



УДК 811.133.1

DOI 10.52575/2712-7451-2024-43-3-364-371

Morphological and Syntactic Transformations of Ivorian French

Yana A. Glebova

Belgorod State National Research University,
85 Pobeda St, Belgorod 308015, Russia

glebova_ya@bsu.edu.ru

Abstract. Under the influence of a complex sociolinguistic situation, Ivorian French has acquired a number of unique features typical of the Ivorian linguoculture. It is debatable what transformations have taken hold in the modern variant of Ivorian French. The aim of the research is to identify morphological and syntactic transformations of the Ivorian French, which distinguish it from the French of France. The article systematises the factors of development of Ivorian French from the perspective of new socio-cultural trends of modern Ivorian society, which influenced the emergence of transformations in Ivorian French. The article reveals the factors influencing the emergence of transformations in Ivorian French. It is established that the main cause of morphological and syntactic manifestations is the interfering influence of autochthonous languages, as well as an insufficient level of proficiency in French among the population of Ivory Coast, who has not received higher education. The main varieties of French in Ivory Coast that do not correspond to the norm were analysed. At the morphological level of language, the transformations concern both notional parts of speech (noun, pronoun, adjective, verb) and functional ones (preposition, conjunction). The most frequent morphological manifestations include: omission of the article, preposition, pronoun, of the particle *pas* in negative sentences, double negation, an incorrect conjugation of verbs, as well as the use of a simplified system of tenses. The most productive manifestations on the syntactic level include the a simplification of the structure of the French of France.

Keywords: morphology, syntax, French, territorial variant of French, Ivory Coast, Ivorian French, transformations

For citation: Glebova Ya.A. 2024. Morphological and Syntactic Transformations of Ivorian French. *Issues in Journalism, Education, Linguistics*, 43(3): 364–371. DOI: 10.52575/2712-7451-2024-43-3-364-371

Морфологические и синтаксические трансформации ивуарийского варианта французского языка

Глебова Я.А.

Белгородский государственный национальный исследовательский университет,
Россия, 308015, г. Белгород, ул. Победы, д. 85

glebova_ya@bsu.edu.ru

Аннотация. Под влиянием сложной социолингвистической ситуации ивуарийский вариант французского языка приобрел ряд уникальных особенностей, типичных для ивуарийской лингвокультуры. Дискуссионным остается вопрос, какие именно трансформации закрепились в современном варианте французского языка Кот д'Ивуара. Целью исследования является выявление морфологических и синтаксических трансформаций ивуарийского варианта французского языка, которые отличают его от французского языка Франции. В результате исследования систематизированы факторы развития ивуарийского варианта французского языка в ракурсе новых социокультурных тенденций современного ивуарийского общества, повлиявшие на возникновение трансформаций в ивуарийском варианте французского языка. Установлено, что основной причиной возникновения морфологических и синтаксических манифестаций является интерференционное влияние автохтонных языков, а также недостаточный уровень владения

© Глебова Я.А., 2024

французским языком у населения Кот д'Ивуара, не получившего высшего образования. Проанализированы основные разновидности французского языка в Кот д'Ивуаре, не соответствующие норме. На морфологическом уровне языка трансформации касаются как самостоятельных (существительное, местоимение, прилагательное, глагол), так и служебных (предлог, союз) частей речи. К наиболее частотным морфологическим манифестациям относятся: опущение артикля, предлога, местоимения, частицы *pas* в отрицательных предложениях, двойное отрицание, неверное спряжение глаголов, а также использование упрощенной системы времен. К наиболее продуктивным манифестациям на синтаксическом уровне относится упрощение строя французского языка Франции.

Ключевые слова: морфология, синтаксис, французский язык, территориальный вариант французского языка, Кот д'Ивуар, французский язык Кот д'Ивуара, трансформации

Для цитирования: Glebova Ya.A. 2024. Morphological and Syntactic Transformations of Ivorian French. *Issues in Journalism, Education, Linguistics*, 43(3): 364–371. DOI: 10.52575/2712-7451-2024-43-3-364-371

Introduction

French emerged and spread across the African continent as a result of colonisation. The practice of French in Africa gradually led to the emergence of characteristic features, and their functioning was stable and regular, and these features were not recognised as defects or anomalies by speakers who were well versed in the standard. W. Bal preferred to talk about the formation of local norms in French [Bal, 1983, p. XX].

The characteristics of French depend on its linguistic environment and on the way native speakers use it. Since these two points differ from country to country, French has developed in different ways. J. Baghana and E.V. Hapilina emphasise that autochthonous languages and emerging interference processes are important for the formation of varieties of French in Africa [Baghana, Khapilina, 2020, p. 32]. Thus, in modern contact linguistics it is common to speak about different varieties of French in Africa (e.g. French of Senegal, Ivory Coast, etc.) Each country has developed a special relationship with French as a result of a specific linguistic situation. K. Kpangui stresses that the main participants in the development of the Ivorian variant of the French language are Ivorians who have received almost no education [Kpangui, 2022, p. 17].

Issues concerning the peculiarities of Ivorian French have attracted the attention of modern linguists. J. L. Hattiger defines the main characteristics of spoken French in Ivory Coast, and also writes about the tendency of the language to pidginisation [Hattiger, 1983]. In the works of N. J. Kouadio emphasises the importance of autochthonous languages in the formation of the territorial variant of French [Kouadio 2001, 2005]. The study of A. L. Aboa is devoted to the identification and description of some syntactic features of Ivorian French fixed in written language [Aboa, 2014]. S. Lafage highlights some syntactic manifestations of Ivorian French and makes an in-depth analysis of lexical manifestations [Lafage, 2003]. Linguists A. B. Boutin [Boutin, 2003] and S. Kube [Kube, 2005] pay special attention to the lexical and morphological features of the territorial variant of French in Ivory Coast.

Despite the presence of publications on the problems under study, there are practically no comprehensive studies of morphological and syntactic levels of Ivorian French that take into account the influence of sociolinguistic factors. The lexicon of Ivorian French, as the most variable level of the language, is of a great interest to researchers. In this regard, the aim of our research work is to identify the morphological and syntactic transformations of Ivorian French, which remain under-researched.

Objects and Methods

The object of the research is the territorial variant of French in Ivory Coast, which emerged as a result of language contact.



The inductive-deductive method is used to achieve the set goals, comprehend and generalise the collected material. In order to analyse the Ivorian French language and identify syntactic and morphological transformations, the comparative method is used.

Results and discussion

Ivory Coast was declared a French colony on 10 March 1893. This marked the beginning of a language policy based on the French language. The colony's administration almost completely ignored the existence of the autochthonous languages, and there were more than sixty of them. After gaining independence on 7 August 1960, the first Ivorian authorities declared French to be the official language of the country. This was stated in Article 1 of the first Constitution of the young State, which shows the importance that the authorities attached to French. Local languages were not mentioned or given official status in the first Constitution.

It should be noted that the problem of determining the exact number of languages spoken in Ivory Coast persists. According to J. Kouadio, today there is no exhaustive list of all languages and their dialectal variants, and it remains difficult to determine the exact number of indigenous speakers of each language [Kouadio, 2001, p. 75]. The autochthonous languages of the country belong to the Niger-Congo family and are divided into four main language groups (Mande, Kru, Akan, Gur). According to Ivory Coast's general censuses, the languages with the largest number of speakers in these different groups are Baoulé (Kwa), Bété (Kru), Senufo (Gour) and Dioula (Mande). Dioula and Baoulé have historically been the inter-ethnic languages of Ivory Coast. Undoubtedly, 'Ivorian languages, as a means of expressing the culture and identity of the population of this country, cannot be reduced to the status of relics' [Glebova, 2020, p. 67].

The French language dominates over the autochthonous languages, as it is the only language accepted for communication in the public sphere and mastery of which is necessary for social advancement. Thus, even after gaining independence, the population is forced to learn and use French in official spheres of activity, such as education, administration, justice, etc.

In addition to autochthonous languages, Indo-European languages (French, English, Spanish, etc.) are widely used in Ivory Coast in its linguistic, social, cultural and educational practices. This is primarily due to population migration and the country's colonial past.

All of the above mentioned languages are part of the multilingual landscape in which the Ivorian variant of French has emerged and developed. Language contacts have actually led to mutual influence [Kouadio, 2005, p. 182] between French and the autochthonous languages.

French has undergone significant changes due to socio-cultural realities and has become the basis for the varieties widely spoken in Ivory Coast. Scholars J. Baghana and E.V. Hapilina distinguish basilect, mesolect and acrolectal varieties of French depending on the level of education and language skills of its speakers [Baghana, Hapilina, 2010, p. 32].

1. The acrolectal variant of French is characterised by an excellent knowledge of the language, the mastery of which is close to the level of a native French speaker. This variant is spoken by educated Africans who have studied at higher educational institutions and constantly use French. In this case, the number of phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic differences from the French of France is minimal or reduced to zero.

2. The mesolectal variant of French is characterised by language proficiency at an intermediate level. This type of language proficiency is the most widespread. In the process of schooling, Africans have acquired some systematised knowledge of the language.

3. Speakers of the basilectal variant of French have not acquired any systematised knowledge of French. Their mother tongue is one of the autochthonous languages, the interfering influence of which leads to numerous errors.

N. J. Kouadio, speaking about the reasons for the classification based on the division of French into acrolectal, mesolectal and basilectal variants, states that each of these variants correlates with social strata defined by their attitude to schooling. Thus, 'the elite of society were expected to speak the acrolectic variant of French, the moderately educated were expected to speak

the mesolectal variant, and the uneducated or those with little or no education were expected to speak the basilectal variant of French' [Bohui, 2013, p. 9-10].

Since the number of speakers of the acrolectal variant of French is limited, which is explained by their rather high social and financial status, the most widespread mesolectal variant of French deserves research attention. It is characterised by numerous phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic manifestations. When speaking of the mesolectal variant of French in Ivory Coast, we use the term 'Ivorian French', 'which is prevalent in all other areas of private and public life' [Kouamé, 2013, p. 70].

Speakers of the mesolectal variant of Ivorian French often ignore the rules of French language. For example, in French, some nouns are used only in the plural, while Ivorians use the singular forms of nouns. For example:

l'environ instead of *les environs* ('the neighbourhood');

le moeur instead of *les moeurs* ('customs');

le ténèbre instead of *les ténèbres* ('darkness').

In Ivorian French, there is incorrect formation of the feminine gender of nouns, e.g.:

un loup ('wolf') – *une loupe* ('she-wolf') instead of *une louve*;

un sot ('fool') – *une sote* ('silly girl') instead of *une sottte*;

un musicien ('musician') – *une musiciene* ('girl musician') instead of *musicienne*;

un poète ('poet') – *une poète* ('poetesse') instead of *poétesse*.

A morphological feature is also the addition of the ending *-s* in most cases, even when the plural form of adjectives should be formed in other ways. Let us consider some examples.

1) instead of ending *-x*, *-s* is added, according to the basic rule of French (*nouveaus* instead of *nouveaux* ('new'));

2) instead of replacing the ending *-al* with *-aux*, has added the ending *-s* (e.g. *tropicals* instead of *tropicaux* ('tropical'));

3) less frequently, one can record an erroneous formation of the plural in adjective-exceptions. In this case, according to the French rule, *-s* must be added, and Ivorians who have acquired a fragmentary knowledge and do not know the exceptions may replace the ending *-al* with *-aux* (e.g. *fataux* instead of *fatals* ('fatal')).

The same transformations are characteristic of the formation of feminine adjectives:

blanc ('white') – *blance* instead of *blanche* ('white');

gros ('fat') – *grose* instead of *grosse* ('fat');

mou ('soft') – *moue* instead of *molle* ('soft').

In French, the definite and indefinite articles refer to the gender and number of nouns, while the partial article refers only to the gender of nouns.

In the mesolectal and basilectal variants of Ivorian French, confusion in the use of articles is common due to the ignorance of the gender of nouns: *le chemise* instead of *la chemise* ('the shirt'), *la livre* instead of *le livre* ('the book'), and so on.

In the Ivorian French, there is a tendency to use the definite article instead of the Indefinite or Partitive article. For example, *j'ai mangé le (la) viande* instead of *j'ai mangé de la viande* ('I ate the meat').

Under the influence of interference from autochthonous languages, the articles *le* and *la* are not truncated before a vowel or mute *h*: *le école* instead of *l'école* ('school'), *le / la enfant* instead of *l'enfant* ('child').

It is worth noting that the considered cases of interference are presented in different degrees and depend on the general level of education and proficiency in French: the higher this level, the fewer manifestations are present in the French of Ivorians.

Another morphological peculiarity of the Ivorian French is an erroneous conjugation of verbs, especially of the third group. For example, the verb of the third group *entendre* ('to hear') can be conjugated according to the pattern of the first group: *j'entende l'oiseau chanter* instead of *j'entends l'oiseau chanter* ('I hear the birds singing').



The use of the present tense instead of *Imparfait*, and *Passé composé* instead of *Plus-que-parfait* is also characteristic. For example, *le 12 mai, Pierre est venu avant minuit* instead of *le 12 mai, Pierre était venu avant minuit* ('On 12 May, Pierre arrived before midnight').

The use of the adverbs *avant* ('before') and *après* ('after') instead of different tenses is also common [Atsé N'Cho, 2020, p. 33]. For example, *Elle arrive avant* instead of *elle arrivera demain*.

The obligatory conjunction also plays a morphological role, as it is the only plural marker for some colloquial verb forms. Thus, we can hear the difference between *il appelle* [il apɛl] and *ils appellent* [ilz apɛl] due to the binding [Léon, 2011, p. 243]. Incorrect phoneme usage can sometimes lead to misunderstandings, such as in the case of *ils s'appellent* [ils apɛl], where the consonant [s] is the only thing that separates it from *ils appellent* [ilz apɛl], which should be pronounced with the linking consonant [z].

The use of pronouns in Ivorian French is associated with a number of peculiarities. The most common is an incorrect use of direct and indirect complement personal pronouns. For example,

Je le demande où il habite instead of *Il lui demande où il habite* ('he asks him where he lives');

Sa mère lui remercie instead of *Sa mère le remercie* ('his mum thanks him').

The level of education as well as interference processes also lead to a number of transformations related to an incorrect use of the preposition, for example:

Le jeudi, je prend le car sur Abidjan instead of *Le jeudi, je prend le car à Abidjan*. – I take the bus to Abidjan on Thursdays.

S. Lafage points out that the source languages have only a limited influence on Ivorian French, and identifies the following trends in its syntax:

1) restructuring in line with the autochthonous languages that are the most numerous in terms of number of speakers (Dioula or Baule);

2) a more significant restructuring of the syntax towards French, but without necessarily conforming absolutely to its model. For example, with regard to relative pronouns, noun determiners, pronoun substitution rules;

3) internal restructuring, independent of either autochthonous or French [Lafage, 2003, p. 27].

The main trend in the syntax of Ivorian French compared to the French of France is the omission of pronoun, determiner, preposition and union. This strategy of language self-regulation leads to a structural simplification. This simplification is achieved without compromising the meaning of the sentence, as these parts of speech are not notional.

As in France's French, in Ivorian French, the verb is defined by the longest construction containing a subject and a complement. In Ivorian French, there is a great variation in the number of actants of the verb.

A. Boutin emphasises that cases of omission of the direct and indirect complement in the Ivorian French are extremely common [Boutin, 2002, p. 169]. The following example may be used to illustrate it: *La mère achète la banane et elle mange* instead of *la mère achète une banane et elle la mange* ('Mother buys a banana and eats it.').

The omission of the pronouns *en* and *y* is observed on all linguistic levels in Ivorian French. For example, Ivorians say *il a du courage, elle n'a pas* instead of *il a du courage, elle n'en a pas* ('He is courageous and she is not.').

A. Boutin emphasizes that in cases where the pronouns **en** and **y** refer to an element that is present in another part of the sentence or is in the situation, and may also be part of a missing complement functioning in another part of the sentence, an element of this kind can be restored using context, situation or other additional linguistic factors [Boutin, 2003, p. 44].

Another syntactic feature of Ivorian French is the omission of the particle *pas* in negative sentences, as well as the use of double negation. For example,

tu n'écoutes instead of *tu n'écoutes pas* ('you don't listen');

personne n'a pas préparé le dîner instead of *personne n'a préparé le dîner* ('nobody cooked dinner').

Conclusion

Language dynamics in Ivory Coast affect both French and autochthonous languages and are determined by extra-linguistic and linguistic factors. The French language of Ivory Coast is represented by several varieties, more or less distant from the French of France, and distinguished on the basis of the level of French proficiency, as well as a number of social factors. The article systematises the factors of development of the studied variant from the perspective of new socio-cultural trends of modern Ivorian society, which influenced the emergence of transformations in the Ivorian variant of the French language. The mesolectal variant of Ivorian French has a number of specific morphological and syntactic manifestations. On the morphological level of the language, numerous transformations manifested in such parts of speech as noun, adjective, verb and preposition have been identified. The analysis of Ivorian French on the syntactic level shows that the main tendency is the simplification of the French structure of the French language of France. The following manifestations were identified as a result of the analysis: omission of the article, preposition, pronoun, of the particle *pas* in negative sentences, double negation, an incorrect conjugation of verbs, and the use of base tenses. The main reasons for morphological and syntactic manifestations are the interfering influence of autochthonous languages and an insufficient proficiency in French.

References

- Baghana J., Khapilina E.V. 2010. Kontaktnaya lingvistika. Vzaimodeistvie yazykov i bilingvizm [Contact linguistics. Interaction of languages and bilingualism]. Moscow, Publ. Flinta, 64 p.
- Glebova Ya.A. 2020. General Characteristic of the Local African Languages of Ivory Coast. *Proceedings of the Southwest State University. Series: Linguistics and Pedagogics*, 10(1): 61–68 (in Russian).
- Aboa A.L.A. 2018. Quelques aspects syntaxiques du français écrit en Côte d'Ivoire [Some syntactic aspects of French written in Ivory Coast]. *Laboratoire des Théories et Modèles Linguistiques*, 10. URL: <https://tml-ufhb.org/wp-content/uploads/files/articles10/AlainLaurentAbiaABOA.pdf> (accessed: November 12, 2023).
- Atsé N.J.-B. 2020. 100 mots et expressions pour comprendre le français de Côte d'Ivoire [100 words and expressions to understand the French of Ivory Coast]. *Les Cahiers du CREILAC*, 2: 27–44.
- Bal W. 1983. Genèse et travaux de base [Genesis and basic works]. In: *Inventaire des particularités lexicales du français en Afrique noire* [Inventory of lexical particularities of French in black Africa]. Paris, Publ. Aupelf: 15–35.
- Bohui D.H. 2013. Petit recueil d'ivoirismes [Small collection of Ivoirisms]. Paris, Publ. Publibook, 121 p.
- Boutin A.B. 2002. Description de la variation: Etudes transformationnelles des phrases du français de Côte d'Ivoire [Description of variation: Transformational studies of French sentences from Ivory Coast]. Doctoral thesis. Université de Grenoble, 3. Villeneuve d'Ascq, Presses Universitaires du Septentrion, 364 p.
- Boutin B.A. 2003. La variation dans la construction verbale en français de Côte-d'Ivoire [Variation in verbal construction in Ivory Coast French]. *Revue québécoise de linguistique*, 32(2): 15–45. DOI: [10.7202/017541ar](https://doi.org/10.7202/017541ar)
- Boutin A.B., N'guessan J.K. 2015. Le nouchi c'est notre créole en quelque sorte, qui est parpar presque toute la Côte d'Ivoire [Nouchi is our Creole in a way, which is spread throughout almost the entire Ivory Coast]. In: *Dynamique des français africains: entre le culturel et le linguistique* [Dynamics of African French: between the cultural and the linguistic]. Éd. P. Blumenthal. Bern, Publ. Peter Lang: 251–271.
- Hattiger J.-L. 1983. Le français populaire d'Abidjan: un cas de pidginisation [Popular French in Abidjan: a case of pidginization]. Abiyán, Publ. Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, 348 p.
- Kouadio N.J. 2001. École et langues nationales en Côte d'Ivoire: dispositions légales et recherches [School and national languages in Côte d'Ivoire: legal provisions and research]. In: *Les langues dans l'espace francophone: de la coexistence au partenariat* [Languages in the French-speaking world: from coexistence to partnership]. Eds. J.-L. Calvet, R. Chaudenson. Paris, Publ. L'Harmattan, 292 p.



- Kouadio N.J. 2005. Le nouchi et les rapports dioula / français [Nouchi and Dioula/French relationships]. In: Des inventaires lexicaux du français en Afrique à la sociologie urbaine [From lexical inventories of French in Africa to urban sociology]. *Le français en Afrique Noire*, 19: 177–191.
- Kouame K. J.-M. 2013. Vers une généralisation du parler jeune de Côte d'Ivoire [Towards a generalization of young people's speech in Côte d'Ivoire]. *Les Lyriades de la Langue française*, 1: 70–76.
- Kpangui K. 2022. Le français en Côte D'ivoire: inventaire des particularités lexicales [French in Ivory Coast: inventory of lexical particularities]. Paris, Publ. L'Harmattan, 352 p.
- Kube S. 2005. La francophonie vécue en Côte d'Ivoire [The Francophonie experienced in Ivory Coast]. Paris, Publ. L'Harmattan, 248 p.
- Lafage S. 1991. L'argot des jeunes Ivoiriens, marque d'appropriation du français [The slang of young Ivorians, a mark of appropriation of French]? *Langue française*, 90: 95–105.
- Lafage S. 1998. Hybridation et "français des rues" à Abidjan [Hybridization and "street French" in Abidjan]. In: Alternances codiques et français parlé en Afrique [Code switching and French spoken in Africa]. Éd. A. Queffelec, Collectif. Aix-en-Provence, Publications de l'Université de Provence: 279–291.
- Lafage S. 2003. Le lexique français de Côte-d'Ivoire. Appropriation & créativité [The French lexicon of Ivory Coast. Appropriation & creativity]. *Le Français en Afrique*, 17, ILF-CNRS, Nice, 2 vol.
- Léon P. 2011. Phonétisme et prononciations du français: avec travaux pratiques d'application et corrigés [Phonetics and pronunciations of French: with practical application work and corrections]. Paris, Publ. Armand Colin, 284 p.

Список литературы

- Багана Ж., Хапилина Е.В. 2010. Контактная лингвистика. Взаимодействие языков и билингвизм. Москва, Флинта, 64 с.
- Глебова Я.А. 2020. Общая характеристика местных африканских языков Кот-д'Ивуара. *Известия Юго-Западного государственного университета. Серия: Лингвистика и педагогика*, 10(1); 61–68.
- Aboa A.L.A. 2018. Quelques aspects syntaxiques du français écrit en Côte d'Ivoire. *Laboratoire des Théories et Modèles Linguistiques*, 10. URL: <https://tml-ufhb.org/wp-content/uploads/files/articles10/AlainLaurentAbiaABOA.pdf> (accessed: November 12, 2023).
- Atsé N.J.-B. 2020. 100 mots et expressions pour comprendre le français de Côte d'Ivoire. *Les Cahiers du Creilac*, 2: 27–44.
- Bal W. 1983. Genèse et travaux de base. In: Inventaire des particularités lexicales du français en Afrique noire. Paris, AUPELF: 15–35.
- Bohui D.H. 2013. Petit recueil d'ivoirismes. Paris, Publibook, 121 p.
- Boutin A.B. 2002. Description de la variation: Etudes transformationnelles des phrases du français de Côte d'Ivoire. Thèse de doctorat. Université de Grenoble, 3. Villeneuve d'Ascq, Presses Universitaires du Septentrion, 364 p.
- Boutin B.A. 2003. La variation dans la construction verbale en français de Côte-d'Ivoire. *Revue québécoise de linguistique*, 32(2): 15–45. DOI: [10.7202/017541ar](https://doi.org/10.7202/017541ar)
- Boutin A.B., N'guessan J.K. 2015. Le nouchi c'est notre créole en quelque sorte, qui est parpar presque toute la Côte d'Ivoire. In: Dynamique des français africains: entre le culturel et le linguistique. Éd. P. Blumenthal. Berne, Peter Lang: 251–271.
- Hattiger J.-L. 1983. Le français populaire d'Abidjan: un cas de pidginisation. Abiyán, Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, 348 p.
- Kouadio N.J. 2001. École et langues nationales en Côte d'Ivoire: dispositions légales et recherches. In: Les langues dans l'espace francophone: de la coexistence au partenariat. Eds. J.-L. Calvet, R. Chaudenson. Paris, L'Harmattan, 292 p.
- Kouadio N.J. 2005. Le nouchi et les rapports dioula / français. In: Des inventaires lexicaux du français en Afrique à la sociologie urbaine. *Le français en Afrique Noire*, 19: 177–191.
- Kouame K. J.-M. 2013. Vers une généralisation du parler jeune de Côte d'Ivoire. *Les Lyriades de la Langue française*, 1: 70–76.
- Kpangui K. 2022. Le français en Côte D'ivoire: inventaire des particularités lexicales. Paris, L'Harmattan, 352 p.
- Kube S. 2005. La francophonie vécue en Côte d'Ivoire. Paris, L'Harmattan, 248 p.



- Lafage S. 1991. L'argot des jeunes Ivoiriens, marque d'appropriation du français? *Langue française*, 90: 95–105.
- Lafage S. 1998. Hybridation et "français des rues" à Abidjan. In: *Alternances codiques et français parlé en Afrique*. Eds. A. Queffelec, Collectif. Aix-en-Provence, Publications de l'Université de Provence, 279–291.
- Léon P. 2011. *Phonétisme et prononciations du français: avec travaux pratiques d'application et corrigés*. Paris, Armand Colin, 284 p.

Конфликт интересов: о потенциальном конфликте интересов не сообщалось.

Conflict of interest: no potential conflict of interest related to this article was reported.

Поступила в редакцию 02.05.2024

Received May 02, 2024

Поступила после рецензирования 31.05.2024

Revised May 31, 2024

Принята к публикации 10.09.2024

Accepted September 10, 2024

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРЕ

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Глебова Яна Андреевна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры второго иностранного языка, Белгородский государственный национальный исследовательский университет, г. Белгород, Россия.

Yana A. Glebova, Candidate of Philological Science, Associate Professor of the Department of Second Foreign Language, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia.