Lecture 1

In this lecture, we will talk about:

1. Meaning of morphology

2. lexemes and word-forms

3. Free morphemes

المور فيمات الحرة (تكون غير مرتبطة بكلمة)

معنى المورفولوجيا (الصرف)

4. Bound morphemes (تكون مرتبطة بكلمة) 4. Bound morphemes

What is linguistics?

ماهي اللغويات (علم اللغات)؟

- The scientific study of human language is called linguistics. العلم الذي يدرس لغات البشر يسمى اللغويات
- A linguist: is a scientist who investigates human language in all it facets (aspects): its structure, its use, its history, e.النغوي: هو العالم الذي يحقق في لغة الانسان من جميع الجوانب، هيكلتها، استخداماتها وتاريخها.
- Linguistics has different branches, including, phonetics and phonology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology, etc. اللغويات لها فروع مختلفة بما فيها الصوتيات، علم الاصوات، علم الدلالة، النويات اللغويات الاجتماعية، النحو والصرف.

Branches of linguistics

فروع اللغويات

- As mentioned above, there are different branches in linguistics; e. هناك فروع مختلفة من اللغويات مثل:
- **Phonetics and phonology**: concerned with the sounds and sound systems of language.
- **Semantics**: studies the meaning of words and sentences.

الصوتيات وعلم الاصوات: يهتم بالأصوات و نظام اللغة الصوتي

علم الدلالة: يدرس معنى الكلمات والجمل

Morphology

علم التشكل والمورفولوجيا

- Pragmatics: studies language in context and the influence of situation on meaning.
- Syntax: studies the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language.

البراغماتية: دراسة اللغة من السياق والتأثير الوضع على المعنى.

بناء الجملة: دراسة القواعد التي تحكم طريقة ربط وجمع الكلمات لتشكيل جمل في اللغة.

 Morphology: is the study of the forms of words. It is the study of the ways in which words are built up from smaller units.

علم التشكل (المور فولو جيا): هو در اسة أشكال الكلمات. هو در اسة الطرق التي تتم بها بناء الكلمات من وحدات اصغر

In other words, **morphology** is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

بعبارة اخرى، المورفولوجيا هو علم يهتم بدراسة البنية الداخلية للكلمات والقواعد التي تشكل الكلمة.

- Morphology comes from the Greek Morph = form and ology = study. (literally: the study of forms)

Example: مثال

- Happy – <u>un</u>happy - <u>un</u>happ<u>iness</u>.

الكلمات ،الكلمات المركبة وتشكيل الكلمات المحالمات المركبة وتشكيل الكلمات المحالمات المركبة وتشكيل الكلمات المحالمات المحالما

- A word: is a unit of expression which has universal intuitive (natural/innate) recognition by native speakers, in both spoken and written language.

الكلمة: هو وحدة التعبير العالمية البديهية (طبيعي/فطري) يدركها الناطقين باللغة سواء كانت بالتحدث او بالكتابة.

- Lexemes and Word-Forms :

- <u>A lexeme</u>: is a dictionary word that can be realized by word-forms. The word-form is the orthographic or phonological shape in which a lexeme occurs.

Examples

- 'am, are, is, was, were, be, been, being' are word-forms of the lexeme 'BE'.
- 'have, has , had' are word-forms of the lexeme 'HAVE'.
- 'do, does, did, done, doing' are word-forms/realizations of the lexeme 'DO'.
- 'Wife' and 'wives' are word-forms of the lexeme 'WIFE'.
- 'Small, smaller, smallest' are realizations of the lexeme 'SMALL'.

Morphemes

 As mentioned above, morphology (the science of word forms) is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

Words consist of what is called morphemes.

تتكون الكلمات من ما يسمى المور فيم

- Morpheme: is the smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function.
 - المورفيم: هو اصغر عنصر لغوى قادر على اعطاء معنى او وظيفة نحوية.

- Example: sell-er-s
- Morphemes have no internal structure other than phonological structure.

- That is, they cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.
- Naturally, the boundaries between words are also boundaries between morphemes.

- Examples:

Over-estimat-ion / dis-pleas-ure / nerv-ous

- **One morpheme** boy (one syllable)

desire, lady, water (two syllables) crocodile (three syllables)

Two morphemes boy + ish desire + able

- **Three morphemes** boy + ish + ness desire + able + ity

- Four morphemes gentle + man + li + ness un + desire + able + ity

More than four un + gentle + man + li + ness anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + ism

Free Morphemes Vs. Bound Morphemes

- There are two types of morphemes:
- **Free morphemes:** are morphemes which can occur as independent words.
- That is, morphemes which can stand by themselves as single words; e.g. guide, go, open, etc.

 bound morphemes: are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, but are attached to other morphemes to form a word;

- **Example:** -er (writ-er), -s (writ-er-s), etc.

Example

- The expression 'reactivation time schedules' can be morphologically analyzed as follows:

're-act-iv-at-ion time schedule-s'

re-, -ive, -at(e), -io, -s' are: <u>bound morphemes</u>, مورفیم ملازم

'act, active, time, schedule' are: <u>free morphemes</u>. مورفيم حر

NB: Notice that:

- In 'reactivation time schedule', all of these morphemes occur in a single word, despite the spelling.
- What is important is that 'act, active, time and schedule' can occur as isolated words in other contexts.
- Therefore, they are free morphemes.

ملاحظة: لاحظ أن:-

في الكلمة (reactivation time schedule) كل المورفيمات حدثت في كلمة واحدة على الرغم من الناحية الاملائية، المهم هو ان الكلمات (act, active, time and schedule) يمكن ان تحدث في كلمات منعزلة في سياقات اخرى، ولذلك فهي مورفيمات حرة.

Practice

- Isolate the morphemes in the following words, and say whether they are bound or free:

Carelessness	Care-less-ness	Friends	Friend-s
Translation	Translat-ion	Inadequate	In-adequate
Readers	Read-er-s	Disqualified	Disqualified
Fishing	Fish-ing	Helpful	Help-ful
Movement	Move-men	Unacceptable	Un-accept-able
Undressed	Un-dress-ed	Laughter	Laugh-ter
Knitting needle.	Knitt-ing needle	Supportive	Support-ive

Lecture 2

In this lecture, we will talk about:

Allomorphy

Types of allomorphy

- In our last class, we said that a **morpheme** is the smallest linguistic element capable of having **a meaning** or **grammatical function**.
- We said also that morphemes have no internal structure other than phonological structure.
- And that morphemes cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.

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(مهم) في المحاضرة السابقة ذكرنا ان المورفيم هو أصغر عنصر لغوي قادر على اعطاء معنى أو وجود وظيفة نحوية.
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- قلنا أيضا أن المورفيمات ليس لها هيكل داخلي بخلاف هيكل الصوتي. -ايضا المورفيمات التي لا يمكن تحليلها إلى عناصر أصغر.

Allomorphs

- However, a morpheme may display **allomorphy**; i.e. have more than one form.
- Each of the **realizations** (forms) of a particular morpheme is called an **allomorph**.

Allomorph: one possible form of a particular morpheme, the forms /s/ z/ and iz in cats, dogs and horses are allomorphs of the plural ending s.

There are different types of allomorphy:

- 1. Phonologically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
- 2. Lexically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
- 3. Morphologically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
- 4. Suppletion

Types of Allomorphy

1. Phonologically Conditioned Allomorphy

The English plural morpheme '-S' has three allomorphs that are phonologically conditioned (i.e. determined by phonology).

- That is, the English plural morpheme '-S' is pronounced as:

- [s] after sounds like [t], [k], [p] bits, tips, tacks,
- [iz] after [s], [z] bosses, houses, bushes
- [z] after [d], [g], [n] pads, dogs, hens.
- -The variants (different pronunciations) in the pronunciation of the plural morpheme '-S' are phonologically conditioned allomorphs.

- This is because the pronunciation of the plural morpheme '-S' (as [s], [iz], or [z]) depends only on the phonological characteristics of the element (sound) to which it attaches.

- For example, when it attaches to [g] sound, it is pronounced as [z]: as in dog-s

2. Lexically Conditioned Allomorphy

Consider the following plural words:

- (A) cats, dogs, pens, letters, rooms
- (B) sheep (plural of: sheep), oxen (plural of: ox)
- The plural in sheep and oxen is lexically conditioned.

- This is because it is determined by the individual words and cannot be predicted from other principles.

- That is, forming plural in this way (as in *sheep* and *oxen*) applies only to a small number of words.

In other words, the plural of the group of words in example (B) cannot be predicted from the normal way of forming plural in English (i.e. by adding '-s') as in the group of words in example (A)

- Adding '-s' to 'sheep' and 'ox' will result in incorrect plural forms: *sheeps, *oxes
- Likewise, adding '-en' to 'cat', 'dog', 'fox' will result in incorrect plural forms: *caten, *dogen, *foxen).

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3. Morphologically Conditioned Allomorphy

 Here, the choice of the allomorphs -ceive- or -cept- is systematically determined by the morphemes added to them.

- Consider the following examples:
- (A) receiver, receivable; deceiver, deceivable; conceivable
- (B) reception, receptive; deception; conception, conceptual
 - In (A), the allomorph -ceive- is used because the morpheme added to it is: -er and -able.

In (B), the allomorph -cept- is used because the morpheme added to it is: -ion, -ive, and -ual.

4. Suppletion

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

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

- For example, the verb 'go' is represented by 'went' in the past tense and 'go' elsewhere.

Examples:

- go/went
- be/is/was/were/am
- good/better/ best
- bad/worse/worst
- one/first.

Practice 1:

- The choice of the allomorphs **-sume-** or **-sump-** is determined by the morphemes added to them. (explain in light of the following examples).
- (A) Consumer, consuming, consumable.
- (B) consumption

Practice 2:

- The choice of the allomorphs **-duce or -duct** is determined by the morphemes added to them. (explain in light of the following examples).
- (A) producer, producing, inducing,
- (B) induction, introductory, productive, conducting

Lecture 3

In this lecture, we will talk about:

Affixation

Affixes اللواحق

Prefixes, suffixes, infixes البوادئ واللواحق والتداخل

root, stem

Affixation

- Affixation means the attachment of affixes.

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

- Affixes have different types, including:
- 1- Prefixes
- 2- Suffixes
- 3- infixes

1- Prefixes:

- A prefix is an affix that is attached before the root (word). Prefixes are used in English morphology.

In English prefixes are always <u>Derivational</u> (i.e. they change the meaning of the lexeme)

- **Example:** compare:

Happy vs. Un-happy:

- They are different Adjs with different meanings.
- More examples on prefixes:
- In-correct
- Dis-arm
- **Im-**possible

- Mis-understand
- Pre-judge

2- Suffixes:

- A suffix is an affix that is attached after the root (word).
- Suffixes are used in English morphology.

They can be:

Derivational: constitut-<u>ion-al-ity</u> ==== V| N| Adj.| N

OR

Inflectional (i.e. do not change the meaning of the lexeme): cat-s ==== same lexeme; no change in meaning اللواحق: اما ان تكون عن طريق الاشتقاق (Derivational) وفي هذه الحالة يتم تغير المعنى كتحولها من اسم الى صفة او من صفة الى اسم. أو (Inflectional) الاعراب: ولا يتغير المعنى في هذه الحالة.

More examples on suffixes:

Go-<u>es</u> Inflectional type

Wonder-<u>ful</u> Derivational

Creat-<u>ive</u> Derivational

play-<u>ed</u> Inflectional type

Happi-<u>ness</u> Derivational

3- infixes:

- This is a third type of affixes.
- An infix is an affix that is placed inside (in the middle of) a word.
- Infixes are not normally to be found in English.
- But they are common in some other languages.
- However, it is possible to see a kind of infixes in certain expressions in English.
- That is, infixes are occasionally used in casual or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers.

هذا النوع الثالث من اللواحق – وهو ادخال اللاحقة في وسط الكلمة. - المدخلة عادة لا يمكن العثور عليها في اللغة الانجليزية ولكنها شائعة في بعض اللغات الاخرى - ومع ذلك فمن الممكن ان نرى نوعا من المدخلات في بعض التعبيرات في اللغة الانجليزية.

أي ان infixes تستخدم احيانا في الظروف الطارئة او الشديدة من خلال محاكاة عواطف المتكلمين باللغة الانجليزية.

Examples:

- -Hallebloodylujah "They are insert one word in middle of word due anger like bloody in middle of Hallelujah"
- -Absogoddamlutly "They are insert one word in middle of word due anger like goddam in middle of absolutely"

A person may express his/her aggravation when speaking to someone by screaming:

'Tell him I have gone to singabloddypore.'

A comparison between prefixes and suffixes:

Suffixes
Bound morphemes which occur
following other morphemes.
Examples:
-er (singer, performer)
-ist (typist, pianist)
-ly (manly, friendly)

Roots and Stems

Root:

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

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

Roots are always free morphemes.

الجذور دائما هي مور فيمات حرة.

Example:

in 'un-help-ful-ness': 'help' is the root

Stem:

- A **stem** is formed when a root morpheme is combined with an affix.
- Other affixes can be added to a stem to form a more complex stem.

يتم تشكيل الجدع عندما يتم الجمع بين مورفيم مع لاحقة. - اللواحق الاخرى يمكن اضافتها للجدع عندما يتم الشكيل جذوع اكثر تعقيدا.

Example

Stupid = Root

Stupidities

Stupidity = Stem

More examples:

Root: believe (verb)

Stem: believe + able (verb + suffix)

Stem: un + believe + able

(prefix +verb + suffix)

Root: system

Stem: system + atic

Stem: un + system + atic

Stem: un + system + atic + al

Practice:

- Analyze the following words into morphemes using the model given below:

	Prefix (es)	Root	Suffix (es)	
Example: inequality	in-	equal	-ity	
- Happily		-happy		-ly
- inactive	-In	-act		-ive
- undercooked	-under	-cook		-ed
- unlikelihood	-un	-like		-li -hood
- illogical	-il	-logic		-al
- relationship		-relat		-ion -ship
- ungrammatical	-un	-grammat	ic	-al
- sensitivity		-sens		-itiv -ity

- prototypical
- unfriendliness
- interdependence
- rudeness

Lecture 4

In this lecture, we will talk about:

في هذا الدرس سوف يكون الحديث عن:

المور فيمات الاشتقاقية Derivational morphemes

المور فيمات الإعرابية (الصرف) Inflectional morphemes

Inflection Vs. Derivation

الاعراب(الصرف) ضد الاشتقاق

- Inflection and derivation are manifestations of affixation (prefixes and suffixes).

الاشتقاق والإعراب (الصرف) هما من مظاهر الأفكشن (Affixation) (البوادئ واللواحق)

(A) **Derivational morphemes**:

- Can be prefixes or suffixes.
- Create one lexeme from another. For example:

compute > comput-er > comput-er-ize > computer-iz-ation.

Examples:

- (Der. morpheme) + Root + (Der. morpheme) ----> result in:

1- a new word with a new meaning (a change in meaning):

E.g. happy ----> <u>un</u>-happy

connect ----> dis-connect

correct ----> <u>in</u>-correct

(A) المور فيمات الاشتقاقية:

يمكن ان تكون اما من البوادئ او اللواحق(Prefixes or suffixes)

انتاج مفردة معجمية (لكسيم) من مفردة معجمية اخرى مثال:

Compute (فعل)> comput-<u>er</u>(اسم) > comput-<u>er</u> (فعل)> computer (فعل)> computer (اسم)

لاحظ الفعل عند اضافة المورفيم (السفكس) (er) اصبح اسم وبعدها اضفنا له المورفيم (ize) فتحول الى فعل مرة اخرى وبعد ذلك تم اضافة المورفيم (ation) فاصبح اسم.

مورفيم مشتق + جذر الكلمة + مورفيم مشتق ينتج عنه:

1- كلمة جديدة مع معنى جديد (حدث تغيير في المعنى)

- 2- <u>Root</u> ----> <u>Der- + Ro</u>ot ---->(new meaning)
- عبد غير سعيد غير سعيد غير سعيد عنير سعيد غير سعيد عنير سعيد

 4 connect ---->
 dis-connect
 غير متصل

 5 correct ---->
 in-correct
 غير صحيح

2- A change in the grammatical class; i.e. the part of speech/syntactic category (e.g. a nouns becomes an Adj.)

For instance:

- Noun + Der. morpheme -----> Adj.

2- تغيير في التصنيف النحوي: من جانب الخطاب الى جانب الفئة النحوية مثل: الاسم يصبح صفة

مثال

- Noun + Der. morpheme -----> Adj.

(B) Inflectional morphemes: creates the form of a lexeme that is right for a sentence:

Examples: Inf. morphemes create:

- the plural form of a noun (door-s). في اخر الاسم. (S) في اخر الاسم.
- the past tense form of a verb (start-ed). (ED) شكل الماضي البسيط للفعل عن طريق اضافة
- 3rd person singular form of a verb (he start-s). للفعل الفعل الشخص الثالث المفرد عن طريق اضافة (S)
- The group of inflected words formed with a particular lexeme (e.g. *child, children; drive, drives, driven*) is called a **'paradigm'**.

- Each specific item in a paradigm is called a 'word form'.
- As obvious from the above examples, inflectional morphemes do not change the meaning of a word, but
- but they have a grammatical function in the sentence.
- They never change the part of speech/syntactic category.
- So, we start with a noun, for instance, and finish up with a noun.

For example:

Inflectional morphemes: -s, -ed

He sail-**s** (V.).

He sail-ed (V.).

- So, we can say that inflection produces forms of lexemes,
- while derivation produces new lexemes (new meanings).

هنالك مجموعة من الكلمات المعربة شكلت مفردات خاصة بها مثل (child, children; drive, drives, driven) اطلق عليها اسم (paradigm) وهو مجموع الصيغ الصرفية لكل كلمة

كل جزء معين من ال(paradigm) يسمى شكل الكلمة(Word form)

للتوضيح: (drive, drives, driven) التصريف الاول والثاني والثالث للفعل كمجموعة يطلق عليها Paradigm بينما كل واحد منهم يطلق عليه شكل الكلمة word form

كما هو واضح من المثال السابق: المورفيمات الاعرابية لا تغيير معنى الكلمة ولكن لها وظيفة نحوية في الجملة.

المور فيمات الاعرابية لا تغير الفئة النحوية ابدا. اذا على سبيل المثال :عند ما نبدأ بإسم سوف ننتهي بإسم ايضا

المور فيمات الاعرابية (s-ed) عند ادخالهم على الفعل لا يتغير المعنى ولا تتغير الفئة النحوية .(s-ed) عند ادخالهم

لذا نستطيع ان نقول ان الاعراب (inflection) تنتج عنها اشكال من المفردات ,بينما الاشتقاق (derivation) ينتج عنها مفردات جديدة بمعاني جديدة

Derivation Vs. Inflection

الاشتقاق ضد الاعراب(الصرف)

Summary of criteria for distinguishing derivation and inflection:

ملخص لمعايير للتمييز بين الاشتقاق والاعراب (الصرف)

1- Derivational morphemes change the meaning of a word.

e.g. happy ----> <u>un</u>-happy

- While inflection morphemes do not change meaning (e.g. when they express agreement:

e.g. they sing

VS.

she sing-<u>s</u>.

- The loss or addition of such an inflectional feature like number, or tense would be a major upheaval (disturbance) in a language.
- Thus, inflection tends to be an obligatory convention which is adhered to because of grammatical requirements.

الاضافة او النقصان في مثل هذه الميزة الاعرابية مثل الارقام او المعنى سيكون توترا و اضراب كبير في اللغة; لذا الاعراب(الصرف) يميل لان يكون اتفاقا الزاميا للتقيد به كمتطلب لقواعد اللغة النحوية.

2- Derivation may change the syntactic category of a word

- while inflection preserves the category

- 3- Inflection is the last thing to be added before the word is inserted into the sentence.
- Thus, inflectional morphemes are typically on the edge of the word (i.e. 'outside' derivation),

EX:

oganiz-ation-al

- In this word, all suffixes are derivational, so we cannot say which one is closer to the root.

Black-en-ed

- The derivational suffix -en is closer to the root than the inflectional suffix -ed.
- We cannot have *Black-ed-en.
- compare also: pig-let-s vs. *pig-s-let.

4- English inflection is expressed by suffixes only and <u>never</u> expressed by prefixes.

Whereas English derivation is expressed by suffixes and prefixes.

- Thus, in English, prefixes are always derivational
- While **suffixes** can be:

Derivational: constitut-ion-al-ity

OR

Inflectional

he play-s ten apple-s she play-ed

- 5- Inflection uses a closed set of affixes.
- It is usually said that the set of inflectional affixes will be considerably smaller than the set of derivational affixes.

That is:

- It is <u>NOT</u> generally possible to add a new inflectional affix to a language or to take one away.
- we could not, for instance, wake up one morning and start using in English a dual marker as is found in Arabic or Greek.
- Neither could we ignore the singular/plural distinction.

 It is possible, on the other hand, to suddenly start using a new derivational affix, as is shown by the success of forms in '-nomics' over recent years

- E.g.

هذه مشتقة من اسم الرئيس الامريكي السابق وعليه جرى هذا الاشتقاق -→ from Clinton

Reaga-nomics -→ from Reagan

Thatcher-nomics -→ from Thatche

5- الاعراب (الصرف) يستخدم مجموعة محددة من اللواحق.

عادة ما يقال ان مجموعة اللواحق الاعرابية ستكون اصغر بكثير من مجموعة اللواحق الاشتقاقية.

وهذا يعنى:

بشكل عام ليس من الممكن اضافة لاحقة اعرابية جديدة الى اللغة ولا يمكن حذف اي واحدة منها.

نحن لا يمكننا في اللغة الانجليزية ان نستخدم صيغة المثنى كما هو الحال في اللغة العربية او اليونانية.

لا يمكننا ان نتجاهل تمييز المفرد و الجمع.

من ناحية اخرى- من الممكن ان نبدأ فجأة باستخدام لواحق اشتقاقية جديدة كما يتضح من نجاح النماذج الموضحة خلال السنوات الاخيرة.

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

Practice

- Analyze the following words into morphemes, indicating which of these morphemes are derivational and which are inflectional.

Learners learn-<u>er-s</u>

<u>-er</u> (Der.): changes syntactic category <u>-s</u> (Inf.)

Desirable desir-able (Der.)

Disliked <u>dis</u> (Der.)-like<u>-d</u> (Inf.)

Loosen loose<u>-n</u> (Der.)

Stupidity stupid<u>-ity</u> (Der.)

More practice:

Broaden (Der) - width(Der) - socialist (Der)- falsehood - closure

straighten - clockwise - vaccinate - gangster

warmth hopeless- twofold - trial - accidental - selfish

advisory - likelihood - friendless -idealist - kingdom

boyish –various - stepwise - thankless – global historic – penniless- disclose- begins(Inf)- wanted(Inf)- desks(Inf).

Lecture 5

In this lecture, we will talk about:

في هذا الدرس سوف يكون الحديث عن:

Content words

Function/grammatical words

- Words are divided into two categories: : الكلمات تقسم الى فئتين

(1) Content Words. كلمات المحتوى

(2) Grammatical (Function) Words (الوظيفية) الكلمات النحوية (الوظيفية)

- Function words are closed class words.

وظائف الكلمات: وهي فئة مغلقة من الكلمات

- Content words are open class words (new words are being added in every language).

(1) Content Words

(1) Content Words:

Content words are words that have **meaning** in that they refer to objects, events and abstract concepts.

They are words we would look up in a dictionary, such as "lamp," "computer," "drove."

Content words are marked as being characteristic of particular social, ethnic, and regional dialects and of particular contexts.

وهي كلمات نحن نبحث عنها في القاموس مثل "drove" "computer" "Lamp" وهي كلمات نحن نبحث عنها في القاموس مثل

For example, how do you say 'a car' in the following dialects of Arabic:

مثال: كيف تنطق "السيارة" في اللهجة المصرية واللهجة السعودية؟؟

o Saudi dialect: عربية سيارة

New content words are constantly added to the English language, and

Old <u>content</u> words constantly leave the language as they become obsolete (outdated).

- Therefore, we refer to content words as an "open" class.
- Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are content parts of speech.

لذلك فإننا نشير الى كلمات المحتوى كفئة مفتوحة(تضاف لها كلمات جديدة باستمرار): الاسماء، الافعال، الصفات و الحال وهي من اجزاء محتوى الخطاب.

-	 Content words include: 	مهم
---	--	-----

-	Content word	<u>Example</u>
-	Nouns	John, room, answer, table
-	Adjectives	happy, new, large, grey
-	Full verbs	search, grow, hold, have
-	Adverbs	really, completely, slowly
-	Numerals	one, thousand, first
-	Interjections	eh, ugh, phew, well
-	yes/no answers	yes, no (as answers)

(2) Grammatical (Function) Words

(2) Grammatical (Function) Words:

الكلمات النحوية (الوظيفية)

- **Function words** are words that exist to explain or create grammatical or structural relationships into which the content words may fit.
- They are often best defined by their function.
- Words like "of," "the," "to," they" have little meaning on their own.
- Such function words are much fewer in number and generally do not change (English adds and omits content words, not function words).

الكلمات مثل "of," "the," "to," they" تمتلك معنى ذاتي صغير.

الكلمات في الكلمات الوظيفية هي اقل بكثير في العدد و عموما فهي لا تتغير (يضاف ويحذف في كلمات المحتوى في اللغة الانجليزية ،بينما الكلمات الوظيفية فلا تتغير)

Therefore, we refer to function words as a "closed" class.

لذلك، فنحن نشير الى الكلمات الوظيفية بـ الفئة المغلقة من الكلمات.

- A person cannot easily invent a new function word; e.g. a new preposition or conjunction.

Now, look at the following:

Egypt

in the

the spring

- Like many people, the first time you see the graphic above, you read 'Egypt in the spring'.
- Look again: it reads 'Egypt in the the spring'.
- Here, your expectation of one definite article (the) affects your perception of the existence of two definite articles.
- The trick does not work if we write '**Egypt Egypt** in the spring' or 'Egypt in the **spring spring**' (i.e. repeating the content words).
- The key is to repeat a <u>function word</u> because we tend to take words like 'the' for granted.
- Note that: if we took the function words out of speech, it would be hard to figure out what was going on.

مثل الكثير من الناس، اول نظرة للكتابة في المثال السابق سوف تقوم بقراءتها . Egypt in the spring'

عن اعادة النظر: سوف تلاحظها بالشكل التالي. 'Egypt in the the spring

هنا، توقعاتك من ان هنالك اداة تعريف واحدة the قامت بالتأثير على ادراكك فلم تلاحظ وجودها(اداة التعريف the) مرتين

هذه الخدعة او الخطاء لا تعمل عند كتابتنا 'Egypt in the spring او 'Egypt in the spring' (تكرار محتوى الكلمات)

والمفتاح هو اعادة الكلمات الوظيفية لأننا نميل الى اتخاذ كلمات مثل the امر مفروغ منه.

لاحظ ان: اذا اخذنا الكلمات الوظيفية من الخطاب، فإنه سيكون من الصعب معرفة ما يجري.

Example: can you guess what the following structure means: هل يمكنك تخمين ما يعني من الجملة التالية

'took function words speech hard figure what going on.'

yes, it means the first sentence above:

'If we took the function words out of speech, it would be hard to figure out what was going on.'

- But it was difficult to understand it because we removed all the function words that show the relationships between words.

ولكن فهمها كان صعبا لأننا ازلنا منها كل الكلمات الوظيفية التي توضح لنا العلاقة بين الكلمات

Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, determiners, demonstratives (e.g. this, those), certain adverbs (e.g. very & not) and certain verbs (those with little or no meaning; e.g. be, must or should) are some function parts of speech.

الضمائر، حروف الجر والعطف، الترابط، المحددات والبراهين مثل(this, those) وبعض الاحوال (very¬) وبعض الافعال (should) و hos, must or) وبعض اجزاء الخطاب.

- Function words include:

مهم

Function words	<u>Examples</u>
Prepositions	of, at, in, without, by, between
Pronouns	he, they, anybody, it, one
Conjunctions	and, when, while, although, or
Modal verbs	may, must, should, can, must, ought, need, etc.
Auxiliary verbs	Be (am, is, are), have, do
Particles	no (e.g. no one) not, nor, as

Differences

- **Note:** The same lexical item can function as either *content* or *function* word, depending on its function in an utterance.

ملاحظة: يمكن لنفس العنصر المعجمي ان يعمل اما كوظيفة او كمحتوى للكلمة، بالاعتماد على وظيفته في الكلام.

Example 1:

I <i>have</i> come to see you	"have" is a function word	وظيفي	فعل مساعد (auxiliary verb)
I <i>have</i> three apples	"have" is a content	محتوى	word (full verb) فعل

Example 2:

One has one's principles	"one" is a function	وظيفي	word (pronoun) ضمير
I have <i>one</i> apple	"one" is a content	محتوى	عددي (word (numeral)

Example 2:

I have **no** more money "no" is a function وظيفي word (a negative particle)

No, I am not coming "no" is a content محتوى word (Yes/No answer)

Practice

Practice (1):

- Identify each of the following words as a function or content word, and give the reason:

tall adjective-content word is (in: 'he is playing') auxiliary word- function word

your pronoun-function word but conjunction- function word

go verb- content word dream verb- content word

and conjunction- function word stream verb- content word

happily adverb - content word

Practice (2):

- Classify the underlined words in the following passage into content VS function words:

'<u>Sara Ferguson stared</u> out the <u>window of</u> the café. <u>She</u> could not stop thinking about her dad. She <u>was</u> living <u>at</u> home with <u>him</u>, attending <u>college</u> full time. Last night <u>her</u> dad was complaining of chest <u>pain</u>. <u>It really</u> scared <u>her</u>. She <u>had</u> never thought <u>about</u> losing him. Sara <u>was four when</u> her <u>mom</u> died. Her dad had <u>always</u> been there for her. <u>Now</u> she could not stop worrying. He <u>was</u> only 49. <u>She</u> needed him.'

More practice:

Classify the words in the following passages into content VS function words:

'Sara watched people go in and out of the shoe store across the street. It reminded her of when she was a little girl. Sara started working when she was 10 yrs old. Every Saturday, she walked to work with her dad. He owned a shoe shop in Los Angeles. Sara liked hanging out with her dad.'

'She also enjoyed helping the customers pick out shoes. Her dad paid \$1.50 for every pair of shoes she sold. The most money she ever made in one day was \$15.00. Sara's dad taught her how to budget her money carefully. Each week, she wrote down how many pairs of shoes she sold. She counted all her money. Then Sara put 75% in a savings account that her dad opened for her. She kept 25% to spend.'

Lecture 6

In this lecture, we will talk about:

في هذا الدرس سوف يكون الحديث عن:

مجمع من معاني الكلمات – قاموس- المعجم العقلي Lexicon

القدرة على انتاج كلمات جديدة تستخدم بشكل جديد- الانتاجية

الحجب – مقتصر على شيء معين Blocking

Lexicon and Productivity

Lexicon:

 A lexicon refers to the inventory (list) of lexical items, seen as part of a native speaker's knowledge of his or her language.

- Thus, a lexicon is the <u>mental dictionary</u> that language users must be equipped with, in addition to the grammatical rules of their language.

- For example, English speakers know that the word 'subject' can be used as a verb and as a noun, depending on the way we pronounce each.

على سبيل المثال، المتحدث باللغة الانجليزية يعلم ان كلمة (subject) من الممكن استخدامها كفعل و كـ إسم بالاعتماد على طريقة النطق لكل منهما على حدة.

Not all words one speaker knows are also known by other speakers.

 Thus, the mental dictionary (lexicon) of one speaker is never completely identical to any other speaker's mental lexicon.

The lexicon contains more than words.

- For example, affixes, such as '-er' can be assumed to be in the lexicon.

Speakers know and understand such affixes and readily attach them to new forms.

Complex language forms (e.g. affixed inflected forms like 'talk-s, go-es, etc.') are also included in the lexicon.

- For example, a speaker of English must know the third person singular of verbs (e.g. talk-s, go-es, say-s, speak-s, play-s, etc.) because it does not follow the normal rules of English.

- Consider also a famous complex word (used in Irish political discussion in the mid-nineteenth century):
'anti-dis-establish-ment-ari-an-ism'

- The pieces of this word together do not tell much about its meaning (opposition to denying special state recognition of a particular religion).

اجزاء هذه الكلمة معا لا توضح الكثير من معناها(opposition to denying special state recognition of a particular religion)

 If you are a speaker of English who happen to know and use his word, then it must be stored in your lexicon.

This is because its meaning cannot straightforwardly be determined from the meaning of its parts.

In sum, the lexicon includes <u>all the linguistic forms</u>: (regular, irregular, simple, complex, normal, not normal, etc.) that speakers know and use.

As long as such forms are used, they must be stored in the mental dictionary (the lexicon).

<u>Neologism</u>:

When a word that does not exist in the lexicon is created through a morphological rule, we call it: **neologism.**

Example: e-mailer

If this neologism is used once and never again, we call it: occasionalism.

اذا تم استخدام هذا اللفظ الجديد مرة واحدة ولم تستخدم مرة اخرة ابدا نطلق عليها عرضية .occasionalism

Productivity

Productivity:

- A productive rule is the one we can use frequently to form new words.
- Some affixes are often used to create new words, whereas others are less often used, or not used at all for this purpose.
- The property of an affix to be used to coin (invent) new complex words is referred to as the **productivity** of that affix.

```
القاعدة الانتاجية: هي قاعدة يمكننا استخدامها بشكل متكرر لتشكيل كلمات جديدة
```

بعض اللواحق غالبا ما تستخدم لإنتاج كلمات جديدة، في حين تقل استخدام البعض الاخر في كثير من الاحيان او لا تستخدم لهذا الغرض على الاطلاق. ممتلكات اللواحق تستخدم كعملة (ابتكار) كلمة معقدة جديدة ويشار اليها بـ إسم الانتاجية productivity لهذه اللاحقة

- Not all affixes possess this property to the same degree, some affixes do not possess it at all.
- For example, suffix '-th' (as in *leng-th*) can only attach to a small number of specified words, but cannot attach to any other words beyond that set.
- This suffix can therefore be considered unproductive.

```
ليست كل اللواحق تمتلك هذه الممتلكات بنفس الدرجة، بعض اللاحقات لا تمتلك على الاطلاق.
```

على سبيل المثال: اللاحقة th كما في leng-th يمكن اضافتها فقط في عدد قليل محدد من الكلمات ولكنconnot يمكن اضافتها الى أي عبارة خلف تلك المجموعة.

وبالتالي يمكن اعتبار هذه اللاحقة غير منتجة .unproductive

 Even among affixes that can in principle be used to coin new words, there seem to be some that are more productive than others.

```
حتى بين اللواحق التي يمكن من حيث المبدأ ان تستخدم كعملة لانتاج كلمات جديدة، يبدو ان هناك بعض اللواحق اكثر انتاجية من غير ها.
```

- For example, the suffix '-ness' (as *cute-ness*) gives rise to many more new words than, for example, the suffix '-ish' (as in fool-ish):

'happiness, sadness, homelessness, etc.'

- We can think of the degree of productivity of suffixes and prefixes according to the following shape:

ness -ize -mis -ee -eer -al -th -ter

Goodness globalize misrepresent invitee profiteer refusal warmth laughter

More productive less productive

- The more you go towards the left, you get more productive affixes بالاتجاه يسارا تحصل على انتاجية عالية
- The more you go towards the right, you get less productive affixes بالاتجاه يمينا نحصل على انتاجية قليلة

Blocking

Blocking:

 blocking is the phenomenon whereby the existence of a word with a particular meaning inhibits the morphological derivation of another word with precisely that meaning.

الحجب blocking هو ظاهرة حيث ان وجود الكلمة مع معنى خاص بها يمنع اشتقاقها الصرفي لكلمة اخرى مع المعنى المطابق لها

Example:

- 'Cutter' is blocked by the existence of the lexical item 'knife'
- That is, people do not normally refer to the tool that they use to cut things as 'cutter' (from the verb 'cut') since there is already another word that gives that meaning; i.e. 'knife'.

مثال: 'Cutter' محجوبة من قبل العنصر المعجمي لها 'knife

وبالتالي ،الناس لا تشير عادة الى الاداة التي يستخدمونها لقطع الاشياء على انها القاطع (من الفعل cut') لأنه ليس هناك كلمة اخرى غير 'knife' سبق ان اعطت هذا المعنى .

In the same way:

- The 'day after today' is blocked by the existence of the lexical item 'tomorrow.'
 - The 'day before today' is blocked by the existence of the lexical item 'yesterday.'
 - 'This day' is blocked by the existence of the lexical item 'today', unless in a particular context like in the sentence:

'I remember this day when I met him'

- 'stealer' is blocked by the existence of 'thief'.

بنفس الطريقة:

-'day after today' مقتصر على وجود بند معجمي هو 'day after today'

'vesterday.' مقتصر على وجود بند معجمي هو The 'day before today'

'This day' مقتصر على وجود بند معجمي 'today' الا في سياق معين من الجملة مثل:

'I remember this day when I met him'

'stealer' مقتصر على وجود بند معجمي هو . stealer'

Lecture 7

In this lecture, we will talk about:

في هذا الدرس سوف يكون الحديث عن:

Morphological rules

قواعد الصرف

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).

Houseboat

is a type of -----> boat

Boathouse

is a type of -----> house

A person who is

seasick 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] -----> N:

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*.

التركيب هو اسم لان house هو الجمع هو houses لانs greenhouses هو جمع لـ-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).

More examples of Exocentric compounds:

[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

[P N] ----> <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:

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

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

<u>Change:</u> voiceless fricative to voiced fricative.

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

wife - wives.

بعض الاحيان، التعديل يحدث مع الاضافات (affixation) مثل اضافة مورفيم الجمع s كما في المثال السابق

- 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).TelevisefromtelevisionDonatefromdonation

Opt from option

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 الى 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:

الاسماء كذلك تختصر (تقتص) في بعض الاحيان من قبل المتحدثين باللغة الانجليزية.

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.

هنا نحن ندمج كلمتين من خلال اتخاذ يداية كلمة واحدو ونضمها الى نهاية الكلمة الاخرى

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 تركبب 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 اخبر تنا 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 like 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 يكونFINITE . عندما يكون لدينا ترتيب في الافعال في اللغة الانجليزية الفعل FINITE verb دائما يكون في اول الترتيب. يعنى اول فعل يكون هو ال FINITE verb

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

Lecture 9

Outline of lecture

In this class, the following points will be handled:

هو الفاعل مع فعله - فقرة Clauses

Phrases and heads

Word order

Clauses

- Clauses come in a variety of shapes and sizes.
- A matrix clause (or an independent clause or a main clause) contains a finite verb only (a verb that is marked for tense, person, number) and can stand as an expression in its own right.
- An **embedded clause** (or a **dependent clause** or a **complement clause**) can contain a FINITE (or NON-FINITE) verb, but is structured to be attached to (embedded in) a main clause.

Clauses (الفقرة) تأتي في مجموعة متنوعة من الاشكال والاحجام.

مصفوفة الفقرة (او الفقرة المستقلة او الفقرة الرئيسية) تحتوي علىfinite verb only فعل محدود فقط (الفعل الذي يعرف بالزمن او الاشخاص او العدد) ويمكن ان توجد تعبيرا عن حد ذاتها. بمعنى ان الجملة تكون مفهومة.

Embedded = to be inserted within/to be enclosed- Clauses = Group of words that make part of a sentence

الفقرة المدخلة-المضافة-(الفقرة الغير مستقلة او الفقرة المكملة) من الممكن ان تتضمن a FINITE (or NON-FINITE) verb ولكنها تكون مركبة لتكون مضافة الى (embedded in) الفقرة الرئيسية

- Example:

-	Matrix clause	Complement clause	
-	1- He <u>saw</u> a movie		
-	(finite)		
-	2- She <u>wanted</u>	to <u>stay</u>	
-	(finite)	(non-finite)	
-	3- She <u>told</u> him	that he should	<u>stay</u>

(finite)

 Dependent clauses are also called "subordinate clauses", and they can contain, as above mentioned, a FINITE or NON-FINITE verb

(finite)

(non-finite)

الفقرة الغير مستقلة تسمى بـ subordinate clauses وفقرة فرعية و يمكن ان تحتوي على subordinate clauses

Example: consider the dependent clause 'that he should stay' in the following sentence:

She told him that he should stay

(finite) (finite) (non-finite)

- On the other hand, independent clauses might be referred to as "main clauses", and they contain finite verbs only, as aforementioned.

من ناحية اخرى، الفقرة المستقلة يمكن ان يشار لها ك فقرة رئيسية و تحتوي على finite verbs only كما سبق ذكره.

Example: consider the following independent clause:

He <u>saw</u> a movie

(finite)

- consider also the independent clause 'she wanted' in the following sentence:

She wanted to stay

(finite) (non-finite)

- Only embedded (dependent) clauses can have a complementizer (that, for, whether, if, etc.).

فقط embedded (dependent) clauses يمكن ان تملك العناصر المكملة embedded (dependent) clauses

Example:

He claimed that he saw Kim

She wondered whether Kim left

For you to beat him was unexpected

- Only main clauses have subject/auxiliary inversion (in yes/no questions).

فقط الفقرة الرئيسة تملك فاعل / مساعد عكس الجملة (in ves/no questions)

Example:

If you see John, will you recognize him?

(dependent clause) (main clause)

*If do you see John, you will recognize him.

<u>Did she claim</u> that John saw him?

*She claimed that did John see him?

Practice:

Which clauses are dependent? Which are independent?

- There's a lot to learn in syntax. (dependent clause)

- He asked me <u>if I arrived safely</u>. (dependent clause)

- If you can't find your way, please ask for help. (dependent clause)

- John having left early, <u>we left too</u>. (dependent clause)

MOOD

- MOOD: Each clause has mood. Mood has to do with two sets of distinctions:

(1) The distinctions between:

<u>الفروق بين:</u>

Making statements (Declarative)

- جملة خبرية -بياني او تصريحي -

EX. She met John in the park.

Asking questions (Interrogative)

- طرح اسئلة - استفهامي -

EX. Did she meet John in the park?

- Issuing commands (Imperative).

- اصدار أو امر - صيغة الامر -

EX. Open the door

(2) The distinctions between whether the speaker/writer presents an event as:

الاختلاف بين ما اذا كان المتكلم/الكاتب يعرض الحدث كـ:

- Possible حتمل

EX. He may have left.

- A fact

EX. (He did leave).

- We might also classify clauses based on the kind of information they share:
- Relative clauses
- Interrogative clauses
- Existential clauses

- Conditional or hypothetical clauses.

يمكننا تصنيف الـclauses بحسب نوع المعلومات التي تشترك

(1) Relative clauses:

جمل الوصل

- Give more information about a noun.

تعطى معلومات اكثر عن الاسم

Example: 'I knew' in: 'you are not the man I knew'.

(2) Interrogative clauses:

جمل استفهامية

Ask a question directly:

السؤال بشكل مباشر

Example: he asked, 'Are you happy?'

- or indirectly:

او بشكل غير مباشر

Example: he wonders 'whether you are happy.'

(3) Existential clauses:

جمل خاصة بالوجود

عادة في اللغة الانجليزية ما تبدأ بـ. In English typically begin with 'there is or there are'.

Example: There is a mouse in my room.

(4) Conditional or hypothetical clauses:

جمل شرطية او افتراضية

- If....., then.....

Example: If you study hard, you will succeed.

Examples:

Who is he? (direct interrogative clause)

..... who he is. (indirect interrogative clause)

There is a cat in this house. (Existential clauses)

..... that I saw yesterday (relative clause)

- Of these, notice that the second part of conditional clauses, as well as the existential and direct interrogative clauses are <u>independent</u>.
- The others are subordinate clauses.

لاحظ ان الجزء الثاني من الجمل الشرطية وكذلك الجمل الخاصة بالوجود و الاستفهامية المباشرة هي جمل مستقلة.

اما باقى الجمل فهى جمل فرعية.

Phrases

- Every phrase contains a **head**, which is the major content or function word within that phrase.
- Phrases are named after their heads:

That is:

- A noun phrase is headed by a noun
- A verb phrase is headed by a verb
- A prepositional phrase is headed by a preposition.

العبارات تتم تسميتها بحسب راس الجملة، وهذا يعنى:

- A noun phrase الجملة الاسمية اذا كان راس الجملة اسم.
 - A verb phrase الجملة فعلية اذا كان راس الجملة فعل
- A prepositional phrase جملة حروف الجر اذا كان راس الجملة حرف جر.

-	Example	head	d phrase type
-	the book	book	NP (noun phrase)
-	the Spanish book	book	NP (noun phrase)
-	in the Spanish book in		PP (prepositional phrase)
-	goes to the store	go	VP (verb phrase)
_	gives it to him give		VP (verb phrase)

- Practice:
- Identify the head of the following phrases, and name the type of phrase:
- at the airport, at PP (prepositional phrase)
- read the book, read VP (verb phrase)
- a tough question, question NP (noun phrase)
- the man, man NP (noun phrase)
- on the sofa
 on PP (prepositional phrase)

Word order

ترتيب الكلمات الإساسية

- Languages most often have a way of ordering the basic constituents of clauses (e.g. subjects, verbs and objects).

- Using this classification, we can begin to consider how languages arrange their words.
- In English, finite clauses have the order subject-verb-object (*the dog ate the bone* or *he saw me*).
- The subject and object are noun phrases, while the verb heads the VP which contains any object NPs.
- In English, word order is fairly fixed.
- But notice that the verb comes first in direct interrogative clauses with <u>have</u> or <u>be</u> or <u>do</u>:
 - اللغات غالبا ما تمتلك طريقة وشروط لترتيب المكونات الاساسية للجمل (فعل، فاعل ومفعول به)
 - باستخدام هذا التصنيف، يمكننا ان نبدأ النظر في كيفية ترتيب الكلمات في كل لغة.
 - في اللغة الانجليزية، الجمل المقيدة تمتلك هذا الترتيب: فاعل- فعل مفعول به (the dog ate the bone or he saw me)
 - · الفاعل و المفعول به هما جملة اسمية في حين ان الفعل يترأس الجملة الفعلية VP التي تتضمن أي مفعول به في الجمل الاسمية NP.
 - في اللغة الانجليزية ، ترتيب الكلمات مرتب بشكل لائق.
 - ولكن تلاحظ ان الفعل ياتي او لا في الجمل الاستفهامية المباشرة مع have or be or do

Example:

Are you happy?

Has he left?

(verb-subject rather than subject-verb).

- The objects of verbs may be subdivided into direct objects and indirect objects.
- Direct objects: usually immediately follow the verb (like 'The book') in the following sentence:

المفعول به (المباشر): عادة ما يتبع الفعل بشكل فوري.

Ex. He read the book.

Indirect object: are often expressed periphrastically, as prepositional phrases (like 'to him') in the following sentence:

Ex. I gave him the book

I gave the book to him.

إعادة ترتيب الجمل:

- When two words switch places, the switch is known as 'inversion'.
- For example, in the question: 'are you happy'?
- As mentioned above, the subject 'you' and the verb 'are' don't follow the basic word order subject-verb.
- It is often said that the subject and verb are <u>inverted</u> when asking a question with '<u>have</u>, <u>do</u>, <u>be'</u> in English.
- Another way to consider changing word order is to look for a word that moves, where it moves from and where it moves to.
- This concept has a simple name: **movement**.
- From this point of view, we might say that:
- '<u>are'</u> in the question 'are you happy?' has moved from its original position in 'you are happy' to a new position before the rest of the phrase.

عند تبديل اماكن كلمتين، هذا التبديل يعرف بـ القلب او العكس 'inversion'

مثال :? 'are you happy' الفاعل هو you والفعل هو are والفعل هو are الفاعل هو

كثير ما يقال ان الفاعل والفعل يكون معكوس عند طرح السؤال باستخدام 'have, do, be' في اللغة الانجليزية

هناك طريقة اخرى للنظر في تغيير ترتيب الكلمات هي البحث عن الكلمات المتنقلة، حيث تنتقل من و الى. هذا المفهوم يطلق عليه اسم: movement في البحث عن الكلمات المتنقلة، حيث تنتقل من و الى. هذا المفهوم يطلق عليه اسم المتحديد قبل باقي الجملة.

Expanding phrases:

- Speakers of all languages don't just rely on basic word order and movement to build sentences.
- We can expand simple sentences by adding material in the form of new words and phrases.

- For instance, we can expand:

'language' into: 'a language' and, further, into: 'a difficult language'.

- **Adjuncts:** are extra phrases such as 'at the store' or 'in September' that we can add to verb phrases (like 'bought it') to form:

ملحق او اضافة Adjuncts: هو عبارات اضافية مثل 'at the store' or 'in September' التي يمكننا اضافتها الى الجمل الفعلية لتشكيل: 'bought it at the store'

'bought it at the store in September'.

- Notice that the material we added to 'bought it' all branched to the right.

لاحظ ان المادة التي اضفناها الي 'bought it' قد تشعبت على اليمين فقط

Lecture 10

In this lecture, we will talk about:

الكفاءة اللغوية - Linguistic competence

- Linguistic performance الاداء اللغوي

الكفاءة التواصلية - Communicative competence

Grammatical/Linguistic Competence

- Chomsky (1965) made a distinction between 'grammatical competence' and 'performance'.
- Competence: refers to the linguistic knowledge of native speakers, an innate (inherent) biological function of the mind that allows individuals to generate the infinite (unlimited) set of grammatical sentences that constitutes their language.
- That is, linguistic competence is the unconscious knowledge that native speakers share of their native language.
- It is the speaker's internalized grammar which enables him/her to speak and understand language.
- It is what the speaker must know in order to be able to perform.
- It is the speaker's implicit (hidden/unseen) knowledge of the rules of his language; i.e. speakers' mental grammar.
- Linguistic competence includes also the speaker's intuitions (instincts) about the syntactic structure of sentences of his language.

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تشوميسكي"1965" قدم التمييز بين " الكفاءة النحوية" و " الاداء ".
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الكفاءة: تشير الى المعرفة اللغوية للمتكلمين الاصليين (الناطقين بها)، وهي وظيفة فطرية (متأصلة) بيولوجية للعقل وهي تسمح للأفراد لإنتاج مجموعة من الجمل النحوية التي تشكل لغتهم بشكل غير محدد.

- وهذا يعني، ان الكفاءة اللغوية هي المعرفة اللاواعية التي يشترك بها المتحدثين الاصليين مع لغتهم الام "الاصلية". وهي القواعد النحوية المكتسبة للمتكلم التي تجعله قادر على التحدث وفهم اللغة.
 - - هو ما يجب على المتحدث ان يعرفه من أجل ان يكون قادر على أداءه.
 - هي معرفة المتحدث التامة (المخفية-الغير مرئية) لقواعد اللغة مثل: القواعد النحوية الذهنية للمتحدث.
 - الكَّفاءة اللغوية تشمل بداهة المتحدث (المقدرة الطبيعية) حول التركيب النحوى للجمل في لغته.
- For instance, with respect to the following sentence:

John likes very fast cars

any speaker would agree by intuition that 'very' modifies 'cars' (and not likes) and that 'very fast' modifies 'cars' not John.

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بديهيا أي متحدث سيوافق على ان 'very، ترتبط بتعديل 'cars' وليس likes وكذلك 'very fast' تجرى تعديل على 'cars' وليس John
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- The grammar designed by a linguist is said to be a *model* of the speaker's competence; i.e. a model of the speaker's internalized/unconscious grammar.
- A model in the sense that it attempts to outline the kind of knowledge the speaker possesses, which enables him to use language creatively.

Thus, grammar is a device capable of producing and interpreting all the well-formed (correct) sentences of a language.

- القواعد اللغوية صممت بواسطة a linguist "العالم الذي يحقق في اللغة" لتكون نموذجا لكفاءة المتحدث. أي انها نموذج القواعد النحوية المكتسبة/اللاواعية للمتحدث. بمعنى انه ينطقها بدون وعي لأنه تمرس عليها.
 - النموذج A <u>model</u> وتعني محاولة توضيح هذا النوع من المعرفة التي يمتّلكها المتحدث والتي تمكنه من استخدام اللغة بشكل ابداعي. لذا، قواعد النحو grammar هو جهاز قادر على انتاج و تفسير كل الجمل بشكل صحيح في اللغة.

Performance

- Linguistic competence is clearly related to linguistic performance.
- **Performance:** refers to the actual use of language in concrete situations. It is the speakers' ability to use the unconscious knowledge of their language (which is represented by their linguistic competence).
- There is a large measure of creativity associated with linguistic performance; e.g. most of the
- sentences children experience are novel (new). الكفاءة اللغوية ترتبط بشكل واضح مع الأداء اللغوي. الأداع: يشير الى الاستخدام الفعلي للغة في الحالات المحددة. وهي قدرة المتحدث على استخدام المعرفة اللاواعية في اللغة "التي تمثل الكفاءة اللغوية"
 - هناك قدر كبير من الابداع المرتبك بالأداء اللغوى. مثل اكثر من تجربة الجمل الاطفال هي راوية.
- The differences between linguistic knowledge (competence) and linguistic performance are revealed, for instance, though slips of the tongue. Consider the following example:

Example: when a speaker refers to the 'queen' of England as:

'that dear old queen' 'That queer (strange) old dean' instead of the intended:

- He knows that the gueen was not a 'dean' and was not 'strange'.
 - Everyone makes errors, and often we catch ourselves doing it and correct the errors.
 - This shows that we know what is the correct form of the word, phrase, or sentence which is involved in the error.
 - Memory lapses (pauses/gaps) sometimes prevent us from remembering the beginning of a sentence, producing errors like the following sentence in which a singular 'he' is mistakenly used instead of the plural 'they' to agree with the plural subject 'John and Smith':

'strange' ولم تكن dean ولم تكن الملكة لم تكن

الجميع يرتكبون أخطاء، وفي كثير من الاحيان نحن نلتفت الى اخطاءنا ونقوم بتصحيحها.

هذا يظهر إننا نعلم ما هو الشكل الصحيح للكلمة، العبارة والجملة التي احتوت على خطأ.

هفو ات الذاكر ة (التوقف/الفجوات) يمنعنا احيانا من تذكر بداية الجملة، وينتج عن ذلك اخطاء مثل: استخدام صيغة المفرد He عن طريق الخطأ بدلا من صيغة الجمع they للفاعل 'John and Smith'

- Example:

John and Smith went to the cinema, where he

spent the night.

The fact that people make occasional "slips of tongue" in everyday conversation does not mean that they do not know their language or do not have competence in it.

 Slips of tongue and like-phenomena are <u>performance errors</u> attributed to a variety of performance factors like: tiredness, boredom, drunkenness, external distractions.

الحقيقة ان الناس أحيانا يرتكبون" زلات اللسان" في المحادثات اليومية لا يعني أنهم لا يعرفون او لا يمتلكون كفاءة في اللغة.

زلات اللسان و والظواهر المشابهة هي أخطاء الاداء وهنالك مجموعة متنوعة من عوامل الاداء مثل: التعب، الملل، السكر والاضرابات الخارجية

Communicative Competence

- The question now is:
- Is linguistic competence alone enough for successful communication?
- In fact, the competence that speakers of a language possess must include their ability to handle the
 various uses of language in different contexts.
- It should include a wider range of abilities than the linguistic competence of the Chomskyan tradition.
- As linguists say the most important function of language is communication.
- Successful language use for communication entails the existence of what is called 'communicative competence' among the speakers of that language.

السؤال هو: هل الكفاءة اللغوية وحدها تكفى للاتصال ناجح ؟

في الحقيقة، كفاءة المتحدثين باللغة يجب ان تشمل القدرة على التعامل مع مختلف استخدامات اللغة في مختلف سياق الكلام.

القدرات يجب ان تشتمل على نطاق اوسع من الكفاءة اللغوية لـ التشكوميسكيان التقليدي.

كما يقول اللغويون أن اهم وظيفة في اللغة هي التواصل

استخدام اللغة الناجح للتواصل يستازم وجود ما يسمى ب "الكفاءة التواصلية" بين المتحدثين بتلك اللغة.

Communicative competence : can be defined in terms of three components:

- الكفاءة التو اصلية: يمكن تعريفها من خلال مكونات ثلاثة:

(1) Grammatical/linguistic competence الكفاءة النحوية/ اللغوية

(2) sociolinguistic competence

(3) strategic competence.

(1) Grammatical competence:

- It means the acquisition of morphological rules, phonological rules, syntactic rules, semantic rules and lexical items.
- Such rules enable the accurate use of the words and structures of a language.
- Today grammatical competence is usually called 'linguistic competence'.

تعنى اكتساب قواعد الصرف والنطق والقواعد النحوية والدلالية و المواد المعجمية.

هذه القواعد تسمح باستعمال دقيق للكلمات والتراكيب في اللغة.

وعادة ما تسمى الكفاءة النحوية اليوم بـ الكفاءة اللغوية 'linguistic competence'

(2) Sociolinguistic competence:

- It refers to the social and cultural norms that enable speakers to use the language appropriately according to the 'social context'.
- That is: formal contexts (education, political speech, etc.), informal contexts (a party, a social gathering), the addressee (parents, friends, bosses), social class (low class, high class), sex (males, females), age (children, adults), etc.
- This is important because different situations call for different types of expression/way of speaking.
- For example, if one says 'good-bye' in greeting someone, it is inappropriate in a particular social context.
- To take another example, when you speak with your boss at work you use a different language from the one you use with your friends.
- Thus, besides knowing the structure of language (grammatical competence), speakers have to know how to use language (sociolinguistic competence).

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    تشير الى المعايير الاجتماعية والثقافية التي تمكن المتحدثين من استخدام اللغة بشكل مناسب وفقا لـ "السياق الاجتماعي"
    وهذا يعني، السياق الرسمي (التعليمي، الخطاب السياسي، الخ) والسياق الغير رسمي (حفلة ، لقاء اجتماعي) المخاطبين (الآباء، الاصدقاء، رؤساء العمل) الفئة الاجتماعية (الطبقة الفقيرة - الطبقة الغنية) الجنس (ذكر - انثى) العمر (طفل - بالغ) الى اخره.
    هذا امر مهم لأن المواقف المختلقة تتطلب انواع مختلفة من التعبير/او طريقة الكلام.
    على سبيل المثال: اذا قال احدهم 'good-bye' لتحية شخص ما، فهي طريقة غير ملاءمة في السياق الاجتماعي.
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- مثال اخر: عندما تتكلم مع رئيسك في العمل تستخدم لغة مختلفة عن تلك التي تستخدمها عند ما تتكلم مع اصدقائك. لذا، بالإضافة الى معرفة تركيب اللغة (الكفاءة النحوية)، المتحدثون يحب عليهم معرفة كيفية استخدام اللغة (الكفاءة اللغوية الاجتماعية).
- We do not achieve much if we only know the structure of a sentence such as:

Can you lift that box?

- You should be able to decide whether the speaker wants to discover how strong you are (a question) or wants you to move the box (a request).

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اذا عرفنا تركيب الجملة فقط فإننا لم نصل الى الكثير من المعرفة. مثال : Can you lift that box? يجب عليك المقدرة ان تقرر ما اذا كان المتكلم يريد ان يكتشف مدى قوتك انت (سؤال) او كان يريد منك ان تنقل الصندوق الى مكان اخر (طلب).
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(3) Strategic competence:

This is to do with the knowledge of verbal and nonverbal strategies in order to:

- (a) compensate breakdowns (such as self-correction),
- (B) enhance the effectiveness of communication (e.g. Guessing meaning from context, tolerating ambiguity).

هذه الكفاءة هي العمل مع العلم بالاستراتيجيات اللفظية و الغير لفظية من أجل:

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    ا. تعويض الأخطاء (مثل التصحيح الذاتي).
    ال. تعزيز فعالية الاتصالات (على سبيل الامثال، تخميين المعنى من خلال السياق، التغاضي عن الغموض).
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- A clear example explaining the meaning of strategic competence can be obtained from *Second Language Acquisition* (L2 acquisition).
 - That is, In L2 use, learners experience moments when there is a gap between communicative intent (what they want to say) and their ability to express (to say) that intent.

- Some learners may just stop talking (which is a bad idea).
- Others will try to express themselves via a communicative strategy (which is a good idea).
- For example: an Arabic L1 speaker who wanted to refer to 'horseshoe', but he does not know the English word.
- So, he used a communicative strategy by saying:

The iron things which horses wear under their feet.

- -This flexibility in language use is a key element in successful communication.
- In essence, strategic competence is the ability to overcome potential communication problems in interaction.

مثال واضح لشرح معنى الكفاءة الاستراتيجية يمكن الحصول عليه من اكتساب اللغة الثانية.

- ويعنى ان في استخدام اللغة الثانية ، من يتعلم اللغة الثانية عاش تجربة اللحظات عندما يكون هناك فجوة بين نية التواصل (ماذا يريدوا ان يقولو؟) وبين قدرتهم على التعبير (ان يقولوا) عن ما بجعبتهم "قصدهم". بعض المتعلمين من المحتمل ان يتوقف فقط عن الحديث "وهي فكرة سيئة"

 - والبعض الاخر يحاولوا ان يعبروا عن ما بأنفسهم عن طريق الاستراتيجيات التواصلية " وهي فكرة جيدة".

على سبيل المثال: الناطق باللغة العربية كلغة اولى من يريد الرجوع الى كلمة "حدوة حصان" ولكن هو لا يعرف مصطلح الكلمة باللغة الانجليزية.

لذا، فهو يستخدم استر اتيجية التواصل عن طريق قول:

هو ذلك الشي المصنوع من الحديد الذي يوضع تحت اقدام الخيول.

المرونة في استخدام اللغة هو عنصر رئيسي في نجاح التواصل.

الخلاصة، الكفاءة الاستراتيجية هي المقدرة على النغلب على مشاكل التواصل المحتملة في التفاعل مع الاخرين.

Lecture 11

In this class, we will cover the following points:

- 1- the meaning of GG
- 2- the properties of GG
- 3- deep and surface structure

Generative Grammar

What is Generative Grammar

- Earlier approaches to syntactic description attempted to produce an accurate analysis of the sequence or arrangement of elements in the structure of a sentence.
- While this remains a major goal of syntactic description, more recent work in syntax, especially generative grammar, has taken a rather different approach in accounting for the sequence of elements within a sentence.

ماهي انتاجية القواعد اللغة؟

في وقت سابق اقترب الوصف النحوي في محاولاته لإنتاج تحليل دقيق للتسلسل او ترتيب العناصر في تركيب الجملة.

في حين ان هذا لا يزال هدفا رئيسيا لوصف النحو والصرف، مؤخرا اجري المزيد من العمل في علم بناء الجملة ، خاصة في انتاجية قواعد اللغة فاتخذت نهجا مختلفا الى حد ما في ما لتمثيل تسلسل العناصر داخل الجملة.

- **Generative grammar:** The dominant theory of syntax is due to Noam Chomsky and his followers, starting in the mid 1950s and continuing to this day.

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انتاجية القواعد اللغة: النظرية المهيمنة في علم بناء الجملة بسبب نيوم تشوميسكي و أتباعه، بداية من منتصف 1950 ومستمرة حتى اليوم.
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- This theory has had many different names through its development (Transformational Grammar (TG), Transformational Generative Grammar, Standard Theory, Government and Binding Theory (GB), Principles and Parameters approach (P&P) and Minimalism (MP)).
- However, this theory is often given the blanket name **Generative grammar**.

هذه النظرية كانت تمتلك الكثير من الاسماء المختلفة خلال فترة تطورها "كما هو مذكور TG -TGG- ST وغيرها"

على كل حال ، غالبا ما تعطى هذه النظرية باسم Generative grammar

- A number of alternate theories of syntax have also branched off of this research program; these include Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) and Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG). These are also considered part of generative grammar.
- Definition: Through generative grammar, Chomsky attempted to produce a particular type of grammar with a very explicit system of rules specifying what combinations of basic elements would result in wellformed(correct)sentences.

هناك العديد من النظريات البديلة للبناء الجملة قد تشعبت فيهذا البرنامج البحثي: وتشمل (LFG Lexical Functional Grammar) و Head و generative grammar (HPSG)

تعريف: من خلال انتاج قواعد اللغة، حاول تشومسيكي إنتاج نوع معين من قواعد اللغة في نظام واضح للغاية لتحديد العناصر الاساسية التي يمكنها الاتحاد والتي تنتج شكلا صحيحا للجمل.

This explicit system of rules is similar to mathematical rules.

هذا النظام الواضح من القوانين هو مشابه للقواعد الرياضية "الرياضيات".

Some properties of GG

Properties of GG include:

- 1- The 'all and only' criterion:
 - The grammar will generate all the well-formed (correct) syntactic structures (e.g. sentences) of the language.
 - The grammar will fail to generate any ill-formed (incorrect) structures.
 - (in other words, 'all' the grammatical sentences and 'only' the grammatical sentences)

خصائص انتاجية قواعد اللغة GG

'all and only' معيار

قواعد اللغة سوف ينتج كل الجمل في اللغة مبنية بشكل سليم "صحيح".

قواعد اللغة سوف يفشل في انتاج أي تركيب منسق بشكل سيئ "غير صحيح"

بمعنى اخر كل الجمل النحوية وفقط الاحكام النحوية. هذا هو" معيار كل وفقط"

Example: (A)

John met Richard yesterday. (well-formed/acceptable to native speakers)

Yesterday, John met Richard. (well-formed)

*Met John yesterday Richard. (ill-formed/unacceptable to native speakers)

* yesterday met John Richard. (ill-formed)

(B)

She went to America last week. (well-formed)

Last week, she went to America . (well-formed)

*Went she last to week America . (ill-formed)

*America week went last to she. (ill-formed) Etc.

2- The grammar will have a finite (limited) number of rules, but will be capable of generating an infinite number of well-formed structures.

- Thus, the productivity of language (i.e. the creation of totally novel, yet grammatical, sentences) would be captured within the grammar.

وبالتالي فإن انتاجية اللغة (أي بمعنى التكوين الجديدة كليا) سوف تدرج الى القواعد اللغوية.

- **Example (A):** speakers can understand/produce a sentence like the following one, even if they have not seen a sentence like it before:

- In 2006, a star suddenly became 600.000 times more luminous that our sun, temporarily making it the brightest star in our galaxy.
- <u>Example (B):</u> through the rule that says that English is an SVO language (i.e. English sentences follow the order of subject + Verb + Object), we can produce an infinite (unlimited) number of new sentences, as follows:

John met Sam. She bought a new house.

The boy ate the sandwich.

They sold their car last year.

I like reading. He plays football every weekend.

That is, an endless number of novel, and grammatical, sentences

3- Recursion criterion: the rules of this grammar will need the crucial property of **recursion**, that is, the capacity to be applied/repeated more than once in generating a structure.

Example: (A) repeat prepositional phrase more than once:

The phone was on the sofa.

- Now, where was the sofa? *Near the door*. Okay, where was the door? *in the hallway*. This recursive effect can be put into a single sentence:

The phone was on the sofa near the door in the hallway beside the

The same recursive rule applies to the prepositional phrases in the following:

- The gun was on the table.
- The gun was on the table near the window.
- The gun was on the table near the window in the bedroom.

Example (B): Put sentences inside other sentences

وضع "الدخال" جملة بداخل جمل اخرى ونلاحظ انها ترتبط عادة بـ that

- Mary helped George
- Cathy knew that Mary helped George.
- John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.
- The same recursive rule applies to the phrase 'that hit the dog' in the sentence: 'this is the man that hit the dog'.

 We can create an endless series of other phrases and embed them into the previous sentence, as follows:

نفس قواعد التكرار مطبقة في العبارة 'that hit the dog' في الجملة: 'this is the man that hit the dog' ويمكننا تكوين عبارات حقيقية غير منتهية وادخالها في الجملة السابقة.

This is the man that hit the dog that bit the cat that chased the rat that ate the cheese that......

- thus, there is no end to the recursion which would provide ever-longer versions of this sentence, and the grammar must provide for this fact.
- Basically the grammar will have to capture the fact that a sentence can have another sentence inside it, or a phrase can have another phrase of the same type inside it.

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وبالتالي لا يوجد نهاية للنكرار الذي من شانه ا توفير اصدارات من الجمل اطول من أي وقت مضى، و القواعد اللغوية يجب ان توفر لهذه العنصر.
في الاساس النحوي سوف تدرج حقيقة ان الجملة بامكانها ان تحتوي على جملة بداخلها، اوان العبارة يمكن ان تحتوي على عبارة اخرى.
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 4- Deep and surface structure: the grammar should also be capable of revealing the basis of two other phenomena:

التركيب السطحي والعميقDeep and surface structure : القواعد اللغوية يجب ان تكون قادرة على الظهور على اساس ظاهرتين اثتنين.

<u>First:</u> how some superficially distinct (different) sentences are closely related (similar in meaning):

الاولى: كيف ان بعض الجمل المتميزة ظاهريا مرتبطة ارتباطا وثيقا "متشابهة في المعنى"

Ex. Adam sold the house. (Active sentence)

The house was sold by Adam. (Passive sentence)

It was Adam who sold the house.

Adam was the one who sold the house.

- The difference between these two sentences is in their **surface structure** (the syntactic form they take as English sentences), that is, one is an active sentence and the other is a passive sentence.
- However, at some less 'superficial' level, the two sentences are very closely related, even identical, in the **deep structure**; i.e. meaning.
- So, the grammar must be capable of showing how a single deep structure can be represented by two different surface structures (e.g. active and passive structures)

الاختلاف بين الجملتين هو في التركيب الظاهري (شكل بناء الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية) وبالتالي واحدة تعرف بالجملة النشطة "فعالة" والاخرى بالجملة الغير فعالة.

على كل حال، في بعض المستويات الظاهرية، ترتبط الجملتين بشكل وثيق ، حتى انهما تكونان متطابقتان، في تركيب اعمق أي يحملان معنى واحد: وتعني لذا قواعد اللغة يجب ان تكون قادرة على اظهار كيفية ان التركيب العميق الواحد يمكن ان يمثل شكلين مختلفين من الجمل مركبة تركيبا سطحيا ويحملان معنى واحد (تراكيب جمل نشطة و غير نشطة)

- Second: how some superficially similar sentences are in fact distinct (structural ambiguity).

ثانيا: كيفية تماثل بعض الجمل بشكل سطحى "ظاهري" وحقيقتها المتميزة " التركيب الغامض"

Example: Suppose we have two distinct deep structures (i.e. meanings) expressing:

- 1- Sara had a stick and she hit a man with it.
- 2- Sara hit a man and the man happened to have a stick.
- Now, these two different concepts/meanings can be expressed in the same surface structure form, as follows: 'Sara hit a man with a stick.'

This sentence is structurally ambiguous as it has two distinct deep structures (meanings/interpretations) which are expressed in a single surface structure.

- Thus, we can say that:

لنفترض اننا نملك تركيبين عميقين متميزين لتعبير عن المعنى في المثال:.1- Sara had a stick and she hit a man with it و

2- Sara hit a man and the man happened to have a stick

والان، مثالين مختلفين في المفهوم والمعنى ،يمكن التعبير عنهما بجملة واحدة مركبة تركيبا سطحيا " الظاهري" مثل هذا المثال

". Sara hit a man with a stick في معنيين مختلفين.

هذه الجملة هي غامضة "غير واضحة" التركيب حيث انها تمتلك تركيبين عميقين مميزين (في المعنى/ والتفسير) الذي عبر عنه في تركيب واحد للجملة السطحية " الظاهرية".

- <u>Structural ambiguity</u> occurs when two distinct deep structures representing two different concepts/ideas are expressed in the same surface structure form (i.e. the same sentence).

الغموض التركيبي للجملة: يحدث عندما يكون لدينا عبارة واحدة او جملة واحدة في شكل سطحي و تمتلك اكثر من معنى من التراكيب او التفسيرات الكامنة "الغامضة" [جملة واحدة]

- More examples on structural ambiguity:
 - (A) 'One morning, I shot an elephant in my pyjamas.'
 - Phrases, as well, can be structurally ambiguous:

المثال يوضح ان المتكلم يقول بانه اطلق النار على الفيل بالبجامة ، من الممكن ان نفهم بان الفيل في البجامة بينما المعنى الصحيح ان الصياد اطلق النار وهو يلبس البجامة.

(B) 'young boys and girls': the deep structure can be

'Young boys plus young girls'

OR

'Young boys plus girls'

هذ المثال يحمل معنيان اما ان يكون ان الاو لاد و البنات هم صغار ا او يكون الاو لاد هم الصغار فقط

- The grammar should be able to show such differences which lead to structural ambiguity.

قواعد اللغة ينبغي لها ان تكون قادرة على اظهار مثل هذه الاختلافات التي تؤدي الى التركيب الغامض.

Exercises on structural ambiguity

In what ways are these expressions structurally ambiguous?

- We met an English history teacher

- Flying planes can be dangerous structurally ambiguous

- The parents of the bride and groom were waiting outside

- The students complained to everyone that they couldn't understand.

- Visiting witches can be dangerous structurally ambiguous

- The boy saw the man with a telescope structurally ambiguous

- She loves ballet more than her friends