

What is linguistics

The scientific study of human language

A linguist:

is a scientist who investigates human language in all its facets (aspects): its structure, its use, its history, etc.

Linguistics has different branches, including:

, phonetics and phonology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology, etc.

Branches of linguistics, different branches in linguistics; e.g.:

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:	the study of the forms of words. It is the study of the ways in which words are built up from smaller units.
morphology :	concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

Lexemes and Word-Forms:

- 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.

morphology	(the science of word forms) is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.
morphemes.	Words consist of what
Morpheme	: is the smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function. Example: sell-er-s
Morphemes	have no internal structure other than phonological structure. That is, they cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements. Naturally, the boundaries between words are also boundaries between morphemes.

Free morphemes:	bound morphemes:
are morphemes which can occur as independent words. can stand by themselves as single words	are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, but are attached to other morphemes to form a word;

Types of allomorphy:

A morpheme is:	The smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function. Have no internal structure other than phonological structure. Cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.
Allomorphs	A morpheme may display allomorphy; i.e. have more than one form. Each of the realizations (forms) of a particular morpheme.

allomorphs.	The variants (different pronunciations) in the pronunciation of the plural morpheme '-S' are phonologically conditioned because the pronunciation of the plural morpheme '-S' (as [s], [iz], or [z]) depends only on the phonological characteristics of the element (sound) to which it attaches.
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4. Suppletion:

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

It is a phenomenon whereby one lexeme is represented by two or more different roots, depending on the context.

Affixation

Affixation means the attachment of **affixes**.

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

Affixes have different types, including:

- 1- Prefixes
- 2- Suffixes
- 3- infixes

1- Prefixes:

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

Prefixes are used in English morphology.

In English prefixes are always **Derivational** (i.e. they change the meaning of the lexeme)

2- Suffixes:

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

Suffixes are used in English morphology.

3- infixes:

This is a third type of affixes.

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

Infixes are not normally to be found in English.

But they are common in some other languages.

However, it is possible to see a kind of infixes in certain expressions in English.

That is, infixes are occasionally used in casual or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers.

Examples:

‘Halle**bloody**lujah’

‘Abs**goddam**lutly’

A person may express his/her aggravation

Root:

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

It is the basic part of a lexeme which is always realized and it cannot be further analyzed into smaller morphs.

Roots are always free morphemes.

Stem:

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

Other affixes can be added to a stem to form a more complex stem.

Example

Stupid = Root

Stupidities

Derivational morphemes:

Can be prefixes or suffixes.

Create one lexeme from another.

(B) Inflectional morphemes:

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

a 'paradigm': تعريف

The group of inflected words formed with a particular lexeme

'word form': بمعنى:

Each specific item in a paradigm

above examples, inflectional morphemes :

- do not change the meaning of a word,
- they have a grammatical function in sentence.
- never change part of speech/syntactic category

<u>derivation produces</u> : new lexemes (new meanings).	<u>inflection produces</u> forms of lexemes,
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Inflection	Derivation
Does not change meaning: produces word-forms of a single lexeme لا تغيير المعنى: تنتج اشكال جديدة للمفردات المعجمية	Changes meaning: produces new lexemes from old lexemes تغير المعنى: تنتج شكل جديد للمفردة ناتج من مفردة قديمة
Preserves syntactic category تحافظ على الفئة النحوية	Changes syntactic category تغير الفئة النحوية
is expressed by suffixes only. تعبّر عنها بواسطة اللواحق فقط في اخر الكلمة	is expressed by suffixes and prefixes تعبّر عنها بواسطة البوادي واللواحق
involves few variables (a closed system). تتضمن عدد قليل من المتغيرات (نظام مغلق-محدد)	may involve many variables (an open system). قد تتضمن العديد من المتغيرات (نظام مفتوح)
further from the root than derivation اخر جزء في الكلمة مقارنة بالاستقاقية	closer to the root than inflection اقرب لجذر الكلمة مقارنة من الاعرابية

(1) Content Words - Content words are <u>open class words</u> (new words are being added in every language).	2-Grammatical (Function) Words Function words are <u>closed class words</u> .
1) Content Words: are words that <u>have meaning</u> refer to objects, events and abstract concepts.	
new content words constantly added to the English language	Old content words constantly leave language as they become obsolete (outdated).
Function words: words that exist to explain or create grammatical or structural relationships into which the content words may fit.	
Lexicon:	- A lexicon refers to the inventory (list) of lexical items, seen as part of a native speaker's knowledge of his or her language
Thus lexicon	is the mental dictionary that language users must be equipped with, in addition to the grammatical rules of their language.
- When a word that does not exist in the lexicon is created through a morphological rule, we call it: <u>neologism</u>	
Aproductive	rule is the one we can use frequently to form new words.
coin (invent)	new complex words is referred to as the <u>productivity</u> of that affix.
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
1. Compounding - It is the combination of two or more free morphemes. compound is an instance of entity, activity or property denoted by last constituent (component/part).	

<p>- The compound is a noun because <i>house</i> is a noun and its plural is <i>greenhouses</i> because <i>houses</i> is the plural of <i>house</i>.</p>	
<p>the compound does not refer to an entity denoted by either constituent (component).</p>	
<p>(C) Copulative Compounds: - - Here, both constituents refer to the entity denoted by the whole compound.</p>	
<p>(3) Base Modification: - Here, we change the phonology of the base segmentally and suprasegmentally:</p>	
<p>(4) No Change of Form: - Some words that have inflectional or derivational relationships, keep the same form.</p>	
<p>- 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).</p>	
<p>B- Clipping shorten a word without changing its meaning or its part of speech. - This occurs, for example, when a word of more than one syllable (e.g. telephone) is reduced to a shorter form (phone), often in casual speech.</p>	
<p>A- Blending - Here, we merge two words by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.</p>	
<p>B- 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</p>	
<p>What is syntax? الجملة؟ تركيب هو ما - As mentioned earlier in this course, linguistics has different branches, including, phonetics and phonology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology, etc. - In the last classes, we studied Morphology.</p>	
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.
Syntax is	primarily concerned with whether a sentence is "properly put together" rather than whether it is meaningful, or silly or bizarre. What sentences actually mean is the primary concern of
<p>- 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)</p>	
<p>Predicate headed by the predicator <i>call</i>. - One parameter for classifying languages is to consider the unmarked (Normal) order of the elements of a sentence.</p>	
<p>FINITE verbs: have tense and/or person and number inflections. - That is, they are marked for 'tense' information and agreeing in 'person' and 'number' with the subject</p>	<p>NON-FINITE verbs - are NOT marked for tense, agreement or any other grammatical categories associated with the FINITE verbs.</p>

A matrix clause (or an independent clause or a main clause)	An embedded clause (or a dependent clause or a complement clause)
- contains a finite verb only (a verb that is marked for tense, person, number)	can contain a FINITE (or NON-FINITE) verb,
- and can stand as an expression in its own right.	but is structured to be <u>attached to</u> (embedded in) a main clause
independent clauses might be referred to: as "main clauses", contain finite verbs only	Dependent clauses are also called: "subordinate فرعي clauses", and contain FINITE or NON-FINITE verb
MOOD: Each clause has mood. Mood has to do with two sets of distinctions:	
(1) Relative clauses: Give more information about a noun.	
(2) Interrogative clauses: Ask a question directly: or indirectly:	
(3) Existential clauses: In English typically begin with ' <i>there is or there are</i> '	
(4) Conditional or hypothetical clauses: If....., then.....	
Phrases Every phrase contains a head , which is the major content or function word within that phrase. Phrases are named after their heads	
Basic word order Languages most have a way ordering basic constituents of clauses	
Adjuncts: are extra phrases such as	