

Lexical Doublets in English and their Etymology

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Abstract: This article discusses the functional semantic study of lexical doublets of English language. Moreover, the article considers the etymology of doublets which were borrowed from different languages, such as French, Latin and others and reveals comparison of English with other languages that has a great influence on the developmental process of English language, functional semantics of English doublets comparing with other languages by representing examples as well. In addition, the article gives an overview of the lexical-semantic features of doublets that borrowed from other languages and their etymology according to their origin.

Keywords: English, lexical doublets, etymological twins, triplets, etymology of doublets, functional-semantic feature.

Functional-semantic study of lexical doublets in English shows that the following main feature is observed in lexical doublets formed during the acquisition of words, which began during the Norman invasion. According to him, in Latin-German doublets, words learned in German belong to the category of nouns, and words derived from Latin belong to the category of adjectives.

The Latin-German etymological doublets in English are semantically divided into the following groups:

- 1) Etymological doublets denoting animal names;
- 2) Etymological doublets representing the concepts of human and animal physiology;
- 3) Etymological doublets expressing the concepts of astronomy;
- 4) Etymological doublets expressing concepts related to social life;
- 5) A group of etymological doublets denoting other meanings that do not belong to the above groups [O. Yusupov, 2020: 16].

We try to look at words that belong to each semantic group.

1. Etymological doublets denoting animal names include the following words: crow (qarg'a) - carvine (adjectives related to crow); carp (karp balig'i) - cyprine (signs associated with carp); wasp (ari) - vespine (a sign, adjective related to bees); worm (qurt) - vermian (signs and properties associated with worms); turtle (toshbaqa)- testudinian (signs and adjectives of testudinian tortoises); starling (skroves, shang'illoq)- saturnine (associated with starling). In this case, the Latin name is adopted mainly in German (carp, wasp, worm, starling), sometimes in English through the Romans (crow, turtle), while the adjectives that retain the Latin basis are obtained through French or directly from Latin. came into proper English. Also, in all of the following words, the first element is a noun, which is a root word in English, and the second element is an adjective derived from Latin, which is directly related to the meaning of the first element of pairs:

The English word ant (chumoli) is a Latin formicid (adjectives related to ants), the English word bee (asalari) is apian (a sign, property associated with bees); bird (qush) - avian (qualities of birds); English fish (baliq) - a Latin word piscine (a sign, quality associated with fish); songbird (sayroqi qush)- oniscine (adjectives related to the stray bird); cod (treska balig'i) - gadvid (adjectives related to cod); gull (oqchorloq qushi)- a faridine (a sign, adjective associated with a gull); butterfly (kapalak)- papilion; spider (o'rgimchak)- arachnid (related to spiders).

2. We can give the following examples of etymological doublets, which represent the concepts of human and animal physiology: ear (quloq) - aural (signs and qualities associated with the ear); tooth (tish) - dental (signs and qualities associated with the tooth); tongue (til) - lingual (signs and adjectives related to language); foot (oyoq)- pedal (signs and attributes related to the foot); mind (aql)- mental; heart (yurak) - cardial (signs and attributes associated with the heart). Here, too, it can be seen that the Latin horses assimilated through the Germanic languages underwent phonetic changes and became English, while the adjectives retained the Latin basis and formed etymological doublets. The following words also occur in the first group, i.e. the primary noun is usually an English word and the adjective associated with it is derived from Latin:

Head (bosh) - capital (head-quality); neck (bo'yin)- cervical (signs and attributes related to the cervical neck); finger (barmoq)- digital (characters and attributes associated with fingers); arm (bilak) - brachial (signs and adjectives related to the wrist); leg (oyoq) - crural (signs and adjectives related to the foot); eye (ko'z)- ocular (signs and attributes related to the eye). This pattern is fully observed in the doublets of the following semantic groups.

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3. Etymological doublets expressing concepts related to astronomy:

Sun (quyosh) - solar (signs and attributes related to the sun); star (yulduz)- astral (signs and attributes associated with stars).

The root word is derived from English, the adjectives associated with it are derived from Latin: earth (yer) - terrestrial (signs and adjectives related to land); moon (oy) (signs and attributes of the moon).

If in the first and second semantic groups the etymological doublets are distinguished by the low derivation capacity of the first elements, in the group of astronomical concepts we observe the transformation of the noun into a quality, and this is done by affixation. For example, earth (noun) >earthen (adjective); sun (quyosh) - sunny (quyoshli); moon (oy) -moonlight (oy nuri); star (yulduz) –starry(yulduzli).

4. Etymological doublets denoting concepts related to social life:

Mother - maternal (signs and qualities associated with the mother); father (paternal) - paternal (signs and attributes of the father); brother - fraternal (signs and adjectives related to aka); sister - sororal (characters and adjectives related to sister).

Words belonging to the next group are etymological doublets denoting concepts related to social life, in which words acquired through German have a narrow, specific meaning, while words in Latin have a broad and general or abstract meaning.

5. A group of lexical doublets that do not belong to the above semantic groups and do not represent concepts in a particular direction:

Fragile (nafis) - frail (nafis); army (armiya) - armada (armiya); crown (toj) - corona (toj); reason (aql) - ration (aql); chief (boshliq) - chef (boshliq); canal (kanal) - channel (kanal); poor(kambag'al) - pauper (gado); coy (tinch) - queit (tinch); straight (to'g'ri)- strait / strict (to'g'ri); rotund (doira) - round (aylana).

The root word is English, and the adjectives associated with it are derived from Latin:

book - literary; edge - marginal (signs and adjectives related to the edge); fire - ignures; water - aquatic (signs and qualities associated with water); boat - naval (signs and adjectives associated with a boat); house - domestic; door - portal (signs and attributes associated with the door); town - urban; light - optical; sight - visual; tree - arboreal (signs and attributes associated with a tree); marsh - paludal (signs and attributes associated with the swamp); bell - tintinnabulary (signs and adjectives associated with the call); sword - gladiate (signs and attributes associated with the sword); king - regal, royal (signs and attributes related to the king); soldier - military (signs or attributes related to the military or soldiers and others);

The following features are observed in the semantic groups of etymological doublets derived from Latin-Germanic languages: 1) if the names acquired in German (English words) have a definite and narrow meaning, the Latin word has a broad and vague meaning; 2) the derivation capacity of many words in these groups is weaker; 3) While English words are used in almost all functional styles, etymological doublets from other languages are often used in artistic or scientific styles [O. Yusupov, 2020: 17].

In conclusion, in the Latin-German doublets, which appeared in the process of word acquisition from the period of the Norman conquest, the words acquired through the Germanic languages belong to the category of nouns, and the words derived from Latin are adjectives. The properties of belonging to the category are observed. At the same time, the Latin name was adopted mainly through the Germanic languages and underwent phonetic changes, while the adjectives that retained the Latin basis were introduced into the English language through the French language or directly from the Latin language. It has also been observed that the qualitative form of other nouns considered within semantic groups is also called Latin. This can be explained by the strong influence of French on English.

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