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“K L A D” JOURNAL ADMITS FOR PUBLICATION VARIOUS TYPES OF ARTICLES: ORIGINAL RESEARCH, REVIEW ARTICLES, SHORT REPORTS OR ESSAYS, REFLECTIONS, CASE STUDIES, METHODOLOGIES AND CASES IN ENGLISH; CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHILOSOPHY AND IDENTITY, HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN, PEDAGOGY, LINGUISTICS AND METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES, TRANSLATION, AND TOURISM.

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**M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY
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Research articles

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CHANGES IN PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE THROUGHOUT ITS HISTORY

Akzhan Nazarova

Abstract

The following work is devoted to research upon spelling and pronunciation of the English language through the ages of its existence. The story of English consists of various events that affected itself as a reign of the Roman Empire, Anglo Saxon conquest, and so on. The periods of language are Old English, Middle English, and Present-Day English. OE (Old English) had a complex system of spelling with long vowels and diphthongs. Middle English had peculiarities of affixation and French, Latin dependence. As a material, we looked through the literature of those periods and compared the units with today's equivalents.

Key words: English language, Old English Period, Middle English Period, Early Modern English, Late Modern English, Present-Day English, pronunciation, spelling, events, changes.

Introduction

The aim of the research is to explain the spelling and pronunciation peculiarities of English through history. Its evolution causes and effect. English had a very deep and wide history as an empire and language. Centuries passed and many historical events happened on an island of tribes than Anglo-Saxons, Roman Empire, Viking conquest, and so on. By this time, humanity created and described the usage of their language through the epics, literature, holy texts, and etc. The object of our research is the works of ancient literature, which were based upon legends and religious texts. We investigated nearly 2000 units of words, set a parallel, and made a comparative analysis with modern equivalents. The Novelty of our work is that we tried to describe the evolution of spelling by putting in the works of all periods that remain unchanged to this day. By using the methodological base, we translated the works ourselves without using an already existing translation. The relevance of the work that is the only minority of people are interested in a history of the derivation of English words, cause of change, and their real origin. The problem here is the unpopularity of ancient English literature and our work here is to represent the particular qualities of those works. The methods, which were used in our research, are based on the works of A.S.Bau, T.Cable, D.Smirnitsky, and R. Hogg. Comparative analysis of vowels and consonants.

Literature review

The investigation of English history as a subject began since the emergence of language itself. In work, initially for a methodological base, we set a goal to look through the works which described vowel and consonant research in the works of Baugh, Cable, Smirnitskiy and etc. In this paper, we investigated phonetic and spelling changes throughout history. The peculiarities of spelling and phonetics are manifested in the changes and shifts of vowels, which were described by Grimm.

Smirnitsky told about the structure of vowel change, dividing it into simple and complex words. These units, in turn, have the effect of suffix and prefix construction. A.S. Baugh and T. Link portrayed phonetic adjustment and the aftereffect of the longing for consistency, for the most part, felt with regards to the similitude of capacities or use. The individual who says I knowed is simply attempting to frame the previous tense of this action word on the model of the past tense of such countless action words in the English language. The researcher R. Hogg expounded on the investigation of certain likenesses and contrasts between Old English and PDE as far as their spelling frameworks. He separated it into concentrating on the sound framework, or phonology is specialized and understanding key ideas like phonemes. Distant spellings, long vowels, diphthongs were analyzed by us, through the works remained unchanged in the history of the English Language. Works of the Old English period such as Beowulf, The Seafarer, Pharaoh, Caedmon's Hymn had plenty of unique spelling and pronunciation systems. They had a lot of archaic words and we struggled to find at least minor similarities with present-day equivalents. While doing research we faced many unfamiliar symbols of that period and the key role for them was to create sounds that are spelled and written much differently today. The evolution and difference are huge. Lots of words transformed unfamiliarly but some of them did not. Natural objects and events such as weather conditions were easy to understand. Names of ancient places and religious references to God were quite understandable from the very beginning. Middle English Period works made us look through the borrowings and lots of religious works. The difference between Present-day English spelling was still noticeable. First, we found that Middle English had a strict system of articles, and we looked through them to the other word units. Pronouns had a case and we started to make a comparison. Adjectives of that period had most similarities with Modern English, but the way of their spelling was diverse so we didn't understand the whole idea of some works. Early Modern English works were way easier to analyze and compare. At least half of the works were understandable with the help of the dictionary. Shakespeare sonnets were analyzed by us and we found a special way of pronouncing pronouns and verbs. Suffixes and prefixes led us to the idea that dependence on bordering country languages had a strong effect on language. Late Modern English works were the easiest to look through. Most of the works contained familiar words. However, it was quite difficult to find differences between British English and new for that time American variations. We looked through the dictionaries, and all words were described there. We cannot state and be sure that we are able to understand them lexically, but in a spelling way, it was easier to find present-day equivalents, especially in the two last periods.

Methodology

As you can see, our work is based on the opinions of well-known scientists and linguists. Our methods are based on their methods, so we will discuss the evolution of phonetics and spelling through their vision and try to present our own vision of this issue. In order to achieve the goal of this study, it will be necessary to make a brief review of the times in the entire history of the English language. To begin with, Pre-historical English will be investigated, namely, how the locations of the letters changed, the fricatives with which they were replaced, and the larynx put forward by Saussure. Next, changes in pronunciation and spelling in Old English will be

considered. If we talk about spelling in this period, it is Romanization, the designation of sounds with two letters, i-umlaut (accented vowels and diphthongs), palatal diphthongization, and vowels. If we talk about pronunciation in the Old English Period, then this is long vowels, an abbreviation of verbal forms, and phonology. Next, pronunciation and spelling in the Middle English Period will be considered. The early Modern English period was a rise of literature and science. The world introduced itself to Shakespeare and his works were the basis to our research in general. This period already had strict pronouns and articles placed in a sentence. Pronouns had cases and articles had way different spelling. The sound of <th> were written with <p>. Late modern English had a division between American and British variations. We looked through the dictionaries and phonetically it was the easiest period to find modern-day equivalents. By the works of travelers, ethnography we looked only at words because the literary language of that time was lexically incomprehensible for us to investigate.

Findings

When studying Old English the first thing that has to be done is to look at its spelling system or orthography. The reason for this will be immediately apparent, for Old English orthography is rather different from that in PDE (present-day English). This is despite the fact that the Anglo-Saxons used basically the same alphabet as we do. In our work we analyzed works from OE period

as “*Beowulf*” (398 words), “*Cædmon's Hymn*” (189 words) “*Pharaoh*” (50 words) and etc. The most obvious difference is that the Anglo-Saxons did not use the following letters: <j,v> , and the following were very rare: <k,x,q,z>. On the other hand, they had several letters which we use either very rarely or not at all: æ, t, e . In addition, some Old English letters had a range of usage different (sometimes very different) from that today. (Hogg, R., and Denison, D., 2006, p.53)

In the Old English period there were big changes in long vowels. For example, hē means today's word he but with a line above the letter. Also the word frēond, which today means friend. However, due to the fact that there are two vowels and a line above the letter in the word frēond, the vowels are pronounced longer, that is, they indicate long sounds. If we consider the word worolde, that is, the world of the present tense, then we can find the second finding in the pronunciation of this time, that is, forms that have become abbreviated.

RESEARCH ARTICLES

Beowulf (c. 700–1000 AD)	Present day english
Beowulf maðelode, bearn <i>Ecgþeowes</i> :	And Beowulf the son of <i>Eggteov</i> said:
"Geþenc nu, se mæra maga Healfdenes <i>frēonden</i> ,	"Glorious! Remember, Halfdan 's <i>friend</i> ,
snottra <i>worolde</i> , nu ic eom siðes fus,	now, <i>world</i> , when I go into battle
<i>goldwine</i> gumena, <i>sorþa</i> hwæt wit geo spræcon,	O <i>all-wise</i> one, <i>sorrow</i> what is promised to me:
gif ic æt þearfe þinre scolde	if soon, the king, I will lose my life,

At the point when we look at vowels all the more intently, we rapidly find more difficult issues. Though we presently regularly recognize long and short vowels, long vowels every now and again (however not generally!) have particular spellings such as <oo,ou, oa, ea, ee>. There were no qualifications among long and short vowels in Old English. Editors every now and again recognize long and short vowels by putting a scramble or macron over long vowels, as displayed beneath: aras ‘arisen’ but arī-se ‘I - rise’.

Take, for example, the following sentences:

Cædmon's Hymn	Present day english
<p><u>Nū wē</u> sculan herian <i>Healdend rād boldwela</i>,</p> <p>Metodes mihte and his mōdgeþonc,</p> <p>wēorc Wuldorfæder; swā hē wundra gehwæs,</p> <p>ēce Dryhten, ord onstealde.</p> <p>Hē ærest gesceōp, roef bearnum</p> <p>fīrum foldan, Frēa Ælmihtig.</p>	<p><u>Now we</u> must praise the <i>Guardian of heaven</i>,</p> <p>The power and origination of the Lord,</p> <p>And every one of His works, as He, timeless Lord,</p> <p>Father of brilliance, begun each marvel.</p> <p>First He made paradise as a rooftop,</p> <p>All-powerful(Almighty) God and never-ending Lord.</p>

Even with long vowels, however, it is possible to give some guidelines. Thus, if the Old English spelling is <a[̄]>, then respell it as either <oo> or <o> + consonant + <e>, and if the spelling is <u[̄]> respell it as <ou>. Many of the other correspondences can be solved with a little ingenuity.

Pharaoh(Old English poetry)	Present day English
<p>Saga <i>me hwæt þær weorudes wære ealles on Farones fyrde, þa hy folc godes þurh feondscipe fylgan ongunn. . . "</i></p> <p>"Nat ic hit be wihte, butan ic wene þus, þæt þær screoda wære gescyred rime siex hun..... a searohæbbendra; þæt eal fornam yþ...</p> <p>wraþe wyrde in woruldrice. "</p>	<p>"Tell <i>me how</i> many troops in Pharaoh's army were in all, at the point when they in ill will started to seek after God's kin.' 'I do not know anything about it, except that I think there was the number of six hundred armed chariots, which the tumult of the waves....</p>

As you may notice some word spelling remained still like pronoun **me**. The vowel <o> was a combination of **wæ** in a word **how**. The <PH> sound in a word Pharaoh was written just with singular sound of <F>. <Were> and <all> vowel are perfectly described with previous examples of short and long vowels: <æ> is an <e> **wære**-were, <ea> is an equivalent of vowel <a> with a sound of <o> so <ealles> will be <all>.

The Seafarer	Present day english
Mæg ic be me sylfum soðgied wrecan, siþas secgan,	I can make a true song about me myself, tell my travels,
hu ic geswincdagum þonne he be clifum cnossað. Calde geþrunge wæron mine fet, forste gebunden caldum clommum,	how I often endured when it tossed near the cliffs. Fettered by cold were my feet, bound by frost in cold clasps,

In this example we again, found the same rule examples <Mæg>-<Make> , <Hu>-

<How>,<Nu>-<Now> but preposition subject <I> is pronounced as<ic>. Moreover, we noticed the peculiarities of nature objects with suffix <um>: <Caldum>-<Cold>,
<Clifum>-

<Cliff>, and <e>+consonant reverse <Forste>-<Frost>. Double vowels shortenings <ee>-

<e>: <feet>-<fet>, Prefix usage from Old Norse derivation as <ge> before main verb,

<gebunden>-<bound>.

To conclude about peculiarities of spelling and pronunciation in old English, we should say that OE strongly stands out with diphthong diversions of short and long vowels as

<ae><ai><oo><ee>and so on. Pronouns as a mark of personality slightly differ from modern equivalent in PDE, so some of them remained still through the centuries:<we><he><me>,some slightly evolved<I><Ic>. The diphthong <au> was written as <u>: <Nu>-<Now>,<How>-

<Hu> but due to the dialect diversions it was pronounced as <hwæt>.

Middle English

Middle English spelling peculiarities are already stable roots of words, but with affixation for example: mūd, mūdes, mūde, mūd – mood, blinda > blinde – blind, glade – glad. The plural tho (those) was used until Elizabethan times. All other forms denoting gender,

number, and case vanished in most dialects early in the Middle English period. The demonstrative is the same way. þēs, þēos, (this). Early in Middle English, the neuter form *þis* came to be used for all genders and cases of the singular everywhere except in the south, while nominative plural forms were similarly extended to all cases of the plural, arriving in Modern English as those and these.

Huchown "of the Awle Ryale" (fl. 14th century)	Present day English
<p>Hucheon,</p> <p>þat cunnande was in littratur. He made a gret Gest of Arthure And þe Awntyr of Gawane, þe Pistil als of Suet Susane. He was curyousse in his stille, Fayr of facunde and subtile, And ay to pleyssance hade delyte,</p> <p>...</p> <p>Litill or noucht neur þe lesse</p>	<p>Hugh</p> <p>That cunnand was in literature. He made the Great Gest of Arthur And the Anteris of Gawain, The Epistill all of Suite Susanne. He was curious in his style, Fair and fluent and subtile, And yes to pleasant and delight</p> <p>...</p> <p>Little or ellis nocht be gess</p>

As you may notice some words slightly changed in a position of letters: <litill>-little, some units had less vowels :<gret>-great, <littratur>-<literature>, the sound <iou> was pronounced as <y> cuuryousse – curious, ai-ay, fair-fayr.

Morte Arthure	Present day english
Huke-nebbyde as a hawke , and a hore berde And herede to the hole eyghn with hyngande browes; Harske as a hunde- fisch , hardly who so luke, So was the hyde of that hulke hally al ouer .	Huke-nebbyde as a hawk , and a hoary beard And hairy to the hollow eyes with hyngande browes; Rough as a dog fish hardly who so luke, So was the hyde of that hulke holy all over

Here you can see that in an oral speech most of units sounds the same in a first glance.

Hawke-hawk, eyghn-eye, fisch-fish, al ouer-all over. In a short Middle English in a comparison with his previous age had at least slightly same spelling and pronunciation via same roots and already borrowed units that are still remain used in PDE.

Early Modern English and Late Modern English

Today's "silent" consonants found in the consonants in such words as gnat, knot, sword was still fully pronounced up until the 16th century and possibly by Shakespeare, though they were reduced by the early 17th century. The sound of digraph <ght>, in words like thought, night, and daughter, originally pronounced was [xt] in much older English, was probably diminished to simply [t].

Sonnet 1- W.Shakespeare	Present day English
But thou , contracted to thine own bright eyes, Feed'st thy light's flame with self-substantial fuel, Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel.	But you , in love with your own bright eyes, Feeding your beauty burn itself out. You're starving the world of your beauty rather than spreading the wealth around.
Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament And only herald to the gaudy spring, Within thine own bud buriest thy content, And, tender churl, mak'st waste in niggarding.	You're acting like your own enemy! the only person as godly as springtime. You're a young man, but you act like an old miser— you're making waste of your beauty by hoarding

<Thee><thy><thou> may be the most known words from the Shakespearan period which were used instead of the <you>. Also you should notice that some verbs has been pronounces with suffix <'st> <Feedst> and <makest.>.

Late Modern English is known for division of English to American and British variation. Former Colony rapidly started to become more unique. According to the book "*Late Modern English*" (n.d), there was also a lot of American coinage that was exported to Britain, as well as Americanized spelling changes. (horror, terror, emperor). Nevertheless, today about 4000 words are used differently in the USA and in Britain (lift-elevator, tap-faucet). Moreover, there are some differences as far as spelling is concerned. The spelling changes in American English are changes such as *center* instead of *centre*, *jeweler-jeweller*, *color-colour*, *defense-defence*, *check-cheque*, *plow-plough*, etc. (*Useful English: British and American Spelling*, 2021).

Discussion

To this day many people question themselves about the origin of the English language. The ancestry of English had way different spelling and pronunciation. The causes of its evolution are that most of the historical events written on pages took place on a small island of British tribes. The usage of Natural objects was an effect of Anglo-Saxon tribes which were descendants of the Western Germanic branch. Roman Empire introduced people to early Christianity with the Latin alphabet and set a root to the alphabetic system in a country. Names of religious objects, holy texts, and city names were an effect of that period. The Middle English period had a strong boundary with French and other borrowed words. English became the speech of lower classes therefore French as a dominant unit transformed the previous one with suffix and affixation.

Spelling and pronunciation can be seen mostly in verbs and spelling. All other conditions of denoting gender, number, and case were lost in most dialects early in the Middle English period. Early Modern English was in a period of English renaissance in the blooming of literature and music. Shakespearan works influenced a language via his works, plays, sonnets. His vocabulary became a part of a language. Rhymes, rhythmically build lines make English spread beyond the island. The vulnerabilities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries led to the reasonableness of English as a language of science and learning prompted enormous borrowing from traditional languages. On the other hand, the new variation emerged on the other continent named American English. The first diversion originated because of naming new natural objects and animals which haven't been seen in a European continent. This idea never stopped and kept evolving until the younger variation became independent absolutely. Modern-day English is a full mix of borrowings, which remained from Middle English, had eased the system of grammar in a comparison with the German Language, however, Old English had the same denotation as modern German. Had saved Natural words and archaic expressions. Still uses words from Shakespearan works and developing day by day in more than two variations. To this day American and British are the most known variation but there are more of them.

General conclusion

To conclude our research we wanted to say that evolution of spelling and pronunciation in English is connected mainly to works of literature and holy religious texts. During the investigation, we analyzed nearly 2000 words from various works of two main periods of the language. All words were translated by using examples of scholars who devoted their works to it. The works and methods of linguists mentioned above helped us to analyze words our self. A.S. Baugh and T. Cable described phonetic modification, R.Hogg and Smirnitskiy represented vowel and consonant tables of OE and ME which helped us to find and analyze units. OE period of Epics and early Christianity spread, which lead to absolute unique vowels and consonant placement. However, some words had similarities with present-day representatives as we described earlier like some natural events as weather conditions and objects. , we should say that OE strongly stands out with diphthong diversions of short and long vowels, etc. Pronouns as a mark of personality slightly differ from the modern equivalent in PDE Middle English with its large number of borrowings made our research a lot easier. Some words from works we analyzed already looked familiar and it was no need to translate them. Further, we analyzed the English of the Shakespearean period and found lots of similarities with PDE, but the spelling of pronoun as <you>-<thou> and some suffix peculiarities made us give some examples. The spelling system of Late Modern English is known for the emergence of American English with its letter reversal in a words like center-centre, defense-defence, etc which remain different to this day. To further research we may recommend deeper analysis of words, their origin, and a more simple explanation of it because when we looked through the methodological base it was hard enough to understand with complex tables of chronological improvement. Therefore, we used just simple comparative analysis by putting words together in a table showing the similarity and change with its causes. By our work, we want to say that spelling and pronunciation are the main problems which remain still investigated to this day and our goal was just to point out to the main differences which were succeeded.

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Appendix

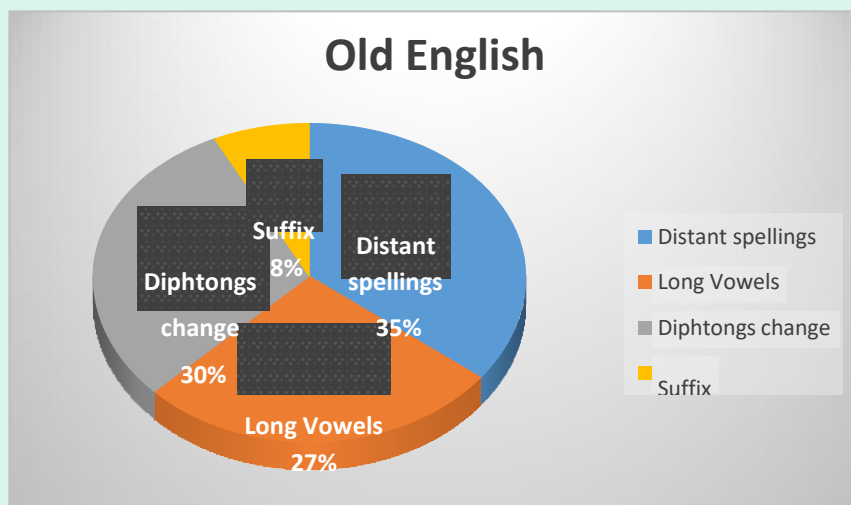


Figure 1. Spelling and pronunciation statistics in OE

Figure 1. Spelling and pronunciation statistics in OE

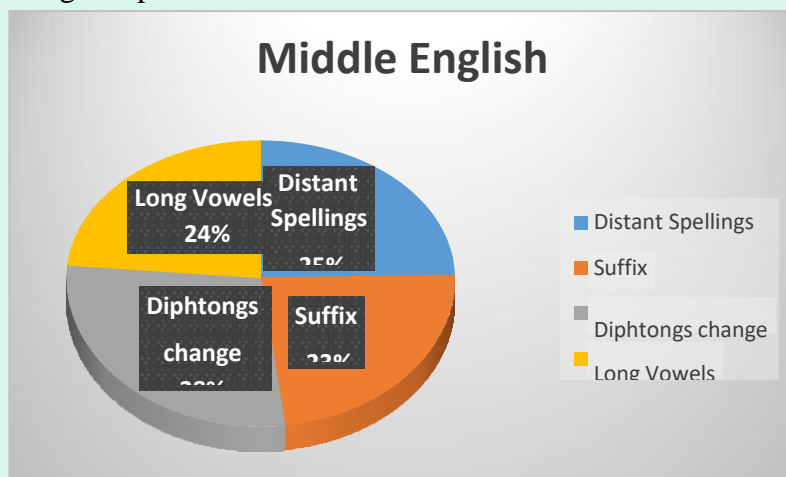


Figure 2. Spelling and pronunciation Peculiarities in ME

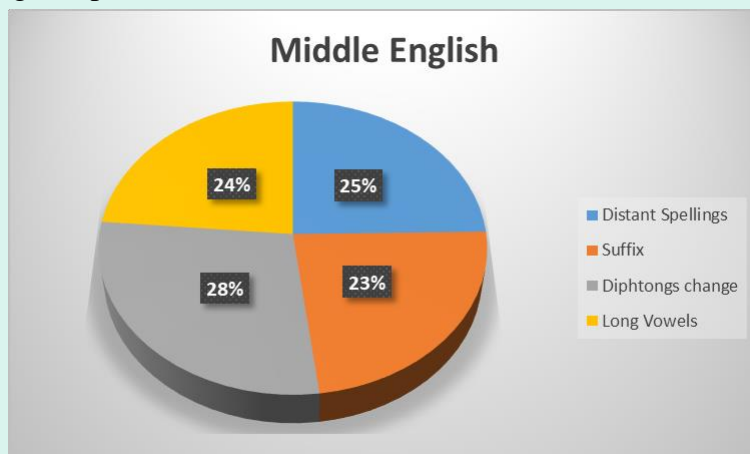


Figure 3. Spelling and pronunciation peculiarities

