

1-AGREEMENT: The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence , as connection between a subject “ Cathy ” and the form of a verb “ loves chocolate ” is known as __

2-morpheme: A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a

3-diphthongs: A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as

4-vowel: is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth .

5-Articulatory phonetics: is the study of how speech sounds are articulated

6-Displacement: It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment

7-site and side: Which of the following words are considered as a minimal

8-Borrowing: is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language

9-inflectional morphemes: A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word singular, past tense or not, a comparative or positive called

10-Assimilation: is the process whereby a future of one sound become part of another during speech production

11-Cohesion: is relationship between words that tied together

12-blending:The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word is also present in the process called

13-etymology: The study of the history of a words is known as

14-Cultural transmission: is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next .

15-homophones: When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described

16-Grammar: The process of describing the structure of phrases

17-payment : Which of the these words has a derivational morpheme?

18-Hedges: are words or phrases used to indicate that we’re not really sure that what we’re saying is sufficiently correct or complete.

19-Productivity: creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations

20-Arbitrariness: The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as

٢١-Morphology: is the study of from or forms

٢٢-Acronyms: are new words formed from the initial letters of another words.

٢٣-Synonymy: are two or more words with very closely related meanings.

٢٤-Semantics: is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences

٢٥-pragmatics: The study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,”

٢٦-voiceless: When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced are known as

٢٧-Syntax: is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages

٢٨-Phonology: is the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

٢٩-Antonymy: are two forms with opposite meanings

٣٠-voiced: When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through. Sounds produced are known as

Synonymy :

almost/nearly, big/large, broad/wide, buy/purchase, cab/taxi, car/automobile, couch/sofa, freedom/ liberty.

Hyponyms:

animal/dog, dog/poodle, vegetable/carrot, flower/rose, tree/banyan.

Prototypes:

The idea of “the characteristic instance” of a category is known as the **prototype**. Given the category label furniture, we are quick to recognize chair as a better example than bench or stool. Given clothing, people recognize shirts quicker than shoes, and given vegetable, they accept carrot before potato or tomato.

Antonyms:

Alive/dead, big/small, fast/slow, happy/sad, hot/cold, long/short, male/female, married/single, old/new, rich/poor, true/false.

Metonymy:

bottle/water, car/wheels, house/roof, king/crown.

فكرة الأخت : Sسوسو,,,تجميع ام النونات + صالح الروقي

دعواتكم لنا

وبالتوفيق للجميع