

FRENCH LANGUAGE VARIATIONS

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Abstract.

The language is constantly changing, and its vocabulary is enriched through external and internal factors. is important. In this article, a brief analysis of words that have been adopted into the French language is made.

Key words.

printer, monitor, cafe, subway, telephone, television, handicap, hamburger, sandwich, cocktail, bar, pull-over, vedette.

Introduction

There are many languages in the world, and their vocabulary is constantly enriched based on external and internal factors (for example: transformation of existing phrases). This situation can be seen in all languages of the world. For example, words borrowed from English and Russian in Uzbek: *printer, monitor, kafe, metro, telefon, televizor* and so on, and the meaning of these words is understandable to the whole society.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The acquisitions that are the research object of this article are analyzed structurally-semantically, semantically, phonetically-phonologically, pragmatically, socioculturally, etymologically.

RESULTS

Many linguists have studied English-to-French loanwords. Among them: Henriette Walter: this French linguist has published many books on the evolution of the French language, some of which include loanwords from English. depends. He has researched anglicisms in the field of "travail" and "IT" in particular; Jean Provost: specialist in French lexicology and has also researched anglicisms, particularly fashion and sports; Alain Ray: The famous French linguist and lexicographer studied the influence of English on French in his Historical Dictionary of the French Language. Bernard Cerquiglini: Professor emeritus of the Sorbonne University, studied English loanwords as part of his research on the

evolution of European languages. All these linguists have contributed to the understanding of language exchange between French and English and enriched our knowledge of the modern French lexicon.

DISCUSSION

At this point we may ask, "How did French influence British English?" To answer this question, first of all, let's look at the history and origin of the French language. French is a language belonging to the Romance group of the Indo-European language family. The French language was formed in the processes of interaction between the language of the conquerors (Latin) and the languages of the indigenous people of Gaul. The history of the French language is divided into the following periods: Gallo-Roman (5th-8th centuries), Old French (9th-13th centuries), Middle French (14th-15th centuries), Early New French (16th century), New French Classical (17th -18th centuries) and the current French language (from the 19th century). French is a Romance language that originated mainly in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland, and today is the mother tongue or second language of 300 million people in 54 countries around the world.

It is well known to us that the dominance of a certain language is manifested in the higher development of the political, cultural-educational and social activity of the users of this language compared to others. For example, the influence of the English language on all languages is proof of our opinion. The French language is certainly not excluded from this process. Such acquisitions are synthesized through various linguistic phenomena (phonological, orthographic) until they are absorbed into the national language and adapt to its own layer, and this process is long-term. Below, we will focus on words that have been adopted into the French language in different periods:

1. Le handicap (*nogironlik*) – rude découverte ! – In the 19th century, the English word hand in cap came from the phrase "*hand in cap*", in which the participants of the game put their stakes in a hat to dispute personal things under the leadership of the "umpire". Then the word was transferred to the horse-racing field, where the concept of "harm" inflicted on some made it possible to equalize the opportunities of all competitors, and then applied to the weakness in the middle, the weakness of man;

2. The word "*hamburger*" does not cause doubts: introduced in France in the first decades of the 20th century, it is a shortened form of the American hamburger steak, which literally means "Hamburg steak". How did a German city come to define one of America's fast food flagships? In any case, what is certain is that the

word "hamburger" is now obscure, probably reinterpreted under the influence of "ham (ham)-burger" as "cheese-burger", "hit-burger" and others are under rejection;

3. *Le sandwich* the word appeared in the 19th century, its origin is not a secret, as it was a dish prepared by a clever English chef in 1765 to allow Lord John Montagu, the fourth Earl of Sandwich, to indulge himself without leaving the gaming table! However, it took more than a century for the French sandwich to break free from its close association with five o'clock;

4. *Le cocktail* - origin of the word is surprising, as it literally means "cocktail"! In fact, the image was used in English to describe a truncated tail shaped like a rooster's tail, and, based on this idea, was applied to various spirits made from the mixture in the early 19th century. A recipe that remains true to its original formula, despite repeated recommendations in favor of "cocktail" by the Office de la langue française, the body that sets official language policy;

5. *Le bar*, Originating in the 19th century, a shortened form of the English bar hall, the bar refers to a bar with "barred aisles to keep the public out," the literature explains;

6. *Un pull-over*, The pullover, stolen from the British at the turn of the 20th century, is here - as you might expect, given the droopy and elongated appearance, many of them are quick to accept it after wearing them twice or twice. three times - he literally meant to pull (pull), probably because you put it on your head. However, it has already been in French since the late 19th century and is still an active word today;

7. *Cardigan* - originated from England at the beginning of the 20th century, it was passed down to generations not because of his bravery in the Crimean War, but because of his clothing, initiated by the Earl of Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenell;

8. *Une redingote*, from the English *frock coat*, because it is a coat for riders in the 18th century, literally "riding coat" (for riding). Today, the word is used more for a coat that is cut close to the body of a woman.

9. *La vedette*, a word that was used a lot in the middle of the 20th century, but today it has lost its place in relation to star (artist);

10. *Le spleen*, another formulation of melancholia was brought over from English in the 18th century, as the word refers to the place of this affection, from the Greek *splèn* meaning "spleen". The word has existed in French authors since Diderot, but it remains inseparable from the poetic work of Baudelaire, who gives the best definition.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that acquisitions are an important factor in enriching the lexical composition of the language. This process is long-term, and absorption of the newly acquired lexicon into the content of another language is caused by the needs of the users of this language.

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