## 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 words constantly leave the language as they become obsolete (outdated).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.

| - | <ul> <li>Content words include:</li> </ul> | 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).

غالبا ما يكون افضل تعريف لها عن طريق وظيفتها.

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.

لا يمكن لأي شخص بسهولة ابتكار وظيفة لكلمة جديدة، مثلا: حرف الجر جديد او ترابط جديد.

Now, look at the following: انظر الى التالي:

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: الخيرة الأخيرة إلى الملاحظة الأخيرة

'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&not) 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 w | وظيفي ord | 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

# **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 كراسم 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.

**Syntax and Morphology** 

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

بالاتجاه يسارا تحصل على انتاجية عالية The more you go towards the left, you get more productive affixes

less productive

- 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'