

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

2023-2024

Third Year

Second Term



4+5



+6+7

The Last Lecture

Semantics

& Syntax

أ. آلاء الصواف

08/29.06.2024

06/13.07.2024



AYDI© 2024 T2

Semantics & Syntax 3.4+5+6+7 Last

HELLO EVERYONE!

7- Collocations

Collocations: The association of a word in a language with other particular words in sentences.

❖ Types of collocation:

1- Noun-verb collocations:

Every noun can be followed by a limited number of verbs that is, every other verb sounds incorrect to a native speaker.

E.g. Accident: happen, occur, take place.

Fire: glow, flicker, die down.

Hopes: build up, die, lose.

Sun: rises, sets.

Money: save, make, spend.

2- Verb-noun collocations:

E.g. To acquire: knowledge, a language.

To call: a doctor, a taxi, someone's attention.

To keep: a secret, a promise, silence.

To pay: a bill, money, tax, attention.

3- Adjective-noun collocations:

E.g. Tall: man, tree, building.

Long: distance, hair, time, road, life.

Square: tower, jaw, corner.

Handsome: man.

Pretty: woman.

Lovely: day.

Delicious: meal.

4- Adverb-verb collocations:

If we want to add a special kind of impression or emphasize the action of the verb, we put the adverb at its beginning.

E.g. barely see, hardly speak, strongly suggest, quickly move,

frankly speak, gladly accept, cleverly think, barely smile, nicely put.

5- Adverb-adjective collocations:

E.g. totally unacceptable, completely useless, extremely odd, poorly paid, well deserved,

6- Verb-preposition collocations:

E.g. struggle for, give to/for, look after, take off/over.

7- Phrasal verbs:

Idiomatic meaning.

E.g. call off, carry on, cross out (يستبعد)، give away (يتبرع)

8- Noun-noun collocations:

A. As one word: policeman, football, bedroom, butterfly.

B. As two words joined with a hyphen: living-room, wind-surfing, horse-riding.

C. As two separate words: Air force, language site, train station, post office.

9- Idioms:

A special collocation between two or more words. It has a special meaning that is different from that of the words composing it when taken individually.

E.g. To break the news (ينقل الأخبار).

A bad egg (البيطة السوداء).

A hard nut to crack (صعب المنال).

To give someone a hand (يساعد).

To hold one's horses (يكبح جماح نفسه).

Rain cats and dogs (تمطر بغزارة).

Like two peas in a pod: فولة وانقسمت نصفين

Spill your beans: tell your secrets

10- Proverbs:

E.g.

- A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

عصفور في اليد أحسن من عشرة على الشجرة.

- Every cloud has a silver lining.

- Out of sight, out of mind.

عسى أن تكرهوا شيئاً وهو خير لكم.

- Still waters run deep.

البعيد عن العين بعيد عن القلب.

- Old habits die hard.

ياما تحت السواهي دواهي.

- Birds of a feather flock together.

من شب على شيء شاب عليه.

- Cut your coat according to your cloth.

الطيور على أشكالها تقع.

- Divide and rule.

مد بساطك على قدر رجلك.

- A word is enough to the wise.

فرق تسد.

- Lies have short legs.

إن اللبيب بالإشارة يفهم.

- Like father, like son.

حبيل الكذب قصير.

- Measure for measure.

هذا الشبل من ذاك الأسد. من شابه أباه ما ظلم. الابن سر أبيه.

- Once bitten, twice shy.

العين بالعين والسن بالسن.

لا يلدغ مؤمن من جحر مرتين.
❖ ملاحظة: سيأتي أسئلة في الامتحان عن (Proverbs) ولكنها ستكون مختلفة عن التي درسناها في المحاضرة.

Thank You

...

.

.

HELLO EVERYONE!

Semantic Roles

Semantic roles describe the way in which words are used in sentences and the function they fulfill such as:

Agent & theme:

• **Agent** (subject) • **Theme** (object) ويمكن أن يرد شكل آخر على أنه موصوف
E.g.

The boy played football. Agent: *the boy*. Theme: *football*.

My father sells cars. Agent: *My father*. Theme: *cars*.

The ball is white. Theme: *the ball*.

• Instrument:

It is when the agent uses an entity to do something.

E.g. The girl opened the door with the key.

The woman cut the meat with the knife.

❖ Note:

☞ In syntax:

The girl opened the door. / The key opened the door.

The girl and the key are equivalents – both are subjects.

☞ In semantics:

The girl opened the door. / The key opened the door.

The agent is always a human and the instrument (subject) is only for tools.

• Experiencer:

It is when the person doesn't perform an action, but has the perception state of feeling. (feel – hear – see – know).

هنا ال (experiencer) لا يقوم بفعل حركي بل يستخدم حواسه فقط.

E.g. The man felt sad about the movie.

Sarah heard some noise.

My uncle knows spanish.

• **Benefactive/Recipient:**

It is the living entity that benefits from the action of the agent.

E.g. Alaa gave Ezzat a book.

Farah brought her mother a cake.

Sami lent me his car.

• **Locative:**

It's where the entity is located.

E.g. The book is on the table.

The ball is in the closet.

• **Source and goal:**

E.g. Ali drove from Homs to Damascus.

Lana walked from the house to the school.

• **Time:**

E.g. I woke up in the night.

I arrived on Sunday.

Summary:

- **Agent:** who did it.
- **Experiencer:** who experienced.
- **Theme:** to whom.
- **Instrument:** with what.
- **Recipient:** who benefited.
- **Locative:** where.
- **Source:** from where.
- **Goal:** to where.
- **Time:** when.

Semantic features (sense relations)

E.g. The hamburger ate the boy. (syntactically ✓, semantically ✗)

The boy ate the hamburger. (syntactically ✓, semantically ✓)

The noun that can be the subject of the verb (ate) must denote that the entity is capable of eating, unlike the hamburger, the boy can eat.

We can imply that the boy is an animated being unlike the hamburger.

So that the feature (the boy) is (+ animate): it denotes an animate being.

And the hamburger is (- animate): not an animate being.

+/- human

+ male

+ female

+/- adult

+/- animate

E.g. cow = -human +female +animal +animate

woman = +human +female +adult

boy = + human +male -adult

- The door kicked the man.

- The ship died.

Door and ship lack the crucial features that are required to kick and die.

Door/ship = -human -animate (They can't be subjects to these verbs.)

There are seven types of meaning:

1- Conceptual meaning.

2- Connotative meaning.

3- Social meaning.

4- Affective meaning.

5- Reflected meaning.

6- Collocative meaning.

7- Thematic meaning.

1- Conceptual meaning: المعنى الحرفي

E.g. knife: a cutting instrument consisting of a sharp blade fastened to a handle.

2- Connotative meaning: المعنى الدلالي

E.g. Needle: pain, illness, blood, drugs.

3- Social meaning:

The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use.

E.g. - I ain't done anything wrong.

This line tells us that the speaker is probably poor and uneducated.

- I walk on the pavement.

The speaker is probably British. (American: sidewalk)

❖ Note: Stylistic variations represent social variations. This is because styles show the geographical region social class of the speaker.

E.g. car – automobile.

cellphone – mobile.

سيارة – عربية

E.g. steed (poetry) – horse (general) – nag (slang)

4- Affective meaning (emotive meaning):

What is conveyed about the personal feeling or attitude towards the listener.

يختلف تأثير بعض الكلمات على الأشخاص بحسب الشخص.

E.g. Home (it has a special meaning for a soldier).

Mother (a special meaning for an orphan).

5- Reflected meaning:

What is communicated through associations with another sense of the same expression. It happens when the word has more than one conceptual meaning.

E.g. My dear car.

The word (dear) may be misinterpreted as meaning (expensive).
We can say (lovely).

6- Collocative meaning:

The meaning which requires the company of certain words.

E.g. Big business. ✓ Large business. ✗

Pretty girl. ✓ Handsome girl. ✗

Old village. ✓ Senior village. ✗

7- Thematic meaning:

The way we order our words to deliver a certain message.

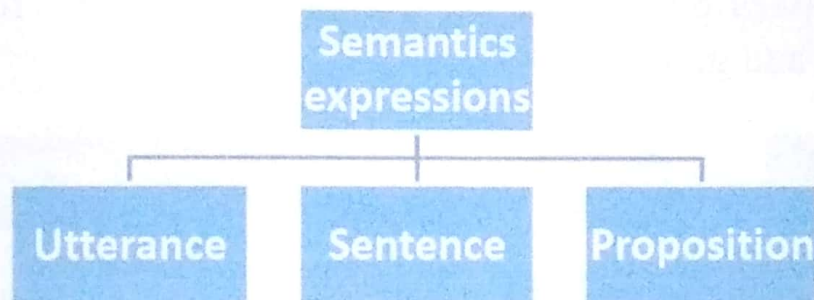
E.g. Mr. Smith gave the first prize.

The first prize was given by Mr. Smith.

اختلفت درجة الأهمية بحسب أولوية ذكر الشخص أو الجائزة.

I will do it tomorrow.

Tomorrow, I will do it. (promise)



• Utterance:

- It is the act of uttering by a person at a specific time, location and event.

- It is based on saying something, not writing it.

- It can be any length.

- It should be a piece of language.

- There should be pauses between utterances.

- No need to be grammatical.

E.g. - Ouch! - Oops! - Wow! - Yes. - Your book. - Nice to meet you.

• Sentence:

- It can be written or spoken.
- It must be grammatically correct.
- It must express a complete thought.

E.g. I love my brother. (utterance and sentence)

Me no like. (utterance but not a sentence)

• Proposition:

- It is the basic semantic content in a sentence.
- It is also the core meaning of a sentence which expresses the faculty of a given state of affairs.

أي يمكن التعبير عن فرضية معينة بأكثر من شكل.

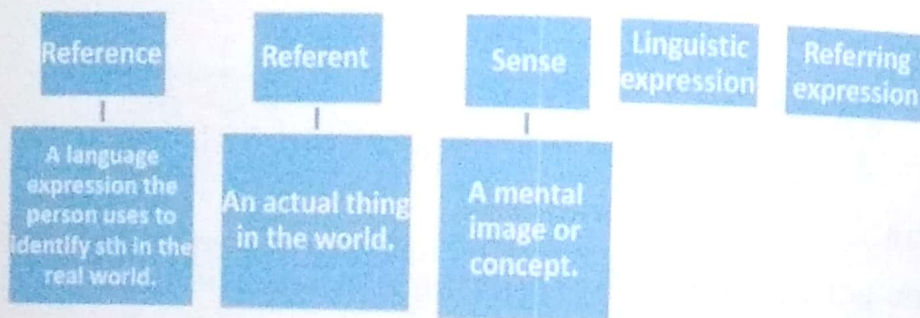
E.g. Ahmad killed Khaled.

Khaled was murdered by Ahmad.

Ahmad caused the death of Khaled.

The three sentences have the same meaning.

So proposition is all about giving the meaning, regardless the language and grammar.



E.g. Watch out of the car.

reference

Sense is the picture of the car in your mind.

☒ Types of references and referents:

1- Constant: One expression = One referent.

E.g. Syria, the moon, the sky.

2- **Variable**: One reference = Multiple referents.

E.g. Orange: fruit, color, company.

3- **Multiple references** = One referent.

E.g. African American president.

The 44th president.

(Barack Obama)

Husband of Michelle Obama.

4- **Non-physical referents**: No referent in the real world.

أمثلة: الأبطال الخارقون في الروايات والأفلام والكائنات الفضائية.

5- **Function words**: a, the, in, is.

6- **Abstract notions**: love, courage, confidence.

7- **Mythical creatures**: Goblins, Unicorns.

Linguistic expression vs. Referring expression:

The book is on the table.

All these words are considered as linguistic expressions.

The words "book" and "table" are referring expressions because they refer to real things in the world.

- The: linguistic expression
- Book: linguistic expression and referring expression
- Is: linguistic expression
- On: linguistic expression
- The: linguistic expression
- Table: linguistic expression and referring expression

As you notice, referring expressions are the nouns in general.

Student: what is the difference between the referent and the reference?

Instructor: When I say the word "table", the reference is when I say the word. The sense is the image of the table that you have in your mind. The referent is when you see the table.

Thank You

...

HELLO EVERYONE!

Syntax

What is syntax?

It is the part of linguistics that studies sentence structure.
(Grammar)

Syntax deals with:

1- Word order:

I want these books. ✓

Want I these books. X

2- Agreement:

He wants the book. ✓

He want the book. X

I want these books.

I want this book.

3- Declarative:

John works hard.

4- Interrogative:

Does John work hard?

5- Exclamatory:

What an idea it is! ✓

What an idea is it! X

6- Empathic:

He works hard.

He does work hard.

7- Complex structures:

E.g. We need more intelligent leaders. This sentence can be understood as:

نحتاج المزيد من القادة الأذكىاء

- We need more leaders who are intelligent.

- We need leaders who are more intelligent.

In this example we need syntax to understand the meaning.

8- Syntax is not about meaning:

If the sentence is grammatically correct, syntax does not care about the meaning.

E.g. The puddle runs greenland carefully.

This sentence has no meaning, but it is grammatically correct because we have a subject, verb, object...

In short:

☞ We can say that syntax is a part of grammar.

Symbols used in syntax:

1- Arrow →: which means: consists of.

2- Brackets (): What is between the brackets is optional, we can delete it or keep it.

3- Curly brackets {}: We must choose a word from these brackets in order to complete the sentence.

4- Star*: It means that the sentence is grammatically incorrect.

Abbreviations in syntax:

1- S= Sentence.

2- NP= Noun phrase.

3- Art= Article. (a, an, the)

4- N= Noun. (boy, girl, man)

5- PN= Proper noun. (Ali, Omar)

6- Pro= Pronoun. (He, they)

7- VP= Verb phrase.

8- V=Verb.

9- Aux= Auxiliary.

10- Cop= Copula. (am, is, are)

11- PP= Prepositional phrase. (at home, at the airport)

- 12- P= Preposition. (for, at, in)
- 13- AdjP= Adjective phrase. (very happy, much expensive)
- 14- Adj= Adjective. (big, small, sad)
- 15- AdvP= Adverb phrase. (very slowly, next year)

Determiners:

- Definite article: the.
- Indefinite article: a, an.
- Demonstratives: this, that, these, those.
- Possessive pronouns: my, your, his, her, our.
- Quantifiers: few, a lot of, much, many, some, any.
- Numbers: one, seventeen, hundred.
- Distributives: all, both, half, either, neither.
- Difference words: other, another.
- Pre-determiners: such, what, rather, quite.

There have been seven sentence patterns that can be put. The following abbreviations for the various sentence elements can be applied:

S = subject	V = verb	O = object	C = complement	A = adjunct
-------------	----------	------------	----------------	-------------

These (seven) sentence patterns can be categorized here:

I. SV:

This sentence pattern consists of a subject and a verb. The verb can be one verb or a verbal phrase. It must also be a kind of intransitive verb that does not normally allow an object or any other obligatory elements, as in:

1. The sun shone.

S V

2. The sun is shining.

S V

3. The sun has been shining.

S V

II. SVO:

This pattern of a sentence is composed of a subject, a verb, and one object; thus, the verb in such a structure is mono-transitive verb, as in:

1. That lecture bored me.

S V O

2. The children played soccer.

S V O

3. She helped him.

S V O

III. SVC:

This sentence structure must have a complement, in addition to the two fundamental components, the subject and the verb. The complement may be a noun or an adjective, as in:

1. Your lunch seems ready.

S V C

2. She is a teacher.

S V C

3. The doctors are kind.

S V C

IV. SVA:

In this sentence pattern, the adjunct (A) is obligatory; it can be an adverbial or a prepositional phrase, as in:

1. His office is in the next building.

S V A

2. My mother is outside.

S V A

3. The balls are outdoors.

S V A

V. SVOO:

This sentence pattern has two grammatical objects after the verb. These two objects called, in order, the indirect and the direct object, as in:

1. He sold the student a ticket.

S V Oi Od

2. He built them a house.

S V Oi Od

3. He asked her a question.

S V Oi Od

The verbs in this pattern are in a restricted group, such as, make, find, tell, build, offer, etc....(i.e.) they take two objects, and that each component is obligatory, i.e. they cannot be omitted.

VI. SVOC:

This sentence structure includes, in addition to the subject and the verb, an object and a complement. Verbs that have an object and a complement are very small. This very small group of verbs includes; choose; elect; appoint; select; consider; imagine; believe;...; as in:

1. She believed Ali honest.

S V O C

2. I imagined them outside.

S V O C

3. She considered him a fool.

S V O C

VII. SVOA:

This pattern includes, apart from the subject and the verb, an object and an adjunct. One should remember that the adjunct is obligatory in this pattern, and it can be an adverbial or a prepositional phrase. Examine these examples:

1. You can put it on the table.

S V O A

2. They will continue the discussion tomorrow.

S V O C

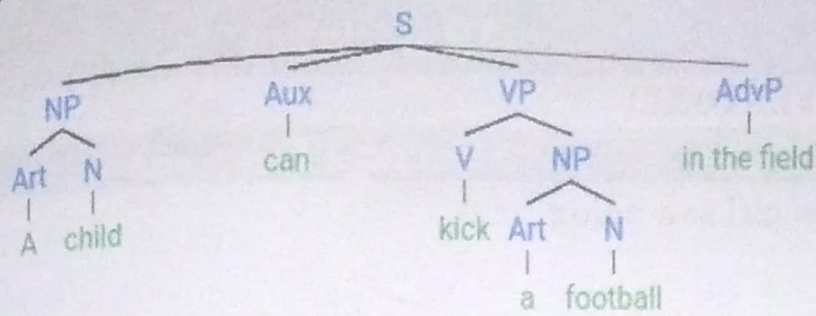
3. They played football yesterday.

S V O C

Note: the adjunct refers to a place.

Structure Tree

A child can kick a football in the field.



Phrases:

الـ phrase هي عبارة عن مجموعة من الكلمات المتتابعة المرتبطة مع بعضها بترتيب قواعدي معين وتؤدي مهمة عنصر في عبارة ما.

The old man is very happy.

NP AdjP

Types of phrases:

1- Noun phrase:

The girl bought a book from the man.

NP NP NP

2- Verb phrase:

The boy has been playing all the day.

NP VP

3- Adjective phrase:

She is extremely happy today.

AdjP

4- Adverb phrase:

Ali spoke English very quickly in the party last year.

AdvP AdvP

5- Prepositional phrase:

It starts with a preposition. شبه جملة

The man in the black coat arrived by plane yesterday.

PP PP

There will be questions in the exam about the structure tree.

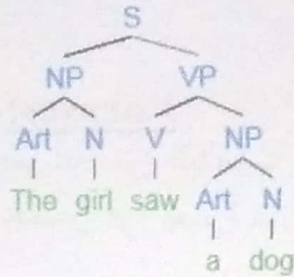
Thank You

LECTURE NO.7
THE LAST LECTURE
13.07.2024

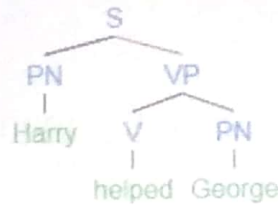
HELLO EVERYONE!

Structure Tree

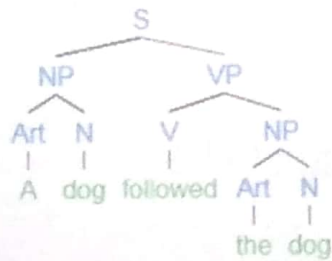
- The girl saw a dog.



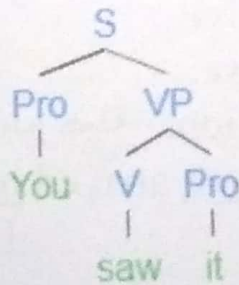
- Harry helped George.



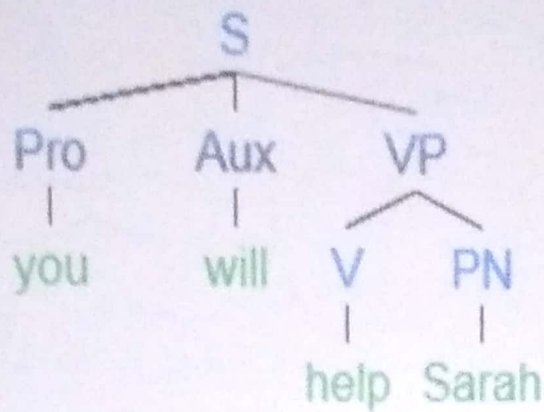
- A dog followed the boy.



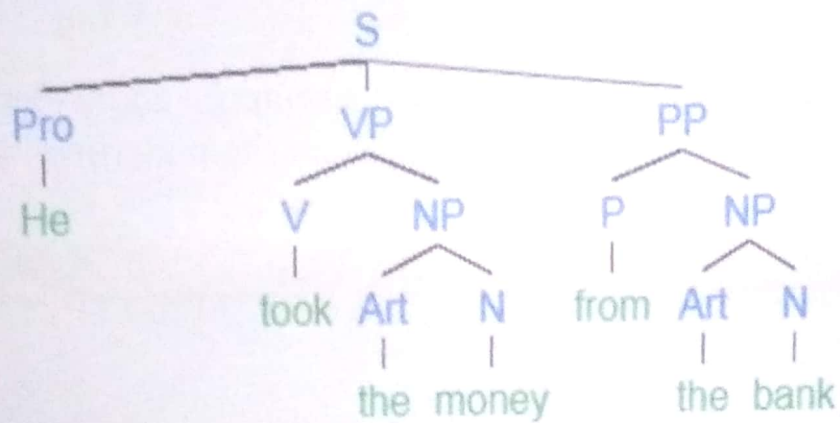
- You saw it.



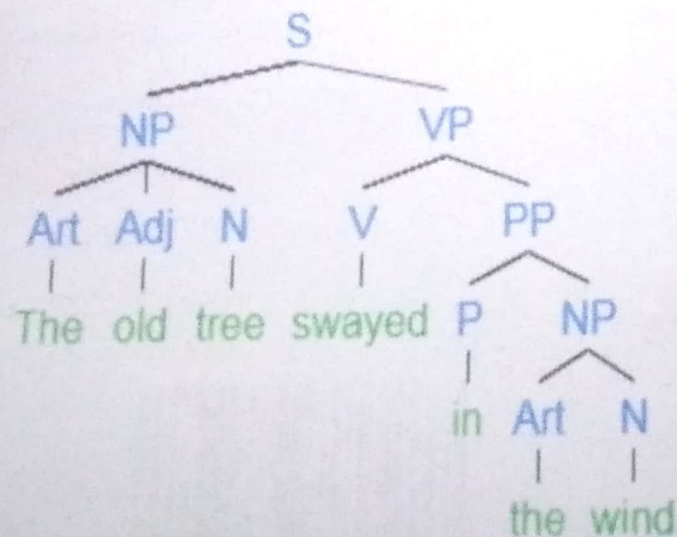
- You will help Sarah



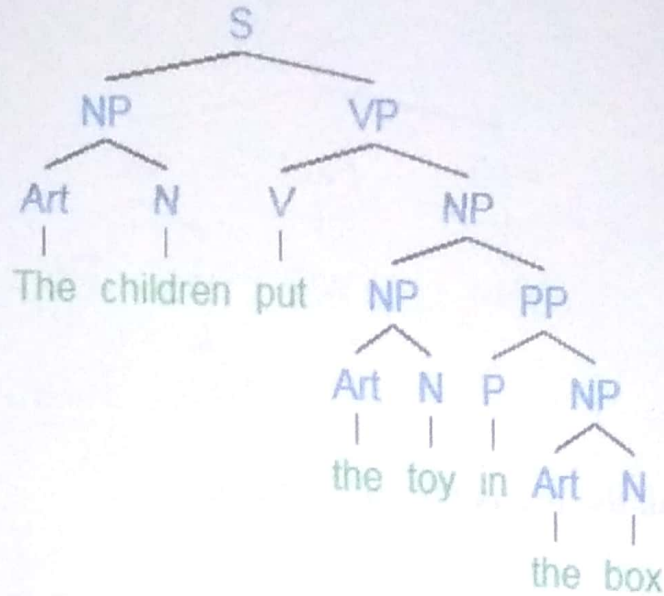
- He took the money from the bank.



- The old tree swayed in the wind.



- The children put the toy in the box.



Note: In the exam, I will present a sentence and underline certain words. You will have to know whether the underlined words are a noun phrase, noun, prepositional phrase, etc.

Thank You

...

Wish you all the best



Page:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية

Group:

مكتبة العائدي - التعليم المفتوح - قسم الترجمة



•: مكتبة العائدي: المزة- نفق الآداب



•: هاتف: 011 2119889



•: موبايل + واتساب: 0941 322227



AYDI0499