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COMPONENTS OF COMPOSITE DERIVATION - AS INDICATORS OF GENDER DIFFERENTIATION IN THE ERA OF NORMAN INFLUENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the components of composite derivation as indicators of gender differentiation during the Norman influence era. The study explores the ways in which composite derivation in language reflects and reinforces gender norms and stereotypes. The research suggests that the linguistic structure of composite derivations can reveal underlying social constructs related to gender, highlighting the influence of the Normans on gender differentiation in language. The findings contribute to the understanding of how language both reflects and shapes societal attitudes towards gender during this historical period.

KEYWORDS

Components of composite derivation, gender differentiation, Norman influence, language evolution, linguistic analysis, lexical structures, semantic shifts, historical linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Reflecting the specifics of the language, composite derivation, along with some common features for many, has characteristics characteristic of this period. For example, the Old English compound word differed from the compound words of Middle English in that it

had more morphologically fully segmented components, that is, more differentiated bases [1, 18]. Middle English compound nouns were structurally simpler and consisted of full-bodied root stems. In connection with the borrowing of new words of the



Norman dialect, the process of composite derivation in Middle English slowed down to a certain extent. Despite this, in Middle English, the word system did not undergo much change because the number of French compound words borrowed was small. In the XIII century, the components of some words consisted of French foundations, which denoted concepts of a terminological nature. For example: burP -tonge "native language," chïef - cancelêr, loverd- cancelêr "chairman," gentilman "noble man," gramerschoole "grammar school," scoolmayster "teacher," clerkwyrke "clerk's work." The main composition of Old English compound words is completely preserved.

It should be noted that in most cases, in Middle English, the postpositive component acts as a geno-sexual indicator in any derivational act of verbiage. The prepositive component rarely serves as an indicator of biological differences in noun names. As part of compound nouns, certain derivational formants of the type: -ere, -end (-and), -ist, -our, -a (u) nt for males, and formants -e, -estre, -esse, -ice (-yce) for females act as indicators of biological gender.

Individual types of composite nouns can be determined by the nature of the formal (syntactic) and semantic (logical) relationship of the components, as well as the categorical or derivational value of the main, leading component, which serves as an indicator of biological differentiation.

In the category of composite nouns formed with the participation of non-derived components, the following models were distinguished, which clearly express the biological difference of living beings with the meaning of the actor:

Model N1 + N2: compound nouns formed according to this model make up approximately 80% of the total number of gender-gender nominations and this model is highly productive. Indicators of gender differences were words of the type: for the face - -man, -wiman; -broþer, -süster; -bonde, -wif, -fæder, -moder; -dauhter, -sune; -dame, -guma, -bere < (from Old English "bora"), - þein; for non-person - -buc, -coc, -mare. Less productive and active than the previous ones were -knave, -child, -steward, -gange. For example: fote-knave "infantryman"; ærend -ralce "messenger"; chef-steward "farm manager"; chirch-gange "going to church."

The gender components designating female persons had other making base. Cf.: bede-man 'pilgrim' are bedewoman 'pilgrim'; freöbroþer 'young brother' are bed-süster 'concubine'; husbonde 'husband, owner' are hūsuwif 'hostess'; godchild 'godson' are goddauhter 'goddaughter'; god-fæther 'godfather' are godmōder 'godmother'.

Adj model. + N – syntactic model as the location of her components coincides with location of elements in a phrase, for example: þealdeman 'that old man'.

In Middle English, composites formed according to this model have a postpositive substantive component as an indicator of the biological genus, the semantics of which include the idea of a male or female sex. For example: *eldman* "old man" - *eldwimman* "old woman"; *eldfader* "grandfather" - *eldmōder* "grandmother"; *bel-father* "grandfather" - *beldame* "baboon"; *holi-mon* "sacred, holy man"; *midwif* "helper"; *freoman*, *freo-brother*, *wiðermon* "enemy, hostile man"; *wed-brōper* "engaged brother"; *gentilman* "noble man."

N + N models; The Dj. + N with the -man-distinguishing component differ from other models in their productivity. Moreover, the postpositive -man component in composite derivation, in close association with the first component, differentiates different lexical-semantic features.

The model of Dj. + -man is less productive, syntactic: *holiman* "holy man"; *alderman* "ruler"; *Northman* "northerner"; *freoman* "free man," etc.

Model V + -man - unproductive, syntactic: *waccheman* 'observer, night watchman'; *spekeman* "narrator"; *wakeman* "watchguard"; *wepman* "male warrior, voivode"; *hangman* "executioner," etc.

Adv. + -man models; Num. + -man were unproductive: *overman* "warden"; *pūsenman* "thousandth."

Sometimes composites are found, in the composition of which interfixes -e, -s, -es: *cynesman* "relative" are present; *heovesman* "ruler; tormentor, executioner"; *heordemon* "shepherd"; *tūnesman*, *tūnman* "city dweller," etc.

Thus, models of compound nouns with a postpositive -man component that form nouns, with the meaning of male persons, have a number of specific features. In Middle English, its semi-formative character has not yet been formed and this component was an independent word. All of this can be illustrated by the following examples:

carlmen and *wimmen*, and *diden*, *heom* in prison efter gold and silver... (P. Chr., 169); for *þenne mot ha þenchen* of *þekues fodder*, of *heordemonnehure*... (P. Chr., 171); *ha clepeð hire sauleþechapmon* of *helle* (P. Chr, 337) *þewismanwil* o wisdom here; *þe foul hym draws to folynere* (Cursor Mundi, 49); with him ther was a *Plowman* , was his brother... (Mosse, 258).

In addition, there are compound nouns with the -man component, expressing the general concept: *his leofmonbehaldepronhu he bohte hire luve*, *letteþurlin his scheld*, *openin his side*, to *schawin his his heorte*, to *schawin hire openlichehuinwardliche he luvede hire ant to ofdrahen hire heorte* (Ancrene Wise, 147).

The N + V-er model is a syntactic model, since its second component points to an action agent indicated by a noun with the formant -ere, -are



For example: fish-mangere "fish seller"; fæder - cwellare "paternal killer"; erende-bearer "messenger"; wæiwiter "conductor"; house-here "business executive"; candle-quencher "candle extinguisher"; evil-doer, bal-pleier, bok-binder и т.п.

Model Dj. + N-er, -ling - asyntactic model, forms compound nouns denoting male persons: for-bügger "savior, deliverer"; for- bökere "supplier"; forwiddare "predictor"; forengel "predecessor."

Model Adv. + V-er - syntactic model: afterfolgere "follower"; upholder "retailer"; before-goere "harbinger."

The prepositive component in this period has not yet become an active indicator of the biological genus. However, there was a tendency for the first component to function as an element of demarcation. For example: carlmen "man"; maidservant "handmaid"; carlfugol "male bird."

Thus, composite derivation was one of the productive methods of word formation and was associated with the genus category throughout the development of the English language.

In models of adding non-derived components of differences, gender indicators were words of the type: -man, -wiman, -broþer, -süster, -bonde, -wif, -fæder, -moder, -dauhter, -sunne, -dance, -guma, -bere, -þein for animate faces, -buc, -coc, -mare for not They were

more active measures of gender difference compared to the passive components -knave, -child, -steward, -gange.

The components of composite derivation in the functional meaning of gender difference differentiated the social status of people, signs of occupation, professional affiliation, social position and age in persons, in non-persons only biological sex differentiated and constituted their correlative pairs.

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