What are some of the basic differences?

A dog barking

Characteristics of human language:

1. Discreteness
   - Language is unique
   - Different words
   - Teachers

2. Displacement
   - Can I talk about the future?
   - The animal "talks" about what happens tomorrow

3. Creativity: I can produce and understand novel sentences

4. Duality of sound and meaning

5. Metalanguage: Use language to speak about language itself

6. Performance: To use language to work on

I pronounce you husband and wife.
2. Liquids [l] [r] neither stop nor fricatives

   Voiced  Voiced liquids  lateral  L voice
   non-lateral  R voice

   little
   lull
   Kul
   light

   Retroflex [R]

6.8: Arabic: nasal (untrilled) [n]
9.8: We curve the front of tongue backward (untrilled)
6. Spanish: trilled [r] (pero)
5. French: nasal [n]
8. Flap! D [d] when they come between strengt
[letter & lalle] vowel is unstressed

d = flap

11. [Glider] ą, ą, or semivowels
Phonemic: c = o  they bring 2 difference in meaning

Minimal set = three sounds (similar)

a) only difference (pa, ma)
b) consonant

c) voiceless, stop p

They are minimal

Minimal set

b, d = manner is different

Minimal set

a, c = M, n, g:

All are voiced, voiced

W, m =

2 different

Minimal
Differences = Concessive = Distributive (Synonym)

3:1 - Preferable

Rule: governed + Predictible

Maximization: very require need when needed

Inspiration:

Using:

Complementary Distribution

talked,

text,regard [a]

require part [a]

After washed

After washed

Ori

It's a

token,regard [a]
Morpheme: Could be a word or part of word
1. Morphemes
   a) /w = own
2. The smallest unit of meaning
   (b) Full word, part of a word
   (c) base/root/stem
3. Be as suffix
   (d) Free
4. Bound
   (i) Prefix
   (ii) Suffix
   (iii) Inflection
   (iv) Circumfix
strict and: spans
Huck & Celia

Morpheme units = one morpheme
base / cat / black / straw / rose / blackbird

we cannot divide it
how they knowing

we vs. news 5 - 4 - 1 - 0 - 1 - 0

Warship

(1) Leal Gaps: Canonical
They are not found in the dictionary but
I can say it or use it: apple - apl

(2) Accidental
Unhappy

Let w = x:

Hierarchal, massive, etc.

ly (A, v) a monopoly: an exception in:

daily, yearly, weekly, monthly
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1. adj. (ly) dead
2. human s
3. write / rewrite
4. some prefixes and suffixes
5. do not change the part of speech
6. most suffixes change

Exception: Musician

1. happy / unhappy
2. married / single
3. house / home
4. person / people

Other changes in form / spelling

D's and C's

Derivatives
Affixation / coinage / compounds / Arapaho
Blends
free base
I am the remaining student.
student + s → 3 morphemes

Brand new morphological rules or words
formation processes in new systems
1. Affixation: I affix 
2. Coinage
Kodak, nylon
3. Compound
Xerox
4. Presentation of new names (Brand names)
   (e.g., Xerox, nylon)
5. It is very productive
6. The word "brand"
7. Most of them 2 words
6. Macbook" or 3 words
5. "The" or "a"
6. "Book"
7. "iPod"
8. "Macbook"
9. "iPod" (Makers-in-law)
Back Formations

1. I derived the terms from the web.
2. N → V
   - Telephone → Telewrite / Telewrite - phone
   - Peddle

Abbreviations (Clipping)
1. Clip
2. From one word
   - March = Mar, Mariner, / Prof. = Prof., Dr., etc.

Clipping
1. Bus → Blue
2. Plane → Plane
3. Public → Public

Front Part (bus)
1. Last
2. Both ends (influencer)
Regular

(ed) past

-ed (p.p.)

-ing

-es (comparative) (biggest)

-est (superlative) (biggest)

past, more, most

1. teacher (O) draw
2. younger (I) immediate ( vicinity)
3. original (s) writer

children

went

were, was, was

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Long Distance Relationships

You said \( \text{is} \) her (subject-verb agreement).

How a who studies English in the E. O. of

It depends on rule.

Here with the English reference.

S. Dependency: when the application of transformational rule depends or almost depend on the parse or structure.

2 kinds of dependency:

1. S. Independent
   * S-V movement

2. S. Dependent
   * Auxiliary movement
   * WH movement

Deep structure: \[ \text{NP}_1 \text{+VP} + \text{NP}_2 \]

Sentence: \[ \text{NP}_2 + \text{VP} \]
Allophones: $\text{T} \sim \text{Tip}$
$\text{q} \sim \text{Allophone}$

Complementary distribution

A family of exponents can substitute for one another without loss of meaning: Syntactic Category

excl. mixed categories

Transformational-structural dependence