The Influence of the Norman Conquest on English

تأثير الغزو النورماندي في اللغة الأنكليزية

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Abstract

English language has faced many morphological, structural, and even phonetic changes because of the influences impact on it from other languages. One of the language which has left its finger print on English is French, and that's why nowadays many French words are found in English.

This paper tries to prove that the Norman Conquest on England in 1066 has influenced English language in many ways, leaving it with many French words and expressions.

1. Chapter One

1.1. Historical Background

English as a separate and distinct entity appeared in the great Germanic century, but it was until the beginning of the seventh that the language defiantly emerged from the confusion and turmoil of the conquest of Britain and began to take its place among the modern tongues of Europe.

If we take a look to the history of the British Isles, we find that it has been visited by many people from the European mainland and the visitors must have liked what they have found, because often the visits turned into invasions or attempted invasions

Before the dawn of recorded history, the British Isles had been visited, overrun, and conquered by two separate groups of Celtic invaders, speaking tongues which were the remote ancestors of present-day Gaelic and Welsh. (Pei,1953:12)

During the earlier part of the eleventh century, Edward, the son of Ethelred the Unready and of the daughter of a Norman duke, was being brought up in Normandy, and when he at last came to the throne in 1042 the influence of his upbringing naturally remained, and his friends and supporters were both spiritual and temporal French. This certainly prepared the way for the Norman Conquest. (Jespersen, 1955:105) The Normans adopted a northern dialect of Old French known as Anglo-Norman(Carpenter,2004:79-80), which they spoke with certain characteristics and it was this dialect which was carried into English in the eleventh century and which was developed there into a specific variety known as Anglo-Norman.

1.2.   English Language before the coming of the Normans

Before the Norman Conquest, the people of England spoke Old English or what was called Anglo-Saxon. This language was Germanic in vocabulary, with few borrowings. It had many declensions of substantives. There was one declension which formed its genitive singular in *–es* and its nominative plural in *–as*; and there were other declensions in which *–a, -an, -e* appear as endings for the genitive singular m and *–a, -an, -e,-u* for the nominative plural. Out of all these the *–es* and *–as* declension is the online that remains in general use.

If we take a look to the case-endings in Old English ; we find that *–es* was the only one that meant anything other than a genitive singular and *–as* which only meant a nominative or accusative plural. Thus **hanan** stands for the genitive, dative, and accusative singular and the nominative and accusative plural of **hana**, a cock. So it is a popular error to suppose that it was in the consequence of the Norman Conquest that the *–es* and *–as* declension came to sup ride all the rest. In fact, the change began in the Northern dialect.(Bradley, 1955:35)

It is estimated that in the field of vocabulary about 450 Latin words came into Old English before the Norman Conquest. This is a surprisingly large total to those who think of the Anglo-Saxon era as the period of pure Germanium in the language. It is those words that would normally have entered English from 1066 on, and it is clear that even without the French cultural importation, present-day

English would not be altogether a simon-pure Germanic tongue. Just before the coming of the Normans, Old English was a deft blend of west Germanic and Scandinavian, with the former still predominating and respectable amount of Latin-Greek borrowings, about half of them of a religious nature.

2. Chapter two

?2.1. what is the Norman Conquest..

The Norman Conquest is the invasion and conquering of the Normans to England in 1066.It began when William of Normandy invaded England and seized its throne.

.2. The Roots of the Norman Conquest. 2

When William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, descend of Rollo (leader of Norsemen) and son of a tanner's daughter , conceived the ambitious plan of making himself master of the great island beyond the sea, he did not minimize the difficulty of invasion . He knew that Anglo-Saxons and Danes had been forged into a united, and hardy race by the wise policies of Alfred and Cnut, and that the armies of his opponent Harold were strong. Historians estimate that of the vast host gathered by William for the invasion of England only one third of them were of native Normans. These men were land hungry. It was their expectations that in case of victory the lands of England would be wrested from their Anglo-Saxon owners and given to them. They were not disappointed for William kept his promises.

When the Norman host disembarked at Hastings, Anglo-Saxon England was already carved up in advance a fact which Harold's men did not know. Being fresh from a victory , they won against the king of Norway, supported by Harold's brother. They may have thought that in case of defeat, their lot would be no worse than had been their ancestor's in the Danelagh. The Normans would be absorbed, Anglicized as to language and customs, and all would go on as before. In the final analysis, they were perhaps right. However, centuries had to elapse before this would come to pass.(Encyclopaedia Britanica,v.5:881-882)

The Norman victory was complete, so was the conquest. For five years after the fateful day the Saxons thugs and earls were forcibly deprived of their lands and privileges by the insolent invaders, continued to rebel and resist, while William and his mercenaries raged through the land. After that the resistance died away. The Saxon nobility robbed in everything in favor of William's followers;

sank suddenly to the level of their own peasantry, while the ancient free men of England, now undistinguished from the churls, turned into villains of the new seigneurs. Saxon England was laid low .Norman England had replaced it.(Campbell,1982:240)

Yet Saxon England was not quite dead. The new court, clergy and nobility knew and spoke only French and Latin. However the subject population lived on and so did its language; a language now scorned for literary purposes as the language of an inferior race. (Pei, 1953:33)

From what has been mentioned above, it is noticed that the Normans were looked at as an alien race; their occupation of the country attracted much more notice and lasted longer than that of the Danes; they become the ruling class. They represented a higher culture than that of the native and had a literature of their own .

The Normans became the masters of England and they remained masters for a sufficiently long time to leave impress on the language. The conquerors would have been far less if they had not continued for centuries in actual contact with the French of France. After the conquest, the immigrants formed the upper class of the English society. The following classes of words show this fact:

Words relating to government
Crown, state, government, reign, realm, sovereign, authority, country, minister, chancellor, authority, parliament, people, nation

.
 Words related to feudalism:
Fief, feudal, vassal, liege
.
Words relating to steps in the scale of rank:
Prince, peer, duke, marquis, viscount, baron
.
Words related to military affairs:
War, peace, battle, arms, armour, buckler, mail, lance, officer, dart, lieutenant, sergeant, solider, troops, vessel, navy, admiral, enemy, danger, prison, siege, guard.

 Words related to law:

Justice, just, judge, court, suit, sue, plaintiff, defendant, plea, plead, cause, assize, fee, accuse, crime, traitor, damage, heritage, properly, penalty, injury, privilege, tenure

.

Words related to church:

Religion, service, trinity, savior, virgin, angle, saint, abbey, cloister, friar, clergy, parish, baptism, sacrifice, orison, alter, sermon, preach, pray, prayer, feast

.

Words related to the pleasure of life:

Joy, pleasure, delight, ease, comfort

Some of the favorite pastimes were Chase, Cards and Dice, so we find many French words related to them, such as:

Brace, couple, lease, falcon, quarry, warren, scent, track, partner, suit, trump

Words related to dress:

apparel, dress, costume, garmen t

Words related to art:

 art, beauty, colour, image, design, figure, ornament

The long list of words which is mentioned above indicates the fact that French was the rich, powerful, and refined class in the English society. Therefore, it was natural that the lower classes should soon begin to adopt such of the expressions of the rich as they could catch the meaning .

3. Chapter Three

3. 1. The Linguistic Effects of the Norman Conquest on English language

The Norman Conquest of Britain has a number of linguistic effects on the language spoken in England at that time. Some of the results of these influences were the following:

1. Change in the conditions of dialects .The conquest placed all four Old English dialects more or less on a level. As such, West Saxon lost its supremacy and the center of culture and learning gradually shifted from Winchester to London. The Old Northumbrian dialect became divided into Scottish and Northern, although little is known of either of these divisions before the end of the 13th century. The Old Mercian dialect was split into East and West Midland. West Saxon became slightly diminished in area and was more appropriately named the South Western dialect. The Kentish dialect was considerably extended and was called South Eastern. All five Middle English dialects (Northern, West Midland, East Midland, South Western, and South Eastern) went their own ways and developed their own characteristics.

2. Change in the writing of English from the clear and easily readable in solar hand of Irish origin to the dialect Carolingian script then in use on the continent.

3. Change in spelling for the sake of clarity. Old English *y* becomes *u*, *Ý* as *yi*, *u* as *ou* (*ow* when final), *u* was often written *o* before and after *m, n, u, w*; and *i* was sometimes written *y* before and after *m* and *n*, **ew** was changed to *qu; hw* to *wh; qu* or *quh* to *ch* or *tch*; *se* to *sh; cg* to *gg* and *ht* to *ght*. Thus, for example, *mycel***(much)** appeared as *muchel*; *fyr***(fire)** as *fuir*; *hus* **(house)** as *hous*; *hu***(how)** as *how*; *snnu* **(son)** as *sone*; *him***(him)** as *hym*; *cwen* as *queen*; *hwelet* as *what*; *quat* **(quart)**as *quhrt* ; *dic* as *ditch*; *scip* as *ship*, *sccage* (siege) as *segge*; and *miht* as *might*.

4. Change in verb infections in the Northern Midland and Southern dialect as it is shown in the next table:

Verb infection	Northern	Midland	Southern
infinitive	Sing	Singe(n)	singen
Present participle	singand	singende	singinde
Present singular	/	/	/
1st person	singe	singe	singe
2nd person	singis	singes	singis

3rd person	singis	Singeth-es	singeth
Present plural	singis	singen	singeth
Past participle	sungen	(y)sunge(n)	(y)sunge

The Northern infinitive was already one syllable, whereas the past participle –*en* inflection of Old English was strictly kept. Old English mutated –*ended* in the present participle had already become –*inde* in late Southern and it was this inflection that blended with the –*ing* suffix of nouns of action that had already become near-gerunds in such compound nouns as **athswearing** (oath swearing)and **writing feather** (writing feather pen)

The Northern 2nd person singular *singis* was inherited unchanged from common Germanic. The final *t* sound in Midland –*est.* and Southern –*st* was excrescent comparable with the final *t* in modern (**admist**) and (**amongst**) from older *amides* and *amonges*. The Northern 3rd person singular *singis* had quite different origin. Like the *singis* of the plural, it resulted almost casually from an inadvertent retraction of the tongue in enunciation from an interdental –*th* sound to postendal –*s*. Today the form (**singeth**) services as a poetic archaism Shakespeare used both –*eth* and –*s* endings (It "mercy"blesseth him that gives and him that takes)

3.1.1. The Changes in Sounds and stress which took place after the Norman Conquest

French words which adopted in English suffered a great change in sounds; they have participated in all sound changes that have taken place in English since their adaptation. Thus, words with the long [**i**] sound have had it diphthongized into [**ai**], e.g. *fine, price, lion*. The long [**u**], written **ou** has become [**au**], e.g. Old French **espouse** pronounced /**spuize**/ now pronounce /**spauze**/

The English is unable to imitate the French accentuation, that's why there are a great many words now stressed on the final syllable. All English, it is said, had the stress on the final syllable, and this habit was unconsciously extended to foreign words on their first adoption into the language.

In the plural, Old French had a nominative without any ending and an accusative in –*s*; and English popular instinct naturally associated the latter form with the native plural ending in –*es*. In course of time those words which had for a long time in English as in French formed their plural without any ending (e.g. *case*) were made to conform to the general rule (*sg.case.cases*)

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As to the verbs, the rule is that the stem of French present plural served as basis for the English form; thus (*je survis*), nouns ***survivor vous survives, ils survivent*** became ***survive*** ;(*je resous*), ***resolvous***, etc.became ***resolve***.

After what is stated, and in order to prove the great impact the Norman Conquest had left on English, some of the French words with their synonyms in English should be mentioned and they are arranged chronically.

A. The foreign words in the twelfth century can be classified as follows:a.

1 . Words denoting person or rank:

Abbat   "abbot"
canonic   "canon"
capelein   "chaplain"
cardinal   "cardinal"
cuntesse   "countess"
due   "duke"
emperice   "empress"
legat   "legate"

Ex:

pehefde be Emperice in Alamanic & nu was cuntesse in Angou.
"Who had been Empress of Germany and now was Countess of Anjou"
Com an of Rome Henri was gehaten
"a legate called Henry came from Rome"

2. words denoting finance:

rent   "rent"
tresor   "treasure"

Ex:

Wrothe on pe circe & sette parto landes& rentes (worked on the church and endowed it with lands and rents)

3. words denoting law and social relations:

acorden   "reconcill"
justicse   "justice"
pais   "peace"
privilegie "privileges"

4. words denoting religion:

carite   "charity"
miracle   "miracle"
nativite   "nativity"
procession "procession"

5. words denoting military:

werre   "war"
werrien   "to make war against"

6. words denoting nature:

Best   "beast"
Contre   "country"
Flum   "river"
Marbre   "marble"
Leun   "lion"
Oil   "oil"
Rose   "rose"
7. Words denoting Household and other things:
Basi   "basin"
Coup   "cup"
Furneis "furnace"
Lamp   "lamp"
8. words denoting physical action and appearance:
Cachen   "catch"
Changen   "change"
Chere   "face, appearance"
Savour   "savour"
9. Words denoting moral and Intellectual
Clergie   "science"
Craviant   "defeated"
Deol   "sorrow"
Dout   "doubt, fear"
Fausien   "fail"
Gin   "device"
Meistrie   "mastery"
Reisun   "reason"

B.some of the French words `during the period between 1200-1250:
1. words denoting person:
Ame   "friend"
Baban   "baby"
Baptist   "Baptist"
Kunseiler "councilor"
Messager   "messenger"
Nurice   "nurse"
Prison   "prisoner"
2. words denoting finance:
Cwile   "quit"
Spense   "expense"
3. words denoting buildings:
Celere   "cellar"
Cite   "city"
Knuent   "convent"
Genere   "granary"
Tur   "tower"
4. words denoting law and social relations:

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Baundun   "power "
Crune   "villiaains"
Juggen   "judge"
Noces   "marriage"
Trone   "throne"
5. Words denoting religion
Calize   "chalice"
Canoniicl   "canonical"
Creoisem   "to make the sign of the cross on"
Eresi   "heresy"
Feste   "festival"
Grace   "grace"
Parais   "Paradise"
6. Words denoting military
Baret   "strife"
Calenge   "challenge"
Gunfanenr   "standard bearer"
Skirmen   "fight"
Turnement   "tournament"
7. words denoting nature:
Bame   "balm"
Carbin   "raven"
Cou de gilofre "clove"
Gingiuere   "ginger"
Flur   "flour"
Fluren   "to flower"
Licur   "liquor"
8. words denoting clothes:
Abit   "habbit"
Atiffen   "adorn"
Broche   "brooch"
9. words denoting household:
Beaabelet   "jewel"
Buste   "box"
Cage   "cage"
Chetel   "chattels"
Crèche   "crib"
Scorge   "scourge"
Trufle   "trifle"
10. words denoting physical action:
Aboutien   "lean out"
Aspien   "spy on"
Babelinde   "chattering"
Buffeten   "to buffet"
Disturben   "disturb"
Recoilen   "to drive back"

Rute   "road"

11 . Words denoting moral and Intellectual:
Anui   "worry"
Asprete   "bitterness"
Comfort   "comfort"
Kunscence "consciousness"
Contumace "contumacy"
Creaunt   "craven"
Debonere   "gentle"
Deinte   "dignity"
Delit   "delight"
Noblesce   "nobility"
Mesure   "moderation"
Largesse   "generosity"
Pacience   "pacience"
12. words denoting mental action:
Affaiten   "dispose"
Akointed   "acquainted"
Asaumple   "example"
Attente   "endeavour"
Bisamplen   "to moralize"
Counsail   "advice"
Defaut   "fault"
Paien   "please"
Preach   "preach"
Preisen   "to praise"
Scandle   "scandal"
C. the French words during the period between 1250-1300
1. words denoting person:
Barun   "barun"
Caynard   "eascal"
Chanoun   "clerk"
dam   "sir"
Sergauuz   "sergents"

2. words denoting law and social relations:
Eir   "heir"
*Eritag*e   "heritage"
Per   "peer"
Warrant   "surely"
3. words denoting religion:
Aungel   "angel"
Auter   "alter"
Beneisun "benison"

Malison   "malison"
Croize   "cross"
Preie   "pray"
4. words denoting military:
Baret   "strife"
Gisarm   "sword"
Skriming "large shield"
5. words denoting nature:
Bise   "beast"
Runic   "horse"
Laumprei   "lamprey"
Flour   "flower"
6. words denoting clothes:
Charbuole   "carbuncle"
Ioupe   "losse jacket"
7. Physical action:
Aise   "ease"
Bout   "throw"
Croune "crown"
Couere "recover"
Fyn   "end"
Sane   "safe"
8. words denoting food:
Broys   "broth"
Clare   "claret"
*Pastee*s   "sweet special wine"
Simenels "bread of fine flour"
Super   "supper"
Ueneysun   "venison"
9. Moral and Intellectual:
Anuicu   "to worry"
Chiche   "mean"
Conseyl   "counsel"
Faith   "faith"
Fey   "felong"
Fol   "foolish"
Gent   "noble"
Atendre   "tender"

3.2. Was the French influence restricted to one period?

The French influence was not restricted to one particular period, and it is interesting to compare the forms of old loan-words with these of recent ones, in which we can recognize traces of the changes the French language has undergone since medieval times, where a **ch** in an originally French word is pronounced as in ***change***, ***chaunt***, etc;(with the sound **/ts/**) where it is sounded as in ***champagne***

(with simple */s/*), we have a recent loan. The word chief is thus shown to belong to the first period, while its doublet *chef* (=*chef de cuisine*) is much more modern. It is curious that two pet-names should now be spelled in the same way, *Charlie*, although they are distinct in pronunciation: the masculine is derived from the old loan *Charles* and has, therefore, the, the sound [t] .the feminine is from the recent loan *Charlotte* with [ ], but they have all of them the same initial sound. Other examples of the same French word appearing in more than one shape according to its age in English are *Saloon* and *salon*, *suit* and *suit*, *liquor* and *liqueur*, *rout* and *route* ;the diphthong in the former word is an English development of long[**u**], *quart*, pronounced [**kw t**], and quart, pronounced [**kw   t**] pronounced [**k   t**],"a sequence of four cards in pique," also *quarte* or *carte* in fencing. In early middle English, words were borrowed from French containing the sound-group ch [**t**](as in English **child**),e.g. *chief, chivalry, duchess, chase ,torch*; and [**d**   ](as in *gem*),e.g. *judge* (both constants*) just, journey, large*; these consonant-groups became respectively [   ]and[   ]in later French. Initially,however,[   ] is not found in English without a proposed [**d**]; thus *gentle, genteel*, and *jaunty* represent three larges of the borrowing from the same word.

3.3. How did common people manage to learn so many foreign words? And how far did they assimilate them?

We expect to find many changes carried out in the French words after their adoption in order to be easy to learn. In few cases the process of assimilation was facilitate by the fact that a French word happened to resemble an old native one and this is exemplified by the following:

The old native verb **_choose_** was supplemented with the noun **_choice_**, from French **_choix_**. Old English **_hergian_** and Old French **_herir_** run together in Middle English **_harry_**. Old English **_hege _** and French **_haie_** run together in **_hay_** "hedge,fence". The word **_nevew_** (now spelled **nephew**)recalled Old English **_nefa_**, **_menege_** recalled Old English **_meniegeo_**.

It is important to understand that the French words which were brought into English represent two different dialects. The form of the French language which obtained currency in England as the immediate consequence of the Norman Conquest was the northern dialect-the speech of Normandy and Picardy. But with the accession of the Angevine dynasty in the middle of the twelfth century the dialect of Central France became the language of the court and of the fashionable society.

The two dialects differed considerably in pronunciation: for instance, Northern French had   [**k**]where Central French had [**ch**] and [**ch**] where Central French had [**s**]. One consequence of the two –fold character of the French spoken in England was that very often the same French word was adopted into English twice

over, in two different forms and with meanings more or less different. Thus we have in modern English the words **catch, warden, launch, wage**, which came from Norman French and alongside them there are **chase ,guardian ,lance, gage**, which represent the same words as pronounced in French

The vocabulary of language after the conquest has been enriched by a multitude of new derivation formed with the prefixes and suffixes that already existed in Old English. The native machinery of derivation is no longer found sufficient for the necessities of the language and has been largely supplemented by additions obtained from other languages.

The adoption of foreign formative machinery has been rendered possible by the fact that many Latin and French primitive words have been taken English along with their derivations, formed with French or Latin suffixes. Therefore, when such pairs of words as **derive** and **derivation**, **esteem** and **estimation**, **laud** and **laudation** have found their way into the English vocabulary, it is natural that the suffixation should be recognized by English speakers as an allowable means of making "nouns of action" out of verbs.

This suffix supplied a real want because the only native means of forming nouns of action was the suffix –**ing**, which was not quite definite enough in meaning. Many French suffixes, such as –**age**, -**al** (as used in **withdrawal**, **upheaval, betrothal**);-**ment**, and -**able** which have no thing corresponding to them in English have been extensively used in the formation of English derivations.(Henry,1955:86).

3.4. Did the influence of the Norman Conquest continue with the same degree of effect as when it first began?

The influence of the Normans did not continue to be as strong as when it first began. So it is naturally expected to find that the French as a second language faced some retreat. The dawn of the 13th century found a trilingual England in which French, Latin, and English live side by side ,each used for a different purpose and with a different function.

The first was the literary and courtly tongue, the second was the church and legal documents tongue and the third was the common intercourse tongue.

With the loss of Normandy by King John in 1204 (Pei, 1953:44), the English language received the mighty Philip. It is conceivable that up to that time many of England's new landed gentry thought of Normandy as "home" and of England as a colonial possession in which they held their major domains. Now there was no longer a "home "for them, except England. By the time of Edward I, all Englishmen, whether of Saxon or Norman descent, were united ,and in 1295 the king of England charged the French kings ,among other crimes, with wanting to wipe out the English tongue.

So it is by the end of the 13th century that French had become almost a foreign tongue in England, though it was gaining influence and prestige on the continent to such an extent that German barons had it taught to their children. However, as far as England was concerned, French was beginning to be taught out of manuals as a cultural tongue and even the children of nobility learned it as a foreign language.

It was the Hindered Year's War with its bitter animosity against the French., and the black Death of 1349-1350,which lead to rise in the importance of the laboring classes and their tongue, that gave the death blow to French in England.

In 1349 English was reinstated in the schools; in 1362 Parliament forbade the use of French in law courts, on the ground that "French is much unknown". By 1385 English had penetrated the scared precincts of the universities, with John Cornwall and Richard Pencrich leading it at Oxford. By the time of Henry V (1413) English was the official language at the court.fvvccvcvvgg

3. 5. Some of the French Words in Modern English which have kept their original spelling

As it is known, English language depends on borrowing and comprehension from other languages , including French ,as a way to enrich its own vocabulary .However, the meaning of some French words can't be conveyed into English by using English spelling ,and as such they have kept their original spelling but with somehow different pronunciation.Eventhough a great number of these French words are found in English texts, they are rarely cited in English dictioaries,unless they are anglicized. This sometimes causes a problem to the reader who has no knowledge or dictionaries of this language

As such it is necessary to mention some of these French words with its meanings in Arabic, hoping they will of a benefit to the reader :

A bas /aba /	فليسقط
A bbe/abeei/	الاب ,راهب فرنسي,رئيس دير
Absinthe /absent/	شراب كحولي مصنوع من نبات الافسنتين
Accable /akablei/	مرهق,مضني
Accouchement /akousman/	احتجاز,نفاس
Accoucheuse/akousuz/	مولدة,قابلة
Adieu/ ə diu/	وداع
Affaire/ ə əfe /	قضية,فضيحة
A fond/afon/	بشكل شامل
A huis clos/a wegou/	سرا,خلف الابواب المغلقة
Aîén/einei/	اكبر الاولاد, البكر
Â la mode/alemod/	على الموضة
Ambience/ambeins/	البيئة السائدة

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Âmedamné/amdamnei/ روح ملعونة   فداء,روح,كبش اخر بشخص مصيره يرتبط شخص

Amerveille/əmervel/ بشكل رائع

Apartment/apatuman/ شقة

Après moi le deluge/əp mowi le delug/ من بعدي الطوفان

Arabesque/arabsk/ ارابسك,(في الفن)زخرفة متداخلة ,(في الموسيقى) قطعة موسيقية

Argot/aragou/ الارغة:لغة اصطلاحية لطبقة او مجموعة (وبخاصة المجرمين)

Armoire/amwair/ خزانة اودولاب

Arrivisme/arivisim/ وصولية

Assemblage/asombla / خليط من عدة اشياء

Assiette anglaise/asyet anglaiz/ طبق من لحوم باردة منوعه

Atelier/atulei/ مشغل,مرسم,ستديو الفنان او مصمم الازياء

Attaché/ata   / ملحق:عضو في هيئة موظفي السفارة

Attentat/atanta/ محاولة اغتيال

Auberge/obərj / نزل,فندق,(في فرنسا)مطعم ممتاز

Au fait/ofə/ مطلع,خبير

Bagarre/baga/ شجار,شغب

Baguette/baget/ رغيف فرنسي طويل وغير عريض

Beau/bo/ رجل متأنق

Betle/bel/ الحسناء

Bévue/bəvu/ سهو غير مقصود

Bouquet/bokeə/ باقة من الزهور

Cadeau/kadu/ هدية

Cadet/cadə/ الاصغر

Cadre/kar/ مجموعة صغيرة متماسكة في مركز تنظيم اكبر

Café au lait/kafau le/ قهوة بالحليب

Camarde/kamarde/ رفيق

Caporal/kaporl/ نوع من التبغ الفرنسي

Carnet/kane/ كارنيه:اذن بشكل دفتر صغير من البطاقات

Chaise longue/ azlong/ الكرسي الطويل

Diablerie/dueblə/ سحر,شعوذة

Divorce(é) /divorsi/ المطلق(ة)

Douche/do   / دوش:تدفق الماء بشكل سريع

Entrain/antrein/ نشاط

Epopee/epopi/ قصيدة ملحمية

Épris/   pri/ مغرم

Escalope/iskalup/ شريحة لحم دون عظم

Fiancé/feanse/ خاطب

Figurine/figurin/ تمثال صغير بحجم الدمية

Gauche/gu / اخرق

Gloire/gl   / مجد

Impasse/ampas/	مأزق
Insouciance/insuseəns/	لامبالاة
Jambom/ amborn/	جمبون:لحم النزير المقدد
Khedive/kediv/	الخديوي
Layette/leiet/	مجموعة من الملابس للمولود الجديد
Loge/lu /	مقصورة في مسرح
Macon/makon/	نبيذ فرنسي ابيض
Mademoiselle/madmozel/	انسة,مربية فرنسية في عائلة انكليزية
Montage/məonta /	المونتاج السينمائي
Noel/nuel/	عيد الميلاد
Nouveau/nuvo /	جديد
Perfume /pa rfurn/	عطر
Piscine /pisi n/	المسبح
Regime /rgi m/	نظام حكم, حمية
Tiraillear /ti reər/	قناص

6. Conclusions:

This paper has reached the following conclusions:

1. Before the conquest in 1066, the people of England spoke Old English, or as it was called Anglo-Saxon, which was Germanic in vocabulary. However, many Latin words had entered to this language before this date and this proves that Old English was not a pure Germanic tongue before the conquest and it was a blend of West Germanic and Scandinavian.

2. After the conquest, the Normans became the masters of England and this lead to many consequences:

a. The Normans formed the upper class of the English society, so was their tongue.

b. Many French words in the field of war, mitiray, religion, nature, appearance, food, etc.were adopted in English.

c. Old English had undergone many linguistic changes in writing, spelling, pronunciation, and even in the condition of dialects.Thus, some of the five Middle English dialects as the South Eastern were extended, whereas others as the South Western were diminished.

d. the French words which were adopted in English suffered a great change in sounds.

3. With the passing of time, the Norman Conquest began to loss its power on the English society, especially with the loss of Normandy by King John in 1204.

4. With the coming of the 13th century, England became trilingual where French, Latin, and English lived side by side: the first was the language of the court and literature, the second was the language of the church and law, and the third was the language of common intercourse.

5. By the end of the 13th century, French became a foreign language in England.

6. In 1413, English became the official language of the court.

7. Some of the French words have kept their original spelling in Modern English and this may cause a problem to the reader, especially translator, who has no knowledge of this language.

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الخلاصة

واجهتْ اللغة الإنجليزية العديد مِنْ التغييرات الصرفيةِ والبنائية وحتى الصوتية بسبب التأثيراتَ التي تركتها عليها اللغاتِ الأخرى. إحدى هذه اللغات التي تَركتْ بصمتها على الانجليزيِة هي اللغة الفرنسيةُ، ولِهذا في الوقت الحاضر نجد العديد مِنْ الكلماتِ الفرنسيةِ في اللغةِ الإنجليزيةِ.

يحاول البحث الحالي إثبات ان الغزو النورماني لإنجلترا في عام 1066 أثّرَ على اللغةِ الإنجليزيةِ في عدّة أشكالٍ،تاركا" وراؤه العديد مِنْ الكلماتِ والتعابير الفرنسيةِ.