

THE EFFECT OF FRENCH ON ENGLISH

Isaqova Shoxidaxon

Teacher, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ANNOTATION

The article describes the influence of the French language on the English language over the years and the number of French words in the English dictionary today, as well as morphological and semantic changes in the words.

Keywords: dictionary change, grammar change, digraph, diphthong.

Many English-speakers know that English has been influenced by several other languages over the centuries, with Latin and German being the two most important. People do not understand the extent to which French influenced English. Without going into too many examples, we would like to give some information about the origins of other languages that influenced English. In the 450s BC, the dialects of three Germanic tribes (Anglos, Judes, Saxon) settled in Britain. Many linguists consider this group of dialects to be Anglo-Saxon, and in this sense the language was formed as Old English as we know it. These Germanic languages were based on the languages spoken by the invaders, the Celtic and the Latin Scandinavian languages..

Bill Brison calls the 1066 invasion of Normandy the last change. When William became the king of the invading England, French was accepted as the language of court, administration, and culture. At that time, English was considered a "service" to everyone. These two languages existed alternately in English. It is clear that during this time, English grammar was neglected by scholars, which reduced its preference and began to become a grammatically simple language. It was 100 or 80 years after the French language came into being that Old English became medieval English.

Dictionary change. About ten thousand French words were preserved in English during the Normandy invasion, which is still three-quarters of what is used today. This French dictionary can be found in every field, from government, law to art and literature. More than three-quarters of all English words are made up of French words to an unknown degree, and it is estimated that Englishmen who do not speak French already know 15,000 French words. Grammatical change. A rare but interesting complication of the French influence is the wording of compounds such as "secretary, general," and "surgeon general."

The French word structure that is preserved in English today (the noun + adjective) is less than that commonly used in English (adjective + noun). Other changes. In English, some French word-forming suffixes (front and back suffixes) have been preserved. That's the way it is. English contains some suffixes (mostly Scandinavian units) that can form new words from French combinations. 1. "ignorance, dependence" made up of several French nouns -ance, -ence. The meaning of the suffixes became clear to English speakers, and new names could be made from English combinations. For example, make nouns like hinderence from the English verb hinder.

1. -ment: government-government

Treatment

2. The suffix -ess is used to make horses of the genus Jenskyy (mainly of Greek origin).

Princess-princess

Countess-countess

Baroness-barones

3. - meat additive (mainly minimizing additive):

Coronet-small crown

Booklet- small book

4. Some prefixes des-, dis-, (meaning negative). Mainly used in the verb "disappoint, disagree": Disown, distrust. French introduced some features of its territorial traditions into English. To this day, the remnants of French traditions are preserved in English. First of all, we need to mention some changes in the alphabet. Several letters of Old English have become obsolete and several new ones have been introduced. The alphabet, which existed in the 14th century, is essentially the same as the alphabet used today. For example, the letter ȝ, used in ancient English to denote several distinct sounds, gradually became the letters g and y. Thus ȝod in ancient English became god today and ȝear-yê in ancient English. Next, we can see the pronunciation effect of the French language. The sound [u:], represented by the letter u in Old English, began to be pronounced [ou] in French. The diphthong [ou] became [u:], but the pronunciation is kept the same. The above French pronunciation depends on the facts of Old English. In recent and intermediate cases, in addition to [ou], ow has also been introduced. "Cow" - in ancient English "cū", "how" - in ancient English "hū", "down" - in ancient English "dūn" and others. The [e:] vowel is sometimes represented by the digraph ie. In ancient French, this digraph was changed in the twelfth century [e] and its pronunciation was preserved. [ie] represented the diphthong. Words like "chief" [tʃe:f] and "relief" [rele:f] are derived from French. This pronunciation retains national English words such as "field" [feild] (field in ancient English). Example: thief [θe:f] in Old English, life [le:f] (lêof in Old English).

The influence of the French language, as we know it today, has left a lasting mark on the English language. Many different languages have influenced the development of English. In the history and development of the English language, the English dialect has adopted elements from the existing dialects of the world. This is surprising, and English is one of the most widely spoken languages on the planet today. We know that our language has historically spread to the dialects of three well-known Germanic tribes, such as Anglo and Saxon Jutes. These people lived in Britain in the 450s BC. Their language began to be known as Anglo-Saxon. In 1066, it was one of the greatest influences on the English language by William, the invader of the British Isles.

REFERENCES

1. French - english grammar. 1987. England
2. Influence of french on the english language. 1966. England
3. A primer of historical english grammar . 1934. Scotland
4. The french influence on middle english morphology. 1976. UK
5. ugliKhurramov, A. M. (2020). The role and role of digital economy and information technology in the agricultural sector. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(2), 42-44.
6. Xidirberdiyevich, A. E., Ilkhomovich, S. E., Azizbek, K., &Dostonbek, R. (2020). Investment activities of insurance companies: The role of insurance companies in the financial market. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems, 12(6), 719-725.