

ACQUIRED VOCABULARY AND ITS CLASSIFICATION
BY LEVEL OF ASSIMILATION

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Annotation: The article examines the development derivative vocabulary in terms of the degree of its assimilation in English based on French mastered words.

Keywords: assimilation in French words.

The stability of derivative words in a language depends on various reasons, the most important of which is the ability of a new word to adequately express a new concept or a shade of an unknown concept, if a derivative word appears in a language with an absolutely identical meaning with a word that already exists in this language, then either over time, there is a differentiation of meanings in these words, or one of the words disappears from the vocabulary of the language. So, for example, it happened with the French word *people* and the Old English word *folc*, they differentiated in their meanings [Galperin, Cherkasskaya, 1956, p.124].

The role of derivative words in the formation of the English vocabulary is connected, as we have already noted above, with the history of the language. Particular attention should be paid to the assimilation of derivative words as a way of their interaction with the language system as a whole. According to P.V. Arnold, the term "borrowing assimilation" is used to denote partial or complete subordination in accordance with the phonetic, graphic, morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system. The degree of assimilation depends on the length and period during which a particular word is used in the receiving language, as well as on the frequency of use of a particular word in the language. According to P.V. Arnold, oral borrowings, i.e. those that were passed directly from mouth to mouth assimilated faster and easier than literary borrowings, i.e. those that were derivative from written speech [Arnold, 1986, p.255].

To understand the need to analyze derivative vocabulary and show the different ways words penetrate into the English language, we will give the following example, based on the analysis of three words, by the Russian researcher B.A. Ilyish.

He takes *room*, *table*, *fete* as objects of study, or notes that from the point of view of historical analysis, the word *room* will form one group, and the words *table* and *fete* another, since *room* is inherited from the Anglo-Saxon period, and the other two are derivative from French language. From the point of view of the analysis of English vocabulary in its modern state, the above division will look different, namely: the words *room* and *table* will fall into one group, and *fete* into another, since for the modern consciousness *room* and *table* are English words to the same extent, regardless of their historical origin, and *fete*, of course, is recognized as a foreign word ... "[Ilyish, 1948, p. 306-304]. A.V.Kunin speaks of the complete assimilation of French words that got into English before the city, in contrast to later borrowings. However, he still interprets assimilation mainly as a process of subordinating borrowings to the laws of the sound system and the stress system of the English language [Sekirin, 1964, p.31].

Various scholars gave their vision of the classification of borrowings in different ways. For example, N.N. Amosova took the degree of use of a word in the language as the basis of her classification, since the expansion, spread of a word is closely related to the loss of its foreign language features. specialized borrowings", which are divided into "book words", "word-terms" and "words of local color". In terms of relation to the source language, she distinguishes between "full" borrowings and "relative" ones [Amosova, 1956, pp. 206-211].

I.R. Galperin believed that derivative words from other languages, if they are retained in the language, are usually formed according to the phonetic and morphological laws of the borrowing language. The vast majority of words derivative into English have been converted to the corresponding English word patterns. However, often foreign words, the so-called book borrowing, retain their external foreign appearance for some time. This is manifested, in particular, in the preservation of an unusual place of stress for the English language, the graphic image of a word, and even sometimes pronunciation. In such cases, there is also the preservation of morphological features that are not characteristic of the language [Galperin, Cherkasskaya, 1956, p.126].

But we are closer to another classification proposed by I.V. Arnold, the classification of borrowings in accordance with the degree of their assimilation can be very general, since, but Arnold's statement, a fairly accurate procedure for measuring this classification has been invented [Arnold, 1986, p. 256- 258]. Nevertheless, it should be noted that this classification sufficiently reveals all the features of the degrees of assimilation of borrowings. Arnold divides them into three degrees: fully assimilated derivative words; partially assimilated loanwords; non-assimilated loanwords (i.e. barbarisms). Partially assimilated loanwords in turn are divided into the following subgroups.

a) derivative words, not phonetically assimilated, that is, the presence in derivative words of such features of the sound image that are unusual for the host language.

b) derivative words that are not assimilated graphically, namely, the use of letters and letter combinations unusual for the host language;

c) derivative words not grammatically assimilated, the presence of various types of deviations from grammatical forms and the presence of foreign morphemes in words

d) derivative words that are not assimilated semantic, since they mean objects and concepts specific, unusual for the country from which they fell, that is, the acquisition by one word or another of other or additional shades of meaning by the receiving language [Arnold, 1986, p. 256- 258].

Let's start with fully assimilated loanwords. The phonetic assimilation of the studied French borrowings consisted in the fact that they were subjected to phonetic changes that brought them into line with the norms of pronunciation of the English language, going into English, French words obeyed its sound norms, changes in its sound system. So, in words containing long i, this vowel naturally diphthongized into [ai] in the process of the so-called "great shift" of vowels (great shift) (a well-known phonetic process that began in the 15th century, the essence of which is reduced to the narrowing of long vowels of the middle rise language and diphthongization of long narrow vowels), cf.: fr.*tour*, a *tower*. This aesthetic subordination of French borrowings to the phonetic laws of the English language included, in most cases, the transfer of stress to the initial or to the syllable following the prefix, which is typical for English accentuation, in contrast to French, for which the usual stress is on the last syllable, cf. : fr. .ca'non - a. canon, fr. litterature - literature, etc. [Amosova, 1956, pp. 130-131].

Most English words had a strong emphatic stress on the first syllable; only in ancient derivative verbs with inseparable prefixes, the stress fell not on the prefix, but on the root syllable. Compound nouns and adjectives had the main stress on the first component and the secondary stress on the second. The latter, however, weakened and even completely disappeared if the second component was no longer accepted as an independent word in most French words, the strongest stress fell on the final syllable, and words consisting of three or more syllables had a secondary stress on one of the previous syllables.

This movement of stress, in combination with the sound of replacement (in cases where the French word contained a phoneme that was absent in the English phonological system), often led to a significant restructuring of the sound form of the derivative word (cf.: French nature [na'tyr], a.[netʃə, fr.nation[na'sj] a.[neiʃn], etc.); not agreeable, the sound was also replaced in English, so the French [ʒ], orthographically denoted by the letters j or g in front of narrow vowels, in English turned

into an affricate [dʒ], cf. : "village" (fr. **village** "village"). Similar phonetic transformations are found in early French borrowings, that is, those that refer to Middle English and the beginning of the Early English period. Since the second half of the 17th century, French words have appeared in English that retain their form unchanged, that is, they do not undergo either a shift in stress or the usual sound replacement for early borrowings [Amosova, 1956, pp. 130-131].

The change in Stress in derivative words, following the pattern of English ones, undoubtedly did not occur immediately and not simultaneously for all words. The time factor, or, in other words, the duration of the occurrence of a derivative word in English, plays a certain role in the process of phonetic assimilation of French borrowings. All borrowings from the earlier period were fully assimilated into English, as well as most words of oral borrowing from the later period. People who knew French probably took longer to imitate foreign accents than those who did not.

In fast colloquial speech, apparently, English stress dominated, in solemn, slow speech, the secondary stress of the final syllables, on which the main stress fell in French, remained [Brunner, 1955, p.156-161].

Some words, filed by grammarians, even in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries had a different stress than at the present time, but the general principles remained the same.

The most consistent complete phonetic assimilation is observed in nouns and adjectives. With a few exceptions, in all disyllabic and three compound French words that had an accent on a final syllable, it was transferred to the first syllable. However, it should be noted that the stress was not transferred to the first syllable if the first syllable was a prefix, and especially if it looked like an unstressed English prefix. The angle of the heads was not stressed on the first syllable in all cases. This was influenced, first of all, by the analogy of native English verbs with unstressed prefixes, as well as the long-term preservation of French stress in trisyllabic forms with an unstressed final syllable [Brunner, 1955, p.156-161].

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