

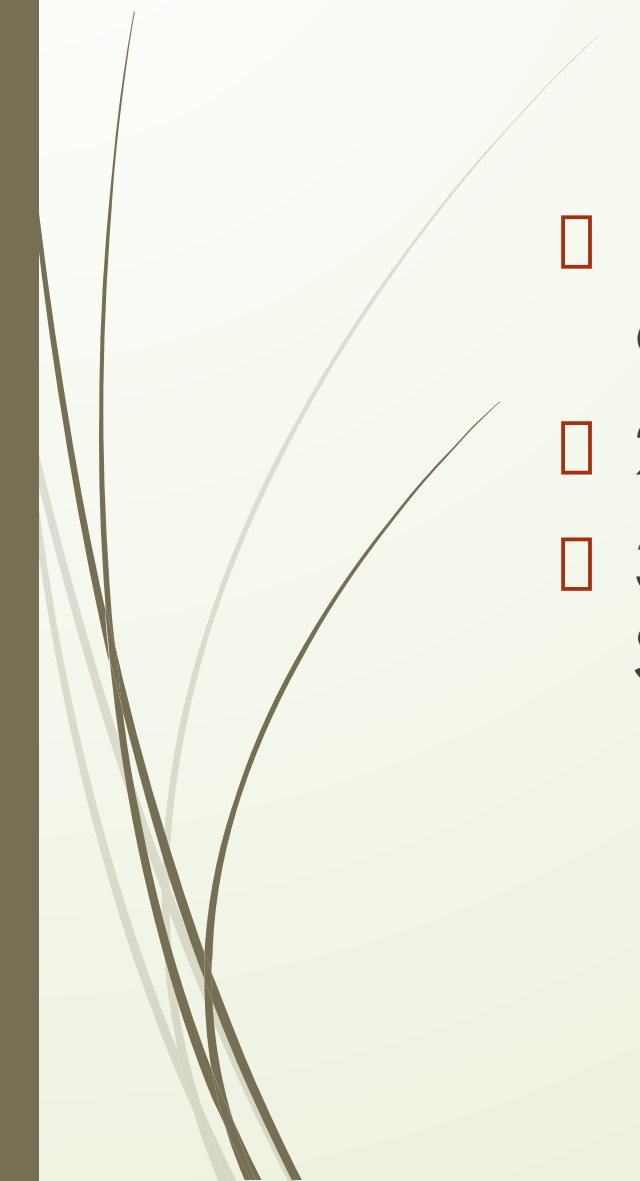
Recommended Literature

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2. Блох М. Я. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. М., Высшая школа, 1994 г.
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<http://e.bsu.ru/course/view.php?id=715> -Курс английского языка: профиль "теоретическая грамматика"




Lecture Plan

- 1. Morphology. Morphemes and their classification
 - 2. Morphology. Parts of speech
 - 3. Grammatical forms in modern English. Synthetic and analytical grammatical forms.
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Morpheme classifications

- **Semantically** morphemes fall into two classes:
 - root-morphemes (semantic nucleus)
 - non-root or affixational morphemes (part-of-speech meaning and a generalized lexical meaning)
 - According **position**, affixes are prefixes, suffixes, infixes
 - According to their **function & meaning**, affixes are Derivational and Inflexional
 - **Structurally** morphemes fall into three types: free morphemes, bound morphemes, semi-free
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Parts of Speech: approaches to the problem


- • **Cassical**, or logical-inflectional, worked out by prescriptivists who described English in terms of Latin forms
- • **Functional** - a division based on communicative function of a word
- • **Distributional**, worked out by structuralists □ where the positions, or the slots, in the sentences were sufficient for the classification
- • **Complex** - In modern linguistics, parts of speech are discriminated according to three criteria:
 - semantic** (analysis of the word's semantics or meaning),
 - formal** (analysis of its morphological features - grammar categories, inner structure) and
 - functional** (its syntactic peculiarities: patterns of combinability and possible syntactical functions within the sentence)



Parts of Speech:

To distinguish a part of speech it is necessary to state

- 1) Its categorial meaning
- 2) State A) its morphological categories B) derivative elements
- 3) State A) combinability B) function in a sentence C) its language function
- POS can be divided into Notional and Functional Parts of Speech. Notional parts of speech are open classes, new items can be added to them, we extend them indefinitely. Functional parts of speech are closed systems including a limited number of members. As a rule they cannot be extended by creating new items.



Watch a video and say what POS they differentiate and what problems can occur if we try to categorize POS?

□ <https://e.bsu.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=19542>



Open classes of Parts of Speech (based on Cambridge Dictionary)

- **1) noun:** 1) the categorial meaning of substance ("thingness"); 2) A) categories of number (singular, plural) and case (common case, genitive case); B) derivational suffixes: -tion, -ity, -er, -ness, -ism, -ment, -ant, -ship, -age, -ery.; 3) A) prepositional connections; pre-modification by an adjective, article, numeral, post-modification by a preposition of and a Noun B) subject, object, predicative C) name people, places, things, ideas, or concepts
- **2) adjective:** 1) the categorial meaning of property (qualitative and relative); 2) A) the forms of the degrees of comparison for qualitative adjectives (positive, comparative, superlative); B) derivational suffixes -able, -ible; -al, -ant, -ary, -ful, -ic, -ous, -less, -ive, -y 3) A) modifies a Noun, in pre-position. B) adjectival functions in the sentence (attribute to a noun, predicative) C) describes a noun or a pronoun
- **3) verb:** 1) the categorial meaning of process/action 2) A) For Finite forms – categories of person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood; Non-finite forms have time and aspect distinctions (Infinitive, Gerund, Participle), Participle 2 form is indeclinable. B) derivational suffixes -en, -fy – ize, 3) the function of the finite predicate for the finite verb; other than verbal functions for the nonfinite verb. C) describes an action, condition, or experience



Open classes of Parts of Speech (based on Cambridge Dictionary)

- **4) adverb:** 1) the categorial meaning of the secondary property
2) A) the forms of the degrees of comparison for qualitative adverbs (positive, comparative, superlative); B) derivational suffixes: -ly, -ward, -wise; 3) A) We can put adverbs and adverb phrases at the front, in the middle or at the end of a clause B) the functions of various adverbial modifiers (of manner, place, time, degree) C) describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb, or phrase:.
- **5) Interjection:** 1) the categorial meaning of emotions occupying a detached position in the sentence, is a signal of emotions.

Closed parts of speech:

- **6) Determiners:** (Crystal, Lyons, CD): 1) categorial meaning of reference, include the following word-classes, based on their semantic function – Articles: a, an, the, Demonstratives: this, that, these, those , Possessives: my, your, his, her, etc., Quantifiers: express quantities, amounts or degree (a few, some, many, etc., Numbers: one, two, three, etc. 2) A) articles and possessives are indeclinable, demonstratives – category of number (singular and plural), numbers (cardinal – one, ordinal - first).) 3 A) Determiners come first in noun phrases, before adjectives and noun modifiers (other nouns – every university student). B) Attribute C) provide additional information such as familiarity, location, quantity, and number of a noun, limit or determine a noun
- **7) Pronouns:** 1) categorial meaning of indication (deixis); 2) groups of personal (I), reflexive (myself), interrogative (Who- in questions), relative (who in clauses) pronouns, indefinite (somebody, nobody) A) category of case for personal pronouns (Nominative – I , Objective – me, Possessive - mine) 3) the same functions as a noun (Subject, Object, Predicative)
- **8) Prepositions:** 1) categorial meaning of relations 2) semantic groups of prepositions of time, place, direction, agents or things (of, by, with), phrasal prepositions (by means of) 3) A) are most commonly followed by a noun phrase, a pronoun or the -ing form of a verb B) shared syntactic function with the word that it governs C) show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things.
- **9) Conjunctions:** 1) categorial meaning of connection 2) 2 groups – coordinating (and) , subordinating (as soon as) 3) A) at the border or at the beginning of clauses, or as connectors of words having the same function (double subject – Jim and Julie) B) no syntactic function C) express connections of phenomena.



Grammatical forms

- There are two basic types of means with the help of which grammatical forms are built:
- Synthetic (outer inflexion - cat - cats; inner inflexion - goose – geese; suppletivity - go – went).
- Analytical (with auxiliary words, e.g.: come - have come).