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.)