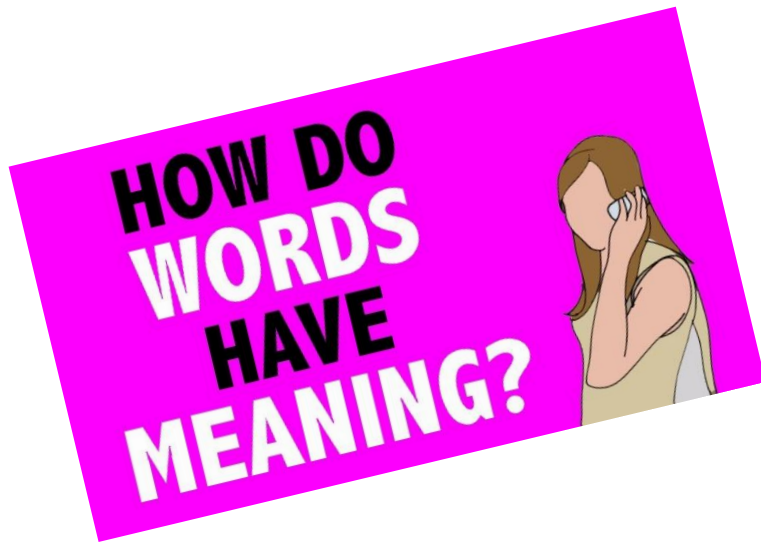


Grammatical meaning



The grammatical meaning is a generalized and rather abstract meaning of words, being expressed through its inherent formal features or, in an opposition, through the absence of such.



Its very important property is that the *grammatical meaning is not named in the word*, e.g. countables-uncountables in nouns, verbs of instant actions in Continuous (was jumping, was winking), etc.



The grammatical meaning in morphology is conveyed by means of:

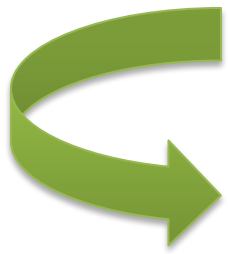
- 1. Flexion, i.e. a word-changing formant which may be outer (streetsu, approached) or inner (foot-feet, find-found).**
- 2. Suppletive word forms (to be-am-was, good-better-best).**
- 3. Analytical forms (is coming, has asked).**



Categorial grammatical meanings of number and case in nouns; person, number, tense, aspect, voice and mood in verbs



Non-categorial grammatical meanings are the grammatical meanings of collectiveness in nouns, qualitateness in adjectives, or transitivity in verbs



**The grammatical meaning may be :
explicit and implicit.**

The implicit grammatical meaning is not expressed formally e.g.(the word table does not contain any hints in its form as to it being inanimate).

The explicit grammatical meaning is always marked morphologically – it has its marker. In the word **cats** the grammatical meaning of plurality is shown in the form of the noun;

cat's – here the grammatical meaning of possessiveness is shown by the form **'s** ; is asked – shows the explicit grammatical meaning of passiveness

Grammatical form



is the sum total of all the formal means constantly employed to render this or that grammatical meaning



The grammatical form is not confined to an individual word, but unites a whole class of words.

Types of grammatical forms

- **Synthetic Types**. Inflexions (actor, studying)
- **Sound-alternation** (mouse-mice, meet-met)
- **Analytical Types** . Extra elements which help to form language phenomena (have finished)
- **Suppletive Formations**. (Some special forms which substitute missing forms : good- better-best)



Synthetic Types- unite both lexical and grammatical meanings in one word.

- 1)-**s (s/z/iz)** – 1. plural forms of countable nouns – boys. 2.the genitive case in animate nouns – girl's. 3.the absolute form of possessive pronouns – ours, hers. 4.the 3d person in Pr.S. tense– says
- 2)-**ed (t/d/ed)** – 1.the past indefinite of the regular verbs– cried. 2.Past Participle of regular verbs
- 3)-**ing** - 1.continuous aspect 2.gerund
- 4)-**er , - est** - the comparative and the superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs- small-smaller
- 5)-**en** -1.plural form: ox-oxen. 2.Past Participle of irregular verbs - taken
- 6)-**ren** - child – children
- 7)-**ne** - absolute form of the pronoun my – mine

Sound Alternations-

sound alternations are a way of expressing grammatical categories which consists in changing a sound inside the root

This method appears in Modern English, for example, in nouns, as when the root vowel [au] of mouse is changed into [aɪ] in mice, etc.

This method is much more extensively used in verbs, such as

- ★ write — wrote — written,
- ★ sing — sang — sung,
- ★ meet — met — met, etc.



Analytical Types-

there two or more words in which at least one element is an auxiliary.

These consist in using a word (devoid of any lexical meaning of its own) to express some grammatical category of another word.

There can be no doubt in Modern English about the analytical character of such formations as, e. g.,

- ⚡ has invited
- ⚡ is invited
- ⚡ is inviting
- ⚡ does not invite.



The verbs have, be, and do have **no lexical meaning** of their own in these cases.

The lexical meaning of the formation resides in the participle or infinitive following the verb have, be or do.

Suppletive Formations

By a suppletive formation we mean building a form of a word from an altogether different stem. Examples in point are,

- 1) the verb go, with its past tense went;
- 2) the personal pronoun I, with its objective case form me,
- 3) the adjective good with its comparative degree form better, and a few more.

Their interrelations

- The Grammatical meaning and grammatical form are the basic notions of Grammar.
- The grammatical meaning is relative, it is revealed in relations of word forms, e.g. **speak - speaks**.
- The grammatical meaning must have a grammatical form of expression.(**inflexions, analytical forms, word-order, etc.**)

Grammatical form and grammatical category

- The grammatical **form** presents a division of the words on the principle of expressing a certain grammatical **meaning**
- The grammatical **category** is a system of expressing a generalized grammatical **meaning** by means of paradigmatic correlation of grammatical **forms**.

Grammatical form and grammatical category

Notional words possess some morphemic features expressing (morphological) meanings, which determine the **grammatical form** of the word

Grammatical meaning and grammatical form

- Grammatical units – 2 types of relations:
 - In the language system (paradigmatic)
 - In speech (syntagmatic relations)
- In the language system each unit is included into a set of connections based on different properties. F.ex., word **forms** child, children, child's , children's have the same lexical **meaning** and have different meanings

Thank you for attention!