



Linguistics

ENGL 236

تلخيص : اخلاص حمودة

Chapter Courses: 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9

الدكتور : وائل عبيد

linguistics

linguistics \Rightarrow is the scientific study of human language.

\rightarrow if I'm sick for what reason, I can't go any doctors and saying I'm sick because they are doctors for skin, doctors for blood, doctor for eyes \rightarrow Let's suppose that language is like human body so we have (arms, legs, eyes) the basic parts of any language there are different parts.

* The Basic parts of Language \Rightarrow

1 phonetics + phonology
└──┬──┘
 sounds

phonetics \rightarrow The physical study of sound

phonology \rightarrow patterns of speaks sound.

when we talk about linguistics, we talk about all language on the world so all languages on the in the world have sounds \rightarrow It's impossible to find the language without sounds.

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2 morphology \rightarrow morpheme: units of have meaning of language.

Example: dis ag re me nts \rightarrow How many units do I have? 4 units.

3 lexicon \Rightarrow vocabulary (words). All language in the world ~~have~~ must have words. It is possible to find the language without word so these words are usually put together in a certain way in syntax.

④ **syntax** → The organization of words in the sentence.

* **Example** → boy the clever X
The clever boy ✓

Because we know in syntax in free language in the world must have syntax.

→ In The English language we must have a noun - subject in the beginning.

For example → I teach english.

* **syntax is the structure of phrases and sentences.**

⑤ **semantics** → meaning on the word level or on the phrase level.

The meaning of linguistics is also why? because when say linguistics we expect answers for any things relates to language.

* what part of speech is (In)? **preposition.**

what part of speech is (boy)? **noun**

what part of speech is (slowly)? **adverb**

* Languages are humans position, only human being have languages, but this usually produce language, The meaning of linguistics expanded and we have no feels in linguistics. **example** → computational linguistics

Computer + Linguistics.

⑥ **pragmatics** → The meaning of words sentences in context.

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Example → use the word google (now people use the word **google**)

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~~Chapter~~ Chapter 1: phonetics

* **phonetics**: The study of speech sounds and their physiological production and acoustic qualities it deals with configurations of the vocal tract used to produce speech sounds (articulatory phonetics), the acoustic properties of speech sounds (acoustic phonetics) and the manner of combining sounds so as to make syllables word sentences.

Sounds → (Vowels) → free air passage
 ↓
 ↓ (consonants) → air construction (stopped)

* major differences between vowels and consonants:

1. In production of consonants there is usually some kind of air construction (blockage)

Example: [m] → There is blockage. **المسد**

but if I say [o] → There is no construction.

* we have 3 major kinds of phonetics:

1. **Articulatory phonetics**: (How produce sounds) (mouth)

articulate means → **كيف طريقة حكي + كيف يقول شي**

2. **Auditory** → How we hear

STUDENTS-HUB.com → **Acoustic**: The physical properties of speech sound waves, for example the word **bed** → 3 sounds and 3 waves.

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The vocal cords take two positions:-
they either open or close, when they open apport → they produce what this
known voiceless sounds but they are close adjusted → they produce voiced sounds.

* voiceless sounds like [f, s]

* voiced sounds like [v, z]

* Consonants:-

when we study consonant we should take care of 3 major things we need to understand if the sound is voiceless or voiced.

1- state of the vocal folds.

2- places of articulation (where the sounds is produced).

3- manners of articulation (How air is obstructed.)

place of articulation:-

1 Bilabials → [p, b, m, w]

p → voiceless

b → voiced

[p, b]: oral sounds

[m, w]: nasal sounds.

STUDENTS-HUB.com 2 Labiodental → [f, v]

upper teeth and the lower lip

[f] → voiceless

[v] → voiced

3 Dental → tongue tip behind the upper front-

thin → voiceless θ

th → then → voiced ð

[θ, ð]

4- Alveolars → Lip of the tongue + alveolar ridge

t, d, s, z, l, n, r

Voicless Voiced

Voiced

s → Voicless

z → Voiced

r → Voiced

l → Voiced

gesture as

5- palatal → tongue + hard palate

[ʃ ʒ tʃ dʒ j]

ʃ → sh Voicless machine [məʃɪn]

ʒ → Voiced decision [dɪsɪʒən]

tʃ → Voicless chair, change.

dʒ → Voiced age, joke

j → yes

STUDENTS-HUB.com → Back of the tongue + velum

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[k, g, ŋ] ŋ hɜːŋ → Learning

Voicless Voiced

The different between k, g
we have vibration and friction and produce when the velum is down.

7. Glottal → The glottis is the space between the vocal folds/cords

[h.ʔ]
voiceless.

vocal folds → ① open/apart → vocal sound (s. f)

② Closed/adjusted → voiced sound (z. v)

manner of articulation → How we produced sounds.

1. stop sounds → in production of the stop sounds we have a complete air constriction.

[p. b. t. d. k. g. ʔ]

2. Fricatives → [f. v. θ. ð. s. z. ʃ. ʒ. h]

3. Affricates → sound two movement

[tʃ. dʒ]

How many gesture are there → 2 movement

4. Nasals → most sounds produced orally with the velum raised preventing air flow from entering the nasal cavity.

[m. n. ŋ]

5. liquids → [l. r] they are both voiced

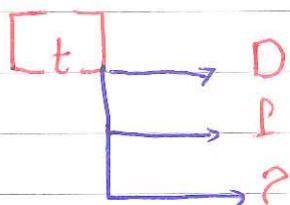
l → lateral sounds (lateral = sides)

6. Glides → [w, j] they are both voiced.
Glides + liquid → Approximant.

7. Glottal → [h, ?]

8. Flaps → [d, ɾ]

In the English language the [t] sounds can be produced in different ways



example: that → [ʔ & D]
 [ʔ & ɾ]
 [ʔ & ?]

the 3 sounds D, ɾ, ? represent the (t) sound.

* Describe the sounds:

1. [p]: voiceless, bilabials, stop.

2. [g]: voiced, velar, stop.

3. [tʃ]: voiceless, dental, fricative.

4. [tʃ]: voiceless, affricate, palatal.

5. [ŋ]: voiced, velar, nasal.

6. [l]: voiced, alveolars, liquid (lateral liquid)

7. [r]: voiced, alveolars, liquid

8. [w]: voiced, bilabials, glide

9. [D]: voiced, alveolars, stop, flaps.

10. [d]: voiced, alveolars, stop

11. [ʔ]: voiceless, glottal, stop

Vowels:

When we study vowels, we take into consideration 3 points:

- 1- tongue height → How high the tongue is.
- 2- tongue position → What position is the tongue in - position → front
→ centre
→ back
- 3- Lips shape.

We have two types of vowels:

1. monophthongs → mono → one

we have one tongue height, one tongue position, one lips shape

2. Diphthongs → Di → two

two tongue height, two tongue position, two shape.

* Monophthongs:

1. [i] → seat, ~~bead~~, eat, she.
[si:t] [i:t] [ji:]

2. [ɪ] → set, bin, did.
[sɛt] [bɪn] [dɪd]

3. [ɛ] → bed, dead, said.
[bɛd] [dɛd] [sɛd]

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4. [æ] → fat, rat, bad.
[fæt] [ræt] [bæd]

5. [ɑ] → port, father, park

[pɔ:t] [fɑ:ðər] [pɑ:k]

6. [ɔ] → door, Pour, born, Caught.
[fɔr] [kɔt]

7. [ʊ] → put, should, could, book
[pʊt] [ʃʊd] [kʊd] [bʊk]

8. [u] → move, you, Fruit
[muv] [ju] [fru:t]

9. [ʌ] → cut, blood, ~~ju~~, ~~ju~~ dove
[kʌt] [blʌd] []

10. [ə] → about, above, over

in the english language always every time you see:

er
or
ar
at the ends of words

teacher: [ti:tʃər]

rectangular [ˌrektæŋɡjʊlər]

STUDENTSHUB.com [ˈseɪtər]

Front	Centre	back
!		u
I		ɜ
e		
ɛ	ə	
	ʌ	
ə	ə	o:

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Diphthongs:

1. [aɪ] buy, try, fight
[faɪt]

2. [aʊ] how now outside
[haʊ] [naʊ] [aʊtsaɪd]

3. [eɪ] day say late
[deɪ] [seɪ] [leɪt]

4. [oʊ] snow goal code
3 sounds ← [snoʊ] [goʊl] [koʊd]

5. [ɔɪ] boil noise oil
[boɪl] [noɪz] [ɔɪl]

Variation (n) → change, gestures = movement

Study questions:

1. what is the difference between acoustic phonetics and articulatory phonetics?

STUDENT HUB.com articulatory phonetics → How sound is produced.

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acoustic phonetics → physical properties of speech as sound waves.

2. which end with voiced sounds (+v) and which words end with voiceless sounds (-v)

Chapter (2): phonology

6.11.2023

phonology : is the description of systems and patterns of speech sounds it is also the abstract or mental aspect of the sound, and it is variation in speech *تفاوت*

[t]	→	[t ^h]	city	[sɪt ^h i]
	→	[d]		[sɪd ⁱ i]
	→	[p]		[sɪp ⁱ i]
	→	[ʔ]		[sɪʔ ⁱ i]

phonemes → is the smallest meaning distinguishing unit in the phonological systems of language, and it is a distinctive sound if change the meaning.

Cat → [kæt]	}	different phonemes How many phonemes is a sound (3)
rat → [ræt]		
kit → [kɪt]		

phonemes → change the meaning

Can → [kæn]
man → [mæn]
mean → [mi:n]

Allophones → are different pronunciations (versions) of the same phoneme. They are not distinctive.

that →	[t̪æt]	}	allophones for [t] phonemes
	[t̪əd]		
	[t̪ep]		
	[t̪ɛp]		

bad → [bɔd] phonem

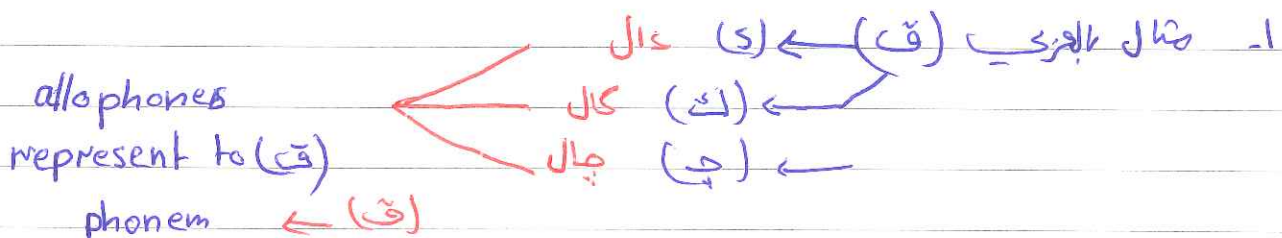
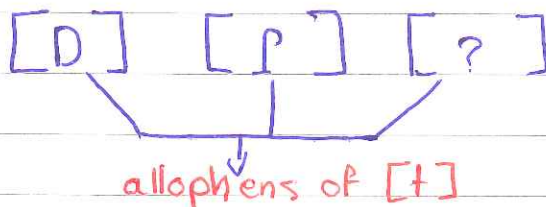
[bɔd] variation of [t] allophone

[ɹ] allophone

[r] phonem

read [pid] x

(+) ساءت لاء (ت) ✓



الفونم الراءى (ت) ←

الفونم الراءى (ت) ← [ت] تاء
[ت] تاء ← [ت] تاء

8.11.2023

[tongue] = [tʌŋ] 3 phonemes
6 letters

Allophone → is any sound it is an unanalyzed sound it can be a phoneme or an allophone

Phoneme → Changing the meaning
Allophone → doesn't change meaning

→ use t → [d] dry phoneme
[ɒ] bad or allophone

Phonology → reflects variation, variations are different pronunciations
any change in the accent reflects phonology. in phonology usually describe sounds with binary features

binary features -
two

+

STUDENTS-HUB.com - ^{صوت} Voicels ^{صوت} voice ✓ ✓ ✓ Uploaded By: Ikhlas Hamoudah

e.g. [t]: [-voice, +alveolar, +stop]

[t]: [~~voice~~, +~~bilabial~~, -stop]

[f]: [+voiced, -velar, -fricative]

~~x~~ ^{صوت} voiced ^{صوت} voice ^{صوت} voice
~~x~~ ^{صوت} voiced ^{صوت} voice ^{صوت} voice
~~x~~ ^{صوت} voiced ^{صوت} voice ^{صوت} voice

[f]: [-voiced, +labiodental, -stop] ✓
^{صوت} voiced ^{صوت} voice ^{صوت} voice
^{صوت} voiced ^{صوت} voice ^{صوت} voice

مثال :- وائل خليل -
 وائل عابدين +

Aspiration → is a puff of air.

[p] pen [p^hen]
 [t] two [t^hu]
 [k] can [k^han] } → voiceless sounds, stops

p, t, k + vowel → we usually aspirate them
 ري كي يطق الحروف مع h

[p^hen] → allophone

[s] [p] spray [spreɪ]
 [t] stay [steɪ]
 [k] scan [skæn] } un-aspiration

نوع الـ سبريت لا تجي الـ (s)

sp - p
 st - t
 sk - k

allophones are different pronunciation of the phoneme

1. Aspiration → phonological processes that occur in the English language

2. dental articulation →

ten → [tɛn]

n → Voiced
Alveolar
[+ Alveolar]

[tɛn^h]

aspiration

حرف صامت

tenth → [tɛnθ]

حرف التاء أثره
alveolar
dental

dental

sound

θ

Diacritic symbols → aspiration

[t.d.n.l] → Followed dental sound dental

n → حرف صامت
alveolar

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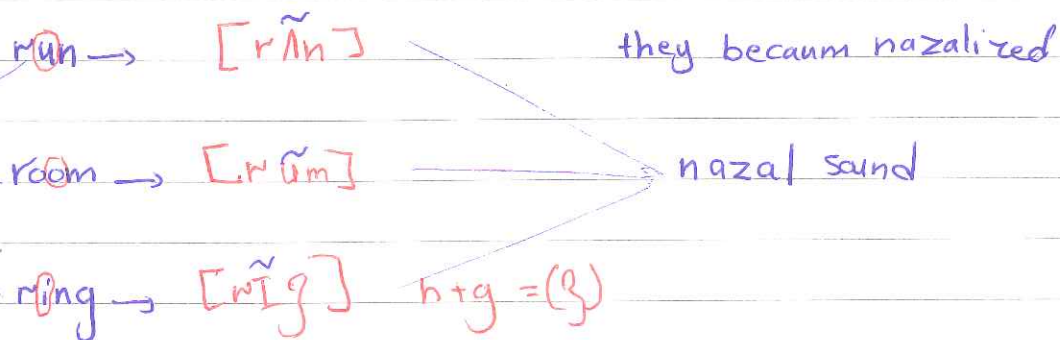
→ 4 sounds
4 phones
1 allophone (n)
phoneme (s)

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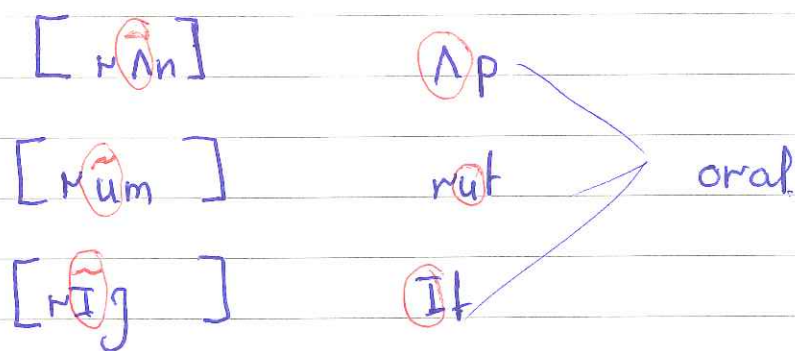
Vowel nasalization:

13.11.2023

Vowel → are all oral sounds.



vowel nasalization ~
Diacritic symbols ~



they are all allophones
allophones → different pronunciation

minimal pair →
minimal set →

minimal pair → two words.

Can → [kən]

Fan → [fən]

two words look like each other on all aspects except on one so this is like this

1. Can → [kən]
Kin → [kɪn]

2. Can → [kən]
Cam → [kəm]

3. letter → [lɛtər]
better → [bɛtər]

5 phones
5 phonemes
No allophones.

minimal set →

Can [kən]

Fan [fən]

ban [bən]

tan [tən]

man [mən]

phonotactics → is the permitted sequence of the sounds in a language.

فَمِنْ وَلاَ كَلِمَةٍ بِالْخَيْرِ يَبْلُغُ فَوْزِهِمْ ج 3 h 3 I 3 5

غلط ما يسحومع
هفص ولا ورا هفص

sequence ترتيب

minimal pair → is the two words that are identical in all aspects but different in one aspect sound على تيجر بالاول أو الآخر أو الوسط

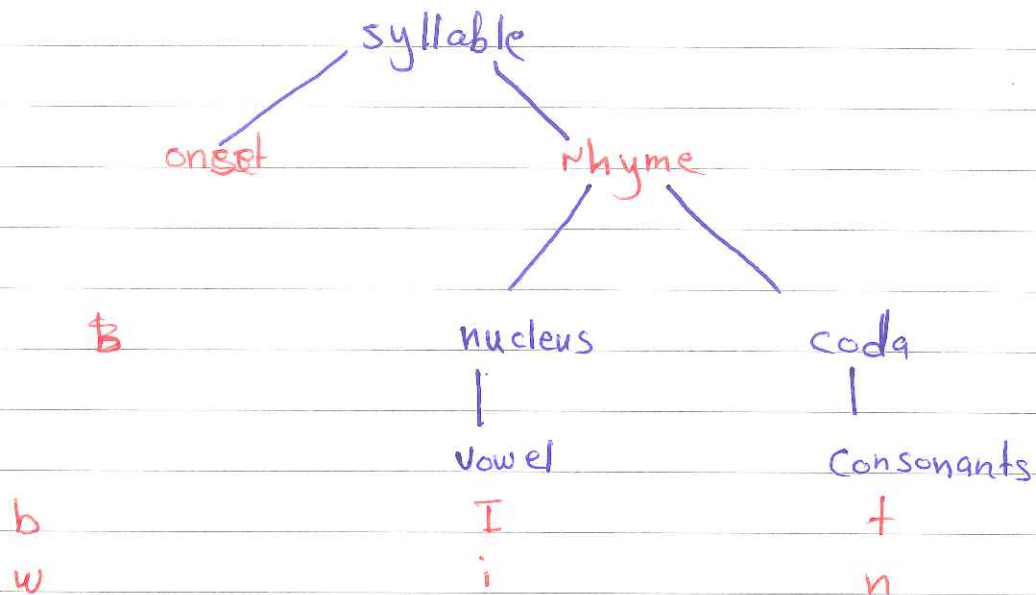
minimal set → group of words

syllable

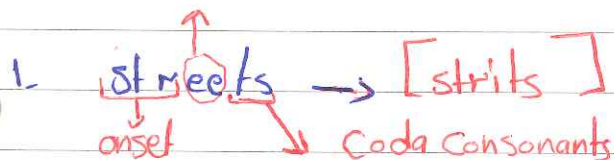
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syllable:

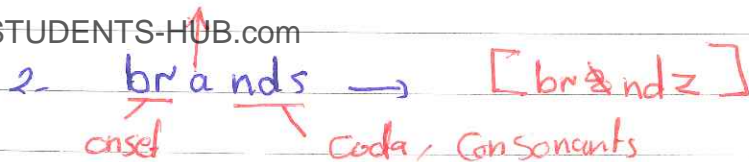
is a word or apart of a word that can consist of .



nucleus, vowel

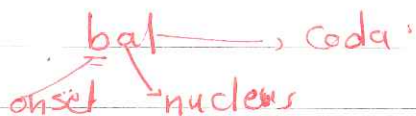
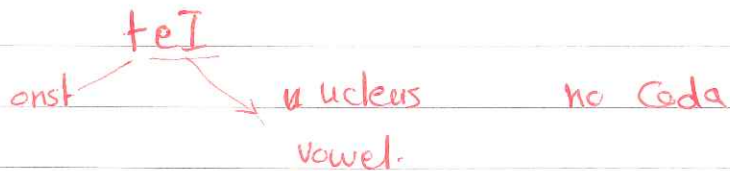


nucleus, vowel

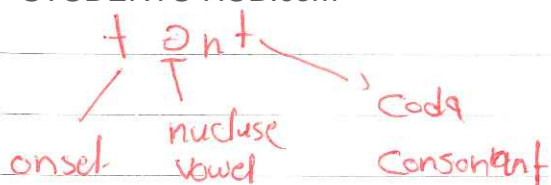
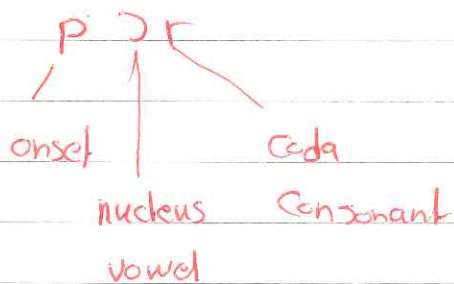
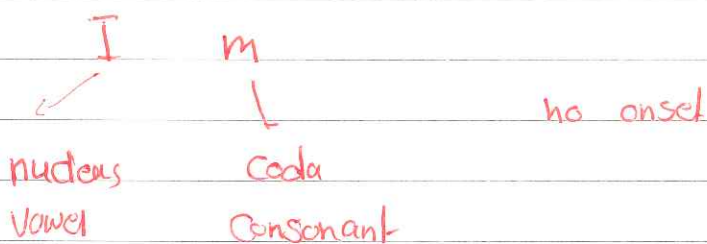


3. between → [bi:twɪn] 2 syllables ↑

table → [teɪbəl]



important → [ɪm.pɔr.tənt]



Example about syllable without onset → on [ɔn]
without coda → two [tu]
without coda and onset → eye

Syllable types in English :

1- open syllable → vowel in the end two [tu] and doesn't have a coda.

2- Closed syllable → end with consonant

Consonant clusters → Group of something come together

Sound clusters → C+V

1- Important → [ɪm pɔrt ənt]
VC C V C C V C C

2- pronunciation → [pr ɒ n ɪ n s i eɪ ŋ ɔ n]
C C V C V C C V V C V C

Vowels can be:

1- monophthongs → i, ɪ, u, ʊ

2- diphthongs → ɔɪ, eɪ, ɔɪ, ɔʊ, oʊ

Consonant clusters: C C C C just

sound clusters: C+V

27-11-2023

Sound clusters = C + V

Consonant Cluster = only Consonant

Sound clusters -
[səʊnd klʌstəz]
C V CC CCV CCVCC

③
L
N
W
J
→ approximants

① s
② P
t
K
→ splash [splʌʃ]
street [stri:t]
square [skwɛr]

✓ X
sfray
spkore

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Assimilation effects:

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1. Assimilation: assimilate

I have to → ①T have for
voiced voiceless

add two \rightarrow $\begin{matrix} x & d & f & u \\ x & t & t & u \end{matrix}$

bad cold, bad could
the (d) become (k) bak could
assimilation.

2 nasal nasalization

Fun [fʌ̃n̩]
room [rʊ̃m̩]
sing [sɪ̃ŋ̩]

nasal sounds

they become nasalized

vowel and the nasal sounds → assimilation

$\begin{bmatrix} \text{An} \\ \text{um} \\ \text{Ig} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{nasalized or nasal}$

I can go → [əI kən go:]
 attribute value
 [əI kən go:]
 value

$$n \cdot g \rightarrow g$$

Deletion = delete . remove. [Elision]

you and I → [ju ənd aɪ]

د ويا [ju ənd aɪ]

أ ويا [ju ənd aɪ]

send these → [sɛnd θɪz]

grandmother → grɑːnd mɑː

[græn mɑː]

assimilation.

[t, d]

next boy → [nɛks bɔɪ]

[lɪtəl] → [lɪtəl]

normal speech:

any kind of speech which usually has assimilation and elision so it is

STUDENTS-HUB.com to hear people deleting sounds and assimilation. Uploaded By: Ikhlas Hamoudah

Word information

Word information → How languages ^{are} create new words / a science that observes how languages (especially English) invent and create new words to be used in the language

is the science looks into the how the different languages are in English in particular and how English its new word in language

قال بالقرآن المصنوع بتغير mouse كانت أم حيوان ما صارت أم لا ستقام
لما كلمة نعم المصنوع يبي ليخترها مرات ينفذ استار من اللبس البر ويتخذها

1900 a man called spangler. (n)

I want to buy spangler

استخدمت أم عليو كلمة جديدة في اللغة
فما ألقوا بكم عليو

spangle (v) استخدم تعريفاً
spangler (n) الكلمة، المستور

Hover → صار الاسم فلي
↓
n, v, adj
↓
hovering
الطيار

How people bring new words to the language.

neologism → newly kind words, Coinage the invention of words

في كلمة iPhone قبل 40 سنة ما كانت
لما أول ما افتحو أول آيفون دخلت الكلمة

اللفظ نيوطنم مالياً زي مكان بلفون نيولونم بالقرن ١٨ أي قبل ٢٠ سنة
أول شيء خيّر أو أي كلمة جديدة بتكون neologism

Etyymology → origin of words يعني أصل الكلمة من وين زي كروستون فريسي

Entomology → Science of insects X

Word formation processes

2.12.2023

1. **Coinage** → one of the least common processes of word formation
the invention of totally new terms, and never ~~exist~~ ^{exist} the language
before name of invention name of discoverer
So Coinage one of these processes in which completely new words come
into the language

example:

aspirin, nylon, vaseline and zipper → its completely new word
never body hear this before

google → كلمة صيد متواركة

eponymy → Kind of Coinage and it is new words based on the name
of a person or a place

example → Hoover, Fahrenheit, volt → refer to name people
وليم هوفر فهرنهايت عالم إيطالي

sandwich → having his bread and meat together while gambling
مطعم في إنجلترا

Jeans = Genoa جناوة → name of places

House world word → كلمات عالمية بتخدمنا

2. Borrowing → taking words From other language

قال بالفرنسية ← لايتون . كراج . موزان . كروون . ص. الفرنسي

باليونانية الإيطالية

different language borrow ^{From} each other, when languages borrow ^{From} each other they don't send ^{word} of back to the original language

قال كلمة سكر لسانا بنسختها
Borrowed — English ال
From Arabic

↓
sugar → سكر

magazin → مخزن

Calque = loan translation. is when Borrow terms

when a certain culture or a certain language has certain aspects these aspects can be literature can be sport can be medicine so we take the words from that particular language and we bring them into our language for example and we translate them as exactly as they are on original language.

example → sky scraper , ناطقة طاب

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أضنا طافا لطيف المندس وأضنا طافا لطيف
ال ←

Borrowing language

English
I teach language →
translat

أنا ادرى اللغة → this is not calque it is

Word Formation

4.2.2023

1- Coinage → is the process with completely new words are introduced to the language. (nylon)

etymology → the process with people and places name are used

2- Borrowing → different languages of the world take words from other languages, when the certain language borrows a word from another language it doesn't give back it becomes part of the host language

Calque = loan translation

We usually take terms can be scientific terms like engineering, sports, medicine, social. We take a certain term and we translated it as it is actually in the English language.

example:

Football / sky scraper
كرة قدم / سكاى سكرابر

3- Compounding → is the process in which we take two words to existing words in the language we put them together to give a completely new meaning.

example:

note book , Fast Food , low-paid , good looking , black board , wall paper
n + n adj + n adj + v adj + v

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verb + prep

well-know
Adv V

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كلمة اليوم
يوم الجمعة

فكرة

we can have different categories together

Hyphen -

مرات الكلم يكون شيم

مرات يكون الشيم مع بعضه دون حدة
فمن قواعد الكتابة

اليوم الجمعة

4 - **Blending** → when we take the beginning of two words and put them together

example → smok + fog → **smog**
motor + hotel → **motel**
gasoline + alcohol → **gashol**
breakfast + lunch → **brunch**

in the past

① صان ايجري : عري + اجري
متناسم متفائل عريسي
متفائل

مثال على التيف ستر هابو بوضو اول اسي ف اللحن صا اول واخر ف كل كلمة
house + hotel ⇒ **hostel**

modulator + demodulator ⇒ **modem**

in the future

Federal + Express ⇒ **Fedex**

teleprinter + Exchange ⇒ **telex**

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~~Blending~~

5 - **Clipping** → it is the process in which word with more than one syllable are reduced or shorter

example →

biology = **bio**, education = **edu**, mathematics = **math**, examination = **exam**,
informatio = **info**

* **hypocorism** → is the process in which the word is shortened and it usually ends with either "ie" or "y".

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example →
television = **tele**

Catherine = **cathy**

barbecue = **barbie**

6 - **Backformation** → those nouns didn't have verbs back them.

example:

Babysitter

donation

television

= to take care of babies
past

to give money

to broadcast

- baby sitter = to take care of baby = baby sit
sitter جرد من ال

- donation = to give money = donate

- television = to broadcast = televise

information = inform (v)

back formation = backform (v)

7- Conversion →

we take word that belong a certain Grammatical category and we used as it is pronunciation the same - spelling the same but we used as a different category

example ↓

milk (N) = to milk (v)

must (v) = a must (n)

dirty (adj) = do not dirty your shirt (v)

up (p) = to up (v)

8- Acronyms ↓

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taking initial letters from a phrase of words.

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example ↓

Aids = Acquired Immuno-deficiency syndrome

USA = United states of America

PC = personal Computer

ASAP = As soon as possible

scuba = self-contained under water breathing apparatus

laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation.

Ads, USA, As, laser ← ملاحظة مهمة
أول حرف كابتول أول حرف كابتول أول حرف كابتول أول حرف كابتول

initial letter = first letter

ملاحظة ف ← ملاحظة التحرير الفلاسفة
ملاحظة م ← ملاحظة المصنف

Abbreviations → اختصارات

9. Derivation → derive obtain

to take out. something from some thing else we derive oil from olives. the most widely used process in the English language is more common than coinage, and clipping, and Blending and Back Formation, it is the most widely used process in the English language and mostly deals with.

prefixes

infixes

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Appixation → prefix
infixes
suffixes
stem or root

act → react, reaction, active, actively, action, actor
 acting, activation, reactivation, reactive

all them is stem/root

The English language just have a prefixes and suffixes

re activation
 prefix two suffixes

infixation →

prefixes

infixes

suffix

~~with~~ within
 stem/root
 act

re

'ion

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infixation

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hallelujah

bloody

hallel bloody ujah

absolutely

good damn

abso good damn lutehy

dis agreement
 pre suffix

أي مقطع من صول الرفع

chisel toh
 V

trinh

add inflex

m - V to N

many

multiple processes →

is actually the processes in which the same word can have more than one processes in it.

example →

- ① (v) snowballed → we have compounding in which snow and ball
 snow ball (n)
 snowball (ed) → Derivation Because it is a suffix

snowball (n) → ~~snowballed (v)~~ → Conversion
 to snowball (v)

2. yuppies → (young Urban Professional)

I derive the word yup from the initial letter of this phrase

we take the initial of words so that is Acronyms

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yup → yuppie → hypocorism add y/ie

yuppies → Derivation

WASPish →

WASP → white Anglo-saxon protestant.
↓
Acronyms

WASPish → Derivation

delicatessen → Borrowing.

هنا كلمة ألمانية ولها معاني
باللغة العربية

deli → Clipping

Morphology.

morphology → is the study of words formation it is the analysis of the structure of words and their including stems/roots, prefixes and suffixes.

example:

- 1- Friend, un, ly → **unfriendly** → 3 morphem
 prefix meaning negative - pertains to negative
 stem
 suffix
- 2- ment, agree, s, dis → **disagreements** → 4 morphem
 prefix stem plural
- 3- ly, Correct, in → **incorrectly** → 3 morphem
 negative stem adv
- 4- Cat, is → **Cats** → 2 morphem
 noun plural

morphology → is the study of morphemes

morphemes → is the smallest meaning bearing unit- the morphological system of language.

ما ينقل فكي لأي شيء Morpheme وهو من معن ومعن يكون الومعني

- 5- dog/s → 2 morphem

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- 6- a/soail → 2 morphem
 negative.

- 7- (a) (social) (ably) → 4 morphem.
 stem adv

- 8- The boys rewrite their letters → 8 morphem
 stem → They, boy, write, their, letter.

morphemes

Categories فئات

1. Lexical
2. Inflectional

Morphemes →

① Free → it is morpheme stands by itself.
n, v, adv, adj, prepositions, articles, pronouns, determiners.

② Bound → a morpheme that is usually attached to another morpheme and it can't stand by itself.

Care full, unhappy, cats, quickly, Agreement, less.
صبا

- Free → have two categories

1. Lexical Category → n, v, adj, adv.

2. Functional Category → prepositions, articles, pronouns, determiners, infinitive "to", conjunctions like but, auxiliaries and modals.

verb to be, verb to do

verb to have

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What is the difference between a lexical category and Functional Category?

1. lexical category → open set because we can add new words to them all the time, there is a possibility of new words, through Coinage, Borrowing, Blending, Clipping, acronyms, derivation so add new words them.

2- Functional → Closed set because we can't add new words to them.

relative pronouns → who, which, that

- Bound Category → we usually talk about two kind of morpheme

1- Derivational → is any morpheme changing Both meaning and Category.

example →

(v) write → writer (n)

(adj) quick → quickly (adv)

up → upped

(prep)

(v)

Derivational Category → is a Category that is Changes two things meaning and Category.

Derivational aspect → we talk about prefixes and suffixes.

particular suffixes have to change the Category and the meaning

2- Inflectional → that doesn't change the Category, the inflectional category does not change the grammatical Category of the word, we have 8 morpheme in the English

- 3rd person singular "s" eats
past simple "ed"
present particip "ing"
past particip "en"

- I play
he plays
they played → verbs doesn't change the category
we are playing
they have played

- plural "s" and possessive 's e.g. تسعين مربية
مع نقيب

boy n , boys n

~~Sam~~ sam n , sam's book n

- Comparative adjective morphem "er" and superlative (est)

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* The older boys in our schools are trying to beat the younger, Careful ones because they believe that they are the strongest

1- lexical morphemes → old (v), aggressive (n), boy (n), school (n), try (v), beat (v), young (adj), Care (n), believe (v), strong (adj), one (n) → 11 morphemes

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2- Functional morphemes → the, in, our, are, to, the, because, they, that, they, are, the (12) morphemes

3- derivational morphemes → ive, ful (2).

4- inflectional morphemes → er, s, sing, er, s, est (7)

5- Free morphemes → (23) lexical + functional.

6- bound morphemes → (9) derivational + inflectional.

7. number of all kinds of morphemes → ~~32~~ (32)

* The ^{adj}speeding ⁿcareless driver refused to obey the police officers to stop at the door of the government building. ^{v → n}

_{orders}

1- Lexical morphemes → speed, care, drive, refus, obey, police office, order, stop, door, govern, build. (12).

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2- Functional morphemes → the, to, the, to, at, the, of, the (8)

3- derivational morphemes → ing, less, ment, er (4), er, ing

4- inflectional morphemes → ed, s, s, (3).

5- Free morphemes → (20) Lexical + Functional.

6- bound morphemes → (a) derivational → inflectional.

7- How many morphemes of all kinds → (29)

Free and bound لا مرفوع

ing → (v) is → inflectional

n or adj → derivational.

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morphology problems

1- irregular words → e.g man vs men, Cut vs cut, Put vs put
buy vs bought

2- Bound morphemes ~~stem~~ →

prefixes actually morphemes

deceive

perceive

conceive

ceive is the stem

Ceive → ما يتلقى

✗ ~~legat~~ → prepare → 236 is a prerequisite to phonetics

ما يتلقى

يتلقى

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you can't deceive me devalue,

فقدت الثقة

ما يتلقى

الباقي

James_s → جزء من الكلمة
eat_s → يدل على جمع

3_ There are no derivational relationships between words with same meaning.

law and legal
(n) (adj)

قانون والمعلق به
علاقة بين المقام

mouth and oral
(n) (adj)

relate → relation
stem → موضوع

derive, derivation, derivational.
stem → جذر / أصل

legal → أنا حنفية يختلف المعلق
لأن جزء من الكلمة

* phoneme → distinctive sound

STUDENTS Hub.com → different pronunciations of the phoneme
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* phone → an analyzed sound that can be a phoneme or an allophone

* morpheme → any meaning-bearing unit.

* allomorph → different forms of the same morpheme

morph → a unit of meaning that can be a morpheme or an allomorph

* past "ed" morpheme →

laughed → 2 morpheme [læf^hɪd] → allomorphes
killed → 2 morpheme [kɪlɪd]
acted → 2 morpheme [æktɪd]
decided → [dɪsaɪdɪd]

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* How we can solve the problems?

(4)pm.

went = go + past zero morph / allomorph

ment = man + plural zero morph / allomorph

walked = walk + past morphem

Boys = boy + plural morphem.

* Kanuri →

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(excellent)

adj

Karite

Noun

nəmkarite

prefix

derivational

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(excellence)

~~example~~

بقي الرقة في الكتاب مائة (72)

Ganda →

	singular	plural	
doctor	<u>Om</u> usa wo	<u>abg</u> sawo	doctors

Aba → plural
Omu → singular

Ilocano → reduplication = repeating all or part of a form.

ulo → ululo → stem

dal andal dalan → stem

Tagalog →

basu (read)

affixation = prefixes
infixes
suffixes

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morpheme ← bulbasu (Read)

we have
infixation

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bulbasu (will read)

reduplication

Chapter (7)

18-12-2023

Grammar

Grammar → is the set of rules that explain how actually put words together to make phrases and sentences, this rules tell us how to correctly right produce sentences and phrases.

- **Continuous aspects** → S + V (be) + V + ing
I am writing letters.
She is studying math.
We were looking out.

- **present perfect** → have/has + V - en
I have eaten my breakfast.
He has played football.

- **well formed sentences** ≠ phrase
e.g. a boy, I have a smart friend.

- **ill - formed sentences** ≠ phrase

e.g. a boys

I have friend smart → I have a smart friend

Traditional grammar → based on Latin and Greek

margin - حاشية

marginalize → حاشي

Civilization → حضارة

so many western languages try to base their analysis on latin and Greek.

what did ^{these} languages give us?

all the part of speech are taken latin.

from

The part of speech that we use today are actually derive taken from latin.

1. **Nouns** → are words used to refer to people

(plu) **Criteria** → **Criterion** المفرد (sin)

(plu) **phenomena** → **phenomeno** (sin)

both of them are taken from latin.

2. **Articles** → used with nouns

aman → phrase

abays → ال (al) جمع

ال (al) مع المفرد ما يربط مع (فعل)

3. **Adjectives** → p. 82 modify nouns , The man is slow

4. **verbs** → sore throat التهاب الحلق

5. **Adverbs** → modify verbs, adjectives, adverb

verbs → The man moves slowly.

المفرد
وصف

adjectives → The car is really beautiful.

ad

adverbs → The man moves really/very/extremely ^{adv} slowly.

6. **prepositions** → provide information, it come before nouns.

7. **pronouns** → The boy ran away, The girls took the bag.

he

They took it.

reflexive pronouns e.g. himself, themselves

8- Conjunctions → p. 83

Agreement →

1- Number = singular and plural.

The boys (p) so I can't use is/has/goes
The boys are/have/go to school ↙

2- person → 1st person → I and we

2nd person → you (singular and plural)

3rd person → he, she, it and they.

3- Tense → present and past.

4- Voice → active and passive.

active → I teach English.

passive → English is taught.

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5- gender (sex) → male and female (biological/natural gender)

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grammatical gender

is grammatical aspect in which some languages of the world assign a gender aspects on nongendered objects or things.

مثال بالتركي: هو، هي

الكتاب هو، الصبح هو

في كل اللغات جنس

Grammatical gender.

in english language we have two gender:

Male:

Female:

neutral: it, cat, tree.

ما يعرف جنس

20-12-2023

Traditional analysis

The kind of analysis in which some grammarians and linguist of the english language try to analyze english with reference to latin and greek. mostly latin.

example: ولد ذكي . XX ذكي ولد
Smart boy.

singular	1st person → (I)	Love	I ← am	am → stem
	2nd person → (you)	Love	← amas	
	3rd person → (she)	loves	← amat	

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plural	1st person → (we)	Love	amamus
	2nd person → (you)	love	amatis
	3rd person → (they)	love	amant

pronounce in latin في نون

ري النون ري
we love → نون

The prescriptive approach/school → Calls for proper use of language in English

example:

نزي طما ستخض بيكي مبروك وستخض ناي يكيو غلط
لان مبروك مطبخ ما ببرك اجل الملح مبارك

*

عدم استعمال ال التعريف مع (نزي)

to use correct English reference to Latin grammar

prescriptivists → want people to use two major rules:

تقيم انفسك

Rule 1 → you must not split an infinitive.

e.g → to go, to play, to type, to jump → inf

I want to secretly go to London. XX

split

I want to go to London secretly. ✓

split
ممنوع لا يمكن

The man said that he needed to ~~solve~~ carefully solve the problem.

Rule 2 → You must not end a sentence with a preposition.

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This is the station where we take the bus from. X

That is the bank where we deposit our money in. X

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في اللغة العربية الجواب ما تشيكون بحرف جر

This is the station from which we take the bus. ✓

That is the bank in which we deposit our money. ✓

Captain Kirk's infinitive :

star trek → like invading space and going to different planets and stars out. The Captain of ship called Kirk, Episode ^{حلقة}

To boldly go → split infinitive → to go boldly ✓
boldly to go. ✓

2 - The descriptive approach/school :

looks at language or analysis language as it is without saying whether it's proper or correct or improper correct.

descriptive →

describe language as it is without referring back to what is proper or not proper.

English came from Germanic origin. Latin it is different

القواعد اللاتينية منيرة للغة ← اللغة الإنجليزية ← من اللاتينية والفرنسية

Structural analysis

it looks into the or investigate the distribution of words in the language

The ^{adj} smart ^(be) student ^{passive} was ^(noun) seen in the class

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(v)

تاريخ

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I ^(v) have ⁽ⁿ⁾ a very good mark / good

test frames:

Constituent analysis

How small components in a phrase in structure go together to form larger phrases.

~~he~~ eat apples.

the fat men eat apples

test frames →

23-12-2023

which actually tests to find out the exact words that should be inserted in certain slapped in the distribution of a certain phrase.

example 3

The ^(adj) smart ~~angry~~ students complained about ^(artical) the ~~sad~~ exam time.
~~disappointed~~

Constituent analysis

its a kind of analysis it show how small constituents are added to other constituent, or how are constituents added to small constituents to give us large phrases.

~~The~~ man (noun phrase)

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want to smoke.
↓
hope
have decided
↓
to win

the men → the gentlemen
the gentlemen in the classroom
↓
students in the super market
they

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The boy → John → He

الولد، هنا، هو

there, here adv.

e.g. - The boys on the streets keep shouting loudly.
↓ ↓ ↓
They on the room show
atsched claim

8-1-2024

Labeled and bracketed sentences

S [NP^{art} [The] [dog]] [VP^v [loved]] [NP^{art} [the] [girl]]

S → NP + VP → V + NP
the Article + Noun Verb + Article & noun

S VP
[V^v [channic]]
A Gaelic sentence
NP NP NP Adj
[NP^{art} [an]] [NP^v [gille]] [NP^{art} [an] [cu]] [Adj^v [dubh]]

10-1-2024

Ch: 8

Syntax

syntax → is the arrangements of words and phrases to create well formed sentences.

Grammar → is the rules the set of rules, **syntax** part of Grammar

1. **All and only** ~~the~~ e.g → boy the crying because is his wants he mother X
the boy is crying because he wants his mother
is a rule is syntax we should only and only look at the correct phrases.

e.g → I am a teacher ✓ I is a teacher X
إنني أستاذ معلمي اللغة

He has eaten. ~~close, have~~ X

2. **Generative Grammar** → some books refer back Transformational Generative Grammar. TGG

Generative, Generate → produce, productive.

Generative Grammar → productive Grammar.

e.g → present Continuous → be + v - ing.
am, is, are.

Generative Grammar

1. The kid is playing.

2. I am reading.

3. The boys are writing.

4. They are giving me sentences.

5. I am explaining the present Continuous.

6. she is listening to me.

7. The Cat is Chasing the mouse.

يقدر - أريد - علة
ينادي على قاعة واحدة

e.g → past perfect. had + V₃

1. I had played football.

2. they had eaten the apples.

Deep and surface structure.

surface \leftrightarrow what we hear, or what we speak, what we see

Deep \rightarrow what lies underneath

1. John loves Mary.

2. Mary loves John

so much similarity.

the same structure but not the same meaning.

3. I ate an apple \rightarrow active

4. An apple was eaten \rightarrow passive

on the surface level we see two different

sentences but on the deep level we have the same meaning.

structural ambiguity \rightarrow in clarity, unclear, vague.

is a linguistic situation in which we have a sentence on the surface level it is one sentence but on the deep level it has more than one sentence or is the potential of multiple interpretations for a piece of written or spoken language because of the way words or phrases are organized.

e.g. - Annie bumped into a man with an umbrella.

1. Annie was holding an umbrella and she bumped into a man who ~~was holding~~ with her umbrella. 2. Annie bumped into a man who was holding an umbrella.

e.g. I once shot a cat in my pajamas. surface one sentence

1. I once shot a cat while I was wearing my pajamas.

2. I once shot a cat which was hiding in my pajamas. } Deep two

e.g. I saw ten boys and girls.

1. I saw boys and girls their total number was ten all together.

2. I saw ten boys and an indefinite number of girls.

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surface

مثال بالعربي: حضرت أمي وأختي وأختي

1. أمي وأختي وأختي

2. أمي وأختي وأختي

Deep

13-1-2024

Recursion.

means repetition, when we repeat the same rule structure all the time

or the process of defining a problem terms of (a simpler version of) itself.

e.g. in the classroom, on the table,
preposition before noun phrases

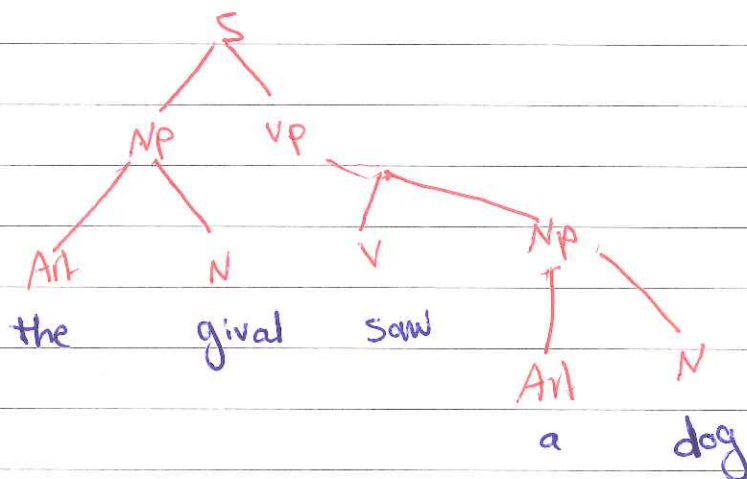
Adjectival nouns → ^{adj} smart ⁿ student, ^{adj} big ⁿ boys, ^{adj} this ⁿ cat-s.
we repeat the same roles.

per Perf- aspect → have + v-en. → we have gone to school.

مثال بالفري ← من الماء على داء بجر ويطا كس.

Tree diagrams. eg:

^{NP}
^{Art} The ^N girl ^{VP} ^V saw ^{Art} a ^N dog



symbols \rightarrow S \rightarrow NP VP NP \rightarrow Art + N NP \rightarrow Art {Adj} / N
optional.

NP → { Art, N } the boy. or NP → { Art, pron, PN }
 He
 John
 -مذكر، معرف، لفظ

phrase structure rules

show us the syntax of different language of the world and show us how we break down divide sentences in to their constituents / parts

S → NP VP The boy eat an apple

NP → { Art (Adj) N, pro, PN } The smart-boy ate an apple

VP → V NP (PP) (adv) ate an apple in the class secretly

PP → prep NP at school, on tables . prep → Noun is

* VP → V He left

VP → V (PP) (adv) they went to the party secretly

VP → V (adv) He played Chess Pully

Lexical rules; which words we should use.

PN → proper noun { Mary, George }

N → Common nouns { girl, boy }

Art → { a, the }

pro → { it, you }

V → { saw }

obey draw feelings
violate lifts

Movement rules.

17-1-2024

some constituent in a sentence can be moved from their position to occupy other positions in the phrase will take about in the sentence to produce what's known as being a or an interrogative phrase

any sentence in English is called (declarative)

any questions in English is called (interrogative) so to apply movement rules we

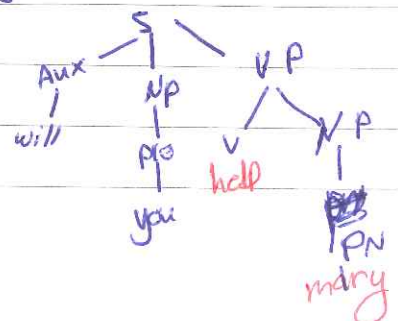
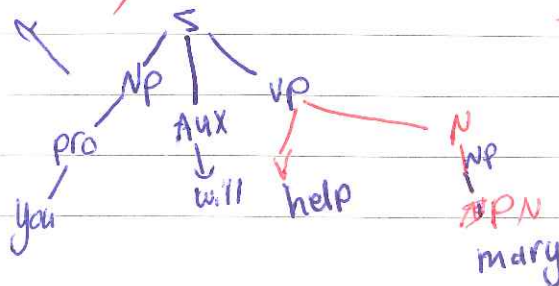
STUDENTS HUB.COM auxiliary.

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declarative sentence → e.g I can teach English.

interrogative sentence → e.g can I teach English.

e.g → you will help marry = will you help marry?

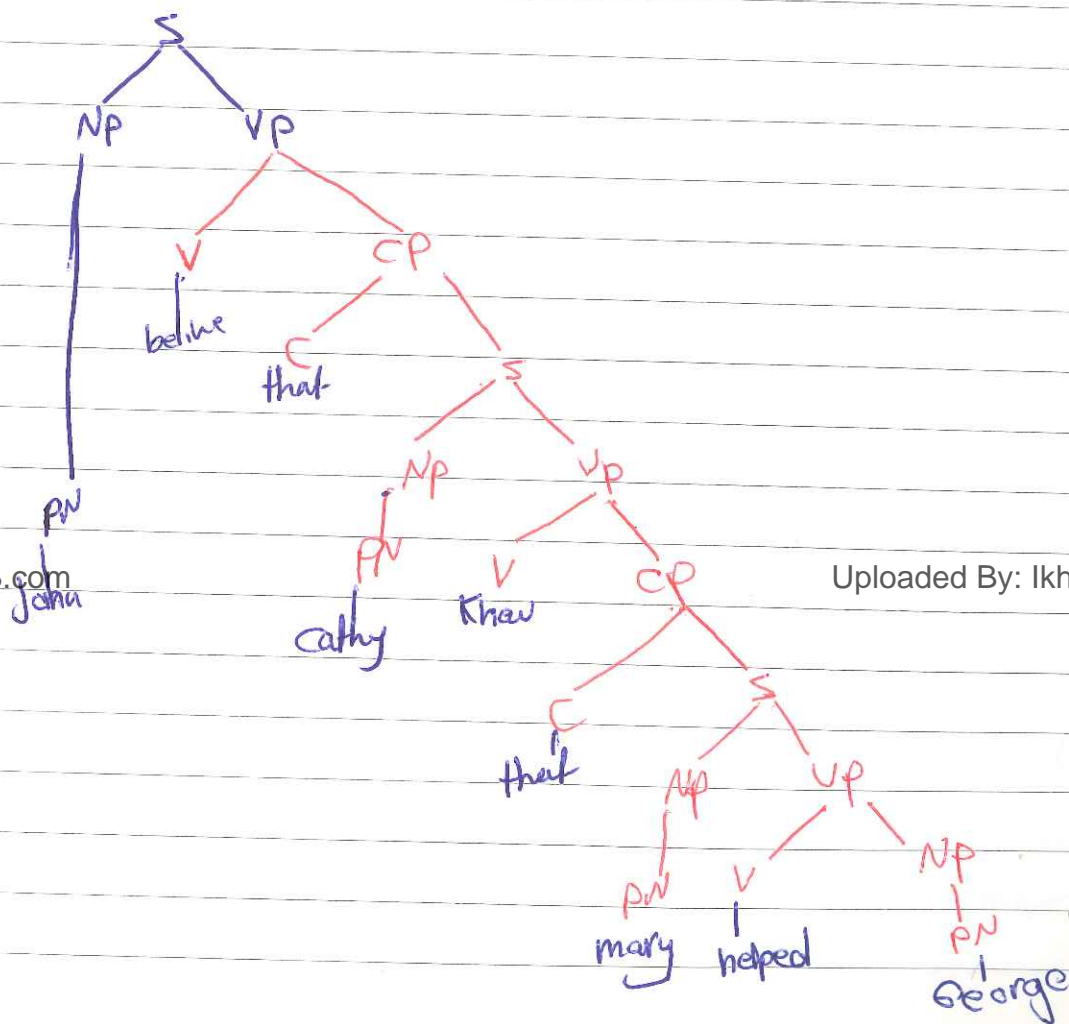


The rule \rightarrow ^{declarative} $Np \text{ Aux } vp$ — ^{interrogative} $Aux \text{ Np } vp$

Back to recursion

- 3 John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.
- 2 ^{VP} Cathy knew that ^{CP} Mary helped George
- 1 ^{NP} ^{VP} Mary helped George.

that \rightarrow Complementizer • $S \rightarrow Np \text{ VP}$
 $Np \rightarrow V \text{ CP}$
 $CP \rightarrow C \text{ S}$



ch:9

semantics

20-1-2024

semantics → its a branch of linguistics which is concerned ~~with the study of meaning in the language~~ with meaning

1- Conceptual meaning → the basic component, is the literal meaning = denotative meaning.

2- Associative meaning → is the shade of meaning = connotative meaning

e.g → die kill murder assassinate
illegal. → execute
legal →
no longer alive → conceptual meaning
Associative →
legal → قانونی
illegal → غیر قانونی

e.g → Friend Colleague pal body
acquaintance → conceptual

① محبة ② نزول علی اودرت ③ صاحب بی بی زی همدان ④ دوست ⑤ دوستی
pen pal → زی احمد غریب برادر و داماد ⑥ دوستی ⑦ دوستی
Associative

Semantic Features → Characteristic

binary Features +/-

e.g. → The ^{food}hamburger ^{inanimate}ate the boy
The man ← The table listens to the radio
the ^{animate}horse is reading a news paper

semantically odd

hamburger: [+inanimate, +food, +eaten, -Female]

ate: [+action]

boy: [+animate, +human, +male, -mature, -adult, -married]

3. reading → intellectuality, education, rationality analysis.

e.g. → The car motor ----- while she was driving to Ramallah
so she called a mechanic.

brok down, failed, was ruined, sang, danced, played, died

semantic/semantic roles → refers to the role that the word plays in the sentence, and only nouns

1. Agent → the entity that does/ performs an action

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2. Theme → the entity that is affected by the action of the agent.

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e.g. → The boy kicked the ball.
agent theme

e.g. → The room is big.
theme

e.g. → The wind blew the ball away.
Agent theme

3- Instrument → its the entity with which the certain action is done

e.g → The boy cut the rope with an old razor
Agent theme Instrument

e.g → He drew the picture with a crayon.
Instrument

4- Experienter → is any entity that has Feelings or emotions sickness

e.g → The man is sick.

e.g → Many Gazans feel depressed and hopeless.
experienter

e.g → The man saw alion.
Agent theme

e.g → Mary saw afly on the wall. ~~adj~~ paralyzed
experienter theme

5- Location → where something is, place is noun.

e.g → I live in Jerusalem.
Agent Location.

6- Source → its an entity were something or some body starts action

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e.g → This money is from peter.
theme

7- Goal → its the entity from a certain action begin.

e.g → I usually drive from Jerusalem to Ramallah in palestine.
source goal location

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e.g → Mary saw a fly on the wall
experiencer theme location

e.g → she borrowed a magazine from George
Agent theme source

e.g → she squashed the bug with the magazine
Agent theme instrument

e.g → she handed the magazine back to George.
Agent theme Goal

e.g → " Gee thanks," said George.
Agent

Lexical relations →

1- synonymy → words having the same or nearly the same meaning as an other word in the same language

e.g → big and huge, enormous, mighty, grand → emotional
size size
That is a big/huge house.

e.g → old vs ancient

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2- Antonymy → two things opposite

e.g → big vs small
thin vs fat

(A) → Gradable antonymy → are two or more words that are opposite but there is usually some kind of scale in doing this we use the adverbs vary

e.g → He is a very fat person

e.g → Jack is fatter than Tom.

e.g → That car is more beautiful than yours.

(B) → Non-gradable → direct opposites

e.g → dead vs alive

present vs absent

married vs single.

(D) → Reversives → when we have two words that are supposed to be opposites but negating one of them does not necessarily mean the opposite.

e.g → Don't Fill the glass.

Empty the glass

مثال بالعربي: لا تملأ الكوب.

e.g → Don't dress up.

معناها: لا تلبس ملابس رائعة.

prototypes → is typical image that comes to mind when a certain expression is hurt, the first image that comes to mind

e.g → Israeli Jew → occupation, killers, settlers.

hell → جهنم

Hyponymy → is one word including in the meaning of another word