Introduction to Linguistics

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ترجمه وتنسيق :
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Lecture1

The Origins of language
أصول اللغة

Introduction to linguistics مقدمات لسانية

- Linguistics includes the systematic and scientific study of language.
- Linguistics is concerned with understanding the structure and nature of language which is divided into: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.
- Linguistics deals with other perspectives on language which are represented in specialized or interdisciplinary branches such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics and second language acquisition

.اللسانيات تشمل منهجية دراسة علمية من اللغة
لسانيات وتعنى فهم بنية وطبيعة اللغة التى تنقسم الى: الصوتيات وعلم الاصوات وعلم الصرف والنحو وطريقة المنهج , و علم الدلالات البرغماتيه .
اللسانيات تتناول المنظورات الاخرى الممثلة فى اللغة او متعددة الاختصاصات والفروع المتخصصة مثل علم الاجتماع وعلم اللغة النفسي واللغويات العصبية واكتساب اللغة الثنائية .

Before we start: we should be aware that
قبل ان نبدأ علينا أن ندرك أن ...

- We do not know how language was originated. Yet, we know that spoken language developed thousand years before written language.

- It is estimated that some spoken languages have developed between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago.
- Written languages have developed nearly 5000 years ago.

لا نعرف كيف نشأت اللغة. ولكننا نعلم ان اللغة المنطوقة قبل الاف السنين لغة مكتوبة
.ويقدر عدد اللغات التى يتحدث بها بين 000 100 و 000 50 عاما
.لغة مكتوبة تطورت نحو 5000 سنة

Before we start: we should be aware that:
قبل ان نبدأ علينا أن ندرك أن ..

There is ability of producing sounds and vocal patterning which is shared among different creatures such as fish and birds; but that is not human language.
No physical evidence relating to the speech of our distant ancestors that might tell us how language was existed in the early stages.

هناك على انتاج الاصوات والزخارف الصوتية التى يتقاسمها المخلوقات المختلفة
.مثل الاسماك والطيور; ولكن هذه ليست لغة الانسان
لا أدلة مادية تتعلق بخطاب الأسلاف البعيدين
اخبرنا كيف اللغة كانت موجودة فى المراحل المبكرة

Speculations about the sources of the origins of language
تكهنات حول مصادر علم اللغة

The divine source
The natural sound source (bow-wow/pooh-pooh theories)
The social interaction source
The physical adaptation source (teeth and lips/mouth and

tongue and larynx and pharynx)
The tool-making source (the human brain)
The genetic source (innateness hypothesis)

المصدر الالهى
مصدر الصوت الطبيعي نظرية (بو – واو / نظريات بو – بو)
المصدر التفاعل الاجتماعي
المصدر التكيف البدني (الاسنان والفم والشفتين/ولسان الحنجرة والبلعوم)
مصدر صنع الأداة (الجماغ البسري)
المصدر الجيني (فرضية الفطرة)

1. The divine source
   المصدر الالهي

   Divine is related to God or Creator 'الهي'.
   In most religions, it is believed that language appears to be a divine source that provides human with language.
   Some experiments confirm that if human infant get deprived of hearing language around them, they would spontaneously begin using God or Creator-given language in the Psamtik story.

'ويتصل الاله الى الله او الخالق "الهي".
فى معظم الاديان, ويعتقد ان تقدم اللغة يبدو مصدر الهي
بعض التجارب تؤكد انه فى حالة الحصول على حرمان الاطفال من سماع اللغة حولهم, فإنهم سيبدأون من تلقاء أنفسهم بعد الإستعانه بالله -بلغة معينة او كما في القصه (باسمتك)

Yet, other experiments - of children who lived in isolation without contact with humans - did not confirm the results of divine-source experiments as in the Cases of Victor and Aveyron who were discovered in the 18th century; as they did not show a spontaneous language, as in the previous

experiment.

لكن التجارب الاخرى - الاطفال الذين يعيشون فى عزلة دون اتصال البشر - لم تؤكد نتائج تجارب ذات مصدر الهى فى حالات فيكتور وافيرون الذي تم اكتشافها في القرن ال18 , كما انها لم تظهر لغة عفوية كما هو الحال في التجربة السابقه

2. The natural sound source صوت طبيعي المصدر

This view is based on the concept that natural sounds which are attained through the auditory system that develops before birth which later develop to identify sounds in the environment.
This will help humans to connect between a sound and the thing (or organ) producing that sound.
Imitation of natural sounds lead to the development of primitive words (which were heard by early men and women around them).
Jespersen (1922) called this idea of acquiring natural sounds 'Bow-wow' and 'Pooh-pooh' theories.

ويستند هذا الراى على مفهوم أن الاصوات الطبيعية التى تتحقق من النظام السمعى الذي يتطور قبل الولادة التي تتم فى وقت لاحق لتحديد اصوات فى البيئة
وهذا سوف يساعد البشر للتواصل بين الصوت والشيء (او جهاز) و انتاج هذا الصوت
تقليد الاصوات الطبيعية يؤدى الى تطوير من الكلمات البدائية (اللتي سمعت من قبل الرجال والنساء في وقت مبكر من حولهم)
ودعا جسبرسن (1922) فكرة الحصول على اصوات الطبيعية من نظريات 'Bow-wow' and 'Pooh-pooh'

Bow-wow theory نظرية مقوسة واو
It focuses on imitation of sounds then using it to refer to objects (even when they are not present), e.g. Coo-Coo.

In every language, there are words which seem to be naturally occurring sounds such as splash and boom; which may refer to sounds similar to the noises they describe.
Yet, it is hard to see how soundless things (low branch) or abstract concepts (truth) have been referred to in a language that echoed natural sounds. Therefore, the view that language is only a set of words to describe names for things not always necessary.

وهو يركز على تقليد اصوات ثم استخدامه للاشارة الى الكائنات (حتى عندما لم تكن موجوده), على سبيل المثال سجع , سجع
بجميع اللغات, هناك كلمات تبدو طبيعية اصوات مثل لطخه و الازدهار; قد تشير الى اصوات تشبه اصوات يصفون
ومع ذلك فمن الصعب أن نرى كيف تسير الامور (فرع منخفض) أو مفاهيم مجردة (الحقيقة) الصامتة تم المشار إليها في لغة ردد الأصوات الطبيعية.
ولذلك، فإن الرأي القائل بأن اللغة ليست سوى مجموعة من الكلمات لوصف أسماء لأشياء ليست ضرورية دائما.

Pooh-pooh theory نظرية بوبو

While this theory is based on that speech developed from the instinctive sounds people make in emotional circumstances.
So, the original sound of language came from natural cries of emotion such as pain, anger or joy.
Words such as Ah!, Wow!, Ooh! are all used with sudden intakes of breath; unlike when we want to talk which is the opposite.

وفى حين ان هذه النظرية تقوم على هذا الكلام من اصوات الناس الغريزى ظروف عاطفية.
لذا, اللغة الاصلية صوت من صراخ الانفعال الطبيعية مثل الالم والغضب

.ولا فرحا
كلمات مثل اه!, ياللهول !, يا الهي! ويستعان مع مأخذ مفاجئ في مداخل
.التنفس; بخلاف عندما نريد كلام عكس ذلك

3. The social interaction source التفاعل الاجتماعي المصدر

This view is based on the idea that the source of our language is the physical effort of several people and interaction which is to be coordinated.
It happens when a group of early humans develop a set of hums, groans … etc. that were used when they were carrying things.
It claims that the development of human language takes place in a social context through groups.
Groups are important particularly in the past to main communication; which had different uses within their social interaction.

ويستند هذا الرأي الى فكرة ان مصدر لغتنا هو المجهود البدنى الذي يقوم به عدة
.اشخاص و التفاعل الذى يتم تنسيقه
يحدث عندما قامت مجموعة من البشر وضع مجموعة من الحمص (الأهات ... الخ
.التي استخدمت عندما كانوا يحملون اشياء
.وهى تدعى ان اللغة البشرية في سياق اجتماعي من خلال المجموعات
المجموعات امر يتسم بأهمية خاصة فى الماضي الى الاتصال الرئيسية
للاستخدامات المختلفة في اطار التفاعل الاجتماعي

4. The physical adaptation source مصدر التكيف المادي

This source is based on physical features human processes that are distinct from other creatures (particularly non-humans) which may have enabled speech production.
Our (human) ancestors showed adaptation to up-right posture and revised role for the front limbs.
Adaptation (or changed) happened to fossilized skeletal structures which later began to be similar to modern humans.

ويستند هذا المصدر على الخصائص الفيزيائية والعمليات البشرية المتميزة عن سائر المخلوقات (خاصة غير البشر) والتي قد مكنت انتاج الكلام.
أظهر الاجداد الى التكيف مع الموقف السليم دور المنقحة الى الاطراف الامامية. التكيف (او تغيير) حدث للهياكل العظمية المتحجرة التي بدأت في وقت لاحق لتكون مشابهه للانسان الحديث.

This (partial) adaptation appeared to be more relevant to speech.
Such features would not enable speech in some primates; yet they are clues that a creature with similar features might have the capacity for speech production.

ظهر هذا (جزئى) التكيف لتكون أكثر صلة
ان مثل هذه الميزات لايمكن التحدث في افكارها الرئيسية
بعض القرائن من المخلوقات لديها ميزات مشابهه في انتاج الكلام

Teeth and lips الأسنان والشفتين

Human teeth are different from other creatures. They are suitable to produce sounds such as F or V.
Human teeth are upright and suitable for chewing.
Human lips have intricate muscle interlacing more than other primates.
Human lips are appropriate to produce sounds such as P or B and M.

أسنان الإنسان تختلف عن غيرها من المخلوقات. وهي مناسبة لإنتاج الأصوات مثل F أو V.
أسنان الإنسان هي تستقيم ومناسبة للمضغ.
الشفاه البشرية لديها العضلات المعقدة تضافر أكثر من الكائنات الأخرى.
شفاه الإنسان مناسبة لإنتاج الأصوات مثل B أو P و م..
شفاه البشرية الملائمة لانتاج اصوات مثل P و ب او M.

Mouth and tongue الفم واللسان

Human mouth are small compared to other creatures; as a part of an extended vocal tract with an L-shape not straight path from front to back.
Human tongue are shorter, thicker and more muscular than other creatures; to produce a variety od sounds inside the oral cavity.
The intricate muscles in mouth and tongue and lips and teeth help to articulate a wider range of shapes and a more powerful delivery of sounds produced through these shapes
.

فم الإنسان هي صغيرة بالمقارنة مع غيرها من المخلوقات. كجزء من الجهاز الصوتي موسعة مع L-الخلف إلى الأمام من الطريق المستقيم ليس الشكل.
اللسان البشري أقصر، وأكثر سمكا وأكثر العضلات من المخلوقات الأخرى؛ لإنتاج التطوير التنظيمي متنوعة الأصوات داخل تجويف الفم.
العضلات المعقدة في الفم واللسان والشفاه ومساعدة الأسنان للتعبير مجموعة واسعة من الأشكال وتسليم أقوى الأصوات الناتجة من هذه الأشكال.

Larynx and pharynx الحنجرة والبلعوم

Human larynx is ‘voice box’ which comprises of vocal folds and vocal cords; which different other creatures larynx.
Larynx helps human to choke on pieces of food.
Human pharynx has a longer cavity than many other creatures; which works as a resonator for increased range and clarity of the sounds produced through the larynx and vocal tract.

الحنجرة البشرية تتألف من الطيات الصوتية والحبال الصوتية , وهي مختلفه عن المخلوقات الأخرى
فهي تساعد الإنسان لخنق على قطع من الطعام.
البلعوم البشري لديه تجويف أطول من العديد من المخلوقات الأخرى؛ الذي يعمل مرنان لزيادة مدى وضوح الأصوات المنتجة من خلال الحنجرة والجهاز الصوتي.

Therefore, there are advantages of getting this extra vocal power to outweigh the potential disadvantages from an increased risk of chocking which might lead to death.

وبالتالى, فان هناك مزايا هذا تفوق الطاقة الصوتية الاضافية واما العيوب المحتملة من زيادة خطر التثبيت التى قد تؤدى الى الموت.

5. The tool-making source مصدر صنع الأداة

It is speculated that human hands and manual gestures may have been a precursor of language.
Two million years ago, human managed to develop preferential right-handedness and had become able to make stone tools; tool-making is evidence of a brain at work.

وتكهن بأن يد الإنسان والإيماءات اليدوية قد يكون مقدمة للغة.
منذ مليوني سنة، تمكن الإنسان لتطوير تفضيلية حق الإنصاف وأصبح قادرا على صنع الأدوات الحجرية. صنع الأدوات هو دليل على وجود الدماغ في العمل.

1) The human brain الدماغ البشري

The human brain is lateralized; where it has different functions for each hemisphere.
Left hemisphere of the brain is responsible for complex vocalization and speaking
Interestingly, motor cortex that controls the muscles of the arms and hands is next to articulatory muscles of face and jaw.
It is believed that there is a connection between the language-using and tool-using abilities of humans.

lateralized الدماغ البشري هو
حيث أن لديه وظائف مختلفة لكل نصف .
نصف الكرة المخية الأيسر من الدماغ هي المسؤولة عن النطق والتحدث معقدة.

ومن المثير للاهتمام، القشرة الحركية التي تتحكم في عضلات الذراعين واليدين بجوار العضلات تلفظي من الوجه والفك. ويعتقد أن هناك علاقة بين وقدراتهم في استخدام أداة البشر باستخدام لغة

.

Many speculative proposals argue that the origins of speech is based on human producing single noises to indicate objects in their environment. Yet, it lacks structural organization. All languages require the organizing and combining of sounds and signs in specific arrangement.

العديد من المقترحات المضاربه ترى ان اصل كلمة مبني على اصوات مفردة للاشارة الى اشياء فى بيئتهم. لكنها تفتقر الى التنظيم الهيكلي جميع اللغات تتطلب تنظيم وتوحيد الاصوات والاشارات فى ترتيب محدد

In terms of tool-making, it is not enough for human to grasp one rock (to make one sound) but need to bring two rocks to create proper contact with the first and to develop a tool
In terms of language structure, the human may have developed the naming ability first for producing consistent noise; then to bring another specific noise to build a complex message.

حيث صنع الادوات فلا يكفي للانسان فهم صخره واحد (صوت واحد) ولكن نحتاج الى الصخرتين لإنشاء اتصال سليم وتطوير الاداة
من حيث البنية اللغوية, قد طورت البشرية تسمية قدرة الاول لانتاج ضجيج ثابت;
.ثم جلب ضوضاء معين للبناء ، رسالة معقدة

6. The genetic source (innateness hypothesis)
المصدر الجيني (فرضية غريزه)

The human baby are born with larynx that is higher in the throat that is to breathe and drink at the same time.
After a few months, the larynx descends, the brain develops and start walking and talking.
In fact, young child’s language is complex and seen as more than physical adaption of species. It seems that language is an innate feature; what is known as ‘innateness hypothesis’

يولد الطفل البشري مع الحنجرة التي هي اعلى فى الحلق الذي منه التنفس والشراب فى نفس الوقت
.بعد اشهر قليلة, الحنجرة تنحدر والدماغ يتطور ويبدأ المشي والكلام
والواقع ان الاطفال الصغار لغة معقدة و ينظر اليها على انها اكثر من التكيف البدني , ويبدو ان اللغة سمه فطرية وهو مايعرف بأسم " فرضيه فطرية "

The 'innateness hypothesis' refers to something in human genetics as the source, possibly a crucial mutation.
As we consider this hypothesis, there is a movement from fossil evidence or the physical source of adaptation towards analogies with how computer work (being pre-programmed or hard-wired)

تشير فرضية الغريزة الى شئ فى علم الوراثة البشرية كمصدر ، و ربما تحول حاسم , اننا نعتبر هذه الفرضية, هناك حركة من الادلة الاحفورية او المصدر المادي للتكيف نحو القياس مع كيفية عمل الكمبيوتر (يجري مبرمجا سابقا او الثابت السلكي)

Yet, we are not sure when this rapidly genetic change might take place or how it might relate to the physical adaptation.

ومع ذلك، ونحن لسنا على يقين عندما يكون هذا التغير الجيني بسرعة قد يتحقق أو الكيفية التي يمكن أن تتصل التكيف البدني..

The End Lecture 1

Lecture2

Animals and Human Language
لغة الحيوان والأنسان

Two key questions to think about: سؤالين رئيسين للتفكير

Is it possible that a creature could learn to communicate with humans using language?
هل يمكن للمخلوقات تعلم التواصل مع البشر باستخدام اللغة ؟
Does human language have properties that make it so unique to be learned by other creatures?
هل للغة الإنسان الخصائص التي تجعلها فريدة من نوعها بحيث يمكن تعلمها من قبل مخلوقات أخرى؟

Communication الاتصالات

During our communication, we need to distinguish between:

Communicative signals: الاشارات التواصلية
It happens when someone intentionally use language to tell this person something.
e.g., I am one the applicants for the vacant position of senior brain surgeon at the hospital. This is considered as to be intentionally communicating something.

نحن بحاجه الى التمييز بين :

الاشارات التواصلية :
وهو عندما يقول الشخص شيء ما متعمدا عن شيء .
على سبيل المثال، أنا احد المتقدمين لوظيفة جراح دماغ في المستشفى
ويعتبر هذا التواصل متعمدا

Informative signals: الاشارات المعلوماتية

through signals that you have not intentionally sent. For example, someone might note that you have a cold because you sneezed.

هي المعلومات التي أرسلت بغير عمد
مثل : شخص لاحظ انك مصاب بالبرد او الانفلونزا عندما عطست

Both of animal communication and human language are considered to be means of intentional communication.

وتعتبر كل الاتصالات من الحيوان والانسان متعمده

Properties of human language خصائص لغة البشر

Humans are able to reflect on language and its uses. Without this abilities humans would not be able to reflect on properties of human language.

البشر قادرون على التفكير في اللغة واستخداماتها. بدون هذه القدرات يستطيعوا التفكير في خصائص اللغة البشرية وهي

Displacement غير محددة الزمان والمكان
Arbitrariness التعسفية
Productivity الانتاجية
Cultural transmission انتقال الثقافات
Duality الازدواجية

1. Displacement(الإزاحة) غير محددة الزمان والمكان

It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.
Indeed, displacement allows us to talk about things and places whose existence we cannot even be sure of.

وهو يتيح للمستخدمين لغة للحديث عن أشياء وأحداث غير موجودة في البيئة المحيطة في الواقع، والازاحة تسمح لنا أن نتحدث عن الأشياء والأماكن التي لا نستطيع حتى تكون على يقين من وجودها

2. Arbitrariness التعسفية

There is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning. This connection is arbitrary.
Some words in English seem to be less arbitrary such as crashed and slurp.

لا يوجد الطبيعية بين شكل معناها. هذا الصدد تعسفيا
بعض الكلمات الانجليزية تبدو اقل تعسفا مثل تعطل ارتشاف

3. Productivity الانتاجية

- It is also called creativity and open-endedness.
- It means that the potential number of utterances in any human language is infinite; unlike the communication system of other creatures.
- Animal communication lacks productivity which can be described ‘fixed reference’.

.ويسمى أيضا الإبداع والتفتح

وهو ما يعني أن العدد المحتمل من الكلام في أي لغة الإنسان هو لانهائي. على
.عكس نظام الاتصالات من المخلوقات الأخرى
الاتصالات الحيوانية يفتقر الإنتاجية التي يمكن وصفها "مرجعية ثابتة

4. Cultural transmission انتقال الثقافات

- Language is acquired through a culture with other speakers not from parental genes.
- Humans are born with some predisposition to acquire language in a general sense; but not born with the ability to produce utterances in specific language such as English but rather to acquire the first language as children in a culture.
- Non-humans are born with a set of specific signals that are produced instinctively.

اللغة المكتسبة من خلال الثقافة مع المتكلمين الاخرين ليست من جينات الوالدين.
البشر يولدون مع بعض الميل الى اكتساب اللغة بالمعنى العام; ولكن لم يولد لديهم
القدرة على انتاج المقولات في صيغة محددة مثل الانجليزية وانما لاكتساب اللغة
.الاولى في ثقافة الاطفال
ولد غير البشر بمجموعة من الاشارات التي تنتج بالغريزة

Talking to animals التحدث الى الحيوانات

- Some spoken languages are directed by humans to animals, as we see in circus animals.

وتوجه بعض اللغات التي يتحدث بها البشر إلى الحيوانات، كما نرى في حيوانات
السيرك

Chimpanzees and language الشمبانزي واللغة

في تجربة بشأن تعليم الشمبانزي لاستخدام لغة الإنسان، ذكرت ويلا وينثروب
كيلوج أن الشمبانزي (غواتيمالا) كان لديهم القدرة على فهم ما يقرب من 100 كلمة

ولكن لم يتمكن من نطق أي منها

- Another experiment was done by Catherine and Hayes to teach a chimpanzee (Viki) a human language. Catherine and Hayes spent five years attempting to get Viki to say some English Words. Viki managed to produce some basic words such as mama, papa and cup.

وقد تم تجربة أخرى كاترين وهايز لتعليم الشمبانزي (فيكي) لغة الإنسان. قضى كاترين وهايز خمس سنوات في محاولة تعليمه بعض الكلمات الانجليزية.
تمكنت فيكي لإنتاج بعض الكلمات الأساسية مثل ماما، بابا و كوب

- From these experiments and others, it was concluded that non-human primates do not actually have the physical and structural ability (vocal tract) to articulate the sounds used in speech.
- Chimpanzees, apes and gorilla can all communicate with a wide range of vocal calls, but they just cannot make speech sounds like humans.

من هذه التجارب وغيرها، وخلاصة إلى أن الرئيسيات غير البشرية لا تملك فعلا القدرة المادية والهيكلية (الجهاز الصوتي) لتوضيح الاصوات المستخدمة في الكلام الشمبانزي والقرود والغوريلا يمكن لجميع التواصل مع مجموعة واسعة من المكالمات الصوتية، لكنهم لا يستطيعون جعل أصوات الكلام مثل البشر

- From different experiments, it was concluded that the Chimpanzees' behavior is viewed as a type of conditioned response to cues provided by human trainers.
- (Herbert's) also concluded that Chimpanzees are clever creatures who produce certain type of behaviors to get rewards which can make sophisticated tricks.

من التجارب المختلفة، تم التوصل إلى أنه ينظر إلى سلوك الشمبانزي "كنوع من استجابة مشروطة لمنبهات البشرية المقدمة من المدربين

اختتم (هربرت) أيضا أن الشمبانزي مخلوقات ذكية , ينتجون نوع معين من السلوك للحصول على المكافآت التي يمكن أن تجعل الحيل متطورة

Using language استخدامات اللغة

Some Chimpanzees were found capable of taking part in interaction with humans – using a symbol system by humans. Chimpanzees did not perform linguistically on a level comparable to a human child.

تم العثور على بعض الشمبانزي قادر على المشاركة في التفاعل مع البشر عن طريق استخدام نظام رمز ولكن الشمبانزي لاتؤدي لغويا على مستوى مماثل كالطفل

The behavior of a two-year human child interacting with a caregiver is an example of uisng language.
We observe very similar behavior from Chimpanzees when they interact with humans
Accordingly, we can say that in both cases we observe participants ‘using language’.
Yet, there is a still difference in term of ‘using language’ between humans and non-humans.

سلوك الطفل لمدة عامين بشري التفاعل في أستخدام اللغه
نلاحظ سلوك مماثل جدا من الشمبانزي عند تفاعلها مع البشر
وفقا لذلك، يمكننا أن نقول أنه في كلتا الحالتين نلاحظ المشاركين
ومع ذلك، وهناك فرق لا يزال في قدرة "استعمال اللغة" بين البشر وغير البشر

Yet, there is a difference in term of ‘using language’ between humans and non-humans. Such meaning of ‘using of language’ (by humans) is the capacity to develop a complex system of sounds and structures which allow users to use extended discourse containing infinite number of novel utterances. It is in this more comprehensive and productive sense that we say that language is **uniquely human**.

ومع ذلك, هناك اختلاف فى فترة "استعمال اللغة" بين البشر غير البشر. هذا معنى "استخدام اللغة" (البشر) هو القدرة على تطوير نظام معقد واصوات الهياكل التي تتيح للمستخدمين امكانية استعمال الخطاب الذي يحتوى على عدد لانهائي من الكلام والروايات. وهذا هو اكثر شمولا واكثر انتاجية بمعنى ان نقول ان حقوق لغة الانسان فريدة .

The End Lecture 2

Lecture 3

The sounds of language
(phonetics)
علم الصوتيات

Phonetics:الصوتيات

It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds.
Phonetics is classified into:
Articulatory phonetics which refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated.
Acoustic phonetics which refers to the physical properties of sounds such as sound waves in the air.
Auditory phonetics which refers the perception of speech sounds.

وهو يشير الى دراسة خصائص الأصوات
تصنف الصوتيات الى :
صوتيات لفظية / وهي التي تشير الى اصوات واضحة
صوتيات الصوتية / وهي التي تشير الى الخصائص الفيزيائية مثل اصوات الموجات الصوتية في الهواء وهي التي تشير الى تصور شكل الكلمة او الصوت

Voiced and voiceless sounds الأصوات الاهتزازية والااهتزازية

When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in the way are described as voiceless.
Such voiceless sounds are: S or F (by placing your fingertip on the top of your Adam's apple, you can not feel any vibration).

عندما تمتد الحبال الصوتية يمر الهواء بين الرئتين دون عوائق ، وتكون الاصوات الناتجه بلا اهتزاز وتستطيع التعرف على ذلك عن طريق وضع اصبعك على تفاحة ادم , في حالة نطق حرف F , S لا تشعر بالصوت أو الأهتزاز .

On the other hand, when the vocal cords are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect. This is described as voiced.
Such voiced sounds are: Z or V (by placing your fingertip on the top of your Adam's apple, you can feel some vibration).

من ناحية أخرى، عندما يتم رسمها الحبال الصوتية معا، والهواء من الرئتين يدفع لهم مرارا وتكرارا على حدة لأنها تمر من خلال خلق تأثير الاهتزاز
ويمكنك التعرف على ذلك (عن طريق وضع اصبعك على تفاحة ادم ونطق F , V وهكذا يمكنك ان تشعر بالاهتزاز)

The two classes of sounds: فئتين من الأصوات

1. Consonants (الحروف الساكنة) nearly 24 sounds
A consonant is a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract.
Most consonant sounds are produced through tongue to shape the oral cavity through which the air is passing.
Places of articulation of sounds describes the location inside the mouth at which the constriction takes place.

الحروف الساكنة ما يقرب 24 من الأصوات
ونتفق على انه الصوت الذي يتم مع اغلاق كامل او جزئي في المسالك الصوتية الصوتي ويتم إنتاج الأصوات الأكثر توافقا من خلال اللسان لتشكيل تجويف الفم خلالها الهواء يمر اماكن التعبير عن الاصوات ويصف داخل الفم الذي يحدث انقباض .

1. Consonant sounds (الحروف الساكنة)
Places of articulation are: اماكن النطق
Bilabials شفوية
Labiodentals الشفة السفلى مع الأسنان العليا
Dentals طرف اللسان مع خلف الثنايا العليا
Alveolars الجزء الامامي من اللسان مع اعلى الثنايا العليا
Palatals الحنك او سقف الفم
velars حلقية
Glottals مزمارية

Places of articulation of consonant sounds:
اماكن التعبير عن الاصوات الساكنه

1.Bilabials = both lip
e.g.
([p],[b],[m])

2. Labiodentals = the upper teeth with the lower lip
e.g.
([f], [v])

3. Dentals = the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth
e.g.,
([Ɵ][ð])

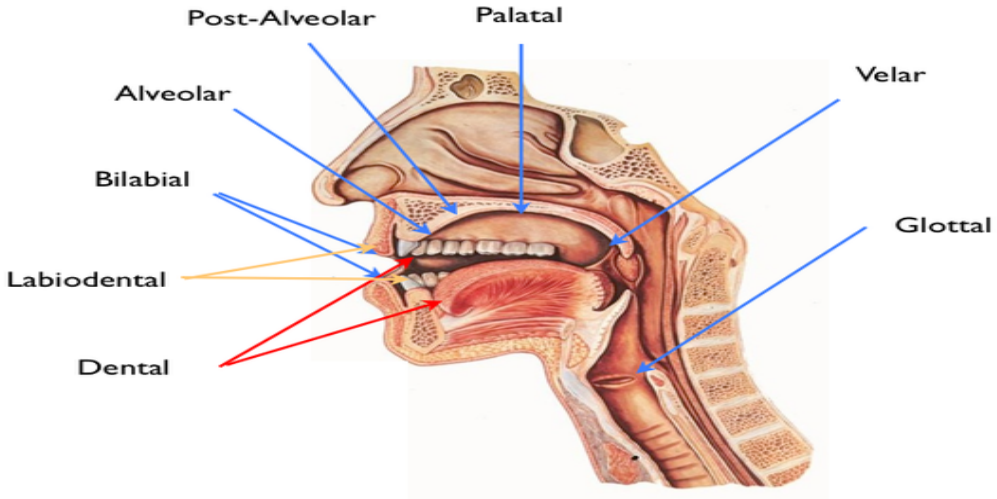
4. Alveolars = the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge (the rough area behind and above the upper teeth)
e.g.,

([t],[d],[n],[s],[z])

5. Palatals = the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)
e.g.,
([j])

6. Velars = the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)
e.g.,
([k],[g],[ŋ])

7. Glottals = using the glottis, the open space between the vocal folds
e.g.,
([h])



The two classes of sounds: فئتين من الأصوات

Within consonant sounds, we have:
Familiar symbols which denote to most consonant sounds such as [p] in pop and [m] mom. (bilabial voiceless consonants - produced by both lips)

Unfamiliar symbols which refer to less familiar sounds, as they

two ways of representing them, such as [th] in words thus and loathe. (dental voiceless consonants - produced with the involvement of teeth)

ضمن الأصوات الساكنة، لدينا :
الرموز المألوفة التي تدل على معظم الأصوات الساكنة (P) و Popفي (m)
مثل mother (الحروف الساكنة لا صوت لها في الحرف الشفهي التي تنتجه الشفاه

وهناك رموزا غير مألوفة، والتي تشير إلى أصوات غير مألوفة
لانه لها طريقتان لتمثيلها مثل "th "في الكلمات
(الحروف الساكنة لاصوت لها مثل الاصوات السنيه التي انتجت بواسطة الاسنان)

Manner of articulation (what kind of constriction is there)
طرق التعبير (أي نوع من الانقباض هناك ؟)

It is concerned with the degree of obstruction or the type of channel imposed upon the passage of air at a given place of articulation.
It ranges from completely closed to completely open:
Stops - Air flow is COMPLETELY CLOSED
Fricatives الاحتكاك
Affricatives الانفجاري
Nasals الانفي
Liquids الصامت
Glides الانزلاقي
(Vowels) - COMPLETELY OPEN

Stops or plosives = produced by completely stopping the air.
التوقف : هي اصوات نقوم فيها بمنع التيار الهوائي
Fricatives = produced by forcing the air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators together, such as /f/ and /th/
الاحتكاك : اصوات تنتج عن حبس الهواء وترك فتحه صغيرة يخرج منها الصوت مما يؤدي الى نوع من الاحتكاك
Affricates = produced as stops at the beginning and released as fricatives at the end, such as /ch/ and /j/

الانفجاري : وهو الصوت الناتج عن حجب التيار الهوائي

Nasals = produced by allowing the air to escape freely through nose, such as /n/ and /m/.

الانفي : الصوت الخارج من الانف وهو الغنة

Liquids = produced by partial closure in the mouth, such as /r/ and /i/.

الصامت : وهو الصوت الناتج من السماح للهواء بالخروج من جوانب اللسان

Glides/semi-vowels = produced with the tongue in motion or from the position of a vowel, such as /w/ and /y/ in yes and west.

الانزلاقي : الصوت الناتج من جعل اللسان بوضعية الانزلاق مثل اصوات حرف العلة

The two classes of sounds:فئتين من الاصوات

2. Vowels ((الحروف المتحركة

A vowel is produced with a relatively free flow of air. They are voiced.

Vowels have four positions: front, back, high and low areas. For example, the pronunciation of heat and hit have a high front vowels because the sound is made with the front part of the tongue in a raised position. On the other, the vowel in hat is produced with the tongue in lower position and the sound in hot can be described as a low-back vowel.

2.حروف العله (الحروف المتحركه)

ويتم إنتاج حرف علة مع التدفق الحر نسبيا من الهواء.

حروف العلة لديها أربعة مواقف: في الأمام والخلف، وارتفاع اللسان او انخفاضه

2. Vowels ((الحروف المتحركة

A vowel is a speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue is not touching the top of the mouth, the teeth. (Oxford

Learner’s Dictionary).
Vowel is a speech sound produced by humans when the breath flows out through the mouth without being blocked by the teeth, tongue, or lips. (Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary).

The position of the highest point of the tongue is considered to be the point of articulation of the vowel.
The vertical dimension of the vowel diagram is known as vowel high, which includes high, central (mid), or low vowels. The horizontal dimension of the vowel diagram includes tongue advancement and identifies how far forward the tongue is located in the oral cavity during production.
.

2. Vowels ((الحروف المتحركة
e
mid, front, unrounded, example: lake
i
high, front, unrounded, example: reep
o
mid, back, rounded, example: oar
u
High, back, rounded, example: poop

Diphthongs

Diphthongs is a combination of two adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable.
There are eight diphthongs commonly used in English: /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/, /ɔɪ/, /ɪə/, /eə/, and /ʊə/.
For example, the phrase no highway cowboys /ˌnoʊ ˈhaɪweɪ ˈkaʊbɔɪz/ has five distinct diphthongs, one in every syllable.

Words such as Hi or Bye have two vowel sounds and the movement of these diphthongs is from low towards high front.

Diphthongs
double vowels
aɪ
ride, chloride, tide
ɔɪ
boy, toy, voice,
aʊ
trout, couch

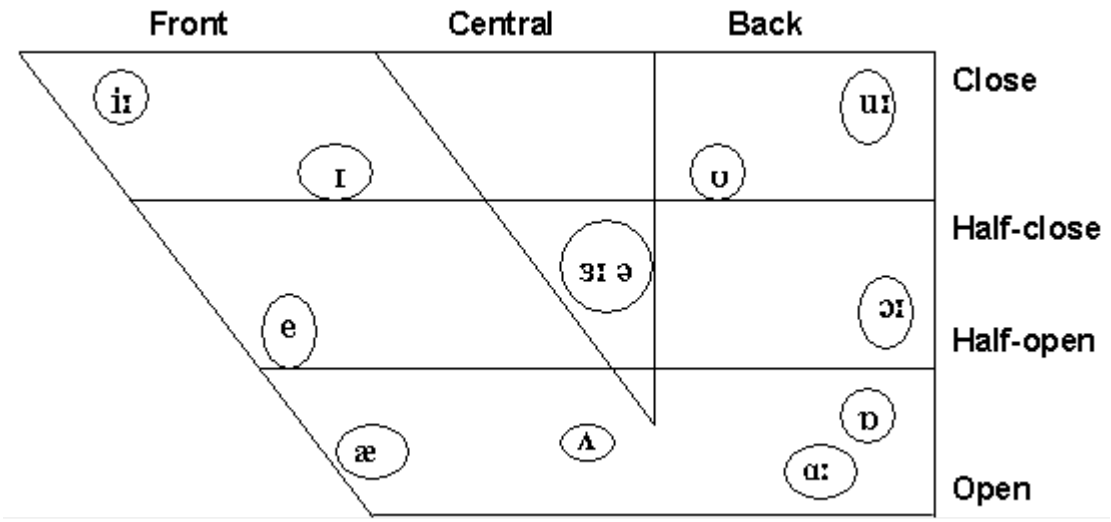
Standard English (RP = Received Pronunciation) has 44 phonemes (speech sounds):

Consonants, 24;
Vowels, 12;
Diphthongs, 8.

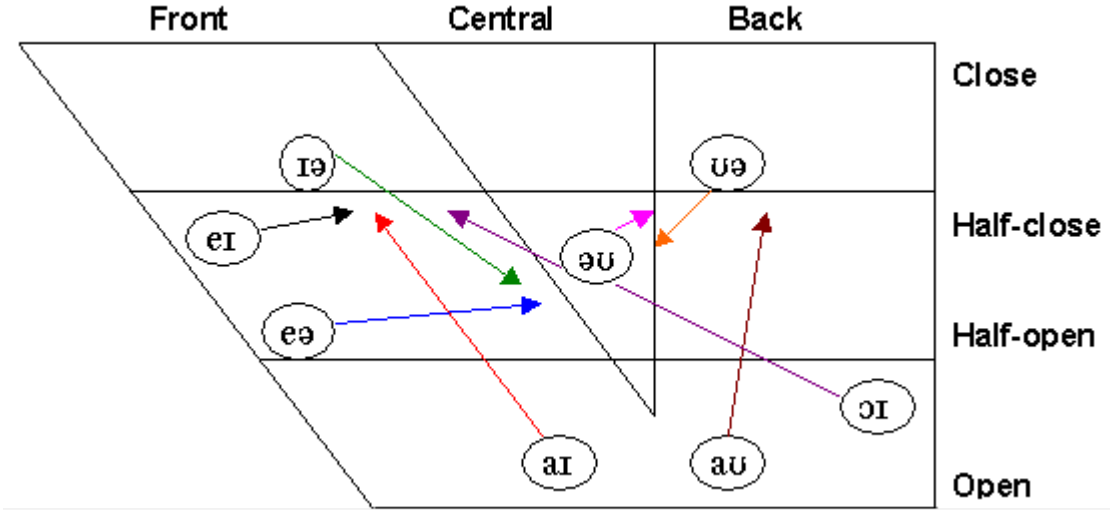
English consonant chart -24 (place + manner of articulation

	Bilabial	Labio – Dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post – Alveolar	Palato – Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d					k g	
Affricate						t ʃ d ʒ			
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z		ʃ ʒ			h
Nasal	m			n				ŋ	
Lateral				l					
Approximant or Semi- vowel	w				r		j		

English vowels chart (12 vowels)



English diphthong chart (8 diphthongs)



Vowel sounds:

5 long vowels:
e.g., bean, barn, born, boon, burn

7 short vowels:
e.g., pit, pet, pat, putt, pot, put, another

8 diphthongs:
e.g, bay, buy, boy, no, now, pair, poor

The End L3

Lecture 4

The sounds patterns of language (phonology)
علم الأصوات الكلامية
Word formation
علم تركيب- تكوين المفردات

Differences between phonetics and phonology:

Phonetics deals with the production of speech sounds whereas phonology is about the patterns of sounds.
Phonetics is about the physical aspect of sounds, it studies the production and the perception of sounds, called phones.
Phonetics has some subcategories, but if not specified, we usually mean "articulatory phonetics": that is, "the study of the production of speech sounds by the articulatory and vocal tract by the speaker". Phonetic transcriptions are done using the square brackets, [ ].
Phonology is about the abstract (mental) aspect of sounds and it studies the phonemes (phonemic transcriptions adopt the

slash / /). Phonology is about establishing what are the phonemes in a given language, i.e. those sounds that can bring a difference in meaning between two words. A phoneme is a phonic segment with a meaning value, for example in minimal pairs:

The ear hears phonetics, but the brain hears phonology. That is, your ear is capable of processing whatever linguistic sounds are given to it (assuming someone with normal hearing), but your language experience causes your brain to filter out only those sound patterns that are important to your language(s).

Phonology is:

the blueprint of each sound type
the constant basis of all versions in different physical articulations of that sound type in different contexts.
e.g., the differences in pronouncing the sounds /t/ and /k/ as they have meaningful consequences related to one rather than the other and they make different words 'meaningfully distinct'.
the representation of sounds in our minds, to recognize and interpret the meaning of words based on the physical sound we say and hear.

Phoneme :

Single written symbol
Meaning distinguishing sounds
Phonemes such as /f/ and /v/
Phonemes have a contrastive property as in fat and vat (if we substitute one sound for another there will be a change in meaning and pronunciation, then the two sounds will represent

different phonemes).
Some phonemes are described as ‘natural classes’ when they similar sound characteristics. For example, /p/ and /k/ are both voiceless stops. So, they are considered as parts of a natural class of phonemes.

Phones and allophones:

As we have seen that a phoneme is the abstract unit or sound in the mind; while phone is the sound type produced in actual speech in the mouth.
Phonetic units appear in square brackets.
Allophone is a set of phones all of which are versions of one phoneme. (e.g., the phoneme /t/ is produced in different ways as phones [t] either with strong puff as in tar less puff in star); they are referred to as allophones of the phoneme /t/.
Changing allophone only results in different pronunciation of the same word.

Minimal pairs:

When two words such as pat and bat are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme, occurring in the same position, the two are described as a minimal pair in English.
Arabic does not have this contrast between these two phonemes /p/ and /b/.
Examples of more minimal pairs in English: fan – van, bet – bat, site – side.
Such minimal pairs are also used for teaching English as a foreign language to develop the ability of students to understand the contrast in meaning.

Minimal sets:

When a group of words can be differentiated by only changing one phoneme; this is considered as a minimal set.
An example of one minimal set based on the vowel phonemes of English is: feat, fit, fat, fate, fought and foot.
An example of one minimal set based on the consonant phonemes of English is: big, rig, fig, dig and wig.

Syllables:

A syllable denotes the basic structure of larger phonological units.
A syllable may consist of a vowel or a diphthong. The most common type of syllables is Consonant and Vowel (CV).
The basic elements of syllables are Onset (one or more consonants) followed by Rhyme (consists of a vowel, known also as nucleus, plus a consonant/ or consonants, known as the coda).
Syllables have two type: open syllables (which have an onset and nucleus, e.g., me, to or no … etc.) and closed syllables (which have an set, nucleus and coda, e.g., up, up, hat … etc.).

Examples for some syllables in English:

- Green (CCVC)
- Eggs (VCC)
- Like (CVC)
- Them (CVC)

Consonant clusters:

A combination of two consonants (CC) such as /st/ in the word stop, known as onset whereas coda in the word post.
English can have more than two consonants - larger consonant clusters - as the words stress and strong (CCC).

Coarticulation effects:

It is unusual to have large consonant clusters in many languages. For example, in Japanese the dominant syllable is CV.
Large consonant clusters may be reduced if they come in the middle of a word.
Coarticulation refers to the process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound. There are three coarticulation effects:
Assimilation
Nasalization
Elision

Assimilation:

When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspects of one segment is taken or copied by the other.
For example, the word have is pronounced in a phrase as I have to go with replacing /v/ sound to be a similar to /f/ sound and from being voiced to become voiceless.
Both of consonants and vowels are subject to assimilation.

Nasalization:

The anticipation of forming the final nasal consonant will make it easier to go into the nasalized articulation in advance.
The word can can become /Kaen/ with an emphasis on changing the velar /g/ in the I can go. So, the influence of the following velar nasal [g] will make the preceding nasal sound come out.
Think about the phrase you and me.

Elision:

The process of not producing a sound segment that might be present in the deliberately careful pronunciation of a word in isolation.
The word friendship, the sound /d/ is deleted.
This is common in consonant clusters – or a coda position, as in the aspects or he must be without stress on /t/.
Vowels also disappear as in the following words: interest, cabinet, camera, suppose and every .

Word formation:

Neologisms refers to the process of coping with new words.
There is a regularity in the word-formation processes in a language.
Etymology refers to the study of the origins and history of words. Etymon has come from Latin which means ‘original form’ and logia means ‘study of’.
Many old words can cause outcries as they come into use today.

Sources of words formation :

Borrowing: taking over of words from other language or adopting a wide number of words from other languages such as:
Jewel (French)
Ski (Norwegian)
Yogurt (Turkish)
Other languages might borrow some words from English too, such as suupaamaaketto in Japanese (Supermarket in English) and taipurataa (typerwriter in English).

Loan translation or calque:

A type of borrowing
It refers to a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language, e.g., the Dutch wolkenkrabber (cloud scratcher) or the German Wollkenkratzer (cloud scraper) which were calques for the English Skyscraper.

Compounding:

When there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form, thus Lehn and Wort are combined to produce the word Lehnwort in German (Loan word in English).
Very common in English and German and less common in French and Spanish.
Examples are like:
Wallpaper – noun
Textbook – noun
Fingerprint – noun
Good-looking – adjective + noun

Compounding:

Part of compounding process is blending.
Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term.
It differs from blending in a sense that it takes only the beginning of one word and joint it to the end of the other word.
Smog (blending of smoke + fog)
Bit (blending of binary + digital)
Motel (blending of motor + hotel)

Clipping:

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process of clipping. It happens when a

word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form (facsimile -------- fax).
Examples are like:
gasoline ------- gas
advertisement ------- ad
influenza ---------- flu
fan ---------- fantastic
examination ---------- exam

Types of clipping can be:
1. Hypocorisms (often in Australian and British English): longer words reduced to a single syllable, then y or ie is added to the end.
Examples are like:
telly (television)
toastie (toasted sandwich)
handi (handkerchief)

Types of clipping can be:
2. Backformation: a word of one type (e.g. noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (e.g. verb)
Examples are like:
donation (noun), donate(verb)
emotion (noun), emote (verb)
enthusiasm (noun), enthuse (verb)

Conversion (category change/ functional shift):

Simply, it is a change in the function of a word without reduction.

Words such as bottle, butter, chair, vacation … etc. have become to be used as verbs instead of being only nouns.
Someone need to chair the meeting
They are vacationing in Florida.
Part of the process of conversion is verbs become nouns (e.g.. guess), phrasal verbs become nouns (e.g., to print out/ a printout), and verbs become adjectives (e.g., a stand-up comedian).

Coinage :

It is the invention and general use totally new terms. It is not very common in English.
Old examples for coinage are: aspirin and nylon and more recent examples are: granola and xerox. (After first use, they become everyday words in the language)
Google is an example of coinage (using the internet to find information).
Eponyms are new words are created based on the name of a person or place such hoover and Spangler.

- One form of coinage of words is acronyms.
- Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.
- Examples are like:

- CD compact disk
- UNESCO, NATO, NASA (these examples keep their capital letters)
- Laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
- Radar = radio detecting and ranging
- ATM = Automatic teller machine
- PIN = personal identification number

Derivation : الاشتقاق

- It is accomplished by means of creating a large number of words of small bits, described as affixes.
- Affixes have three types:

1. Prefixes refers to words added to the beginning of words such as un-happy , mis-understanding and dis-like.
2. Suffixes refers to words added to the end of words such as care-less, sad-ness and boy-ish
3. Infixes - not normally used in English – refers to using affixes inside another word. e.g., see (v) ------ srnee (n) - meaning to drill in Laos, a language in South East Asia

* وقد تم تصميم البرنامج عن طريق إنشاء عدد كبير من الكلمات التي تتكون من أجزاء صغيرة، وصفت بأنها اللاحقات.

اللاحقات ثلاثة أنواع :

1/ البادئات تشير إلى كلمات تضاف إلى بداية الكلمات مثل الأمم المتحدة سعيدة , ومثل سوء فهم وتضليل

2/ اللواحق تشير إلى كلمات تضاف إلى نهاية الكلمات مثل الرعاية أقل، حزينة نيس وصبي العش

3/ إينفيكسيس - ليست عادة لنا

Multiple processes : عمليات متعددة

- Some sources of word formation can come in operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.
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يمكن ان تأتي بعض مصادر تكوين الكلمة في عملية واحده او اكثر في ايجاد

كلمة معينة
على سبيل المثال , عندما يقول شخص ما " قد تصاعدت المشاكل مع هذا المشروع " , وهذا يعني ان الكلمة النهائية التي تحولت الى فعل من خلال التحويل يمكن ان تفهم انها ثلج وكرة

The End L4

Lecture 4

The sounds patterns of language (phonology)
علم الأصوات الكلامية
Word formation
علم تركيب- تكوين المفردات

Differences between phonetics and phonology:

Phonetics deals with the production of speech sounds whereas phonology is about the patterns of sounds.
Phonetics is about the physical aspect of sounds, it studies the production and the perception of sounds, called phones. Phonetics has some subcategories, but if not specified, we usually mean "articulatory phonetics": that is, "the study of the production of speech sounds by the articulatory and vocal tract by the speaker". Phonetic transcriptions are done using the square brackets, [ ].
Phonology is about the abstract (mental) aspect of sounds and it studies the phonemes (phonemic transcriptions adopt the slash / /). Phonology is about establishing what are the phonemes in a given language, i.e. those sounds that can bring a difference in meaning between two words. A phoneme is a phonic segment with a meaning value, for example in minimal pairs:

The ear hears phonetics, but the brain hears phonology. That is, your ear is capable of processing whatever linguistic sounds are given to it (assuming someone with normal hearing), but your language experience causes your brain to filter out only those sound patterns that are important to your language(s).

Phonology is:

the blueprint of each sound type
the constant basis of all versions in different physical articulations of that sound type in different contexts.
e.g., the differences in pronouncing the sounds /t/ and /k/ as they have meaningful consequences related to one rather than the other and they make different words 'meaningfully distinct'.
the representation of sounds in our minds, to recognize and interpret the meaning of words based on the physical sound we say and hear.

Phoneme:

Single written symbol
Meaning distinguishing sounds
Phonemes such as /f/ and /v/
Phonemes have a contrastive property as in fat and vat (if we substitute one sound for another there will be a change in meaning and pronunciation, then the two sounds will represent different phonemes).
Some phonemes are described as 'natural classes' when they similar sound characteristics. For example, /p/ and /k/ are both voiceless stops. So, they are considered as parts of a natural class of phonemes.

Phones and allophones:

As we have seen that a phoneme is the abstract unit or sound in the mind; while phone is the sound type produced in actual speech in the mouth.
Phonetic units appear in square brackets.
Allophone is a set of phones all of which are versions of one phoneme. (e.g., the phoneme /t/ is produced in different ways as phones [t] either with strong puff as in tar less puff in star); they are referred to as allophones of the phoneme /t/.
Changing allophone only results in different pronunciation of the same word.

Minimal pairs:

When two words such as pat and bat are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme, occurring in the same position, the two are described as a minimal pair in English.
Arabic does not have this contrast between these two phonemes /p/ and /b/.
Examples of more minimal pairs in English: fan – van, bet – bat, site – side.
Such minimal pairs are also used for teaching English as a foreign language to develop the ability of students to understand the contrast in meaning.

Minimal sets:

When a group of words can be differentiated by only changing one phoneme; this is considered as a minimal set.
An example of one minimal set based on the vowel phonemes of English is: feat, fit, fat, fate, fought and foot.
An example of one minimal set based on the consonant phonemes of English is: big, rig, fig, dig and wig.

Syllables:

A syllable denotes the basic structure of larger phonological units.
A syllable may consist of a vowel or a diphthong. The most common type of syllables is Consonant and Vowel (CV).
The basic elements of syllables are Onset (one or more consonants) followed by Rhyme (consists of a vowel, known also as nucleus, plus a consonant/ or consonants, known as the coda).
Syllables have two type: open syllables (which have an onset and nucleus, e.g., me, to or no … etc.) and closed syllables (which have an set, nucleus and coda, e.g., up, up, hat … etc.).

Examples for some syllables in English :

Green (CCVC)
Eggs (VCC)
Like (CVC)
Them (CVC)

Consonant clusters:

A combination of two consonants (CC) such as /st/ in the word stop, known as onset whereas coda in the word post.
English can have more than two consonants - larger consonant clusters - as the words stress and strong (CCC).

Coarticulation effects:

It is unusual to have large consonant clusters in many languages. For example, in Japanese the dominant syllable is CV.
Large consonant clusters may be reduced if they come in the

middle of a word.
Coarticulation refers to the process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound. There are three coarticulation effects:
Assimilation
Nasalization
Elision

Assimilation:

When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspects of one segment is taken or copied by the other.
For example, the word have is pronounced in a phrase as I have to go with replacing /v/ sound to be a similar to /f/ sound and from being voiced to become voiceless.
Both of consonants and vowels are subject to assimilation.

Nasalization:

The anticipation of forming the final nasal consonant will make it easier to go into the nasalized articulation in advance.
The word can can become /Kaen/ with an emphasis on changing the velar /g/ in the I can go. So, the influence of the following velar nasal [g] will make the preceding nasal sound come out.
Think about the phrase you and me.

Elision:

The process of not producing a sound segment that might be present in the deliberately careful pronunciation of a word in isolation.
The word friendship, the sound /d/ is deleted.
This is common in consonant clusters – or a coda position, as in the aspects or he must be without stress on /t/.

Vowels also disappear as in the following words: interest, cabinet, camera, suppose and every .

Word formation:

Neologisms refers to the process of coping with new words. There is a regularity in the word-formation processes in a language.
Etymology refers to the study of the origins and history of words. Etymon has come from Latin which means 'original form' and logia means 'study of'.
Many old words can cause outcries as they come into use today.

Sources of words formation:

Borrowing: taking over of words from other language or adopting a wide number of words from other languages such as:
Jewel (French)
Ski (Norwegian)
Yogurt (Turkish)
Other languages might borrow some words from English too, such as suupaamaaketto in Japanese (Supermarket in English) and taipurataa (typerwriter in English).

Loan translation or calque:

- A type of borrowing
- It refers to a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language, e.g., the Dutch *wolkenkrabber* (cloud scratcher) or the German *Wollkenkratzer* (cloud scraper) which were calques for the English Skyscraper.

Compounding:

When there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form, thus Lehn and Wort are combined to produce the word Lehnwort in German (Loan word in English).
Very common in English and German and less common in French and Spanish.
Examples are like:
Wallpaper – noun
Textbook – noun
Fingerprint – noun
Good-looking – adjective + noun

Part of compounding process is blending.
Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term.
It differs from blending in a sense that it takes only the beginning of one word and joint it to the end of the other word.
Smog (blending of smoke + fog)
Bit (blending of binary + digital)
Motel (blending of motor + hotel)

Clipping:

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process of clipping. It happens when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form (facsimile -------- fax).
Examples are like:
gasoline ------- gas
advertisement ------- ad
influenza ---------- flu
fan ---------- fantastic

examination ---------- exam

Types of clipping can be:
1. Hypocorisms (often in Australian and British English): longer words reduced to a single syllable, then y or ie is added to the end.
Examples are like:
telly (television)
toastie (toasted sandwich)
handi (handkerchief)

Types of clipping can be:
2. Backformation: a word of one type (e.g. noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (e.g. verb)
Examples are like:
donation (noun), donate(verb)
emotion (noun), emote (verb)
enthusiasm (noun), enthuse (verb)

Conversion (category change/ functional shift)

Simply, it is a change in the function of a word without reduction.
Words such as bottle, butter, chair, vacation … etc. have become to be used as verbs instead of being only nouns.
Someone need to chair the meeting
They are vacationing in Florida.
Part of the process of conversion is verbs become nouns (e.g.. guess), phrasal verbs become nouns (e.g., to print out/ a printout), and verbs become adjectives (e.g., a stand-up comedian).

Coinage :

It is the invention and general use totally new terms. It is not very common in English.
Old examples for coinage are: aspirin and nylon and more recent examples are: granola and xerox. (After first use, they become everyday words in the language)
Google is an example of coinage (using the internet to find information).
Eponyms are new words are created based on the name of a person or place such hoover and Spangler.

One form of coinage of words is acronyms.
Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.
Examples are like:
CD compact disk
UNESCO, NATO, NASA (these examples keep their capital letters)
Laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
Radar = radio detecting and ranging
ATM = Automatic teller machine
PIN = personal identification number

Derivation:

It is accomplished by means of creating a large number of words of small bits, described as affixes.
Affixes have three types:
Prefixes refers to words added to the beginning of words such as un-happy , mis-understanding and dis-like.
Suffixes refers to words added to the end of words such as care-less, sad-ness and boy-ish

Infixes - not normally used in English – refers to using affixes inside another word. e.g., see (v) ------ srnee (n) -meaning to drill in Laos, a language in South East Asia

Multiple processes:

Some sources of word formation can come in operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.
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