

Terminology and Grammar Units

Seminar: Introduction to Cognitive Linguistics

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Grammar

- The term ,grammar‘ has different meanings

written volume	Discipline that focuses on morphology and syntax with different perspective	Theory of language	psychological system
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- descriptive reference grammar- teaching grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- language learning- language description- general linguistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cognitive Grammar- Generative Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Representation of the speaker's knowledge of language

Units of grammar



Figure 14.6 Grammatical units

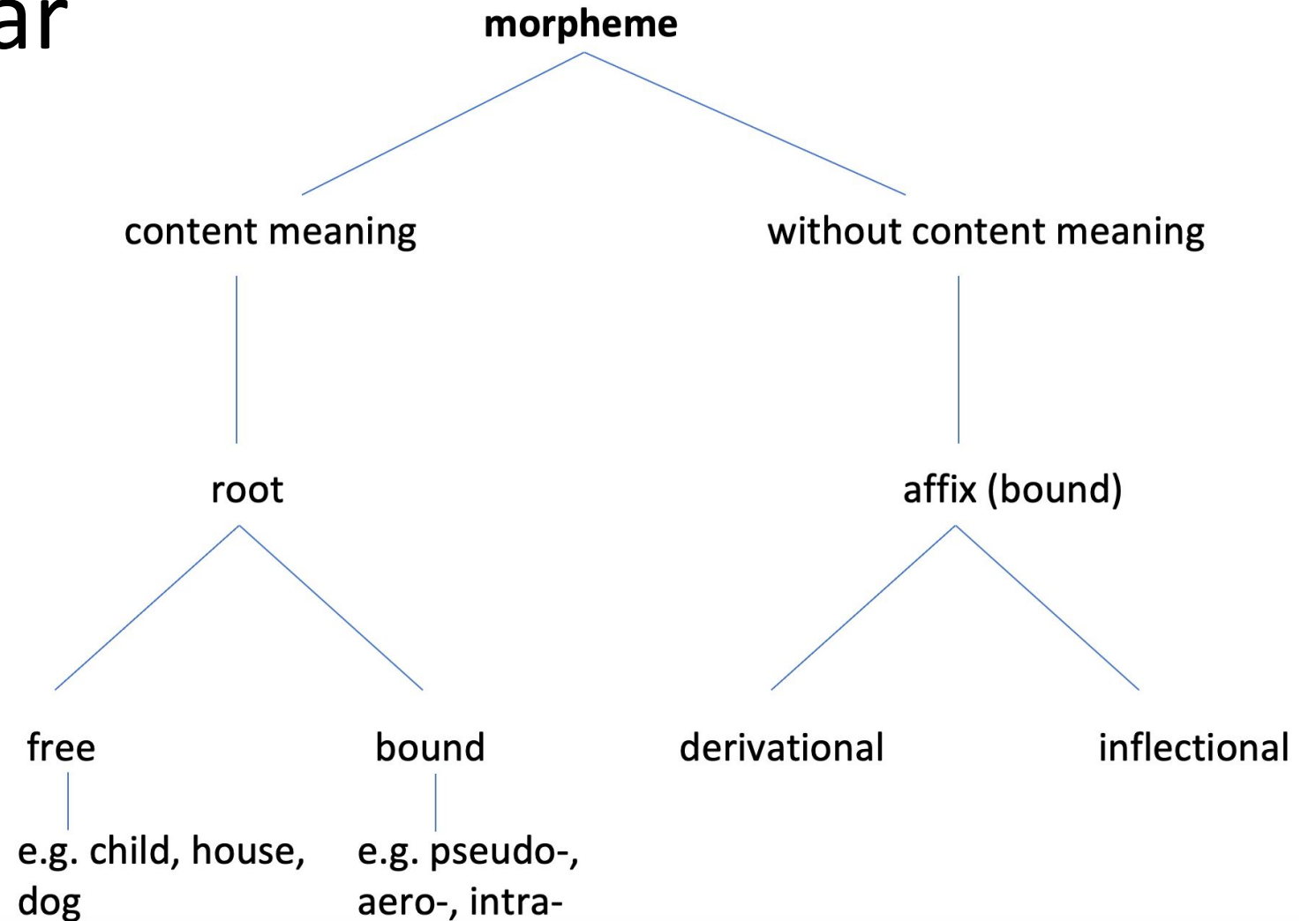
Units of grammar

Free morphemes

- stand alone (as words)
- e.g. dog, gentle, picture

Bound morphemes

- need to be attached
- e.g. -ing, semi-



Units of grammar

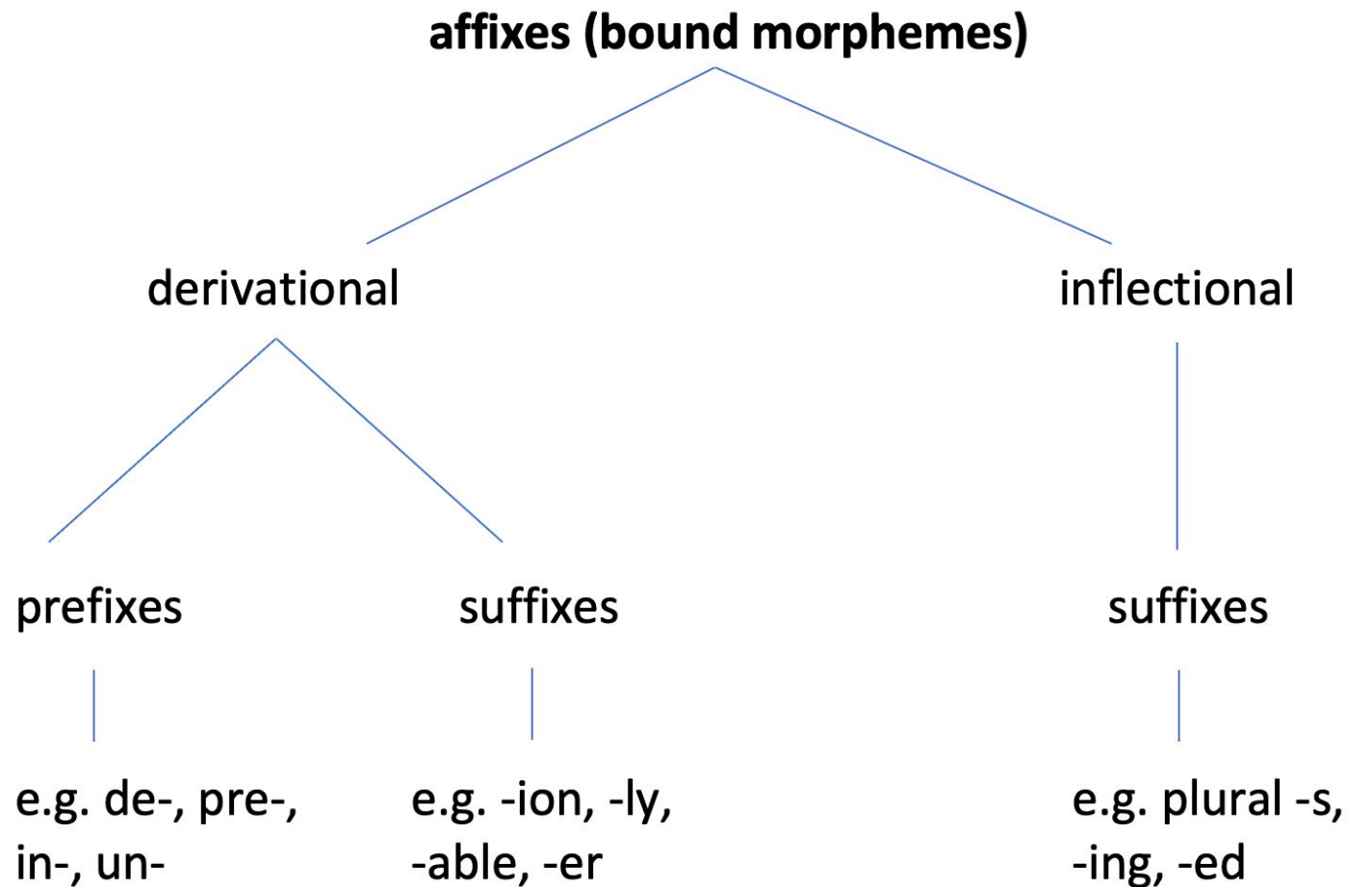
Derivational

Suffixes → change word class
e.g. -al, -ity

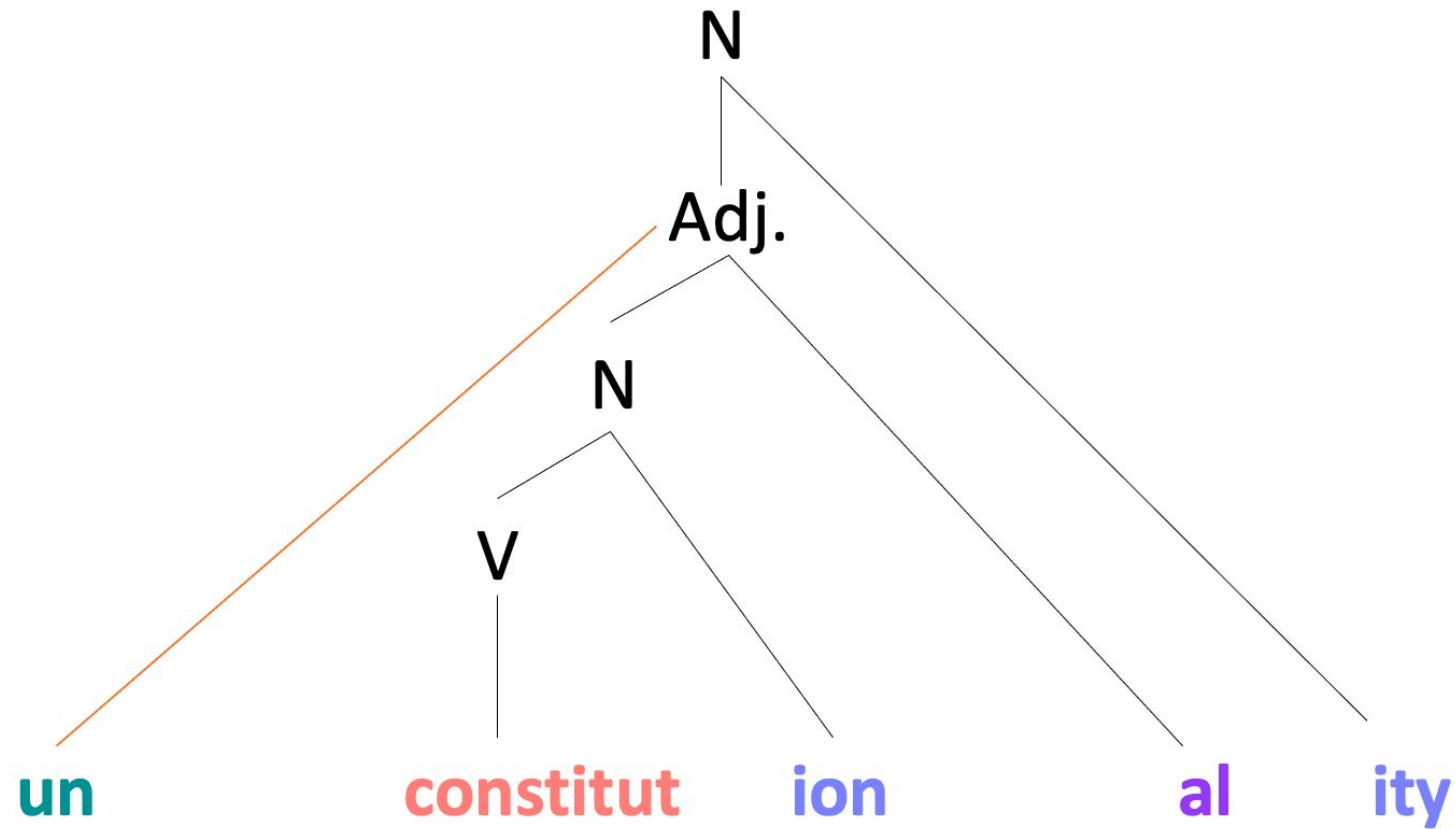
Prefixes → affect meaning of
the word
e.g. un-, de-

Inflectional suffixes

- no change in word class
- no change in meaning



Example



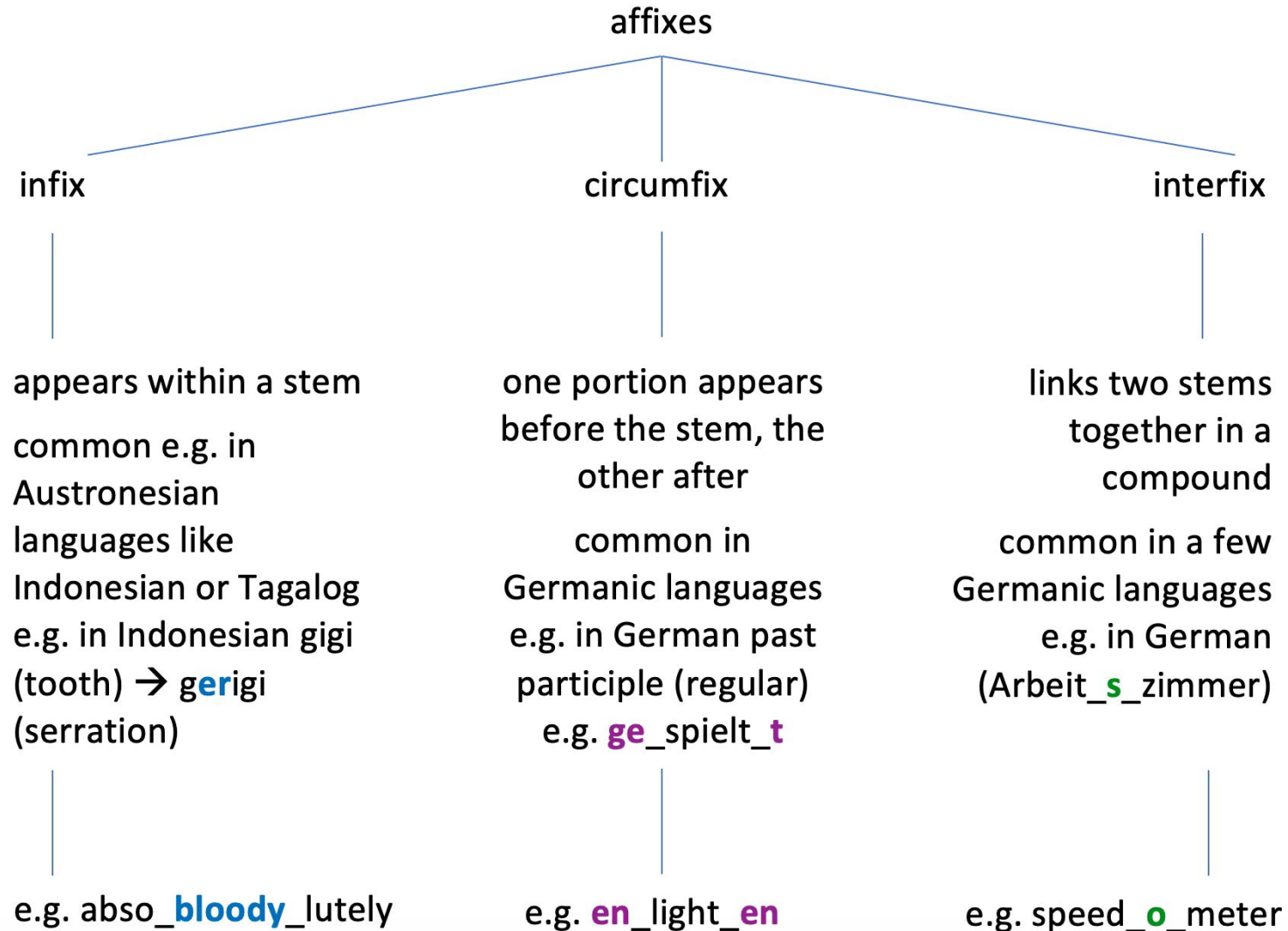
■ Stem/ base

■ Prefix

■ Suffix (Adj.)

■ Suffix (N)

Affixes in other languages



Definition of the term '*word*'

orthographic word

sth. **written** as
a single unit

beauty is a word
because there
are **blank spaces**
surrounding it

phonological word

unit of
pronunciation

defined
according to the
phonological
rules of that
language

most useful criterion
in English: **main**
stress

[The rest] [of the books'll] [have to]
[go] [here]
5 phonological words

lexical item

unit of our **mental**
'dictionary'

more or less
identifiable
meaning or
function

a number of
grammatical
word forms

e.g. verb **write**
(write, writes,
wrote, written,
writing)

e.g. his/ her