Students in primary and secondary school use language as a resource for learning. Students also use language to display what they have learned in order for their progress and achievement at school to be assessed. As students progress through the school years, in all areas of the curriculum, the language and literacy demands placed on them increase and this has implications for literacy and learning. This book presents teachers with an approach for talking about language with students to help them expand the meanings they can make, in other words, to expand their language repertoire. The book encourages teachers to think about language as a system of resources used to make meanings in order to achieve social goals. If we think about language as a resource for making meaning, knowledge about language can be thought of as a ‘toolkit’ we can use to make our meanings increasingly effective. If teachers are able to share this toolkit with their students, they are equipping them with a powerful means for improving achievement at school, and in the long term, for enhancing social, cultural and vocational opportunities in all areas of their lives.
Meaning of grammar in English. If we regard grammars with the same language as equivalent, gives rise to a natural partial order over these equivalence classes of tree grammars. From the Cambridge English Corpus. We will consider specifications given by means of extended term grammars. From the Cambridge English Corpus. Now, the operations on grammars of section 2.1.1 can be easily extended. A grammatical category or grammatical feature is a property of items within the grammar of a language. Within each category there are two or more possible values (sometimes called grammemes), which are normally mutually exclusive. Frequently encountered grammatical categories include: tense, the placing of a verb in a time frame, which can take values such as present and past. number, with values such as singular, plural, and sometimes dual, trial, paucal, uncountable or partitive, inclusive or exclusive. Grammatical meaning is the meaning of the whole class or a subclass. For example, the class of nouns has the grammatical meaning of thingness. It is based on Latin grammar. According to the Latin classification of the parts of speech all words were divided dichotomically into declinable and indeclinable parts of speech. This system was reproduced in the earliest English grammars.