Some definitions:-

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1- Access time:
- the performance of hard drive that how long it takes to locate a file .

2- Active program or window :
- the application at front of " foreground " on the monitor .

3- Alert " alert box " :
- a message that appears on the screen when something wrong .

4- Application :
- a program in which you do your homework .

5- ASCII " pronounced ask-key " :
- American standard code for information interchange . a commonly used data format for exchanging information between computers or programs .

6- Background :
- a part of multitasking capability . a program can run tasks in the background while another program is being used in the foreground.

7- Backup :
- a copy of file or disk you make for archiving purposes.

8- Boot :
- to start up your computer .

9- Bug :
- a programming error that causes a program to behave in unexpected way.

10- Bus :
- an electronic pathway through which data is transmitted between components in a computer .

11- CD-ROM :
- an acronym for compact Disc Read-Only Memory .

12- Chooser:
- a desk accessory used to select a printer , or other external devices , or to log onto a network .

13- Compression :
- a technique that reduces the size of a saved file .

14- Control panel :
- a program that allows you to change settings in a program .

15- CPU :
- the central processing unit . the processing chip that is the brains of a computer .

16- Crash :
- a system malfunction in which the computer stops working and has to be restarted .

17- Cursor :
- the pointer , usually arrow or cross shaped , which is controlled by the mouse .

18- Database :
- an electronic list of information that can be stored or searched .

19- Data :
- Information processed by a computer .

20- Defragment :
- " also – optimize " to concatenate fragments of data into contiguous blocks in memory or on hard drive .

21- Document :
- a file you create , as opposed to the application which created it .

22- DOS :
- acronym for disk operating system – used in IBM PCs .

23- DPI :
- acronym for Dots Per Inch – a gauge of visual clarity on the printed page or on the computer screen .

Download :

- to transfer data from one computer to another .

24- Drag :

- to move the mouse while its button is being depressed .

25- Phonetics:

- studies the sounds produced by the vocal tract and used in language .

26- Phonology:

- the area of linguistics that describe the systemic way that sounds are differently realized .

27- Morphology:

- is the study of meaningful components of words in other words.

28- Syntax :

- It considers structures of sentences and the way of individual wards are connected within them , it is a description of how words and parts of words combine to form sentence .

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some questions :-

1-What is computational linguistics?

- It is an interdisciplinary field concerned with rule-based modeling of natural language from a computational perspective.

2-"Computational linguistics is an interdisciplinary field "discuss.

- -In general computational linguistics draws upon the involvement of:
- Computer science.

- Artificial intelligence.
- Mathematicians.
- Logicians.
- Philosophers.
- Cognitive scientists.
- Cognitive psycholinguists.
- Anthropologists.
- Neuroscientists.

3-When was computational linguistics originated?

- Computational linguistics originated with efforts in united states in the 1950s .

4-When did artificial intelligence come into existence?

- In the 1960s.

5-What do we mean by:

- morphology: the grammar of word forms.
- syntax   : the grammar of sentence structure.
- semantics   : the meaning.
- lexicon   : vocabulary.
- pragmatics : usage of the language.

6-What do developmental approaches examine?

- This developmental approaches has been examined using a number of techniques and computational approach to modeling language development and acquisition in an individual.

7-"Developmental approaches are not satisfactory" discuss

- Only evidence for what is a correct form is provided ,this is insufficient information for a simple hypothesis testing procedure for information as complex as language it is take a very long time to learn.

8-What are the contributions of developmental approaches to the field of computational linguistics?

- Robotic system.
- Neural networks.
- Prediction of future changes in language.

9-How do computational structural approaches contribute to the study of language?

- It allows computational linguistics to have a framework within which to work out hypothesis that will further the understanding of languages in a myriad of ways.
- It allow for the discovery and implementation of similarity recognition between pairs of text utterances.

10-Write shortly on

- *Production approaches
- *Comprehension approaches.

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11-Write short notes on:

1. *The Penn Treebank
   - It containing over 4.5 million words of American English , this corpus has been annotated for part -of -speech information .
2. The ELIZA program
   - One of the earliest and best known examples of computer program designed to converse naturally with humans.

- It was developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT in 1966.

12- What do we mean by internet linguistics?

- Is a sub-domain of linguistics advocated by david crystal . It studies language styles and forms that have arsien under the influence of the internet and other New Media .

13-What is the meaning of the following acronyms: SMS   CMC   HCI   IMC.

- SMS: Short message service

- CMC: computer – mediated communication

- HCI: human –computer interaction
- IMC: internet-mediated communication

14-What is the importance of studying the language of the internet?

- Studying the emerging language on the internet can help improve conceptual organization , translation and web usability . This will benefit both linguists and web users.

15- Mention the main perspectives through which we can study internet linguistics?

- The study of internet linguistics can be effectively done through four main perspectives; sociolinguistics , education , stylistics and applied.

16- What is meant by studying the language of the internet through a sociolinguistic perspective?

- This perspective deals with how society views the impact of Internet development on languages.
- The effect of the internet on society :

1. It changed the way people communicate.
2. Created new platforms with great social impact.

17- -"the language of the internet has highly influenced the way people communicate personally, professionally, generally and on the educational field" discuss.

- At a personal level , CMC such as SMS text messaging and mobile emailing has greatly enhanced instantaneous communication .
- At professional level , it is a common sight for companies to have their computers and laptops looked up onto the internet and employees having individual email account .
- In general , these new CMCs that are made possible by the internet have altered the way people use language .

18- what are the interconnected themes through which the sociolinguistics of the internet can be examined?

- Multilingualism .
- Language change.
- Conversation discourse .
- Stylistics diffusion.
- Meta-language and folk linguistics.

19- Write shortly on the educational perspective of internet linguistics.

- The educational perspective of internet linguistics examines the Internet's impact on formal language use.
- spread of Internet use has brought about new linguistic features includes :
    1) An increase in the use of informal written language.
    2) Inconsistency in written styles and stylistics and the use of new abbreviations in Internet chats and SMS text messaging.
    3) Constraints of technology on word count contributed to the rise of new abbreviations such acronyms. Examples of common acronyms include lol (for laughing out loud; a general expression of laughter), omg (oh my god) and gtg (got to go).

Good luck

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