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Major Lexical Changes in the Middle English and New English Periods of English Language Development

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Abstract: Vocabulary is the most active part of the language, which has changed with the development of the dialect and the emergence of new words. Studying the lexical changes of the two periods of development of the English language, it is possible to notice how the influence of the French language on the vocabulary of the English language occurred, as well as the process of romanization of French loanwords, the use of certain suffixes and prefixes, the assimilation of English basics, the emergence of one of the important innovations of Middle English - zero derivation, the formation of numerous hybrids because of massive borrowing.

Key words: vocabulary of the language, stems of French origin, derived affixes, zero derivation, borrowed words, romanization, native roots, composition, Latin doublets and triplets.

Introduction

According to the definition given in the article (Kong Lee, 2018), thelovish stock is the most active part of the language, in which with the development of the social economy, politics and culture some changescome, even new wordsappear, the English language develops, the evolution of words that are one of the main ones from the main vocabulary factors.

SinceRedneanglic and New English are periods of development of the English language, which in turn differ in particular in grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, as well as in pronunciations and morphology of the language. As a result of numerous changes, special characteristics of these periods were created. Given the influence of the French language on vocabulary, the Middle English period can be divided into 2 stages: earlier and later. In the first stage from 1150 to 1250, French words were borrowed into English less (about 900) than in the second stage. As the researcher (Master's, 2000) states: "The borrowings show the characteristics of Anglo-Norman phonology and were mainly from the fields of nobility, literature, and the church."

Methodology And Results
Changes in Middle English vocabulary

In the Middle English period, the vocabulary underwent great changes. During this period, the Aimisms played a much larger role than in Old English. They came mainly from two sources: Scandinavian and French. In the Middle English period, many Old Englishaffixes were still productive. They could be freely added to stems of French origin. In fact, they were added to French words almost immediately after the words were introduced. Such suffixes, as -ful, -less, -ness, used to be used with French words, so we find the words faithful, faithless, clearness written down by 1300.

- Native derived affixes

Suffixes. Of the original noun-forming suffixes, the most productive was the suffix **-er** (< otherEunean -ere), which could form noun-agents both from native and from borrowed verb bases, e.g.hunter, gardener, pardoner (hunter, gardener, pardon), traveler (< ancient French travallier), traveler, carpenter (< ancient French carpantier) - carpenter.

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Глагольный суффикс **-ing/-yng** (<древнеанглийское -ung) также получил широкое распространение: среднеанглийское metyng (новоанглийское meeting), среднеанглийское praying (новоанглийское praying), среднеанглийское prechyng (новоанглийское preaching), techynge (teaching).

The native suffix **-man** was used more often in Middle English than in Old English, i.e. in Old English. Middle English gentil-man (New English gentleman), Middle English shipman (New England sailor), artisan.

Образующий прилагательное суффикс **-y** (<древнеанглийское -iʒ) сохранил свою продуктивность в среднеанглийском: angry < скандинавский anger, happy < hap (luck) < древнескандинавский happ, hearty < heart (древнеанглийский heorte).

Суффиксы **-ful** и **-less** дали много новых слов в среднеанглийском: doubtful-doubtless < среднеанглийское doubt, fearful-fearless < fear (< древнеанглийское fæ r), useful-useless < use (< древнефранцузский us).

One of the most common verb suffixes in Middle English was **–en**: happen, loosen, blacken (happen, loosen, blacken)

Префиксы. Среди исконных продуктивных глаголов ведущее место заняли префиксы mis-, un-, be-: mistake, misunderstand, unbind, behave, belong, betray (ошибаться, неправильно понимать, отвязывать, вести себя, принадлежать, предавать).

- French derived affixes

Suffixes. Unlike native affixes (the birth of which can be traced historically), French affixes came to English in a ready-made form. A significant number of French word-forming affixes (both suffixes and prefixes) entered the English language in the form of derivatives. Quite often the family of words was borrowed, and it was easy to distinguish affixes, for example: govern - govern-ment, agree - dis-agree – agree-ment. However, it was only through their frequent use in many words that the meaning of these affixes became clear to native English speakers and allowed new words to be derived from native English bases, i.e., after complete assimilation. This explains why "interference" derivatives appear at the earliest around 1375. Early assimilation -able is exceptional. Some French affixes, such as -ance, -al, never became productive with the words of the native language.

(1) The adjective-forming suffix **–able/-ible**, meaning "capable of action indicated by a verbal basis", first entered the English language in words such as remarkable, passable, amiable(remarkable, tolerable, gracious). Later it was added to native stems, for example: readable, eatable, understandable (readable, edible, understandable).

(2) The forming noun **suffix -esse** (> New English -ess), denoting a female being, first appeared in English with words such as dutchesse, empresse, princesse. It eventually supplanted the Suffix of the Old English word -in with the same meaning and was added to the native roots. goddess), shepherdesse (New England shepherdess).

(3) The naming suffix **-et** with a diminutive-affectionate meaning penetrated into the English language with the nouns coronet (small crown), cabinet. In some words, the final consonant of the base was **-l**, as in the word islet, circlet (island, circle), it was from words of this type that the prefix -let was formed**,** e.g.imer: ringlet , booklet (ring, book)

(4) The French noun suffix -ee, which meant "a person taking a passive part in an action or agreement", entered the English language with words such as lessee, employee. Over time, a suffix was added to the basis of Scandinavian origin: trustee. Later it turned out that this is one of the most productive suffixes.

(5) The noun -**ment,** denoting processes and states, began to be added to the basics of native verbs, which entered the English language with nouns such as government, treatment, agreement.

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(6) The noun-forming suffix **–ance/-ence**, denoting states, qualities, attitudes, and behaviors, penetrated the English language with words such as ignorance, andrrogance, innocence, excelence, entrance. This yielded a derivative of the native English basis: hindrance.

(7) The forming noun suffix **-al** < Old French -**aille**, which was used to form abstract nouns from verbal bases, entered English with nouns such as funeral, refusal, arrival, proposal.

(8) The **suffix -age,** which forms a noun, became known to native English speakers from words such as courage, carriage, marriage. With the suffix -age from the basics of Scandinavian origin, new words were formed: luggage, leakage (luggage, leakage).

(9) The suffix **-ard** (of German origin) penetrated the English language with the French words coward, bastard. This gave the nouns drunkard, dullard, wizard."

Prefixes. (1) The **prefix dis-/des-** with a negative meaning came into English with the French verbs disagree, disdain, disappoint. After all, verbs evolved from local bases: disown, disburden, and from the scandinavian origin base distrust.

(2) The French prefix **en-** became familiar to English-speaking people thanks to words such as encage, encircle, encompass. It was attached to the native bases to obtain the verbs endear, embed (enb> emb).

(3) Французская приставка **re-**, обозначающая повторение действия или процесса, которая сопровождалась такими словами, как remember < древнефранцузское remembrer, repose < французское reposer, repentaunt, repentant < древнефранцузское repentant, resemble < древнефранцузское resembler был присоединен на родные основы: return, reread, rewrite, remake.

Zero derivation. One of the most important innovations of Middle English was the development of a new type of derivation. Due to the alignment of endings and the loss of -n in the unstressed syllables, theEunean noun e "ende" and the verb "endian" merged into Middle English "ende", the otherEuneanglian "luf" and "lufian" merged into Middle English love.

This new way of forming words became known as "zero origin" or "transformation."

Composition. Many new words in Middle English have been constructed by combining two basics, e.g. penknife, bonfire, grandfather, afternoon, breakfast, somebody, everything, meanwhile, anywhere, tomorrow (penknife, fire, grandpa, noon, breakfast, someone, everything, meanwhile, anywhere, tomorrow).

New changes in English vocabulary

The fifteenth century in Europe was marked by two important phenomena: the Renaissance, a great cultural movement centered in Italy, and great geographical discoveries that had a far-reaching influence on the English language. The ideas of the Renaissance came to England only in the XVI century. together with the ideas of the Reformation (the creation of a national church) and were called the "New Teaching". The most significant period of the Renaissance in England falls on the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A resurgence of interest in Roman and Greek culture paved the way for Latin and Greek borrowings. The mixed nature of English vocabulary, especially the large number of French loanwords borrowed during the Middle English period, contributed to the easy borrowing of words from Latin and other Romance languages.

- Latin loanwords

The most numerous were borrowings from Latin. Here belong:

1. verbs on -**ate,** formed from the past participle (in -ātum) of the Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation on -are, e.g.imer: exaggerate, narrate, separate, irritate (exaggerate, tell, separate, irritate);

 2. verbs on -**ute,** formed from the past participle (in -utum) of the group of Latin verbs of the 3rd conjugation on -uere: constitute, attribute, contribute, pollute

3. verbs   formed **from the past tense participle of** other Latin verbs of the 3rd conjugation, e.g.imer: dismiss, collect, correct;

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4. глаголы, образованные **от инфинитива** латинских глаголов 3-го спряжения, например: permit (<латинское permittere), admit (< Л. permittere), admit (< Л. admittere), compel (< Л. compellere), expel (< Л. expellere), produce (< Л. producere}, enduce (< Л. inducere);

5. Adjectives derived from Latin have present-tense participles on -**ant** (verbs of the 1st conjugation) and on -**ent** (verbs of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th conjugation), e.g.arrogant, reluctant, evident, transparent, expedient, obedient, patient; also the nouns accident, incident, orient;

6. adjectives formed from the comparative degree of Latin adjectives with the suffix -**ior**, e.g.imer: superior, inferior, senior, junior, minor (higher, lower, junior, junior).

Often the same word is borrowed twice, earlier from French (often with a different meaning), later from Latin. Thus, Latin-French etymological doublets appeared, such as fragile – frail, defect – defeat, prosecute – pursue, secure – sure, pauper – poor, hospital – hotel, history – story , example – sample.

There are even Latin doublets and triplets borrowed at different times, for example: the Latin word "discus" (<Grenic) is represented in English as "dish" (borrowing Old English), "disc" (borrowing Middle English) and "discus" (borrowedE New English).

- Romanization of French borrowings

Due to the great influence of Latin, some English loanwords of earlier French origin were Latinized: their spelling, and in some cases pronunciation, were close to their Latin source. For example, the Middle English word "langage", influenced by the Latin word "lingua", began to be pronounced [ˈlæŋgwiʤ] and written with the letter "u" "language". The Middle English "aventure" (< French aventure) came to be written as "adventure" under the influence of the Latin "adventūra".

Sometimes the Romanization of French loanwords was the result of a false etymology. Thus, the words of the Middle English period "avancen" and "avantage" were replaced by "advance", "advantage" on the assumption that their Latin source included the prefix **ad-,** when in fact they came from the French words "avant", "avantage", which came from the Latin phrase **ab ante.**

- Greek loanwords

Greek loanwords are mostly terminological. Many of them came to English through Latin or French. They denote:

1. названия большинства наук, например: mathematics, physics, psychiatry, botany, lexicology (математика, физика, психиатрия, ботаника, лексикология);

2. специальные термины, например: synonym, antonym, homonym, metaphor, metonimy, neologism, archaism (синоним, антоним, омоним, метафора, метонимия, неологизм, архаизм);

3. social classes, political movements, state systems, i.e. aristocracy, anarchy, democracy (aristocracy, anarchy, democracy)

In English and other languages, there are many complex words that never existed in Greek, but were created from Greek morphemes: telephone, telegraph, telescope, microscope (telephone, telegraph, telescope, microscope, etc.).). There are a number of Greek doublets in English, such as "fancy and phantasy, diamond and adamant, blame and blaspheme" (fantasy and fantasy, diamond and adamant, censure and blasphemy)

- French loanwords

The influx of French borrowings continued throughout the northeastern period. In most cases, these new loanwords differ from previous French loanwords in their pronunciation and spelling. Compare the words "village" and "mirage", borrowed respectively in the Middle English and New English periods. In the first, the stress falls to the 1st syllable according to the English stress, in the second the stress falls on the last syllable: [ˈviliʤ] [miˈrɑː ʒ]. In the word "village", the letter "g" represents the typical English sound [ʤ], in "mirage" "g » represents the characteristically French sound [ʒ]. Thus, "village" was completely assimilated, and "mirage" retained its alien pronunciation.

Слова liqueur [liˈkjuə], hairdresser [kwɑːˈfəː], bourgeois [ˈbuəʒwɑː], chamois [ˈʃæmwɑː], shirt [ʃiˈmiːz], machine [məˈʃ iːn], castle [ɑːˈʃtou], beau [bou], regime [reiˈʒiːm], trait [trei] могут быть

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легко идентифицированы как северо-восточные заимствования по их особенностям написания и произношения.

In the words "chamois, chemise, machine, chateau", the orgraph "ch" reads as []∫, as in modern French. The final "s" and "t" in the words chamois, bourgeois, trait, as in French, are silent.

In the words beau, chateau, the French trigraph –eau retained its French pronunciation [ou].

Французские заимствования новоевропейского периода обозначают (1) вещи и понятия, типичные для феодальной культуры, такие как ball, ballet [ʹbælei], soft-ticket [ʹbiliʹduː] (a love letter), intrigue [inʹtriː g]; (2) слова более широкого значения, такие как gazette [gəʹzet], naïve [nɑːʹiv], serenade [seriʹneid].

Discussion

Mixed vocabulary of the new English language
Massive borrowings led to the formation of numerous hybrids.
1. Native roots are widely used with borrowed affixes, e.g.imer: The French prefix re-, denoting the repetition of an action, is combined with the English root: re-read, re-tell, re-new; the French suffix –able is combined with the English root: read-able; The Greek prefix ante- is combined with the English root: ante-room.

2. Заимствованные корни часто идут вместе с родными аффиксами, например: Французский корень сочетается с туземными суффиксами и префиксами: merci-ful, duke-dom, false-hood, use-ful, use- less, under-value.

Conclusion

Looking at the two periods of the English language, MiddleEnglish and New English, we can conclude that there were different changes not only in grammar, morphology, pronunciation, but also in vocabulary. Although initially there were some rules, they gradually began to change, for example, as some suffixes were previously used with French words, the process of romanizing French loanwords.
Vocabulary during the Middle English period shows great instability and constant and rapid change. Many words are outdated; many of them reflected the ever-changing lives of native speakers and were influenced by contacts with other peoples.

The article deals with the use ofsome suffixes and prefixes, as well as the process of their borrowing, complex words created from morphemes of another language, the existence of Latinx doubletov and tripletov, as well as their use.

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