

The french language



The French Language Numerous cultures from around the world have circulated many traditions to other cultures. Although most of the traditions in the earlier eras were not recorded or written, through communication skills, one is able to access these customs by interviewing someone from that culture.

Language is the key module to a single culture, whether only one culture speaks a particular language or many cultures across the world share that same language. Sharing a language with another culture is a way of combining two or more cultures together in which they have a mutual characteristic of each culture. The French language is spoken in several countries; some consist of the United States, Canada, France, and other adjacent countries. With the ability to speak French, in addition to the standard language of English, one gains increased access to the United Nations. French government has stressed the French language so much that approximately anyone living in France actually speaks French. This expectation ministers to the government in infinite ways. The government will not have to deal with other languages inside of their country, which leads to more control over their civilizations. The immediacy of Germany and Italy strongly influenced the origin of the French language with the infusion of German and Italian.

Many languages refer to others for some of their words; these words are known as cognates. Cognates imply that a word seems to be and means the same as the English definition. About.com reports that, ??? French has influenced and been influenced by English, a reciprocal relationship that helps to explain why French remains such an important language today: as

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English spreads, it takes French with it. French is spoken officially in 33 countries and is the only language other than English to be taught in every country in the world.

There are an estimated 175 million Francophone and 100 million “occasional” speakers of French, plus around 100 million French students. An official language in dozens of international organizations, French remains to this day one of the worlds most notable and influential languages.??? Although language is a massive fraction of culture, those who speak French have other customs in which they conduct their lives.

One of these customs is the use of the twenty-four hour time for official diagrams and everyday scheduling. The way people carry out their days emphasizes the foremost variation from culture to culture. Annual calendars show a discrepancy in which the day comes preceding the current month. Another contrast in culture involves food. In the modern-day English culture, most families obtain the groceries from a local supermarket or a confined grocery store.

Throughout the French culture, however, cuisine is purchased through a fresh market or a farmer??™s market before each meal or day. This actually allows French citizens to spend less and eat more fresh food. The French culture is an immense stretch or a diminutive stretch from the traditional way of life in the United States. Another variation in the French language is the structure of grammar. Terms used in the French language are very dissimilar compared to that of the English language. For instance, the English word ??? know??? is actually represented in two different ways used in the

French verbal communication. ??? Connaitre??? is used when trying to say that one physically knows another. ??? Savoir??? is used when one actually possesses knowledge about a specific fact or truth.

Both words are used to make the statement that one knows something, but there are two different words and two different types of knowing. Many citizens of France actually generate a sort of slang language, much like any other culture. This informal language is often used within a conversation among close friends or family. The French citizens also have particular terms that vary when used throughout the day. For example, if one would like to say hello to someone in the earlier time of day, one would say ??? bonjour???. Throughout the later part of the day, or the evening, one would say ??? bonsoir???. This understanding is required in any informal or formal conversation that one may encounter with a French verbal communicator. One??™s speaking abilities must project knowledge of the culture.

The ability to adapt to the French language and culture is essential for communication. Furthermore, body language is an essential component of the French culture. Gestures are a key component to the way one person perceives another. For instance, the ??? okay??? sign used in the states actually means having zero value or telling someone he is no good. Additionally, the French are very cautious about their personal habits, being discreet when sneezing, blowing the nose, and many other bodily functions. Personal items, such as combs and toothpicks, are not used in public. It is improper to speak with ones hands in his pockets.

Chewing gum in public is viewed as a very disrespectful gesture in the French society, and should be avoided due to trouble the action may cause. In many occurrences, the French culture expects one to show great respect in regard of someone in a higher power. For example, in the typical classroom, a student should show respect towards the one lecturing or education. One would say ??? salut??? if you are just communicating with a companion or to someone you know very well.

Whereas, approaching your teacher or professor you would use the statement ??? bonjour??? to show that he/she is superior and deserves all respect. This regulation would be used when speaking to a parent or someone of higher authority. This practice is known as honorifics. Honorifics are terms used with people, often by being added to their names, to ??? honor??? them. While the French language and culture can potentially seem very confusing at times, it is actually well organized and clear once mastered. It involves a proper and concise way of communication. One must see through the confusion and approach the language as if it were a survival method. By understanding the linguistics of the French language, one will be able to speak with twice as many people from all around the world and throughout many more cultures.

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