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ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRO-ETYMOLOGICAL DOUBLETS IN ENGLISH

Abstract: This article discusses the etymological and pro-etymological doublets of the English language. Moreover, the article considers etymological doublets that were borrowed from French, Latin, African and other languages and also reveals a comparative typology of English with other languages that have influenced the development and richness of the English language with multiple examples representing one of the oldest and most extensive lexical-semantic categories of linguistics. In addition, the article gives an overview of the lexical-semantic categories and the origin of the words borrowed doublets from other languages.

Key words: doublets, English, lexico-semantic categories, etymological twins, borrowings, origin of words.

Language: English

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Introduction

Etymological doublets represent one of the oldest and most extensive lexico-semantic categories. Etymological doublets are words that etymologically go back to the same basis, but have different meanings, pronunciation and spelling in the language. For example: catch and chase, gaol and jail, channel and canal [1, 68].

Note: doublets are, of course, when there are two such words. If there are, say, three of them, then these are no longer twins, but triplet.

Consider the etymological pair of words channel and canal. Both of them are French origin and come from the old French chanel, chenal, which dates back to the Latin canālis 'tube, channel'. The word channel appeared in English in the 13th century. with the value 'the channel of flowing water, the channel' and later acquired new values: 'course, direction' (XIV century), 'gutter' (XVII century). In the XV century English again borrows the same French word in an excellent, albeit adjacent to the previous, meaning 'liquid supply pipe, channel'. The word is fixed in the language in the form of canal due to Latinization. The time the words appeared in the language affected the pronunciation:

- in the first case, the stress was transferred to the first syllable according to the rules of English accentuation (channel ['tʃænl]), which means that the word was completely assimilated in the language;

- the second word emphasized the last syllable (canal [kə'næl]), which is typical for words of French origin, not fully adapted in the English language.

In modern English, words exist with different meanings: the word channel means 'strait, channel' and is used to denote the natural, natural flow of water; while the word canal has a narrower scope, denoting 'artificial channel' or 'channel, passage' in medical terminology.

Latin quies, quietus 'peace', 'rest', borrowed directly into English, has the form quiet ['kwaɪət]. The same word that came through the French language exists in the language as quite [kwart] - 'completely' [2].

The word **journal** came to English in the XIV century. and comes from the old French substantiated adjective **jurnal, jornal**, which, in turn, comes from the late Latin diurnālis 'daytime'. A century later, in English, the adjective diurnal appears, which comes directly from the Latin diurnālis. In modern English, the word journal is a noun and means 'magazine,

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newspaper (serious, specialized publication', 'diary, journal of records'). In addition, the word also exists as an adjective, meaning 'daytime', but is used only in poetic works the adjective diurnal has a rather limited scope - scientific and technical, meaning 'daily' [3, 66].

Another noteworthy couple of words hotel and hostel, which are not Latin-French doublets, but rather French doublets of Latin origin. The word hostel (hostel) is an earlier French borrowing, as reflected in its spelling. The word hotel entered the English language only in the 17th century, when French pronunciation and graphics underwent changes. It is known that words borrowed from the French by the English language in the Middle English period were completely assimilated in the acceptor language [4, 31]. So, in the word hostel [ˈhɒstəl] the stress falls on the first syllable, which is typical for words of that period, which are perceived by the carriers as original. As for the word hotel [ˈhəʊˈtel], it retained the French type of stress on the last syllable, which is typical for words borrowed in the New English period.

Most of the currently existing etymological doublets are of Roman origin. However, there are also Anglo-Scandinavian doublets (disk and disc; shirt and skirt) and native English (shade and shadow; scale and shell) [1, 68].

The historical community of many etymological doublets may not be felt at present. Such doublets far diverged in form and meaning, and their comparison is carried out only when studying the language in historical terms. In practical terms, such words are not difficult, because they do not come together in the modern consciousness, either structurally or semantically.

As we know, words like to travel, and their boundaries are not a hindrance. Words do not need visas and other permissions to "visit" or even "settle" in another language. No one keeps records of "entries" and "departures", and therefore all sorts of incidents happen ...

One of these incidents is the "migration" of identical words across different "borders". Linguistically speaking, this is a situation where words exist in the language with the same etymology, but with different "arrival routes." Such words, as a rule, look and sound more or less similar, but their meanings can be at different "distances" from each other.

For example, the Germanic words shirt ("shirt") and skirt ("skirt") are doublets, the latter coming into English from Old Norse. Chief ("chief, chef") and chef ("chief chef") came from French, but on different "trains", that is, at different times. And if the word sure ("sure") did not stop in French on its way from Latin, then it would not become a doublet of secure ("safe; reliable").

In the same French, a guard lingered for a while, and a guard ("guard"), while ward ("custody", and in

another context - a "prison cell") preferred to seep into English straight from all-German. Between warden and guardian ...

If discuss about the difference: it is simply unpredictable. For example, both plant and clan appeared in the language of international communication from Latin, but clan - through Old Irish. But about those which came from the French host and guest, we are generally silent - the two poles of one magnet ...

An example of the other extreme is fire ("fire; bonfire") and pyre ("funeral pyre"). Doublets with almost the same value ...

Such "almost identical" ones made a considerable contribution to the enrichment of the English language, which almost at every step prepares some kind of meanness from the field of collocation (word usage). Compare: fragile cup, frail woman. The difference in the meaning of these "twins" (lat. Fragilis) is so subtle that the very mention of it is rare. However, the "confused" phrases frail cup and fragile woman emphasize this difference.

There are still instances that are similar not so much in value as in idea. It would seem that it connects aperture ("hole; well") and overture - except that they are doublets? And the fact that both words have a common idea (albeit in different areas of human activity) is opening ("discovery").

The "appearance" of the twins is also volatile. For example, the fact that levy and levee are "relatives" can be determined by their appearance, without even looking very closely. But by sovereign and soprano you won't say so right away ...

Many of the etymological twins existing in the English language trampled their paths under the influence of certain historical events - such as warranty and guarantee, both come from the French, but the first - during the Norman "yoke", and the second - later, when the first already entrenched and even "mutated".

Doublets are often borrowed from related languages, and not particularly modest. So, for example, the names of some "meats" (food) came to English from German, and the names of the corresponding animals came from some other Romance language.

As already mentioned, if a doublet suddenly has another "relative", then these are no longer twins, but triplets. An interesting example of such a constellation is a welcome from the heart - "hearty welcome", hearty / cordial / sincere welcome. The common root is the ancient Indo-European word ker, from which Latin cor, Italian cuore, French coeur, Spanish corazon, German Herz - and English heart originate.

The replenishment of the vocabulary of the English language was not only due to the languages of the peoples inhabiting Europe. Many non-European languages also gave many elements to the English language.

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Bible translations into English contributed to the assimilation of a certain number of Hebrew words by the English language: *cherub, hallelujah, manna, seraph, shekel, Messiah, amen, Satan, Pharisee*.

From the 17th century begins the colonial expansion of England and the associated influx of words from the languages of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. From the Indian languages came the words: *bandana, Brahman, cashmere, bungalow, jungle, khaki, nirvana, rajah, rupee, shampoo, chintz, punch*. From Malaysian: *amuck, beriberi, bamboo, caddy, gong*; from Chinese: *tea, silk, nankeen*; from Japanese: *kimono, geisha, hara-kiri, riksha, soy, samurai, jiu-jitsu*; from Tibetan words are borrowed: *dalai-lama, lama, yak*.

The words of Australian origin are: *kangaroo, koala, wallaby*; Polynesian - *tattoo, taboo*; African - *baobab, chimpanzee, gnu, gorilla, guinea, kola, zebra*.

From the languages of various tribes of the North American Indians, such words as *moccasin, opossum, tomahawk, wigwam, squaw, totem, skunk* came into the English dictionary; tracing paper was made from some Indian words: *pipe of peace, war-path, war-paint, pale-face*.

The following groups of doublets can be distinguished:

1. The original English word is a borrowed word. This group is dominated by Anglo-Scandinavian doublets, the occurrence of which is due to the kinship of the English and Scandinavian languages, which determined the presence of a large number of words in them, very similar in form and meaning. Having penetrated the English language, this kind of Scandinavian borrowings served as a source of the formation of etymological doublets in the English language. Examples:

shrew (Native) 'grumpy woman' - screw (Scan);
shirt (Nat.) - skirt (Scan);
shriek (Nat.) 'scream, yell' - screech (Scan) 'shrill scream';
share (Nat.) - scar (Scan);
whole (Nat.) - hale (Scan) 'healthy';
edge (Nat.) - egg (on) (Scan) 'incite';
rear (Nat.) - raise (Scan);
less (Nat.) (negative suffix) - loose (Scan) 'free'.

2. Two words borrowed from different languages, but historically going back to the same

root. French-Latin doublets prevail in this group. Most French words are the result of the development of Latin words. But in living French, many of them changed their form and meaning and diverged from their Latin source. During the Norman Conquest, English borrowed many French words. In the Renaissance, the English language took a significant number of words directly from classical Latin, some of which turned out to be the ancestors of these French borrowings. The following doublets formed in a similar manner:

fact (Lat.) - feat (French);
tradition (Lat.) - treason (Fr.) 'betrayal';
ratio (Lat.) - reason (Fr.);
radius (Lat.) - ray (Fr.);
dignity (Lat.) - dainty (Fr.) 'elegant';
camera (Lat.) - chamber (Fr.) 'room';
defect (Lat.) 'lack' - defeat (Fr.).

3. Words borrowed from the same language twice in different periods. The emergence of this group of doublets of French origin is explained by the fact that the same word was borrowed from French twice, during the Norman French conquest and during the Renaissance from the Parisian dialect (Parisian French). Examples:

travel (Nor. Fr.) - travail (Parisian Fr.) 'do hard work';
cavalry (Nor. Fr.) - chivalry (Parisian Fr.);
gaol (Nor. Fr.) 'prison' - jail (Parisian Fr.) 'prison';
annoy (Nor. Fr.) - ennui (Parisian Fr.) 'boredom'.

4. Etymological doublets developed from primordially English words. Examples:

mead (poet) - meadow;
dyke 'dam' - ditch;
of 'from' - off 'away'.

Summing up, we can say that the historical community of many etymological doublets may not be felt at present. Such doublets far diverged in form and meaning, and their comparison is carried out only when studying the language in historical terms. In practical terms, such words are not difficult, since they do not come together in the modern consciousness neither structurally nor semantically, like *guest* and *host*. However, some etymological doublets have acquired directly opposite meanings (*ward* - *guard*).

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