

## **LECTURE SUMMARY 7-8-9 &10**

### **LECTURE- 7-**

- **Morphology: The study of forms’ was originally used in biology.**

• دراسة أشكال "كانت في الأصل تستخدم في علم الأحياء

- Middle of the **nineteenth century**- describes the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic ‘elements’ used in a language.
- What we have been describing as ‘elements’ in the form of a linguistic message are technically known as **“morphemes”**.

• وصفه بأنه "عناصر" في شكل رسالة لغوية معروفة فنيا اسم. **morphemes**

- **Morphemes**

- But we still can recognize that English word forms such as talks, talker, talked and talking must consist of one element talk, and a number of other elements such as -s, -er, -ed and -ing.

• نستطيع أن ندرك أن الأشكال لا تزال الكلمة الإنجليزية مثل المحادثات ، المتكلم ، تحدث ويتحدث يجب أن تتكون من عنصر واحد نقاش ، وعدد من العناصر الأخرى مثل ليالي ، إيه ، و ED - ING.

- **The definition of a morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”.**

• Morpheme "تعريف من وحدة الحد الأدنى للمعنى أو وظيفة نحوية".

- **Two types of morphemes.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Free morphemes</u></b></li> <li>• <b>Morphemes that can stand by themselves as <u>single words</u>, for example, open and tour.</b></li> <li>• Morphemes تستطيع ان تقف في حد ذاتها واحدة من الكلمات</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Bound morphemes</u></b></li> <li>• <b>Forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically <u>attached to another form</u>, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s.</b></li> <li>• تعلق عادة النماذج التي لا يمكن أن يقف وحده وعادة إلى شكل آخر</li> </ul>
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- All **affixes (prefixes and suffixes)** in English are bound **morphemes**.
- The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.
- When they are used with **bound morphemes attached the basic word forms are technically known as stems**.
- **Un - dress - ed**                      **care - less - ness**
- **Prefix stem suffix stem suffix suffix**
- **(bound) (free) (bound) (free) (bound) (bound)**

- **Two types of free morphemes.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b><u>first</u></b> is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs that we think of as the words that carry the 'content' of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b><u>second</u></b> is what is <b><u>called functional morphemes</u></b>. Examples are and,</li> </ul>
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<p>messages we convey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These free morphemes are <b>called lexical morphemes.</b></li> </ul>	<p>but, when, because, on, near, above, in, the, that, it, them.</p>
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- This set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns. **Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a 'closed' class of words**

• هذه المجموعة تتألف في معظمها من الكلمات في اللغة الفنية ، مثل المواد العطف ، وحروف الجر والضمائر. لأننا أبدا تقريبا إضافة وظيفية جديدة للغة morphemes ، وصفها بأنها فئة "مغلقة" من الكلمات.

- **Set of affixes that make up the category of bound morphemes can also be divided into two types.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Derivational morphemes.</u></b></li> <li>• Use to make <u>new words</u> or to make words of <u>a different grammatical category from the stem.</u></li> <li>• استخدم لجعل الكلمات الجديدة أو لجعل الكلمات من فئة النحوية المختلفة من جذع</li> <li>• Addition of the derivational morpheme -ness changes the adjective good to the noun goodness</li> <li>• Addition of the prefix re- changes the meaning of the word pay when added to it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Inflectional morphemes.</u></b></li> <li>• Used to produce <u>new words</u> in the language, but rather to <u>indicate aspects of the grammatical function</u> of a word.</li> <li>• يستخدم لإنتاج كلمات جديدة في اللغة وتشير إلى جوانب مهمة للكلمة النحوية.</li> <li>• Used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form.</li> <li>• يستخدم لإظهار إذا كان الكلمة هو الجمع أو المفرد وإذا كان الفعل</li> </ul>
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الماضي أم لا وإذا كان نموذج المقارنة أو التملك.	• إضافة prefix إعادة تغيير معنى الكلمة تدفع عندما تضاف إليها
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- **English has only eight inflectional morphemes**

(Or 'inflections'), illustrated below:

•Noun + <b>-s, -s</b> : (teacher's book / teachers)
•Verb + <b>-s, -ing, -ed, -en</b> : (teaches / teaching / played / taken)
•Adjective + <b>-est, -er</b> : (younger / youngest)

- **The difference between derivational and inflectional morphemes is worth emphasizing.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inflectional morpheme never changes</b> the grammatical category of a word. For example, both old and older are adjectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Derivational morpheme can change</b> the grammatical category of a word. The verbs teach becomes the noun teacher if we add the derivational morpheme -er.</li> </ul>
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- We treated 'phones' as the actual phonetic realization of 'phonemes', so we can propose **morphs** as the actual forms used to realize morphemes.

- يعامل phones كما إدراك الصوتية الفعلية "الفونيمات" ويمكن أن نقرأ كما يقترح الأشكال الفعلية المستخدمة لتحقيق morphemes.

## **LECTURE-8-**

- We use an **asterisk \*** to indicate that a form is **unacceptable or ungrammatical.**)
- 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 is **one way of defining grammar**.

● عملية تصف بنية العبارات والجمل في هذه بعيدا عن أننا حساب متواليات جميع النحوية في اللغة واستبعاد جميع متواليات غير قواعدي هي طريقة واحدة لتحديد النحوي.

- **Traditional grammar** is the description of the structure of phrases and sentences based on established categories used in the analysis **of Latin and Greek**.

● القواعد التقليدية هو وصف لهيكل من العبارات والجمل على أساس الفئات المحددة المستخدمة في تحليل اللاتينية واليونانية.

- Since there were well-established grammatical descriptions of these languages, it seemed appropriate to adopt the existing categories from these descriptions and apply them in the analysis of 'newer' languages such as English.

● نظرا لعدم راسخة الأوصاف النحوية من هذه اللغات من المناسب اعتماد الفئات الموجودة من هذه الأوصاف وتطبيقها في تحليل اللغات "أجدد" مثل اللغة الإنجليزية.

- **The parts of speech**

<p><b><u>Noun (N):</u></b> word such as boy- bicycle - freedom used to describe a person, thing or idea.</p>	<p><b><u>Article (Art):</u></b> word such as a- an or the used with a noun.</p>	<p><b><u>Adjective (Adj):</u></b> word such as happy - strange used with a noun to provide more information.</p>	<p><b><u>Verb (V):</u></b> word such as go-drown or know used to describe an action, event or state.</p>
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<p><b>Conjunction:</b> word such as and - because used to make connections between words, phrases and sentences</p>	<p><b>Pronoun (Pro):</b> word such as it - them used in place of a noun or noun phrase.</p>	<p><b>Preposition (Prep):</b> Word such as in - with used with a noun phrase.</p>	<p><b>Adverb (Adv):</b> word such as slowly -really used with a verb or adjective to provide more information</p>
<p><b>Interjections: words</b> that show <b>emotion</b>. They <b>are not grammatically</b> related to the rest of the sentence (Wow/Oh/Uh-oh).</p>			

- **Agreement:** 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).
- الاتفاق : اتصال نحوي بين جزأين كما الحال في العلاقة بين موضوع (كاثي) وشكل الفعل (يحب الشوكولاته).
- Agreement can be dealt with in terms of number (singular or plural), person (1st, 2nd, or 3rd person), tense, active or passive voice, or gender (male, female, or neuter).
- يمكن التعامل مع الاتفاق من حيث العدد (المفرد أو الجمع) ، الشخص (1 ، 2 ، 3 أو شخص) متوتر والصوت الصريح أو الضمني ، أو الجنس (ذكر - أنثى -أو محايد).
- The type of biological distinction used in English is quite different from the more common distinction found in languages that use grammatical gender.

- نوع من التمييز البيولوجية المستخدمة في اللغة الإنجليزية هي مختلفة تماما عن التمييز اكثر شيوعا وجدت في اللغات التي تستخدم النحوية بين الجنسين
- Whereas natural gender is based on sex (male and female), grammatical gender is based on the type of noun (masculine and feminine) and is not tied to sex.
- بينما يقوم بين الجنسين الطبيعية على الجنس (ذكور وإناث) ويستند النحوية بين الجنسين على نوع الاسم (المذكر والمؤنث) وغير مرتبطة بالجنس.
- In this latter sense, nouns are classified according to their gender class and, typically, articles and adjectives have different forms to 'agree with' **the gender of the noun**.
- بهذا المعنى الأخير -تصنف الأسماء وفقا لفئة جنسهم وعادة المقالات والصفات والأشكال المختلفة ل"نتفق مع" النوع الاجتماعي للاسم
- **Prescriptive approach**: an approach to grammar that has rules for the proper use of the language, traditionally based on **Latin grammar**, in contrast to the descriptive approach. It is one thing to adopt the grammatical labels (e.g. 'noun', 'verb') to categorize words in English sentences;
- نهج النحوي التي لديها قواعد للاستخدام الصحيح للغة ومقرها تقليديا على النحو اللاتينية وعلى النقيض من المنهج الوصفي- هو شيء واحد على اعتماد التسميات النحوية (مثل 'الاسم' ، 'الفعل') لتصنيف الكلمات في الجمل الإنجليزية ؛
- This view of grammar as a set of rules for the 'proper' use of a language is still to be found today and may be **best characterized as the prescriptive approach**.

- وجهة النظر من القواعد على أنها مجموعة من القواعد لاستخدام 'الصحيح' للغة لا يزال يمكن العثور عليها اليوم ويمكن وصفها بأنها أفضل نهج مفروضة.

- **Some familiar examples of prescriptive rules for English sentences are:**

- **بعض الأمثلة المألوفة للقواعد إلزامية للجمل الإنجليزية هي :**

- You must not split an infinitive.

- يجب عدم تقسيم **an** صيغة المصدر

- You must not end a sentence with **a preposition**.

- لا يجب انهاء الحكم مع حرف الجر

- **Descriptive approach**: an approach to grammar that is based on a **description of the structures** actually used in a language, not what should be used, in contrast to the prescriptive approach.

- المنهج الوصفي: نهج نحوي يستند على وصف هياكل مستخدمة فعليا في اللغة وليس ما ينبغي أن تستخدم ، على النقيض من منهج مفروض.

- **Two famous approaches are:**

- نهجين شهيرين

- **structural analysis**

- **immediate constituent analysis** = labeled and bracketed sentences

<b><u>Structural analysis</u></b>	<b><u>Immediate constituent analysis</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Investigation of the distribution of grammatical forms in a language.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b><u>Constituent analysis</u></b>: A grammatical analysis of how small</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The method involves the use of ‘test-frames’ that can be sentences with empty slots in them.</li> <li>• <b>For example:</b> The ----- makes a lot of noise. I heard a ----- yesterday.</li> <li>• A lot of forms that can fit into these <u>slots to produce good grammatical sentences of English</u> (e.g. car, child, donkey, dog, radio).</li> <li>• The <b>label</b> we give to this <b>grammatical category</b> is, of course, ‘noun’.</li> </ul>	<p>constituents (or components) go together to form larger constituents in sentences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One basic step</b> is determining how words go together to form phrases.</li> <li>• <b>Labeled and bracketed sentences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type of analysis in which constituents in a sentence are marked off by brackets with labels describing each type of constituent</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- using abbreviated grammatical terms such as
- ‘Art’ (= article), ‘N’ (= noun), ‘NP’ (= noun phrase),
- ‘V’ (= verb), ‘VP’ (= verb phrase) and ‘S’ (= sentence).

## **LECTURE-9-**

- Starting from this comparison with mathematic rules, linguists tried to create grammatical rules by which we can produce an infinite set of sentences. Such a set of explicit rules is a generative grammar.

- بدءاً من هذه المقارنة مع قواعد الرياضيات - حاول علماء اللغة لإنشاء قواعد النحوية التي يمكننا من خلالها تنتج مجموعة لانهائية من الجمل. هذه مجموعة من القواعد النحوية واضح هو توليدي النحوي.
- A generative grammar defines the syntactic structures of a language.
- النحوي توليدي يحدد هياكل النحوية للغة
- The grammar will generate all the well-formed syntactic structures (e.g. sentences) of the language and will not generate any ill-formed structures.
- النحوي تولد كل هياكل النحوية بشكل جيد (مثل الجمل) للغة ، وسوف يتم إنشاء أي هياكل سوء تشكيلاً.
- This has been called the ‘all and only’ criterion, that is, all the grammatical sentences and only the grammatical sentences will be produced.
- هذا ما يسمى "جميع فقط" المعيار وسيتم إنتاج كل الجمل النحوية
- The grammar will have a finite (i.e. limited) number of rules, but will be capable of generating an infinite number of well-formed structures.
- سوف يكون النحوي (محدودة) عدد محدود من القواعد ولكن لن تكون قادرة على توليد عدد لانهائي من الهياكل بشكل جيد.

<b>Surface structure</b>	<b>Deep structure</b>
The structure of individual sentences after the application of movement rules to deep structure ( <b>form</b> ).	The underlying structure of sentences as represented by phrase structure rules ( <b>meaning</b> ).

**:: If we consider the following pair of sentences:**

- Charlie broke the window. ---- **called an active sentence**
- The window was broken by Charlie.---- **a passive sentence**
- The **distinction between them** is a difference in their **surface structure**, that is, **the different syntactic** forms they have as individual English sentences.
- This other ‘underlying’ level, where the basic components **(noun phrase + verb + noun phrase)** shared by the two sentences can be represented, is called **their deep structure**.
- **Structural ambiguity**: a situation in which a single phrase or sentence has two (or more) **different underlying structures and interpretations**. الغموض الإنشائية.
- Annie whacked a man with an umbrella. **This sentence provides an example of structural ambiguity.**
- Grammar will have to be capable of showing the structural distinction between these underlying representations.
- **Recursion**: the repeated application of a rule in generating structures. Recursive (‘repeatable any number of times’) rules have the capacity to be applied more than once in generating a structure.
- التطبيق المتكرر للقاعدة في توليد هياكل. عودي (تكرار أي عدد من المرات) قواعد لديها القدرة على تطبيقها أكثر من مرة في توليد هيكل.
- To create a more explicit representation of the hierarchical organization of one structure, we can use a tree diagram.

- لإنشاء تمثيل أكثر وضوحاً من تنظيم هرمي للهيكل واحد يمكن استخدام مخطط الشجرة

### ● **Phrase structure rules**

- **Phrase structure rules**: rules stating that the structure of a phrase of a specific type consists of one or more constituents in a particular order.

● قواعد تفيد بأن الهيكل عبارة من نوع معين يتكون من واحد أو أكثر في ترتيب معين.

- **Lexical rules**: rules stating which words can be used for constituents generated by phrase structure rules.

● قواعد يمكن استخدامها للكلمات المكونة للقواعد التي تولدها بنية العبارة.

- **CP** in the following way: “**a complement phrase** rewrites as a complementizer and a sentence”, or **CP→C S**.

- **Complement phrase (CP)** comes after a verb (V). This means that we are using the **CP** as part of a verb phrase (**VP**).

- **A verb phrase** rewrites as a verb and complement phrase”, or **VP→V CP**

- **Transformational rules**: rules that are used to change or move constituents in structures derived from phrase structure rules.

● قواعد تستخدم لتغيير أو نقل الناخبين في هياكل القواعد المستمدة من بنية العبارة.

- We use the **symbol ⇒ to** indicate that a transformational rule is being used **to derive a new structure from the basic structure**.

- نحن نستخدم  $\Rightarrow$  الرمز للإشارة إلى أنه يتم استخدام قاعدة تحويلية لاستخلاص هيكل جديد من بنية الأساسية.

### • **LECTURE-10-**

- **Conceptual meaning** is the basic components of meaning conveyed by the literal use of words.
  - المكونات الأساسية لنقل المعنى من خلال استخدام الحرفي للكلمة.
- **Associative meaning** is the type of meaning that people might connect with the use of words (e.g. needle = “painful”) that is not part of conceptual meaning.
  - نوع من المعنى أن الناس قد ربط مع استخدام الكلمات (مثل إبرة = "مؤلمة") التي ليست جزءا من المعنى المفاهيمي.
- A small number of semantic roles (**also called ‘thematic roles’**) for these noun phrases.

<b>Agent</b>	<b>Theme</b>
is the semantic role of <b>the noun</b> phrase <b>identifying the one who performs the action of the verb</b> in an event (The boy kicked the ball)	is the semantic role of <b>the noun</b> phrase used to <b>identify the entity involved in or affected by the action of the verb</b> in an event (The boy kicked the ball)
<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Experiencer</b>
is the semantic role of <b>the noun</b> phrase <b>identifying the entity that is used to perform the action of the verb</b> (The boy cut the rope with a	is the semantic role of <b>the noun</b> phrase <b>identifying the entity that has the feeling, perception or state described by the verb</b>

razor)		(The boy feels sad)
<b>Location</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Goal</b>
is the semantic role of the <b>noun phrase identifying where an entity is</b> (The boy is sitting in the classroom)	is the semantic role of the <b>noun phrase identifying where an entity moves from</b> (The boy ran from the house)	is the semantic role of the <b>noun phrase identifying where an entity moves to</b> (The boy walked to the window)

• **DIFFERENT BETWEEN SYNONYMY & ANTONYMY**

<b>Synonymy</b>	<b>Antonymy</b>
is the <u>lexical relation</u> in which <u>two or more words</u> have very closely related meanings	Is the <u>lexical relation</u> in which <u>words have opposite</u> meanings (“Shallow” is an antonym of “deep”).

• **DIFFERENT BETWEEN GRADABLE ANTONYMY & NON-GRADABLE ANTONYMY**

<b>Gradable antonyms</b> , can be <u>used in comparative constructions</u> such as the pair big/small	<b>Non-gradable antonyms</b> ( <u>also called ‘complementary pairs’</u> ), <u>comparative constructions are not normally used</u>
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- **Reversives** are antonyms in which the meaning of one is the reverse action of the other( dress/undress, enter/exit, pack/unpack, lengthen/shorten, raise/lower, tie/untie)  
 • المتضادات فيها معنى واحد هو عمل عكس الآخر
- **Hyponymy** is the lexical relation in which the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of another (“Daffodil” is a hyponym of “flower”).
- **Prototype** is the most characteristic instance of a category (“Robin” is the prototype of “bird”).
- The idea of ‘the characteristic instance’ of a category is known as the prototype.

<b>Homophones</b>	<b>Homonyms</b>
Are <u>two or more words with different forms and the same pronunciation</u> (e.g. to–too–two).	Are <u>two words with the same form that are unrelated in meaning</u> (e.g. bank (of a river) – bank (financial institution)).

- **Polysemy** is a word having two or more related meanings (Foot, of person, of bed, of mountain).
- **Metonymy** is a word used in place of another with which it is closely connected in everyday experience (He drank the whole bottle (= the liquid)).
- **Collocation** is a relationship between words that frequently occur together (salt and pepper).