

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910815729603321 |
| Autore | Sampson Geoffrey <1944-> |
| Titolo | Grammar without grammaticality : growth and limits of grammatical precision // Geoffrey Sampson, Anna Babarczy |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Berlin ; ; Boston : , : De Gruyter Mouton, , [2014] ©2014 |
| ISBN | 3-11-048806-X 3-11-029001-4 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (360 p.) |
| Collana | Trends in linguistics. Studies and monographs, , 1861-4302 ; ; volume 254 |
| Classificazione | ET 100 |
| Altri autori (Persone) | BabarczyAnna |
| Disciplina | 415 |
| Soggetti | Grammaticality (Linguistics) Grammar, Comparative and general |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Frontmatter -- Preface -- Acknowledgements -- Table of contents -- List of figures -- List of tables -- Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. The bounds of grammatical refinement -- Chapter 3. Where should annotation stop? -- Chapter 4. Grammar without grammaticality -- Chapter 5. Replies to our critics -- Chapter 6. Grammatical description meets spontaneous speech -- Chapter 7. Demographic correlates of speech complexity -- Chapter 8. The structure of children's writing -- Chapter 9. Child writing and discourse organization -- Chapter 10. Simple grammars and new grammars -- Chapter 11. The case of the vanishing perfect -- Chapter 12. Testing a metric for parse accuracy -- Chapter 13. Linguistics empirical and unempirical -- Chapter 14. William Gladstone as linguist -- Chapter 15. Minds in Uniform: How generative linguistics regiments culture, and why it shouldn't -- References -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | Grammar is said to be about defining all and only the 'good' sentences of a language, implying that there are other, 'bad' sentences - but it is hard to pin those down. A century ago, grammarians did not think that way, and they were right: linguists can and should dispense with 'starred sentences'. Corpus data support a different model: individuals develop positive grammatical habits of growing refinement, but |

nothing is ever ruled out. The contrasting models entail contrasting pictures of human nature; our final chapter shows that grammatical theory is not value-neutral but has an ethical dimension.
