

___ **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

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

___ **diphthongs**: A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

___ **-Cohesion**: is relationship between words that tied together

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

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

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

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

___ **-Grammar**: The process of describing the structure of phrases

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

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

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

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

-**Morphology**: is the study of from or forms

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

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

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

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

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

__-**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

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

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

-**Antonymy**: are two forms with opposite meanings

E.x;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.

<u>Place</u>	Bilabial		Labiodental		Dental		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
<u>Voicing</u>	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V
<u>Manner</u>														
Stops	p	b					t	d			k	g		
Fricatives			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ			h	
Affricates									tʃ	dʒ				
Nasals		m						n				ŋ		
Liquids							l	r						
Glides		w							j					

الجدول في الأعلى يوضح تصنيف الأصوات بحسب :
 أماكن النطق باللون الأحمر ، وطريقة النطق باللون الأزرق ، وإذا كانت اهتزازية أو لا اهتزازية باللون الأخضر

	Front	Front	Central	Back
High	i			u
		ɪ		ʊ
Mid	e		ə	o
		ɛ	ʌ	ɔ
Low		æ	a	ɑ

Figure 3.3

Front vowels

- [i] bead, beef, key, me
- [ɪ] bid, myth, women
- [e] bed, dead, said
- [æ] bad, laugh, wrap

Central vowels

- [ə] above, oven, support
- [ʌ] butt, blood, dove, tough

Back vowels

- [u] boo, move, two, you
- [ʊ] book, could, put
- [ɔ] born, caught, fall, raw
- [ɑ] Bob, cot, swan

Diphthongs | الإدغام :

The combination of two sounds is known as diphthongs.

وهو دمج صوتين لينتج عنهما صوت واحد . مثل (ا + ي) = أي كما في كلمة eye (تنطق أي)
نرجع للمحاضرات المسجلة لسماع طريقة النطق للاستيعاب أكثر .

[aɪ] buy, eye, I, pie, sigh

[oʊ] boat, home, throw, toe

[aʊ] doubt, cow, bough

[ɔɪ] boy, noise

[eɪ] bait, eight, great, late, say

من هنا المحاضرات من

- One type of gestures that seem to be a reflection of the meaning of what is said

- A. deictics
- B. beats
- C. **iconics**
- D. oralism

- The gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language is known as

- A. learning
- B. input
- C. **acquisition**
- D. method

- The earliest use of speech-like sounds has been described as

- A. two-word stage
- B. holophrastic
- C. one-word stage

- _____ describes the way in which a text is tied together by linguistic devices

- A. **Cohesion**
- B. Coherence
- C. Hedges
- D. Implicatures
- . Pragmatics

- Expressions such as *tomorrow* and *here* are obvious examples of bits of language that we can

only understand in terms of the speaker' s intended meaning. They are technically known as

- A. content
- B. **deixis**
- C. anaphora
- D. Inference

- The underlined word in the sentence "the boy kicked the ball" is

- A. agent
- B. **theme**

- C. instrument
- D. experiencer

- _____ is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.

- A. Deep structure
- B. Surface structure
- C. **Syntax**

- Words used to refer to various kinds of actions.

- A. nouns
- B. articles
- C. adjectives
- D. **verbs**

- The underlined word in the sentence "the child's wildness shocked the teachers" is

- A. functional
- B. **lexical**
- C. inflectional
- D. derivational

- Words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

- A. Coinage
- B. Blending
- C. Clipping
- D. **Acronyms**

- Which of the following words are considered as a minimal pair

- A. night and dark
- B. **site and side**
- C. high and low
- D. sun and light

- The two sounds /f/ and /v/ are described as

- A. Bilabial
- B. **Labiodental**
- C. Dental
- D. Alveolar

- One of the human properties which organized at two levels or layers simultaneously.

- A. Displacement
- B. Arbitrariness
- C. Productivity
- D. **Duality**

1) **Lecture 10** There must be some other factor that leads us to distinguish connected texts that make sense from those that do not

- Cohesion

- Coherence

- Positive face
- Negative face

2) The ties and connections that exist within texts as therefore , and ...etc

- Positive face

- Cohesion

- Positive face
- Coherence

3) can be defined as words or phrases used to indicate that we' re not really sure that what we' re saying is sufficiently correct or complete for Ex :As far as I know ... , Now, correct me if I' m wrong, but ... I' m not absolutely sure, but

- Coherence
- Cohesion

- Hedges

- Positive

4) is a general term for a conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory

- Scripts
- Schemas
- Positive form
- Hedges

5) is essentially a dynamic schema

- Positive form
- Hedges
- Scripts
- Schemas

6) **Lecture 11:** The process of languagehas some basic requirements. During the first two or three years of development

- Cooing
- Babbling
- Acquisition
- The one word stage

7) Which age can the child "Cooing "

- 3 months
- 4 months
- 5 months
- 6 months

8) Which age can the child "Babbling"

- 6-7 months
- 6-8 months
- 6-9 months

- 6-10 months
- 9) use of sound provides the child with some experience of the social role of speech because adults tend to react to the babbling
- The one word stage
 - pre-language
 - The two words stage
- 10) Between twelve and eighteen months, children begin to produce a variety of recognizable single-unit utterances as cookie , milk , cup ..etc
- The one word stage
 - The two words stage
 - pre-language
- 11) (meaning a single form functioning as a phrase or sentence) to describe an utterance that could be analyzed as a word, a phrase, or a sentence
- Cooing
 - pre-language
 - telegraphic speech
 - holophrastic
- 12) can begin around eighteen to twenty months, as the child' s vocabulary moves beyond fifty words
- telegraphic speech
 - The one word stage
 - The two words stage
 - The third words stage
- 13) Between two and two-and-a-half **years** old, the child begins producing a large number of utterances that could be classified as “multiple-word” speech
- The one word stage
 - The four words stage
 - telegraphic speech
 - The third words stage
- 14) **Lecture 12** (learning a language that is not generally spoken in the surrounding community)
- first language
 - second language
 - foreign language
 - third language
- 15) (learning a language that is spoken in the surrounding community).
- The one word stage
 - The two words stage
 - pre-language

11) (meaning a single form functioning as a phrase or sentence) to describe an utterance that could be analyzed as a word, a phrase, or a sentence

- Cooing
- pre-language
- telegraphic speech
- holophrastic

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- telegraphic speech
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14) **Lecture 12** (learning a language that is not generally spoken in the surrounding community)

- first language
- second language
- foreign language
- third language

15) (learning a language that is spoken in the surrounding community).

- first language
- second language
- third language
- foreign language

16) is used to refer to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language

- learning
- Communicative
- Acquisition
- foreign language

17) applies to a more conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the features, such as vocabulary and grammar, of a language, typically in an institutional setting

- Acquisition
- learning

- Communicative
- foreign language

18) **Lecture 13** are mostly used while talking

- **Gestures**

- Phoneme
- Semantics
- Syntax

19) are gestures that seem to be a reflection of the meaning

- deictics
- Gestures

- **Iconics**

- Semantics

20) means “pointing” and we often use gestures to point to things or people while talking

- Iconics
- Gestures
- Diphthongs

- **deictics**

21) a system of hand signals developed by speakers for limited communication in a specific context where speech cannot be

- a primary sign language
- **an alternate sign language**
- a British sign language
- a French sign language

22) is the first language of a group of people who do not use a spoken language with each other

- an alternate sign language
- a British sign language
- a French sign language
- **a primary sign language**