

ASSIMILATION FEATURES OF WORD LEARNING FROM FRENCH TO ENGLISH

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Abstract - This article provides information about the English language and its historical development, the lexicon of the Old English period, the acquisition of words from the French language, the spread of the English language in the world. There is also a special mention of the assimilation features of French-English word acquisition. Also, the morphology of the French language, the tendency of words to remain morphologically unchanged,

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I. Introduction

Analyticism is characteristic of French morphology (complex tenses, ratios, analytical forms of comparative degrees). There is a tendency for words to remain morphologically unchanged. Expressions of several grammatical meanings (gender, number, person) are often transferred to the field of syntax, auxiliary words are widely used. In the field of verbs there are 4 inclinations, 3 proportions and broad tense forms. In addition to the words that have survived from the Gauls, there is a certain layer in the lexicon that has survived from the Franks. Literary Latin played an important role in the development of the French language; many words, word-formation patterns, and syntactic structures were learned from it.

From 1265, two languages, French and English, became the official languages of England. This allowed him to learn French words directly from English.

The following terms are learned from the French language.

1. Terms of state, court, administration: prince, baron, noble, governen, royal, court, justice, judge, aquiten, sentence. But the words king and queen were English words.
2. Military terms: werre, army, castle, banner, victory.
3. Religious terms: saint, frere, preyen, sermon, conscience.
4. Urban craft terms: bocher, peintee, tailor, shoemaker.
5. Art terms: art, color, figure, image.
6. Terms related to entertainment and ceremonies: plesir, dinner, soper, rosten.

II. Main part

Words that form a general lexical level that do not belong to any field have also been learned from the French language. For example: air, place, coveren, riviere, large, change.

Most of the words learned are doublets with English words. The most characteristic feature of abstract doublets is that English words have a more explicit abstract meaning, while French words have a deeper abstract meaning. For example: English French work life existence While some French words are used in a formal sense, its English doublet is used in common lexicon. For example: beginner - commence.

In the process of assimilating French words, the English word with the same meaning in English was either squeezed out of the language or caused to change its meaning. For example, as a result of learning the French riviere, the English word ea disappeared from the language. Due to the adoption of the French words montagne, automne, the English words beorz, hærfest (autumn) were changed to beads (necklace, beads), harvest (harvest). The most characteristic feature of the doublet

words used in the language of shepherds is that the English words refer to a living animal, while the French words refer to a product made from this animal. This was stated by W. Scott in his work "Ivango". For example: English French ox beef calf veal sheep mutton pig pork During the conquest, French suffixes were also used: -ance, -ence, -ment, -ess, -et, -age, -e, -atum, -al (-aille), able, -ible, dis-, en-, Latin in-.

It is worth noting that not only French, but also French words were adopted many centuries before the invasion. German words were introduced into the lexicon of the French language in the 6th century AD from the languages of the Burgundy, Frankish, and Visigothic tribes living in Gaul, France. After the conquest of Gaul by the Celtic Gauls, they spoke Latin until the first century AD. The Gauls have preserved their culture and language in this way. Thus, German words are preserved in French. During the Norman conquest, words from German to French were translated into English in French. For example, the German word *marashkalk* was translated into French as *marshal* and *marshal* during the occupation.

Unlike the Parisian dialect, Norman words were borrowed mainly from English during the occupation. For example: Paris Normand from Paris to English from Norman to *chassier* *cachier* *chase* *catch* *chattel* *catel* *chattel* *cattle* *jardian* *garden* *garden* The Normans brought with them the northern Norman dialect of French. Later, when this dialect was confused with English, the Anglo-Norman dialect became the language of communication. This dialect served its purpose until the end of the 14th century, when it disappeared without a trace. The third language that served a specific function in the country was Latin, and it served as the language of science and the church. Since the papers of state importance were carried by the Norman scribes, they introduced some innovations in the spelling in order to express in writing a number of sounds familiar to them when translating English texts.

They are basically three:

1. To express phonemes those do not exist in French: [th], [ð].
2. To express phonemes those are similar to existing phonemes in French but not singular in English.
3. To express similar but slightly different phonemes in French and English. French monks introduced many French writing traditions into English, and they are still used today.
4. The sound [ú] is given in Old English with *û*, and the monks replaced it with *ou*: Qad. ing. *ût* - out, *hûs*- *hous*, *hlûd*- *loud*. Sometimes *û* is replaced by *ow* at the end or end of the word: *cû*-*cow*, *hû*- *how*.
5. The sound [u] is replaced by *o* or *e*; *sum*-*som*-*some*, *sunu*-*sone*, *lufu*- *loue*, *onzunnen*- *bigonne*.
6. The sound [e:] is replaced by *ie*: *feld*-*field*, *þeof*-*thief*. *belgilari*, *ð* are replaced by *th*: *þis*-*this*, *þreo*-*three*.
7. The old English [v] sound has been replaced by *f* *v* or *u*: *ofer*-*over*-*ouer*, *lufu*-*love*-*loue*.
8. The French *ch* is adopted instead of the African [tʃ]: *tētʃen*-*teach*.
9. The sound [ʃ] is replaced by *sh*, *sch*: *fip*-*ship*-*schip*. To *x* *h* or *gh* giving [h]; *lixt*-*light*, *nixt*-*night*.
10. The consonant *c* is replaced by *k* when giving the sound [k]: *drincan*- *drinken*, *cyning*-*king*, *cnāwan*-*knowen*. *Cw* is replaced by *qu*: *cwellan*-*quellen* - to kill.
11. Instead of *z*, which gives the sound [j], *y* was used: *ziet*-*yet*, *zear*-*yēr*, *zē*-*yē*. It is important to note that the above substituted sounds were read as before in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, just as they were in Old English.

III. Conclusion

Phonetic features include the reduction of vowels without stress, especially at the end of a word, the reduction of stress to the last syllable, the change of vowels under the influence of stress, the fall of consonants between vowels and at the end of words, and so on. The script is based on the Latin

alphabet with a number of diacritical marks. French has national variants in Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada, and in African countries it has mainly phonetic and lexical features.

French (français) originated mainly in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland, and today is the Romance language, the mother tongue or second language for 300 million people in 54 countries.

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