01.06

11 группа

Иностранный язык

Задание: перевести текст

History of English

[English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language) is a [West Germanic language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Germanic_language) that originated from [Anglo-Frisian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Frisian) dialects brought to [Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Britain) in the mid 5th to 7th centuries AD by [Anglo-Saxon migrants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_settlement_of_Britain) from what is now northwest [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), southern [Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark) and the [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands). The Anglo-Saxons settled in the [British Isles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Isles) from the mid-5th century and came to dominate the bulk of southern Great Britain. Their language, now called [Old English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English), originated as a group of [Anglo-Frisian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Frisian_languages) [dialects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dialect) which were spoken, at least by the settlers, in [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) and southern and eastern [Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotland) in the early [Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages), displacing the [Celtic languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Brittonic) (and, possibly, [British Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Latin)) that had previously been dominant. Old English reflected the varied origins of the [Anglo-Saxon kingdoms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_kingdoms) established in different parts of Britain. The [Late West Saxon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Late_West_Saxon) dialect eventually became dominant. A significant subsequent influence on the shaping of Old English came from contact with the [North Germanic languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Germanic_languages) spoken by the [Scandinavian Vikings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viking_invasions_of_England) who conquered and colonized parts of Britain during the 8th and 9th centuries, which led to much lexical borrowing and grammatical simplification. The [Anglian dialects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglian_dialects) had a greater influence on Middle English.

After the [Norman conquest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_conquest) in 1066, Old English was replaced, for a time, by [Anglo-Norman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Norman_language) as the language of the upper classes. This is regarded as marking the end of the Old English or Anglo-Saxon era, as during this period the English language was heavily influenced by Anglo-Norman, developing into a phase known now as [Middle English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English). The conquering Normans spoke a [Romance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romantic_languages) [langue d'oïl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Langue_d%27o%C3%AFl) called [Old Norman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Norman), which in Britain developed into Anglo-Norman. Many Norman and French loanwords entered the local language in this period, especially in vocabulary related to the church, the court system and the government. As Normans are descendants of Vikings who invaded France, Norman French was influenced by Old Norse, and many Norse loanwords in English came directly from French. Middle English was spoken to the late 15th century. The system of [orthography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthography) that was established during the Middle English period is largely still in use today. Later changes in pronunciation, however, combined with the adoption of various foreign spellings, mean that the [spelling of modern English words](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_orthography) appears highly irregular.

[Early Modern English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_Modern_English) – the language used by [William Shakespeare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare) – is dated from around 1500. It incorporated many [Renaissance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance)-era loans from [Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) and [Ancient Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek), as well as borrowings from other European languages, including [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language), [German](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language) and [Dutch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_language). Significant pronunciation changes in this period included the ongoing [Great Vowel Shift](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Vowel_Shift), which affected the qualities of most [long vowels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_vowel). [Modern English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_English) proper, similar in most respects to that spoken today, was in place by the late 17th century. The English language came to be exported to other parts of the world through [British colonisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire), and is now the dominant language in Britain and [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland), the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), [New Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand) and many smaller former colonies, as well as being widely spoken in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), parts of [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa), and elsewhere. Partially due to United States influence, English gradually took on the status of a global [lingua franca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lingua_franca) in the second half of the 20th century. This is especially true in Europe, where English has largely taken over the former roles of French and (much earlier) Latin as a common language used to conduct business and diplomacy, share scientific and technological information, and otherwise communicate across national boundaries. The efforts of English-speaking Christian missionaries has resulted in English becoming a second language for many other groups.

Global variation among different [English dialects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_dialects) and [accents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_accents) remains significant today. [Scots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scots_language), a form of English traditionally spoken in parts of Scotland and the north of Ireland, is sometimes treated as a separate language.