

# Topic **Origins of English**

- Old English
  - Norman French
  - Latin (Rome)
  - Norse (Vikings)
  - Germanic (Anglo Saxon = Angles and the Saxons of Anglia and Saxony)
  - Indigenous peoples of the British Isles:
    - Picts
    - Celts
    - Briton
    - Welsh
    - Hibernian
    - Scots
    - Eirse

## Topic - How Do New Words Develop

1000 or 1K new word/yr added to Oxford EngDict. - living language, always changing

170K words in Eng used regularly now

New words may not be new

- From other languages
- Part of other words put together
  - Compound (two whole words put together i.e. starfish, airport)
  - Blended (parts of two or more words together ex. turducken, brunch, spork)
- Meaning can change - reflects social priority
- Shortened (i.e. rad from radical)
- Made into its opposite (i.e. sick, wicked, literally through use of metaphor, hyperbole, or just misuse)
- Type of word changes (i.e. grooves to groovy)

Topic: Why is Grammar important?

Basically, grammar is a standard set of language habits and patterns.

English:

Subject verb object.

(Noun) verb (noun).

Subject - does the verb

Verb - action

Object - verb happens to the noun

Sentence must have a noun (subject) and a verb.

Prescriptivism - "Language should have rules. There is only one right way.

- Fix your wrong way."
- Can change, because it ultimately reflects **common standard patterns**.
- Generated by the ruling class / powerful

- More important with when written documents became more common

## Descriptivism

- Describes how people actually speak and the ways language changes

## Thought process = language

- Sentence = minimum 1 subject, 1 verb, 1 complete thought. (Independent clause)
- A sentence missing any of these = sentence fragment
- A sentence with too many ind clauses and poor punctuation = run on sentence.

## 8 Parts of Speech

### 1. Nouns

1. common vs. proper
2. abstract vs. concrete
3. countable vs. mass / non-countable
4. collective (group nouns)

### 2. Pronouns

1. singular or plural
2. possessive or not

### 3. Verbs

1. action words or state of being (i.e. am)

### 4. Adjectives

### 5. Adverbs

### 6. Interjections

### 7. Conjunction

1. F(or)
2. A(nd)
3. N(or)
4. B(ut)
5. O(r)
6. Y(et)
7. S(o)

## 8. Preposition

1. relationship / location

## 9. Articles

1. Indicators (the, a, an, that, these, those, this)
  1. “a” or “an” = not specific, just an example of a type of thing
  2. “the” and “that” specific singular nouns
  3. “these” and “those” specific plural nouns

Simple Sentence = one independent clause.

Compound Sentence = two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction OR semi-colon. (Coordinating conjunction links two clauses of equal importance.)

Complex sentence = 1 independent clause and 1 subordinate clause (depends on the independent, has a subject and a verb but is NOT a complete thought).

Compound-Complex sentence = at least 2 independent clauses and at least 1 subordinate clause. You will need conjunctions and commas. Punctuation is key to a CC sentence. (Note: in this case, a comma goes before the coordinating conjunction.)