

# **XIV International Conference**

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## **INNOVATION ACTIVITY IN THE LANGUAGE EVOLUTION PROCESSES**

### **ІННОВАЦІЙНА АКТИВНІСТЬ У ПРОЦЕСАХ МОВНОГО РОЗВИТКУ**

*The article deals with the question of language evolution as one of the central problems of linguistic science. It is emphasized that the language changes are the processes that occur in the language as a result of indirect pressure on the language system of extralinguistic factors especially.*

*Keywords: language, French language, development of language, innovation activity, innovation processes.*

*У статті розглядається питання мовної еволюції як однієї з центральних проблем лінгвістики. Наголошується на тому, що мовні зміни є процесами, які відбуваються у мові, є результатом впливу екстралінгвальних чинників, зокрема.*

*Ключові слова: мова, французька мова, розвиток мови, інноваційна діяльність, інноваційні процеси.*

Language is a dynamic system, a complex mechanism that, on the one hand, is in constant motion, on another one – retains signs of stability and integrity, as a major means of communication. Obviously, that's why the question on language mutability, the essence, factors and trends of language evolution is one of the central problems in linguistic science.

Socio-political changes taking place in France at the beginning of the XXI century can't, of course, do not touch this essential aspect for society as speech communication. It is possible to talk even about the change of communication paradigm of verbal communication.

In modern society the dialogic paradigm dominates. This process has led to the communicative freedom of speech, which is evident in the abundance of innovation in providing benefits to non-standard forms of expression in the expansion of normative boundaries of language, and sometimes in conscious violation of linguistic norms. Innovation processes occur continuously, as they relate to speech. These processes represent context-independent redistribution of semantic components in the contents of individual units, due to which this language unit becomes informational,

expressive or pragmatically meaningful in the context of specific statements [3, c. 32].

Innovation activity is one of the components of the language evolution process. Innovation processes in the French language has repeatedly been the object of analysis at certain time intervals. In particular, the development of vocabulary was explored by L. Guilbert, J.-F. Sablayrolles, M.-F. Mortureux, G. Walter, J. Bastuji, J.-Cl. Boulanger, F. Cusin-Berche etc.

Changes in the political space, political and legal organization of society and economic transformations, science and technology achievements, Internet technology, electronic means of communication, the openness of society and its integration in the international cultural and information space are the factors that determine today the active innovative processes in the French language vocabulary. On the one hand, we observe natural significant improvements in lexical-semantic system of language: the words that are actively used, updated semantically and functionally, and the nominations that are familiar for most speakers moved into the category of historicism; a number of lexemes, by contrast, moved from the passive fund to active one (*flashmob m*, *hacker m*, *googlisme m*), that are especially observable in the field of journalism, newspaper, adolescent and youth language. As noted by E. Karpylowska, new loanwords (neoloanwords) provide as aspectuality and generalization of the words semantics with new derivation resources [2]. Some aspects of loanwords were investigated on the modern stage of the French language development of [4], when its vocabulary is constantly updated with borrowed words, there is a need to consider carefully the sources, ways and means of borrowing, and find out the need and prospects of functioning in the language. Indeed, overreliance on a borrowed lexicon leads to «clogging» of the language, to diffuse its national features [5].

The most active development of language is in the area of vocabulary, that is caused in addition to its features by comparison with other linguistic levels, in particular, by a higher degree of extra-language determination.

The development of language, as noted in the Dictionary of sociolinguistic terms, this is 1) any changes that occur in the language (eg. the development of the suffix from independent words); 2) those that lead to the improvement of the expressive possibilities of language, as a consequence of the process of language adaptation to the evolving needs of communication. The concept of «language development» and «language changes» are not clearly differentiated in linguistics, resulting the changes that do not lead to the improvement of the language, also are related to the field of «development of speech». Relative and absolute development of speech are distinguished.

There is a large number of new concepts for which the language has to find means of expression, expanding social functions of the language, the stylistic variability is becoming more complex. Languages develop along the line of absolute and relative progress at the same time.

Language changes are the processes that occur in the language as a result of indirect pressure on the language system of extralinguistic factors. So, A. Martinet called linguistic changes as the innovations in phonology and grammar, due to the principle of economy, which was understood as the resolution of the conflict between the needs of communication and the natural inertia of man (eg. changes in the expression of grammatical categories in the evolution of language). First of all, a new phenomenon are visible at the lexical level, but they also arise at other levels of language, e.g., in the syntax (expressed in the ordering of the syntax, the elimination of ambiguous syntactic structures). Changes in language are also the result of language contact, for example, syntagmatically on the level of accumulation of interference phenomena leads to the development of polysemy, changes the rules of combining morphemes and lexical units, as well as to the emergence of new syntactic constructions, etc.

The changes in language are closely connected with transformations in the lexical system, which is the result of the action of external conditions of functioning of language (the language situation, linguistic interference, mutual influence of national cultures), and intralinguistic mechanisms (analogy, trends to short sayings (saving speech efforts), the desire to use expressive and emotional means of expression, the emergence of new syntagmatic relations of words that have an impact on lexical and semantic changes, and etc.

The stability indicator of the lexical system at different stages of language development is not the same. In the early XX century some kind of «neology boom» is typical for French language: we note the significant specific quantitative and qualitative transformation of the vocabulary, the flexibility, the democratization of linguistic norms. Under these conditions, the problem of introduction of new words and meanings, archaic units to normative dictionaries arises.

The processes of regrouping of the central and peripheral lexemes occur in the language constantly: new and restored lexical items gradually become central, and a certain amount of them passes into the periphery of the dictionary. The main feature of language is associated with a constant need to supplement it with new means so that the language system adopts lexical neologisms in clearly defined places for them [1].

Exploring ways of replenishment of lexical structure of the French language, researchers often point to three main sources: the creation of new

words using word-formative possibilities of the language; loan-words (*clubbeur, buzz, slim, wiki*). Today there is an increased intensity of word formation, in particular, various types of affixation (*décohabiter, cyberdépendance*), composition and fusion of various types (*adulescent, multijoueur, fluocompact, mobinaute, moto-taxi*) etc.

We note that the language reacts to changes in public and individual consciousness, and, accordingly, reflects them. Social factors that affect the development of vocabulary are varied: the level of production and technology, social culture, political activity, economic, scientific-technical, cultural contacts and etc. Scientific discoveries, scientific cooperation lead to the internationalization of terminology, international contacts have contributed to some internationalization of the vocabulary as a whole. The interaction of lexical layers is considered in linguistics as the process of integration.

### **Sources and Literature**

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