

Grammar In Context Grammar In Context

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Finnish grammar As in some other Uralic languages, Finnish has vowel harmony, and like other Finnic languages, it has consonant gradation. Typologically, Finnish is agglutinative. The recent, authoritative grammar *Iso suomen kielioppi* takes the position that only The Finnish language is spoken by the majority of the population in Finland and by ethnic Finns elsewhere. existence (for most words) of the accusative case in modern Finnish. Unlike the Indo-European languages spoken in neighbouring countries, such as Swedish and Norwegian, which are North Germanic languages, or Russian, which is a Slavic language, Finnish is a Uralic language of the Finnic languages group 820a04df44

Russian grammar Russian grammar employs an Indo-European inflectional structure, with considerable adaptation. Russian has a highly inflectional morphology, particularly in nominals Russian grammar employs an Indo-European inflectional structure, with considerable adaptation 820a04df44

Junction grammar Junction grammar is based on the premise that the meaning of language can be described and precisely codified by the way language elements are joined. 820a04df44 The basic word order is subject-verb-object (SVO), as in English. Otherwise, Chinese is chiefly a head-final language, meaning that modifiers precede the words that they modify. In a noun phrase, for example, the head noun comes last, and all modifiers, including relative clauses, come in front of it. This phenomenon, however, is more typically found in subject-object-verb languages, such as Turkish and Japanese.... 820a04df44 The model was used during the 1960s and 1970s in the attempt to create a functional computer-assisted translation system. It has also been used for linguistic analysis in the language instruction field. 820a04df44

Junction grammar Junction grammar is a descriptive model of language developed during the 1960s by Eldon G. Lytle (1936–2010)[14]. Lytle (1936–2010)[14]. Junction grammar is based on the premise Junction grammar is a descriptive model of language developed during the 1960s by Eldon G 820a04df44

Esperanto grammar be answered *jes* (yes) or *ne* (no) in the European fashion of aligning with the polarity of the answer, or *ĝuste* (correct) or *malĝuste* (incorrect) in the Esperanto is the most widely used constructed language intended for international communication; it was designed with highly regular grammatical rules, and is therefore considered easy to learn 820a04df44

Each part of speech has a characteristic ending: nouns end with -o; adjectives with -a; present-tense indicative verbs with -as, and so on. An extensive system of prefixes and

suffixes may be freely combined with roots to generate vocabulary, so that it is possible to communicate effectively with a vocabulary of 400 to 500 root words. The original vocabulary of Esperanto had around 900 root words, but was quickly expanded. Tagalog is an agglutinative yet slightly inflected language.

Ellipsis (linguistics) 'omission') or an elliptical construction is the omission from a clause of one or more words that are nevertheless understood in the context of the remaining elements. There are numerous distinct types of ellipsis acknowledged in theoretical syntax. Theoretical accounts of ellipsis seek to explain its syntactic and semantic factors, the means by which the elided elements are recovered, and the status of the elided elements. Theoretical In linguistics, ellipsis (Ancient Greek: ἔλλειψις, romanized: élleipsis, lit. There are numerous distinct types of ellipsis acknowledged in theoretical syntax. nevertheless understood in the context of the remaining elements

Japanese grammar Its phrases are exclusively head-final and compound sentences are exclusively left-branching. Word order is normally subject-object-verb with particles marking the grammatical function of words, and sentence structure is topic-comment. (school grammar) of today has followed Iwabuchi Etsutarō's model outlined in his 1943 grammar, *Chūtō Bunpō* (中頭文法), compiled for Japanese is an agglutinative, synthetic, mora-timed language with simple phonotactics, a pure vowel system, phonemic vowel and consonant length, and a lexically significant pitch-accent. Nouns have no grammatical number or gender, and there are no articles. *gakkō bunpō* (学校文法; lit. Verbs are conjugated, primarily for tense and voice, but not person. Japanese adjectives are also conjugated. Japanese has a complex system of honorifics with verb forms and vocabulary to indicate the relative status. Sentence-final particles are used to add emotional or emphatic impact, or make questions

The spoken language has been influenced by the literary one, with some additional characteristic forms. Russian dialects show various non-standard grammatical features, some of which are archaisms or descendants of old forms discarded by the literary language. Russian has a highly inflectional morphology, particularly in nominals (nouns, pronouns, adjectives and numerals). Russian literary syntax is a combination of a Church Slavonic heritage, a variety of loaned and adopted constructs, and a standardized vernacular foundation. In Tagalog, there are nine parts of speech: nouns (*pangngalan*), pronouns (*panghalip*), verbs (*pandiwa*), adverbs (*pang-abay*), adjectives (*pang-uri*), prepositions (*pang-ukol*), conjunctions (*pangatnig*), ligatures (*pang-angkop*) and particles.

Tagalog grammar Tagalog grammar (Tagalog: *Balarilà ng Tagalog*) are the rules that describe the structure of expressions in the Tagalog language, one of the languages in the Tagalog grammar (Tagalog: *Balarilà ng Tagalog*) are the rules that describe the structure of expressions in the Tagalog language, one of the languages in the Philippines

Estonian grammar Estonian consonant gradation is a grammatical process that affects

obstruent consonants at the Estonian grammar is the grammar of the Estonian language. Estonian grammar is the grammar of the Estonian language 820a04df44

Pronouns are inflected for number and verbs for focus/voice and aspect. 820a04df44

English grammar This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and whole texts English grammar is the set of structural rules of the English language. This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and whole texts. English grammar is the set of structural rules of the English language 820a04df44

Various terms are used to describe Russian grammar with the meaning they have in standard Russian discussions of historical grammar, as opposed to the meaning they have in... 820a04df44

Chinese grammar Categories such as number (singular or plural) and verb tense are often not expressed by grammatical means, but there are several particles that serve to express verbal aspect and, to some extent, mood. The language almost entirely lacks inflection; words typically have only one grammatical form. The grammar of Standard Chinese shares many features with other varieties of Chinese. The language almost entirely lacks inflection; words typically have The grammar of Standard Chinese shares many features with other varieties of Chinese 820a04df44

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