

THE VOCABULARY OF MIDDLE ENGLISH

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Annotation: *Middle English (1100–1500 AD) represents the transitional period between Old English and Modern English, with its vocabulary reflecting a blend of historical, cultural, and linguistic influences. During this period, the lexicon, rooted in Anglo-Saxon, was enriched by the addition of Norman-French, Latin, and Scandinavian words. The diversity of regional dialects and the simplification of grammar contributed to the distinct characteristics of Middle English. Literary works, such as Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*, serve as significant sources for understanding the vocabulary of this era.*

Keywords: *Middle English, vocabulary, Anglo-Saxon roots, Norman-French influence, Latin words, Scandinavian influence, dialects, grammatical simplification, Geoffrey Chaucer, *The Canterbury Tales*.*

Introduction

Middle English (1100–1500 AD) represents a transitional phase between Old English and Modern English, with its rich vocabulary reflecting historical and cultural influences. Words for basic concepts and daily activities were derived from Old English. The Norman Conquest of 1066 introduced French vocabulary into the fields of law, religion, and the arts. Latin words entered the language through religious and scientific contexts. The Viking invasions brought Scandinavian terms

into the northern dialects. Regional dialects such as Northern, Midland, Southern, and Kentish contributed to the diversity of Middle English vocabulary.

By Arabic, the first thing we all imagine is the religion of Islam and there is no shak-shubkha for the coming of the Holy Book of religion-the Quran. To study religion and religion even because of the need for words relating to religion in English above all to other areas we can witness the relatively more acquired see above as we have already seen, English is in its various stages of development from Arabic to Arabic words that represent different aspects of the world and Islamic lifestyle mastered. Because of the difficulty of translating anything related to religion, borrowing can be the choice turns out to be the solution.. First of all, English is Arabic words related to the religious sphere rich with. This is the Holy Book of Muslims-Quran, Hadith and Muslim it was associated with the need to study its laws. Later, gradually, the political, words that represent social and economic goals began to come in

In Middle English, inflections were simplified, and auxiliary words (prepositions and auxiliary verbs) gained prominence. Works such as Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* provide valuable insights into the vocabulary of the era. For example, "Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote" illustrates the end of March's drought and the refreshing rains of April.

Conclusion

The vocabulary of Middle English represents a unique stage in the historical development of the English language. This period saw significant influences from Anglo-Saxon, Norman French, Latin, and Scandinavian languages. The diversity of regional dialects and grammatical changes made Middle English a rich and vibrant vocabulary. The linguistic developments and processes of this era laid the foundation for Modern English, making Middle English not only a point of interest for linguists but also an important subject of study for cultural and historical researchers.

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