## ربط تعاريف اللغويات

## بكلمه او كلمتين فقط

اعداد : **Doma**

تنسيق : **E L I F**

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