

Categories

Lexical Categories:

- 1) carry lexical/core meaning
- 2) open
- 3) Heads of Phrases
- 4) Has synonyms

Grammatical/Functional Categories:

- 1) determine the syntax, but do not contribute much to lexical meaning
- 2) closed
- 3) Can't be heads of phrases
- 4) Has no synonyms

(Refer to Table 2.6 – Page 26 for summary of categories)

Lexical Categories:

- I. Nouns
 - 1) Can be Combined with article/determiner
 - 2) Involves reference to person, place, thing, concept...
 - 3) Include affixes such as -ism (postmodernism), -er (teacher), plural -s (students)
 - 4) May be modified by adjectives (the dark door)
 - 5) May be followed by preposition and noun (gave a pen to Ahmad)
- II. Verbs
 - 1) Can be attached to affixes such as past tense -ed, -ize (dramatize), -ate (enumerate)
 - 2) Involve reference to act, event, state, or emotion
 - 3) May follow an auxiliary, such as have or will
 - 4) May be followed by noun or preposition and noun

Notes:

- 1) Some words are derived into new categories (chair -n- VS to chair -v-) (telephone -n- VS to telephone -v-):

Police police police outings regularly in the meadows.

The fast girl recovered fast after her fast.

- 2) Words can be followed by same category in Compounds:

Stone hedge, chemistry teacher...

III. Adjectives

- 1) Modifies a noun
- 2) Describes:
 - a- Nationality/Ethnicity (American, Palestinian...)
 - b- Size (big, large, tall...)
 - c- Age (young, old...)
 - d- Color (Red, yellow...)
 - e- Material/Person description (Wooden, human...)
 - f- Character trait (happy, fortunate...)
- 3) Adjectives can be:
 - a- Predicative: details about subject as message of sentence (This book is nice)
 - b- Attributive: describes noun, but not as message of sentence (The nice book is on the table)

IV. Adverbs

- 1) Adverbs modify verbs (**Degree Adverbs** modify Adjectives/Adverbs, such as “very, so, too...”)
- 2) Often modify an action’s:
 - a- Manner (wisely, fast...)
 - b- Duration (often, frequently...)
 - c- Attitude (fortunately, actually...)
 - d- Place (There, abroad...)
 - e- Time (Then, now, yesterday...)

V. Prepositions

- 1) Occur before nouns (books about linguistics)
- 2) Express:
 - a- Place or time (at, in, on, before)
 - b- Direction (to, from, into, down)
 - c- Causation (for)
 - d- Relation (of, about, with, like, as, near)
- 3) Other prepositions: during, around, after, against, despite, except, without, towards, until, till, inside, instead of, outside of, away from, due to, as for...
- 4) A preposition which does **not precede a noun** can be categorized as an **Adverb**:
 - a- He went in
 - b- They ran out
 - c- He jumped down
- 5) Prepositions can become verbs (infrequently): (They upped the price)

Grammatical Categories

- 1) Determiners: determine reference of a lexical category and precede nouns or adjectives:
 - a- Articles: (a, an, the)
 - b- Demonstratives: (That boy, this students, those/these toys...)
 - c- Possessive Pronouns: (his, her, their...)
 - d- Quantifiers: (both students, all –Predeterminer- the students, half -Predeterminer- the students...)
 - e- Interrogatives: (Whose book is this, which classroom is this...)
 - f- (Some) Numerals: (Two books)
 - Numerals can behave like nouns: my two (Attributive) books / These books are two (Predicative).
- 2) Auxiliaries: help other, lexical verbs, but do not contribute much meaning:
 - a- Verbs such as have, be, and do can be:
 - Lexical (on their own): I have money, He is happy, She did her homework
 - Grammatical (combined with other verbs): I have studied, They are studying, She did not do her homework
- 3) Coordinators (Coordinating Conjunctions) (C): join similar categories:
 - a- One part coordinators: Sami and/or Lama...
 - b- Two part coordinators: Either/Neither Rula or/nor Shadi...
 - c- Can link two words or more
- 4) Complementizers (C): introduce/modifies* subordinate clauses:
 - a- He me told that she refused
 - b- We visited them because they had visited us
 - c- They asked the students whether they had taken the exam
 - d- You will buy the car if you make enough money
 - e- They refused the offer since it was not the lowest
 - f- Examples of words that can belong to different categories (Table 2.2 – Page 22):
 - She left after/before it rained (C)
 - He ran after/before her (Pre)
 - She is as fair as the moon is (C)
 - It is just as nice (Degree Adverb)

Prepositions vs Complementizers:

- a- A complementizer introduces a sentence*: He studied because he was eager
- b- A preposition introduces a noun: She read about grammar

Pronouns (Hybrid Category)

- 1) Reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, herself) refer back to phrases already mentioned in sentence – Grammatical
- 2) Possessive pronouns (his, their...) must be followed by nouns – Grammatical
 - Some possessive pronouns can occur on their own – Lexial (mine, hers, yours, ours, theirs...)
- 3) Personal pronouns (He, she, it, they...) are independent – Lexial
- 4) Many determiners (quantifiers, numerals, interrogatives) can stand on their; accordingly, they become pronouns (e.g. that is a problem)
- 5) Indefinite pronouns can be:
 - a- Pronouns: anyone, anybody, everyone, someone, something, nothing...
 - b- Degree Adverbs: somewhat, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, sometimes...

Evidence: Grammatical VS Lexical:

- 1) Children learn Lexical categories before grammatical categories
- 2) Aphasia patients can have difficulties with either lexical or grammatical categories

Prescriptive Grammar:

- 1) Certain adjectives are being used as adverbs: (e.g. you did that real good)
- 2) Certain adverbs are being used as adjectives (e.g. It looks beautifully)
- 3) I am good VS I am well