



Issues of the process of assimilation in words that have been assimilated from French into English

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the historical development of the English language and the different theoretical views of scholars, as well as the importance of assimilation

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The stability of borrowed words in a language depends on various reasons, the most important of which is the ability of a new word to adequately express a new concept or the shadow of an unknown concept, if the borrowed word is absolutely present in the language. If it has the same meaning as a word, over time the meanings of these words change or one of the words disappears from the vocabulary. For example, it happened with the French word *people* and the Old English word *folc*, which differed in their meanings [1].

The role of acquired words in the formation of the English vocabulary, as we mentioned above, is related to the history of the language. Special attention should be paid to the assimilation of acquired words as a method of interaction with the language system as a whole. According to P.V. Arnold, the term "acquisition assimilation" is used to indicate partial or complete submission to the phonetic, graphic, morphological norms of the receiving language and its semantic system. The degree of assimilation depends on the duration and period of use of a particular word in the receiving language, as well as the frequency of use of a particular word in the language. According to P.W. Arnold, oral acquisitions, that

is, those that passed directly from mouth to mouth, were absorbed faster and easier than literary acquisitions. , that is, they are taken from written speech [2]. In order to understand the need to analyze the acquired vocabulary and show the different ways in which words enter the English language, we give the following example based on the analysis of three words by the Russian researcher B.A. Ilish.

He takes the words *room*, *table*, *fête* as the object of study, or from the point of view of historical analysis, he notes that the word *room* is one group, and the words *table* and *feast* are another group, because *room* (*room*) after the Anglo-Saxon inherited, and the other two are derived from French. From the point of view of the analysis of the English vocabulary in the modern state, the above division looks different, that is: the words *room* and *table* fall into one group, and *fête* into another group, because for the modern mind, *room*, *table* are so English so are recognized as such, regardless of their historical origin..." [3].

When A.V. Kunin spoke of complete assimilation, French words that entered the English language before 1650, unlike words that were later assimilated, he still considered

assimilation mainly subjecting the assimilations to the sound system and the laws of the English language. interprets as a process. [4].

Different scientists have given their views on different classification of appropriations. For example, N.N. Amosova based her classification on the level of use of the word in the language, because the expansion and spread of the word is closely related to the loss of its features in a foreign language. special loans", they are divided. to "book words", "word terms" and "vernacular words". From the point of view of the relation to the source language, he distinguishes "full" and "relative" appropriation [5]. To be more precise, we decided to present the above classification in the form of a diagram.

I.R. Galperin believed that words borrowed from other languages, if they remain in the language, are usually formed according to the phonetic and morphological laws of the acquired language. Most of the English loanwords have been converted into corresponding English word examples. However, if we often call foreign words, literary appropriation, they retain their appearance for some time. According to Stress, the English language preserves an unusual place, a graphic image of a word, and sometimes even a pronunciation, and in such cases there is also a preservation of non-linguistic morphological features [6].

But we are closer to another classification proposed by I.V. Arnold, the classification of acquisitions according to their level of acquisition can be too general, because according to Arnold, a very specific method of measuring this classification has been invented [7]. This classification sufficiently reveals all the characteristics of the levels of mastery. Arnold divides them into three levels:

- 1) completely assimilated words;
- 2) partially assimilated assimilated words;
- 3) unaccustomed words (ie. barbarism).

Partially assimilated words, in turn, are divided into the following subgroups:

- a) phonetically unassimilated borrowed words, the presence of such features of the sound

image in the acquired words, which was not the mother tongue for the host language.

b) the use of borrowed words that are not graphically assimilated, that is, letters and combinations of letters that are unusual for the main language;

c) grammatically unassimilated assimilated words.

The presence of various deviations from grammatical forms and the presence of foreign morphemes in words;

d) adopted words, because they acquire specific, unusual things and concepts for the country of origin, that is, the receiving language acquires different or additional shades of meaning with this or that word. means [8].

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