

Handout for Lin203, Tutorial 5101

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1. Announcements

- Midterm next week, general topic list will be on Blackboard after lecture today
- Hand in writing assignments please

2. Timeline of English

- Proto-Germanic (Old Germanic) - circa 1 AD in North Central Europe
 - At this time Britain had Celtic speakers
- The Romans brought Latin to England before English speakers lived there, but they remained Celtic speakers
- Proto-German borrowed from Latin before coming to England
- Timeline:
 - 400 -700, prehistoric (Angles and Saxons invade England)
 - 700- 1100 Old English (English is written down due to Declining education in Latin)
 - 1100-1500, Middle English (Invasion of the normans)
 - 1500-1800, Early Modern English (renaissance, so more Greek, Great Vowel Shift)
 - 1800+. Modern English (lots more science related Greek)

3. Latin vowel weaken

- [a] -> [ɛ] (closed syllable)
- arts - inertia
- apt - inept
- annual - centennial
- [a] or [ɛ] -> [ɪ] (open syllable)
- factor -> efficient
- teneo -> continent (note: e -> i)
- lego ~ colligo
- [aj] -> [i:] (aequus ~ iniquus) (Note: ae = [aj])
- [aw] -> [u:] (claudio ~ inclūdo)

4. The handout

4.1 Roots with allomorphs

- What would happen if we added *per-* to *capiō*?
 - perceive
 - perception
- or contra?
 - contraception
- trans + *capiō*
 - transceive, transception,

4.2 Native and borrowed phonology

- Greek and English *a~an*
- Cf. this to latin and Greek *in-*
- Why is Greek and English a so similar? General tendencies in phonology

4.3 Doublets

- words from *domo*, *dominus*
- domination, dominating, dominion, dominancy
- domain (< dominus)

References and further readings:

Willmott, Jo. 2006. Phonology: Sound Change in Greek and Latin. <http://www.jowillmott.co.uk/downloads/LectureHand/Phonology/5LatinVowels.pdf>