>.

	the first time ⁹⁶
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> the first
	2. <i>n</i> the first class
	3. <i>n</i> the first public performance of a play
BNC hits	59

The word *première* is one of the most generally known French expressions in the world. In English, it refers to the first public performance of a film or a play. Similarly to the previous expression, the noun was later converted into a verb of the same meaning.

Originally, the expression is derived from the French adjective *premier* or *première* for a feminine noun meaning “the first”. The feminine form of the adjective later changed into a noun used to talk about either the first class seats in public transport or, the same as in English, the first public performance of a play or a movie.

2.3.51 *raisonneur*

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> a thinker; a person who thinks or reasons ⁹⁷
	2. <i>n</i> a character in a play or other work who expresses the author's message, point of view, or philosophy ⁹⁸
meaning in French	<i>n/adj</i> (a person) discussing everything
BNC hits	1

The French word *raisonneur* is derived from the verb *raisonner*. It describes a person who thinks and argues about everything to such extent that it is often excessive and borders on philosophizing and speculating. A *raisonneur* is typically annoying, too.

In English, the term is used to talk about a person who thinks and reasons a lot as well. The dictionary does not, however, provide any information about the connotations of the word. Therefore, it is not clear whether a *raisonneur* is perceived as annoying in English, too. The BNC unfortunately provides only one example of the usage of this term which does not clarify this issue either.

⁹⁶ “Première Verb” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/premiere_2>.

⁹⁷ “Definition of Raisonneur in English.” *Oxford Living Dictionaries*. Web. 13 July 2017. <<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/raisonneur>>.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

Furthermore, the expression is used in the context of literature in English. A *raisonneur* is one of the characters of a play or a prosaic piece of writing who projects the author's point of view to the work.

2.3.52 recherché

meaning in English	<i>adj</i> unusual and not easy to understand, chosen in order to impress people ⁹⁹
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> rare, hard to find
	2. <i>adj</i> in demand
	3. <i>adj</i> unusual, sophisticated, original
BNC hits	8

The adjective *recherché* is used in French in three main meanings. First, it is used to talk about rare and valuable items such as paintings of an appreciated artist etc. Furthermore, it refers to highly demanded people or things which are in favour due to their exceptional qualities. Last but not least, the term describes something unusual, sophisticated and original but also very often unnatural. In this context, the word frequently appears in the collocation “vocabulaire recherché” meaning a carefully chosen vocabulary intended to make a great impression used mainly in formal situations.

According to the OALD, the English language borrowed this expression in a narrower sense adopting only the last meaning of the word referring to something unusual and difficult to understand.

The BNC, however, provides also examples of other meanings of the word typical for French such as in the sentences “*I've had finds in jumble sales and rescued recherché items.*” or “*A recherché season at the Louvre*”¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁹ “Recherché” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017.

<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/recherche_1?q=recherch%C3%A9>.

¹⁰⁰ “Recherché Query Request.” *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

2.3.53 rendezvous

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> (with somebody) an arrangement to meet somebody at a particular time and place ¹⁰¹
	1. <i>n</i> a place where people have arranged to meet ¹⁰²
	1. <i>n</i> a bar, etc. that is a popular place for people to meet ¹⁰³
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a meeting of two people at a particular time and place
	2. <i>n</i> a place where people meet
	3. <i>n</i> a place which serves as a meeting point for people
BNC hits	263

Despite being listed as different, the expression *rendezvous* (or *rendez-vous* in French) is, according to the dictionary definitions, one of the most accurately corresponding with its French counterpart. In both languages, the term carries three identical meanings.

Both in English and in French, the word can be used in a neutral context to talk about any kind of meeting as well as in a more intimate sense of the word describing a romantic date. To this purpose, adjectives such as “romantic, secret” etc. are used to modify the meaning.

2.3.54 reprise

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a repeated part of something, especially a piece of music ¹⁰⁴
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a renewal
	2. <i>n</i> a rerun of a film or a TV programme
	3. <i>n</i> a repetition of a piece of music or of its part
BNC hits	39

The term *reprise* is used in English to talk about a repeated part of something. Most often, it appears in the field of music.

¹⁰¹ “Rendezvous” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/rendezvous_1?q=rendezvous>.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ “Reprise” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/reprise?q=reprise>>.

The usage of the word in French is much broader. Generally, the expression means “a renewal”, the scope of possible contexts of use is vast. More specifically, it is also used to refer to a renewed broadcast of a film or a TV programme.

Modern French also employs the expression in the context of music where it describes the repetition of a piece of music or its shorter part.

2.3.55 résumé

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> (of something) a short summary or account of something ¹⁰⁵
	2. <i>n</i> a written record of your education and the jobs you have done, that you send when you are applying for a job ¹⁰⁶
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a shortened version of a text, a document or a film
BNC hits	20

The word *résumé* is both in English and in French used to refer to a summary of a text, a document but also, for example, of a situation or of events. In this sense, the expressions are synonymous.

In North American variety of English, however, a *résumé* is also a term meaning “curriculum vitae” in British English. This context of use is unknown in French.

2.3.56 risqué/risque

meaning in English	<i>adj</i> a little shocking, usually because it is about sex ¹⁰⁷
meaning in French	1. <i>adj</i> risky
	2. <i>adj</i> daring
BNC hits	26

Generally, the adjective *risqué* is used in French to refer to risky matters connected only with little chance to be successful or implemented. A typical example would be the collocation “a risky business”.

¹⁰⁵ “Résumé” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017.

<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/resume_2?q=r%C3%A9sum%C3%A9>.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ “Risqué” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/risque_1?q=risqu%C3%A9>.

Moreover, it is also employed in the sense “daring” to talk about various things considered inappropriate because their content is provocative or indecent.

The expression is used in similar meaning also in English describing something slightly shocking and usually connected with the topic of sex. According to the BNC, the word frequently appears in collocations such as “*risqué jokes*”, “*risqué conversation*” or “*risqué story*”¹⁰⁸.

2.3.57 rouge

meaning in English	1. <i>v</i> to put red powder on your cheeks to give them colour ¹⁰⁹
	2. <i>n</i> a red powder used by women for giving colour to their cheeks ¹¹⁰
meaning in French	<i>adj</i> red
BNC hits	395

The word *rouge* means “red” in English. In the context of communism, it can also be employed in the sense “communist” such as in the collocation *banlieu rouge* (literally “a communist suburb”).

The expression was borrowed to English as a noun referring to a cosmetic product designed for colouring woman’s cheeks more commonly known as a blusher. Later on, the noun was converted into a verb naming the activity of blushing one’s cheeks. However, both expressions are considered to be old-fashioned from today’s point of view.

The BNC provided altogether 395 examples of the word *rouge*, the results were, however, spoilt by texts referring to a man called Khmer Rouge where the expression was used as a proper name. The actual expression *rouge* came across in about fifteen examples.

¹⁰⁸ “Risqué Query Request.” *BNCweb at Lancaster University*. Web. 3 July 2017.

¹⁰⁹ “Rouge Verb” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/rouge_1?q=rouge >.

¹¹⁰ “Rouge Noun” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/rouge_2 >.

2.3.58 séance

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a meeting at which people try to make contact with and talk to the spirits of dead people ¹¹¹
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a meeting, a session
	2. <i>n</i> a showing
BNC hits	1

In French, the word *séance* has quite a general meaning of “a meeting” or “a session” of a group of people working together. Furthermore, it is used in the context of cinema referring to a particular showing of a film on programme.

In English, the expression acquired a much more mysterious meaning. It is used to talk about a meeting where people practise special rituals in order to contact the spirits of the dead and communicate with them. This context of use is unknown in French.

2.3.59 table d'hôte

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a meal in a restaurant that costs a fixed price and offers only a limited number of dishes to choose from ¹¹²
meaning in French	<i>n</i> a meal in a restaurant that is served at fixed time for a fixed price, the offer of meals is limited
BNC hits	0

Both in English and in French, the expression *table d'hôte* refers to a meal served in a restaurant that costs a fixed price. The customer does not have a free choice of all dishes on the menu, *table d'hôte* usually consists of a limited offer prepared in advance by the restaurant. Most commonly, it is served around the noon and intended for people who come during their lunch break.

2.3.60 tableau vivant

meaning in English	<i>n</i> a scene showing, for example, events and people from history, that is presented by a group of actors who do not move or speak ¹¹³
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¹¹¹ “Séance” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/seance?q=seance>>.

¹¹² “Table d'hôte” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/table-d-hote_2>.

meaning in French	<i>n</i> (in a drama) motionless actors on scene evoking a painting or a sculpture
BNC hits	2

The expression *tableau vivant* is both in English and in French used in the context of theatre. It refers to a scene where the actors remain motionless and soundless creating a living painting or a sculpture.

2.3.61 touché

meaning in English	<i>excl</i> used during an argument or a discussion to show that you accept that somebody has answered your comment in a clever way and has gained an advantage by making a good point ¹¹⁴
meaning in French	<i>adj</i> moved
BNC hits	17

The adjective *touché* is used in French to describe a person who is emotionally touched and moved.

In English, the word is known as an interjection or an exclamation used during a discussion to admit that the opponent argued logically and to the point.

The BNC provides 17 examples of the word *touché*, all except for two employed in the direct speech.

2.3.62 vignette

meaning in English	1. <i>n</i> a short piece of writing or acting that clearly shows what a particular person, situation, etc. is like ¹¹⁵
	2. <i>n</i> a small picture or drawing, especially on the first page of a book ¹¹⁶
meaning in French	1. <i>n</i> a label

¹¹³ “Tableau” *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/tableau?q=tableau>>.

¹¹⁴ “Touché” *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/touche_2>.

¹¹⁵ “Vignette” *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com*. Web. 15 July 2017. < <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/vignette?q=vignette>>.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*

	2. <i>n</i> a small illustration in a book
BNC hits	30

In French, the word *vignette* is used to talk about a sticky label on typically a wine bottle containing all the information about the product. Furthermore, it refers to a small illustration in a book decorating the page.

In a similar way, English employs the expression in the sense of a picture or a drawing in a book as well. Moreover, a vignette is a term describing a short text or a piece of acting portraying the real personality of somebody or the state of a situation. According to the BNC examples, this meaning of the expression is used more frequently.

2.4 Evaluation of the results

According to the results of the analysis, the expressions were classified in seven groups.

2.4.1 Used in English but not in French

c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la	en suite
guerre	marquee
cause célèbre	nostalgie de la boue
chacun à son gout	

2.4.2 Expressing more meanings in English than in French

au naturel
raisonneur
résumé

2.4.3 Expressing a more general meaning in French

boutique	fin de siècle
chanson	peignoir
connoisseur	

2.4.4 Used in English in only some of the French meanings

après-ski	exposé
bête noire	potpourri
cinq à sept	précis
claque	première
coup de main	reprise
épée	risqué
escritoire	vignette

2.4.5 Expressing different meanings in both languages

accoutrement	dépanneur
appliqué	encore
artiste	femme
auteur	forte
boutonnière	passé
chef	pièce d'occasion
corsage	portmanteau
début	rouge
décolletage	séance
demarche	touché

2.4.6 Expressing the same meaning in both languages

à la mode	hors d'oeuvre
château	outré
coup d'état	recherché
émigré	rendezvous
en masse	table d'hôte
entrée	tableau vivant

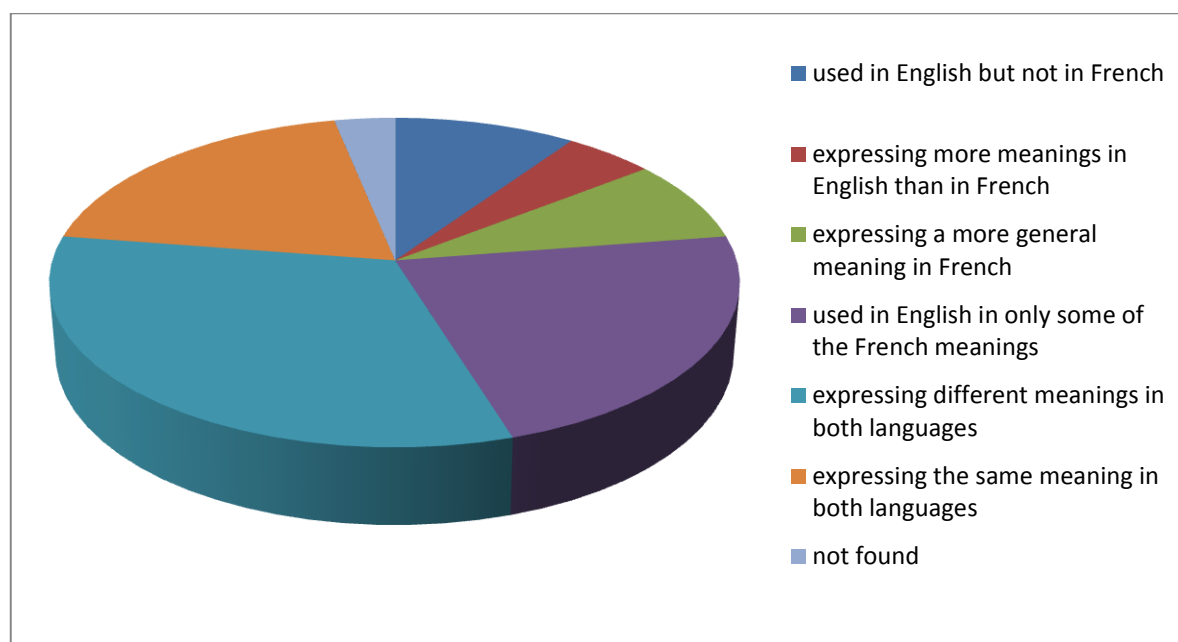
2.4.7 Not found

arrêt à bon temps

la sauce est tout

2.4.8 Diagram illustrating the results

Figure 1: Diagram illustrating the results¹¹⁷



As the final results show, twenty expressions confirmed the presupposition of being completely semantically different from their French counterparts. The second biggest group with fourteen phrases comprised loan words which preserved only one or several meanings of the French original. Surprisingly numerous was also the category of phrases with synonymous meanings in both languages containing twelve words. Six expressions are of French origin but used exclusively in English. Five phrases acquired a more specific meaning in English than in French; on the other hand three expressions offer the possibility of being used in more contexts than in French. For two expressions, no data at all was found.

To conclude with, not less than a half of the loan words share their meaning or at least its part with their French counterparts and, therefore, disprove their former classification as different.

¹¹⁷ Own source based on the results of the research

Conclusion

This B.A. thesis was concerned with the French expressions in Modern English, namely with the analysis of the degree of their semantic difference.

The first part of the thesis gave a brief outline of the phenomenon of meaning. It described the major linguistic approaches to examining this topic, namely the conceptual approach, the prototype theory, the Platonist approach and the structuralist theory. Furthermore, the two types of meaning and the various methods of its description were presented. In the next chapter, the history of foreign influences on English with the emphasis on the influence of French and Latin was shortly discussed. Last but not least, the thesis provided an overview of the main categories of vocabulary containing a large number of French loanwords.

The practical part was concerned with a comparative analysis of sixty-two concrete expressions of French origin used in Modern English. The list of the words was adapted from the English version of Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia claiming them to be used in both languages differently. Each individual expression was analysed according to the definitions from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and the LaRousse dictionary and according to the entries in the British National Corpus. As an output of the research, the expressions were classified in the seven following categories: used in English but not in French, expressing more meanings in English than in French, expressing a more general meaning in French, used in English in only some of the French meanings, expressing different meanings in both languages, expressing the same meaning in both languages and not found. Finally, a diagram was formed for a better idea about the proportion of the results.

To conclude with, the research showed that twelve expressions shared their whole meaning with the original French word, seventeen others at least some of its elements. Twenty expressions proved to have acquired a completely different semantic value in the course of time and to represent the category of words known as "false friends" containing seemingly identical expressions which, however, have a different meaning and may potentially lead to misunderstandings between the speakers.

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Appendix

Accoutrement ¹¹⁸	Habillement bizarre, ridicule
Appliqué ¹¹⁹	Se dit de tout domaine d'activité scientifique où les recherches théoriques sont mises en œuvre pour résoudre des problèmes pratiques
Après-ski ¹²⁰	1. Activité, période suivant la journée de ski
	2. Bottillon étanche, à doublure fourrée
Artiste ¹²¹	1. Personne qui exerce professionnellement un des beaux-arts ou, à un niveau supérieur à celui de l'artisanat, un des arts appliqués
	2. Personne qui a le sens de la beauté et est capable de créer une œuvre d'art
Au naturel ¹²²	1. Dans la réalité par opposition à en photo, au cinéma
	2. Se dit d'aliments, en particulier de conserves, préparés sans sauce, sans apprêt spécial
À la mode ¹²³	1. Qui suit la mode dans sa manière de se vêtir ; qui est au goût du jour, en vogue
	2. Bœuf piqué de lard et cuit avec carottes et oignons
	3. Suivant l'usage de telle région, de tel pays, telle époque, etc.
Bête noire ¹²⁴	1. Personne, chose pour laquelle quelqu'un éprouve une antipathie irrésistible
	2. Sanglier
Boutique ¹²⁵	Local où se tient un commerce de détail, où exerce un artisan
Boutonnière ¹²⁶	1. Petite fente pratiquée dans un tissu ou ménagée dans un tricot pour

¹¹⁸ "Définitions : Accoutrement." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/accoutrement/522?q=accoutrement#519>>

¹¹⁹ "Définitions : Appliqué." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/appliqu%C3%A9/4709?q=appliqu%C3%A9#4688>>.

¹²⁰ "Définitions : Après-ski." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/apr%C3%A8s-ski/4818?q=Apr%C3%A8s-ski#4793>>.

¹²¹ "Définitions : Artiste." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/artiste/5584?q=Artiste#5558>>.

¹²² "Expressions : Naturel." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/naturel/53899/locution?q=au%2Bnaturel#157771>>.

¹²³ "Expressions : Mode." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/mode/51911/locution?q=%C3%A0%2Bla%2Bmode#181884>>.

¹²⁴ "Expressions : Bête." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/b%C3%Aate/8945/locution?q=b%C3%AAte%2Bnoire#151385>>.

¹²⁵ "Définitions : Boutique." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/boutique/10757?q=boutique#10619>>.

	laisser passer un bouton
	2. Personne qui fabrique des boutons
Chanson ¹²⁷	1. Poème à chanter composé de stances égales appelées couplets, séparées généralement par un leitmotiv, le refrain
	2. Chant quelconque
Château ¹²⁸	1. Habitation seigneuriale ou royale
	2. Grande et belle maison de plaisance à la campagne
Chef ¹²⁹	Personne qui commande, qui exerce une autorité, une influence déterminante
Cinq à sept ¹³⁰	1. Réception en fin d'après-midi
	2. Rendez-vous galant dans la journée
Claque ¹³¹	1. Coup donné avec le plat de la main et qui fait un bruit sec
	2. Coup humiliant, échec infligé à quelqu'un, à un groupe
	3. Groupe de spectateurs ou d'auditeurs chargés d'applaudir bruyamment une représentation ou un artiste afin d'aider à son succès
Connaisseur ¹³²	Qui s'y connaît en quelque chose, qui sait en juger et, en particulier, qui est capable d'apprécier quelque chose
Corsage ¹³³	Vêtement féminin qui habille le buste
Coup de main ¹³⁴	1. Aide apportée à quelqu'un
	2. Opération militaire locale menée par surprise sur un objectif limité
Coup d'état ¹³⁵	Action de force pour renverser les pouvoirs publics menée par une

¹²⁶ "Définitions : Boutonnière." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/boutonni%C3%A8re/10777?q=boutonni%C3%A8re#1064>>

¹²⁷ "Définitions : Chanson." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/chanson/14627?q=chanson#14499>>.

¹²⁸ "Définitions : Château." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/ch%C3%A2teau/14902?q=ch%C3%A2teau#14775>>.

¹²⁹ "Définitions : Chef." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/chef/15043?q=chef#14910>>.

¹³⁰ "Définitions : Cinq à sept." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/cinq-%C3%A0-sept/16091?q=cinq+%C3%A0+sept#15955>>.

¹³¹ "Définitions : Claque." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/claque/16369?q=claque#16238>>.

¹³² "Définitions : Connaisseur." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/connaisseur/18276?q=connaisseur#18171>>.

¹³³ "Définitions : Corsage." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/corsage/19473?q=corsage#19360>>.

¹³⁴ "Expressions : Coup de main." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/main/48688/locution?q=coup+de+main#157006>>.

¹³⁵ "Expressions : Coup d'état." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%C3%89tat/31318/locution?q=coup+d%27%C3%A9tat#162202>>.

	fraction des gouvernants
Début ¹³⁶	Fait de commencer, en parlant d'une action ; commencement d'un état, d'une situation, etc., qui évolue ; moment où ils commencent
Décolletage ¹³⁷	1. Action de décoller une robe, un chemisier, de mettre à nu le cou, la gorge, etc.
	2. Action de couper le collet et les feuilles de certaines racines cultivées (betterave, carotte, etc.)
Démarche ¹³⁸	1. Allure, manière de marcher de quelqu'un
	2. Manière de conduire un raisonnement, de progresser vers un but par le cheminement de la pensée ; méthode, manière d'agir
	3. Tentative faite auprès de quelqu'un pour mener à bien une entreprise, en particulier intervention faite auprès d'une autorité
Dépanneur ¹³⁹	Personne dont le métier est de dépanner des véhicules, des appareils ; réparateur.
Émigré ¹⁴⁰	Personne qui a quitté son pays pour des raisons économiques, politiques, etc., et qui est allée s'installer dans un autre
Encore ¹⁴¹	1. Indique la persistance d'une action ou d'un état à un moment donné
	2. Indique la répétition ; de nouveau
	3. Indique l'addition ; en plus, en outre, davantage
En masse ¹⁴²	En grande quantité, en grand nombre, en foule
Entrée ¹⁴³	1. Action d'entrer, de passer de l'extérieur à l'intérieur
	2. Dégagement, espace où donne la porte principale d'accès d'un appartement, d'une maison et qui dessert les autres pièces : vestibule
	3. Plat chaud ou froid servi entre le potage ou les hors-d'œuvre et le plat

¹³⁶ "Définitions : Début." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/d%C3%A9but/21948?q=d%C3%A9but#21822>>.

¹³⁷ "Définitions : Décolletage." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/d%C3%A9colletage/22292?q=d%C3%A9colletage#22172>>.

¹³⁸ "Définitions : Démarche." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/d%C3%A9marche/23213?q=d%C3%A9marche#23096>>.

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¹⁴⁰ "Définitions : Émigré." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

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¹⁴² "Définitions : En masse." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/masse/49721/locution?q=en+masse#181409>>.

¹⁴³ "Définitions : Entrée." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/entr%C3%A9e/30028?q=entr%C3%A9e#29937>>.

	principal
Épée ¹⁴⁴	1. Arme de main faite d'une lame d'acier pointue fixée à une poignée munie d'une garde
	2. L'une des trois armes de l'escrime, mesurant au maximum 1,10 m (dont 90 cm pour la lame), pesant 750 g et munie d'une coquille d'un diamètre maximal de 13,5 cm
	3. Discipline utilisant cette arme, où les coups portés avec la pointe seule et contrôlés par une signalisation électrique sont valables sur le corps entier
Écritoire ¹⁴⁵	1. Nécessaire, coffret ou sorte de plateau contenant ce qu'il faut pour écrire
	2. Cabinet de travail, pièce où l'on écrivait (notamment dans les monastères)
Exposé ¹⁴⁶	1. Développement explicatif, écrit ou oral de quelque chose ; analyse
	2. Être montré, présenté aux regards
Femme ¹⁴⁷	Être humain du sexe féminin
Fin de siècle ¹⁴⁸	1. Qui est d'une distinction raffinée, mais qui sent l'épuisement, la fragilité
	2. Décadent
Forte ¹⁴⁹	Qui a de la vigueur, de la force physique, qui est robuste, solide
Hors d'œuvre ¹⁵⁰	Plat froid ou chaud servi au début du repas ; partie du repas où est servi ce plat

¹⁴⁴ "Définitions : Épée." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%c3%a9p%c3%a9e/30276?q=%c3%a9p%c3%a9e#3019>>.

¹⁴⁵ "Définitions : Écritoire." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%c3%a9critoire/27742?q=ecritoire#27595>>.

¹⁴⁶ "Définitions : Exposé." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%c3%aatre_expos%c3%a9/32312?q=expos%c3%a9#32234>.

¹⁴⁷ "Définitions : Femme." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%c3%aatre_expos%c3%a9/32312?q=expos%c3%a9#32234>.

¹⁴⁸ "Définitions : Fin de siècle." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/si%c3%a8cle/72645/locution?q=Fin+de+si%c3%a8cle#166849>>.

¹⁴⁹ "Définitions : Forte." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/si%c3%a8cle/72645/locution?q=Fin+de+si%c3%a8cle#166849>>.

¹⁵⁰ "Définitions : Hors d'œuvre." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/hors-d%c5%93uvre/40424?q=hors-d%27%c5%93uvre#40336>>.

Outré ¹⁵¹	1. Être démesuré, poussé à l'extrême ; être excessif, exagéré
	2. Être indigné de quelque chose, scandalisé, offensé, révolté
Passé ¹⁵²	Partie du temps qui est révolue avant le moment présent et dans laquelle se sont déroulés les événements passés
Peignoir ¹⁵³	Vêtement d'intérieur ample et à manches, qui se croise par-devant
Pièce d'occasion ¹⁵⁴	Qui se vend moins cher
Portemanteau ¹⁵⁵	1. Support à pied ou mural pour suspendre vêtements et chapeaux
	2. Synonyme de cintre
Pot pourri ¹⁵⁶	1. Pièce musicale formée de mélodies empruntées à d'autres œuvres
	2. Mélange hétéroclite de choses diverses
	3. Mélange de fleurs séchées odorantes
Précis ¹⁵⁷	1. Se dit d'un instrument capable de donner de façon quasi immuable le même résultat lorsqu'on répète plusieurs fois la même mesure
	2. Ouvrage qui expose brièvement les éléments essentiels d'une discipline
Première ¹⁵⁸	1. Marque le début d'une suite, d'une série d'éléments de même nature, ordonnée et numérotée
	2. Catégorie la plus chère dans certains moyens de transports
	3. Première représentation d'une pièce de théâtre, d'un spectacle, à laquelle sont en général invités les critiques, les amis
Raisonneur ¹⁵⁹	Qui discute à propos de tout
Recherché ¹⁶⁰	1. Être rare, difficile à trouver, à obtenir

¹⁵¹ "Définitions : Outré." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/outre/56965?q=outre#56634>>.

¹⁵² "Définitions : Passé." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/passe/58464?q=passe#58109>>.

¹⁵³ "Définitions : Peignoir." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/peignoir/59008?q=peignoir#58646>>.

¹⁵⁴ "Définitions : Pièce d'occasion." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/occasion/55476/locution>>.

¹⁵⁵ "Définitions : Portemanteau." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/portemanteau/62761?q=portemanteau#62054>>.

¹⁵⁶ "Définitions : Pot pourri." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/pot-pourri/63023?q=pot+pourri#62312>>.

¹⁵⁷ "Définitions : Précis." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/prcis/63350?q=prcis#62641>>.

¹⁵⁸ "Définitions : Première." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/premiere/63553?q=premiere#62836>>.

¹⁵⁹ "Définitions : Raisonneur." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/raisonneur/66279?q=raisonneur#65532>>.

	2. Être très demandé pour ses qualités
	3. Dénoter du soin, du raffinement, de l'originalité ou un excès de recherche et un manque de naturel
Rendez-vous ¹⁶¹	1. Rencontre prévue entre deux ou plusieurs personnes à une même heure dans un même lieu
	2. Lieu où l'on doit se rencontrer
	3. Lieu qui sert de point de rencontre, de réunion habituelle
Reprise ¹⁶²	1. Action de reprendre quelque chose, de s'en emparer de nouveau
	2. Action de représenter, de diffuser à nouveau un spectacle, un film, une émission
	3. Répétition d'un morceau ou d'une partie d'un morceau ; ce morceau lui-même
Résumé ¹⁶³	Forme abrégée du contenu d'un texte, d'un document, d'un film
Risqué ¹⁶⁴	1. Présenter des risques, avoir peu de chances de réussir ou de se réaliser
	2. Être d'un caractère osé, voire licencieux
Rouge ¹⁶⁵	De la couleur du sang, du coquelicot, etc., couleur placée avant l'orange dans le spectre de la décomposition de la lumière
Séance ¹⁶⁶	1. Réunion des membres d'une assemblée qui délibèrent ou travaillent ensemble ; durée de cette réunion
	2. Chacune des projections du programme d'un cinéma
Table d'hôte ¹⁶⁷	Table d'un restaurant, d'une auberge, où l'on sert, à heure fixe et pour un prix fixe, un repas pris en commun par des habitués
Tableau vivant ¹⁶⁸	Disposition de personnages immobiles sur une scène évoquant une

¹⁶⁰ "Définitions : Recherché." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%c3%aatre_recherch%c3%a9/67015?q=recherch%c3%a9#66266>.

¹⁶¹ "Définitions : Rendez-vous." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/rendez-vous/68143?q=rendez+vous#67391>>.

¹⁶² "Définitions : Reprise." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/reprise/68500?q=reprise#67751>>.

¹⁶³ "Définitions : Résumé." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/r%c3%a9sum%c3%a9/68788?q=r%c3%a9sum%c3%a9#68036>>.

¹⁶⁴ "Définitions : Risqué." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%c3%aatre_risqu%c3%a9/69559?q=risqu%c3%a9#6880>.

¹⁶⁵ "Définitions : Rouge." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/rouge/70007?q=rouge#69244>>.

¹⁶⁶ "Définitions : Séance." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/s%c3%a9ance/71684?q=s%c3%a9ance#70888>>.

¹⁶⁷ "Définitions : Table d'hôte." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/table/76303/locution?q=table+d%27hote#159225>>.

	peinture ou une sculpture
Touché ¹⁶⁹	Être ému
Vignette ¹⁷⁰	1. Carré ou bande de papier collé sur un objet et ayant une valeur légale attestant le paiement d'un droit
	2. Petite illustration de livre

¹⁶⁸ "Définitions : Tableau vivant." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/tableau/76304/locution?q=tableau+vivant#159266>>.

¹⁶⁹ "Définitions : Touché." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/%c3%aatre_touch%c3%a9/78629?q=touch%c3%a9#77703>.

¹⁷⁰ "Définitions : Vignette." *Dictionnaire De Français Larousse*. Web. 13 July 2017.

<<http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/vignette/81962?q=vignette#80996>>.