

**DIFFERENCES IN SPELLING BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CONNECTION AND DIFFERENTIATION**

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Abstract – *It is a fact that the most honorable, the greatest, the most immortal scientific and creative works of our people in the world history are actually written in this writing: Spelling is the fate of the nation, the language of historical heritage and the foundation of the future! If we make another mistake, our great ancestors will not forgive us. It is necessary that we spend the life of the society, the nation, and the educational system on tests and not retreat from the original goal.*

Key words: *Spelling, educational system, vocabulary, phraseological expressions, borrowed words, new words.*

I. Introduction

The vocabulary of modern English is diverse in its origins. During the history of its development, increasing the vocabulary of the language was carried out not only through the formation of words using the resources of this language, but also through acquisitions from other languages, in this process, both words and phraseological expressions were acquired. These acquisitions can be manifested for different reasons and in different ways in the development of the vocabulary of individual languages.

In linguistics, words taken from other languages, usually referred to by the general term "acquired layer", enter this language in two ways¹:

- a) interrelations of languages
- b) as a result of cultural-historical, socio-economic and other relations between peoples.²

For example, in the course of historical development, the English language was in contact with the Scandinavian languages, and with the *Norman* dialect of the French language. In addition, the English language has been in more or less linguistic contact with Latin, Spanish, Russian, German, and other languages of the world for almost its entire history. As a result of the cultural and economic relations between peoples, neither the contact of languages nor the interaction of languages is equal in terms of the results of the influence of one language on another language.

II. Literature review

The number and nature of borrowed words mainly depends on the specific historical conditions that took place through one or another influence. For example, the number of words borrowed from the Scandinavian languages in English is much lower than the number of words borrowed from the French language, as a result of the connection between these languages, cultural, political and economic relations between these two peoples. The words that entered the English language as a result of the crossing of the English language with the French language during the Norman Conquest form the most important layer of acquisitions in the modern English language. At the same time, among the appropriations there are many words that appeared in English as synonyms

¹ Eshankulov B.Kh. Relation of Arabic lexical appropriations to paradigmatic asymmetry in Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent, 1996. - p.5.

² Eshankulov B.Kh. Relation of Arabic lexical appropriations to paradigmatic asymmetry in Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent, 1996. - p.5

of pre-existing English words. Some of them are firmly established in the English language, others still feel like foreign elements³.

The famous linguist scientist Ginzburg states that the vocabulary of the language is in a state of almost continuous change, and its change is mainly carried out by adding new words. The full extent of the English vocabulary (as well as any other language) cannot be precisely determined, because along with the existing words recorded in dictionaries, new words can be rearranged according to existing word formation models at any given time. However, the undisputed factor is that, quantitatively, the vocabulary of modern English is vast.

According to I.R.Galperin and E.B.Cherkasskaya, there are about 500,000 words in modern English dictionaries (according to the research conducted in recent years, it was observed that their content consists of more than 700,000 words). The vocabulary of the Old English language, according to the available data of the same authors, consisted of only about 30 thousand words. A more significant expansion of the English vocabulary to its current size took place gradually over several centuries, beginning with the Norman Conquest. This was undoubtedly the result of complex social and cultural-historical processes that took place in England.

In order to study the deep lexical changes that occurred in the English language during its historical development, the XVI-XVIII centuries were chosen. It was during this period that the largest influx of French appropriations was observed, and they contributed to the enrichment of the English vocabulary. It should be noted that even in the modern era, which is the last stage of its development, the English language is constantly replenished with words from various foreign languages. Initially, it was taken into account that the classification of appropriations should be considered according to their semantic characteristics, and in this, It is necessary to refer to the information of V.P. Sekirin⁴.

III. Analysis

Many French appropriations of the XVI-XVIII centuries reflect various spheres of human activity and cover almost all aspects of the material, socio-political and cultural life of England. It should also be noted that although their quantitative ratio is quite small, possessive words from different fields are used together with nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.

In addition, in the 16th century, words were derived mainly from words denoting social and worldly life, literature and art, religion, clothing, legal and military terms. In the following centuries, the scope and boundaries of the appropriations were greatly expanded, and now, in addition to existing areas such as military affairs, clothing, etc., we find words related to science, cooking, as well as geographical concepts, trade (commercial and industrial terms), buildings. names, may collide with words related to medicine, etc. Taking into account their semantic features, an approximate thematic classification of appropriations can be given as follows:

1) words denoting objects and events of everyday life.

In terms of semantic meaning, this is the largest group of words, since most of them consist of various household words. Of the analyzed words, 607 acquisitions were found to belong to this group (*visage, chef, chance, detail, queue, alley, recherché, farouche, blasé, gauche, blonde, ideal, baggage, appear, arrive, prepare, finish, pass, save, advance etc.*)⁵. For example:

«Although you say I would not like him myself, I do assure you, if Mr. Solmes were such a man as Mr. Hickman, in person, mind, and behavior, my friends and I had never disagreed about

³ Galperin, Cherkasy. Lexicology of the English language. M., State Central Committee, In-Yaz, 1956. – P. 123

⁴ Sekirin V.P. Borrowings in English. - Kyiv: Kyiv University Publishing House, 1964. –P. 82

⁵ M.I. Mikheeva. French borrowings in the English language of the 16th-18th centuries and problems of their translation (based on classical and modern English literature). Dissertation. Candidate of Sciences. M., 2010 – P.107

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him, if they would not have permitted me to live single; Mr. Lovelace (having such a character as he has) would have stood no **chance** with me.» (Richardson, *Clarissa*, vol. I, p. 279).

The word "chance" entered the English language through the French language in the 13th century in the novels of R. Chaucer and meant "opportunity, wealth, chance, coincidence", and in 1778 it came to mean "luck". In this sentence chosen as an example, the word "luck" is used.

2) Words meaning cloth, toiletries, clothes.

The number of words belonging to this category is about 30 (*blouse, voile, mouche, cravat, costume, jacket, flannel, beret, velour, corduroy, etc.*)⁶. For example: «To make the **jacket** sit yet more close to the body, it was gathered at the middle by a broad leathern belt, secured by a brass buckle; to one side of which was attached a sort of scrip, and to the other a ram's horn, accountred with a mouthpiece, for the purpose of blowing.» (Scott, *Ivanhoe*, p. 4).

The word "jacket" entered the English language from French in the 15th century, but today the most common meaning is "jacket". It became known that this word was appropriated in 1613.

3) words representing the life of secular society (that is, the concepts of social life and entertainment).

A number of French appropriations reflect the life of a secular society. They can be used to evaluate the morals and customs of the ruling class, we can say that 20 words belong to this group out of more than a thousand analyzed words (*chateau, vogue, genteel, elite, entourage, dejeuner, favourite, princess, picnic, debut, fete etc.*)⁷. For example: «Well, says I, as to that, I am content; and yet I cou'd tell you, I might have been a **Princess** if I wou'd have quitted you, and believe I cou'd be so still» (Defoe, p. 240).

4) Words describing food and words related to cooking. 39 words belong to this semantic group (*pate, marmalade, liqueur, champagne, soufflé, cognac, ragout, cuisine, soup, moséle, dejeuner etc.*)⁸. For example: *Roast-beef stood eminent behind the **soufflé** and **champagne*** (Meredith, *The Egoist: a comedy in narrative*, p. 201)⁹.

The word "*soufflé*" entered the English language at the end of the 18th century through the French language, where we still use it today in the sense of "a light dish made from a mixture of some ingredients with protein." The word "Champagne" came into the English language in the 17th century and means "wine brought from the province of Champagne". This meaning is also used in the 20th century, which can be confirmed by the above example taken from G. Meredith's «*The Egoist: a comedy in narrative*»¹⁰

5) words related to socio-political life.

This category of words in the English language is very wide, because due to the existing historical conditions, the Normans determined the entire socio-political life of England for a long time. The result of the analysis showed that we were able to choose 14 of the common nouns in the topic of words related to social and political life (*émigré, revolution, régime, league, secretary, bourgeois, vogue, genteel etc.*)¹¹. For example: *It contained all that was left in France of the old **régime**, and resembled a caravanserai of fashion rather than a prison*¹².

⁶ Nishonov P.P. Comparative-typological study of French and Uzbek legal terminology: filol. science. name diss. autoref. - T., 2009. - p.15

⁷ Франческо Санчес «Minerva, seu de causis linguae latinae commentarius» Саламанка, 1587. –406 p.

⁸ Shukurov M.T., Abdurakhimova F.B. Specific features of word formation in different systematic languages. Academic research in educational sciences. Volume 2 | ISSUE 8 | 2021. – p.500

⁹ Brunot F. La pensée et la langue: Méthode, principe et plan d'une théorie nouvelle du langage appliqué au français. – P. : Masson, 1965. – 42 p.

¹⁰ Baugh, Albert C. and Thomas Cable. History of the English Language. London: Routledge, 1993, 400.

¹¹ Baugh, Albert C. and Thomas Cable. History of the English Language. London: Routledge, 1993, 404.

¹² Trowbridge, A girl of the multitude, New York B R E N T A N O's Publishers,-1992. p. 143.

IV. Discussion

The word "Régime" appeared in English in the meaning of "system of management" in the 18th century and has retained this meaning to this day, which is confirmed by the above example taken from "A girl of the multitude" by W. Trowbridge.

As always happens, the invention grew wilder and wilder through the very tameness of the bourgeois conventions from which it had to create (Chesterton, The Flying stars, p. 308).

The word "bourgeois" appeared in English in the 16th century in the sense of "representative of the French population of the middle class", and this lexical unit has preserved its form in a foreign language and has not lost its meaning¹³.

6) words related to the military field. With the help of William Duane's "Military dictionary" (Military terms), one can study the stages of formation and development of military terms in English.

The great phonetic difference between two unrelated languages, French and English, is reflected in the phonetic and phonological assimilation of French military compounds in English, in the differences between the vowel and consonant systems of the two languages. Because the languages being compared have completely different phonetic systems. In French, a large number of words are pronounced through the nose, nasal sounds and some final consonants are not pronounced, and the phonemes of the 4 nasal sounds are actively involved in the process of assimilation. For example, infanterie [ɛ̃ fã tri] < infantry [nf(ə)ntri], entrer [ã tre] > enter ['entə], campagne [kãpaŋ] > campaign [kæm'peɪn], combat [kɔba] > combat ['kɔmbæt], uniforme [ãnifɔrm] < uniform ['ju:nifɔ:m], le symbole [sembol] > symbol [simbɒl] and etc.

Gallicisms in English military terminology, that is, most of the military terms, were adopted during the Middle English period, which is directly related to the constant hostilities between England and France. Also, the assimilation of words with similar partial significance continued in the period after the 17th-18th centuries. During the analysis, more than 50 words were selected for this group (*cadet, réveille-revival cavalcade, sergeant, bivouac, lieutenant, citadelle-citadel, battalion, patrouille-patrol corps, corpse périlleux-perilous, division, corps, general staff, hangar, chief master sergeant, mission, warrant officer, chief ва боуқалар*)¹⁴. For example: «Now, Jack, says, he, was it not very kind of Mr. Mennell [Captain Mennell I sometimes called him; for among the military men there is no such officer, thou knowest, as a **lieutenant**, or an ensign - was it not very kind in him] to come along with me so readily as he did, to satisfy my beloved about the vapourish lady and the house?» (Richardson, *Clarissa*, vol. II, p. 266).

V. Conclusion

Borrowed words are foreign words introduced into the vocabulary of the receiving language through the process of assimilation at various levels. The division of English language learners into fully adapted words, partially adapted words, non-adapted assimilated words, when revealed through examples, in terms of lexical-semantic, grammatical, phonetic assimilation of French acquisitions, based on the classifications of linguists, having sound features, using letters and combinations of letters that are not specific to the language possibility, the presence of other language morphemes in words is shown.

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