

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE MIDDLE PERIOD

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Annotation: The popularity of the English language has increased last decade which reveals gateways into the numerous opportunities thereby people have a tendency to learn practical knowledge without delving into the theoretical part. In a real sense, this article will convey the procedure of development English from inside view.

Keywords: *English, middle, periods, French, phonetic, grammar, changes, stages.*

Annotatsiya: Ingliz tilining ommabopligi so'nggi o'n yillikda ortib bordi, bu ko'plab imkoniyatlarga kirish eshigini ochib beradi, shuning uchun odamlar nazariy qismga kirmasdan amaliy bilimlarni o'rganishga moyildirlar. Haqiqiy ma'noda, ushbu maqola ingliz tilini rivojlantirish tartibini ichki nuqtai nazardan ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Ingliz, o'rta, davrlar, fransuz, fonetik, grammatika, o'zgarishlar, bosqichlar.*

Аннотация: Популярность английского языка возросла за последнее десятилетие, что открывает двери к многочисленным возможностям, благодаря которым люди имеют тенденцию изучать практические знания, не углубляясь в теоретическую часть. По сути, эта статья расскажет о процедуре освоения английского языка изнутри.

Ключевые слова: *Английский язык, середина, периоды, французский язык, фонетика, грамматика, изменения, этапы.*

In the past, reading English in the twenty-first century was challenging and foreign. But the most important contributions of the Middle Period came from well-known individuals like Geoffrey Chaucer and the Norman Invasions, who offered fresh insights into language.

The Middle English era is commonly defined as spanning from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. The Norman conquest of England in the 1066s led to the subsequent development of Middle English. The Normans were a group of Vikings (Norsemen) who came to northern France in the late ninth century. They were derived from modern-day Denmark, Norway, and Iceland. They overran England in 1066 at the historic Battle of Hastings. After gaining control of Britain, the Normans created their own tongue. Norman French was the primary language spoken by monarchs and nobility in England for more than 300 years. The language was primarily spoken and utilized in court, administration, and culture, while Latin was predominantly used for writing. Both groups had distinct functions. Conversely, English was still the language of the lower classes and the peasantry.' The convergence of Norman French and Anglo-Saxon was a result of their

shared use, which eventually led to the creation of an Anglican language, commonly known as Middle English. The borrowings exemplify the Anglo-Norman influence, which encompassed terms associated with various domains such as crown and nobility (crown, castle, prince, duke, baron), government and law (parliament, justice, arrest), court and legal proceedings (court, judge, armour, battle, soldier, destroy), authority and control (servant, peasant., charity, authority), fashion and high living (money, beauty, jewel, mansion), art and literature (high rank, ranked off It is noteworthy that certain Anglo-Saxon words from the crown and nobility domain, such as cyning, pwene, anto, crani, ladi, and lord, have survived even though they are not native English. This borrowing occurred through various channels, including direct contact between French-speaking elites and the English population, as well as through the written word in legal documents, literature, and administrative records. As a result, many French words and phrases became integrated into the English lexicon, contributing to the expansion and refinement of the language.

The Middle English is classified into 3 periods:

I. English in Decline (1066-1204)

II. English in Ascent (1204- 1348)

III. English triumphant (1348-1509)

All these phases had an impact for the evolution of Middle English. [1]

The Norman Conquest, which created its own political and social structure, boosted the population of England in the 1066s. First, Latin was used to modify English, and then French, which was known for its nobility, was used. As a result, the English language lost its significance and appeal, which was replaced by the deaths of many individuals, which led to a severe labour shortage and an increase in the status of English, the working class' language. The next mishap was the outbreak of the Hundred Years War in 1337, which destroyed the preexisting structures. Because of this, people living in English have the chance to revitalise the language by actively participating in language preservation programmes, encouraging a sense of pride and cultural identity connected to the language, and promoting its use in various domains. Through these efforts, communities can ensure that English continues to evolve and flourish, while also embracing and valuing its rich linguistic heritage. By encouraging the use of English in education, literature, media, and everyday communication, residents can contribute to the ongoing vitality and relevance of the language for generations to come.

The purpose of their progress was the modernization and evolution of England in a scientific way. It might be possible to label ME as “Frenglish”, denoting the mix of English and French as a result of integration and assimilation. In the early of 12th century, King I decided to differentiate folks into their native language. Unfortunately, by the end of the same century this statement did not get a high result. According to Short (1980) a writer found that it is not possible to distinguish the two entities because of the inter-marriage. It emphasizes how mixed ethnic groupings exist and how the next generation will be half-tribal.[2] The French language began to penetrate every aspect of English

society from the middle of the 13th century, as relations between French and English speakers became closer. In standard History of the English Language textbooks, which saw French as "the language of the court and the upper classes", while English was "the speech of the mass of the people" (Baugh & Cable 2002: 117).

Rothwell argued that "far from French being in decline in England after the middle of the thirteenth century, its most important period was still to come: from the French version of Magna Carta to the threshold of the fifteenth century, French prose was the principal vehicle recording the life of England. In the end of 14th century, French being written in England was simply awful. Consequently, the requests of the usage English sharply increased and gained momentum. [3]

Geoffrey Chaucer was a well-known Mediaeval playwright born in London in the early 1340s. Chaucer's father was a successful wine trader; therefore, one may consider him to be a fortunate son. Chaucer could get an education that provided him with a solid foundation in Latin and French, as well as an additional education that would promise him to work at diplomatic, court, and public service. In addition, he created a vowel shift which was shown in the Canterbury Tales. This phonetic change occurs the most frequently in the Canterbury Tales.

There are 21 words that have a vowel shift from [e:] to [i:]. Here, appere, dere, chere, kepe, speke, demed, semed, speche, heer, dede, leve, steresman. In the next table 1 clearly shows this, as does the development in Modern English.

Table.1

Middle English	GVS	Modern English
dreem	[e:] > [i:]	dream
slepe		sleep
trete		treat
yere		year
shelde		shield
disee		disease
wery		weary
Middle English		Modern English
here		hear
appere		appear
dere		dear

The Medieval era warrants the term "Middle" because it saw a transition between two different modes of stress assignment: at first, the position of main stress mirrored the so-called Germanic Stress Rule (GSR), which applied stress to the first syllable of lexical roots. At the end of the period placement verified of different which seems to be depended more strongly rely to the weight of syllables. It is therefore often said that Middle English replaced the GSR with a Romance aspect which seem to be depended more strongly rely to the weight of syllables. It is therefore often said that Middle English replaced the GSR with a Romance Stress Rule (RSR) (Lass 1992), which it imported together with a large number of French and Latin loans in the wake of the Norman Conquest.[4] Basing on the

GSR system, stress was always placed on the first syllable of a lexical root and remained there even when inflectional ends, derivational suffixes, or prefixes were added.

As far as grammar is concerned, quite a lot of changes occurred during that time. The nominative and accusative singular shared one inflection, there was one for the genitive singular, and all the plural endings fused together into one form. One example is the word *eye*, which also has the forms *eyes* (genitive singular) and *even* (plural) or the *-en* (as in *oxen*). In the north, the genitive singular and the plural form were identical: *eyes*, which means that there were only two forms. Later this plural form spread to the south as well, and today the form with no ending and the *s*-form are the ones that remain.

Apart from some leveling of inflections and the weakening of endings in accordance with the general tendency, the principal changes in the verb during the Middle English period were the serious losses suffered by the strong conjugation. The past tense and the non-past tense were the two main tenses in Middle English. It's crucial to remember that Middle English had a more intricate verb system than modern English does.

The past tense in Middle English denotes actions or states that occurred before the present. Typically, it was marked by inflectional endings such as “-ed,” “-de,” “-te,” or “-t.” However, the inflections in the past tense varied between different verb classes and dialects. For example, the verb “*loved*” could be conjugated as “*lovede*,” “*loved*,” or “*lovete*,” depending on the context and dialect.

In light of the above, the study of the Middle English period and the phonological and grammatical changes that occurred during this time offer significant insights into the evolution of the English language. The exploration of this era sheds light on the exaggeration of several notable writers, kings, and folks who engaged in a competition in the formation of Middle English. Thus, the Middle English period served as a key moment in the development of the English language. It emphasises the capacity to widen our perspectives and ways of thinking, and to acknowledge that the development of the contemporary English language was not isolated, but rather the outcome of a series of interactions between novel concepts, individuals, and linguistic expressions.

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