

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

تعريفات اللغويات

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - مدخل الى اللغويات - غسان عدنان]

1) It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.

- **Displacement**
- Pragmatics:
- Positive face:
- Polysemy:

2) There is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.

- Metonymy:
- **Arbitrariness:**
- Reference:
- Inference:

3) Humans are continually creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations, (or 'creativity' or 'open-endedness').

- Inference:
- Speech acts:
- Presupposition:
- **Productivity:**

4) The process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as cultural transmission.

- Inference:
- **Cultural transmission:**
- Speech acts:
- Reference:

5) The general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

- **Phonetics:**
- Coherence:
- Reference:
- Speech events:

6) The study of how speech sounds are made

- Cooing:
- Speech events:
- Caregiver speech:
- **Articulatory phonetics:**

7) When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded.

- **Voiceless:**
- Caregiver speech:
- Babbling:
- Cooing:

8) When the vocal cords are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through

- Foreign language:
- Acquisition:
- **Voiced:**
- Cooing:

9) These are sounds formed using both upper and lower lips.

- Acquisition:
- Cohesion:
- Coherence:
- **Bilabials:**

10) These are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip

- Coherence:
- **Labiodentals:**
- Presupposition:
- Inference:

11) These are sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth.

- Pragmatics:
- Inference:
- Linguistic context:
- **Dentals**

12) These are sounds formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge.

- **Alveolars:**
- Pragmatics:
- Linguistic context:
- Metonymy:

13) These are sounds formed with the tongue and the hard palate.

- **Palatals:**
- Metonymy:
- Polysemy:
- Word play:

14) Sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum are called velars.

- Word play:
- Stem:
- **Velars:**
- Bound morphemes

15) There is one sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth.

- **Glottals:**
- Bound morphemes
- Acronyms:
- Derivation:

16) Produced by some form of “stopping” of the air stream (very briefly) then letting it go abruptly.

- Derivation:
- Acronyms:
- **Stops:**
- Glides:

17) Involved almost blocking the air stream and having the air push through the very narrow opening. As the air is pushed through, a type of friction is produced and the resulting sounds are called fricatives.

- Nasals:
- Glides:
- Vowels:
- **Fricatives**

18) If you combine a brief stopping of the air stream with an obstructed release which causes some friction.

- Fricatives:

- Nasals:

- Nasals:

- **Affricates:**

19) When the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose.

- **Nasals:**

- Fricatives:

- Velars:

- Glottals:

20) Formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge.

- Affricates:

- **Liquids**

- Fricatives:

- Glottals:

21) These sounds are typically produced with the tongue in motion (or “gliding”) to or from the position of a vowel.

- Affricates:

- Stops:

- Vowels:

- **Glides**

22) Vowel sounds are produced with a relatively free flow of air.

- **Vowels:**

- Stops:

- Dentals:

- Alveolars:

23) The combination of two sounds is known as diphthongs.

- Alveolars:

- Fricatives:

- Dentals:
- **Diphthongs:**

24) Is the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

- **Phonology:**
- Fricatives:
- Stops:
- Dentals:

25) Are meaningful sounds, if one sound is used instead of the other in a word its meaning will change.

- **Phonemes:**
- Dentals:
- Labiodentals:
- Alveolars:

26) When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspect of one segment is taken or “copied” by the other.

- Alveolars:
- Palatals:
- **Assimilation:**
- Glottals:

27) The process of not pronouncing a sound segment that might be present in the deliberately careful pronunciation of a word in isolation.

- **Elision:**
- Compounding:
- Glottals:
- Borrowing:

28) The study of the history of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time.

- Acronyms:
- Borrowing:
- Derivation:
- **Etymology:**

29) The word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or

accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing.

- Inflectional morphemes:
- **Coinage:**
- Stem:
- Borrowing:

30) The word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language.

- Stem:
- **Borrowing:**
- Inflectional morphemes:
- Acronyms:

31) The word formation process in which two or more lexemes combine into a single new word.

- Inflectional morphemes:
- Derivational morphemes:
- Grammar:
- **Compounding:**

32) The word formation process in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words

- **Blending:**
- The prescriptive approach:
- Agreement:
- Grammar:

33) The word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word.

- The prescriptive approach:
- **Clipping**
- Deep structure:
- Syntax:

34) Is the word formation process in which an actual or supposed derivational affix detaches from the base form of a word to create a new word.

- Agent:

- Syntax:
- Semantics:
- **Back-Formation:**

35) Is the word formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes to spelling or pronunciation.

- **Conversion:**
- Polysemy:
- Word play:
- Semantics:

36) Are words formed by the word formation process in which an initialism is pronounced as a word. For example.

- **Acronyms:**
- Linguistic context:
- Word play:
- Pragmatics:

37) Is the word formation process in which a derivation affix attaches to the base form of a word to create a new word.

- Pragmatics:
- Reference:
- Inference:
- **derivation**

38) Is the study of word formation. The basic unit in the study of morphology is the morpheme.

- **Morphology:**
- Presupposition:
- Reference:
- Inference:

39) Is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.

- **A morpheme or morph:**
- Speech acts:
- Presupposition:
- Politeness:

40) Are morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words or the set of separate English word forms.

- Hedges:
- Coherence:
- Cohesion:
- **Free morphemes:**

41) Are morphemes that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form.

- Hedges:
- Schemas:
- **Bound morphemes:**
- A script:

42) Free morphemes are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word forms are technically known as stems.

- Cooing:
- Babbling:
- Foreign language:
- **Stem:**

43) Derivational morphemes are used to make new words.

- **Derivational morphemes:**
- Foreign language:
- Acquisition:
- Second language:

44) Are used to indicate aspects of grammatical function of a word.

- Presupposition:
- Acquisition:
- Learning:
- **Inflectional morphemes:**

45) The process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences in such a way that we account for all the grammatical sequences in a language and rule out all the ungrammatical sequences.

- **Grammar:**
- Speech acts:

- Presupposition:

- Inference:

46) Is the grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence (number, person, tense, voice and gender)

- Inference:

- **Agreement:**

- Politeness:

- Cohesion:

47) An approach taken by a number of grammarians, mainly in eighteenth-century England, who set out rules for the “proper” use of English..

- **The prescriptive approach:**

- Semantics:

- Agent:

- Recursion

48) Is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.

- Agreement:

- **Syntax:**

- The prescriptive approach:

- Deep structure:

49) An abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented.

- Bound morphemes:

- Acronyms:

- Stem:

- **Deep structure:**

50) Repeating any number of times, or create a prepositional phrase again and again.

- **Recursion**

- Acronyms:

- Compounding:

- Blending:

51) Is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

- **Semantics:**

- Blending:
- Assimilation:
- Elision:

52) The entity that performs the action.

- **Agent:**
- Elision:
- Glides:
- Vowels:

53) The entity that is involved in or affected by the action.

- Glides:
- **Thme:**
- Vowels:
- Agent:

54) Two or more words with very closely related meanings.

- Acronyms:
- Derivation:
- Morphology
- **Synonymy:**

55) Two forms with opposite meanings are called antonyms.

- Morphology:
- Inflectional morphemes:
- Derivational morphemes:
- **Antonymy:**

56) When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another

- **Hyponymy:**
- Grammar:
- Syntax:
- Deep structure:

57) The idea of “the characteristic instance” of a category.

- Recursion

- Deep structure:
- Semantics:
- **Prototypes:**

58) When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation.

- Recursion
- Antonymy:
- **Homophones and homonyms:**
- Hyponymy:

59) When we encounter two or more words with the same form and related meanings.

- Hyponymy:
- Prototypes:
- **Polysemy:**
- Prototypes:

60) The polysemy of word allows the two interpretations.

- **Word play:**
- Agreement:
- The prescriptive approach:
- Deep structure:

61) The study of what speakers mean. the study of “invisible” meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written.

- Deep structure:
- Recursion
- Semantics:
- **pragmatics**

62) Is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence.

- **Linguistic context:**
- Synonymy:
- Antonymy:
- Hyponymy:

63) An act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something.

- Prototypes:

- Polysemy:
- Reference:
- **Reference:**

64) Is additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant.

- **Inference:**
- Bound morphemes:
- Stem:
- Grammar:

65) What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener or reader.

- Stops:
- **Presupposition:**
- Bound morphemes:
- Grammar:

66) The action performed by a speaker with an utterance.

- **Speech acts:**
- Politeness:
- Pragmatics:
- Metonymy:

67) Showing awareness and consideration of another person's face

- Displacement:
- Arbitrariness:
- **Politeness:**
- Productivity:

68) Is the need to be independent and free from imposition.

- **Negative face:**
- Cultural transmission:
- Cultural transmission:
- Phonetics:

69) Is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.

- Bilabials:
- Labiodentals:

- Dentals:

- **Positive face:**

70) The ties and connections that exist within texts.

- Vowels:

- **Cohesion:**

- Phonology:

- Phonemes: