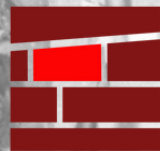


Maple Ridge History Analysis

Etymology



MAPLE RIDGE
MUSEUM
& COMMUNITY ARCHIVES

Introduction

This booklet serves as an introduction to etymology for students, providing an overview of how words are studied in terms of their origins and development over time. It emphasizes the methods used in etymology research and highlights the significance of understanding word histories in language and communication.

Learning Outcomes

This activity is recommended for students in Grades 8-12, lower grade level students may need more help and activities can be modified as needed. This activity connects to Social studies and English BC curriculum competencies, with a focus on how texts are socially, culturally, geographically, and historically constructed. The Learning outcomes and skills developed for this worksheet are:

- Introduction to etymology
- Identifying prefixes, suffixes and roots of the words
- Word origins

Instructions

Begin by exploring the "What is Etymology" page to establish foundational understanding for the rest of the worksheet. While activities can be completed in any sequence, following the order may enhance comprehension. Each page has individual instructions. Once the booklet is completed check your answers.

Supplies

- Pen or pencil

What is Etymology?

Important Definitions

Etymology (n.) - The study of the origins of words and how their meanings change over time. A discipline under the umbrella of linguistics.

Linguistics (n.) - The scientific study of languages and their structures. Includes many fields of study.

Loan word (n.) - A word taken from another language that undergoes little or no change. Ex. "café" in French to "cafe" in English.

Language change (n.) - The phenomenon by which languages change over time.

Derivation (n.) - The process of creating new words from previous word. Ex. loneliness from the root word "lonely."

Compounding (n.) - The process of creating new words by putting together two or more other words. Ex. "bookstore" which is made up of the words "book" and "store."

Semantic Change (n.) - The process where the meaning of words change over time. Ex. "gay" used to mean "joyous" but it now means "homosexual."

How Is Etymology Studied?

Etymology is studied using a number of different methods including: using and analyzing old texts, analyzing different dialects of the same language, comparing one language to other related languages and analyzing semantic change.

Why Learn About Etymology?

Learning about etymology can be a useful reading strategy. It can allow the reader to puzzle out the meanings of new words by finding familiar patterns within them.

A Brief Timeline of English

Match the dates with the events that shaped the English language

1. **The Battle of Hastings** - This battle led to the Norman conquest of England which in turn led to many French words being loaned into English. **c. 2500 BCE**
2. **Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrive in England** - These were the Germanic people who brought their language (which would later become Early English) to England. **c. 500 BCE**
3. **The Vikings Invade** - The Viking invasions led to some standardization of the English language and the borrowing of some Norse words. **c. 410 CE**
4. **Proto-Germanic was likely spoken** - Proto-Germanic is a reconstructed language that is the hypothetical mother language of English. **c. 400-500 CE**
5. **Proto-Indo-European was likely spoken** - This is reconstructed language that is the hypothetical mother language of most languages spoken in Eurasia. **c. 700-1000 CE**
6. **The Great Vowel Shift** - This is a series of changes that happened in the pronunciation of English. **1066 CE**
7. **The Romans Leave England** - As the Roman Empire was falling, the Roman retreated from England. **1387-1400 CE**
8. **Shakespeare** - Shakespeare is credited as being the first to record as many as 2000 words. It is likely that he also created many of these words. **c. 1400-1700 CE**
9. **King James' Bible** - The first legal English language bible. Before this, all bibles had to be written in Latin. **c. 1440 CE**
10. **The Royal Society** - The royal society is a scientific society that is responsible for the creation of many scientific words found in English. **1564-1616 CE**
11. **English Colonization** - English colonization is responsible for many loan words from languages spoken in the territories they colonized. **c. 1583-1914 CE**
12. **Canterbury Tales** - Canterbury tale is considered to be one of the first works written in Early Modern English. **1611 CE**
13. **The Internet** - With new developments in technology, new words are created to explain it. **1660 CE**
14. **The Gutenberg Press** - This press revolutionized the process of printing. Ultimately, this led to increased literacy and standardization of spelling. **1828 CE**
15. **Webster's Dictionary** - One of the first widely published dictionaries. It contributed to the standardization of spelling in American English. **1983 CE**

Almost Synonyms

For each pair of words, decide which ones have French origins and which ones have Germanic origins

There are many cases in the English language where two words that are more or less synonymous will give very different impressions. In many of these cases, the two words will come from different origins. Most words that are considered fancier or more refined have French origins and their synonyms with Germanic or Norse origins will be seem simpler by comparison. This is because early English was almost exclusively spoken by the lower classes and the upper classes spoke French. Over time, the words that the French speaking upper classes used bled into English but they still held the implications the wealth and prestige that is associated with the upper classes.

Synonyms

Norse/Germanic Origin

French Origin

Room/Chamber

Fraternal/Brotherly

Cow/Beef

Sheep/Mutton

Depart/Leave

Answer/Respond

Retain/Keep

Support/Help

Power/Strength

Woods/Forest

Art/Craft

Friendly/Amiable

Enter/Come in

Buy/Purchase

Blouse/Shirt

How Can Etymology Be Used As a Reading Tool?

Words are often made up of some combination of: prefixes, suffixes and roots. Learning to identify common patterns can help to identify the meanings of unfamiliar words. Add slashes (/) between the prefixes, suffixes and roots of the words. Note: Some words may not have all of these features.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Disappear | 11. Hyperinflation |
| 2. Disappearance | 12. Incompatibility |
| 3. Revisit | 13. Neocolonialism |
| 4. Overworked | 14. Subdivision |
| 5. Misinform | 15. Alteration |
| 6. Devalue | 16. Reformulation |
| 7. Transcribe | 17. Unavoidable |
| 8. Antithesis | 18. Immaturity |
| 9. Cooperate | 19. Hypothetical |
| 10. Interact | 20. Implication |