

language and is ready for interpersonal cooperation. It is necessary to be able to use the variative possibilities of behavior, to make their choice; the ability to assess situations of communication from a personal position and from the position of a partner; the ability to understand the statements of other persons and use the studied language means in their own speech activity.

The key to creating a dialogue of cultures is a humane-personal approach. Based on the principle of student-centered learning, it is possible to use the following styles of pedagogical communication with our and other students: communication based on passion for joint creative activity, communication based on tolerant and friendly disposition, etc.

The subject "foreign language", like any other language, has a great potential for educational impact on students, but at the same time forms and develops areas of communication in a foreign language, that is, the main and leading goal in the study of the image is the formation of communication skills. The features of the demand for the possession and use of a non-native language are changing towards unity, universality, multilingualism and multiculturalism: the function of a foreign language, which contributes to the globalization of education, human existence and the formation of a new world society, is equally important for both morality and culture. A multicultural society is one whose ability to speak two, three or more languages at the same time. This rich mosaic of social, cultural and linguistic experiences provides a solid foundation on which to build the foundation for young people to acquire common human values and tackle global challenges together. At the same time, intercultural communication as a "dialogue of cultures" can only be carried out by the heritage of one's own people, national culture, native language, which a person speaks.

There are also cases when the language barrier is overcome, the interlocutors speak the same language fluently, and it is far from always possible to establish understanding. Our globe turns out to be not as huge as it seemed before, we are all just neighbors on the planet, whose culture, history and customs we try to understand through the study of foreign languages. The interlocutors can utter replicas, slang, certain phrases, exchange information, but there is no understanding in the process of communication. There are many reasons for this, but, above all, it is the lack of socio-cultural communicative competence. To avoid this, it is necessary to instill in students the idea of cultural diversity, tolerance and tolerance towards other cultures. After all, culture is everything.

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### **INFLUENCE OF NORMAN CONQUEST TO BRITAIN ISLANDS TRIBES' LANGUAGE**

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Everyone knows about the Norman invasion of England, but not all of us know how it affected the English language. For every linguist, professional in the field of linguistics, and just a person interested in English, it is important to know what pressure the Norman conquest had on English writing. In this article, we will talk about what changes have occurred in the lexical composition and writing of the English language as a result of the invasion of the Normans.

Now we know Britain as a unapproachable island. At one time, not Napoleon Bonaparte 1812 with his overpass, not Adolf Hitler with operation " sea lion", in the next century could not invade the island. However, this was not always the case. At the beginning of our era, the island was inhabited by Britons. One of the first conquerors was the Romans, who ruled for several centuries. Further, in the process of fighting with their neighbors on the island - (Picts and Celts), they called on the Germans, namely, the angles (in honor of this tribe, the Kingdom will later be named), the Jutes and the Saxons. The Kingdom of England existed before the Normans, and the ruling dynasties were not permanent. Only after the capture of the island by William came stability and it is from him that the report of the Royal dynasty of England is conducted.

The changes that took place because of the Norman Conquest were significant for both English and European development [1].

One of the most obvious changes was the introduction of the Latin-based Anglo-Norman language as the language of the ruling classes in England, displacing the Germanic-based Anglo- Saxon language. Anglo-Norman retained the status of a prestige language for nearly 300 years and has had a significant influence on modern English. It is through this, the first of several major influxes of Latin or Romance languages, that the predominant spoken tongue of England began to lose much of its Germanic and Norse vocabulary, although it retained Germanic sentence structure in many cases.

The world of Old English Literature underwent a radical upheaval due to the invasion of the new French Language and culture which was an aftermath of the Norman conquest of 1066 which set into motion a very different trend of life and literature in the island of Brittany. The influence of the Norman culture, especially its literary aspect is immense. The debts of the vernacular literature of France penetrated very little into the English soil as the French were no apostles of culture. However, the Norman Conquest forced English into a subservient position from which it only gradually re-emerged as a language simplified in structure and its spelling, vocabulary and literary expression were strongly influenced by the arrival of the French language and culture. It has been very rightly put by Sampson that the asperities of the Northern Ocean and the Baltic were softened by the waters of the Mediterranean.

The English had always been a poetic race and the Norman Conquest enhanced this trait by introducing the Romance Vocabulary which seeped into the English language and made it more beautiful and apt for poetry. An exclusive aristocratic taste for the forms, tropes, and subjects of contemporary French Literature shifted the subjects of writing in English away from its old Germanic insularity towards a broader, shared, Western European pattern. The warrior hero hung up his sword, took up a musical instrument and began to sing songs of love. The Trouveres of Northern France influenced War poetry, allegory became a popular sub generic form and the lyric and the Romance which started being penned brought out the best of the French rhyme and assonance which became the new mode of expression of poetic ideas. In short, the Norman Conquest replaced the sinister and melancholic psycho sphere of English with the clear blue sky of the French counterpart, decked with glamour and vitality of youthful spring [2].

The Norman Conquest opened England's doors to Continental Literature and the Englishmen came in contact with the culture of Bagdad, Spain and they also became aware of the wisdom of the East which greatly strengthened the impetus of learning. Learning and Literature further gained by the coming of great scholars like Lanfranc who opened the famous monastic school at Bec and also by the interconnection between great centers of learning like Paris and Oxford.

As a result of the Norman Conquest, Wessex lost its political and cultural importance because of which its dialect of West Saxon which had established its supremacy in the Anglo-Saxon Age lost its former stronghold which led to the flourishing of other Middle English dialects as the writers were now encouraged to write in the dialects of their own region. The newfound political, economic and geographical importance of London and not Winchester as the administrative center of the kingdom also helped to determine the future written and spoken forms of the 'standard English' of today. However, with the growing prestige and popularity of French, the native culture and language had to suffer from aristocratic unconcern and neglect. This is noticeable in the fact that the alliterative verses of the Anglo-Saxon Age were replaced by the French rhymed verses, although they revived again later in the mid fourteenth century.

The Norman Conquest stands for much more than a change of rulers. It altered the socio-cultural life of England and imparted a higher and more sophisticated and specialized order of civilization. The English language lost its rigid inflections and was enhanced by ornamental vocabulary. The writers of English, at school under the new masters of the land, were able to give fuller expression to their creative impulses. The stage was set for the full blossoming of the genius of Chaucer [3].

The language situation in England changed after the Norman invasion. There was a decline in Old English as a language of literature, management, and administration. For three centuries, English society was dominated by Latin as the official language of the Catholic Church, Anglo-Saxon dialects, which served as the language of communication of ordinary people, and the Norman dialect of French, which was used in secular circles.

The French language, in its Norman dialect form became the official language of England. Nevertheless, English continued to be the language of communication of the lower strata—the peasantry, small landowners, urban artisans and merchants. The French language has changed to English. As a result of the large influx of speakers of the Norman dialect to the territory of England, a large number of French loanwords appeared in the English language.

First of all, the Norman conquest affected the lexical composition of the English language. We can learn a lot of English words and not even suspect that a large part of them is of French origin. The process of borrowing words from French to English was observed mainly from the middle of the XIII to the end of the XIV century. The number of words borrowed in the XV century is relatively small [4].

Some French borrowings

At this time, words related to completely different spheres appeared in the English language:

- words related to the life of the Royal court (court, courtier, prince, servant); the names of the king and Queen were still of English origin (king, queen);
- words on religious topics (religion, prayer, confession, saint); related to public administration (government, parliament, duke, vassal); justice and justice (justice, sentence, judge); urban crafts (painter, butcher, tailor). However, the names of the artisans who worked in the village retained their English origin (shoemaker, weaver, blacksmith);
- words related to military Affairs (soldier, army, battle, victory).

In addition, the English language has absorbed from the romance language a significant number of not only independent, but also service parts of speech (prepositions, conjunctions), such as except, because.

It is worth noting the case when both words were preserved in the language, but their meanings were divided. The most striking example of this linguistic situation is the novel

"Ivanhoe" by the famous Scottish writer Walter Scott, which refers to the separation of animal names and meat varieties. Animals that were grazed by peasants were called by English words (sheep, ox, pig), but as soon as their meat was served to the table of the Norman feudal lords, it was designated by French names (mutton, beef, pork, respectively). A correlation of the names of animals and meat is preserved in the modern English language.

#### Borrowed morphemes

In addition to words, some morphemes have penetrated into the English language from French. This process took place as follows. If the English language had a certain number of words formed using the same suffix, then this suffix stood out as a special morpheme and could participate in the formation of new words of both French and English origin.

#### Suffixes

Here is a list of the main suffixes that formed a significant number of English words:

- ance/ - ence (ignorance, innocence, arrogance)
- the suffix-ment has entered the English language as part of words such as government, treatment. Later, it was used to create new words from English roots: fulfillment, amazement, bewilderment.
- the suffix-ess, used to form nouns for women, is reflected in words such as princess, baroness.
- some words were formed using the French diminutive suffix-et (cabinet, coronet).
- the suffix-age, known from the words courage, marriage, was also attached to Scandinavian roots and gave birth to the words luggage, leakage, etc.
- the suffix-ard (of Germanic origin) has entered the English language in the French words coward, bastard. In combination with English roots, this suffix gave many words: wizard, dullard, etc.
- the suffix-al is used to form verbal nouns, and it appeared in English as part of the words funeral, refusal, proposal, etc.
- the suffix-able/-ible entered the English language in the words flexible, admirable, legible.

Some French prefixes have also become widely used in English.

For example, the prefix –dis/ - des, which has a negative value, entered the English language as part of many French words (disdain, disappoint) and formed new words from English roots: disown, disburden, etc.

The prefix –en (from words such as encage, encircle) was given in combination with the English roots of the word endear, embed (in the latter case, there was a transition from nb to mb).

#### Changes in English writing

For several centuries after the Norman conquest, writing in England was in the hands of French scribes. Under their influence, some features of French graphics were reflected in English writing. These features have been preserved in English to the present day.

First of all, there were phonetic changes that led to a violation of the correspondence between the sound and the letter denoting it. These changes can be illustrated by the following examples.

So, in the area of vowels, the influence of French graphics was manifested as follows:

1) the Sound [u:] from the second half of the thirteenth century began to be denoted by the digraph ou on the French model, although the pronunciation of the long [u:] did not change in the middle English period. From borrowed French words (trouble, couch), this spelling was transferred to native English words.

hous [hu:s] (ancient.-anga's. hus) out [u:t] (tree.-anga's. ut) loud [lu:d] (tree.-anga's. hlud)

In some cases OU was written instead of ou:

cow [ku:] (tree.-anga's. cu), how [hu:] (tree.-anga's. hu), down [du:n] (tree.-anga's. dun)

2) the Sound [u] in the middle English period is often denoted by the letter o. this spelling is caused by graphic motifs. The letter o, which denoted the sound [u], occurs in such words where the letters u, v, m, n are placed before and after it, that is, letters consisting of vertical strokes. A series of vertical strokes could cause confusion in the writing. Replacing the letter u with o helped avoid this ambiguity. For example,

comen ['KIMEP] (tree.-anga's. cuman), sone ['SIPA] (tree.-anga's. sunu), loue ['luve] (ancient.-anga's. lufu)

3) the Sound [e:] is sometimes denoted by the digraph ie. In French, this digraph originally denoted the diphthong [ie], which in Anglo-Norman was simplified to [e], while the spelling ie remained. This spelling has penetrated from French loanwords such as relief, chief to native English words:

field [fe:ld] (tree.-anga's. feld) lief [le:f] (old.-anga's. leof)

4) the Letter u was introduced to denote the sound [ü] (in those dialects in which it is preserved): fur (fire).

French graphics had some influence on English writing and in the field of consonants:

1) for the sound [v], which in the old English period was designated by the letter f, the letter v (or u) was introduced on the model of French words – until the XVII century. these two signs were variants of the same letter.

2) the French notation ch was introduced for the sound [tʃ]. It appeared in many English words, such as child.

For the corresponding ringing sound [dʒ], the spellings g, j and dg were introduced: courage, joy, bridge.

3) for the sound [ʃ], the spelling sh was introduced (some words also contain sch): ship (schip), shal (schal).

4) the Letter C in the meaning of [k] was in many cases replaced by the letter k: drinken (tree.-anga's. drincan), king (ancient.-anga's. cyning), knowen (tree.-anga's. cnawan)

5) the Combination of letters [kw] was also indicated by a new spelling, instead of cw, qu was introduced. For example, quellen instead of cwellan.[5]

The Norman conquest of 1066 left a noticeable imprint on the further development of the English language. Under its influence, the lexical composition and writing of the English language has undergone a number of major changes that have come down to our days, and no event in English history can compare with the scale of these changes.

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## **INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE IN THE CIVIL SOCIETY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Nugmanova Akniet Amangeldikyzy**