



## **PARTIALLY AND FULLY LEXICALLY ASSIMILATED FRENCH WORDS INTO ENGLISH**

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### **Abstract:**

This research work is devoted to analysis the meaning of words, the semantic and the lexical assimilation of words from the French language into English language. It discusses different approaches and theories which can assist world famous scientists to improve their learning skills by using words from the French language into English. Many French appropriations acquired new meanings in English during the 17th and 18th centuries that do not exist in modern French.

**Keywords:** word formation, French assimilations, formative suffixes, semantic development the lexical assimilation of English words, the meaning of words.

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## 1. Introduction

The lexical assimilation of words from the French language is manifested in the development of their ability to form words. French acquisitions are subject to the most efficient methods of word formation in English: word formation, affixation, and conversion. will have the ability to make. They tend more to the neutral type of composition, which consists of the simple joining of two words, each of which denotes some object of thought, without any external design, and is especially effective in English. French assimilations form derivatives primarily by combining with formative suffixes. The lexical (semantic) assimilation of the studied words consisted in the development of word formation activity, the emergence of the ability to form phraseological units, and semantic development.

## 2. Materials and Methods

French words can be considered lexically fully assimilated if they obey the laws of development of the acquired language and acquire a completely new meaning independently. The large number of French words in English has created a rich synonymy. As a rule, a borrowed word represents a completely new or shadow of an already known concept. If a word has exactly the same meaning as its synonym in a given language, the difference in meaning over time.

**For example:** the word "despair" replaced "un hope" in English.

"Each of us has Heaven and Hellinim, Basil, "cried Dorian, with a wildgesture of **despair** (Wilde, The picture of Dorian Gray, p .125). Many adopted words are characterized by the development of polysemy, which is a sign of the lexical assimilation of English words. Many French words are derived in the same sense, and their ambiguity is the result of their development in English. For example, the word charge. The word "Charge" was acquired in the 13th century in only one sense: "load". This meaning has not survived in modern English, but many new meanings have emerged from it. Some of them fell out of use during the semantic development of the word,

and now in modern English the word charge has 14 meanings. First, it appeared figuratively as "burden, heavy burden", which was not preserved in modern English, but served as the source of many figurative meanings: the meaning of "commission, authority, prescription" and almost at the same time the meanings of "care, care". , guardianship, responsibility". After some time, the meaning of "official address, instruction" (judges - to judges, bishop - to priests) developed from the first, and from the second - the meaning of "person (or object) protected by someone". " (meaning "herd" especially in the church). From the meaning of transport: "money burden, expenses", later the meanings "tax", "price" were formed; on the other hand, the meaning of "accusation" was formed, in addition, the meaning of "quick attack, attack and attack given with a horn or other instrument" was formed. The last meaning is also applied in a figurative sense. From the original literal meaning "charge" was formed by metaphorically transferring the meaning "gun charge" and then "electrical charge (battery batteries, etc.)". In addition, it received additional meanings: "burden, load (stoves, ovens, etc.)" and heraldry (a science that studies the seals of historical and famous families) meaning "motto on a coat of arms".

"We're looking for the detective in **charge** of the Stanton case" (Meredith,The Egoist.A comedy in narrative, p .43). In this example, the word **charge** refers to an official who is authorized to investigate the case.

## 3. Research And Discussion

In the course of the semantic development of the word, some of the acquired and newly acquired meanings were lost. Some values are outdated, out of use. For example, out of fifteen meanings of the adjective strange given by the Oxford dictionary, nine are marked as obsolete. In modern English, the word strange has the following meanings:

1. stranger, stranger, stranger;
2. illegal, unknown;
3. unusual, extraordinary, strange;
4. ignorant of something, inexperienced.

The following meanings have not been preserved: "belonging to others; taken from outside; does not belong to this place or to this person; remote; various; various; not friendly" and others.

Why turn her face towards the **strange** old gentleman, as if addressing him! (Dickens, Christmas stories, p .31).

In this sentence, the word "strange" is translated with the adjective "strange" in the sense of "unusual, unfamiliar" . As a result of the semantic development of French borrowings in English, their meanings can be very different from the original meaning. . For example, the adjective **famous** was acquired in the 14th century. Its first meaning was "famous in a bad way", but later the word acquired a positive meaning and now means "famous, famous", for example:

"You're so **famous**"(Sheldon, If tomorrow comes, p .319).

All learned words have lost their original meaning, often these meanings are preserved along with the acquired ones. In this case, the original values may be as common as the new ones.

The word **fancy** is a shortened form of the French word **fantasie**. The shortened word was originally a phonetic variant, but later the meaning was slightly different from "fantasy" ("fantasy, whimsy, strangeness, whimsy"), a fancy - "imagination, imagination, illusion" means:

"**Fancy**, Jim, to be in love and play Juliet!" ( Wilde, The Picture of Dorian Gray, p. 55 ). In this example, it is translated as **Fancy**.

The word **fence** is a shortened form of the word defense. Initially, in the 14th century, this word meant "protection". Then in the 15th century, it got the meaning of "protection means and method", and later in the 16th century, it got the meaning of "fence" in modern English, which was the main meaning of the word "fence". "I've got a brother that's bigger than he is; and, what's more, he can throw him over that **fence**, too " ( Twain, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, p.9).

**Mister** is an address used before the surname of a person without a title or title. This is the spoken version of the abbreviation **Mr.**, as it is not used in writing. The word mister is a modified form of the word master. Originally, master had multiple meanings and was also used as an address before the names of dignitaries or high ranks of priests. Gradually, the scope of this address expanded, and much later, this word began to be used before the names of persons who did not have a title, but occupied a certain place in society. In modern English, it is more common and refers to any person, regardless of his social status. In some cases, master is used as an address, **Mr.** in cases where it is written, it is pronounced vaguely. This led to a change in the pronunciation of the stressed vowel. The abbreviated version was also assigned a new pronunciation, so the master and **Mr.** turned into two different words that differ from each other in appearance and meaning. In modern English, **Mr.** never written in full (only when repeating vulgar speech; in which case it is used without a proper name).

**Mr.**Dombey retired to nurse his wholesome thoughts in his own way (Dickens Dombey and his son ,p.253.)

It should be noted that almost all studied French acquisitions have undergone lexical assimilation in the process of semantic development (the only exception is a small number of barbarisms). Some French words have completely taken the place of their English synonyms, or have taken on an additional meaning, or have acquired a new meaning and lost their original meaning, or have been assimilated into English twice. French words assimilated into English have lost their foreign character and foreign origin for the linguistic mind. As a result of the process, lexical assimilation, many French acquisitions are widespread. Most French derived words have been assimilated into English by developing one or more new meanings that are not typical of their etymology. Many French appropriations acquired new meanings in English during the 17th and 18th centuries that do not exist in modern French. As an example, M.V. Brofman leads, words related to various spheres of activity - social and political life: aristocrat, commune, democrat, guillotine,

regime, terrorism; to military affairs: attack, campaign, recruit; scientific terminology: acoustic, gramme, parachute; to the field of art: attitude, concert; appropriations describing the life and customs of the ruling classes: amusement, ball, compliment. The development of new meanings of French appropriations is not only in the direction of increasing their number, but also in the direction of precision and change, often from specific to general. The word **parachute** means any device that protects the object from impact, falling, cracking. French words also acquire new meanings as a result of metonymic migrations. Thus, apart from the meaning of "apartment", "room", "royal chambers" in English, the word "apartment" takes on a new meaning - "reception in the king". Some words are semantically separated from English words that correspond to them in meaning and are preserved in the language (for example, the noun room, Old Eng. rum "space", "place" "room"). means name, and its previous meaning was expressed by the old French word place "place", the next space is empty space in Old French espace "space").

According to B.A. Ilish, it is most common to replace local words with French synonyms in examples. For example, the French word montagne "mountain" replaced the word beorg. Taking into account the synonymous Romano-Germanic pairs, According to prof. I.A. Gruzinskaya, synonyms are not always equivalent in meaning. Often, they represent different shades of the same concept, its different emotional colors, or neighboring concepts that are close to each other. The word "infant" has the same meaning as the word "child" (fr.enfant=child), in the process of gradual development, the meaning is specialized and already in the modern language it means small from the legal point of view. If there are cases of using the word "Infant" in the meaning of "baby", sometimes it is in a work in an elevated poetic style, or in a slightly ironic tone. As one of the methods of assimilation of borrowed words, shown by V.D. Arakin, is to explain them using synonyms in the original English language. The use of this synonymous pair, determining the meaning of a French word due to the need to clarify it, becomes a stylistic device widely used by writers of the 16th-17th and subsequent centuries. In the 18th century, a

number of paired synonyms continued in the language and became stable phrases (safe and sound "safe and sound", with might and main "safe and healthy", "with all my strength"; really and truly "truly"; proud and haught "proud"; by leaps and bounds "by leaps and bounds". According to Prof. B.A. Ilish English hearfest, meaning "autumn," replaced Middle English autumn in this sense (French automne), but preserved in English as harvest, meaning "harvest."

Julia enjoyed a happy **autumn** (Maugham, Theatre, p.107).

M. V. Brofman briefly touches on the issue of synonymy in connection with the acquisition of words from the French language. Synonyms resulting from non-acquisition are very important because they help to express the necessary nuances that were not expressed using the native language before the acquisition. Some French words that entered English in the 17th-18th centuries, such as **attitude, pose, posture**, etc., have neither original nor Latin synonyms, on the other hand, they have replaced English synonyms some French appropriations of the 15th-18th centuries.

#### 4. Conclusion

Using French words that entered English in learning as new word has become a real necessity nowadays. This paper has reviewed briefly how derived French words can be utilized in developing the modern English language. Different ways for using the new words in improving the two language skills were discussed thoroughly. As a result, the following concluding remarks and recommendations can be recorded:

1. French words assimilated into English have lost their foreign character and foreign origin for the linguistic mind. As a result of the process, lexical assimilation, many French acquisitions are widespread.
2. Most French derived words have been assimilated into English by developing one or more new meanings that are not typical of their etymology.
3. Many French appropriations acquired new meanings in English during the nowadays that do not exist in modern French.

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