* Pathology: the study of the essential nature of diseases and especially of the structural and functional changes produced by them.
* Semiotic: a general philosophical theory of signs and symbols that deals especially with their function in both artificially constructed and natural languages and comprises [syntactics](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/semiotic), semantics, and pragmatics.
* Etymology: the study of word origins and meaning change.
* OE: Old English
* CE: Contemporary English
* ME: Middle English
* Orthography: the art of writing words with the proper letters according to standard usage.
* IPA: International Phonetic Alphabet
* GCS: Germanic Consonant Shift
  + p → f
  + t → th
  + k,c → h
  + b → p
  + d → t
  + g → k,c
  + f → b
  + f,b → d
  + h → g
  + bd(PIE), ph(Greek), f(Latin) → b
  + dh(PIE), th(Greek), f,b(Latin) → d
  + gh(PIE), ch(Greek), h(Latin) → g
  + s(PIE&Latin), h(Greek) → s
  + l → l
  + r → r
  + m → m
  + n → n
* the closest we have come so far to a representation system that accords with the ‘one sound, one symbol’ philosophy is the pictograph.
* The word apple is cognate with a word from Old Irish. Here is the word with a consonant missing: “u\_ull”. The missing sound is [b].
* OE orthography was a reasonably good guide to its pronounciation.
* The rule that changes “y” to “i” when forming nouncs from adjectives. E.g. “happiness” from “happy” is a spelling rule.
* Middle English, from Latin “puncture”, from “punctus”, past participle of “pungere”. In making its way from Latin to CE, the word has undergone the rule g->k.
* Etymology: study of where words come from.
* OE: 450 CE – 1100 CE
* ME: 1100 CE – 1500 CE
* Orthography: writing.
* Phonetics: the science of speech sounds.
* Diacritic: the symbols that added on to the IPA
* Vowel change from OE to CE: long mid tense vowels -> high tense vowels
* Morphology: word structure and word building
* Inflection: suffixes (plural or tense)
* Daughter & sister languages: see page 29.
* Cognates: words from different languages that share the same root.
* GCS = Grimm’s Law
* Consonants defined by manner, place and voicing.
* If a word existed in OE, it’s an English word. The same applies to Old French (OF).
* Latin as a lingua fraca – like English today
* No such thing as pure synonymy
* Pictograph, cuneiform, rebus, hieroglyphic, ideograph, syllabary
* Pictograph: pictures that represent words
* Syllabary: Japanese alphabet.
* Aspiration: the [hhh] sound in the word ‘pot’.
* Phoenicians -> Greeks -> Romans
* Open syllables: in the vowels.
* Closed syllables: in the consonants.
* Rule conflict.
* Spelling reform.
* The word: minimal free form
* Compound words as a test of “word-hood”
* Word vs lexeme, lexeme is the abstract form
* Derivation creates new lexemes. Inflection does not create new lexemes.
* Stress shift, conversion, backformation.
* Morphemes: lexical, grammatical and categorical.
* 2 kinds of “un-“ and “-in”.
* Once you’ve inflected a word, derivation stops.
* Naturalization
* English has borrowed words and the rules that formed them.
* Hybrids. E.g. “hypertension” words that are put together from different root.
* English plural is lexeme + s.
* Singular is lexeme + nothing.
* Latin, plural is lexeme + m.