

Language Transition: Middle English evolved from Old English, incorporating a significant influence from Norman French. Works often contained moral and allegorical messages, exemplified by texts like "Piers Plowman" by William Langland. Chivalric and Courtly Romance: The romance genre flourished, featuring tales of chivalry, adventure, and courtly love. The Arthurian legends, particularly those compiled by Sir Thomas Malory in "Le Morte d'Arthur," are prime examples. Religious and Allegorical Themes: Much of the literature had religious overtones, reflecting the dominant influence of the Church. "Everyman" is a notable morality play from this era. "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight" is a celebrated example of Middle English alliterative poetry. This linguistic shift is evident in the literature of the time.