Syntax and Morphology

Definitions

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.

اللغوي :هو العالم الذي يحقق في لغة الانسان من جميع الجوانب، هيكلتها، استخداماتها وتاريخها

Branches of linguistics

فروع اللغويات

<u>Phonetics and phonology</u>: concerned with the sounds and sound systems of language.

الصوتيات وعلم الاصوات :يهتم

<u>Semantics</u>: studies the meaning of words and sentences.

علم الدلالة :يدرس

<u>**Morphology**</u> **علم التشكل والمورفولوجيا**

- <u>Pragmatics</u>: studies language in context and the influence of situation on meaning.

البراغماتية : السياق والتأثير .

- <u>Syntax</u>: studies the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language.

بناء الجملة : طريقة لتشكيل .

- <u>Morphology</u>**:** 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(المورفولوجيا :)هو. هو بها .

- In other words

, <u>**morphology**</u> is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

المورفولوجيا : هو يهتم البنية الداخلية

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 التعبير العالمية البديهية (طبيعي/)يدركها الناطقين

Morpheme: is the smallest linguistic element capable of having **a meaning** or **grammatical function**.

المورفيم: هو وظيفة نحوية.

- **Example**: sell-er-s

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.

المور فيمات الحرة: هي .وهذا يعني بوجودها بمفردها

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

المور فيمات الملازمة: هي يمكن لوحدها، ولكنها فيمات لتشكيل

Affixation : means the attachment of **affixes**.

(Affixtion): يعنى يضاف يتبع عملية التغير - .

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

اللواحق: هي المورفيمات المتلازمة التي تحدث في اكثر من كلمة واحدة

1- Prefixes:

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

هي يتم ( ) الانجليزية التشكيل (المورفولوجيا)

- In English prefixes are always ***Derivational*** (i.e. they change the meaning of the lexeme)

هي انها تغيير اللكسيم(معجمية)

2- Suffixes:

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

هي يتم ( ) : الانجليزية التشكيل (المورفولوجيا)

3- infixes:

However, it is possible to see a kind of infixes in certain expressions in English.

التعبيرات الانجليزية .

- That is, infixes are occasionally used in casual or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers.

المتكلمين الانجليزية. الشديدة احيانا infixes

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

يعبر انزعاجه طريق .

Root:

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

Prefixes- Suffixes الاشتقاقية والاعرابية يتم هو:

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

اللكسيم (المعجمية) يمكن تحليلها مورفيم هي

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.

لتشكيل stem يمكن اضافتها . بين مورفيم يتم يتم تشكيل تعقيدا.

Inflection Vs. Derivation
الاعراب ضد الاشتقاق

(A) Derivational morphemes

المورفيمات الاشتقاقية:

- Can be prefixes or suffixes.

- Create one lexeme from another.

يمكن   (Prefixes or suffixes)

معجمية(لكسيم)   معجمية

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

يصبح   :   النحوية   :   التصنيف   تغيير

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

للجمله   B)المور فيمات الاعرابية(الصرف :)

(1) Content Words: كلمات

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."

مفاهيم   يشير   **كلمات المحتوى** :هو
.   " Lamp " " computer " " drove "   عنها   وهي

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

سياق معين   اقليمي معين   لهجات   باعتبارها

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

- **Function words** are words that exist to explain or create grammatical or structural relationships into which the content words may fit.

هيكلية   نحوية   لشرحها   الوظيفية :هو

They are often best defined by their function

يكون   تعريف لها   طريق وظيفتها.

Lexicon:
- <u>A lexicon</u> refers to the inventory (list) of lexical items, seen as part of a native speaker's knowledge of his or her language.

يشير ( ) (انهه هذا ينظر المعجمية،
( ))

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

النحوية يجب يكون مجهز مستخدمين هو (lexicon)

<u>Neologism :</u>
جديدة

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

عليها **neologism لفظة جديدة** لها يتم

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

عليها **عرضيةoccasionalism**. هذا الجديد

Productivity:
- A productive rule is the one we can use frequently to form new words.

جديدة لتشكيل **القاعدة الانتاجية :هي** يمكننا استخدامها

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.

بها يمنع اشتقاقها blocking هو ظاهرة حيث
لها ..

1. Compounding – التركيب اليه ,, يضاف

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

هو مورفيم (إثنين) ( )

(A) **Endocentric Compounds:** endocentric تركيبات اذ

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

(/) هو الكيان( ) يدل

B) Exocentric Compounds: تركيبات exocentric compounds

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

هنا، يشير الكيان ويدل ( )

(C) Copulative Compounds: تركيبات كابيوليتف ( )

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

هنا، ( )تشير الكيان التركيب

5) Base Shortening: التصغيير -
A- Backformation 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 ( )لتصغير ( )

(.

B- Clipping

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

- 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
تغيير .
هذا يحدث سبيل يتم telephone
. phone

6) Alphabet Based Formations: التشكيلات الابجدية

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

هنا كلمتين يداية ونضمها نهاية

B- Acronyms

- 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 .
يتم

FINITE verbs: have tense and/or person and number inflections.

ولهذا هذه   ويتوافق   .

- That is, they are marked for 'tense' information and agreeing in 'person' and 'number' with the subject

اثنين   (   )   / (   )   هي FINITE verbs :
(–   )   (

Clauses

Clauses come in a variety of shapes and sizes.

.   (Clauses)

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.

)   الرئيسية)   only finite verb   (   )   يعرف
مفهومة   ) ويمكن   تعبيرا   ذاتها . (

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

(-- الغير   )
FINITE (or NON-FINITE)
ولكنهاverb   (embedded in)   الرئيسية

Embedded = to be inserted within/to be enclosed-

Clauses= Group of words that make part of a sentence

لإدراجها: /أن يكون   .
.

<u>MOOD</u>

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

مجموعتين   له   .   :   هو Mood :
(.   )

<u>Phrases</u>
- Every phrase contains a **head**, which is the major content or function word within that phrase.

وظيفة   الرئيسي   وهو

Reordering words: :

اعادة ترتيب الجمل:

When two words switch places, the switch is known as '**inversion**'

تبديل   كلمتين، هذا التبديل يعرف   '**inversion**

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**

هناك طريقة   تغيير ترتيب   :هي   حيث   .هذا المفهوم
يطلق عليه   **movement** :

Grammatical/Linguistic Competence

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

الكفاءة :تشير   اللغوية للمتكلمين الاصليين (الناطقين بها)   وهي وظيفة فطرية (   ) بيولوجية وهي
النحوية   لغتهم   غير   .

That is, linguistic competence is the unconscious knowledge that native speakers share of their native language.

وهذا يعني،   اللغوية هي   اللاواعية   يشترك بها المتحدثين الاصليين   لغتهم   " الاصلية ."

- It is the speaker's internalized grammar which enables him/her to speak and understand language.

وهي   النحوية   تجعله   وفهم   .

- It is what the speaker must know in order to be able to perform.

هو   يجب   يعرفه   يكون   .

- It is the speaker's implicit (hidden/unseen) knowledge of the rules of his language; i.e. speakers' *mental grammar*.

هي   (المخفية الغير مرئية) -   :   النحوية الذهنية   .

- Linguistic competence includes also the speaker's intuitions (instincts) about the syntactic structure of sentences of his language

لغته. التركيب (الطبيعية) بداهة اللغوية

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.

انها . " يحقق - a linguist " اللغوية
النحوية
عليها. لأنه انه ينطقها . /اللاواعية

- A *model* in the sense that it attempts to outline the kind of knowledge the speaker possesses, which enables him to use language creatively.

تمكنه يمتلكها توضيح هذا A*model* -

.

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

. صحيح تفسير grammar هو جهاز

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).

اللاواعية .وهي **الأداء :**يشير
"
اللغوية

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

التواصلية: يمكن تعريفها -

(1) Grammatical/linguistic competence

النحوية/ اللغوية

(2) sociolinguistic competence

اللغوية الاجتماعية

(3) strategic competence.

الاستراتيجية

(1) **Grammatical competence:**

- It means the acquisition of morphological rules, phonological rules, syntactic rules, semantic rules and lexical items.

النحوية والدلالية   المعجمية.

(3) Strategic competence:

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

هذه   هي   بالاستراتيجيات اللفظية   الغير لفظية :

(a) compensate breakdowns (such as self-correction),

هذه   هي   بالاستراتيجيات اللفظية   الغير لفظية :
. ‖تعويض   (التصحيح   .)

(B) enhance the effectiveness of communication (e.g. Guessing meaning from context, tolerating ambiguity).

. ‖تعزيز فعالية   (سبيل   تخمين   السياق،   .)

:is the ability to overcome potential communication problems in interaction.

الاستراتيجية هي   الاخرين.

What is Generative Grammar

ماهي انتاجية

- 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.

محاولاته   تحليل دقيق   رتيب   تركيب   .

حين   هذا   يزال هدفا رئيسيا   المزيد
انتاجية
نهجا   لتمثيل   .

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.

انتاجية قواعد اللغة :النظرية المهيمنة نيوم تشوميسكي أتباعه، بداية 1651 اليوم

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 well-formed(correct)sentences.

تعريف : تشومسيكي معين للغاية لتحديد الاساسية يمكنها صحيحا ..

Generative grammar

نتاجية

The underlying thesis of generative grammar is that sentences are generated by an subconscious (hidden/intuitive) set of procedures (like computer programs

الاساسية لإنتاجية هو يتم " خفية/بديهية " الكمبيوتر"

These rules are thought to generate the sentences of a language, hence the name generative grammar

يعتقد هذه لإنتاجية هنا تسميته generative grammar

Universal Grammar

القواعد العالمية

However, there are very good reasons to believe that a human facility/faculty for Language is innate. This facility is called *Universal Grammar* (or UG).

هناك وجيهة / عقلية هي فطرية . هذه العالمية
Universal Grammar (or UG).

Descriptive vs. prescriptive Grammar

Prescriptive grammar is concerned with (prescribes) the ways in which language should be used rather than with how language is *actually* used by speakers

قواعد اللغة الالزامية :تهتم " " ينبغي نستخدمها كيفية فعليا المتحدثين.

Thus, **descriptive grammar** is concerned with the ways in which language is actually used by speakers rather than with the ways in which language should be used.

هكذا،   **القواعد الوصفية** تهتم   المتحدثين بها،   ينبغي بها.

GOOD LUCK ❤☺

❀   ❀