What is linguistics?

The scientific study of human language is called **linguistics**

Phonetics and phonology: concerned with the sounds and sound systems of language.
- **Semantics:** studies the meaning of words and sentences.

Pragmatics: studies language in context and the influence of situation on meaning.
- **Syntax**: studies the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language

Morphology: is the study of the forms of words. It is the study of the ways in which words are built up from smaller units.

morphology is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

- Morphology comes from the Greek Morph = form and ology = study. (literally: the study of forms)

Happy – unhappy - unhappiness.

A word: is a unit of expression which has universal intuitive (natural/innate) recognition by native speakers, in both spoken and written language.

A lexeme: is a dictionary word that can be realized by word-forms. The word-form is the orthographic or phonological shape in which a lexeme occurs.

Words consist of what is called morphemes.

Morpheme: is the smallest linguistic element capable of having **a meaning** or **grammatical function**.

- **Morphemes** have no internal structure other than phonological structure.

cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.**Morpheme**

One morpheme. boy (one syllable)

Two morphemes.. boy + ish desire + able
- **Three morphemes..** boy + ish + ness desire + able + ity
- **Four morphemes..** gentle + man + li + ness un + desire + able + ity
- **More than four.** un + gentle + man + li + ness anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + ism

Free morphemes: are morphemes which can occur as independent words

bound morphemes: are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, but are attached to other morphemes to form a word;

'*re-, -ive, -at(e), -io, -s*' are: *bound morphemes*, ملازم مورفيم
مورفيم حر '*act, active, time, schedule*' are: *free morphemes.*

<div align="center">المحاظرة الثانية</div>

allomorphy; i.e. have more than one form.

Each of the **realizations** (forms) of a particular morpheme is called an **allomorph**

Phonologically Conditioned Allomorphy. plural morpheme '*-S*' has three allomorphs that are phonologically conditioned (i.e. **determined by phonology**

[s] after sounds like [t], [k], [p]   *bits, tips, tacks,*

- [iz] after [s], [z]   *bosses, houses, bushes*
        - [z] after [d], [g], [n]   *pads, dogs, hens*

Lexically Conditioned Allomorphy. The plural in *sheep* and *oxen* is **lexically conditioned**

cannot be predicted from the normal way of forming plural in English (i.e. by adding '*-s*'

Morphologically Conditioned Allomorphy. *ceive-* or *-cept-* is systematically determined by the morphemes added to them

(A) *receiver, receivable; deceiver, deceivable; conceivable*
(B) *reception, receptive; deception; conception, conceptual*

Suppletion.. is an extreme form of allomorphy in which two completely different roots (words) realize (are forms of) the same morpheme

ne lexeme is represented by two or more different roots, depending on the context.

- g*o/went*
- *be/is/was/were/am*

-

المحاظره الثالثه

Affixation means the attachment of **affixes**.

Affixes are *bound morphemes* that occur in more than one word.

Prefixes: A prefix is an affix that is attached before the root (word)

prefixes are always *Derivational*

Happy vs. **Un-happy:**

Suffixes: A suffix is an affix that is attached after the root (word).

Derivational: constitut-ion-al-ity

Inflectional (i.e. do not change the meaning of the lexeme): cat-s

Go-**es** Inflectional type

Wonder-**ful** Derivational

- An **infix** is an affix that is placed inside (in the middle of) a word.

singabloddypore

The **root** is that part of a word which remains when all derivational and inflectional affixes (prefixes and suffixes) have been removed.

- **Roots** are always free morphemes.

A **stem** is formed when a root morpheme is combined with an affix.

Stem: un + system + atic

Derivational morphemes: - Can be prefixes or suffixes

new word with a new meaning (a change in meaning

happy ----> **un-***happy*

A change in the grammatical class; i.e. the part of speech/syntactic category (e.g. a nouns becomes an Adj.)

boy + ish ---------------------> boyish

Inflectional morphemes: creates the form of a lexeme that is right for a sentence:

The group of inflected words formed with a particular lexeme (e.g. *child, children; drive, drives, driven*) is called a **'paradigm'**.

Each specific item in a paradigm is called a **'word form'**.

Inflectional morphemes: -s, -ed

So, we can say that inflection produces forms of lexemes,
- while derivation produces new lexemes (new meanings).

Derivation may change the syntactic category of a word

while inflection preserves the category

English inflection is expressed by suffixes only and **never** expressed by prefixes.

Whereas English derivation is expressed by suffixes and prefixes

prefixes are always derivational

suffixes can be: **.** *Derivational:. Inflectional*

It is NOT generally possible to add a new **inflectional** affix to a language or to take one away.

It is possible, on the other hand, to suddenly start using a new **derivational** affix, as is shown by the success of forms in *'-nomics*' over recent years

Function words are closed class words.

Content words are open class words (new words are being added in every language

Content words are words that have **meaning** in that they refer to objects, events and abstract concepts

New content words added to the English language, and
Old content words leave the language as they become obsolete (outdated).

Content word Example
- Nouns   *John, room, answer, table*
- Adjectives   *happy, new, large, grey*
- Full verbs   *search, grow, hold, have*
- Adverbs   *really, completely* , slowly
- Numerals   *one, thousand, first*
- Interjections   *eh, ugh, phew, well*
            - yes/no answers   *yes, no* (as answers)

Function words are words that exist to explain or create grammatical or structural relationships into which the content words may fit.

They are often best defined by their function

function words are much fewer in number and generally do not change (English adds and omits content words, not function words)..

Function words Examples
Prepositions   of, at, in, without, by, between
Pronouns   he, they, anybody, it, one
Conjunctions   and, when, while, although, or
Modal verbs   may, must, should, can, must, ought, need, etc.
Auxiliary verbs   Be (am, is, are), have, do
            Particles   no (e.g. no one) not, nor, as

Note: The same lexical item can function as either *content* or *function* word, depending on its function in an utterance.

I *have* come to see you

(auxiliary verb)...... "have" is a function word

I *have* three apples

word (full verb ...."have" is a content

lexicon is the mental dictionary that language users must be equipped with, in addition to the grammatical rules of their language.

Not all words one speaker knows are also known by other speakers

the **mental dictionary (lexicon)** of one speaker is never completely identical to any other speaker's mental lexicon.

The **lexicon** contains more than words.

Speakers know and understand such affixes and readily attach them to new forms

speaker of English must know the third person singular of verbs (e.g. talk-s, go-es, say-s, speak-s, play-s, etc.) **because it does not follow the normal rules of English**

the **lexicon** includes all the linguistic forms: (regular, irregular, simple, complex, normal, not normal, etc.) that speakers know and use.

When a word that does not exist in the lexicon is created through a morphological rule, we call it: **neologism.**

Example: *e-mailer*

If this neologism is used once and never again, we call it: **occasionalism**

A productive rule is the one we can use frequently to form new words.

Some affixes are often used to create new words

The property of an affix to be used to coin (invent) new complex words is referred to as the **productivity** of that affix.

suffix '*-th*' (as in *leng-th*) This suffix can therefore be considered **unproductive**

We can think of the degree of productivity of suffixes and prefixes according to the following shape:

ness -ize -mis -ee -eer -al -th –ter

**Goodness globalize misrepresent invitee profiteer refusal warmth laughter
More productive less productive**

انتاجية اكثر من اليسار لليمين

blocking is the phenomenon whereby the existence of a word with a particular meaning inhibits the morphological derivation of another word with precisely that meaning.

Cutter' is blocked by the existence of the lexical item '*knife'*

The '*day before today'* is blocked by the existence of the lexical item '*yesterday.'*

المحاظرة السابعة

It is the **combination** of two or more free morphemes.

Girlfriend, chalk dust, undergrowth, blackbird, offload, seasick

Types of compounding:

(A) **Endocentric Compounds**

The compound is an instance of the entity, activity or property denoted by the last constituent (component/part).

Houseboat is *a type of* **----------->** *boat*

last constituent) in endocentric compounds is the **head**.

the **element** that determines the **semantic** and **grammatical characteristics** of the whole compound.

(B) Exocentric Compounds

the compound does not refer to an entity denoted by either constituent (component

Examples

..

a '*paleface'* is not a type of face, but a person who has a (pale face).

C) Copulative Compounds

Here, both constituents refer to the entity denoted by the whole compound.

Examples:

An *owner-builder* **----------->** is both: 'an owner' of a house and 'its builder

Base Modification

Here, we change the phonology of the base **segmentally** and **suprasegmentally**:

(A) **Segmentally**: i.e. changing a sound

Mouth **/mauθ/ noun** Change: voiceless fricative to voiced fricative

Mouth **/mauð / verb** Change: voiceless fricative to voiced fricative

(B) Suprasegmentally

This happens in English through '*__stress__*.'

الضغط في الجزء الاول لأنه اسم   *'Contact* (noun)

الضغط في الجزء الثاني لأنه فعل   *Con'tact* (verb)

No Change of Form

Some words that have **inflectional** or **derivational** relationships, keep the same form

A- Zero Inflection.. *Fish* (sing.) *fish* (plural

B- Zero Derivation (Conversion.. *Fish* (noun) to *fish* (verb)

Base Shortening

A- Backformation..

Is a word-formation process in which a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb)

.

Edit (V) from *editor* (N).
Televise from *television*

B- Clipping

we shorten a word without changing its meaning or its part of speech

Polio from *Poliomyelitis*

Lab. from **Laboratory**

Sam. from *Samuel*

__Blending__ Here, we merge two words by taking only the **beginning of one word**

and joining it to the **end of the other word**.

: Examples

Stagflation = **stagnation + inflation**

Bit = **binary+ digit**

Spanglish = **Spanish + English**

Acronyms They are words that are coined from the initial letters of words in a name, title or phrase.

- Typically, acronyms are **pronounced as single words**

Examples

CD = compact disk

ATM = automatic teller machine

<div align="center">**المحاضرة الثامنة**</div>

Syntax (originally Greek) = 'putting together'/ 'arrangement

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies how the words of a language can be combined to make larger units, such as phrases, clauses, and sentences

when we concentrate on the structure & ordering of components within a sentence =

studying the syntax of a language

Examples

This egg loves elephants.

The sandwich ate the boy.

These sentences are all instances of correct syntactic structure. But they are nonsensical (**unacceptable in meaning**

Syntax is primarily concerned with whether a sentence is "properly put together" rather than whether it is meaningful, or silly or bizarre

Examples

I gave the question an angry egg

A verb drank the milk

. All these sentences are **syntactically acceptable**, but **semantically unacceptable**.

Sentences are characterized by words that share a structure and form a single expression.

- **Linguists** often divide a sentence/clause into two main parts: the **subject** and the **predicate**.

- **The predicate:** expresses an event in the clause and typically centers on a verb, but it includes as well any phrases modifying the verb (e.g. an object or any phrase selected by the verb).

A sentence(s) is a combination of a.

Noun Phrase (NP) and a Verb Phrase (VP

The VP Predicate   The NP Subject

Examples

Susan called Paul

Susan = subject NP

Called Paul = VP: Predicate headed by the predicator *call*

Japanese   SOV

English   SVO

Arabic   VSO

Notice that a sentence can be a **simple sentence**; i.e. a sentence that contains just one clause; therefore, has just **one predicate**

Examples

John left.

These boys like football

- - Notice also that a sentence can contain **more than one clause:**

'*I tried to reserve a room, **but** the hotel was booked*

FINITE verbs: have tense and/or **person** and **number** inflections

they are marked for 'tense' information and agreeing in '**person'** and '**number'** with the subject

Example:

He plays the guitar

The verb '*play-s*' is FINITE

NON-FINITE verbs

are NOT marked for tense, agreement or any other grammatical categories associated with the FINITE verbs.

A verb form that does **not** indicate **person** or **number**

(A) infinitives the bare verb stem with no inflections such as the verbs coming **after**: '*to, must, should*, and other modals:

(e.g. to play, *must* play, etc.)

(B) *participles: verbs after 'have, has, had'* (e.g. *has played, have played, had played*)

(C) *gerunds:* *V + ing* (e.g. *like playing)*.

Examples**:**

These boys <u>like</u> football.

'*like'* is a FINITE verb

Why: it tells us the tense of the sentence, and agrees in number and person with the subject 'these

you have never understood it

The FINITE verb is: '*have'*

The *NON*-FINITE verb is: '*understood*

Why: it is a participle

- Some constructions contain one **FINITE** verb with a **NON-FINITE verb**

Examples

*I <u>**tried**</u> to reserve a room.*

-The FINITE verb is: '*tried*

Why: it tells us the tense of the sentence*'*

The *NON*-FINITE verb is: '*reserve*

Why: it is an infinitive (a verb used after 'to') infinitive

A FINITE verb can be either a **MAIN** verb or an **AUXILIARY** verb:

المحاضرة التاسعة

A **matrix clause** (or an **independent clause** or a **main clause**) contains a finite verb only (a verb that is marked for tense, person, number) and can stand as an expression in its own right.

An embedded clause (or a **dependent clause** or a **complement clause**) can contain a FINITE (or NON-FINITE) verb, but is structured to be attached to (embedded in) a main clause.

Embedded = to be inserted within/to be enclosed

Clauses= Group of words that make part of a sentence

<div align="center">

Example:

Matrix clause

1- *He __saw__ a movie*

- (finite)

</div>

Dependent clauses are also called "**subordinate clauses**

Only embedded (**dependent**) clauses can have a complementizer (that, for, whether, if, etc.).

<div align="center">

Example

He claimed __that__ he saw Kim

</div>

MOOD: Each clause has mood. Mood has to do with two sets of distinctions

(1) The distinctions between: بين الفروق:
(2)
- **Making statements (Declarative)** - تصريحي او بياني - خبرية جملة –

EX. *She met John in the park.*
- **Asking questions (Interrogative)** طرح اسئلة استفهامي – – - -

EX. *Did she meet John in the park?*

- **Issuing commands (Imperative)**. اصدار أوامر صيغة الامر – – - -
<div align="center">EX. *Open the door*</div>

2) The distinctions between whether the speaker/writer presents an event as:

- **Possible** محتمل

EX. He may have left.

- A **fact** حقيقة
<div align="center">EX. (He did leave).</div>

<div align="center">

Conditional or hypothetical clauses

. (1) Relative clauses Give more information about a noun.

Example: '*I knew*' in: '*you are not the man I knew*'.

(2) Interrogative clauses: Ask a question **directly**:

Example: *he asked, 'Are you happy?'*

or **indirectly**

Example: *he wonders 'whether you are happy*

</div>

(3) Existential clauses: In English typically begin with '*there is* or *there are*'.

Example: *There is a mouse in my room*

(4) Conditional or hypothetical clauses: If........, then......

Example: *If you study hard, you will succeed*.

notice that the second part of conditional clauses, as well as the existential and direct interrogative clauses are **independent**

Every **phrase** contains a **head**, which is the major content or function word within that phrase.

- **Phrases** are named after their heads:

A noun phrase is headed by a noun
- **A verb phrase** is headed by a verb
- **A prepositional phrase** is headed by a preposition

Example	head	phrase type
- *the book*	*book*	NP (noun phrase)
- *the Spanish book*	*book*	NP (noun phrase)
- *in the Spanish book*	*in*	PP (prepositional phrase)
- *goes to the store*	*go*	VP (verb phrase

Word order

Languages most often have a way of ordering the basic constituents of clauses (e.g. subjects, verbs and objects).

Direct objects: usually immediately follow the verb (like '*The book*') in the following sentence:

Ex. *He read the book*

Indirect object: are often expressed periphrastically, as prepositional phrases (like '*to him*') in in the following sentence

Ex. *I gave **him** the book*

Reordering words

When two words switch places, the switch is known as '**inversion**

For example, in the question: '*are you happy*'?

.the subject '*you*' and the verb '*are*' don't follow the basic word order subject-verb

It is often said that the subject and verb are inverted when asking a question with '*have, do*, *be*' in English

This concept has a simple name: **movement**

Expanding phrases:

Speakers of all languages don't just rely on basic word order and movement to build sentences.

\- We can expand simple sentences by adding material in the form of new words and phrases

For instance, we can expand:

'*language*' into: '*a language*' and, further, into: '*a difficult language*

Adjuncts: are extra phrases such as '*at the store*' or '*in September*' that we can add to verb phrases (like '*bought it*') to form:

'*bought it at the store*

'*bought it at the store in September*