



THEORETICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR: BASIC CONCEPTS

1. DEFINITION OF GRAMMAR. BASIC UNITS.
2. DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO GRAMMAR STUDIES.
3. PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS FOUND IN LANGUAGE.
4. NOMINATION AND CATEGORIZATION IN LINGUISTIC THEORY. TYPES OF CATEGORIES.

DEFINITION OF GRAMMAR. BASIC UNITS.

- Grammar in our study is a branch of linguistics dealing with the form and structure of words (morphology), and their interrelation in sentences (syntax).

Basic Units:

- In Morphology: morphemes, words
- In Syntax: a group, a phrase, a clause, a sentence.

DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO GRAMMAR STUDIES.

- normative, or prescriptive
 - historical
- comparative
- descriptive
- transformational-generative
 - functional

PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS

- Paradigm ['pærədaɪm] (Gr. *parádeigma* 'pattern, model') is a set of homogeneous forms opposed to each other according to their semantic and formal features.
- Syntagm ['sɪntæm] (Gr. *sýntagma* 'that which is put together in order') is a structured syntactic sequence of linguistic elements formed by segmentation which can consist of sounds, words, phrases, clauses, or entire sentences.

PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS

- **Syntagmatic relations are horizontal since they are based on the linear character of speech.**
- **There are four main types of notional syntagmas:**
 - **predicative (the combination of a subject and a predicate),**
 - **objective (-/- a verb and its object),**
 - **attributive (a noun and attribute),**
 - **adverbial (a modified notional word, such as a verb, adjective, or adverb, with its adverbial modifier).**

PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS

Syntagmatic relations

- **predicative, objective, attributive, adverbial**
- **Coordinate, Subordinate, Predicative**

Predication is formed with 3 components

- **Modality – the category of Mood }**
- **Time – the category of Tense} Predicate Verb**
- **Person- the category of Person }**

PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS

Paradigmatic relations

semantic, formal and functional

CONCEPTUALIZATION – NOMINATION - CATEGORIZATION

- **Conceptualization** -The action or process of forming a concept or idea of something.
- **Nomination** The action of giving an object, feeling, state a name
- **Category** – (general) one of the cognitive forms of human thinking, which allows to summarize his experience and carry out its classification.

CONCEPTUALIZATION – NOMINATION - CATEGORIZATION

- **The result of categorization is the formation of categories that integrate different knowledge structures in themselves:**
- **1) knowledge of the general conceptual basis for combining certain objects, 2) knowledge of the objects themselves being joined, and**
- **3) knowledge of the principles and methods of combining them [Boldyrev, 2009].**

TYPES OF CATEGORIES

- **Lexical** – is a linguistic analogue of classifying objects of the real external world as well as internal world, the result of epistemological (ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ) function of a language, connected with nomination
- **Mode or evaluation categories** – show the attitude of the speaker to his utterance, are expressed both lexically and grammatically (category of evaluation (ОЦЕНКИ), negation and assertion)
 - I bet he knows the truth (category of assertion). He doesn't know the truth! He does!
- **Grammatical** – A grammatical category is a unit of grammar based on a morphological opposition of grammatical meanings presented in grammatical forms.