



Linguistics → Maen Saa

التلخيص يغطي المادة المشتركة بين الدكاترة

**Chapter (3)** phonetics

تدريبات على IPA transcription

**Chapter (4)** phonology + تدريبات

**Chapter ( 5 )** word formation

**Chapter ( 6 )** Morphology

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الرحمة الشفاء والحربة للأسوي والشفاء الحاجل للأسوي

Linguistics → Maen Saa

التخفيض بغير الحادة المشوكة بين  
الكاتبة :

Chapter 3 Phonetics

IPA transcription تدريبان على

Chapter 4 Phonology

+ تدريبان

Chapter 5 word Formation

Chapter 6 Morphology

موفقين ن

الطالبة رناد حمدان



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## Chapter 3<

# Phonetics

it studies the sound of speech.

Sound of speech → human use to communicate.

3 areas  
٣ مجالات

→ Place of articulation مكان التقاء الصوت

How we produce speech sounds

→ Acoustics → the study of the physical characteristics of speech sounds → physical aspects + wave length + frequency + amplitude + how loud + the physical differences between each sound

Ex: <b>



/b/



→ perception → الإدراك

how you receive these sound. how these vibrations are converted to electrical signals that are understood by our brains.

### 1 ← Articulation

\* Speech is basically Air flow

Air flow is generated in lungs

↓ pulmonic →

We produce speech sound while

Exhaling egressive

because the air leaves the lungs.

The majority of speech sounds

are both Pulmonic and egressive.

tracing the air flow:

1 Lungs

رئتين

2 Trachea

قصبه

3 Throat

حلقه

4 Larynx

حنجرة

5 Pharynx

بلعوم

6 Oral / Nasal cavity

أفم / أنف

جوف

٣ مجالات التي يتم دراستها في ال phonetics

1- Articulation : كيف يخرج الصوت  
مكان نقطة حزن معين واختلاف هذا المكان  
يؤدي الى اختلاف في الصوت.

2- Acoustics : كيف ينتقل الصوت  
دراسة الأمواج الصوتية التي تختلف من صوت  
الى صوت وهذا ما يميز الصوت عن غيره.

3- perception : كيف نستقبل هذه الاهتزازات  
وكيف تتحول من تذبذبات هوائية الى  
أمواج كهربائية يفهمها الدماغ.

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Vocal Folds in the Larynx : muscles that move the vocal folds  
أحبال الصوت → في الحنجرة that can be closed/opened depending on the sound

Sounds can be produced in oral cavity (teeth, lips, tongue, back)  
→ how airflow exits: or nasal cavity  
or both.

\* How do we actually produce speech sounds?

التي ينفرد بها الإنسان الغير من الصوت لذلك ينتج أصوات مختلفة ✓

Consonants are speech sounds produced by manipulating  
Airflow (you block it completely or you let it out and block some parts)

We can differentiate speech sounds by looking at where  
we manipulate the airflow (using the tongue, teeth...)  
place of articulation

تقسم الحروف بناءً على مكان النطق:

1 - Bilabials b, p, m ⇒ sounds produced  
by closing the lips

b letter  
b sound

2 - Labiodentals f, v ⇒ sounds produced by upper teeth  
and lower lip.

3 - Dentals th of this <sup>Symbol</sup> ð + th of three <sup>Symbol</sup> θ ⇒ tip of tongue approaching  
the upper front teeth (not necessarily touching but surely approaching)  
or some people produce those sounds by placing the tongue  
tip between the upper and lower teeth interdental.  
Same sound



لأن صوت (th) في this يختلف عن صوت (t) في three في IPA  
 لكلوحة لتقوية الصوت.  $\theta \rightarrow \text{theta}$

IPA

يتوي جميع الحروف (الاصوات)

4- Alveolars : produced by the tip of tongue on the alveolar ridge (المنطقة الواقعة بين الأسنان العليا والسفلى) T D S Z n L R

5- Palatals : produced by the hard part behind the alveolar bridge in the roof of the mouth (the hard palate) the sounds:

<sh>  $\Rightarrow$  /ʃ/ as in ship. (ش)

<ch>  $\Rightarrow$  /tʃ/ as in child. (تش)

~~treasure~~

treasure  $\Rightarrow$  /z/ the sound in the middle (not very common)

joke + gem  $\Rightarrow$  /dʒ/ (ج)

yet  $\Rightarrow$  /j/ /ɛ/

6- Velars : the soft area behind the hard palate (soft palate) or (the velum) the back of the tongue against the velum

/k/ as in car + kill (ك)

/g/ as in go + give (غ)

/ŋ/ as in sing + song (نج)

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7- Glottals : the sounds that are produced without using tongue or other parts of the mouth.

/h/ as in have + who

the 'glottis' is the space between the vocal folds in the larynx.

+ the Glottal 'stop' : الهمزة  $\Rightarrow$  water = وَاِءْ



What make sounds from the same place appear different?

## 1-Voicing

\* When the "glottis" is open while producing sounds, the air flows through as in the production in voiceless sounds.

\* While producing voiced sounds, the glottis are closed and the air flow reaches the closed the glottis so the air flow tries to push the glottis (force), at one point it forces them open and close again because they are tight which happens really quickly that it produces vibrations (voiced).

-V voiceless sounds

+V voiced sounds

p

b

f

v

t

d

k

g

s

z

ʃ

ʒ

ç

ʝ

x

ɣ

h

ɦ

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ɳ

ɲ

ɹ

ʁ

How do we know if the sound is voiced/voiceless?

1- we can feel if there is any vibrations in our throat.

2- we can close our ears.



another feature so we can differentiate sounds is:

( الطريقة ) Manner of articulation

\* على الرغم من أن هناك أصوات تخرج من نفس المكان إلا أن طريقة إصدارها مختلفة هي التي تميزها

Ex: /m/ + /b/ are both Bilabials

but we produce /m/ through the nasal cavity (Nose)  
and the /b/ through the oral cavity. (mouth)

Nasals  $\Rightarrow$  There are some sounds that <sup>the airflow</sup> go through the NOSE  
which is /m/ /n/ /ŋ/

What happens?

while producing other sounds \* while producing /m/ + /n/ + /ŋ/  
The velum rises

↓  
preventing airflow  
from entering the nasal  
cavity

↓  
the air flow goes  
through the oral.

the velum is lowered

↓  
the air flow  
enters the nasal cavity

↓  
it allows the airflow  
to go through the nose  
producing /m/ + /n/ + /ŋ/

STUDENTS-HUB.COM \* All Nasals are Stops :

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We produce them because we block airflow from  
entering the oral cavity and allow it to flow through the Nasal.

/m/ is a Bilabial Nasal  
/n/ is an alveolar Nasal  
/ŋ/ is a velar Nasal } They are all voiced.



Articulation: how we manipulate airflow to produce certain speech sounds.

There are different Features through which we can categorise different Speech Sounds

1 Voicing & sound is voiced or voiceless.

2 Place of articulation: *أماكن التحدث*

\* Bilabials: /p/ /b/ /m/

\* Labiodentals: /f/ /v/

\* Dentals: /θ/ /ð/

\* Alveolars: /t/ /d/ /s/ /z/ /n/ /l/ /r/

\* Palatals: /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /j/

\* Velars: /k/ /g/ /ŋ/

\* Glottals: /h/ stop

## Consonants

3 Manner of articulation how airflow is manipulated or shaped within the vocal tract (do we block it, part of it...)

1 Stops + plosives: + Nasals

6+3

obstructing airflow completely and then releasing it immediately.

STUDENTS-HUB.COM The immediate release is why some authors refer to stops as plosives. Uploaded By: Anonymous

/p/ /b/ /k/ ← voiceless /t/ /d/ /g/ ← voiced

2 Fricatives:

a

bringing the articulators close together such that the air flow becomes turbulent; that is, airflow becomes chaotic

Because airflow becomes turbulent, friction noise is generated.

/f/ /θ/ /s/ voiceless /v/ /ð/ /z/ voiced  
/ʃ/ /h/ /ʒ/ /l/



## Manner of articulation

3 → Affricates : releasing a stop into a fricative (Fricative) stop (تحويل)

$/tʃ/ \Rightarrow /t/ + /ʃ/ = /tʃ/$   
 stop fricative affricate

$/t/$  /ت/ /ʃ/ /ش/ /tʃ/ /تس/

$/dʒ/$  /د/ /ج/ /dʒ/ /دج/

$/dʒ/ \Rightarrow /d/ + /ʒ/ = /dʒ/$   
 stop fricative affricate

التحويل يعطي نفس الصوت للفري

درا بعض /tʃ/ /تس/ يعطي صوت غير

4 → Approximant :

the articulators are far apart  
 at least more than fricatives so  
 no friction noise is generated.

Note :

Stops : المكانين قريبين لدرجة التماس وبالتالي منق  
 airflow من المرور

Fricatives : المكانين متقاربين دون التماس مما يبي

Approximant : المكانين بعدد عن بعض

فنى ليس فنى منق للور وفنى اهتزاز

$/l/ + /r/ \Rightarrow$  Liquids  
 alveolar alveolar

When we produce /l/ the tip of the tongue touches the alveolar-ridge  
 the sides of the tongue are lifted so airflow can exit around the tongue.

Lateral liquid /ل/ /ل/ (جوانب)

/r/ : the tip of tongue approach the alveolar-ridge (أوترون)

لبنفسهم liquids لأن ال airflow يخرج من الجانب (من جوانب اللسان)

Free-Flowing nature of airflow.

$/w/ + /j/ \Rightarrow$  Glides

/w/ : the back of tongue approaches the velum & the lips are rounded

doubly articulated /و/ /و/ (مركب من اثنين)

they glide into a following vowel // ماقبليهم

vowel

Semi-vowel

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## 5 Flaps & taps & trills:

When one articulator, the tongue strikes another articulator very briefly.

يتم لمس بين الاصطدام بطريقة جأ سريعة حيث يصدر صوت آخر بضعف أو على خلاف اللغة

alveolar tap /r/ → water

1 ال /ر/

Flap عادة إذا كان في وسط الكلمة عادة بجوارها ل (alveolar stop)

latter → /læter/

better → /beser/

writter → /wri:ter/

...

عادة  
يس  
أظهر في موالف  
أخرى

trills: /r/ الحروف المتكررة

Perrrrro

it is frequent

X U.S. English موجودة في بعض اللهجات مثل

## 6 glottal stops

blocking airflow at the glottis (space between vocal folds) and then quickly releasing it.

Which is evident in the speech of some U.K. speakers (وايثي)

/wɒpə/

الحروف التي تأتي في اللغة البريطانية كالمرة في العربي

## vowels

Vowels are speech sounds that are produced with a relatively free air flow.

→ there isn't obstruction on the airflow, it is free-flowing.

So <sup>how</sup> can we identify them?

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The tongue takes different positions so we produce different vowels.

highest /i/ as in heat + seat : the surface of the tongue is very close → high

to the roof + the tongue is at the front of oral cavity → front

/a/ as in hot : the surface of the tongue is far from the roof of the

mouth + the tongue is raised near the back of the mouth.

Low

back



We can describe vowels based on two qualities:

How close the surface of the tongue is to the roof of the mouth.

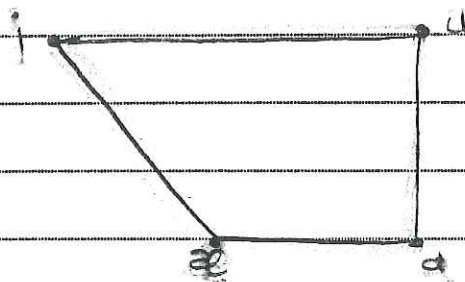
Where the highest point of the tongue is relative to the oral cavity (front / middle / back)

1 /æ/ : Low front vowel (bad) (cat)

2 /u/ : high back vowel (boo)

3 /i/ : high front vowel (beat)

4 /ɑ/ : Low back (Bob)



extremes حدود الأربعة (بطرفي) ال Limits في قديم بين حدود ال

Vowels are different depending on different accents.

5 /ɪ/ : mid-high front vowel (Fill) (Kit) (list)

6 /ɛ/ : mid-low front vowel (dress) (ten) (Set)

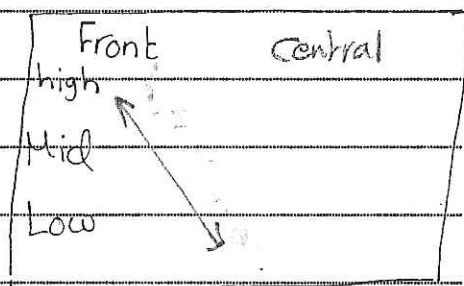
> The lower the front vowels are, the less front they are <

back vowels واطئ back vowels واطئ low vowels واطئ

7 /ʊ/ : mid-high back (wood) (foot)

8 /ɒ/

9 /ɔ/ : mid-low back (war) (born)



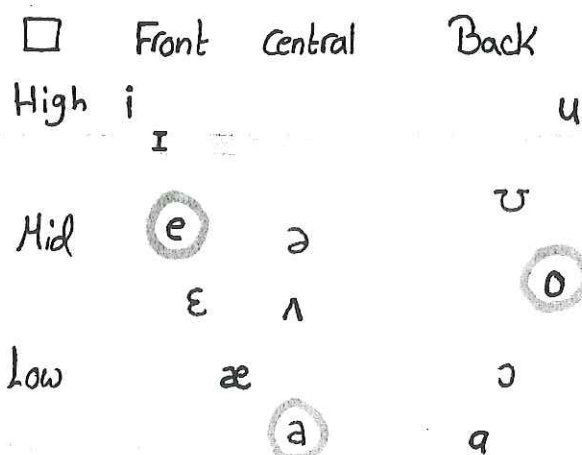
/i/ high Front vowel (beaf)

/ɪ/ mid-high Front vowel (Fill)

■ /e/ mid Front position → mid-high front (play)

/ɛ/ mid-low front vowel (dress)

/æ/ low Front vowel (bad)



■ Starts at one point and ends in another  
لذلك مايسويوا لوصف لازم مع حركة آخره من ال vowels

phonetically the same → /ə/ schwa: mid central vowel (Above)

/ʌ/ strut: mid-low central vowel (color)

■ /aʊ/ low central → mid high back (cow)

/u/ high back vowel (blue)

/ʊ/ mid-high back vowel (Full)

■ /oʊ/ mid back → mid high back (home)

/ɔ/ mid-low back vowel (war)

■ /ɔɪ/ mid-low back → mid high front (boy)

/ɑ/ low back vowel (Father)

■ /aɪ/ low central → mid high front (Fly)



/ə/ : schwa (أشوا) (أشوا)

- mid-central vowel

- unstressed vowel because it appears in unstressed syllables (ch. 4)

- The most common vowel in English

I saw them Above it : ə → b the middle of the word

We barely produce vowel between (أشوا) (أشوا)

He m and n in Gentleman

(mother)

- it shows in connected speech more.

/ʌ/ : strut

- in American accent the strut vowel and schwa vowel are really close.

/Kʌlər/ أو /Kʌləri/ ← color مش

stressed vowel ← strut vowel (أشوا) (أشوا)  
لأنهم واحدة (أشوا) (أشوا)

✓ Kʌlər ~~Kʌlər~~ (أشوا) (أشوا)

- phonetically both of them are the same. ✓

Above mother

فأشوا (أشوا) (أشوا)

ما يكونوا لهما للزم يكونوا مع صوت آخر

/e/ + /o/ + /a/ ⇒ diphthong is a vowel

where the tongue moves from one point to another

- the starting point ≠ the ending point

1 Play /e/ the tongue starts at the mid front position and then glides to the direction of /ɪ/ → play / day / game / sail

2 /aɪ/ starts at low-central position and glides to the mid-high front → Fly / mine / tie

3 /ɔɪ/ mid-low back ⇒ mid-high front position → boy / oil / noise

4 /aʊ/ low central ⇒ mid-high back position → cow / house / loud / town

5 /oʊ/ mid back ⇒ mid-high back position → home / road / pose



## IPA - Transcription

Representing Sounds used in producing speech through the IPA symbols.

Ex: Phonetics & /fəʊnɪtiks/

\* ترجمة الكلمة من خلال رموزها

2: /fənetiks/

• الاختلاف بين علم لفظها و علم ما أو في السيات

• التمييز بين يكون على الكلمات لوجهها ومن المتوقع

لفظ الكلمات ليس كل مختلف

Ex2: "interesting" & /ɪntrɪstɪŋ/ or /ɪntrɛstɪŋ/ or /ɪntrəstɪŋ/

• يوف الأمانة بقاءاً على حال الأستاذ

• London & /lʌndən/ as in mother

الكلمات المتماثلة

• Grab & /græb/ as in bad

• Pluck & /plʌk/ as in mother

• Cap & /kæp/ as in bad

• Test & /tɛst/ as in dress

• Annoy & /ənoɪ/ as in Above + as in oil / boy

• School & /skul/ as in blue

• Bank & /bæŋk/ as in bad

• Anger & /æŋɡər/ as in ring

• Safe & /seɪf/ as in play

• Proof & /pru:f/ as in blue

• Then & /ðen/ as in dress

Through & /θru:/

Though & /ðəʊ/ as in home

Thought & /θɔ:t/ as in hot

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## Examples of schwa: ə

- /Intrəstɪŋ/ slight pause between r + s (النظرة السخ)
- /Intrɪstɪŋ/ you are producing a full vowel between r + s
- /kɪfər/ : ال حركه فاصه صغرى غير ظاهر + اللظ يكون السخ
- oven : /əvən/      /ʌvən/ → لتتابع 4

الحاصية القبل ترجعاً Bank ← /bæŋk/ حركات ٣ (ring) ١

• /k/ effected the /n/

• what happens is called (assimilation)

• الذي يصير انوال /k/ تؤثر على /n/ فيكون مكانه اسفل (Alveolar ridge)

• يصير velum

• The /n/ takes from the /k/ some features so it assimilates

• التماس بين المتشابه 4

anger : /æŋɡər/      Singer : /sɪŋər/

متاين يكون ١ و ٢ و ٣ و ٤

• "Sing" + "er" : /sɪŋər/ → 2 units

• verb + morpheme and both carry meaning

• "Anger" : is only 1 unit → ١ is in the middle not in the end of 1 unit.

• لما تكون الكلمة مكونة من 2 units وكل unit في حد ذاتها

يكون ال ١ في نهاية 1 unit مثل Sing er كلمة هي يجب ان

• لما تكون الكلمة واحدة ويكون الصوت في وسطا يكون عبارة عن ١ unit

• Stinger : /stɪŋər/

• Long : /lɑŋ/

• Finger : /fɪŋər/

• Strong : /strɒŋ/

↑ exception:

+ "est"

when we use the morpheme "er"↑ in the comparative

we treat it as 1 unit → /y+g/

- stronger : /strɒŋgər/
  - longer : /lɒŋgər/
  - longest : /lɒŋgəst/
  - Banger : /bæŋgər/
- Comparative form
- Comparative in

Father : /fɑðər/



## Chapter 4

Phonology : studies the pattern of speech sounds

Example :

• Name • Snail • Panther • Invite

- What's the one shared sound between these words? /N/

- Do you pronounce this sound in the exact same way? No

- Pool : /pʊl/ : h → more Puff of airflow

- Spool : /spul/

Cold : /kɔːld/ : more back of air flow than Scold

Scold : /skɔːld/

/wɑːr/ + /wɒpəl/

حَلَوِ الصَّوْتِ مُخْتَلِفٌ أَمَّا بَعْدُ لَا يَخْتَلِفُ إِلَّا فِي عِلَاقَةِ الصَّوْتِ وَاحِدَةً

water عِلَاقَةُ هَذَا بَعْدُ إِنَّمَا

يقول ممكن تكون يقول /q/ أو يكون /k/ أو يكون /g/

أو يكون /p/ : بب كل شئ عِلَاقَةِ الصَّوْتِ وَاحِدَةً وَهُوَ /q/

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Mental representations (phonemes) : طَبَقَاتُ الْفَرْقِ الْأَمَلِيَّةِ أَوَّلُ تَبَعٍ

Actual production : phones : طَبَقَاتُ بِلَظْمِ أَحَدٍ (مِنَ الْأَصْلِ)

M.R: /q/ A.p: /k/ /g/ /p/

Phonemes : /q/

Phones : [ʔ] , [g] , [k] + [q]

يقول

الاصلي بين / /

طَبَقَاتُ بِلَظْمِ [ ]

كيف يقرر نص إيش الصوت الأولي ؟

Time : /taim/


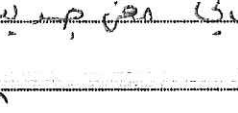
ا طين كذا تانية  $\Rightarrow$  dime : /daime/  $\Rightarrow$  اذا غيروا ال d ل T  
بالتالي /T/ + /d/ هم Phonemes صوت أولي  
Basic مثال واحد نأجج (يقول طين معنا جريد) كافي.

• water: [water] , [watar] , [wɔɪtə]

حكاو غيرة الصوت بعض نفس المعنى بالتالي [t] + [t] + [p] phones

هل ال Global Stop /p/ is a phoneme in Arabic

Yes, for example

Phoneme  

مثال على كيف نعرف إذا الصوت phoneme أو لا ؟



# Transcription

ألف

Pollution : /pəluʃən/

Men : /men/

But : /bʌt/

Beauty : /bju:ti/

Time : /taɪm/

Dime : /daɪm/

Lime : /laɪm/

overlapping  
distribution

The sounds can appear in  
the same environment.

/baɪk/ : Bike

/bɒt/ : Bot - bought

/bəʊt/ : Boat

/ændʒɔɪ/ : Enjoy

/feɪs/ : face

/kju/ : Cue

يَا لَمْ يَطْرُقَ امْرَأَةً جَبِي

contrastive  
distribution

phonem

## The Commutation test

If I change the sound does it change the meaning?

If yes, It is a phoneme (فونيم)

Yale → Jail

يَا لَمْ يَطْرُقَ امْرَأَةً جَبِي

are phonemes

J + Y

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body → buddy

يَا لَمْ يَطْرُقَ امْرَأَةً جَبِي

overlapping  
contrastive

Does this mean that some variants can appear in the same environment and not be phonemes?

Yes, if the distribution is overlapping but not contrastive the two sounds are not different phonemes.

we unrelease it ← back كذا : كذا  
↳ [bæK']

[bæK] ← released كذا : كذا

So unreleased → [K'] + released → [K]

both are allophones of the phoneme /K/

كذا : كذا (كذا : كذا) overlapping  
phonemes كذا : كذا

Complementary distribution

كذا : كذا

Two: [t<sup>h</sup>u] → more puf of air

Un(aspirated) phones

Stew: [st<sup>h</sup>u]

Pie: [p<sup>h</sup>ai] → more puf of air

Spy: [spai]



Eight: /eɪt/ → t: is a dental t

Eighth: /eɪt̪ə/ → t̪: is a dental t → allophone for the same phonem

[t̪] and [t] are in complementary distribution: they are allophones for the same phonem

another examples:

Width: /waɪd̪ə/

Wide: /waɪd/ } are both allophones for the same phonem

but: [bæk̪] + /bæk/

one exception: [k̪] + [k] are allophones for the same phonem

even though they can appear in the same environment.

Panther: [pæŋθər]

Not: [næt]

Dental n

ن إلى تكون من "ن" قبل "ث" في

ن + ن ← allophones  
phonem ن

\* Every phonemes has an allophone (ن) (ن)

STUDENTS-HUB.com /n/ → [ŋ]

/n/ → [n] [ɳ] [ɲ]

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• مثال أحي على صوتين، الهم *allephones* لفظي ال *phonem*

الهم (1) يكونوا *complementary distribution*

(2) لازم يكون في *Similarity in articulation* (phonetically similar)

What do we mean by Phonetically Similar?

• place of articulation

• manner of articulation

• voicing

• Should be sharing at least 2 features.

لفظ ما أتاك الهم *Phonetically Similar* لازم أتاك إذا هم *constractive distribution*

يكون إذا الهم *allephones* لفظي الهم *phonemes* يكونوا *Phonemes* *لفظي*

Looking at Sound Segments

as bundles of feature

what are the features of /ŋ/?

• [+ voice] → voiced

• [+ Nasal] → manner (Nasal)

• [+ velar] → place (velum)

[=voice] ← الهم *voiceless*

• Features ان *Features*

coronal : الهم *tip of the tongue* الهم *tip of the tongue*

• Continuant & Consonants



what's the importance to

look at Sounds features?

ex: • Vowels before nasals are nasalized

Men: [mɛ̃n]

Fan: [fæ̃n]

because the [n] has the nasal feature it effected

the vowel before it so the allophone is [+Nasal]

Assimilation → how a sound segment changes because of the influence of a neighboring sound segment which usually means a directly preceding or following sound segment.

Assimilation can also happen across word boundaries.

ex: "I have to" the /v/ segment loses its voicing because it assimilates in the voicing to the /n/ after it

Assimilation is a result of what is known (co-articulation)

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which is overlapping articulation of speech

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• we think that speech segments are produced in order X

: Men bi: i: ʌn

/n/: the soft palate must be lowered for the alveolar Nasal the velum is lowered while producing the vowel which makes the vowel nasalised

[mɛ̃n]

• Another effect to co-articulation is elision

التي [kɛp kwæb] "kept quiet" /kɛp kwæb/

/t/ is elided

↙ [juː kɑː] "used car" /juː kɑː/

/d/ is elided

- elision can happen in single word -

friendly: [frendli] /d/ x

- elision can happen in vowels -

different: /dɪfərənt/ → /dɪfrənt/

camera: /kæmərə/

## Syllables

is a word

✓ • String

X • String

التي [kɛp kwæb] "kept quiet" /kɛp kwæb/

✓ • Spray

Unit [juː kɑː] "used car" /juː kɑː/

X • Spray

✓ • Snail

phonemes (تَرَاقِب) ⇒ Unit (Syllable)

X • Snail

unit of phonology is a syllable

Syllables is made up of:

1) An onset

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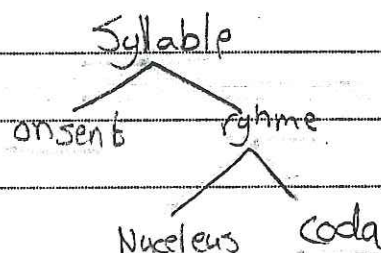
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2) A rhyme (أَوَّل)

Fan: /fænt/

Ban: /bænt/ ⇒ these two words rhyme

because they have the same ending

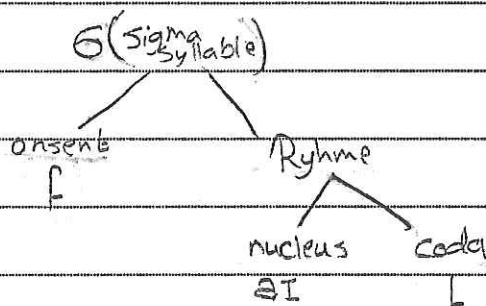




- The only obligatory part of a syllable is the nucleus.

Syllable سِوْاۃً الِ صَوْنُفِ الِ Vowels which is  
a vowel

File / Fail/ s



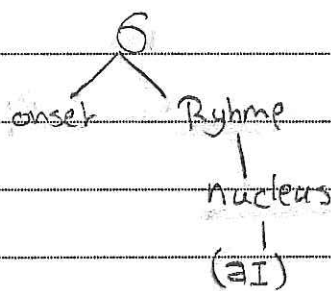
Onset: vowel /o/

Coda: vowel /l/ and /s/

nucleus: vowel /j/

Syllables can be made of only vowel:

Eye : / 211 /

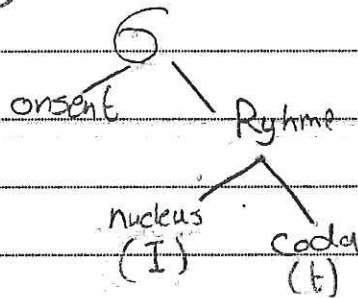


Closed syllables: with a filled coda

open syllables: without a coda

Syllable can be only nucleus and coda

it / it /



• ختمو ما فی دتا سن

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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# chapter 5

## Word-Formation

• hipsterize: is not actually attested but we still had an idea of its meaning.

↳ This is because word-formation. The creation of new words in a language is systematic: it follows certain rules

هذا هو النظام الذي يتبعه تكوين الكلمات الجديدة، لا يتم عشوائياً.

Word formation is an integral part of how languages evolve and allow us as speaker to produce new and novel utterance to express new and novel ideas and concepts

من كل اللغات المستخدمة في العالم.

• (different word-formation processes)   
 حيث يتم اللجوء إلى أنماط مختلفة في التكوين.

ومن هذه الأنماط:   
 1- قلة جديدة   
 2- قلة موجودة مسبقاً ولكن مع تغيير في المعنى.

① borrowing:   
 أولاً: الاقتراض

من لغات أخرى

You borrow a word from language (donor language)

and use it in your own language (receiving language)

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its incorporated into the language following its phonology and morphology

مثال: Supermarket was borrowed into Japanese: Suupaamaketto

computer, internet, television were borrowed into Arabic

Alcohol, zero were borrowed from Arabic into English



Rendezvous, crops From French into English

التالي كيش من اللغة الإنجليزية وكلمة  
السفر وكلمة التالي كلمة اللغة

# Borrowing

↳ Loan translation : باخذ الكلمة من اللغة الأخرى

Loan word itself is a loan translation from the German "Lehnwort"

Superman is a loan translation of the German "Übermensch"

Why do we borrow words?

- 1) borrowing word can be easier than inventing a word from scratch
- 2) easier to understand

→ Last lecture before holiday

borrowing: is when we take the word as it is from the donor language to the receiving language

computer      كمبيوتر      : الحاسب

Loan translation is when we take the meaning from the origin language to the receiving language

Superman → Übermensch (German)

borrowing: اقتراض الكلمة

بالتقليد loan ت. جزء أو مادة من اللغة ال borrowing

② Compounding: the creation of new items by combining two (or more) word.

صنع كلمات جديدة من خلال دمج كلمتين أو أكثر

→ the more productive way in word-formation

1 noun-noun compounds: noun + noun = new word.

bookcase - textbook - wallpaper

breath test } compound: اختبار التنفس

Opera glass } وحدة الاوبرا (تلسكوب)

STUDENT'S HUB.COM noun-adjective C: noun + adj = new word

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the head : الجزء الذي يحدد المعنى

Sugar free

Blood

Knee

3 adj-adj C. :



#### 4 جاء verbal compounds:

Proof-read : (noun-verb)

Deep - Fry (adjective-verb)

Stir - fry (verb-verb)

modifier : الصفة

the head : المفعول

### ③ Clipping



Cutting phonetic material From the base produce a new item

Part / Syllable <sup>جزء / مقطع</sup>

Lab = Laboratory

بني أكاديمية

Photo = Photograph

Fax = Tele fax

4

-y diminutives or hypocorisms



Keeping the first syllable and adding Suffix -y/-ee/-ie

Angela → Angie

Andrew → Andie

comfortable

comfy

disyllabic

لن حو الن

1 syllable

بعض الكلمات

5

Blending



Combination of two (or more)

words by truncation or

removal of material From

one or both of the components

boat + hotel → boatel

Smoke + fog → Smog

Spanish + English → Spanglish

الاسم المزدوج

والجزء الثاني

the onset + Medial + Coda

boast + haist = boast

### ⑥ Acronyms and Initialisms : they are abbreviations ( syllables )

it targets orthography - spelling rather than syllable, structure or stress

Acronyms و Initialisms

Acronyms : we pronounce them as a word :

ناتو : North Atlantic Treaty Organization

### ⑦ Initialisms : we pronounce Each letter individually :

BBC & USA & ATM



8.1.2024

exam out of 30 on Thursday

in ch 4 + ch 5

### word-formation

- ⑧ Back formation: reduction of the base to derive a word usually of a different class.

إزالة جزء من الكلمة الأصلية لاستطاعة من آخر

↪ Edit (V) derived from editor (N)

proportional analogy with: Act - Actor

Escalate (V) derived from escalator (N)

Format (V) derived from formation (N)

مماثلة (back formation) كلمة جديدة ونوع كلمة جديدة يعني من V ← N

Act + Actor (مماثلة على B.F. المقصود، إنه الإزالة لتصبح على

نوع (Act + Actor) مماثلة على جديد

↪ Edit (V) derived from editor (N) using the analogy of Act - Actor

- ⑨ Conversion: zero-derivation: creation of a new word of a new word-class from a base without adding or removing

ex: Bottle (N) - To bottle (V)

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(N) Spy → To spy (V)

(N) call → to call (V)

ولو سألنا من إلى استقبله من اللؤلؤ؟ يعني من يوجد قبل؟

ما يتغير عند لأنه كازم نرجح التاريخ اللؤلؤ ونكون أي وحدة حكومية قبل

بottle (N): pub Something in a bottle

باللؤلؤ الاسم أجزء من اللؤلؤ، وهو اللؤلؤ، طر اللؤلؤ معناه



(10) Coinage : word manufacture : One of the least productive word-formation processes.

• creating new word using Alphabet of phonemes  
of Language

(Spontaneous coinages)

ex: Kodak - Aspirin - nylon - Google - velcro - Kleenex

إحداثيات جديدة باستخدام حروف فقط ولكن هذه الطريقة لا تترك المجال لابتداء  
جديدة لأن المعاني غير مبرورة بشيء بالتالي صعب لفظاً ومعناً

Meaning might be unclear.

~~base~~

~~com~~

11 Derivation : one of the most productive word formation Processes

ch5 ← يتعلق بال Suffix

## word-formation

1 borrowing

2 compounding

3 Blending

7 Acronyms  
8 Initialism

4 Clipping

5 diminutives  
or hypocorisms

9 Back  
formation

6 Conversion

10 Coinage



10.1.2024

## Ch 6. Morphology

تعريف: Study of the grammatical structure of words and categories.  
← مكونات الكلمة و كيفية بنائها على نوعها.  
word classes → noun, verb, adverb ...

بالتي يدخل في ال Morphology دراسة ال inflection و word-formation  
الفرق بين walk و walking

لما درسنا طرق ال word-formation كنا ندرس derivation و  
لأننا نطلب ندرس ال morphemes يعني لازم ندرس ماد الكتاب بالاول.

derivation → affixation نفس الشيء

Morphology

نوع المصنوع بمكونات الكلمة

word-formation Inflection

• Happiness

• Restructure

• Denaturalization

derivation / compounding

we can deconstruct (ننقسم)

Happiness = happy + ness

Restructure = Re + Structure

Denaturalization = De + natural + ize + ation

نوع الكلمة اسم → يتالي فعل → يتالي على ال آخر

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Morphemes ← مكونات أخرى

Morphemes → Smallest meaningful units of a word.

مندرج ← معاني

grammatical يتغير في وقت الكلمة

Lexical

اسم ← فعل  
يتغير في المعنى

is walking / he walks

Prophecy → prophesize

ليست بتغير ← Mor ← happy ← لا يتغير المعنى

Mono-morphemic : words that are made of 1 morpheme

Complex / Multi morphemic : words made of more than 1 morpheme



بالتالي ال Morphemes يكون له معنى من 2 :

لما Lexical ← يعني لما أضيفم يفيدني نوع اللفظ

happy (adj) + -ness ⇒ happiness (noun)

Prophecy (noun) + -ize ⇒ prophesize (verb)

أولاً grammatical ← يعني لما أضيفم يفيدني باللفظ نفسه يعني نفس اللفظ أو جوه...

He walk + s = walks ماضٍ مضارع

+ ed = walked ماضٍ مضارع

ing = walking مضارع مستمر

← أول طريقة لتقسيم ال Morphemes :

• قائم لوحده : مثل Happy ← كلمة بحددها معنى وحدها حاجة رابط

the + just + want + Free + Happy is a Free Morpheme

• غير قائم لوحده : مثل ness ← كلمة بتعني مع

-ee : -ation : inter- : -ness is a Bound Morpheme

Bound Morphemes are attached to  
other Morphemes



(-) مع الصوريين بتد الي عال ولين بظن

-ness → بالاخر -ation

inter- ← بلاول  
un- ← بلاول

ونضيف ال 2 Affixes على ما لوطينا مع Unness

Unhappiness Central element مع 2 Affixes

Central element : Root / base

Colonization & Colony -ize -ation

Root - Suffix - suffix

Base ← (Colonize)

Colonization

A Root is a base that cannot be analyzed any further → Colony

A Base is the central element (الجزء المركزي)  
Colonize is a base in colonization

Bases و Roots هي الجذور Affixes هي اللاحقات

Free Morpheme - Root هي الجذور الحرة

• Bound roots:

- circulat = circul - ate

- Circulation = circul - ation

- circulatory = circul - tory

- circular = circul - ar

↓  
Root

↓  
Suffix

Free الجذور الحرة هي الجذور التي لا يمكن تحليلها

cannot stand on its own

So all roots are morphemes but  
not all of them are Free



## Derivation (Affixation)

↳ creating new word by Adding Affixes.

↓  
prefix or suffix or both

• Colony

-ize: colonize (verb)

-al: colonial (adj)

-ation: colonization (noun)

• Try

Re-: retry (v)

• Unhappy (adj)

• Unproductive (adj)

وكل معالج بضمير الغائب

Are these the same type of derivation?

They Kick → He Kicks

فعل

مفرد + 3 ⇒ مفرد

They work → He is a worker

فعل

مؤنث + 3 ⇒ مؤنث

بالإضافة إلى اللاحقة بضمير الغائب Kick كان فيا جاد

Subject-verb agreement → "كأن فيا جاد"

(This is inflection) ← كأن فيا جاد

Inflection is when we add Affixes to create different forms of words (present singular/plural)

Derivation: add Affixes to create new words and new meaning, Type of words. (work → worker)

verb

noun



Examples : Affixes : المشتق Derivational and المتغير Inflectional

She works

She worked

They are working

She has eaten

### Inflectional morphemes:

- -s : Third person singular present. بضميه إذا كان الفاعل مفرد والفاعل مذكر.
- -ed : Past tense. بضميه عند تحول بوزن الافعال (الفرشاة) الماضي مما كان الفاعل.
- -ing : Progressive. بضميه إذا كان الفعل مستمر مما كان الفاعل.
- -en : Past participle. بضميه للمضارع الثالث لغير الافعال " " " "
- -s : Plural. بضميه على أي شيء (م) ببي جمعها.
- -'s : Possessive. بضميه شأنه كماله.
- -er : Comparative. بضميه للمقارنة (بين 2).
- -est : Superlative. بضميه للمقارنة (الأكثر).

ما هو الفرق بين Inflectional and Derivational morphemes

1- derivational morphemes <sup>كدة</sup> usually change the word class.

work v → worker n

Use v → useful adj

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but inflectional morphemes do not:

They work v → He works v

Omar → Omar's 's car

2- Inflectional Morphemes only appear at the end (suffixes)

← but derivational morphemes can appear at the beginning  
Un truthful → works



# Derivation & Inflection

## Examples of Derivation:

- Worker (N) = work (V) + er
- Beautiful (adj) = Beauty (N) + ful
- Polarize (V) = Polar (adj) + ize
- Establishment (N) = Establish (V) + ment
- Unhappy (adj) = Un + happy (adj)
- Terrorism (N) = Terror (N) + ism

• Reminder : inflection is a change in a word form not class.

ما يَبْقَرُ نَوْحَ الْوَيْلَةِ لَا يَبْقَرُ جَعْلًا وَلَا نَزْلًا وَلَا عِلْمًا وَلَا حُكْمًا ...

## ~~English inflectional morphemes~~

~~• Third person singular present~~

- Inflectional morphemes doesn't add any lexical meaning.

### 3- Inflection is required by grammar

The workers are on break. قولنا نحن أعمالنا لا نفهم جمع

- Inflectional morphemes "close off" the word.

• Faith → Faithful → Unfaithful

التالي بالاشتقاق Derivationally بقدر المفعول به وبجانبه هو الذي

يتم بال Inflection التي بضمها بضمها المفعول به إضافة التثنية

Colonize → Colonization (Derivation)

→ Colonizes (Inflection) قولنا أعمالنا

ex: Horses

Dogs

Cats

Pluralizing (3) plural (2) Nouns (1) ما والربط بينهم

Horses → /iz/

Dogs → /z/

Cats → /s/

حتى لو نفس الحرف يلاحظ طريقة  
تختلف

Are those different Morphemes? No

They have similarity in meaning but different realizations. Forms.

STUDENTS-HUB.com It's the same morpheme but different realizations. Uploaded By: anonymous

Plural morphemes ← category جميع بينوا لفتح ال

Allomorphs بالتالي ليس بينهم

من ناحية معنى بعض ال morpheme أفعال جزئية

ولكن ال Allomorphs هي اختلاف طبقة لفظي ما خلا باختلاف ال



Same morpheme appears as different realizations depending on the environment in the base/root it's connected to.

morph  $\Rightarrow$  How morpheme is <sup>morphological</sup> ~~phonetically~~ realized.

its based on morphological analysis.

are Allomorphs of the  $\leftarrow$  /s/ + /z/ + /ɪz/ بالتي

Same morpheme /s/

Allomorphs are usually in complementary distribution.

They appear in different environments: للتغير

Allomorph  $\leftarrow$  /s/ و /z/ و /ɪz/

Hint: How to describe different environments

for different allomorphs

We have a class of fricatives that are called

Sibilants: /z/ /s/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /ʒ/ /ʒ/ /ʒ/

They are usually produced : Fricatives الفركا

with more energy. than /f/ /v/ /θ/ /ð/ plural morphemes

STUDENTS-HUB.COM Horses /hɒrɪz/  $\rightarrow$  /ɪz/ appears after sibilants. Uploaded By: anonymous

Dogs /dɒgz/  $\rightarrow$  /z/ appears after a voiced consonant/vowel

Cats /kæts/  $\rightarrow$  /s/ appears after voiceless consonants.

present simple /s/

3rd person (هو/هي)

Passes /pæsɪz/  $\rightarrow$  /ɪz/ appears after Sibilant

Plays /pleɪz/ /z/ voiced consonant / vowel

Ships /ʃɪps/ /s/ voiceless consonant

/ɪz/ /s/  $\leftarrow$  /ɪz/ /s/

ex: Simple past morpheme -d

Add → Added /ɪd/

Fade → Faded /ɪd/ + Knitted /ɪd/

Play → played /ɪd/

Drag → Dragged /ɪd/

Ship → Shipped /t/

Push → Pushed /t/

Morphonemic rules:

/ɪd/ → when ending with /d/ or /t/

/ɪd/ → when ending with a voiced sound

/t/ → when ending with a voiceless consonant.

24.1.2024

Past participle -d

Has played /ɪd/ → vowels and voiced consonant

Have dragged /ɪd/ → // // //

Had packed /t/ → voiceless consonants

Had looked /t/ → // //

Has added /ɪd/ → when ending with /d/ or /t/

Has knitted /ɪd/ → // // //

STUDENTS-HUB.com Has protected /ɪd/ → // // // Uploaded By: anonymous

باللغة العربية Morphonemic rules والـ d- participle Past

Done