

\_\_\_ **AGREEMENT**: The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence , as connection

between a subject “ Cathy ” and the form of a verb “ loves chocolate ” is known as

\_\_\_ **-morpheme**: A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a

\_\_\_ **diphthongs**: A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as

\_\_\_ **-vowel**: is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth .

\_\_\_ **-Articulatory phonetics**: is the study of how speech sounds are articulated

\_\_\_ **-Displacement**: It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment

\_\_\_ **-site and side**: Which of the following words are considered as a minimal

\_\_\_ **-Borrowing**: is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language

\_\_\_ **-inflectional morphemes**: A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word singular, past tense or not, a comparative or positive called

\_\_\_ **-Assimilation**: is the process whereby a future of one sound become part of another during speech production

\_\_\_ **-Cohesion**: is relationship between words that tied together

\_\_\_ **-blending**: The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word is also present in the process called

\_\_\_ **-etymology**: The study of the history of a words is known as

\_\_\_ **-Cultural transmission**: is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next .

\_\_\_ **-homophones**: When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described

\_\_\_ **-Grammar**: The process of describing the structure of phrases

\_\_\_ **-payment** : Which of the these words has a derivational morpheme?

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

\_\_-**Productivity**: creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations

\_\_-**Arbitrariness**: The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as

-**Morphology**: is the study of from or forms

\_\_-**Acronyms**: are new words formed from the initial letters of another words.

-**Synonymy**: are two or more words with very closely related meanings.

\_\_-**Semantics**: is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences

\_\_-**pragmatics**: The study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,”

-**voiceless**: When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced are known as

\_\_-**voiced**: When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through. Sounds produced are known as

-**Syntax**: is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages

-**Phonology**: is the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

-**Antonymy**: are two forms with opposite meanings

E.x;almost/nearly, big/large, broad/wide, buy/purchase, cab/taxi, car/automobile, couch/sofa, freedom/ liberty.

**Hyponyms**:

animal/dog, dog/poodle, vegetable/carrot, flower/rose, tree/banyan.

**Prototypes**:

The idea of “the characteristic instance” of a category is known as the prototype.

Given the category label furniture, we are quick to recognize chair as a better example than bench

or stool. Given clothing, people recognize shirts quicker than shoes, and given vegetable, they

accept carrot before potato or tomato.

**Antonyms**:

Alive/dead, big/small, fast/slow, happy/sad, hot/cold, long/short, male/female, married/single, old/new, rich/poor, true/false.

**Metonymy**:

bottle/water, car/wheels, house/roof, king/crown.

<u>Place</u>	<b>Bilabial</b>		<b>Labiodental</b>		<b>Dental</b>		<b>Alveolar</b>		<b>Palatal</b>		<b>Velar</b>		<b>Glottal</b>	
<u>Voicing</u>	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V
<u>Manner</u>														
Stops	p	b					t	d			k	g		
Fricatives			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ			h	
Affricates									tʃ	dʒ				
Nasals		m						n			ŋ			
Liquids							l	r						
Glides		w							j					

الجدول في الأعلى يوضح تصنيف الأصوات بحسب :  
 أماكن النطق باللون الأحمر ، وطريقة النطق باللون الأزرق ، وإذا كانت اهتزازية أو لا اهتزازية باللون الأخضر

	Front	Front	Central	Back
High	i			u
	ɪ			ʊ
Mid	e		ə	o
	ɛ		ʌ	ɔ
Low		æ	a	ɑ

Figure 3.3

**Front vowels**

[i] *bead, beef, key, me*  
 [ɪ] *bid, myth, women*  
 [e] *bed, dead, said*  
 [æ] *bad, laugh, wrap*

**Central vowels**

[ə] *above, oven, support*  
 [ʌ] *butt, blood, dove, tough*

**Back vowels**

[u] *boo, move, two, you*  
 [ʊ] *book, could, put*  
 [ɔ] *born, caught, fall, raw*  
 [ɑ] *Bob, cot, swan*

### Diphthongs | الإدغام :

The combination of two sounds is known as diphthongs.

وهو دمج صوتين لينتج عنهم صوت واحد . مثل ( ا + ي ) = أي كما في كلمة eye ( تنطق أي )  
نرجع للمحاضرات المسجلة لسماع طريقة النطق للاستيعاب أكثر .

[ aɪ ] buy, eye, I, pie, sigh

[ oʊ ] boat, home, throw, toe

[ aʊ ] doubt, cow, bough

[ ɔɪ ] boy, noise

[ eɪ ] bait, eight, great, late, say

مدرسة