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Annotation: This article examines the linguistic changes that took place during this time, emphasizing the factors that influenced the development of the language that we now know as Early Modern English. Examining these modifications helps us comprehend how historical occurrences and cultural shifts shaped English's development and paved the way for it to become a universal language.

Key words: historical occurrence, cultural shifts, universal language, emphasize, linguistic, pronunciation, major forces, substantial

Introduction: A dynamic system, language changes over time to reflect the historical, social, and cultural changes of its speakers. Throughout its history, English, one of the most frequently spoken languages in the world, has experienced substantial changes. The shift from Middle English (around 1150–1500) to Early Modern English (1500–1700) is one of its most significant transformative eras. The Norman Conquest, the Renaissance, and the invention of the printing press were some of the major forces behind the significant advancements in vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and writing systems that occurred during this period of linguistic change.

Main Part: Language change is the process of a language's features changing over time. These modifications are typically permanent and frequently gradual. That said, it's not always the case. Changes happen at varying rates depending on the different values of the speakers of particular languages. The changes will be more gradual, for instance, if language speakers value the stability and history of their own tongue. However, if they are more open to novelty and unfamiliarity, the changes will happen more quickly. The invention of new words and the erasure of outdated ones

are two examples of language evolution.

Types of language change

Sound, lexical, semantic, and syntactic changes are a few examples of different language modifications. We'll delve deeper into one of them in more detail.

Sound changes

This refers to alterations in a language's acoustics that have an impact on word pronunciation. This specifically refers to any modifications made to the language's phonological or phonetic structure. The alteration of vowel sounds throughout the transition from Middle English to Early Modern English serves as an illustration of how the English language has undergone sound alterations (around the time of Shakespeare).

The linguist Otto Jespersen invented the name "Great Vowel Shift" to describe this development. The big vowel shift, according to Jespersen, "consists of a general rising of all long vowels" (A Modern English Grammar, 1909). This is a phonological term for extended

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DEKABR

ANDIJON, 2024

monophthongs. For instance, Middle English words had lengthier vowel sounds than modern terms do: Middle English pronunciation Modern pronunciation

təʊ (toe), tu: (to), wi:f (weef), waɪf (wife), mu:s(moos), maʊs (mouse), beɪn (bain), bi:n (been), hɪə (here), hɜ: (her), bi:t (beat), baɪt (bite), meɪt (mate), mi:t (meet), bəʊt (boat), bu:t (boot)

Another illustration: As they evolved from Latin, Romance languages (such as Spanish, French, Italian, etc.) underwent substantial phonological modifications.

Causes for changes

The English language changes and develops over time for a variety of causes. The following are a few of these reasons:

Trade and migration

We have dealt with people who speak different languages as a result of people relocating to other nations and trade with them. This has an impact on the language we use since, in order to communicate, we often borrow words or sounds. Some kids learn additional languages later in life or become bilingual (able to speak two languages) as a result of exposure to several languages. The word borrowing that occurs between nations serves as a reminder of the linkages between various cultures and the global multilingual exchanges that take place. For instance, several words from South Asia were imported into the English language as a result of British colonialism. Cot, dungarees, a bracelet, a shawl, and a verandah are some of them.

The English language has influenced many other languages due to its widespread use. For instance, you might hear "delivery," "babysitter," "time," "show," "drink," and "bike" in Portuguese. Some English terms also undergo alteration. For instance, the following English words were translated into new Portuguese forms:

- Sandwich ---> Sanduíche
- Hamburger—>Hambúrguer
- Flirt ---> Flerte
- Tennis ---> Tênis
- Football ---> Futebol

Examples of vowel changes effected on the Great Vowel Shift.

Late Middle English

hi:də, hɪddə çi:ld, çɪldərən wi:zə, wɪzdom fi:və, flɪte:n kri:st, krɪst(ə)massə

ke:pə, keptə me:tə, mettə fe:də, fæddə de:p, depθ θe:f, θɛft

lɛ:də, læddə klɛ:nə, klɛnzə hɛ:lə, hɛlθ

hu:s, hʊzbond su:θ, sʊðərnə u:t, Ut(t)ər

go:s, gɔzɪŋg fo:d, fɔd(d)ər

hə:li, hɔlɪdeɪ nɔ:zə, nɔstrəl

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DEKABR

ANDIJON, 2024

gras, gra:zə

baθ, ba:ðə ma:ri, marIɔʊld

Early Modern English

həid, hId çəild, çIldrən

wəiz, wIzdom fəiv, flfti:n

krəist, krIs(tə)mas

ki:p, kept mi:t, met

fi:d, fəd di:p, dəpθ θi:f, θɛft

le:d, ləd kle:n, klɛnz he:l, hɛlθ

həus, hUzband səuθ, sUðərn əut, Utər

gu:s, gɔzIɪŋg fu:d, fədər

hə:li, həlIdɛi no:z, nɔstrəl

gras, gra:z > grɛ:z

baθ, ba:ð > bɛ:ð

ma:ri > mɛ:ri, marIɔʊld

‘hide, hid’ ‘child, children’

‘wise, wisdom’ ‘five, fifteen’ ‘Christ, Christmas’ ‘keep, kept’ ‘meet, met’

‘feed, fed’ ‘deep, depth’ ‘thief, theft’

‘lead, led’ ‘clean, cleanse’ ‘heal, health’

‘house, husband’ ‘south, southern’ ‘out, utter’ ‘goose, gosling’ ‘food, fodder’

‘holy, holiday’ ‘nose, nostril’

‘grass, graze’ ‘bath, bathe’ ‘Mary, marigold’

Late Middle English

mu:s, mi:s

lu:s, li:s

fu:l, flIθ

go:s, ge:s to:θ, te:θ fo:t, fe:t fo:d, fe:də blɔ:d, ble:də do:m, de:mə hɔ:l, hɛ:lə dɔ:l, dɛ:lə

Early Modern English

məʊs, məɪs

ləʊs, ləɪs

fəʊl, fɪlθ

ɡuːs, ɡiːs tuːθ, tiːθ fuːt, fiːt fuːd, fiːd bluːd, bliːd duːm, diːm hoːl, heːl doːl, deːl

‘mouse, mice’ ‘louse, lice’ ‘foul, filth’ ‘goose, geese’ ‘tooth, teeth’ ‘foot, feet’ ‘food, feed’ ‘blood, bleed’ ‘doom, deem’ (‘judgment, judge’) ‘whole, heal’ ‘dole, deal’

Mid-vowels would rise and their pronunciations would start to change in this table. While the sound /o/ changed to /u/, the sound /e/ became /i/. In its place, the low back vowel /a/ ascended to take the place of the /e/. Prior to adopting their contemporary pronunciation, words like name, came, and gate underwent numerous pronunciation changes. Last but not least, the Middle English / sound changed into a long, close /o/ sound, giving rise to terms like boat and goat. In 20% of the words, the Great Vowel Shift was broken. Words with the "ea" sound, such as "great," "break," "steak," and "yea," for instance, did not alter in sound, but the reason why is unknown.

Effects of language change in English

Language has an impact on how we view the world and reflect the changes we go through in our daily lives. Our ability to interact with others can alter as a result of the ongoing changes in our language, which also allows us to interpret the world differently. Conclusion

An important turning point in the evolution of the English language was the shift from Middle English to Early Modern English. Due to historical occurrences like the Norman Conquest, the Renaissance, and the expansion of literacy via the printing press, this age saw substantial changes in vocabulary, syntax, pronunciation, and spelling. In addition to standardizing English, these modifications enhanced it and allowed it to adjust to the intricacies of a changing society. Recognizing this change demonstrates how English is flexible and adaptive, and it is still changing today. We can better understand how English evolved into the expressive and adaptable language it is now by examining the linguistic changes of this era, which also laid the groundwork for its future development.

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ILM FAN YANGILIKLARI KONFERENSIYASI

DEKABR

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