

مقتطفات مزرکشة (مدخل إلى اللغويات)

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1. We suspect that some type of spoken language developed between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago .
2. Absence of direct physical evidence to the origin of language.
3. All attempts to find out about the origin of language are mere speculations .
4. If human infants were allowed to grow up without hearing any language around them, then they would spontaneously begin using the original God-given language .
5. Two famous experiments of the divine source:
 - by an Egyptian pharaoh named Psammetichus → children were said to utter the word “bekos” (that means bread in Phrygian language).
 - by King James the Fourth of Scotland → children were reported to have spoken Hebrew.
6. Interjections such as Ah!, Ooh!, Wow! or Yuck!, are usually produced with sudden intakes of breath .
7. The appeal of the ‘Yo-he-ho’ theory is that it places the development of human language in some social context .
8. bi-pedal means : (on two feet) .
9. The human larynx or ‘voice box’ (containing the vocal cords).
10. The pharynx, which is above the vocal cords, acts as a resonator for increased range and clarity of the sounds produced via the larynx.
11. The human brain controls all the complex physical parts used for sound production.
12. The functions that control motor movements involved in things like speaking and object manipulation (making or using tools) are largely confined to the left hemisphere of the brain for most humans.
13. Informative signal is a behavior that provides information, usually unintentionally .
14. Communicative signal is a behavior used intentionally to provide information .
15. Displacement is a property of language that allows users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment .
16. Bee communication has displacement in an extremely limited form .
17. Arbitrariness is a property of language describing the fact that there is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning .
18. The aspect of the relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as arbitrariness .
19. Productivity is a property of language that allows users to create new expressions, also called ‘creativity’ or ‘open-endedness’ .
20. Cultural transmission is the process whereby knowledge of a language is passed from one generation to the next .
21. Duality is a property of language whereby linguistic forms have two simultaneous levels of sound production and meaning, also called ‘double articulation’ .
22. Sounds, like r, a and c as individual sounds have no meanings .
23. The earliest writing for which we have clear evidence is the kind that Geoffrey Nunberg is referring to as ‘cuneiform’ marked on clay tablets about 5,000 years ago .
24. Pictogram (pictographic writing) is a way of writing in which a picture/drawing of an object is used to represent the object .
25. Ideogram (ideographic writing) is a way of writing in which each symbol represents a concept/an idea .
26. The more ‘picture-like’ forms are pictograms and the more abstract derived forms are ideograms .
27. Logogram (logographic writing) is a way of writing in which each symbol represents a word .
28. A good example of logographic writing is the system used by the Sumerians, in the southern part of modern Iraq, around 5,000 years ago .

29. official list of modern Chinese characters has 2,500 characters and other lists contain up to 50,000 characters
30. **Rebus writing is** a way of writing in which a pictorial representation of an object is used to indicate the sound of the word for that object .
31. **Syllabic writing (syllabary) is** a way of writing in which each symbol represents a syllable (a unit of sound consisting of a vowel and optional consonants before or after the vowel) .
32. **Alphabetic writing (alphabet) is** a way of writing in which one symbol represents one sound segment .
33. **Phonetics is** the study of the characteristics of speech sounds.
34. **Articulatory phonetics is** the study of how speech sounds are produced.
35. **Acoustic phonetics is** the study of the physical properties of speech as sound waves.
36. **Auditory phonetics is** the study of the perception of speech sounds by the ear, also called “perceptual phonetics”.
37. **Bilabials:** are sounds formed using both upper and lower lips
[p] is voiceless, and [b], [m] and [w] are voiced .
38. **Labiodentals:** are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip .
[f] is voiceless, and [v] is voiced.
39. **Dentals:** are sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth (also referred to as *interdentals*).
*θ+ is voiceless, and *ð+ is voiced.
40. **Alveolars:** are sounds formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge .
[t] and [s] are voiceless whereas [d], [z] and [n] are voiced. Other alveolars are [l] and [r].
41. **Palatals (Alveopalatals):** are sounds produced with the tongue and the palate .
[ʃ] and [tʃ]] are voiceless whereas [ʒ], [dʒ] and [j] are voiced .
42. **Velars:** are sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum .
[k] is voiceless whereas *g+ and *ŋ+ are voiced .
43. **Glottals:** In fact there is only one sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth. It is the voiceless sound [h] .
44. The initial consonant in put is stops .
45. The [l] sound is called a **lateral liquid** and is formed by letting the airstream flow around the sides of the tongue .
46. **Phonology is** the study of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in languages .
47. **Phoneme is** the smallest meaning-distinguishing sound unit in the abstract representation of the sounds of a language .
48. **A phone is** a physically produced speech sound, representing one version of a phoneme .
49. **An allophone is** one of a closely related set of speech sounds or phones .
50. **minimal pair** (fan–van, bet–bat, site–side) .
51. **minimal set** (*big, pig, rig, fig, dig, wig*) .
52. **Phonotactics** are constraints (restrictions) on the permissible combination of sounds in a language .
53. **A syllable is** a unit of sound consisting of a vowel (V) and optional consonant(s) (C) before or after the vowel.
54. **Coda is** the part of a syllable after the vowel.
55. **Nucleus is** the vowel in a syllable.
56. **Onset is** the part of the syllable before the vowel.
57. **Rhyme is** the part of the syllable containing the vowel plus any following consonant(s), also called “rime”
58. **A consonant cluster is** two or more consonants in sequence.
59. **Assimilation is** the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production .
60. **Elision is** the process of leaving out a sound segment in the pronunciation of a word .
61. **Etymology is** the study of the origin and history of a word .
62. **Coinage** (e.g. *kleenex, Xerox*).

63. **Eponyms** (e.g. *sandwich*., *jeans*, *fahrenheit*) .
64. **Borrowing** is the process of taking words from other languages.
65. **Compounding** is the process of combining two (or more) words to form a new word.(*fast-food* , *classroom*)
66. **Blending** is the process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to form a new word (e.g. *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*).
67. **Clipping** is the process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form .
68. **Back clipping** retains the beginning of a word .
69. **Fore-clipping** retains the final part .
70. **Middle clipping** retains the middle of the word .
71. **Backformation** is the process of reducing a word such as a noun to a shorter version and using it as a new word such as a verb .
72. **Conversion** is the process of changing the function of a word, such as a noun to a verb, as a way of forming new words, also known as “category change” or “functional shift” .
73. **An acronym** is a short form of a word, name or phrase formed from the first letters of the series of words.
74. **An abbreviation** is a condensed form of a word and an articulated form of the original word .
75. **Derivation** is the process of forming new words by adding **affixes** .
76. The two types of morphemes are :
- **free morphemes** .
 - **bound morphemes** .
77. All affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes .
78. The elements (*ceive* -*duce* and -*peat*) in the words (receive, reduce and repeat) are a ‘**bound stems**’ .
79. The elements (dress and care) are ‘**free stems**’ .
80. Examples of **functional morphemes** are *and*, *but*, *when*, *because*, *on*, *near*, *above*, *in*, *the*, *that*, *it*, *them* .
81. English has only **eight** inflectional morphemes .
82. Example of allomorph of ‘plural’ is (**children**) .
83. **Adverb (Adv)**: *slowly* - *really* – *always* .
84. **Preposition (Prep)**: *in* or *with* .
85. **Pronoun (Pro)**: *it* or *them* .
86. **Conjunction**: *and* or *because* .
87. **Interjections** are words that show emotion. (Wow/Oh/Uh-oh)
88. Another type of speech error is commonly described as a **slip of the tongue** .
89. The earliest use of speech-like sounds has been described as **cooing** .
90. Between **six and eight months**, the child produces a number of different vowels and consonants, as well as combinations such as *ba-ba-ba* and *ga-ga-ga*. This type of sound production is described as **babbling** .
91. Between **twelve and eighteen months**, children begin to produce a variety of recognizable single-unit utterances. This period, traditionally called the **one word stage** .
92. **Developing syntax** : Similar evidence against ‘imitation’ as the basis of the child’s speech production has been found in studies of the syntactic structures used by young children .
93. the study of language history and change, known as **philology** .