

Grammar and Linguistics

Gramatika 1 - 01

GRAMMAR

„ ... *the study of the way we bring words together in order to make sense.*“

(D. Crystal)

- from Old French ***gramaire***,
- which was an adaptation of Latin ***grammatica***,
- which in turn came from Greek ***grammatiki***,
- meaning: ***‘pertaining to letters or literature’***,
- later narrowed to mean just ***the language of texts*** (which in the Middle Ages meant chiefly Latin)
- and soon took on the meaning of ***‘special learning, knowledge’***
- and then ***‘secret knowledge’*** as in magic and astrology, which is how it was first used in Scotland in the 18th century*

GRAMMAR AND LINGUISTICS

- **LINGUISTICS:**

phonology, phonetics, semantics, **GRAMMAR:**

SYNTAX, **MORPHOLOGY**

- **FORMAL(IST) vs. FUNCTIONAL** (communicative, context) approach

- defines elements and describe rules and operations
- functionality of elements (words-phrases-clauses-sentences-discourses) is the key to understanding processes/structures

- **PRESCRIPTIVE vs. DESCRIPTIVE**

- Language pedants & grammar rules enforcers vs. Language observers & analysts

CORPUS-BASED (DESCRIPTIVE) GRAMMAR

TEXT – CORPUS – MACHINE PROCESSING –
STATISTICS

CONCORDANCE

Sample lines from a concordance for yet

<\$2> Yeah. We haven't got any answer yet. We'd like it trimming. <\$E> laughs	71094002.dcx
the wedding. <\$2> I haven't got any yet. Em <\$O69> Janet looked lovely <\\$O6	90127004.dcx
but we haven't made er any arrangements yet it's sort of er a bit too early yet	80339001.inx
? <\$1> Sorry? <\$2> Has FX arrived yet? <\$1> Who is this? <\$2> MX's f	90449020.dcx
be in. <\$2> They haven't arrived as yet. <\$1><\$=> It is a whole <\\$=> it	70752001.dnx
yet? <\$1> No not a price breaker as yet. Just their own winter programme.	70764003.dnx
ame in. <\$E> laughs <\\$E> Erm but er as yet it's not available in every store.	90089007.knx
ll over the place. Em we haven't got as yet a timetable to show you as to what's	90003001.dnx
haven't come have they? <\$2> Not as yet. No. Normally about two weeks before	70765004.dnx

MORPHOLOGY

*... in biology, people talked about the morphology of plants; in physiology, of cells; in geology, of hills and mountains. The common theme was the **study of structure**. In linguistics, it is the structure of words, and in particular to the word-beginnings and word-endings that express grammatical relationships*

• MORPHEME

FREE M. vs. BOUND M.

INFLECTIONAL vs. DERIVATIONAL

Ex: *The farm/er want/s to kill duck/ling*

• WORD - ROOT – STEM – BASE - AFFIX (PREFIX, SUFFIX)

- R: a standalone morpheme
- S: the word part that is common to all its inflected variants (*PRODUC*- in: *produce, produces, producing, produced*)
- B: the form used for a "head word", aka "lemma" in a dictionary
- A: a morpheme that depends on other morphemes to complete an idea; plays a grammatical function

WORD-(TRANS)FORMING PROCESSES

- **INFLECTION:** In grammar, an inflection was seen as a word 'bending' in different directions, depending on the meaning to be expressed
 - E.g. : play >>> played, plays, playing
- **DERIVATION:** When suffixes such as "-ize" or "-ful" are added to a noun, the noun becomes the corresponding verb; the most productive word formation process
 - E.g. : cannibalize, vaporize, mesmerize, helpful, playful, thoughtful
- **CONVERSION:** aka zero-derivation is a kind of word formation involving the creation of a word (of a new word class) from an existing word (of a different word class) without any change in form
 - E.g. : green (adj. colour) >>> green (n. golf term)

PARTS OF SPEECH

Dionysius Thrax called them meros logou – ‘part of a sentence’ (partes orationes in Latin, meaning ‘part of speech’);

- ... or **PoS** for short, also referred to as **WORD CLASSES** include:
 - (proper and common) **NOUNS**
 - **PRONOUNS**
 - **VERBS**
 - **ADJECTIVES**
 - **ADVERBS**
 - **PREPOSITIONS**
 - **CONJUNCTIONS**
 - **INTERJECTIONS**
 - **ARTICLES**
 - **(DETERMINERS)**
- **grammatical categories** = parameters/features ... values (number: sg., pl.)