

أماكن النطق Place of articulation	طرق النطق Manner of articulation
Bilabials(P.b.m.w) شفوية	Stops(.b.p.b.t.k.g) التوقف
Labiodentals(f.v) شفة سفلى مع الأسنان العليا	Fricatives(f.v.θ.ð.s.z.{ʃ}.ʒ) إحتكاك
Dentals(θ.ð) طرف اللسان مع خلف الثنايا العليا	Affricates({dʒ}.{tʃ}) إنفجاري
Alveolar(t.s.d.n.z.l.r) الجزء الأمامي مع أعلى الثنايا العليا	Nasals(m.n.ŋ) الغنة
Velars(c.k.g.ŋ) حلقيّة	Liquids(l.r) صامت
Palatals (ch={tʃ}.sh={ʃ}.ʒ.dʒ.j) الحنك أو سقف الفم	Glides(W.j) الإنزلاقية
Glottals(h) مزمارية	

الحروف الغير اهتزازية **V-** وهي<sup>٩</sup>

(P.f.th{θ}.t.s.sh{ʃ}.ch{tʃ}.k.h)

الباقى اهتزازي

١- تذكروا **sh** يرمز لها بالرمز {ʃ}....و **ch** يرمز لها بالرمز {tʃ}

٢- والرمز **(ŋ)** وهو يجمع حرفين هما **ng** يكون عند النطق نغ مثال  
moorning و bang ...

٣- **Th** التي تنطق ث يرمز لها **(θ)**...و **th** التي تنطق ذا يرمز لها **(ð)**

لاحظت انه الرمز 3 يجمع حرفين هما su ليصبحان جا تخينه شوي (چا) مثال  
treasure.. أما الرمز (d3) فينطق ج قوية مثال joke جوك بمعنى نكته

السلام عليكم  
حببت اقدم لكم مجهود الاخت  
Doma

هذي تعاريف اللغويات ملخصه زبددة الزبد  
□□□ انا اختبرتها العام بهالطريقه وكانت جميله  
الكلمه اللي حطيتها لكم مب شرط تجي في اول التعريف  
كل اللي عليكم اذا جاكم في الاختبار تعريف كامل  
تبحثون عن نفس الكلمه اللي حفظوها اذا لقيتوها اختاروا هالتعريف وبس

عاد لحد يدعي علي تراني سهرانه عشان اساعدكم لو بالقليل



صاحبة السمو الملكي

Displacement = events not present

Arbitrariness = no natural connection

Productivity = creating

Cultural transmission = generation

The sounds of language = match up

Phonetics = general study

Articulatory phonetics= made

Voiceless= spread

Voiced= drawn

Bilabials= both+ lips

Labiodentals= upper teeth

Dentals= tip behind

Alveolars= alveolar

Palatals= hard palate

Velars= velum

Glottals= without

Stops= abruptly

Fricatives= blocking

Affricates= friction

Nasals= nose

Liquids= sides

Glides= motion

Vowels= relatively

Diphthongs= combination

Phonology= description

Phonemes= meaningful

Phones and allophones: phones= versions

Minimal pairs and sets= identical

Syllables= vowel or vowel

Consonant clusters= coda

Assimilation= copied

Elision= isolation

Etymology= history

Coinage= accidentally

Borrowing= borrowed

Compounding= lexemes

Blending= original

Clipping= shortened

Back-Formation= derivational

Conversion= grammatical form

Acronyms= initialism

Derivation= derivational affix

Morphology= study of word

A morpheme or morph= minimal

Free morphemes= stand by themselves

Bound morphemes= cannot normally stand

Lexical morphemes= ordinary nouns

Derivational morphemes= make new words.

Inflectional morphemes= grammatical function

Stem= Free

Grammar= structure of phrases

Traditional grammar= grammatical categories

Nouns= defined as words

Articles= to form noun

Adjectives= information about the things

Verbs= to various kinds

Adverbs= information about actions

Prepositions= information about time

Pronouns= place of noun

Conjunctions= connections

Agreement= grammatical connection

The prescriptive approach= eighteenth-century

Syntax: principles

Surface structure= active sentence

Deep structure= organization

Structure ambiguity= underlying structures

Recursion= Repeating

Semantics= study of the meaning

Agent= performs the action

Thme= affected by the action

Synonymy= very closely

Antonymy= opposite

Hyponymy= included in the meaning

Prototypes= idea of “the characteristic

Homophones and homonyms= same pronunciation

Polysemy= encounter

Word play= two interpretations.

Metonymy= based on similarity.

Pragmatics= speakers mean.

Context= same phrase or sentence

Deixis= deictic

Reference= An act

Inference= additional information

Anaphora= distinction

Presupposition= true or known

Speech acts= action performed by a speaker

Politeness= awareness

Negative face= need to be independent

Positive face= need to be connected

Cohesion= exist within texts

Coherence= factor

Speech events= exploring

Hedges= not really sure

Schemas= memory



Caregiver speech= young child

Cooing= earliest used

Babbling= sitting up

Foreign language= not generally spoken

Second language= spoken

Acquisition= development

Learning= accumulating

Iconics= reflection of the meaning

Deictics= pointing

Beats= fingers

Alternate sign language= system of hand signals

Primary sign language= first language of a group

أسئلة مدخل اللغويات في البلاك بورد  
الكلمات الملونة في السؤال بمجرد ماتشوفونها راح تعرفون  
تختارون الاجابة لأنها تشير للإجابة

1. \_\_\_\_\_ allows language users to talk about things and **events not present** in the immediate environment.  
A. Productivity  
**B. Displacement**  
C. Arbitrariness  
D. Cultural transmission
2. The relationship **between linguistic signs and objects** in the world is described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. arbitrariness**  
B. cultural transmission  
C. displacement  
D. productivity
3. Creating **new expressions and novel** utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cultural transmission  
B. arbitrariness  
**C. productivity**  
D. displacement
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby a language is **passed on from one generation to the next**.  
A. Displacement  
B. Arbitrariness  
**C. Cultural transmission**  
D. Productivity
5. The study of the **characteristics of speech sounds** is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. semantics  
B. linguistics

**C. phonetics**

D. syntax

6. When the vocal folds are **spread** apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are described as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. syllables

B. voiced

**C. voiceless**

D. rhyme

7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a sound produced through the vocal folds without constriction of airflow in the mouth.

A. Vowel

**B. Consonant**

C. Coda

D. Syllable

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how speech sounds are **made**, or articulated.

A. Acoustic phonetics

**B. Articulatory phonetics**

C. Auditory phonetics

D. Phonetic alphabet

9. These sounds [b] and [p] are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. palatals

B. labiodentals

**C. bilabials**

D. nasals

10. One of the following sounds is a stop sound.

**A. /g/**

B. /v/

C. /h/

D. /m/

11. The initial sound of thin and the final sound of bath are both \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voiced velars
- B. voiceless glottals
- C. voiced alveolars
- D. voiceless dentals**

12. The initial sounds in the words shout and child are both \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voiceless palatals**
- B. voiced bilabials
- C. voiceless dental
- D. voiced stops

13. Which of the following sounds is a **palatal** sound?

- A. /j/**
- B. /h/
- C. /l/
- D. /r/

14. A combination of two vowel sounds is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. consonants
- B. vowels
- C. diphthongs**
- D. triphthongs

15. The underlined vowels of the both words bid and women are described as.

- A. [ɪ]**
- B. [æ]
- C. [u]
- D. [a]

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is essentially the **description** of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

- A. An allophone

## B. Phonology

- C. A minimal pair
- D. A phoneme

17. Which of the following words are NOT considered as a minimal pair?

- A. might and fight
- B. right and write
- C. site and side

**D. bet and hat**

18. The study of the origin and history of a word is known as

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. borrowing
  - B. coinage
  - C. blending

**D. etymology**

19. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clipping
- B. blending**
- C. prefixes
- D. derivation

20. \_\_\_\_\_ are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

- A. Acronyms
- B. Suffixes
- C. Synonyms
- D. Infixes

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of form or forms.

- A. Syntax
- B. Etymology
- C. Morphology
- D. Polysemy

22. A minimal unit of **meaning or grammatical** function is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. metonymy
- B. morpheme**
- C. collocation
- D. homophone

23. The underlined part of the word **careless** is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. suffix
- B. phoneme
- C. free morpheme**
- D. allomorph

24. The word **house** is considered as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. functional morpheme
- B. bound morpheme
- C. prefix
- D. lexical morpheme**

25. Which of these words has a **derivational morpheme**?

- A. payment**
- B. laughing
- C. tiger
- D. spoken

26. The underlined part in this sentence "**The student saw a teacher**" is considered as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. article
- B. noun
- C. noun phrase**
- D. verb phrase

27. A set of bound morphemes used **to show if a word is plural or singular, past tense or not, a comparative or a possessive form** is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. derivational morphemes
- B. inflectional morphemes

- C. free morphemes
- D. bound morphemes**

28. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of describing the **structure of phrases** and sentences.

- A. Traditional analysis
- B. Semantics
- C. Pragmatics
- D. Grammar**

29. The underlined parts in this sentence “***the lucky boys***” are described as.

- A. -y derivational and -s inflectional**
- B. -y inflectional and -s derivational
- C. -y functional and -s lexical
- D. -y lexical and -s functional

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the **principles** and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.

- A. Semantics
- B. Discourse analysis
- C. Co-operative principle
- D. Syntax**

31. \_\_\_\_\_ is the **study of the meaning** of words, phrases and sentences.

- A. Traditional analysis
- B. Semantics**
- C. Pragmatics
- D. Grammar

32. The two words ***buy/purchase*** are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prototypes
- B. hyponyms
- C. antonyms
- D. synonyms**

33. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. homophones**

- B. polysems
- C. collocations
- D. metonyms

34. \_\_\_\_\_ are two forms with opposite meanings.

- A. Synonyms
- B. Homonyms
- C. Antonyms**
- D. Metonyms

35. The two words *vegetable/carrot* are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prototypes
- B. hyponyms**
- C. antonyms
- D. synonyms

36. \_\_\_\_\_ are two or more words with **very closely** related meanings.

- A. Prototypes
- B. Hyponyms
- C. Antonyms
- D. Synonyms**

37. The three sets of words (*bottle/water*), (*car/wheels*) and (*king/crown*) are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. synonyms
- B. homonyms
- C. antonyms
- D. metonyms**

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a relationship between words that frequently occur together.

- A. Collocation
- B. Cohesion
- C. Presupposition



D. Anaphora

39. The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker meaning," is called

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. discourse analysis
  - B. coherence
  - C. pragmatics**
  - D. acquisition

40. \_\_\_\_\_ are words or phrases used to indicate that **we are not really sure** that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete.

- A. Hedges**
- B. Implicatures
- C. Deixis
- D. Hyponyms

41. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is a word such as *happy* or *strange* used with a noun to provide more information.

- A. Verb
- B. Noun
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb**

42. The **grammatical connection** between two parts of a sentence, as in the connection between a subject (*Cathy*) and the form of a verb (*loves chocolate*) is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agent
- B. antecedent
- C. agreement**
- D. babbling

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production.

- A. Aspiration
- B. Assimilation
- C. Backformation
- D. Conversion**

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is the word formation process in which a word from one language is **borrowed** directly into another language.

- A. Coinage
- B. Blending
- C. Compounding
- D. Borrowing**

45. The word **workroom** is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Compounding**
- B. Derivation
- C. Conversion
- D. Clipping

46. The underlined letters in the word **chemistry** are pronounced as

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. /ʃ/
  - B. /tʃ/
  - C. /k/**
  - D. /dʒ/

47. The underlined initial letter in the word **sugar** is pronounced as

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. /s/
  - B. /z/
  - C. /tʃ/
  - D. /ʃ/**

48. The underlined letters in the word **pture** are pronounced as

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. /t/
  - B. /tʃ/**
  - C. /ʃ/
  - D. /s/

49. The underlined last letters in the word **enoughh** are pronounced as

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. /f/

B. /tʃ/

C. /ʃ/

D. /g/

إن أصبت فمن الله وإن أخطأت فمن نفسي والشيطان

طموح امرأة