



## BORROWINGS, FORMATION OF VOCABULARY AS LEXICAL DOUBLETS

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Annotation: The study consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. In the introduction, the level of relevance of this work, its goals and objectives, the scientific novelty of the research, and which research scientists have conducted research on lexical doublets are discussed. The first chapter provides detailed information about the history of English doublets, their types and classification. In the second chapter, linguistic aspects of lexical doublets in the English language, classifications of possessive words are aimed at clarifying. In the third chapter, doublets are analyzed semantically, and their functional application is highlighted based on several examples.

Key words: lexical doublets, borrowings, competitive languages, classification, linguistic research, semantics and etc.

“The time has come to create a new system in our nation that will serve as a strong foundation for future foreign language education. From this point forward, graduates of schools, lyceums, colleges, and universities must have a flawless command of at least two foreign languages because we have set ourselves the goal of creating a competitive nation.”<sup>1</sup> Our president Shavkat Mirziyoyev recommended that this stringent requirement be made the primary criterion for the performance of the head of every educational institution.

According to Robertson, the English language's "native vocabulary was generally adequate to the life of the times" and expanded through the incorporation of earlier adoptions that later became naturalized. However, as seen by "the established practice of borrowing from French", the Norman Conquest brought with it innovative ideas.

The Scandinavian word in this pair that contains the letter "sk" is called "sk," and the English word is called "sk." This is due to the letter combination sk changing to sh at the conclusion of the old English period [sk>]. This shift didn't happen in Scandinavian languages. For instance, "*skirt*" and "*shirt*," "*skare*" and "*share*," "*skrew*" and "*shrew*," and "*scabby*" and "*shabby*." There is one English-Scandinavian doublet whose pronunciation differs significantly from the others.

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English words from Scandinavia

1. *Hale* (whole, whole, and in good health)
2. *Rear* (to tread) - *Rise* (to eat, to grow)
3. *To initiate* - *edge* (the end)
4. *Wide, free, and less* (negative prefix) *loose*

English borrowings from the old and middle French:

1. Feat
2. Treason (betrayal) - custom (tradition)
3. Ratio (coefficient, relation) of reason (consciousness)
4. Dainty, delicate, and dignity
5. Defect (shortcoming) - defeat (failure)
6. French borrowings from Normandy suffered some alterations and nearly adopted the French form.

The French language gave rise to the English word "*danger*," which originally meant "*state authority, government*," but as time went on, it came to imply "*threat*."

With the help of other words, we can demonstrate how borrowed words' semantic structures change. The word "*Machine*" and its related terms, "*machinist machinery*," are French words. They can be likened to the word "*mechanization*," which was created after the words "*machine*" and "*mechanics*" were completely eliminated. Two members of some doublets have different pronunciations. Doublets are simply the same word repeated in a different way. Since the terms are frequently interchangeable, monotony results through repetition of any kind.

In conclusion, doublets help make legal language simpler and easier to understand for learners. Many modern legal professionals and writers support the total abolition of doublets and triplets because they feel that they are excessively unnecessary and/or repetitious. The employment of substitutes and the wearing of doublets are extremely similar. Synonyms, antonyms, and alternatives are collocated regularly and frequently in legal terminology.



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