

What are some of the basic differences?  
A dog parking

الكلب يركب  
الكلب يركب

Characteristics of Human language:

① Discreteness

متميزة / منفصلة  
تعرف أن الحرف / حرف / مقدر

= Teachers

② Displacement

Uxpi

Can I talk about the future

= the animal "talk" about will they happen tomorrow

هل يمكن أن أتحدث عن المستقبل / هل يمكن أن أتحدث عن المستقبل / هل يمكن أن أتحدث عن المستقبل

③ Creativity: I can produce & understand novel sentences

Arbitrary

④ Duality of sound & meaning

⑤

⑥

to ch. 10

⑤ Metalinguage: Use language to talk about language

⑥ language it self

Metalinguage هو اللغة التي تتحدث عنها اللغة

⑥ Performative: I use language to do / perform

Action

أفعل

I pronounce you husband & wife

أفعل

Voiced  
 ⑦ liquids [L] [r] neither solid nor gas / steam  
 neither stop nor fricatives

① Voiced ② liquids ③ ~~lateral~~ - lateral L  
 = non-lateral r  
 little [dark (heavy) L]   
 [light L] Retroflex [R]

④ R: Arabic alveolar (trilled) ~~stop~~

⑤ R: we curve the front of tongue backward (English)

⑥ Spanish: trilled [pero]

⑦ French: uvular [R]

⑧ Flap: [ɾ] when they come between stressed [letter & liddle] vowels unstressed

ɾ = flap

[ɾ] [R]

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⑨ Glides [Glider]

h or Semivowels

PTO

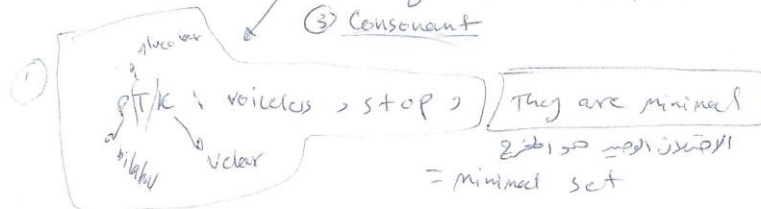
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Car / bar  
 c / b  
 alveolar / bilabial  
 voiceless / voiced

Phonemic c = b "they bring 1 difference in meaning"

minimal set = 3 sounds (similar)

- ② Only difference (place, manner)
- ③ Consonant



② [p, b, d] = manner is different  
 = minimal set

③ [m, n, ŋ] = all are voiced, nasal

bilabial nasal, alveolar nasal, velar nasal

They are minimal

[w, n, m] = voiced

labio-velar, alveolar, bilabial

2 different  
 minimal set + minimal

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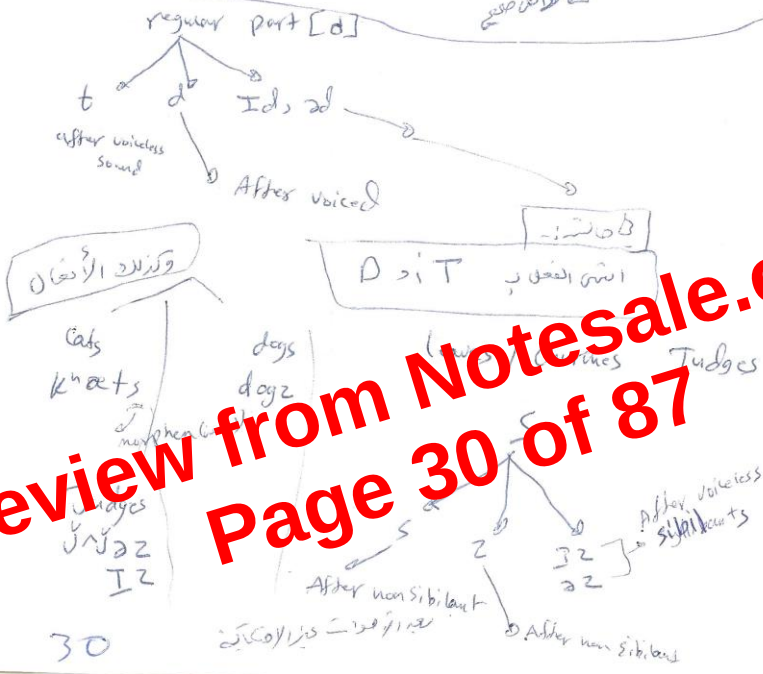
Differences = Contrastive == distinctive (Synonyms)  
 3 = 1 = Phoneme

Rule governed + predictable

Nasalization: Vowels become nasal when ~~it~~ come  
 Aspiration:

- Voicing:

Complementary Distribution (التوزيع التكميلي)  
 talked begged folded = morpheme (التركيب)  
 tʰokt bɛgd foldId  
 Id, d }  
 After voiceless  
 After voiced



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المورفيمات

Morpheme: could be a word or part of word

2 morphemes

a / bu = abu

(1) the smallest units of meaning

b base/root/stem

(2) Full word, a part of a word

(3) base/root/stem or Affixes

(4) b as affix

(5) = free  
= bound

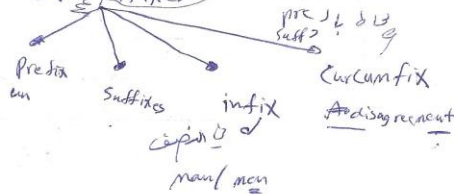


Table - "free" morphemes [it can come alone]

bio = Can't be alone => biology

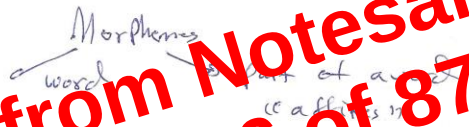
bound

bases

(1) Most bases are free

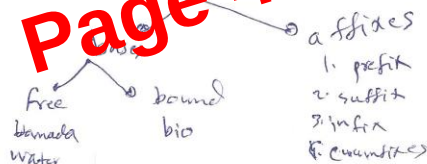
(2) Bound (logy ??) => anthology

المورفيمات



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inflect mat : لَا يَفْعَلُ

give an example

He kles 8 Ceives

plish (أَفْعَلُ)

Morphemic = One Morpheme

hac le / blackberry / Strawberry

أَفْعَلُ / blackboard

(we cannot divide it)

One morpheme

"bow tcher" spelling

لَا يَفْعَلُ

SCis os

News

11 11 11 11

Warship

① Lexical Gaps: Grammatical

They are not found in the dictionaries but

I can say it or use it : ugly

الزُّقْمَانِيَّةُ - الزُّقْمَانِيَّةُ

② accidental

Un happy

Un ad - 22

عَلَى رَأْسِ

Hierarchical structure

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big jump / big jump

Ly (A v) = there is an exception in

daily, yearly, monthly

weekly / Lonely

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(1) Adv (ly) daily

(2) human + ity = إنسانية

(3) write / rewrite كتابة / إعادة كتابة

1) some prefixes and suffixes

a) do not change the part of speech

b) Most suffixes change --- 8000 words

5 suffixes /

3) exception: Music (موسيقى) - musician (موسيقي)

Ex: immoral (few exception)

could be suffixes or prefixes

ex-wife (زوجة سابقة)

cronym P.P.U / H.U

abbreviation Pr. Pr. ---

1. Affixation: happy / unhappy

2. compounding: mother-in-law

3. Acronym: H.U

4. abbreviation: Math / gym /

homogeneous

homogeneous

Dual (function)

derivation

inflectional (صرفي)

derivatives

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Affixation / coinage / compound / Acronyms  
 B. formation / Abbreviations / words from initials  
 glands (morphemes) w/c  
 free base morpheme

AA the Definition Students  
 student + s + ' = 3 morphemes

في المثال  
 تعريف  
 تعريف التعريف

Brand Morphological rules or words  
 formation processes to bases / stems

1. Affixation I add affixes / add pre  
 - very productive

2. Coinage  
 Kodak (Brand name) nylon Kleenex

Xerox  
 لا يباع كل ما سبق - شركة خرسون

Coinage: invent new names (Brand Names).

3. Compound / Two formation words

a. It is very productive

b. Most of them 2 words (blackboard) or 3 morphemes

The Manners of Compounding

3 manners / Manner in

1) Two word (Blackboard)

2) Two word (West Bank)

3) Hyphenated (Mother-in-law)

بالترتيب



Compound  
Noun

It is compounding is very productive!

- ① → Compound involves many parts of speech,  
"Grammatical Category".

Adj + Adj = bittersweet

n. + Adj = handwriting

Blackboard  
Adj + N

- ② The meaning is not always the meaning of the  
sum of the meanings

- ③ Universality of Compound: Compounds are  
found in all languages.

④ Compound in Brail = false

⑤ Acronyms: First letter of content,  
e.g. UNESCO = United Nations Educational  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

HRWA / UNESCO + H.U + P.P.U [H.U.P.P.U]

- ⑥ Acronymy involves more than one word

UNESCO: United Nations Educational  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

- ⑦ Generalization: Capital letters

are exceptions: radio detection and range  
radar

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لغة  
عربية

p. 87

I derived the verb from noun.  
I O V

## Back-Formations

usually I derived the verb from noun.  
I derive the noun from the verb.

1.  $\overset{\text{verb}}{V} \rightarrow \overset{\text{noun}}{N}$  (teach + cr)

2.  $\overset{\text{noun}}{N} \rightarrow \overset{\text{verb}}{V}$

Television  $\rightarrow$  Televiser / Telephone - phoner  
(N) (V)

fixed

peddler  $\rightarrow$  peddle  
(N) (V)

Enthusiasm  $\rightarrow$  enthruse

Abbreviations: (clipping) + clip: I clip the vines  
1. 2 terms  
2. Only one word: long

Math - mathematics / Prof. - Pr.  
bike - bicycle

Clipping  
bus  $\rightarrow$  autob  
phone  $\rightarrow$  ph  
flu  $\rightarrow$  influenza  
3 kinds of clipping:  
(1) front part (bus)  
(2) last part (math)  
(3) Both ends (influenza)

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regular  
1, 2, 3

### [Group Tenses]

- ed (simple past) regular past
- ed → (P.P) 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3
- ing
- er Comparative (bigger)
- est Superlative (biggest)
- most → more & less

c 1-

1. teacher (D) demand
2. younger (I) inflectional (analysis)
3. Original (supp) water

### [Irregular! (suppletive)]

- 1- children
- 2- went
- 3- more, most

/d/ 1/8 called in phone

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## Long-Distance Relationships

Hamda is her (subject-verb agreement)

Hamda who ~~she~~ studies English in the E.D. of

H.C. in W.B. — is —

Independent rule →

S. Dependency; when the application of transformational rule depends or doesn't depend on the particular structure.

2 kinds of dependency:

1. S-I dependency

\* S-V agreement

2. S-I dependency

\* Auxiliary movement

\* Wh. Movement

Deep structure:  $S \rightarrow V \rightarrow O$   
 $NP1 + V + NP2$  (Active)

Surface =  $NP2 + V + NP1$

$NP2 + be + (NP1 + V + NP2)$

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Allophones:  $\text{p} \rightarrow \text{p}^h, \text{p}^b, \text{p}^m$   
 $\text{p}^h \rightarrow \text{Tip}$   
 $\text{p} \rightarrow \text{Allophone}$  نوع اللفظ

Complementary distribution  
 التوزيع التام

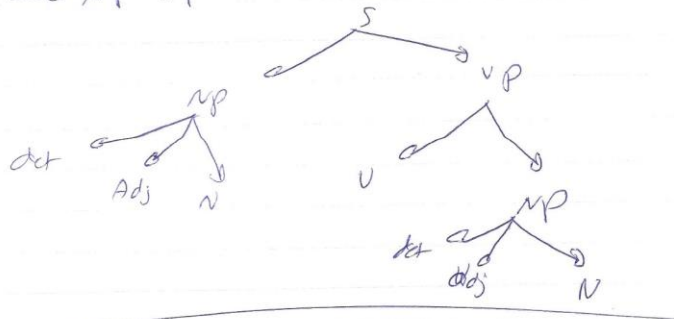
A family of expression — can substitute for one another without loss of grammaticality — Syntactic Category

$\text{p} \rightarrow \text{p}^h, \text{p}^b, \text{p}^m$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{V}$   
 lexical phrase Categories توزيع التام  
 lexical ~~category~~ Categories

Transformational — irrespective  
structure dependent  
 لا

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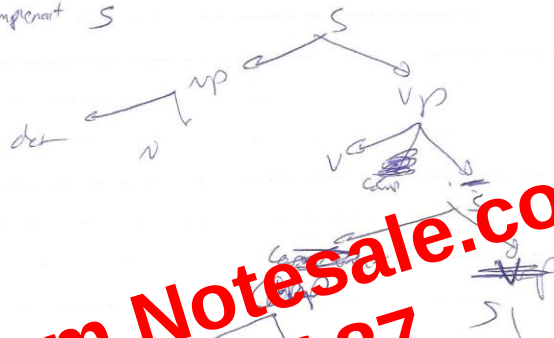
$S \rightarrow NP VP$



~~$S \rightarrow NP VP$~~

$IP \rightarrow V \bar{S}$

$\rightarrow$  complement S



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