

Displacement:

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

Arbitrariness:

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

Productivity:

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

Cultural transmission:

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

Phonetics:

The general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

Articulatory phonetics:

The study of how speech sounds are made.

Voiceless:

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

Voiced:

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

Bilabials:

These are sounds formed using both upper and lower lips.

Labiodentals:

These are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip.

Dentals:

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

Alveolars:

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

Palatals:

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

Velars:

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

Glottals:

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

Stops:

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

Fricatives:

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.

Affricates:

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

Nasals:

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

Liquids:

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.

Glides:

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

Vowels:

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

Diphthongs:

The combination of two sounds is known as diphthongs.

Phonology:

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

Phonemes:

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

Assimilation:

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

Elision:

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

Etymology:

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

Coinage:

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.

Borrowing:

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

Compounding:

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

Blending:

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.

Clipping

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

Back-Formation:

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.

Conversion:

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.

Acronyms:

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

Derivation:

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

Morphology:

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

A morpheme or morph:

Is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.

Free morphemes:

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

Bound morphemes:

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

Stem:

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

Derivational morphemes:

Are used to make new words.

Inflectional morphemes:

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

Grammar:

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.

Agreement:

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

The prescriptive approach:

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

Syntax:

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

Deep structure:

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

Recursion :

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

Semantics:

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

Agent:

The entity that performs the action.

Thme:

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

Synonymy:

Two or more words with very closely related meanings.

Antonymy:

Two forms with opposite meanings are called antonyms.

Hyponymy:

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

Prototypes:

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

Homophones and homonyms:

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

Polysemy:

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

Word play:

The polysemy of word allows the two interpretations.

Metonymy:

The relatedness of meaning found in polysemy is essentially based on similarity.

Pragmatics:

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.

Linguistic context:

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

Reference:

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

Inference:

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

Presupposition:

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

Speech acts:

The action performed by a speaker with an utterance.

Politeness:

Showing awareness and consideration of another person’s face.

Negative face:

Is the need to be independent and free from imposition.

Positive face:

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

Cohesion:

The ties and connections that exist within texts.

Coherence:

There must be some other factor that leads us to distinguish connected texts that make sense from those that do not. This factor is usually described as “coherence.”

Speech events:

In exploring what it is we know about taking part in conversation, or any other speech event.

Hedges:

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

Schemas:

A general term for a conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory.

A script:

Is essentially a dynamic schema.

Caregiver speech:

The characteristically simplified speech style adopted by someone who spends a lot of time interacting with a young child.

Cooing:

The earliest use of speech-like sounds.

Babbling:

The child is sitting up and producing a number of different vowels and consonants, as well as combinations.

Foreign language:

learning a language that is not generally spoken in the surrounding community.

Second language:

learning a language that is spoken in the surrounding community.

Acquisition:

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

Learning:

a more conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the features, such as vocabulary and grammar.

Iconics:

are gestures that seem to be a reflection of the meaning of what is said.

Deictics:

pointing” and we often use gestures to point to things or people while talking.

Beats:

short quick movements of the hand or fingers.

Alternate sign language:

is a system of hand signals developed by speakers for limited communication in a specific context where speech cannot be used.

Primary sign language:

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

إعداد: وفاء الشمري