

Categories

According to the Argentine writer Jorge Luis Borges, in the *Celestial Emporium of Benevolent Knowledge*, animals are divided into ...

Categories

- those that belong to the Emperor
- · embalmed ones
- · those that are trained
- · suckling pigs
- · mermaids
- · fabulous ones
- stray dogs
- those that are included in this classification
- those that tremble as if they were mad
- innumerable ones

Syntactic Categories

According to the linguist Elly van Gelderen, in *An Introduction to the Grammar of English*, words are divided into ...

Syntactic Categories

- Nouns
- Verbs
- · Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Prepositions
- Pronouns
- Determiners
- · Auxiliaries
- · Coordinators
- Complementizers

Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Pronouns

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Determiners, Auxiliaries, Coordinators, Complementizers

• I would give half my wealth to make sure that either the Democrat or the Republican health care plan is passed next session.

<u>Determiners</u>, Auxiliaries, Coordinators, Complementizers

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Syntactic Categories

- Divisions among syntactic categories are based on ...
 - Syntactic characteristics
 - How words combine with other words in a sentence
 - · Morphological characteristics
 - How words are broken up into smaller parts
 - (To some extent) semantic characteristics
 - · Their meaning

Syntactic Categories

- There are two kinds of syntactic categories ...
 - · Lexical categories
 - Grammatical categories (also called functional categories)

Syntactic Categories Lexical Categories Categories Categories

Lexical Categories

- ... have referential meaning.
- ... are open classes and thus admit new members.
- ... head phrases.
- ... can be introduced by grammatical categories.

Grammatical Categories ...

- Have grammatical (functional) meaning, not referential meaning.
- Are closed classes and thus do not easily admit new members.
- Usually introduce a lexical category.

Lexical and Grammatical Categories

- Nouns
- Verbs
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- · Prepositions
- Pronouns
- Determiners
- Auxiliaries
- · Coordinators
- Complementizers

What use are syntactic categories?

• e e cummings knew.

anyone lived in a pretty how town (with up so floating many bells down) spring summer autumn winter he sang his didn't he danced his did

What use are syntactic categories?

Lewis Carroll knew.

'Twas brillig and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe: All mimsy were the borogoves And the mome raths outgrabe.

What use are syntactic categories?

- Noam Chomsky knows.
 - Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

Nouns and Verbs

 How do we know a word is a noun or a verb?



- How do we know a word is a noun?
 - - Nouns are often preceded by the, this, that, or a.
 - If a noun is followed by another noun, a preposition must come between them.
 - · Morphology
 - Most nouns can add a plural -s.
 - The possessive 's only appears on nouns.
 - Suffixes like -er and -ism appear on nouns.

Identify the nouns

- 1. The actions by the government came too late.
- 2. The hurricane caused the destruction of the villages.
- 3. Jenny's neighbor always knows the answer.
- 4. That writer has modernized postmodernism.
- 5. The government acted too late.
- 6. The hurricane destroyed the villages.
- 7. The book is red and blue.
- 8. The book seemed nice to me.

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Verbs

- How do we know a word is a verb?
 - Svntax
 - Verbs can be introduced by have, be or will.
 - Verbs can be followed by a noun.
 - Morphology
 - Suffixes like -ed on verbs express tense.
 - Some verbs change their vowels to express tense. E.g., come ~ came.
 - Many verbs add an –s in the third person singular.

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Identify the nouns and verbs

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 - In an ungracious mouth, is but profane.
- 2. Police police police outing.

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Adjectives and Adverbs

 How do we know a word is an adjective or an adverb?



Adjectives and Adverbs

- Adjectives
 - Modify N.
 - Don't usually end in —ly.
 - Describe qualities typical of nouns, such as nationality, color, size, etc.
- Adverbs
 - Modify V, Adj, or Adv.
 - End in -ly in many cases (fast and now are exceptions).
 - Describe qualities of verbs: place, manner, time, duration, etc., and degree of adjectives and adverbs.

Identify the adjectives and adverbs

- 1. The book is nice.
- 2. A nice book is on the table.
- 3. The Hopi bowl is very precious.
- 4. He drove very quickly.
- 5. That fast car must be a police car.
- 6. That car drives fast.
- 7. That person looks hard.
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Identify the adjectives and adverbs

- 1. She waited impassive.
- 2. I made it in safe.
- 3. I list them separate.
- 4. He tested positive.
- 5. 911 SYSTEM STRETCHED THIN
- 6. You did that real good.
- 7. You did that really well.
- 8. She sat there hopefully, waiting for him to call.
- 9. Hopefully, this class will be over by 12:30.

Identify the adjectives and adverbs

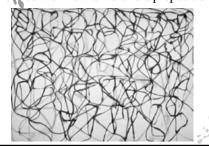
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Prepositions

• How do we know a word is a preposition?



Prepositions

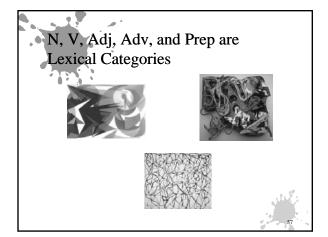
- ... have invariable form.
- ... occur before a noun or a noun phrase.
- ... often express relations of time or space.
- ... sometimes have very little referential meaning.

Identify the prepositions

- 1. With their books about linguistics, they went to school.
- 2. He went in.
- 3. They ran out.
- 4. He jumped up.
- 5. They upped the price.
- 6. The door of that car is damaged.

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- Determiners
- How do you know a determiner when you meet one?



Determiners

- · Like adjectives, determiners precede nouns.
- Determiners always precede adjectives.
- The category of determiner includes:
 - Quantifiers
 - Articles
 - Demonstratives
 - Possessives
 - Interrogatives
 - Numerals

Identify the determiners

- 1. Their kangaroo ate my food.
- 2. Bor's dog was eaten by Pim.
- 3. Their irritating dog ate my delicious food.
- 4. All the tired horses in the sun ...
- 5. Half the time she's hungry.
- 6. Both candidates gave speeches.

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Auxiliaries

• How do you know an auxiliary when you meet one?



Auxiliaries

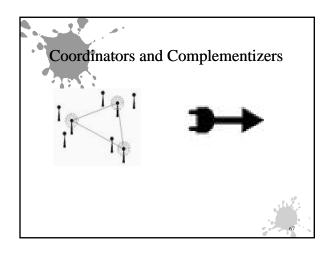
- Auxiliaries precede main verbs.
- Have, be, must, might, can, will, etc., can be auxiliaries.
- They invert in questions.
- They occur before n't.
- They are used in tags.

Identify the auxiliaries

- 1. I have a book in my hand.
- 2. I have worked here for five years.
- 3. Santa may be working Thanksgiving Day.
- 4. I'll give you a ride.
- It was Riefenstahl's work on "Triumph of the Will" that would come back to haunt her.

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Coordinators and Complementizers

- Coordinators join two elements of the same kind.
 - Joan *and* I had a drink *but* we didn't have a meal together.
- Complementizers join two clauses where one clause is subordinate to the other.
 - She didn't know whether to go or to stay.

Lexical and Grammatical Categories

- Lexical
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- Prepositions Pronouns
- Grammatical
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Use these words in a sentence and say to which category they belong.

- pizza
- angst
- fax
- · e-mail
- phat
- website
- surf

• What other new words and loan words can you think of?