



French Derived Words in English Factors of Occurrence

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<i>Article History</i>	<i>Abstract</i>
Received: 08 June 2023 Revised: 21 Sept 2023 Accepted: 08 Dec 2023	<p><i>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 s that do not exist in modern French.</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Word Formation, French Assimilations, Formative Suffixes, Semantic Development the Lexical Assimilation of English Words, The Meaning of Words.</i></p>
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1. Introduction

"The era of New England is characterized by the first discoveries, the development of new lands, and the accumulation of various knowledge, which laid the foundation for the development of modern science. All this contributed greatly to expanding the contacts of the English language with other sources, which greatly enriched it. Of course, this made it possible for foreign words to enter the English language more quickly. The main difference between the national language and the national language is their spread and scope of activity. During the existence of a national language, this language is usually expressed in the form of oral communication. Nevertheless, the main functions of communication, especially written forms of communication, are, as a rule, carried out in another language, often in a completely different family. In the struggle between French and English, English won, the loss of contact between the French language and the national language in England, in the 14th century it became a special dialect called Anglo-Norman, which began to diverge significantly from the French language of France. During the period of the existence of the vernacular in England, it performed the function of written communication in historical books, in actual conditions, not in French, but in the Anglo-Norman version, in state and private documents, in science and religion, Latin was used. Although England was still an agrarian country in the 15th century, capitalist relations developed rapidly and penetrated deeply into agriculture. In the 16th century, England became one of the industrialized countries of Europe. The national language completed its literary design in the works of many writers. During this period, the vocabulary of the English language was significantly enriched with new words reflecting new events. Enrichment of the language was made, first of all, through the wide use of words that do not exist in the language. The extinction of various inflections, both in the system of nouns and adjectives, and in the system of the verb, gave rise to a new way of forming words called base or infinitive, from words related to a part of speech, for example, no sheep without the help of suffixes and without changes in the sound structure, the verb forms a word with additional semantics.

2. Materials And Methods

New words were created with the help of suffixes and compound words, and the creation of literary English gradually led to the establishment of a single spelling for the whole country, which was a very difficult task, because pronunciation and spelling there were already significant differences between the two, the same words sounded differently in different areas and were described in different ways in writing. The 17th-18th centuries were a period of great socio-political changes that had a strong impact on the development of the language, as well as on the current language norms. The major events of this period were the bourgeois revolution of the 17th century, the revival of 1660 and the industrial revolution of the 18th century, but even before the beginning of the English bourgeois revolution, an important event in the history of the language had occurred. Until the 17th century, the distribution of the English language was limited to the British Isles. At the beginning of the 18th century, the English

language spread beyond England, and with the first English settlers in America, the English language also entered the territory of the New World. The first attempt to establish an English colony in America was made in 1584, but it did not have long-term results, as most of the settlers perished in the cold. In the 17th century, the resettlement policy had to start again, the reason for which was the political struggle that raged in England, which took the form of religious conflicts during this period. Puritans were severely persecuted by the official English Church created by the English Reformation in the 17th century, and political and religious persecution prompted them to seek a way out by emigrating from England. Initially, a group of Puritans migrated to Holland, and in 1620, another group of emigrants arrived in the modern state of Massachusetts on the North American coast with the first ship "My flower". This was the beginning of the English colonies in America, which later separated from the mother country and formed the United States. At the same time, the beginning of the history of the English language on American soil was established. The Restoration period is full of French words and expressions, while a new wave of purism is emerging, reflected in **Thomas Spratt's History of the Royal Society** 1667 with interesting expressions: Spratt lent the language:" It demanded a return to simplicity through a clear and natural method of expression, against filling it with phrases, against metaphor, against many words, and preferred the language of artisans, merchants, peasants to the language of scholars and intellectuals. This puritanical view opposition to the language culture of the nobility through the influence of the bourgeois democratic opposition. Most of the new French acquisitions were related to the life of the nobility and everyday life. From the middle of the 18th century, English began to use shorter syntactic structures and is distinguished by the fact that there is a tendency to abandon the mixed long sentences of the earlier period.

3. Results and Discussion

During the Restoration period, the words taken from the French language are distinguished by the fact that they have preserved their pronunciation and tone close to the French language. The first half of the 17th century is characterized by the maturity of the capitalist form of production, the significant development of new industries.

Due to the rapid growth of sea trade and the beginning of the exploitation of foreign colonies, the scale of shipbuilding expanded greatly. In the field of foreign policy, the first half of the 18th century was characterized by the increasing struggle of the English bourgeoisie for new markets, which led to the formation of the British colonial empire in the second half of the 18th century. The fact that the historical development of the English people in the considered period was filled with new words was reflected in the English dictionary. The expansion of maritime trade, acquaintance with new peoples and their activities, products, and new goods that began to arrive in England from newly discovered countries, influenced the acquisition of a whole set of words.

The English language of the new period was greatly influenced by the development of capitalist production relations in England. First of all, many words denoting various things and events characteristic of the feudalism period have fallen into disuse. At the same time, new words appeared that reflect the concepts that arose in connection with the development of capitalism. Many trips to distant countries introduced Europeans, including the British, to many new products for them. As a result of the development of these subjects by Europeans, the language of this period was filled with a number of new words, acquaintance with the roots of classical antiquity and the development of philosophy and natural science caused the emergence of new concepts for expression, but the English of that time language did not have a lexical tool. The revolutionary events led to the emergence of a layer of important idioms that allow the expression of various abstract concepts in this language. Another feature of the language dictionary of that time was the writing of the etymological dictionary, which was established only for the language of the Middle Ages, and led to the emergence of words reflecting the revolutionary struggle of the people against the ruling class.

New words appeared to reflect the division of society into classes and forms of political organization of societies (republic) - republic - this word entered the English language in the 17th century from French (**republique**), French from Latin (**respublica**) . But the emergence of new vehicles based on new technology also led to a significant increase in the vocabulary of the English language.

In the new period, a number of the following changes in the system of word formation

- in the production word system, English suffixes of names are especially widespread, and other suffixes are becoming more productive;
- the process of separating newly formed suffixes from French and Latin words;

- when the syntactic method of word formation spreads and new word phrases are formed, the meanings of some components are lost;
- emergence of a special way of word formation
- a method of shortening a large number of words or some word combinations;
- widespread use of the root word formation method (without compound word formation);
- there was a change in the meaning of a number of words.

This 17th century was a turning point in the formation of the English national language, a period of rapid industrial development, reorganization of the state, and the rise of science and literature, with significant linguistic influence from Western Europe (especially French). The use of French words was a privilege of the nobility. In the second half of the 18th century, the slang of the nobility was formed, which to some extent influenced the standard means of literary expression. *Aksuyyak* (noble) slang was not very widespread, and as a source of unnecessary *halitism* and slang words, it helped to have a harmful effect on the literary and spoken language. Therefore, the leading cultural figures and writers of that time strongly opposed this slang, mocking it in their works. It is necessary to remind us how the level and skill of French translation has developed over several centuries. Among the languages translated in the 18th century, French prevailed, the most common language in the English educated society of that time, and French literature was certainly in the center of attention. Along with German, it played the role of an intermediary language in introducing the Russian reader to foreign literature. By the end of the 18th century, instead of them, interest in English literature increased, and the works of sentimentalists played an important role here.

A common feature of the early 19th century period is an increase in translation skills, some translations achieve remarkable perfection and reproduce the original very closely. many semantic errors and elemental inaccuracy and irresponsibility in the transmission of content, often the translation has reached the point where it turns into a retelling with many omissions and sometimes other additions - in many prosaic translations, the quality of the language, verbatim - deficiencies such as vocabulary, sometimes thoughtfulness, poverty of vocabulary are observed. However, it can be said with confidence that the skill of translators, as well as the quality of translation of various materials, has increased every century.

Among the new foreign words that appeared in the English language in the twenties of the 20th century, nouns predominate, and most of them are taken from French. Declining words are few in number, but they are widely used in English despite their grammatical inadequacy. Here are some of them: *ready-to-wear*, *couture*.

As you can see from the examples presented here, the French language is still very influential in the world of fashion. As a result, such acquisitions are found both in the Uzbek language and in English, most of the foreign language neologisms with a more or less limited scope of use are not active for words from the educational point of view, they form derivatives in the acquired language. For example, as a result of the annexation of Central Asia to Russia, Russian and European words entered the Uzbek language. Although the adopted words have the character of neologism in the initial period, they gradually obey the laws of the receiving language, become natural and clear like their own words (**leaf**), phonetically reformed (**bed**), due to its grammatical assimilation (from the bank), its active participation in the word formation system (**tractor**), its repeated use, its foreign element is not noticeable.

Acquisition of words from one language to another, if we compare the process of lexical acquisition of words in the Uzbek language at the end of the 19th century, occurs in two ways, both in writing and orally. In the 20th century, with the same process, and in subsequent periods, the things that differ from each other, first of all, the methods of assimilation of words, that is, in order to find the sources from which these assimilations entered the Uzbek language - "intermediaries" It should be noted that until the 20th century, the Uzbek language was distinguished by the oral method of acquisition. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, the written way gradually began to dominate. "Nowadays" the vocabulary of a foreign language is accessed almost exclusively through writing. This happens mainly through areas such as newspaper and scientific discourse styles. From the second half of the twenties of the 20th century, the gradual stabilization of the Uzbek literary language, including the lexical forms, began. In this regard, variability is losing its importance as a feature of the use of foreign language vocabulary in the first post-revolutionary decade, a period that was filled at least slightly by technical, sports and everyday terms brought, and later appeared firmly established in the language. Analysis of existing materials, the war and post-war years are characterized by the general tendency of the society's negative attitude towards anything foreign, and in particular to the vocabulary of a foreign language,

which at that time led to a decrease in the emergence of acquisitions of the vocabulary of a foreign language.

4. Conclusion

The current English language has been widely studied since the 20s of the 20th century. The initial research in this field was started by linguists. Questions related to clarifying the methods of adopted words should not be confused with the issues of transferring the graphic and phonetic design of a foreign word into the language of adopted words. If during the oral way of the transfer of a word from one language to another, the conformity of the prototype of the foreign language prototype of the borrowed unit with the pronunciation norm was observed, both the transcription and translation of foreign words when borrowing from written sources is also possible. Transcriptional transmission of the elements from which modern English words. They are derived is dominated by a more or less accurate reproduction of the prototype English tragedy in the form of pronunciation. At the same time, when acquisitions are received or transmitted in a mixed way, a sufficiently large part of words is translated, that is, one part is transcribed, and the other is translated. The mixed transliteration method describes words that contain any international or previously adopted French elements (aqualung- aqualang).

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. When determining the general reasons for acquiring foreign language vocabulary, we take the following point of view of scientists, which are as follows:

- the need for a name (something new, new events)
- different concepts with similar meaning, but the need to distinguish them all;
- the need to specialize concepts in a certain field for certain purposes;
- we want the consistency of undivided integrity about the concept: if the object of the name is a complete whole, this user will try to designate it not with a phrase, but with a single word, or replace the descriptive name with a monosyllable;
- the existence of systems of terms in the acquired language that serve a certain thematic field, professional field, etc. more or less the same according to the adopted wording of these terms;
- social - expressed by the psychological reasons and factors of acquisition.

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