



SEMANTIC GROUPING OF LEXICAL DOUBLETS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

MA student: **Gafforova N.A**

The annotation of the research is to discuss functional characteristics of lexical doublets widely and investigate semantic grouping of linguistic doublets. These spheres have never been the object of investigation in linguistics studies in the world within years. This period was rich in international relations. This gave rise to a lot of new words and terms denoting the linguistic field. Significance of the study is implying those issues and covering all insights on this topic.

Key words: lexical doublets, borrowings, competitive languages, classification, linguistic research, semantics and lexical groupings, connotation, denotation 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.”¹ Our president Shavkat Mirziyoyev recommended that this stringent requirement be made the primary criterion for the performance of the head of every educational institution.

T.A. Lobashevskaya considers the issues surrounding the appearance of etymological doublets in the language in her dissertation on the use and evolution of etymological doublets introduced from the Latin language in the French language. He focuses on the extralinguistic and intralinguistic elements that contribute to the occurrence of lexical doublets in a language in various ways. He draws attention to various aspects of the subsequent circumstances: "Mead" and "Medaro" (meadow, pasture) are semantically grouped together as an example of an etymological doublet that evolved from the English term itself. The term "mead" is used in the poetic genre, genres, and styles of poetry, but

¹ Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев Чет тилларини ўқитиш тизимини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари юзасидан видеоселектор 06.05.2021



"meadoro" is used in the same sense but in a neutral way. a pair of words undergone semantic divergence from the same root? The terms "through," "clothes," "whit," and "wight" (existence) are lexical doublets that were created from the same source as the phrases "thorough," "through," and "clothes."

1. Semantic dispersion from the core meaning of Latin etymology is caused by phonetic and semantic changes that take place in primary components. For instance, the Latin word "hospitale" is where the English words "hotel" and "hospital" originate. The French verb "sevrer" was created from the Latin verb "separare" (to separate, separate), and it has the same meaning. The meaning of this verb changed by the 13th century, moving further away from its original meaning, and it now meant "to prevent a nursing child from nursing."

2. Due to the semantic density of main polysemous words, a previously learned word's alternate meaning can be learned in a different language. The resulting word typically has a definite meaning. For instance, the French word "nager" originates from the Latin verb "navigare" in the sense of "swim" when applied to people or ships. The verb "naviguer" was used in the 16th century to more clearly define the meaning and to use distinct phrases for people and ships.

3. As a result of the polysemous meaning of the Latin term etimon, or more specifically, source, lexical doublets are produced. For instance, the Latin phrase "potio, potionis" is used to indicate "drink, potion, juice of love, poison". The word "poison" first appeared in French in the 1155s, and the Normans quickly introduced it to English. The word "potion," the original meaning of the word "drink in general," entered the French language by the 16th century.

4. A few nouns in French kept both forms. For instance, garc-garçon and sire-seigneur (sir) remained lexical units utilized at a barbaric level because they were not adopted into the English language.

5. Because the placement of the accent in some Latin verbs was not constant, it sometimes fell in the midst of the word and other times towards the conclusion.

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