



Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Ministerio de Educación
Dirección General de Educación Superior



Instituto Superior del Profesorado
"Dr. Joaquín V. González"

INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DEL PROFESORADO "DR. JOAQUÍN V. GONZÁLEZ"

Nivel: Terciario

Carrera: Profesorado en Inglés / Profesorado en Inglés para la Enseñanza Primaria

Eje: Disciplinar

Instancia curricular: GRAMÁTICA INGLESA I

Cursada: Anual

Carga horaria: 5 (cinco) horas cátedra semanales

Profesora: Celia Inés Sabato

Año: 2009

OBJETIVOS

1. Describir las estructuras gramaticales (morfológicas, sintácticas y semánticas) del idioma inglés según las teorías lingüísticas tradicionales, estructurales y generativas con un enfoque científico y pedagógico.
2. Realizar un estudio somero de las contribuciones más importantes de la teoría gramatical.
3. Aplicar la descripción y terminología gramatical a textos escritos por autores contemporáneos y ensayar el análisis de textos hablados.
4. Relacionar el estudio de la gramática con los de la fonología y la semántica.
5. Extender el estudio de la gramática al del discurso (pragmática).
6. Comparar las estructuras gramaticales del inglés con las del castellano a los fines de un mejor entendimiento de los problemas que se presentan en la enseñanza del inglés como lengua extranjera.
7. Sintetizar el desarrollo histórico de la gramática e identificar las contribuciones más importantes.
8. Desarrollar la capacidad de usar con corrección y propiedad las estructuras morfológicas y sintácticas del inglés en situaciones comunicativas.
9. Usar los conocimientos adquiridos para el análisis y corrección de errores.
10. Desarrollar la habilidad de pensar, razonar y argumentar mediante el análisis gramatical.

UNIDADES DIDÁCTICAS - CONTENIDOS

1) HISTORICAL REVIEW

The origins of the study of grammar in Greece (fifth century BC). Characteristics of Traditional Grammar. Historical linguistics. Twentieth century linguistics. Descriptive and prescriptive grammar. Structuralism: Ferdinand de Saussure vs. Leonard Bloomfield. Brief characterisation and comparison of American and European Structuralism. Transformational/Generative Grammar. Noam Chomsky. The innateness hypothesis of first language acquisition: Universal Grammar. Principles and Parameters. The concepts of *deep* and *surface* structure.

2) BASIC GRAMMATICAL CONCEPTS

Category vs. function. Phrases (NP, AdjP, AdvP, PP, VP): characteristics and constituents. The phrase as a structure of modification.

Nuclear and extra-nuclear constituents.

Syntax and morphology. Inflection and derivation. Free and bound morphemes. The paradigm. Grammatical categories (case, number, gender, etc.)

Clauses: classification, characteristics and constituents. The clause as a structure of predication. Classification of clauses: main and subordinate. Classification of sentences: 1) by function or meaning: statements, questions, commands and exclamations; 2) according to their structure: simple, compound, complex and compound-complex. Classification of conjunctions by function (coordinating and subordinating), by form (simple, compound and correlative) and by meaning (cumulative, adversative, alternative and illative). Classification of subordinate clauses (finite, non-finite and verbless; nominal, relative and adverbial). Analysis of subordinate clauses (First Part)

Finite vs. non-finite forms of the verb. Comparison between gerund and present participle (First Part). The functions of non-finite forms.

Argument structure. Valency. One-, two- and three-place verbs (predicates).

Proposition and modality. Volition and cognition. Grammatical and lexical manifestations. Modality verbs.

The notion of Aspect. Grammatical vs. Semantic Aspect. Grammatical and lexical manifestations of Aspect. Aspectual verbs. Initiative, Progressive, Perfective and Cessative Aspect.

The parts of speech. Words and word classes. Open and closed sets/classes. Content words and function words. Marked and unmarked forms. Assertive and non-assertive forms.

Operators. The role of the inflection (INFL) in the sentence.

3) MAIN CONSTITUENTS

Introduction: approximation to the analysis of Intransitive Verbs, Transitive Verbs, Bi-Transitive Verbs and Copular Verbs. Object, Adjunct and Complement.

The simple sentence: constituents. The subject. The grammatical subject. The notional subject. Categories functioning as subject. The anticipatory subjects **it** and **there**. Coordinated subject. Overt vs. implicit subject of non-finite clauses. The complementizer.

The direct object. Categories functioning as direct object. The anticipatory object **it** and similar structures. Comparison between the constructions V + non-finite or verbless clause, V + IO + DO and V + DO + PC. Transitive and intransitive use of verbs: *pseudo-intransitive* verbs (object deletion); unaccusative verbs (formerly *Lexical Passive*); ergative or double-agentive sentences; verbs used with a passive meaning.

The indirect object. Verbs that can take both a direct and an indirect object (Bi-Transitive Verbs). Categories functioning as indirect object. Omission of the direct object. Order of direct and indirect objects. Cases in which the indirect object must be introduced by **to**. Formal and semantic requirements for the indirect object. **For** + indirect object (Intended IO). Verbs that can take **to** or **for**. The *dative (of interest, company, etc.)*. The passive construction with the IO as subject.

Semantic roles of clause elements. Agentive, affected, recipient. Subject as external causer, instrument and affected. Recipient and experiencer subjects. Positioner subject. Theme. Locative, temporal and eventive subjects. Locative, resultant and cognate objects. Eventive object (Surface Structure Direct Object, derived from a verb). Affected Indirect Object: The IO derived from the DO through lexical derivation (Surface Structure Indirect Object). Theta-roles.

Classification of verbs. Verbs that require complementation.

The predicative complement and the adverbial complement. Classification and categories.

The predicative adjunct. Identifying criteria. The *quasi-predicative*.

The adjective complement. Categories functioning as adjective complement. Adjectives that require complementation (modality adjectives).

The adverbial adjunct. Classification and categories. Sentence modifiers or disjuncts: attitudinal and content disjuncts. Conjuncts.

4) FURTHER ELEMENTS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Phrasal verbs. Prepositional verbs. Phrasal-prepositional verbs. Middle verbs.

Analysis of subordinate clauses (Second Part).

Nominal clauses. Types: introduced by **that**, **if** and **whether** and **wh-words**. Interrogative nominal clauses and nominal relative clauses. Non-finite and verbless nominal clauses.

Relative clauses: defining and non-defining relative clauses. Function of the defining relative clauses and semantic value of non-defining relative clauses (Addition; Identity; *Adverbial*) Relative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs. Functions and omission of the relative pronoun. Non-finite and verbless relative clauses.

Adverbial clauses. Classification of finite adverbial clauses. Conditional clauses and sentences. Non-finite and verbless adverbial clauses.

The notion of **trace**. Movement in *wh*-clauses; *wh*-trace. *Wh*-words vs. subordinating conjunctions.

Apposition. Explicit apposition: indicators of apposition. Restrictive and non-restrictive apposition. Nominal complement. Nouns that require complementation.

Direct and Indirect Speech. Deixis and deictic categories. Their role and behaviour in Indirect Speech. *Backshift*.

Pro-forms and ellipsis. Motivation for abbreviation. Recoverability. Pro-forms (for NPs, *so*, *do so*, *one*). Ellipsis: its nature, classification. Elliptical phrases. Elliptical clauses.

Word order. Theme and focus. Fronting. Subject-verb inversion. Subject-operator inversion. Cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences.

5) THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB: INFINITIVE, GERUND AND PARTICIPLES

The infinitive. Forms. The bare infinitive. Uses. Functions of the infinitive. The perfect infinitive. The **to**-infinitive; the particle **to**; the particle **to** without the infinitive. The complementizer. The infinitive introduced by interrogatives. The split infinitive. The infinitive after the noun: adjectival vs. nominal function.

The gerund. Functions. The subject of the gerund. Patterns with the gerund. The infinitive and the gerund as subject. Differences.

The participle. Forms. Uses. Functions. The loose participle. The "absolute construction" - now non-finite or verbless clause. The present participle and the gerund as modifier to a noun. Differences. The present participle and the infinitive used with verbs of perception. Differences.

Case assignment. Case marking and the *Case Filter*. Syntactic Case vs. morphological case.

The subject of non-finite forms: overt and empty categories. PRO. Control. Subject-control verbs and object-control verbs. Uncontrolled PRO.

6) THE VERB PHRASE: TENSE, ASPECT, MOOD AND VOICE

Time and tense. Jespersen's division of time. Tense forms. Tense and aspect. Two approaches to the study of tenses. Use of tenses: Simple Present and Past.

Progressive aspect: Present and Past. Comparison between Simple Present and Present Progressive. Verbs with or without progressive aspect (stative and dynamic). Semantic classification of stative and dynamic verbs. Perfective aspect: Present and Past. Perfect Progressive: Present and Past. The Future: Simple, Progressive, Perfect and Perfect Progressive. Comparison between Present and Future Progressive.

Auxiliary, defective and irregular verbs. Anomalous finites. Characteristics and uses of anomalous finites. Modal auxiliaries, marginal modal auxiliaries, modal idioms and semi-auxiliaries. Special uses of **shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, might, need, ought to, dare, dared, used to**. The finites of **be, do** and **have**. The **going to** form. **Be + to**-infinitive.

The passive voice. Formation with **be** and **get**. Use. Omission of the agent. The retained object. *NP*-trace. The past participle used adjectivally. The passive construction involving: introductory **it**, the predicative complement, phrasal verbs. The causative use of **have** and **get**. Forms of the passive: non-finite forms, tensed, aspects, modals, combinations of these.

Mood: Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative and Interrogative. Uses.

Meaning and the modals. Relations between **can, must, may** and **have to**. Subject-oriented and discourse-oriented modals. The scale of commitment.

7) THE NOUN PHRASE

Classes of nouns: proper and common; countable and uncountable; concrete and abstract nouns. Nominalizations.

Determiners: the articles, demonstratives, possessives, interrogatives, indefinites. Partitives and their analysis.

Predeterminers. Post-determiners: numerals and general ordinals, quantifiers, phrasal quantifiers. Other pre-modifiers.

Postmodifiers. Apposition. Nominal complements.

Functions of the noun phrase.

Reference: exophoric vs. endophoric. Anaphoric and cataphoric reference.

The articles. Specific and generic reference. Generic reference: a) nationality words and other adjectives with the noun omitted; b) presence and omission of the article with uncountable and countable plural nouns. Specific reference: a) indefinite and definite articles; b) common nouns without the article; c) the article with common nouns as complements.

Unique reference: proper nouns, unique and partitive uses; classes of proper nouns: proper names, calendar items and geographical names. Name plus common noun. Proper nouns with definite article.

8) THE NOUN

Number. Invariable nouns: singular (concrete and abstract uncountables, proper nouns) and plural (summation plurals, nouns that occur only in the plural, unmarked plurals). Variable nouns: regular plurals. Allomorphs. Spelling rules. Irregular plurals: voicing + **s**, mutation, **-en**, zero, animal names, quantitative nouns, nouns in **(e)s**. Foreign plurals. The plural of compounds. Collective nouns: specific, generic and unique. Uncountable nouns: characteristics and individualization. Number by attraction. General rule of concord. Notional concord and proximity. Coordinated subject. Indefinite expression as subject.

Gender. Gender classes and pronoun substitution. Ways of denoting gender. Personal masculine/feminine nouns. Personal dual gender. Common gender. Higher animals. Higher organisms. Lower animals and inanimate nouns.

Case: common and genitive case. Allomorphs. Proper names ending in **s**. Plural nouns ending in **s**. The '**s** genitive and the **of**-genitive. Distribution. Meanings of the genitive. The group genitive. The genitive with ellipsis. The double genitive.

9) THE PRONOUN

Characteristics. Classification: specific and indefinite. Personal pronouns. Paradigm. Case. Person. Gender. Number. The pronoun **it**. Self-pronouns. Reflexive and emphatic uses. Reciprocal pronouns. Universal pronouns. Relative,

interrogative and demonstrative pronouns. Indefinite pronouns and determiners. Universal indefinites. Partitive indefinites: assertive, non-assertive and negative. Quantifiers. Numerals. The pronoun **one**.

10) THE ADJECTIVE

Characteristics. The adjectival phrase. Structure. Functions: attributive and predicative.

Intensifying adjectives. Restrictive adjectives. The post-position of the adjective. The adjective with the noun omitted. The adjective as a clause.

Semantic classification of adjectives: stative/dynamic; gradable/non-gradable; inherent/non-inherent. Unmarked adjectives.

Degrees of comparison. Spelling and phonological peculiarities. Irregular comparison. Distribution of **er/est** and **more/most**. Comparison of superiority, equality and inferiority. Gradual and parallel increase and decrease. Latin comparatives. Modification of comparatives and superlatives.

The adjective and the noun. The adjective and the participle. The order of adjectives in the noun phrase.

11) THE ADVERB

The adverbial phrase: structure. Classification of adverbs: time, place, process (means, manner, instrument), modality, degree and others (purpose, cause, etc.). Order of adverbs. Negative adverbs opening a sentence.

The adverbial function. Modification of adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, determiners, predeterminers, post-determiners and nouns. The adverb as a sentence modifier, object to a preposition and subject. Adverbial adjuncts. Sentence modifiers or disjuncts: style and content. Emphasizers. Intensifiers. Conjuncts.

Three days ago: the adverb modified by NP of measurement.

Comparison of adverbs. Gradability. Inflection of adverbs for comparison. Correspondence between adjectives and adverbs (identical in form).

12) THE PREPOSITION

The prepositional phrase. The object to the preposition or prepositional complement: categories. Postposed or deferred prepositions. Simple and complex prepositions. Prepositions and adverbial particles. Classification of prepositions. Modification of prepositions. Functions of the prepositional phrase. Meanings. The preposition as a verbalizer.

13) THEORETICAL NOTIONS

The grammatical units. Halliday's ranks. Jespersen's ranks. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. The sentence and the utterance. Grammar as a set of rules. Semantic and formal definitions.

MODALIDAD DE TRABAJO

El método utilizado se basa en una combinación de tratamiento teórico con aplicación práctica inmediata en el análisis de oraciones y párrafos. Se realiza ejercitación continua, que acompaña la elaboración en clase de distintos temas, y se estimula el trabajo de deducción e inferencia por parte de los alumnos. Se recurre a la argumentación lógica en el análisis de las estructuras gramaticales. A medida que los alumnos logran una mayor independencia en su aprendizaje, aumenta la cantidad de lecturas que deben realizar previo a la discusión de un tema en clase, en algunos casos complementadas por guías de lectura. Los alumnos desarrollan ciertos temas en clase en forma de mini-clases de alrededor de cuarenta minutos de duración, en las que exponen un tema (especialmente de la Unidad 6) y lo practican con sus compañeros a través de distintas modalidades de ejercitación. Este trabajo se realiza a lo largo del año.

TRABAJOS PRÁCTICOS

(La evaluación y aprobación de los alumnos en todas las instancias se rige por la reglamentación institucional vigente.)

6 exámenes parciales

5 trabajos prácticos

RÉGIMEN DE APROBACIÓN DE LA MATERIA: PROMOCIÓN CON EXAMEN FINAL

Para rendir el examen final los estudiantes deben haber aprobado el 80% de los parciales y la totalidad de los trabajos prácticos. De acuerdo con la reglamentación vigente, la nota de aprobación es 4 (cuatro). Cada parcial tiene un recuperatorio.

El examen final consiste del análisis sintáctico/morfológico de un párrafo y exposición de temas teóricos.

EVALUACIÓN DEL ALUMNO LIBRE

El alumno libre deberá realizar un examen escrito eliminatorio, seguido de uno oral. El examen escrito consistirá de un mínimo de tres preguntas de carácter teórico que el alumno deberá desarrollar, más el análisis sintáctico/morfológico de un párrafo. El examen oral se basará en parte en la defensa del escrito, más otros temas que el tribunal examinador considere pertinentes.

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