Lecture 7

In this lecture, we will talk about:

في هذا الدرس سوف يكون الحديث عن:

Morphological rules

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1. Compounding

مما يضاف اليه التركيب

- It is the combination of two or more free morphemes.

هو اتحاد اكثر من مورفيم حر (إثنين او اكثر)

Examples:

Girlfriend, chalk dust, undergrowth, blackbird, offload, seasick.

- Note that English compounds may be written separately

نلاحظ ان المركبات في اللغة الانجليزية قد تكون مكتوبة بشكل منفصل.

Types of compounding

Types of compounding:

(A) Endocentric Compounds:

endocentric تركيبات اندوسنترك

 The compound is an instance of the entity, activity or property denoted by the <u>last constituent</u> (component/part).

boat

Houseboat

is a type of ----->

Boathouse 8 1

is a type of -----> house

A person who is

sea<u>sick</u> is -----> sick

Thus, the right-hand constituent (last constituent) in endocentric compounds is the <u>head</u>.

 That is, the element that determines the semantic and grammatical characteristics of the whole compound.

بمعنى، ان العنصر يحدد الدلالة والخصائص النحوية في كل مركب.

Examples:

House<u>boat</u> is a type of -----> boat (head) الراس

Boat<u>house</u> is a type of -----> house (head) الراس

A person who is sea<u>sick</u> is -----> sick (head) الراس

More examples:

[N N] ----> <u>N</u>:

coffee table, telephone table, dinner table, chess table, word stress, strawberry jam, silkworm, diesel motor, bookshelf, etc.

[V N] ----> N:

crybaby, filing cabinet, reading class, writing table, drinking water, etc.

[A N] -----> <u>N:</u>

blackbird, redbrick, wetsuit, greenhouse

[Preposition N] -----> N:

outhouse, outgrowth, undergrowth, offprint

[N A] -----> <u>A:</u>

bloodthirsty, pain-free, theory-neutral, colorblind, class-specific, sky-blue

 Note that: endocentric compounds always take the same inflection as the right-hand element (the head):

- For example:

- Greenhouse is a type of house.
- The compound is a noun because *house* is a noun and its plural is *greenhouses* because *houses* is the plural of *house*.

(B) Exocentric Compounds:

تركيبات اكسوسنترك exocentric compounds

- Here, the compound does not refer to an entity denoted by either constituent (component).

Examples

a 'paleface' is not a type of face, but a person who has a (pale face).



[N N] ----> <u>N</u>:

Paleface, redskin, redneck,

highbrow (serious), bigfoot

[V N] -----> <u>N</u>:

pickpocket, spoilsport, killjoy, answerphone

(Australian term for 'answering machine')

[V Particle] -----> N:

handout, putdown, sit-in,

walkout, breakdown, fallout

[<u>P N</u>] ----> <u>N</u>:

afterbirth, afternoon, underground

- Note that: exocentric compounds do not necessarily have a constituent with the same syntactic category as that of the whole compound.
- Thus, 'sit-in' is a noun, but does not contain a noun.

ملاحظة: مركبات exocentric compounds ليست بالضرورة ان تتكون مع نفس الفئة النحوية في التركيب الكلي.

و بالتالي، 'sit-in' هو اسم و لكنه لا يحتوى على اسم

- (C) Copulative Compounds:

تركيبات كابيوليتف Copulative Compounds

Here, both constituents refer to the entity denoted by the whole compound.

- Examples:

An owner-builder -----> is both: 'an owner' of a house and 'its builder'.

More examples:

producer-director, singer-songwriter

owner-builder, maidservant

bittersweet, deaf-mute

(2) Affixation: done before (see relevant lecture).

(3) Base Modification:

قاعدة التعديل

- Here, we change the phonology of the base segmentally and suprasegmentally:

هنا، فاننا نغيير علم الاصوات من القواعد segmentally and suprasegmentally

(A) Segmentally: i.e. changing a sound

Mouth /maue/ noun

Mouth /mauð/ verb

Change: voiceless fricative to voiced fricative.

- Sometimes, the modification takes place along with affixation (e.g. adding the plural morpheme s) like in:

- Modification can also take place in relation to a vowel sound:

التعديل يمكن ان يحدث مع العلاقة بحروف العلة.

Mouse -- mice

foot -- feet

(B) Suprasegmentally

- This happens in English through 'stress.'

هذا يحدث في اللغة الانجليزية من خلال الضغط (نبرة الصوت)

الضغط في الجزء الاول لأنه اسم (Contact (noun)

الضغط في الجزء الثاني لأنه فعل المجزء الثاني لأنه فعل

(4) No Change of Form:

- Some words that have inflectional or derivational relationships, keep the same form.

بعض الكلمات لها علاقة اعرابية او اشتقاقية ولكنها تحافظ على نفس الشكل.

A- Zero Inflection:

Fish (sing.) fish (plural)

B- Zero Derivation (Conversion):

Fish (noun) to fish (verb)

Clean (Adj.) to clean (verb)

Hard (Adj.) hard (Adv.)

(5) Base Shortening: بناء التصغيير - الاختصار

A- Backformation إعادة تشكيل

- 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).

هو علمية تشكيل كلمة من نوع واحد (عادة ما تكون اسما) لتصغير الشكل الى كلمة من نوع مختلف (عادة ما تكون فعلا).

Edit (V)fromeditor (N).TelevisefromtelevisionDonatefromdonationOptfromoption

Enthuse from enthusiasm

B- Clipping الاقتصاص او القصاصة

- Here, we shorten a word <u>without</u> changing <u>its meaning</u> or <u>its part of speech.</u>
- 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.

هنا نحن نختصر الكلمة بدون اجراء تغيير في المعنى او جزء من الخطاب.

هذا يحدث على سبيل المثال، عندما يتم اختصار الكلمة التي تتكون من اكثر من مقطع مثل telephone تختصر الي phone غالبا في الخطاب العرضي.

Examples:

Polio from Poliomyelitis

Lab. from Laboratory

Cab. Cabriolet

Ad. Advertisement

Fan. Fanatic

Sitcom. Situation Comedy

Exam. Examination

Prof. Professor

- Names as well are sometimes clipped by English speakers as in:

Sam. from Samuel

Tom. Thomas

Rick. Richard

(6) Alphabet Based Formations:

الابجدية وبناء التشكيلات

A- Blending

المزج

- Here, we merge two words by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

Examples:

Stagflation = stagnation + inflation

Slanguage = slang + language

Bit = binary+ digit

Brunch = breakfast + lunch

Motel = motor + hotel

Smog = smoke + fog

To refer to the mixing of languages:

تشير الى الخلط في اللغات

Spanglish = Spanish + English

Franglais = French + English

B- Acronyms

المختصر ات

- 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

هي الكلمات التي تصاغ من الحروف الاولى من الكلمات في الاسم و العنوان او العبارة.

عادة، يتم نطق الأحرف الاولى من الكلمات ككلمة واحدة

Example:

AIDS = acquired immunity deficiency syndrome.

CD = compact disk

PIN = personal identification number

VCR = video cassette recorder

Laser = light amplification of stimulated emission of radiation

Radar = radio detecting and ranging

ATM = automatic teller machine

Lecture 8

In this class, the following point will be covered:

What is syntax?

ما هو تركيب الجملة؟

Predicate

FINITENESS vs. NON-FINITENESS

What is syntax?

ما هو تركيب الجملة؟

- 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.
- In this class and the next ones, we will be concerned with the study of syntax.

كما ذكر سابقا ان اللغويات لها فروع مختلفة، بما في ذلك الصوتيات وعلم الأصوات، وعلم الدلالة البراغمانية واللغويات الاجتماعية والنحو والصرف، الى آخره.

في الدروس الاخيره، درسنا علم الصرف Morphology

في هذه الدروس ، سوف نهتم بدراسة بناء الجملة syntax

Syntax:

- 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.
- Thus, when we concentrate on the structure & ordering of components within a sentence = studying the syntax of a language

الSyntax هي يونانية الاصل وضعت ورتبت مع بعضها لتظهر لنا بهذا الشكل Syntax

بناء الجملة Syntax هو فرع من فروع اللغويات الذي يدرس كيفية الجمع بين الكلمات في اللغة لتظهر في وحدات اكبر مثل العبارات والحكم والجمل.

وبالتالي، عند التركيز على هيكلة وترتيب المكونات داخل الجملة: يعرف هذا = بدراسة بناء الجملة في اللغة.

- Now, let us consider the following sentences:

This egg loves elephants.

The sandwich ate the boy.

- These sentences are all instances of correct syntactic structure. But they are nonsensical (unacceptable in meaning).

هذه الجمل صحيحة التركيب النحوى، ولكن ليس لها أي معنى (غير مقبولة المعنى)

- **Syntax** is primarily concerned with whether a sentence is "properly put together" <u>rather than</u> whether it is meaningful, or silly or bizarre.

What sentences actually mean is the primary concern of

- More examples of non-sense sentences with clear syntax:
- Colorless green ideas sleep at night.
- A verb drank the milk.
- I gave the question an angry egg.
- All these sentences are said to be syntactically acceptable, but semantically unacceptable.

Predicate

- As mentioned above, in syntax we concentrate on the structure & ordering of components within a sentence.
- 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).

Clause هو Clause هو Ahmed loves انقول ان Ahmed loves هو clause فقرة Ahmed loves هو Clause فقرة

كما ذكرنا سابقا ان تركيب الجملة syntax تركز على هيكل وترتيب المكونات داخل الجملة.

الجمل هي توصف بالكلمات التي تشترك في تركيب وشكل وتعبير واحد.

علماء اللغة غالبا ما يجزئ الجملة او الفقرة الى قسمين رئيسيين: فاعل وخبر.

الخبر (المسند): يعبر عن حدث في فقرة clause وعادة ما يركز على الفعل، ولكنه يشمل كذلك أي تعديل للفعل في العبارة

A sentence(s) is a combination of a:

Noun Phrase (NP) and a Verb Phrase (VP).

The NP Subject

The VP Predicate

Example

- Susan called Paul.

Susan = subject NP

Called Paul = VP: Predicate headed by the predicator call.

- He bought a car.

He = Subject NP

Bought a car = VP: Predicate headed by the predicator

Bought

- One parameter for classifying languages is to consider the unmarked (Normal) order of the elements of a sentence.
- With the guiding factor being the position of the predicate (VP) in the simple declarative clause/sentence of the language in question.

واحد من عوامل تصنيف اللغة هو الاهتمام بعناصر ترتيب الجملة الصحيح للغة

مع عامل التوجيه للخبر يكون موضعها في الفقرة البيانية البسيطة/ الجملة من اللغة المعنية

- Thus, languages are either said to be:

ترتيب الجملة في اللغات

- (a) SOV (i.e. subject + object + verb); e.g. Japanese
- (b) SVO (i.e. subject + verb + object); e.g. English
- (c) VSO (i.e. verb + subject + object); e.g. Arabic

Examples

English: Mary bought a book. SVO

Arabic: إشترت ماري كتابا. VSO

- Notice that a sentence can be <u>a simple sentence</u>; i.e. a sentence that contains just one clause; therefore, has just <u>one predicate</u>.

لاحظ ان الجملة يمكن ان تكون جملة بسيطة. أي ان الجملة تحتوي على فقرة واحدة فقط one clause وبالتالي فيكون لديها خبر فقط.

Example:

- All of the following sentences consist of just one clause.
- It does not matter how long a simple sentence is.
- Sentence 'c' is still a simple sentence because it contains just one predicate, therefore one clause.
- **A-** John left.
- B- These boys like football.
- C- The first-year students in our department should read a lot of books at this stage in the year.

- Notice also that a sentence can contain more than one clause:

كل الجمل تحتوى على فقرة واحدة. طول الجملة البسيطة غير مهم. الجملة C لا تزال جملة بسيطة لأنها لا تحتوى الا على خبر واحد وبالتالي one clause

Example:

'I tried to reserve a room, but the hotel was booked'

- The above sentence has two clauses:

- One based around the construction 'tried to reserve'
- The other around 'was booked'.

الجملة الاولى تتمحور حول هذا التركيب 'tried to reserve' والاخرى حول'was booked'

FINITENESS

- As mentioned above, a sentence typically has at least one clause.
- Traditionally, we say that a **clause** is made up of a **subject** (the performer of the verb's action) and a **predicate** (the verb and its objects).
- The simple sentences in 'A, B and C" above stand alone: they aren't attached to any other clauses, and are therefore called INDEPENDENT CLAUSES/SENTENCES.
- In English, and typically in other languages, an independent clause must contain.

كما ذكر أنفا ان بناء تركيب الجملة عادة يتضمن على الاقل فقرة واحدة one clause .

بشكل تقليدي، نحن نقول ان الفقرة clause تتكون من فاعلsubject (هو من يقوم بالعمل او الفعل) و الخبر predicate (الفعل والمفعول به) في اللغة الانجليزية، وعادة في اللغات الاخرى، فقرة مستقلة يجب ان تحتوي على a FINITE verb

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

الافعال ذات الزمر المحدودة FINITE verbs: هي التي تتأثر بالزمن(مضارع – ماضي الخ) و/او العدد (واحد، اثنين ، عشرة الخ) او الاشخاص (متحدث اول، متحدث ثاني او ثالث)

ولهذا هذه الافعال تعرف بواسطة معرفة معلومات عن الزمن ويتوافق الفاعل مع الاشخاص والارقام.

Example:

He plays the guitar.

The verb 'play-s' is FINITE.

لو غيرنا المتحدث الثالث الى المتحدث الثاني you play the guitar يكون بذلك الفعل تغير ولو غيرنا الزمن للماضي يكون finite لذا يطلق على الفعل play بهذا الاسم

NON-FINITE verbs

- are <u>NOT</u> marked for tense, agreement or any other grammatical categories associated with the FINITE verbs.

هذه الافعال لا تعرف عن طريق الزمن او موافقة أي من الفئات النحوية المرتبطة بالأفعال المحدودة FINITE verbs

- شكل الفعل لا يعطي أي اشارة للأشخاص او العدد A verb form that does not indicate person or number -
- NON-FINITE verbs include:
- (A) **infinitives** (the bare verb stem with no inflections such as the verbs coming after:

'to, must, should, and other modals:

(e.g. to play, must play, etc.)

A - صيغة المصدر: يظهر الفعل عارى stem من أي تأثير ات مثل الافعال في المثال.

(B) participles: verbs after 'have, has, had'

(e.g. has played, have played, had played)

'have, has, had' الفعل بعد participles الفعل الفعل – B

(C) *gerunds:* V + ing (e.g. like <u>playing</u>).

c - اسماء المصدر: الفعل + C

Examples:

1- John left.

'left' is a FINITE verb

هذا الفعل فايننت لأنها اخبرتنا عن الزمن في الجملة Why: it tells us the tense of the sentence

2- These boys like football.

'like' is a FINITE verb

Why: it tells us the tense of the sentence, and agrees in number and person with the subject 'these boys'.

هذا الفعل فابيننت ايضا لانه اخبرنا عن الزمن في الجملة ويوافق العدد والاشخاص في الفاعل 'these boys'

3- The first-year students in our department <u>should</u> read a lot of books at this stage in the year.

'should' is a FINITE verb

هذا الفعل فايننت لأنها اخبرتنا عن الزمن في الجملة .Why: it tells us the tense of the sentence

4- Her friend speaks many languages.

'speaks' is a FINITE verb هذا الفعل فايننت لأنها اخبرتنا عن الزمن في الجملة

5- you have never understood it

- -The FINITE verb is: 'have'
- Why: it tells us the tense of the sentence, and agrees in number and person with the subject 'you'.

- The NON-FINITE verb is: 'understood' نان فابيننت 'understood' نان فابيننت
 - Why: it is a participle a participle لانه
- Some constructions contain one FINITE verb with a NON-FINITE verb.

بعض التراكيب تتضمن one FINITE verb و NON-FINITE verb

Example:

I tried to reserve a room.

- -The FINITE verb is: 'tried'
 - Why: it tells us the tense of the sentence
- The NON-FINITE verb is: 'reserve'
 - Why: it is an infinitive (a verb used after 'to') infinitive هو To فهو To لان الفعل اتي بعد To
- These are counted as part of the same clause.
- A FINITE verb can be either a MAIN verb or an AUXILIARY verb:
- A- John left.
- B- These boys <u>like</u> football.
- C- The first-year students in our department should read a lot of books at this stage in the year.

- In A and B, the FINITE verbs are MAIN verbs (<u>left</u> and <u>like</u>), but in C the FINITE verb is an AUXILIARY (<u>should</u>).

- Notice that an auxiliary always co-occurs with a main verb as in C: auxiliary 'should' co-occurs with the main verb 'read'. لاحظ ان الفعل المساعد دائما يلازم فعل رئيسي
- Consider also the following examples:
 - 1- These boys like football
 - 2- These boys don't like football.
- The FINITE verb in 1 is the main verb 'like'

- But in 2 it is the Aux. (don't), which co-occurs with the main verb 'like'.
- As the examples above illustrate, in English only one verb in any clause can be FINITE. When we have a sequence of verbs in English, the FINITE verb always occurs first in the sequence:

كما هو موضح في المثال السابق، في اللغة الانجليزية يأتي فعل واحد فقط في أي فقرة clause يمكن ان يكون FINITE . عندما يكون لدينا ترتيب في الافعال في اللغة الانجليزية الفعل FINITE verb دائما يكون في اول الترتيب. يعني اول فعل يكون هو ال

Example:

The students <u>may have been</u> studying late.

- Even where there are three auxiliary verbs (may have been), the first, and only the first, is FINITE.

Practice: FINITENESS

Identify the FINITE /NON-FINITE verbs in the following:

- We shall see him tomorrow FINITE /NON-FINITE tense infinite
- John watched the movie. FINITE tense
- John wanted to watch the movie. FINITE /NON-FINITE tense infinite
- John must have watched the movie. . FINITE /NON-FINITE
- She told him that they were studying at home. FINITE /NON-FINITE tense-ing
- Samuel likes tea, but Amy doesn't. FINITE /NON-FINITE