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ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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To research the language features it is crucial to analyze the process of emergence of the given language and its transformation to its current state. Traditionally accepted scientific periodization of English divides it into three periods: Anglo-Saxon (Old English), Middle English and New English. Correct periodization should be in line with the scientific principles of linguistics, that is, it should take into account the specific features of the language as a special type of human activity, and the connection of the history of language with the history of the people who speaks this language. The paper presents a brief summary of the English language history, which is important in order to understand the reason of grammar rules and the origin of the vocabulary, in this way, through the knowledge of the language roots, further research on the language can be more productive.

Keywords: history, English, linguistics, Language.

Introduction. Language in general is an ability essential to us. We can fully understand this ability only through studying the actual languages that are its expressions. A good approach to studying languages is to study its history. To understand how different things work, it is often helpful and sometimes essential to know how they evolved to be that way. In addition, the history of English can show that many of the irregularities in modern language are the remnants of earlier regular patterns. So, the way to understand the abnormalities of English is to study its historical development. The historical development of language is a continuous process without rapid transformations. Therefore, any peri-

odization offered by linguists may seem artificial. However, it is impossible to study the history of any language without its division into certain periods and time slices, because in each given period of its development, language has special qualitative features, a special structure, which gives the right to speak about a certain period its development.

Research Overview. According to the studies of V. Arakin, A. Baugh, J. Algeo and others, language is a social phenomenon [1]. Consequently, language is characterized by development in the same way, as every social phenomenon. Any social phenomenon develops according to certain laws. Language, as a special social phenomenon, also evolves accord-

ing to certain laws that are peculiar only to it [3]. To understand the modern state of a language, its grammatical forms, the structure of its vocabulary, etc., it is necessary to consider each phenomenon of modern language as a known result of a long historical development, as a result of a whole series of changes and transformations that took place over more or less long periods of time [1].

Purpose. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the process of emergence of the English language and its transformation to its current state, which is crucial to further studying of the language features it is crucial.

Main Part. Understanding of the laws of language development, the ability to explain their language history and the history of the people, the bearer of this language, will contribute to a scientific understanding of the norms of modern English.

Traditionally accepted scientific periodization of English divides it into three periods: Anglo-Saxon (Old English), Middle English and New English. Some scholars believe that the Anglo-Saxon begins with the settling of the British Isles by the Germanic tribes (Vth century) or from the very earliest written English texts (VII century), and ends with the Norman conquest (XI century); the Middle English begins with the Norman conquest and ends with the introduction of printing (XV century), which became the beginning of the New English period, which continues to this day.

According to studies [1] English can be divided to:

1) the Most Ancient period – a period dated from the time between the first centuries A.D. to VII–VIII century. This is the period of the existence of Anglo-Saxon tribes, which later formed the English nationality [2]. These languages possessed a number of qualitative features, which, however, can be restored due to comparative historical research;

2) the Ancient period, dating between the VII and XI centuries. This language period marks the beginning of English nationality;

3) Middle period – a period that dates from the end of the XI to the end of the XV century. The period of creation of English nation;

4) New period – from the end of the XV century to the present day. It is divided into:

a) Early New English (XVI–XVII centuries) – the period of formation of the national language and

b) Late New English (from the XVIII century to the present day) – the period of the established norms of the national language.

Other studies [3] believe that the dates that mark the boundaries between periods are approximate and conditional; they are only a vivid expression of the fact that there is a significant difference between the language of the XI and XII centuries or between the language of the XV and XVI centuries. Too literal understanding of these dates would entail a complete distortion of the entire perspective of the language history.

The date indicating the boundary between the Old English and Middle English periods is closely linked with the year of conquest of England by the Normans. The boundaries between the Middle English and New English periods correspond to the era of the expansion of feudalism and the emergence of the absolute monarchy of Tudors.

The manifestation of this shift was the internecine wars of the Red and White Roses (1455–1485).

There are some differences in the timing of the development of English in various linguists. For example, some scientists [1] believed that the Middle Period began later than the Norman conquest – from about 1150, because the result of the influence of this event on the language could not manifest itself so quickly. Others [4] proposed to highlight the early, the classic and the late periods in each of the three main periods. Some scholars preferred to share the history of the language chronologically – respectively, on time stamps for one or two centuries.

The basis of the periodization of the history of English has various criteria. Thus, H. Sweet laid the foundation of his morphological periodization principle – the presence of a system of word-changing affixes.

According to his periodization, the history of the English language should be divided into three periods: the Anglo-Saxon period, the main characteristic of which is the presence word-changing affixes [2]; the Middle English period, the main characteristic of which is the presence of phonetically weakened affixes; New English period, the main characteristic of which is the lack of affixes.

Undoubtedly, the question of the principles of periodization of the history of language is of great interest.

Correct periodization should be in line with the scientific principles of linguistics, that is, it should take into account the specific features of the language as a special type of human activity, and the connection of the history of language with the history of the people who speaks this language.

Indeed, relying on such a significant feature as the treatment of vowels in unstressed endings – a feature that reflects both the development of the phonetic and the development of the grammatical system – the proposed periodization thus reflects the important patterns in the development of the language itself.

On the other hand, the boundaries between the ancient and the middle periods correspond to certain historical events and processes – the Norman conquest and development of feudalism, and the boundaries between the middle and new periods – the War of the Red and White Roses, the further development of capitalist relations and the formation of the English nation.

These links indicate that the accepted periodization reflects the connection between the history of the language and the history of the English people.

The first on the island of Britain appeared Gauls – one of the many Celtic tribes that inhabited vast areas of central and western Europe [5]. Later, the island of Britain experienced another invasion of the Celtic tribes – the Britons, which stood above the Gauls in their culture. They pushed the Gauls north and settled in the southern part of the island.

The Celts had a tribal system, the basis of which was a gens, but they already began the transition to royal power. With the proliferation of land ownership in the Celtic society, the division into classes of landowners, free farmers and half-slaves was seen.

By this time, the Celts were on a fairly high level of culture – they already knew the cultivation of land with the help of a hoe and a plow. The first cities of Britain, which were essentially fenced villages, were built by the Celts. The Celts of this period had not developed writing.

In the I century BC, Celtic Britain is exposed to invasion of the Roman legions. In 55 BC, Julius Caesar, who had conquered Gallia by this time, moved to the British Isles, landing in the south of Britain. This first trip was unsuccessful. In the following year (54 BC) Caesar landed in Britain again, broke the Britons and reached the River Thames, this time the stay of the Romans in Britain was still short. Strong conquest of Britain began in 43 AD with the Emperor Claudius, when all the southern and central parts of the island passed into the hands of the Romans.

The Romans colonized the country and created a lot of military camps there, that were the basis of development of English cities. These are all the cities that contain in their name an element derived from the Latin «castra» (Military Camp, Strengthening): Lancaster, Manchester, Chester, Rochester, Leicester. Among the largest trading centers were London (Londinium), York (Eboracum), Colchester (Camulodunum) [6]. The cities inhabited by Roman legionnaires and ordinary people of both Roman and Celtic origin. The urban population was, apparently, largely romanized, mainly its upper layers. The Celtic nobility, along with the Roman patricians, also became the owner of large landholdings, gradually mastered the Roman customs, losing their folk customs, that can not be said about the rural population.

In the 80's AD, with the Emperor Domitian, the Romans reached far north. Thus, capturing the part of Scotland, including the areas of modern cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Britain became the Roman province. This colonization had a profound impact on Britain. Roman civilization – new road and powerful walls of military camps – have completely changed the face of the country. In order to protect the borders from northern neighbors, the Romans built defensive structures – Adrian (or Roman) Wall south of Scotland's mountains, and the wall of Anthony was built more than a hundred kilometers north of Adrian Wall.

Latin superseded the Celtic dialects in the cities and, probably, received some distribution in rural areas. In any case, it was the language of government and the army, and thus, the language of communication of a very significant upper layer of society. In the IV century, with the introduction of Christianity in the Roman Empire, it also spread among Britons. However, Christian communities were, apparently, few.

The Romans owned Britain for almost four centuries, until the beginning of the V century. In 410, under the Emperor Constantine, the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain to protect Rome from the Germans attacking him (this year Rome was taken by the Goths, led by King Alarix). In addition to the endless attacks of barbarian tribes, including Teutons, the empire threatened the emergence of independent kingdoms in the former Roman territories. Thus, the entering of the Franks into Galia finally cut off Britain from the Roman Empire.

After leaving the Romans, the Britons were left alone. The rich and most economically developed part of the island – the southeast – was ruined, many cities were destroyed. From the north, the Britons were threatened by the tribes of Picts and Scots, and the southern part was attacked by the Germanic tribes living on the continent.

It should be noted that, because the Romans left Britain for some time before the West Germanic tribes invaded, there could be no direct contact between them in the territory of Britain. It means that the elements of Roman culture and language were taken by the invaders from the Romanized Celts. However, it should not be forgotten that the Germanic tribes had already come into contact with the Romans and the Romanized population of the continental provinces prior to their invasion of Britain. They met with the Romans in battles, fell into Rome as prisoners of war and slaves, recruited them into Roman armies, and finally they traded with Romans or Romanized Celtic merchants. Thus, with different ways, Germanic tribes became acquainted with Roman civilization and Latin.

After the withdrawal of the Roman legionnaires that protected Britain, the Britons remained virtually unprotected from external enemies. Obviously the Germanic tribes raided the British coast long before the departure of the Romans, but only in the middle of the V century Germans conquered Britain. An ancient tradition calls 449 as the exact date of this conquest. The struggle of the Britons with the conquerors lasted about a half centuries and ended only around VI century.

According to [8], the Germans arrived in Britain with whole clans and occupied the territory of the British Isles. It is unclear whether the first invaders belonged to different tribes of Saxons and Angles, or the difference between them was only in time and place of their invasion. They were called Angles and Saxons by the Romans and Celts, and they themselves preferred to call themselves Angelcyn (English people) [2].

By the end of VI century the German finally settled in the whole of Britain, with the exception of the mountainous regions of Scotland, Wales and Cornwall. Seven tribal kingdoms were created on the territory seized by the Germanic tribes. The German kingdoms began a fierce struggle for leadership. In 828, the struggle between the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms ended with Wessex decisive victory. Since then, the Wessex kings have become British kings, and the capital of Wessex, Winchester became the capital of England.

The rise of Wessex, removed the difference between the Anglo-Saxon states, at least the word Angelcynn is used in relation to all British people, regardless of their belonging to the English or Saxon states, and the word Englelond – to the whole country. Obviously, from this time (IX century) began the formation of English nationality. In the same period, the language of English nationality is formed – the English language.

The introduction of Christianity played a very important role in the further state and cultural development of the Anglo-Saxon states. Monasteries became the centers of education, which in England, as elsewhere in medieval Europe, was clerical. In the monasteries, libraries were created

from manuscripts, rewritten by monks, and kept the chronicles. Thus, a very important fact of the cultural influence of the church was the creation of writing.

Conclusions. The paper presents a brief summary of the English language history, which is important in order to understand the reason of

grammar rules and the origin of the vocabulary, in this way, through the knowledge of the language roots, further research on the language can be more productive. Also, if language history is introduced into the teaching process, it will be possible to make students aware of the functionality of managing a new language.

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АНАЛІЗ ВИНИКНЕННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Анотація

Для вивчення особливостей мови важливо проаналізувати процес виникнення даної мови та її перетворення до поточного стану. Традиційно прийнята наукова періодизація англійської мови ділиться на три періоди: англосаксонська (давньоанглійська), середньоанглійська та нова англійська. Правильна періодизація повинна відповідати науковим принципам лінгвістики, тобто вона повинна враховувати специфіку мови як особливий тип людської діяльності та зв'язок історії мови з історією людей, які говорять на цій мові. У статті представлений короткий виклад історії англійської мови, що є важливим для розуміння причини виникнення правил граматики та походження словарного запасу. Таким чином, знання мовних коренів, допоможе проводити подальші дослідження мови більш продуктивно.

Ключові слова: історія, англійська мова, лінгвістика, мова.

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Аннотация

Для изучения особенностей языка важно проанализировать процесс возникновения данного языка и его преобразования к текущему состоянию. Традиционно принятая научная периодизация английского языка делится на три периода: англосаксонский (древнеанглийский), среднеанглийский и новая английский. Правильная периодизация должна соответствовать научным принципам лингвистики, то есть она должна учитывать специфику языка как особый тип человеческой деятельности и связь истории языка с историей людей, которые говорят на этом языке. В статье представлено краткое изложение истории английского языка, что является важным для понимания причины возникновения правил грамматики и происхождения словарного запаса. Таким образом, знание языковых корней, поможет проводить дальнейшие исследования языка более продуктивно.

Ключевые слова: история, английский язык, лингвистика, речь.