**Lingua franca:** the language used by a group of people that don't share the same mother language to make communication between them possible

**Pidgin:** a simplified form of a language employed by a group of people that do not share a common language to make basic communication between them, mostly used for trade.

**Creoles:** a stable natural language that has developed from a pidgin and has become the native language of a generation and has the features of natural languages.

**Codeswitching:** when bilingual people switch between languages within the same sentence.

**Styles / registers / situational dialects:** like formal/informal style used as a means of identification with a group or as a means of excluding undesirable groups.

**Slang:** something that nearly everybody uses and recognizes but no one can define precisely.

**Jargon:** slang words used to express specialized terminology used for clarity of communication and to identify people that share the same interests.

**Argo:** Jargon used by underworld groups for private communication.

**Euphemism:** word or phrase that replaces a taboo word or serves to avoid unpleasant subjects.

**Denotative meaning:** explicit/literal meaning.

**Connotative meaning:** commonly understood subjective cultural or emotional meaning.

**Racial and National Epithets:** a descriptive term accompanying or occurring in place of a name and having entered common usage.

**Sound Correspondence:** sound shift between the different stages of a language.

**Ancestral Protolanguages:** ancestral language from which related languages have developed those languages are genetically related.

**Phonological change:** occur gradually over the course of many generations of speakers. In a single generation, changes are evident only through dialect differences.

**The Great Vowel Shift:** new phonemic representation of words and morphemes. Evident in alternating forms of morpheme which were pronounced the same before the vowel shift (please-pleasant, sane-sanity, crime-criminal, sign-signal). It is the source of many spelling inconsistencies.

**Morphological change:** latin had case endings to reflect the thematic role or grammatical relationship to the verb, this is absent in roman languages.

**Syntactic Change:** change in word order in a sentence. VP > NP V to VP > V NP

**Lexical change:** **change in category:** from nouns to verb. **Addition of new words:** to describe changes. **Word coinage:** words created by modifying words to fit a purpose**. Words from names:** Eponyms are words that are coined from proper names (expanding vocabulary). **Blends:** combining words but part of them is deleted. **Reduced words:** **Clipping** abbreviation, **Acronyms** words formed from acronyms of many words (**alphabetic abbreviations**). **Loan words:** from other languages (**loan translation**).

**Loss of words:**

**Semantic change:** **Broadening, Narrowing, Meaning Shift.**

**Types of languages:** SVO English Spanish Thai or SOV German Dutch Japanese.

**Pictograms and Ideograms:** cave are (petroglyphs), literal portrayals of life at that time. Pictograms are picture writing, direct image of what it represents. Ideograms are generalized pictograms (idea picture/writing).

**Cuneiform Writing:** wedge shaped writing in soft clay tablets

**The Rebus Principle:** graphic sign that has no visual relationship to the word it represents, phonographic symbol.

**From Hieroglyphics to the Alphabet:** writing system of characters, syllabary and consonantal alphabet. Greeks consonants and vowels to make their alphabet.

**Word Writing:** (logographic) each character represents both the meaning and pronunciation of each word or morphene (chinese).

**Syllabic Writing:** each symbol represents a syllable, Japanese part word writing part syllabic, kana, katakana, hiragana (\_), kanji (ideographic, chinese)

**Consonantal Alphabet Writing:** Arabic, only consonants are fully developed symbol.

**Alphabetic Writing:** sound writing, digraph two letters to represent a single sound.