السلام عليكم

حبيت اقدم لكم مجهود الاخت

Doma

هذي تعاريف اللغويات ملخصه زبدددة الزبده

□□□ انا اختبرتها العام بهالطريقه وكانت جميله

الكلمه اللي حطيتها لكم مب شرط تجي في اول التعريف

كل اللي عليكم اذا جاكم في الاختبار تعريف كامل

تبحثون عن نفس الكلمه اللي حفظتوها اذا لقيتوها اختاروا هالتعريف وبس

عاد لحد يدعي علي تراني سهرانه عشان اساعدكم لو بالقليل

صاحبة السمو الملكي

Displacement = events not present

Arbitrariness = no natural connection

Productivity = creating

Cultural transmission= generation

The sounds of language = match up

Phonetics= general study

Articulatory phonetics= made

Voiceless= spread

Voiced= drawn

Bilabials= both+ lips

Labiodentals= upper teeth

Dentals= tip behind

Alveolars= alveolar

Palatals= hard palate

Velars= velum

Glottals= without

Stops= abruptly

Fricatives= blocking

Affricates= friction

Nasals= nose

Liquids= sides

Glides= motion

Vowels= relatively

Diphthongs= combination

Phonology= description

Phonemes= meaningful

Phones and allophones: phones= versions

Minimal pairs and sets= identical

Syllables= vowel or vowel

Consonant clusters= coda

Assimilation= copied

Elision= isolation

Etymology= history

Coinage= accidentally

Borrowing= borrowed

Compounding= lexemes

Blending= original

Clipping= shortened

Back-Formation= derivational

Conversion= grammatical form

Acronyms= initialism

Derivation= derivational affix

Morphology= study of word

A morpheme or morph= minimal

Free morphemes= stand by themselves

Bound morphemes= cannot normally stand

Lexical morphemes= ordinary nouns

Derivational morphemes= make new words.

Inflectional morphemes= grammatical function

Stem= Free

Grammar= structure of phrases

Traditional grammar= grammatica categories

Nouns= defined as words

Articles= to form noun

Adjectives= information about the things

Verbs= to various kinds

Adverbs= information about actions

Prepositions= information about time

Pronouns= place of noun

Conjunctions= connections

Agreement= grammatical connection

The prescriptive approach= eighteen-century

Syntax:principles

Surface structure= active sentence

Deep structure= organization

Structure ambiguity= underlying structures

Recursion= Repeating

Semantics= study of the meaning

Agent= performs the action

Thme= affected by the action

Synonymy= very closely

Antonymy= opposite

Hyponymy= included in the meaning

Prototypes= idea of "the characteristic

Homophones and homonyms= same pronunciation

Polysemy= encounter

Word play= two interpretations.

Metonymy= based on similarity.

Pragmatics= speakers mean.

Context= same phrase or sentence

Deixis= deictic

Reference= An act

Inference= additional information

Ananphora= distinction

Presupposition= true or known

Speech acts= action performed by a speaker

Politeness= awareness

Negative face= need to be independent

Positive face= need to be connected

Cohesion= exist within texts

Coherence= factor

Speech events= exploring

Hedges= not really sure

Schemas= memory

Caregiver speech= young child

Cooing= earliest used

Babbling= sitting up

Foreign language= not generally spoken

Second language= spoken

Acquisition= development

Learning= accumulating

Iconics= reflection of the meaning

Deictics= pointing

Beats= fingers

Alternate sign language= system of hand signals

Primary sign language= first language of a group

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