Slide 1 History of the English Language Joanie Gerken Slide 2 Who made up all these words!! "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe; All nimsy were the borogroves, And the mome raths outgrabe. Slide 3 What were the toves doing? Where were they? How does the author feel about the toves? Syntax drives the meaning

Slide 4

Many of our words came from slight changes in words from other countries and cultures.

"el legarto" + "r" = alligator

"muscle" came from the Romans
"musculus" meaning "little mouse"
because the movement of the gladiator's
muscles looked like a little mouse moving
under the skin.

What is language? Level of Language Parts of Language Studied Phonology Speech sound (phonemes) Orthography Spelling patterns Morphology Units of meanings (morphemes) Syntax Phrase and sentence structure Semantics Phrase and sentence meaning Pragmatics Word choice and use in context Discourse Structure Organization of confected sentences

Slide 6

What is phonology? • Speech sounds • Phonetic letter representations • Sound/symbol

Slide 7

What is morphology? • Study of word parts • Prefixes,roots, and suffixes • Necessary for decoding and vocabulary

What is semantics?
Meaning of words in a phrase or sentence
Words can have multiple meanings Ex. mean
 A word triggers a network of associated words related to experiences and context
Ex. Cone • idioms
· Iulionis

What is syntax

- Word order in sentences
- The boy walked to the store on my street.
- The boy on my street walked to the store.

Slide 10

What is pragmatics?

- Reading nonverbal cues
- Detecting mood and tone
- Reading between the lines;going beyond literal interpretation

Slide 11

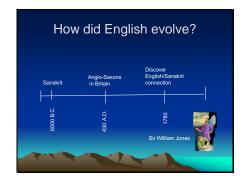
What is orthography?

- Written language
- Spelling
- communication

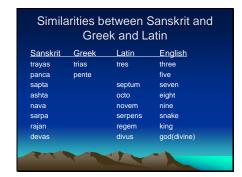
All languages share properties							
phonemes	tics pragmatics						
morphemes	syntax						
More than 4, 000 languages today							
Orthography -not all languages use writing							
Brains are better developed for speaking than writing	ng!						



Slide 14



Slide 15





Indo - european became the basis for all languages

• Split up and further migration led to similarities in languages and dialect

Slide 18

Indo-European Languages. Common source for all languages

