

# TOPIC 6: WORD COMBINATIONS

## Points for discussion:

6.1. Word-combination as the minimal unit of syntax theory: the definition, its main characteristics, the main criteria for classifying.

6.2 The main principals for structural classifying . The existing structural oppositions of word –combinations.

The main principals for semantical classifying. The existing semantical oppositions of word-combinations.

The main principals for semantical classifying. The existing semantical oppositions of word-combinations.

## **6.1. Syntax as part of grammar: the range problems to study, its main notions, historical review of syntax theory development**

The points to clarify.....

1) WHAT DOES SYNTAX STUDY?

2) WHAT NOTIONS DOES IT INCLUDE?

3) WHERE LIE THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SYNTAX AND OTHER DISCIPLINES?

# **The first point for discussion**

Word-combination as the minimal unit of syntax theory: the definition, its main characteristics, the main criteria for classifying

## **The definition to follow**

**a word-combination is any syntactical group, consisting of at least two notional words which are combined either into free word-combinations, predicative or prepositional structures and based either on the coordinative or subordinate relations.**

# The main characteristics of word-combinations

## WORD-COMBINATION vs WORD

1. The meaning of the word-combination doesn't equal the sum of meanings of the words it includes.
2. the word –combination is supposed to have some syntactical function in a sentence what the separate words can't .

## WORD-COMBINATION vs SENTENCE

1. word- combinations don't have both communicative purpose and phrase stress.
2. The word-combination cant consist of one word but sentence can
3. The word –combination just name but doesn't reflect some situation, correlated with the reality. It doest have the categories of voice, tense and aspect.

# The main criteria for word-combination defining

- POSITIONAL (any changes within the structure of the word-combination)
- SEMANTICAL (context connections)
- SYNTACTICAL (connections within the word-combinations, the origin )

# POSITIONAL CRITERION INCLUDES

- ▣ **The behavior of the elements in the combination**  
(adnocentrical – exocentirical)
- ▣ **the hierarchy in the combination**  
(nuclear – nuclear free)
- ▣ **the position of the dependant towards the nucleus (nuclear only)**  
( regressive - nucleus centered – progressive)

**morphological structure (nuclear free only)**

( morphologically-similar morphologically diversified )

# SEMANTICAL CRITERION INCLUDES

**the degree of stylistic determination presented**

(connotative - non-connotative)

**The degree of semantical connection presented**

(idiomatic phraseological units - neutral(free) word-combinations)

- ▣ **The degree of contextual determination**
- ▣ (typical word-combinations - isolated)
- ▣ **The degree of social determination**  
(sociolinguistically determined - sociolinguistically undetermined)
- ▣ **The degree of frequent using in speech** (clicheed - non-clicheed)



# SYNTACTICAL CRITERION INCLUDES

## **The syntactical connections**

- ▣ (subordinate - coordinate)
- ▣ **The degree of the origin presented**  
( originally made - derivatively made)
- ▣ **The degree of nominalisation presented**
- ▣ (fully nominalized - partly nominalized )

## **THE SECOND POINT FOR DISCUSSION**

**The main principals for classifying the  
word-combinations on their structure.**

**The existing structural oppositions.**

**The existing structural classifications.**

# THE MAIN PRINCIPALS FOR STRUCTURAL CLASSIFYING

**The POSSIBILITY TO REPLACE other elements**

**(possible to replace \ non possible to replace )**

- ▣ **The NUCLEUS of the word-combination**
- ▣ **( nuclear- nuclear free)**
  
- ▣ **The POSITION TOWARDS NUCLEUS (before- around –after)**
  
- ▣ **The degree of MORPHOLOGICAL DIVERSION (diversed \ non diversified)**

## **THE THIRD POINT FOR DISCUSSION**

**The main principals for semantical  
classifying the word-combinations  
The existing semantical oppositions.  
The existing semantical  
classifications.**

# THE MAIN PRINCIPALS FOR SEMANTICAL CLASSIFYING

- ▣ **1. CONNOTATIVENESS**  
(connotative \ non-connotative)
- ▣ **2. REPRODUCIBILITY**  
(clicheed \ non-clicheed)
- ▣ **3. IDIOMACITY** (idioms \ neutral)
- ▣ **4. CONCEPTUAL DETERMINATION**  
(typical word-combinations \ isolated)
- ▣ **5. SOCIOLINGUISTIC DETERMINATION**  
(sociolinguistically determined \ undetermined)

# **THE LAST POINT FOR DISCUSSION**

**The main principals for syntactical  
classifying the word-combinations  
The existing syntactical oppositions.  
The existing syntactical  
classifications.**

**THE MAIN  
PRINCIPALS  
FOR  
SYNTACTICAL  
CLASSIFYING**

- 1. SYNTACTICAL CONNECTIONS in  
the word-combination  
(subordinate connected \ coordinate  
connected)**
- 2. ORIGIN (connection to the sentence  
expressing the same situation)  
( originally made- derivatively made)**
- 3. NOMINALISATION ( the degree of  
being presented)  
(fully nominalized \ partly  
nominalized)**

Thanks for cooperation!!!

