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The Role of Norman Language in England



The Normans, originally Vikings from _____, settled in what is now France and adopted the French language and culture. In 1066, they _____ England, marking the beginning of a profound transformation in the English language. Before this event, Old English was the _____ spoken by the Anglo-Saxons in England. However, after the conquest, Norman French became the language of the _____ court, the legal system, and the elite. The common people continued to speak Old English, but over time, the two languages began to _____. This blending of languages led to the creation of Middle English, which incorporated a large _____ of Norman French words. Many of these words related to _____, law, art, literature, religion, and fashion, reflecting the Normans' influence in these areas. For example, words like _____, court, and crown have Norman origins. Additionally, the Normans introduced the use of the Latin _____, replacing the Old English runic alphabet. The impact of Norman French on English was not just limited to vocabulary. It also influenced the _____ and pronunciation of the English language. Some complexities of Old English grammar were simplified, and Norman spelling conventions influenced English _____. This period of linguistic change significantly increased the _____ of the English language, making it more adaptable and expressive. Despite the initial _____ of Norman French, it eventually began to decline in England. By the 14th century, _____ had reasserted itself as the language of government and literature. The _____ of the Normans, however, remains evident in the English language today, showcasing the dynamic _____ of linguistic evolution and cultural exchange.

royal Scandinavia conquered spelling language legacy diversity dominance
government English nature grammar alphabet merge vocabulary justice