

## THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR OVER THE CENTURIES

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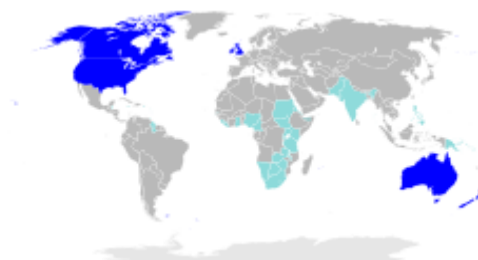
**Abstract:** *This scientific article provides brief information about English grammar and the history of its formation, regional dialect, official language and English language.*

**Key words:** *English language, regional dialect, language, official language.*

English is a language belonging to the Germanic group of the Indo-European family. The language of the English people. Official language of Australia, USA, United Kingdom, India, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, Liberia, Malta and New Zealand. English is the 3rd most spoken language in the world . The main language of the European Union.

English is one of the official languages of the UN, Great Britain, Ireland, and the West. It is distributed in many countries in America, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and Africa. This language is spoken by more than 400 million people on earth. Great Britain and Shim. As an official language in Ireland, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, India and 15 African countries is used.

The English language originated from the languages of the ancient Germanic tribes. The English language originated in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and the lands of present-day southeastern Scotland in the former kingdom of Northumbria. According to historical sources, Old English includes many dialects. Old English was called Anglo-Saxon and had 4 dialects: Northumbrian, Mercian, Wessex and Kentish. Literary English was formed on the basis of the Wessek dialect in the 9th-11th centuries. This family of dialects was brought to the east coast of Great Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, a Germanic tribe. The word English comes from the word Angles, and the ancestral land of this people was Angeln, which is now Schleswig-Holstein. Many English words are derived from Latin, although Latin was the language of the Christian Church and European thought. After the Viking invasions in the 8th and 9th centuries, English absorbed some of the Old Norse language. The conquest of England by the Normans in the 11th century led to the mixing of Norman French with English. It is for this reason that the English language is lexically and orthographically related to the Romance languages. Middle English underwent many changes in verb conjugation as a result of the reduction of unstressed vowels. In the 16th and 17th centuries, a new English language appeared. The international influence of English increased under the strong development of Great Britain between the 17th and 20th centuries and the secular influence of the United States in the 20th century.<sup>1</sup>



*English now has its own regional dialects. In Great Britain there is a Scottish dialect, north, south, central group of dialects, in the USA there is a group of Eastern, Mid-Atlantic,, south-eastern, central, western dialects. The phonetic system of the English language has its own vowels and consonants. English is distinguished from other Germanic languages by the analytic construction mark. Auxiliary words and word order are of great importance in expressing grammatical relations.*

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1. Begali Kasimov, Sharif Yusupov, Ulugbek Dolimov, Shuhrat Rizayev, Sunnat Ahmedov "English literature of the national renaissance" Tashkent. Spirituality 2009

*English has borrowed about 70% of its words from other languages . The difference between the American version of English and the British version can be explained by the fact that Shim. The first immigrants to America came from London and its surroundings, and later came from Northern Britain and Ireland. The American language does not have distinct dialects like the British one.*

The history of English - from the beginnings of West Germanic dialects to its role as a global language today - is fascinating and complex. This timeline summarizes some of the major events that helped shape the English language over the past 1,500 years. To learn more about the ways in which British English was formed and then spread around the world, see one of the good stories in the bibliography at the end of 3 - or the interesting video produced by the Open University: The History of English in 10 Minutes. **English's main origins lie in Indo-European**, a family of languages that includes many European languages, as well as Iran, the Indian subcontinent, and other parts of Asia. Little is known about ancient Indo-Europe but we begin our research in Britain in the first century AD.

At the beginning of the 5th century, the Romans broke away from Britain with an imperial crisis. The English were attacked by Picts and Irish states. English, Saxon and other Germanic immigrants come to Britain to help Britain and claim territory.

In the 5th-6th centuries, the dialects of the West Germanic peoples included most of England. Celts to distant places of Great Britain: Ireland, Scotland, Wales.

Old English period. The conquest of the Celtic population in English by the dialects of the West Germans eventually determined the main characteristics of

the English language. Celtic influence in Great Britain remains mainly in places - London, Dover, Avon, York. Over time, the dialects of the various invaders merged, resulting in what is now called "Old English".

At the end of the 19th century, King Ethelbert of Kent was baptized. He is the first English king to convert to Christianity. the rise of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex in the 7th century; the Saxon kingdoms of Essex and Middlesex; The English kingdoms of Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria. St. Augustine and Irish missionaries convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity and introduce new religious words from Latin and Greek.

Latin speakers refer to a country like England and later England. The Ecclesiastical History of the English People which is the main source of information about Saxon England, is written in Latin and dedicated to the monastery. Estimated date of earliest manuscript writings in Old English.

At the end of the 8th century, Scandinavia settles in Great Britain and Ireland; Danes settle in a part of Ireland.

In the early 9th century, Egbert of Wessex included Cornwall in his kingdom, and what became known as the Seven Kingdoms of England and Saxons" Heptarchy": England was born. At the beginning of the 9th century, the Danes invaded England, conquered Northumbria and established a kingdom in York. Denmark begins to influence the English language. At the end of the 9th century, King Alfred Wessex defeats the Anglo-Saxons over the Vikings, translates Latin texts into English, and establishes prose writing in English. It uses the English language to strengthen national identity. England is divided into a kingdom ruled by the Anglo-Saxons and another by the Scandinavians.

10th century English and the seas mix quite peacefully, and many Scandinavian words enter the language, including common words such as sister, wish and skin. 1000 year. The earliest surviving manuscript history of Old English epic poetry, written by an obscure poet between the 8th and early 11th centuries.

In the early 11th century, Denmark attacked England and the English king fled to Normandy. The Maldon Scandal is one of the few surviving poems in Old English. A Danish king rules over England and promotes the growth of Anglo-Saxon culture and literature.

In the 11th century in the Middle Ages, Edward, King of England, was raised in Normandy, and as his successor William, Duke of Normandy, was named. Norman Invasion: King Harold is killed at the Battle of Hastings and William of Normandy ascends the throne as King of England. In the following decades, Norman French would become the language of the courts and the upper classes; English remains the language of the majority. Latin is used in churches and schools.

Prof. In the "Linguistic Atlas of the USA and Canada" published under the editorship of H. Kurat, seven dialects, including the central and northern USA,

which are the most important in terms of distribution area. regional dialects are highlighted; it is a major literary standard in the United States. The difference between the American and British variants of English is reflected in the lexicon and, to some extent, in the phonetics; the difference in grammar is not significant. The same can be said about the existing literary variants of English in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The English script is based on the Latin alphabet. The English alphabet is based on the Latin script and consists of 26 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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