

# Grammar as a Branch of Linguistics. Structure of Modern English

1. Phonology, Lexicology and Grammar as the Main Branches of Linguistics.
2. Language as a System. Morphology and Syntax.
3. Word Content. Lexical, lexical-grammatical and grammatical meanings. Grammatical Form and Grammatical Meaning.
4. Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic Relations in Language.
5. The Structure of Modern English.

# Supra-segmental units

- \* Intonation contours
- \* Accents
- \* Pauses
- \* Patterns of word-order

# Segmental Units

- \* Super-sentential constructions (supra-proposemic level)
- \* Sentences (proposemic level)
- \* Denotemes (denotemic level)
- \* Phrases (phrasemic level)
- \* Lexemes (lexemic level)
- \* Morphemes (morphemic level)
- \* Phonemes (phonemic level)

# Word Content

| Lexical Meaning                          | Grammatical Meaning  |
|--|--|
| Concrete                                 | Abstract (H. Sweet)  |
| Refers to extralinguistic reality, names | Expresses relations between objects (V.M. Nikitevich)            |
| Rendered by words and word combinations  | Rendered by forms of words, stresses, word order (R.S. Ginzburg) |
| Form the basis of thought                | Organize thought (M.I. Steblin-Kamensky)                         |

# Grammmeme (K. Pike, A.V. Bondarko)

- \* is the sum total of all the formal means constantly employed to render this or that grammatical meaning
- \* homogeneous grammemes build up a grammatical category

# Grammatical Form. Characteristics (A.I. Smirnitsky)

- \* Never characterizes word as a whole
- \* One form can render meanings of different grammatical categories
- \* One form cannot combine two meanings of the same grammatical category
- \* Cannot be isolated, always a part of a grammatical category

# Types of grammatical Forms

## **Synthetic forms:**

1. Affixation
  - (a) prefixation
  - (b) infixation
  - (c) suffixation
2. Sound interchange

# Types of Grammatical Forms

## Analytical forms

- \* a unity of a notional word and an auxiliary word

## Suppletive forms (A.I. Smirnitsky)

- \* fully coincide in their lexical meaning
- \* have no synonymous non-suppletive forms
- \* **other** words of the same category have non-suppletive forms to express the same grammatical meaning



# Grammatical Paradigm

## B. The Verb Paradigm

| FORMS                             | STEM | PRESENT<br>THIRD-PERSON<br>SINGULAR | PRESENT<br>PARTICIPLE | PAST<br>TENSE | PAST<br>PARTICIPLE |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| <i>Inflection<br/>al Suffixes</i> |      | {-s 3d}                             | {-ING vb}             | {-D pt}       | {-D pp}            |
| MODELS                            | show | <i>shows</i>                        | <i>showing</i>        | <i>showed</i> | <i>showed</i>      |
|                                   | ring | <i>rings</i>                        | <i>ringing</i>        | <i>rang</i>   | <i>rung</i>        |
|                                   | cut  | <i>cuts</i>                         | <i>cutting</i>        | <i>cut</i>    | <i>cut</i>         |

# Modern English Structure

- \* Analytical Language:
  - (a) comparatively few grammatical inflections
  - (b) sparing use of sound alternations to denote grammatical forms
  - (c) wide use of prepositions to denote relations and connect words
  - (d) prominent use of word-order to denote grammatical relations; fixed word order