

___ **AGREEMENT**: The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence , as connection between a subject “ Cathy ” and the form of a verb “ loves chocolate ” is known as

___ **-morpheme**: A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a

___ **diphthongs**: A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as

___ **-vowel**: is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth .

___ **-Articulatory phonetics**: is the study of how speech sounds are articulated

___ **-Displacement**: It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment

___ **-site and side**: Which of the following words are considered as a minimal

___ **-Borrowing**: is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language

___ **-inflectional morphemes**: A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word singular, past tense or not, a comparative or positive called

___ **-Assimilation**: is the process whereby a future of one sound become part of another during speech production

___ **-Cohesion**: is relationship between words that tied together

___ **-blending**: The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word is also present in the process called

___ **-etymology**: The study of the history of a words is known as

___ **-Cultural transmission**: is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next .

___ **-homophones**: When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described

___ **-Grammar**: The process of describing the structure of phrases

___ **-payment** : Which of the these words has a derivational morpheme?



Hedges: are words or phrases used to indicate that we're not really sure that what we're saying is sufficiently correct or complete.

__**-Productivity:** creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations

__**-Arbitrariness:** The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as

-Morphology: is the study of form or forms

__**-Acronyms:** are new words formed from the initial letters of another words.

-Synonymy: are two or more words with very closely related meanings.

___**-Semantics:** is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences

___**-pragmatics:** The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning,"

-voiceless: When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced are known as

__**-voiced:** When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through. Sounds produced are known as

-Syntax: is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages

-Phonology: is the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

-Antonymy: are two forms with opposite meanings

E.x;almost/nearly, big/large, broad/wide, buy/purchase, cab/taxi, car/automobile, couch/sofa, freedom/ liberty.

Hyponyms:

animal/dog, dog/poodle, vegetable/carrot, flower/rose, tree/banyan.

Prototypes:

The idea of "the characteristic instance" of a category is known as the prototype.

Given the category label furniture, we are quick to recognize chair as a better example than bench

or stool. Given clothing, people recognize shirts quicker than shoes, and given vegetable, they

accept carrot before potato or tomato.

Antonyms:

Alive/dead, big/small, fast/slow, happy/sad, hot/cold, long/short, male/female, married/single, old/new, rich/poor, true/false.

Metonymy:



bottle/water, car/wheels, house/roof, king/crown.

| <u>Place</u> | Bilabial | | Labiodental | | Dental | | Alveolar | | Palatal | | Velar | | Glottal | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----|--------------------|----|---------------|----|-----------------|-----|----------------|----|--------------|----|----------------|----|
| <u>Voicing</u> | -V | +V | -V | +V | -V | +V | -V | +V | -V | +V | -V | +V | -V | +V |
| <u>Manner</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stops | p | b | | | | | t | d | | | k | g | | |
| Fricatives | | | f | v | θ | ð | s | z | ʃ | ʒ | | | h | |
| Affricates | | | | | | | | | tʃ | dʒ | | | | |
| Nasals | | m | | | | | | n | | | | ŋ | | |
| Liquids | | | | | | | | l r | | | | | | |
| Glides | | w | | | | | | | | j | | | | |

الجدول في الأعلى يوضح تصنيف الأصوات بحسب :
أماكن النطق باللون الأحمر ، وطريقة النطق باللون الأزرق ، وإذا كانت اهتزازية أو لا اهتزازية باللون الأخضر

| | Front | Front | Central | Back |
|------|-------|-------|---------|------|
| High | i | | | u |
| | ɪ | | | ʊ |
| Mid | e | | ə | o |
| | ɛ | | ʌ | ɔ |
| Low | æ | | a | ɑ |

Figure 3.3

Front vowels

[i] bead, beef, key, me
[ɪ] bid, myth, women
[e] bed, dead, said
[æ] bad, laugh, wrap

Central vowels

[ə] above, oven, support
[ʌ] butt, blood, dove, tough

Back vowels

[u] boo, move, two, you
[ʊ] book, could, put
[ɔ] born, caught, fall, raw
[ɑ] Bob, cot, swan



Diphthongs | الإدغام :

The combination of two sounds is known as diphthongs.

وهو دمج صوتين لينتج عنهم صوت واحد . مثل (ا + ي) = أي كما في كلمة eye (تنطق أي)
نرجع للمحاضرات المسجلة لسماع طريقة النطق للاستيعاب أكثر .

[aɪ] buy, eye, I, pie, sigh

[oʊ] boat, home, throw, toe

[aʊ] doubt, cow, bough

[ɔɪ] boy, noise

[eɪ] bait, eight, great, late, say

