

Chapter Nine: Development of Writing

1. PICTURE-WRITING (or Pictogram)

Pictures came to represent particular images in a consistent way

2. IDEA-WRITING (or Ideogram)

Pictogram was accepted as the representation of an object, its meaning was extended to attributes of that object, or concepts associated with it

3. WORD WRITING (or Logogram)

In addition to the concept, symbols are used to represent words in a language

- **Note:** Example of modern symbols: +, %, @, &
- **Note:** *Cuneiform writing* or *wedge-shaped writing* was an example of logographic writing.
- **Note:** Chinese writing system is still logographic.

Rebus principle → the symbol for one entity is taken over as the symbol for the sounds of the spoken word used to refer to that entity, e.g. we see **4 sale** instead of **for sale**.



4. SYLLABLE WRITING

A writing system which employs a set of symbols each representing the pronunciation of a syllable (consisting of consonant and vowel)

- **Note:** Japanese writing system is syllabic.

Acrophonic principle → a character is extended to mean just *one* of its important sounds, usually the first consonant

5. CONSONANTAL ALPHABET WRITING

Written words consist of symbols for the consonant sounds, with the appropriate vowel sounds being applied by the reader

6. ALPHABET WRITING

A system in which both consonants and vowels are symbolized