

TYPES OF ASSIMILATION OF FRENCH WORDS IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT: In modern linguistics and international relations, knowledge of words of French origin facilitates practical communication. Knowledge of borrowed words increases the lexical richness of the language and helps to understand their origin, meaning, and scope of use. Borrowed words reflect the connections between the cultures of the two peoples. Studying them increases knowledge about historical, cultural, and linguistic relations. French words are widely used in scientific terminology. Studying them facilitates the acquisition of knowledge in scientific and technical fields. By studying borrowed words, one can observe the development process of the Uzbek language and understand the mechanism of adopting new words.

Keywords: Lexicon, advance, address, album, questionnaire, ensemble, poster, ammeter, assembly.

INTRODUCTION

French is one of the languages that has made a great contribution to world culture, art and diplomacy. Throughout historical processes, lexicon is the most dynamic and rapidly moving layer of any language. The vocabulary of the language is constantly enriched with new words and is updated. Today, the Uzbek language, like other languages, is experiencing a process of active adoption of new words on a global scale. The emergence of new words is directly related to the spiritual growth of the people, changes in their cultural, political and economic life. These words, reflecting the changes taking place in the life of the people, enter the local language without any obstacles and bring about constant updates in the lexical structure of the language.

Although the lexical composition of the language consists of a set of stable elements, it is constantly enriched with new concepts and lexical units. In particular, the registration of new words that have entered the Uzbek language in dictionaries and their establishment in the language is an important stage of this process. The fact that explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language are replenished with new words every year also clearly demonstrates the process of enrichment of the language.

Within the framework of this study, we intend to examine the specific features of words that have entered our language from French through the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, and to study how they have settled in our language. In addition, we seek to further reveal their place in our language by determining the essence, semantic composition and cultural significance of words actively used in everyday life.

Loanwords play an important role in the development of each language. In the history of the language, through loanwords, the national language adapts to cultural, economic and scientific development. Words borrowed from French also occupy a special place in the Uzbek language, and they emerged as a result of intercultural contacts. This article analyzes the semantic, morphological and pragmatic features of words borrowed from French based on the requirements of IMRAD.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used in the study:

1. Corpus analysis: The modern use of words borrowed from French in the Uzbek language was observed.
2. Lexicographic analysis: Loanwords were identified based on Uzbek dictionaries and French-Uzbek phrasebooks.
3. Questionnaire: A questionnaire on loanwords was conducted among native Uzbek speakers of different ages.

Through these methods, the origin, areas of application and changes in meaning of words borrowed from the French language were studied.

Results

The results of the study showed that words borrowed from the French language are mainly found in the following areas:

1. Culture and art:

"Ballet" (ballet), "director" (réalisateur), "artist" (artiste).

2. Fashion and clothing:

"Costume" (costume), "parure", "accessoire".

3. Science and technology:

"Mathematics" (mathématique), "physics" (physique), "computer" (ordinateur).

4. Socio-political terms:

"President" (président), "minister" (ministre), "parliament" (parlement).

Semantic changes: Many words are used in the Uzbek language while retaining their original meaning, but some have been enriched with new meanings.

Morphological changes: Words have adapted to the grammatical system of the Uzbek language. For example, the plural suffix of the word "directors" has been used.

Pragmatic features: In modern Uzbek, colloquial words are used more by young people, especially in social networks and the media.

DISCUSSION

Words borrowed from French have found their place in the Uzbek language as a result of cultural and economic ties. As the study found, these words serve the development of the Uzbek language and its integration with other languages. Especially in the field of art, fashion and technology, the role of these words is great. However, in some places, excessive use of borrowed words can negatively affect the original richness of the language. In particular, in the current process of modern language development, words borrowed from French are gaining special importance. These words enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, giving it new meanings and stylistic nuances. Not only the adaptation of borrowed words to the Uzbek language is noteworthy, but also their use in various scientific, cultural and everyday communication. Therefore, the research of linguists and lexicographers in this area is of urgent importance not only from a linguistic, but also from a cultural and spiritual perspective. Today, words borrowed from French not only enrich the Uzbek language,

but also serve to further strengthen international relations. This demonstrates the openness, development potential and ability of our language to embrace different cultures.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is worth noting that language is a living organism that reflects the life, culture and spirituality of society. It is constantly in the process of development and change, and each new era enriches the wealth of the language with new terms, words and expressions. Dictionaries, as an important mirror of this development, are not only a means of connecting society with the world, but also a source of strengthening mutual understanding. The vocabulary and vocabulary of a people reflect its lifestyle, thinking and cultural identity. Therefore, explanatory dictionaries in all languages not only explain the meaning of words, but also testify to the historical, cultural and social development of society. These dictionaries have become of constant importance over time as an echo of the life of society.

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