

SUBJECT: FUNDAMENTALS OF LINGUISTICS
TOPIC: FORM CLASS AND FUNCTIONAL CLASS
SEETHU BABY MANGALAM
2020-2021

FORM CLASS AND FUNCTIONAL CLASS

FORM CLASS AND FUNCTIONAL CLASS

FORM CLASS

- LEXICAL
- OPEN SYSTEM
- LESS FREQUENT
- CLASS MARKERS
- FULL SENTENCES
- TRANSLATION POSSIBLE

FUNCTIONAL CLASS

- STRUCTURAL/ GRAMMATICAL
- CLOSED SYSTEM
- MORE FREQUENT
- NO FORMAL MARKERS
- NO FULL SENTENCES
- NO TRANSLATION POSSIBLE

TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR

- No single homogeneous traditional approach to grammar
- Latin grammar as norm and analysed English
- Latinate fallacy

e.g. sentence ending with preposition

This is the tool I work with

He is taller than me(I)

TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR

- Semantic fallacy
 - E.g. Definitions of parts of speech
- Mixing up of different criteria
- Normative fallacy
- Prescriptive fallacy
- Logical fallacy
- Lack of explicitness
- Neglect of the spoken form

TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR

- Ignoring language variations
- Historical fallacy

Structural/Descriptive Linguistics

- Autonomous scientific discipline
- Language is system of systems
- Speech is primary
- Language varieties should be studied
- Linguist should discover and describe the rules
- Language is arbitrary system
- Form of human behaviour
- Language subject to change

Grammaticality , acceptability and appropriateness

Grammatical need not be acceptable

depending upon the idea it tries to express or depending on the context in which it is used.

e.g. colourless green ideas sleep furiously

would you please go to the hall

All acceptable will be grammatical

Acceptability determined by the context on situation is referred to as appropriateness.

e.g. hurry up chaps, to the hall

would you please go to the hall