Федеральное агентство по образованию
АМУРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ГОУВПО «АмГУ»

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

для специальностей 031202 – «Перевод и переводоведение»
031001 – «Филология»

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1. Цель и задачи дисциплины, ее место в учебном процессе

В соответствии с Государственным образовательным стандартом высшего профессионального образования, учебная дисциплина «Теоретическая грамматика» входит в блок общепрофессиональных дисциплин специальности 031001 – «Филология», 031202 – «Перевод и переводоведение» и читается в шестом семестре (на 3-ом курсе).

Курс теоретической грамматики английского языка занимает ключевое место среди дисциплин, входящих в программу обучения студентов, для которых английский язык является профилирующей дисциплиной специальности.

Цель курса – комплексное описание грамматического строя английского языка, обобщающее введение в проблематику современных грамматических исследований и, соответственно, в методику научно-грамматического анализа языкового материала.

Предметом настоящего теоретического курса выступает грамматический строй современного английского языка.

Особенностью курса является интегративное представление морфологии и синтаксиса как единой системы речеобразования. В связи с этим в процессе изучения указанной дисциплины студентам будет предложено развернутое положение о теории уровней языка, оппозиционная теория грамматических категорий, а также проблематика парадигматического синтаксиса с его выходом в построение целого текста.

Основными учебными задачами курса являются следующие:

1. Представить теоретическое освещение грамматического строя английского языка, рассмотрев важнейшие аспекты морфологии и синтаксиса, в соответствии с современным состоянием науки о языке.

2. Ознакомить студентов с наиболее важными проблемами современных научных исследований грамматического строя английского языка, с теориями и взглядами отечественных и зарубежных лингвистов.

3. Развить у студентов умение применять полученные теоретические знания по грамматике английского языка к его практическому владению на разных этапах изучения и к его преподаванию на разных ступенях обучения.

4. Развить у студентов научное мышление, соответствующее методологии предмета теоретической грамматики, научить их библиографическому поиску в изучаемой области знаний, привить им умение самостоятельно перерабатывать фундаментальную и текущую научную информацию по предмету, самостоятельно делать обобщения и выводы из данных, приводимых в специальной литературе, а также из собственных наблюдений над фактическим языковым материалом в его разных речевых формах, осмысленно сопоставляя грамматические явления английского и русского или другого изучаемого иностранного языка.

Поставленные задачи курса демонстрируют его многоплановость и многоаспектность.

Для более полного и адекватного усвоения данной учебной дисциплины студенты должны получить необходимые навыки владения английским языком в ходе практических занятий по английскому языку и по культуре речевого общения, а также прослушать теоретические курсы по фонетике и лексикологии английского языка.

Рекомендации для студентов

Для успешного прохождения курса студент должен иметь достаточно прочные знания в области теоретической грамматики английского языка. В частности, обязательно знание принципов, лежащих в основе грамматического строя языка. Также необходимо знание специфики уровневой структуры языка, а также парадигматического аспекта соотношения элементов языка, который является фактором, определяющим системное устройство языка в целом.

Студент должен присутствовать на всех лекциях и семинарских занятиях, в которых должен принимать активное участие.

Чтобы быть допущенным к экзамену по данной дисциплине, студент должен иметь ответы на каждом из семинаров курса и уметь добросовестно выполнять практические задания.

Положительная оценка на экзамене ставится в том случае, если студент показывает знание существа вопроса, понимает место данного языкового явления в общей структуре языка, может проследить закономерности взаимодействия его с другими языковыми явлениями, правильно выполнить практическое задание.

2. Учебная программа

Структура курса предусматривает: 72 часа для специальности 031001 – «Филология»; 96 часов для специальности 031202 – «Перевод и переводоведение». Курс теоретической грамматики читается на английском языке. В лекционной части курса освещаются такие вопросы как, предмет и задачи грамматики, общие принципы, лежащие в основе грамматического строя языка, соотношение грамматики и семантики, теория уровней языка, оппозиционная теория грамматических категорий, контекстное поведение грамматических форм, проблематика парадигматического синтаксиса и его выход в построение целого текста. Эти темы являются ключевыми и наиболее трудными в курсе. Контроль усвоения осуществляется при помощи вопросов к прослушанному материалу.

Тематика семинарских занятий соответствует лекционному курсу. Студенты должны понимать особенности грамматического строя английского языка в соответствии с современным состоянием науки о языке в его двух взаимосвязанных и взаимодополнительных функциях – когнитивной и коммуникативной. Для этого студенты должны знать наиболее важные проблемы современных научных исследований грамматического строя английского языка, уметь применять теоретические знания по грамматике языка на практике, самостоятельно перерабатывать фундаментальную и текущую научную информацию по предмету, самостоятельно делать обобщения и выводы из данных, приводимых в специальной литературе, а также из собственных наблюдений над языковым материалом в его разных речевых формах, осмысленно сопоставлять грамматические явления английского и родного языков. Большое внимание уделяется выполнению практических заданий, которые нацелены на формирование практических умений и навыков работы со специальными методиками грамматической исследовательской техники: морфемно-дистрибутивный анализ, оппозиционно-категориальный анализ, заместительное тестирование в диагностических моделях, трансформационный анализ, семантико-контекстологический анализ и др.

Курс рассчитан на 1 семестр (6). В конце курса студенты сдают экзамен, который включает как теоретический вопрос, так и практическое задание.

Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы
Специальность 031001 «Филология»

Виды учебной работы	Всего часов
Общая трудоемкость	72
Аудиторные занятия	36
Лекции	18
Семинары	18
Самостоятельная работа	36
Вид итогового контроля	экзамен

Специальность 031202 «Перевод и переводоведение»

Виды учебной работы	Всего часов
Общая трудоемкость	96
Аудиторные занятия	32
Лекции	16
Семинары	16
Самостоятельная работа	64
Вид итогового контроля	экзамен

3. Рабочая програма

3.1. График аудиторной и самостоятельной учебной работы студентов
Специальность 031001 - «Филология»

№	Наименование разделов и тем	Всего часов	Виды учебных занятий				
			Лекции	Семинары	Ауди-торная работа	Само-стоят. работа	Виды текущего контроля
	Теоретическая грамматика английского языка	72	18	18	36	36	
1	Language and its grammar. Grammatical categories (parts of speech).	8	2	2	4	4	Текущий контроль на семи-нарах -"-"-
2	Grammatical categories Theory of grammatical oppositions	8	2	2	4	4	-"-"-
3	Grammatical categories of the English noun: gender, number, case and article determination.	8	2	2	4	4	-"-"-
4	Grammatical categories of the English verb: finitude, person, number, tense	8	2	2	4	4	-"-"-
5	Grammatical categories of the English verb: aspect, voice, mood.	8	2	2	4	4	-"-"-
6	Grammatical category of the English adjective and adverb: comparison degrees	4	1	1	2	2	-"-"-
7	Syntax: basic notions	4	1	1	2	2	-"-"-

№	Наименование разделов и тем	Всего часов	Лекции	Семинары	Ауди-торная работа	Само-стоят. работа	Виды текущего контроля
8	Actual division of the sentence. Communicative types of sentences.	8	2	2	4	4	-"-"-
9	Simple sentence: constituent and paradigmatic structures	8	2	2	4	4	-"-"-
10	Composite sentence as a polypredicative construction	4	1	1	2	2	-"-"-
11	Syntax of the text	4	1	1	2	2	-"-"-

Специальность 031202 - «Перевод и переводоведение»

№	Наименование разделов и тем	Всего часов	Виды учебных занятий				
			Лекции	Семинары	Ауди-торная работа	Само-стоят. работа	Виды текущего контроля
	Теоретическая грамматика английского языка	96	16	16	32	64	
1	Language and its grammar. Grammatical categories (parts of speech).	10	1	1	2	8	Текущий контроль на семи-нарах -"-"-
2	Grammatical categories Theory of grammatical oppositions	10	1	1	2	8	-"-"-
3	Grammatical categories of the English noun: gender, number, case and article determination.	10	2	2	4	6	-"-"-
4	Grammatical categories of the English verb: finitude, person, number, tense	10	2	2	4	6	-"-"-
5	Grammatical categories of the English verb: aspect, voice, mood.	10	2	2	4	6	-"-"-
6	Grammatical category of the English adjective and adverb: comparison degrees	6	1	1	2	4	-"-"-
7	Syntax: basic notions	8	1	1	2	6	-"-"-

8	Actual division of the sentence. Communicative types of sentences.	8	2	2	4	4	-"-"-
9	Simple sentence: constituent and paradigmatic structures	10	2	2	4	6	-"-"-
10	Composite sentence as a polypredicative construction	8	1	1	2	6	-"-"-
11	Syntax of the text	6	1	1	2	4	-"-"-

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

Лекционные занятия курса «Теоретическая грамматика английского языка» направлены на то, чтобы не только дать студентам определенный объем информации, но и развить у них творческое научное мышление и критический подход к излагаемым теоретическим положениям, научить их извлекать из научной литературы необходимую информацию.

Morphology:

1. Language and its grammar.

The definition of the language. Language as a system; its functions, elements and structure. Lingual elements as bilateral signs. Segmental and supra-segmental lingual units. The levels of segmental units, their structural and functional features.The hierarchical relations between the segmental units of different levels. The word and the sentence as the main level-forming units.The three subsystems of the language: phonological, lexical and grammatical systems. The systemic character of grammar. Morphology and syntax - the two main sections of grammar. Grammar as a branch of linguistics. The plane of content and the plane of expession. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in grammar. Diachronic and synchronic relations in grammar.

2. Grammatical categories. Theory of grammatical oppositions.

The general notion of category. Grammatical form and grammatical meaning, categorial grammatical form and meaning, grammatical category.

Grammatical category as the system of expressing generalized grammatical meaning by means of paradigmatic correlation of grammatical forms. Oppositional basis of the grammatical category. Oppositional analysis of the grammatical forms. The types of oppositions: binary and supra-binary oppositions, privative, equipolent and gradual oppositions. Privative binary opposition as the most important type of categorial opposition in grammar; its structure. The strong (marked) and the weak (unmarked) members of the opposition. Grammatical category in communication: the problem of oppositional reduction (neutralization and transposition) of grammatical forms in the process of their functioning. Synthetical and analytical grammatical forms. The types of synthetical grammatical forms: inner- inflectional, outer-inflectional, suppletive. Their place in the grammatical system of the English language. The types of analytical grammatical forms: strong and weak. The types of categories: immanent and reflective, closed and transgressive, constant feature and variable feature categories. Morphological and syntactical categories.

3. Noun and the category of gender, number, case and article determination.

Noun as a word denoting "thingness"; its formal characteristics and syntactic functions. "Cannon ball" problem. Grammatically relevant subclasses of the noun: common and proper, countable and uncountable, inanimate and animate (human and non-human), concrete and abstract nouns. The grammatical peculiarities of different groups of nouns. The problem of gender in English. The category of gender in Old English and in Modern English. Biological sex and gender; gender as a meaningful category in modern English. Lexical and grammatical gender distinctions. Personal pronouns as the gender classifiers of nouns. Gender oppositions and gender classes of nouns: personal and impersonal (neuter) gender, feminine, masculine and common gender. Oppositional reduction of the category (personification). The problem of the category of case. Various approaches to the category of case in the English language study: the theories of positional and prepositional cases; the theory of possesive postpositional particle

case (of "no case"); the theory of limited case. Disintegration of the inflexional case in the course of historical development of English and establishing of particle case forms. Formal and functional properties of common and genitive cases of the noun. The correlation of nounal case and pronounal case. Article as a grammatical determiner of the noun. The system of articles in English: the definite article, the indefinite article and the zero article. The semantic presentation of the articles: the definite article - identification, the indefinite article - classifying generalization, the zero article - abstract generalization. Articles with different groups of nouns. Correlation of the articles wiht other determiners. The situational presentation of the articles. The generative presentation of the articles in practical grammar. The problem of establishing the lexico-grammatical status of an article and a "noun+ article" combination.

4. Grammatical categories of the English verb: finitude, person, number, tense.

Verb as a word denoting process, its formal and functional properties. The complexity of grammatical verbal system due to its central role in the expression of the predicative functions of the sentence. Grammatically relevant subclasses of the verb. Notional verbs and their subgroups: actional and statal, limitive and unlimitive. Semi-notional and functional verbs and their subgroups: auxilary verbs, link- verbs (pure and specifying), modal verbs, verbid introducers (of modal identity of the action, of subject-action relations, of phasal semantics). The combinability subgroups of the verbs: transitive and intransitive verbs, complementive (predicative, adverbial, objective) and supplementive (personal and impersonal) verbs. The problem of subclass migration (transition) of the verbs. The category of finitude. Problematic status of the non-finite forms of the verb: their hybrid (intermediary) nature. Infinitive as a verbal form of mixed processual-substantive nature and the basic form of verbal paradigms. Semi-predicative infinitive constructions. Infinitive as a constituent of modal action representation. Gerund as a verbal form of mixed processual-substantive nature. Infinitive, gerund and verbal noun: their correlation in expressing processual

semantics. Semi-predicative gerundial constructions. Participle as a verbal form of mixed processual-qualitative nature. The distinctions between two types of participles: Participle I (Present Participle) and Participle II (Past Participle). Semi-predicative participial constructions. The problem of the verbal "-ing" form ("half-gerund"): functional differences between Participle I and gerund. Conjugation of the finite forms of the verbs. The category of number. The category of person. Their reflective nature (substantive correspondence). The grounds for their blend. The forms of person and number of different groups of verbs. The oppositional presentation of the category. Grammatical categories of the Verb: Tense. The general notion of time and lingual temporality (lexical and grammatical). Absolute and relative time. The system of verbal tense subcategories in English: Time 1 (absolute, retrospective – past vs. non-past) and Time 2 (relative, prospective – future vs. non-future). The problem of the modal colouring of the future forms. Oppositional reduction of the category.

5. Grammatical categories of the English verb: aspect, voice, mood.

The categorial meaning of aspect. Lexical and grammatical means of expressing aspective meaning; their interdependence. The system of verbal aspective subcategories in English: Aspect 1 - category of development and Aspect 2 - category of retrospective coordination. Oppositional reduction of the category. The category of voice. The passive form – the reception of the action by the subject of the syntactic construction. The Active form – the meaning of "non-passivity". Transitive and intransitive verbs in the Passive voice. Active verbs that convey passive meanings. The category of mood – the relation of the nominative content of the sentence towards reality. The systems of English moods. The tense-retrospect shift in the subjunctive. The correlation of formal and semantic features of the English mood.

6. Grammatical category of the English adjective and adverb: comparison degrees.

The categorical semantics of the adjective. The functions of the adjective in the sentence. The derivational features of adjective. Category of Adjectival

Comparison. Elative Most-construction. Less/Least-Construction. Adverb as a part of speech. A property of a non-substantive referent. The categorical semantics of the adverb. The function of the adverb in the sentence. The derivational features of adverb. The Category of Comparison of Adverb.

<u>Syntax</u>

7. Syntax: basic notions. Syntax of the phrase. Syntagmatic Connections of Words

Syntax of the phrase as "minor syntax" in relation to the syntax of the sentence as "major syntax" and to the syntax of the text as "super-major syntax". Phrase as a poly nominative lingual unit. The correlation of the phrase and the word, of the phrase and the sentence. The problem of the phrase definition. Notional and functional phrases . Free and set phrases. Syntagmatic relations between the members of notional phrases: equipotent (equal) and dominational relations. Equipotent consecutive and equipotent cumulative phrases. Syndetic and asyndetic equipotent phrases. Dominational consecutive (subordinative proper) and dominational cumulative phrases. The kernel and the adjunct of a dominational phrase. The classification of dominational phrases according to the part of speech, functional and positional criteria. Agreement, government, adjoining and enclosure as the modes of dominational relations realization. Simple and complex dominational phrases; the hierarchy of dependances in dominational phrases. The problem of bilateral dominal relations in the predicative combinations of a subject and a predicate. Bilateral domination in the cases of secondary (incomplete) predication. Mixed coordinative-dominational and dominational-coordinative phrases.

8. Sentence (General). Communicative types of sentences. Actual Division of the Sentence.

Sentence as a communicative unit. Predication as a fundamental distinguishing feature of the sentence. Nominative aspect of the sentence in correlation with its predicative aspect. Intonational arrangement of the sentence. The notion of a sentence pattern (its syntactic model). The correlation of the

sentence and the word, of the sentence and the phrase; transformation of a sentence into a phrase (phrasalization). The notion of actual division of the sentence (informative perspective). The components of actual division: the theme, the rheme, the transition. The connection of the actual division of the sentence with the logical analysis of the proposition (logical subject and logical predicate); their connection with the subject and the predicate in the sentence. Direct (unmarked) and inverted (marked) actual division. Actual division of the sentence and the context. Lingual means of expressing actual division of the sentence: phonetical (intonational), grammatical, contextual, graphic means.

9. Simple Sentense: Constituent Structure and Paradigmatic Structure.

Simple sentence as a monopredicative construction; the notion of a predicative line. Nominative division of the sentence into semantic and syntactic constituents. The traditional classification of notional parts: primary (subject, predicate), secondary (object, attribute, adverbial modifier), detached (apposition, adress, parenthesis, interjection) parts of the sentence. The notions of surface and deep (conceptual) structures of the sentence; the classification of the "semantic roles". Verb as the predicative centre of the sentence. The problem of the positional part presentation: expanded and unexpanded (elementary) sentences. The problem of the sentence completeness: complete and incomplete (elliptical) sentence. The classification of the sentence on the subject and predicate semantic base: personal (definite and indefinite) and impersonal sentences, verbal (actional and statal) and nominal (factual and perceptional) sentences. The classification of the sentences on the base of the predicative line presentation: simple, composite and semi-composite sentences. Sentence paradigms as the oppositions of sentence patterns. Kernel sentence as the derivational base of sentence paradigms. Derivational procedures (transformations): morphological changes of the words, the use of functonal words, substitution, deletions, word-order changes, intonational arrangement. The predicative sentence paradigms; the categories of communicative purpose, of affirmation and negation, of realization, of

probability, of modal identity, of subjective modality, of subject-action relations, of subject-object relations, of phrase, of informative perspective, of emotiveness. The series of paradigmatic steps according to the predicative functions. The constructional sentence paradigms. Phrasalization (derivational change of a sentence into a phrase): complete and partial nominalization, phrasalization into complexes and participial phrases. Clausalization (derivational change of a sentence into a clause). Matrix and inserted sentences.

10. Composite sentence as a Polypredicative Construction. Complex sentence. Semi-Composite Sentence (Semi-Complex and Semi-Compound Sentences).

Composite sentence as a polypredicative construction. Predicative lines in a composite sentence. Paradigmatic presentation of a composite sentence. Subordinative polypredication (complex sentences), coordinative polypredication (compound sentences), cumulative polypredication. Syndetic and asyndetic connections between the clauses. Complex sentence: principal clause, subordinate clause. Subordinative connectors: pure connectors (conjunctions) and pronominal connectors. Asyndetic connections in complex sentences. The actual division of complex sentences. The classification of complex sentences on the base of the subordinate clause types. Principal nominative clauses (subject, predicative, appositional clauses) and adverbial clauses. The classification of complex sentences on the base of mutual dependence of the principal and subordinate clauses: monolythic (one-member) sentences and segregative (two-member) sentences. Parallel (homogeneous and heterogeneous) and consecutive subordination. Semi-composite sentence as a polypredicative construction of fused composition. Semi- complex sentence as an intermediary phenomenon between simple and composite sentences. The fusion of predicative lines in a semi-composite   sentence. Paradigmatic presentation of a semi-composite sentence.The leading and the complicating parts of a semi-composite sentence; the complicating part as a construction of semi-predication(secondary, potential predication). Semi-complex and semi-compound sentences. The types of semi-

complex sentences: subject-sharing and object-sharing complex sentences (the problem of Complex Subject and Complex Object constructions) ; semi-complex sentences with attributive complication; semi-complex sentences with adverbial complication (the problem of Absolute constructions); semi-complex sentences with nominal non-finite verbal complication of free type (infinitive and gerundial constructions). The types of semi-compound sentences: semi-compound sentences of a poly-predicate or subject-sharing type; semi-compound sentences of a poly-subject or predicate-sharing type. The problem of correlation between composite and semi-composite sentences.

17. Syntax of the Text.

Syntax of the text as super-major, larger syntax. Text as the sphere of functional manifestation od all the lingual units. Monologue and dialogue texts. Supra-sentential construction as the elementary monologue text unit. Dialogue unity as the elementary dialogue text unit. The semantico-syntactic cohesion of text units. The supra-sentential construction and the paragraph as the means of compositional arrangement of the text.

3.3. Планы семинарских занятий

Seminar № 1.

Topics: Language and its grammar.

Morphemic structure of the word.

Grammatical Categories.

1. Language. The distinction between language and speech.

2. The hierarchical relations between the segmental units of different levels.

3. The three constituent parts (subsystems) of the language.

4. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in grammar.

5. Diachronic and synchronic relations in grammar.

6. Morphemic structure of the word. The definitions of the word and the morpheme.

7. Traditional classification of the morphemes.The IC analysis of the morphemic structure.

8. Distributional classification of the morphemes.

9. The general notion of category. Grammatical category as a system of expressing a generalized grammatical meaning by means of paradigmatic correlation of grammatical forms.

10. Oppositional basis of the grammatical category. The types of categories.

11. Synthetical and analytical grammatical forms.

12. Classification of grammatical categories.

Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 7-78.

Дополнительная:

1) Блох М. Я. Теоретические основы грамматики. М.: Высшая школа, 2000.- С. 4-73; 81-96.

2) Будагов Р. А. Система и антисистема в науке о языке // Вопросы языкознания.- 1978.- №4.- С. 3-17.

3) Будагов Р. А. Что такое общественная природа языка? // Вопросы языкознания.- 1975.- №3.- С. 3-26.

4) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- 128 с.

5) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С. 4-14.

6) Николаева Т. М. Диахрония или эволюция? // Вопросы языкознания.- 1991.- №2.- С. 12-17.

7) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 3-13.

8) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. 6-37.

Seminar № 2.

Topics: Parts of Speech. The Adjective. The Adverb.

1. The three-criteria classification of the words into grammatical classes.

2. Syntactico-distributional classification. The combination of the syntactico-distributional and traditional classifications.

3. Different approaches towards the question of parts of speech throughout the history of linguistics.

4. Adjective as a part of speech. The category of comparison (synthetical and analytical forms).

5. Grammatically relevant semantic subclasses of adjectives: qualitative, and relative.

6. The problem of category of state words; of substantivized adjectives (full and partial substantivation).

7. Adverb as a part of speech. Suffix – ly – the problem of its lexical and grammatical status.

8. Grammatically relevant semantic subdivision of adverbs: qualitative, quantitative and circumstantial. The degrees of comparison.

Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 79-108; 217-244.

Дополнительная:

1) Блох М. Я. Теоретические основы грамматики. М.: Высшая шк., 2000.- С. 73-81.

2) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- С. 5-66.

3) Взаимодействие частей речи в английском языке.-Изд-во: МГУ, 1986.

4) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С. 14-19; 34-39; 87-89.

5) Кобрина Н. А., Корнеева Е. А. и др. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис: Учеб. пособие для студ. педагогич. институтов и университетов по специальности «Иностранные языки» / Н.А. Кобрина, Е.А. Корнеева, М.И. Оссовская, К.А. Гузеева.- СПб., Союз, 1999.- С. 5; 231-241; 270-276.

6) Кубрякова Е. С. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. М., 1997.

7) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 13-17; 38-42.

8) Чаннон Р. О новом подходе к анализу грамматических отношений // Вопросы языкознания.- 1994.- №1.- С. 18.

9) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. -37-48; 197-222.

10) Iofik L.L. and others. Readings in the theory of English Grammar.-1981. pp. 99-105.

Seminar № 3.

Topics: Noun: General, Gender, Number, Case, Article Determination.

1. Noun as a notional part of speech, its formal characteristics and syntatic functions. "Cannon ball" problem.
2. Grammatically relevant subclasses of the noun.
3. The problem of gender in English. Biological sex and gender. Gender as a meaningful category in modern English.
4. Lexical and grammatical gender distinctions. Personal pronouns as the gender classifiers of nouns.
5. Gender oppositions (two levels) and gender classes of nouns: personal and impersonal (neuter) gender, feminine, masculine and common gender. Oppositional reduction of the category (personification).
6. Formal and functional peculiarities of singular and plural forms of the nouns; their oppositional presentation. The semantic nature of the difference for singular and plural.
7. Relative nad absolute number. Absolute Singular (Singularia Tantum) anb Absolute Plural (Pluralia Tantum).
8. Oppositional reduction of the category for different groups of nouns.
9. The problem of the category of case. Various approaches to the category of case in the English Language Study: the theory of positional case; the theory of prepositional case; limited case theory; theory of no case. Their main ideas and critical evaluation.
10. Article as a grammatical determiner of the noun. The system of articles in English: the definite article, the indefinite article and the zero article, their semantic presentation.

11. The paradigmatic presentation of the articles. Correlation of the articles with other determiners. The problem of establishing the lexico-grammatical status of an article and of a "noun+article" combination.

Основная литература:

1) Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 109-139.

2) Комова Т.А. Английская морфология в сопоставительном освещении: существительное и его окружение: Материалы к курсу лекций по сопоставительной грамматике.- М.: МАКС Пресс, 2004.- 80 с.

Дополнительная:

1) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- С. 5-9.

2) Волкова Е. И. Англ. артикль в условиях усложнённого контекста.

3) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С. 21-34.

4) Кобрина Н. А., Корнеева Е. А. и др. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис: Учеб. пособие для студ. педагогич. институтов и университетов по специальности «Иностранные языки» / Н.А. Кобрина, Е.А. Корнеева, М.И. Оссовская, К.А. Гузеева.- СПб., Союз, 1999.- С. 188-230.

5) Кубрякова Е. С. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. М., 1997.

6) Лалаянц И. Э. О проявлении категории рода у некоторых существительных в современном английском языке // ИЯШ.- №4.- 1988.- С.- 102-103.

7) Попкова Е.М. О родовом делении английских существительных // Язык и общение / Под ред. М.Я. Блоха.- Смоленск: «Универсум», 2003.- С. 30-34.

8) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 17-25.

9) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. 48-83.

Seminar № 4

Topics: Verb: General, Non-Finite Verbs (Verbids), Finite Verb: Introduction, Person and Number.

1. A general outline of the verb as a part of speech.
2. Classification of verbs: notional verbs / semi-notiona verbs / functional verbs. Grammatical subcategorization of notional verbs: actional / statal /processual;limitive / unlimitive. The valency of verbs: complementive / uncomplementive verbs; transitive / intransitive verbs.
3. A general outline of the non-finite verbs: the categorial semantics, categories, syntactic functions.
4. The infinitive and its features.
5. The gerund and its features. The notion of half-gerund.
6. The present participle, the past participle, and their properties.
7. The category of person and number, and its interpretation.

Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 140-168.

Дополнительная:

1) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- С. 29-64.

2) Довнар Т.Ю. Особенности функционирования перфектных форм глагола в совр. англ. языке. - «Вестник АмГУ».-1997.- №2.- С. 43.

3) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С. 46-51; 80-87.

4) Кобрина Н. А., Корнеева Е. А. и др. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис: Учеб. пособие для студ. педагогич. институтов и университетов по специальности «Иностранные языки» / Н.А. Кобрина, 5) Е.А. Корнеева, М.И. Оссовская, К.А. Гузеева.- СПб., Союз, 1999.- С. 6-161.

6) Кубрякова Е. С. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. М., 1997. Различие финитных и нефинитных форм глагола в типологическом аспекте // ВЯ.- №4.- 1998.

7) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 25-32.

8) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. – 83-132.

9) Iofic L. L. and others. Reading un the theory of English Grammar.- 1981. pp. 66-87.- (The categories of the finite verb), pp. 87-99. (The non-final forms of the verb).

Seminar № 5

Topics: Verb - Tense, Aspect, Voice, Mood.

1. The category of tense: the basic notions connected with this category (lexical/grammatical denotation of time; "the present moment"). Modern conceptions of English tenses.

2. The category of aspect: the problems of the aspective characterization of the verb; lexica aspective/grammatical aspective meanings; treatment of aspect in Modern Linguistics;

3. The category of retrospect: the "tense view" ; the "aspect view" ; the "tense-aspect blend view" ; the "time correlation view" ; the "retrospective coordination view" .

4. The category of voice.

5. Language means of expressing modality. The category of mood.

Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 167-216.

Дополнительная:

1) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- С. 29-64.

2) Довнар Т.Ю. Особенности функционирования перфектных форм глагола в совр. англ. языке. - «Вестник АмГУ».-1997.- №2.- С. 43.

3) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С.51-80.

4) Кобрина Н. А., Корнеева Е. А. и др. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис: Учеб. пособие для студ. педагогич. институтов и университетов по специальности «Иностранные языки» / Н.А.

Кобрина, Е.А. Корнеева, М.И. Оссовская, К.А. Гузеева.- СПб., Союз, 1999.- С. 18-98.

5) Различие финитных и нефинитных форм глагола в типологическом аспекте // ВЯ.- №4.- 1998.

6) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 32-38.

7) Тураева З.Я. Категория времени. Время грамматическое и время художественное. М., 1979.

8) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. – 132-197.

Seminar № 6

Topics: Syntax of the phrase.

Sentense (general). Actual division of the sentence. Communicative types of sentence.

1. The types of syntactic relations in phrases.

2. Sentense as a communicative lingual unit and a basic unit of syntax. The two aspects of the sentence. The notions of predication and modality.

3. Nominative division of the sentence into semantic and syntactic constituents.

The classifications of the sentence: the classification of notional parts, the classification of "semantic roles", the classification on the subject-predicate base, and the classification on the base of the predicative line presentation.

4. Actual division of the sentence.

5. The notion of the communicative type of the sentence. The problem of the communicative types distinguishing.

6. Actual division of the sentences of different communicative types.

7. The basic communicative types of the sentences.

8. The problem of the intermediary (mixed) communicative types.

Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 245-308.

Дополнительная:

1) Ахманова О.С., Микаэлян Р.Б. Современные синтаксические теории.- М.:МГУ, 1963.

2) Бархударов Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного англ. языка. М.: Высшая школа, 1980.

3) Блох М. Я. Теоретические основы грамматики. М.: Высшая шк., 2000.- С. 97-141.

4) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- С. 67-112.

5) Долгова О.В. Синтаксис как наука о построении речи.- М.: Высшая школа, 1980.

6) Звегинцев В.А. Предложение и его отношение к языку и речи.-М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001.

7) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С.100-209.

8) Кобрина Н. А., Корнеева Е. А. и др. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис: Учеб. пособие для студ. педагогич. институтов и университетов по специальности «Иностранные языки» / Н.А. Кобрина, Е.А. Корнеева, М.И. Оссовская, К.А. Гузеева.- СПб., Союз, 1999.- С. 295-317.

9) Различие финитных и нефинитных форм глагола в типологическом аспекте // ВЯ.- №4.- 1998.

10) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 42-52.

11) Тер-Минасова С.Г. Словосочетание в научно-лингвистическом и дидактическом аспектах. М., 1981.

12) Шевякова В.Е. Современный англ. язык: порядок слов, актуальное членение, интонация.- М.: Наука, 1989.

13) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. – 222-261.

Seminar № 7

Topics: Simple Sentense: Constituent Structure, Paradigmatic Structure; Composite Sentense as a Polypredicative Construction.

1. Structural classifications of simple sentences: a) one-member and two-member sentences; different approaches to the interpretation of one-member sentences; the notion of a predicative line; b) complete and elliptical sentence: representation and substitution; the problems of differentiation of one-member and elliptical sentences; c) structural classification of simple sentences: according to the number of predicative lines, according to the type of the subject; the notions of an elementary sentence and of an extended sentence.

2. Sentence parts classification: a) the traditional scheme of sentence parsing; the main sentence parts (the subject and the predicate, their types); secondary sentence parts (attribute, object, adverbial modifier, parenthetical enclosure, addressing enclosure, interjection enclosure); b) the model of immediate constituents (the IC-model).

3. Syntagmatics and paradigmatics of the sentence. Paradigmatic syntax as a branch of linguistics. The notions of deep structure and surface structure.

4. The constructional relations of the kernel sentence. Clausalization and phrasalization; nominalization. The predicative relations of the kernel sentence.

5. Classification of sentences according to the number of predicative lines: simple sentence, composite sentence, semi-composite sentence.

Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 309-357.

Дополнительная:

1) Ахманова О.С., Микаэлян Р.Б. Современные синтаксические теории.- М.:МГУ, 1963.

2) Бархударов Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного англ. языка. М.: Высшая школа, 1980.

3) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- С. 67-112.

4) Долгова О.В. Синтаксис как наука о построении речи.- М.: Высшая школа, 1980.

5) Звегинцев В.А. Предложение и его отношение к языку и речи.-М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001.

6) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С.183-227; 267-281.

7) Кобрина Н. А., Корнеева Е. А. и др. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис: Учеб. пособие для студ. педагогич.

институтов и университетов по специальности «Иностранные языки» / Н.А. Кобрина, Е.А. Корнеева, М.И. Оссовская, К.А. Гузеева.- СПб., Союз, 1999.- С. 318- 420.

8) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 52-56.

9) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. – 261-295.

Seminar № 8

Topics: Complex Sentence, Compound Sentence, Semi- Complex Sentence, Semi- Compound Sentence.

1. Compound sentence. Semantico-syntactic relations rendered by coordination.

2. Complex sentence. The notions of matrix sentence and insert sentence.The main principles of classifying subordinate clauses. Monolithic and segregative sentences. Parallel and consecutive subordination.

3. Semi-composite sentence: semantico-syntactic types.

4. The notions of linking and binding. Types of logical relations between clauses: elaboration, extension, enhancement.

 Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 359-394.

Дополнительная:

1) Ахманова О.С., Микаэлян Р.Б. Современные синтаксические теории.- М.:МГУ, 1963.

2) Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- С. 112-118.

3) Долгова О.В. Синтаксис как наука о построении речи.- М.: Высшая школа, 1980.

4) Звегинцев В.А. Предложение и его отношение к языку и речи.-М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001.

5) Иванова И.П.Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник / И.П. Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцов.- М.: Высшая шк., 1981.-С. 230-238.

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7) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 56-63.

8) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. – 295-351.

Seminar № 9

Topic: Sentence in the Text.

1. Text as the sphere of functional manifestation of all the lingual units.

2. Monologue and dialogue texts.

3. Supra-sentential construction and dialogue unity, their semantic unity. The semantico-syntactic cohesion of text units.

4. The supra-sentential construction and the paragraph as the means of compositional arrangement of the text. Parcellation and inner cumulation of sentences.

Основная литература:

Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- С. 395-421.

Дополнительная:

1) Блох М.Я. Диктема в уровневой структуре языка // Вопросы языкознания.- 2000.- №4.- С.56-67.

2) Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования.-М., 1981.

3) Долгова О.В. Синтаксис как наука о построении речи.- М.: Высшая школа, 1980.

4) Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста.-М., 1981.

5) Ривлина А. А. Методические рекомендации по теоретической грамматике англ. языка. Благовещенск, 1997.-С. 63-66.

6) Тураева З.Я. Лингвистика текста.- Л., 1986.

7) Blokh M. Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000.- P. – 351-363.

3.4. Методические рекомендации по выполнению курсовых работ

По окончанию курса дисциплины «Теоретическая грамматика английского языка» предусмотрена защита студентами курсовых работ. Данная работа способствует формированию у студентов навыков самостоятельного научного творчества, повышению их теоретической и профессиональной подготовки, лучшему усвоению учебного материала. Тема работы

избирается студентами на основе утверждённого перечня тем по учебной дисциплине «Теоретическая грамматика английского языка». Примерный перечень тем:

1. Способы выражения категории отрицания в английском языке.

2. Противоречивость семантики сочетания "will + infinitive".

3. Способы выражения (категории) будущего времени в английском языке.

4. Лексико-грамматический статус модальных глаголов в системе английского языка.

5. Нефинитные формы глагола и их место в глагольной парадигме.

6. Различные способы выражения категории рода в современном английском языке.

7. Словосочетание как основа речепроизводства.

8. Фономорфологические явления в английском языке.

9. Тема-рематическая структура английского научного текста.

10. Категория времени в английском и русском языках.

11. Неличные формы глагола в английском и русском языках.

12. Проблема согласования подлежащего и сказуемого в английском языке.

13. Категория вида в английском и русском языках.

Ниже приведены требования к оформлению курсовых работ:

Объём курсовой работы составляет 25-30 рукописных страниц либо 18-20 страниц машинописного текста.

Написанию курсовой работы должно предшествовать внимательное изучение студентами рекомендуемых источников. При использовании литературных материалов ссылки на источники обязательны.

Курсовая работа состоит из следующих компонентов:

а) Титульный лист (1-я страница)

б) Оглавление или содержание – план работы (2-ая страница).

Для каждого из разделов работы обязательно указываются страницы. Все разделы, кроме введения, заключения (или выводов), списка литерату-

ры и приложения (если оно имеется) получают порядковые номера, обозначаемые арабскими цифрами. После номера ставят точку. Каждую главу подразделяют на параграфы, номера которых должны состоять из 2-ух арабских цифр, разделенных точкой: первая означает номер соответствующей главы, вторая – параграфа. После нее также ставят точку. Например: 1.3. – это третий параграф первой главы. Допускается обозначать порядковые номера каждого из разделов римскими цифрами.

Структура работы следующая:

Введение (обосновывается актуальность исследования, степень разработанности данной темы в литературе, формулируется объект и предмет исследования, цели и задачи работы). При наличии практической части формулируется гипотеза.

Основная часть представлена в виде глав, разделенных на параграфы. Каждая часть должна раскрывать какой-либо аспект темы, каждый параграф – один из аспектов главы. В конце параграфа и главы целесообразно делать краткие выводы.

Заключение представляет собой общие выводы по теме, подводятся краткие итоги исследования, указываются возможности практического использования результатов работы.

3.5. Самостоятельная работа студентов

Самостоятельная работа студентов предполагает самостоятельное изучение вопросов теоретической грамматики английского языка, некоторые аспекты которых уже были изучены в курсах других теоретических дисциплин (теоретической фонетики и лексикологии английского языка), а также тех, которые не представляют значительной сложности для индивидуального восприятия.

1. Morphemic structure of the word .

The word and the morpheme, their correlation in the level structure of the language. The word as a nominative and the main morphological unit. The morpheme as an elementary meaningful part of the word. Traditional classification of the morphemes: positional and functional   (semantic) criteria.The root and the affixes (prefixes, suffixes, inflections). Lexical and grammatical suffixes.The IC (immediate constituents) analysis of the morphemic structure. Grammatical relevance of derivational affixes (paradigms of word-building). Outer and inner inflexions.The peculiarities of grammatical suffixes in Engish.

The "allo-emic" theory in morhology: morphs, allomorphs and morphemes. The notions of environment and distribution in distributional analysis. The types of distribution: contrastive, non- contrastive, complementary. Distributional classification of morphemes: full and empty, free and bound, overt and covert, segmental and supra-segmental, additive and replacive, continuous and discontinuous morphemes.

2. Parts of speech.

The notion of a part of speech. Classes and subclasses of words. Grammaticaly relevant properties of the words; criteria for differentiating the classes of words: semantic, formal and functional criteria. Parts of speech as traditional grammatical classes of words. Part of speech as lexico-grammatical category. Notional and functional parts of speech in the traditional classification.

The problem of grammatical relevance of the traditional parts of speech classification. The field theory of parts of speech. Polydifferential and monodifferential classifications. Syntactico-distributional classification. The combination of syntactico-distributional and the traditional classifications: three main layers (supra-classes) of lexico-notional parts of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb), substitutional parts of speech (pronouns, numerals), functional parts of speech (article, preposition, conjunction, particle, modal word,

interjection). Functional differences between the three layers of lexicon; their openness and closeness. Intermediary phenomena between the three major layers.

3.The category of number.

Formal and functional peculiarities of singular and plural forms of the nouns; their oppositional presentation. The problem of their semantics for different groups of nouns. Relative and absolute number; Absolute Singular(Singularia Tantum) and Absolute Plural (Pluralia Tantum).Oppositional reduction of the category for different groups of nouns.

4. Adjective.

Adjective as a word denoting primary property. Its formal and functional characteristics. The category of comparison. Synthetical and analytical forms of the degree of comparison: The problem of their grammatical status. Absolute and elative superiority. Direct and reverse comparison. Grammatically relevant semantic subclasses of adjectives: qualitative and relative adjectives. Functional subdivision of adjectives: evaluative and specificative . The correlation of evaluative and specificative adjectives with qualitative and relative adjectives. The problem of "category of state" words. Their status in relation to the other groups of adjectives. The problem of substantivized adjectives: full and partial substantivation (adjectivids).

5. Adverb.

Adverb as a word denoting secondary property. Its formal and functional characteristics. Grammatically relevant semantic subdivision of abverbs: qualitative. quantitative, circumstantial adverbs. The problem of their subdivision into notional and functional adverbs. Functional subdivision of adverbs into evaluative and specificative; its correlation with the functional subdivision of adjectives. The degrees of comparison of adverbs in their correlation with the degrees of comparison of adjective.

6.Verbal category of voice.

The categorial meaning of voice. The voice of transitive verbs: opposition of active and passive forms. The problem of voice presentation of intransitive verbs. The problem of medial voice meanings: reflexive, reciprocal and middle voice meanings. Homonymy of the passive constructions and the predicative use of Participle 11 with link verbs.

7. Verbal category of mood.

The categorial meaning of mood. The complexity of this category deu to the abundance of modal meanings and the scantiness of inflexional verbal forms in English. The correlation of direct and oblique mood forms. The types of oblique moods: meaning and form. The problem of imperative mood. The problem of rendering time in oblique moods-time -aspect shift.

8. Communicative types of sentences.

The notion of the communicative types of the sentence. The problem of the communicative types distinguishing.Response as an indicator of the communicative purpose of the sentence. Actual division of the sentence of different communicative types. The basic communicative types of the sentence: declarative, interrogative, imperative. The problem of the exclamatory sentence type: exclamation as the accompanying communicative feature of the sentence. The problem of the intermediary (mixed) communicative types. The intermediary communicative types as the means of expressing various stylistic connotations.

9. Compound sentence.

The problem of a compound sentence as a polypredicative construction; the semantico-syntactic difference between the compound sentence and the sequence of independent sentences in the text. The leading and sequential clauses of a compound sentence. Syndetic and asyndetic connections in compound sentences. The types of coordinative connectors: pure connectors (conjunctions) and adverbial connectors, conjunctions with modifying adverbs. Marked and unmarked coordinative connections.

3.6. Вопросы к экзамену

Теоретические вопросы:

1. Language and its grammar.
2. Morphemic structure of the word.
3. Grammatical Categories.
4. Parts of Speech.
5. Noun, grammatically relevant groups of the noun. The category of number.
6. Noun, grammatically relevant groups of the noun. The category of case.
7. Noun. The Category of Gender.
8. Noun. The Category of Article determination of the noun.
9. Verb, grammatically relevant groups of the verb. Categories of person and number.
10. Verb, Verbal Category of tense.
11. Verb, grammatically relevant groups of the verb. Categories of aspect and voice.
12. Verb. Verbal category of mood.
13. Adjective.
14. Adverb.
15. Syntax of the phrase.
16. Simple sentence, its nominative division.
17. Actual division of the sentence.
18. Paradigmatics of the sentence.
19. Composite sentence. Complex sentence.
20. Composite sentence. Compound sentence.
21. Semi-composite sentence. Semi-complex sentence, its types.
22. Semi-composite sentence. Semi-compound sentences of different types.

23. Communicative types of sentences.

24. Syntax of the text.

Практические задания:

1. Analyze the morphological structure of the following words using the IC-method of analysis (immediate constituents analysis), characterize each morpheme.

2. Characterize the following categories.

3. Characterize the following grammatical forms.

4. What grammatically relevant group do the following nouns belong to? (characterize each of the noun according to their lexico-grammatical status).

5. Identify the meaning of the genitive in the following phrases (if several meanings are possible, suggest the appropriate context to prove it).

6. State what subclass the following verbs belong to (mind that different lexico-semantic variants of the same verb can belong to different groups, or one phonetical word can stand for two or more homonymes). Provide examples to illustrate each case.

7. Characterize the following phrases (word-combinations).

8. Define what communicative type the following sentences belong to (pay attention to the response, if any); think of your own examples of each type.

9. Take the following sentence as a kernel sentence and construct its predicative paradigm (describe the derivational procedures involved and the change of the predicative semantics).

10. Define the type of cumulation between the sentences in the following supra-sentential constructions.

3.7. Учебно-методические материалы по дисциплине:

Основная литература:

1. Блох М.Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка: Учеб. пособие / М.Я. Блох, Т.Н. Семенова, С.В. Тимофеева.- М.: Высшая шк., 2004.- 471 с.

2. Блох М.Я. Теоретические основы грамматики. М., 2002.

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Звегинцев В. А. Предложение и его отношение к языку и речи. Эдиториал УРСС, Москва, 2001.

4. Комова Т.А. Английская морфология в сопоставительном освещении: существительное и его окружение: Материалы к курсу лекций по сопоставительной грамматике.- М.: МАКС Пресс, 2004.- 80 с.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Александрова О.В., Комова Т.А. Современный английский язык. Морфология и синтаксис. М., МГУ 1998.

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10. Варпахович. – Мн.: Новое знание, 2003. – 128 с.

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12. Вейхман Г. А. Новое и малоизвестное об английском предложении // ИЯШ.- 1991.- №6.- С. 36-42.

13. Вейхман Г. А. Новое в английской грамматике: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Фирма Издательство АСТ», 2000.- 128 с.

14. Взаимодействие частей речи в английском языке.-Изд-во: МГУ, 1986.

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22. Зверева Е.А. Научная речь и модальность. М.1983.

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4. Краткий конспект лекций

Lecture 1 «**Grammar is a constituent part of language system. Grammatical classes of words (parts of speech)**»

Part 1. Grammar is a constituent part of language system.

Language is a means of forming and storing ideas as reflections of reality and exchanging then in the process of human intercourse.

Language is social by nature and is inseparably connected with the people – its creators and users; it grows and develops together with the development of society.

The system of language includes three constituent parts. These parts are: the **phonological system**, **the lexical system** and **the grammatical system**. Only the unity of these three parts forms a language, without any of them there is no human language as such.

The first part of language (the phonological system, id est the system of sounds of a given language) is studied by a linguistic discipline named phonology.

The second sphere of language (the lexical system, id est whole sets of words and stable word-groups of a language) is studies by lexicology.

The third part of language (the grammatical system, is est the system of forms of words and rules for connecting them into phrases and sentences for the purposes of human communication) is described by the science of grammar.

Grammar as a branch of linguistics consists of the two main parts: **morphology** and **syntax.**

Morphology is the part of grammar, which studies grammatical forms of separate words.

Syntax is the part of grammar, which studies units larger than one separate word, namely phrases and sentences.

It should be noted that the terms "grammar", "morphology" and "syntax" are used in linguistics in two principal meanings:

1) they are used to denote the grammatical structure of a given language and its two parts, i.e. the total number of rules of building word-forms and connecting these word-forms into phrases and sentences for the purposes of human communication;

2) they are names of the branches of linguistics that describe the phenomena mentioned above.

Alongside of the described division into three main parts there is another fundamental distinction in language, namely between its two planes: the plane of content and the plane of expression.

The plane of content comprises the meaningful or semantic aspect of language system.

The plane of expression comprises the purely material or formal aspect of language system.

The two planes are inseparably connected, so that no meaning can be rendered (передавать) without some formal means of expression. The correspondence (соотношение) between the planes of content and expression is very complex and peculiar to each language. This complexity is well illustrated by the phenomena of **polysemy, homonymy** and **synonymy.**

In cases of polysemy and homonymy two or more units of the plane of content correspond to one unit of the plane of expression.

Example 1: The form of the Present Indefinite Tense (one unit of the plane of expression) polysemantically renders such grammatical meanings as:

1) habitual, repeated action
2) universal truth   several units of the plane of content
3) future action

 Example 2:

The morpheme **–s** (one unit of the plane of expression) homonymically renders such grammatical meanings as:

1) the third person singular number of the verb   two units of the plane of
2) the plural number of the noun   content

In cases of synonymy the opposite relations between the two planes occur: two or more units of the plane of expression correspond to only one unit of the plane of content.

Example:

The forms of 1) Future Indefinite,

        2) Future Continuous   (several units of the plane of expression)

        3)Present Continuous

(can synonymically render the meaning "future action" (one unit of the plane of content).

It may be stated that the final purpose of grammar as a linguistic discipline is to disclose and formulate the regularities of the correspondence between the plane of content and the plane of expression in the process of speech making.

Part 2. Grammatical classes of word (parts of speech)

      The words of language according to various formal and semantic features are divided into grammatical groups or classes. These grammatical classes of words are called in traditional grammar "parts of speech". It should be noted that the term "part of speech" is purely conventional, because words are, first of all, elements of **language** as a system of signs, and not of **speech** whose main units are sentences.

      In modern linguistics any part of speech is identified by the combination of the three properties:

1) meaning

2) form

3) function

      By **meaning** of a certain part of speech we understand the generalized semantic characteristics of all the words, which make up the given part of speech. This generalized meaning is called the categorical meaning of a part of speech.

By **form** we mean the characteristic set of the inflectional and word-building morphemes typical of this or that part of speech.

By **function** we understand the following two properties of a class of words:

1) the power of class of words to form combinations with words of other classes:

2) the syntactic role of words of a given class in the sentence.

On the basis of the three criteria described above all the words of a language are divided into notional (знаменательный) and functional (служебный). There are six notional parts of speech in English: 1) the noun; 2) the adjective; 3) the numeral; 4) the pronoun; 5) the verb; 6) the adverb.

With respect to the three criteria they are characterized by complete nominative meaning and self-dependent functions in the sentence.

Parts of speech	Criteria			
	Meaning	Form	Function	
			connections	syntactic roles
The noun	Substance (thingness)	Categories: Number, case, Suffixes: -er, -ment, -hood	Adjectives, verbs, articles, preposions	Subject, object, predicative
The adjective	Property (qualitative and relative)	Comparison degrees (for qualitative adjectives) Suffixes: -ish, -ous, -less	Nouns, link-verbs, adverbs	Attribute, predicative
The numeral	Number (cardinal (колич) and ordinal)	Specific forms of composition and derivation (for ordinal numerals)	Nouns	Attribute, Subject, object, predicative
The pronoun	Indication (указание)	Specific sets of grammatical and word-building means	Nouns, verbs etc.	Subject, object, Attribute, predicative
The verb	process	Categories: Person, number, tense,	Nouns, Adverbs,	Predicate

		aspect, voice, mood, finitude (законченность)	Adjectives	
The adverb	Secondary property (свойство)	Comparison degrees (for qualitative adverbs) Suffixes: -ly, -wise, -ways	verbs, Adjectives	Adverbial modifier

Functional parts of speech possess incomplete nominative meaning and non-self-dependent functions in the sentence: they express their meaning only in combination with notional words. Their syntactic function consists of the expression of different relations and connections between notional words or of the specification of their meaning.

From the point of view of their form they are unchangeable words. The number of these words is limited. They needn't be identified on the basis of the three criteria and are simply presented by the list.

There are six classes of functional words in English: the article; the preposition; the conjunction; the particle; the modal verb; the interjection.

The **article** and **the particle** serve to express different meanings of modification (изменений) and restriction of the meaning of notional parts of speech.

The **preposition** and **the conjunction** express different situational relations and connections between objects and phenomena expressed by notional words or units larger than one word.

The modal word expresses the attitude of the speaker to the situation of reality denoted by the sentence.

The interjection indicates emotion of the speaker.

Modern principles of identification of parts of speech on the basis of the three criteria (meaning, form and function) have been developed in linguistics by eminent (знаменитый) scholars V.V. Vinogradov (in Russian grammar), A.I.Smirnitsky, B.A. Ilyish (in English grammar).

Lecture 2 «**Theory of grammatical oppositions**»

The most general meanings rendered by language and expressed by systemic correlations of word-forms are called categorical grammatical meanings (number, case, aspect, tense, voice, etc.). **The grammatical category** is a system expressing a generalized grammatical meaning by means of paradigmatic correlations of grammatical forms.

The ordered (упорядоченный) set (класс, совокупность, ряд) of grammatical forms expressing a categorical meaning (function) constitutes **a paradigm.** The paradigmatic correlations of grammatical forms in a category are expressed by so-called grammatical oppositions.

The opposition is a generalized correlations of lingual forms by means of which a certain function is expressed. The correlated elements (members) of the opposition must possess two types of features: **common features** and **differential features**. Common features serve as the basis of contrast, while differential features immediately express the function in question.

Example: The common feature of the opposition "book + Ø" – "book + s" is the expression of grammatical number, the differential features are: "oneness" (singularity) in the case of book + Ø and more-than-oneness (plurality) in the case of book + s.

The oppositional theory was originally formulated by a phonological theory. In phonology three main types of oppositions were established: **privative, gradual, equipollent.** By the number of members contrasted the oppositions were divided into **binary (**two members**)** and **more than binary** (Èternary, quaÈternary etc.)

The most important type of opposition is the **binary privative opposition.** Other types of opposition are reducible (сводимые) to the binary

privative opposition. **The binary privative opposition** is formed by a contrastive pair of members in which one member is characterized by the presence of a certain differential feature ("mark"), while the other member is characterized by the absence of this feature. The member in which the feature is present is called the "marked" (strong, positive) member, and is designated by the symbol "+" (plus). The member in which the feature is absent is called the "unmarked" (weak, negative) member, and is designated (показываемая) by the symbol "-" (minus).

Example: The consonants [+b] – [-p] form the binary opposition. The differential feature of the opposition is "voice". This feature is present in the marked member [+b] and is absent in the unmarked member [-p].

The gradual opposition is formed by a contrastive group of members which are distinguished not by presents or absents of a feature, but the degree of it. Thus in the quaternary gradual opposition [i - I - e - Q] the members are differentiated by the degree of openness, which increases if you look at the opposition from left to right.

The equipollent opposition is formed by a contrastive pair or group, in which the members are distinguished by different positive features. Thus the phonemes /k/ and /t/ form an equipollent opposition, since /k/ is a back-lingual velar consonant and /t/ is an apical one. Unlike phonemes, morphemes are bilateral units, therefore morphological oppositions must reflect both the plane of expression (form) and the plane of content (meaning).

The most important type of opposition in morphology is the Èbinary privative opposition. It is based on a morphological differential feature, which is present in its marked member and is absent in its unmarked member. This differential feature can also be said to mark one of the members positively and the other member negatively. Thus in the opposition "talk - talked" the differential feature –ED marks the form of the past tense positively (*talked* – is the marked member of the opposition), and the form of the present tense – (*talk*

– the unmarked member of the opposition). The meaning expressed by the morphological feature is called the "semantic differential feature" or "seme".

Example: In the binary privative opposition "table -tables" the marked member "tables" expresses the seme of non-plurality, the unmarked member "table" – the seme of non-plurality (singularity). The common feature (basis of contrast) is the expression of grammatical number, the morphological feature is the flexion **–s**.

In order to stress the negative marking (знак) of the unmarked member it is designated (обозначается) in "non"terms, such as "non-plural", "non-past", "non-continuous", etc. The use of non-termes is important from the point of view of the plane of content. It serves to emphasize (выделить) the fact that the meaning of the unmarked member is more general and abstract as compared with the meaning of the marked member of the opposition, which is more specific and concrete. Because of this difference in meaning, the unmarked member is used in more contexts than the marked one.

Example: The unmarked member of the tense opposition (non-past) can express broader meanings then the direct meaning "present action":

*Tom **goes** to school every day* (repeated action);

*The train **leaves** in five minutes* (future action*);*

*Moscow **is** the capital of our country* (universal truth) *etc.*

Equipollent oppositions in the system of English morphology constitute a minor (не основной, второстепенный) type and are confined to formal relations only. Example: the person forms of the verb BE – "am – are - is".

Gradual oppositions in morphology are not generally recognized, they can be identified as a minor type on the semantic level only. Example: The category of comparison degrees – "small – smaller – the smallest".

Both equipollent and gradual oppositions in morphology can be reduced to binary privative oppositions.

A grammatical category must be expressed by at least one opposition of forms. These forms are ordered in paradigm. In various conÈtextual conditions one member of an opposition can be used instead of the other, counter-member. This phenomenon is called "oppositional reduction" or "oppositional substitution". Thus in the sentence *The elephant lives in Africa* the noun-subject (elephant) is used in the singular, but it names the whole class of animals, not one animal as it expresses by the form of the noun. In such cases the unmarked member of the opposition is used instead of the marked one due to its more general semantics. This kind of oppositional reduction is stylistically indifferent, the general term for it being "neutralization" of oppositions.

Sometimes the marked member of the opposition is used instead of the unmarked one in order to create a certain stylistic effect. <u>Example:</u> *Helen **is** always **grumbling***. By using the form of the Present Continuous instead of the Present Indefinite commonly used in such sentences the speaker expresses his strong disapproval of Helen's behavior. This kind of oppositional reduction (i.e. based on the contrast between the members of the opposition) is called "transposition".

Lecture 3. **«Grammatical categories of the English noun: gender, number, case and article determination»**

The grammatical category of **gender** is strictly oppositional. It is formed by the two oppositions related to each other on a hierarchical basis. One opposition functions in the whole set of nouns, dividing them into person nouns and non-person nouns. The other opposition functions in the subset of person nouns only, dividing them into masculine nouns and feminine nouns.

Thus the first, general opposition can be referred to as upper opposition in the category of gender, while the second, partial opposition can be referred to as the lower opposition in this category. The oppositional structure of the category of gender is represented in the following scheme.

The category of gender		
(+) person nouns		(-) non-person nouns
Man, boy, father, woman, girl		Cat, tree, sky, freedom, bird
(+) feminine nouns	(-) masculine nouns	NEUTRAL GENDER
Mother, bride	Brother, son	
FEMININE GENDER	MASCULINE GENDER	

Symbols: "+" – the marked member of the opposition,
"-" – the unmarked member of the opposition

The upper and the lower oppositions of the category of gender are neutralized in the plural, which is proved by their regular correlation with the same personal pronoun: men, tables – they; boys, girls – they.

The grammatical category of **number** is expressed by the opposition of the plural form of the noun to the singular form of the noun. The common feature of this opposition is the expression of number. The form indicating plural is the marked member of the opposition. It is marked both in the plane of content and in the plane of expression. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "plurality" ("more-than-oneness"), in the plane of expression it is marked by the linear morpheme –**s**, which has five allomorphs (-s, -z, -iz, -en, Ø) as in the words: boys, books, boxes, oxen, deer, respectively. These allomorphs are in complementary distribution to one another.

Note: there are few non-productive formal ways of marking the strong member of the opposition:

- by a replacive morpheme (man-m<u>e</u>n);
- by preserving the original plural from with borrowed nouns (datum - dat<u>**a**</u>)
- by using morphs which are in non-contrastive distribution to each other (hoof – hoof**s**/hoo**ves**).

The unmarked member of the opposition does not express the seme of plurality and is not characterized by the morphological differential feature –**s**.

The opposition of number is reduced in the following cases:

- with the generic use of the noun (*the **tiger** is a ferocious animal*);
- with the nouns of multitude (*My family **are** good singers*);
- with uncountable nouns in the plural form for stylistic purposes (*the **snows** of the Arctic*);
- with countable nouns in repetition groups (*There were **trees** and **trees** all around us*);
- with the so-called pluralia tantum (*these **scissors** are sharp*).

The grammatical category of **case** is expressed in English by the opposition of the form of the possessive (genitive) case to the form of the common case. The basis of contrast of this opposition is the expression of "possession" in a broad sense of the word.

The form indicating the possessive case is the marked member of the opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "possession», in the plane of expression it is marked by the linear morpheme '-**s**, which is manifested (выражается) in its four allomorphs (-s, -z, -iz, Ø) as in the forms "clerk's, girl's, Max's, Moscow" (in the phrase "Moscow streets"), respectively. These allomorphs are said to be in complementary distribution to one another. The unmarked member of the opposition does not express the seme of possession and is not characterized by the morphological differential feature **'s**.

Note. The categorical meaning of possession is understood as a vast semantic field including various semantic differential features. In accord with these features the following basic semantic types of the possessive (genitive) case can be pointed out:

genitive of possessor (*brother's room*);

genitive of integer - целое (*hotel's lobby*);

genitive of agent - агенса (*Peter's insistence*);

genitive of patient – пациенс (*champion's defeat*)

genitive of destination – предназначение (*children's book*)

genitive of dispensed qualification (*girl's voice*)

genitive of adverbial - наречный (*evening's newspaper*);

genitive of quantity (*mile's distance*)

There is a tendency in modern English to reduce the case opposition in colloquial speech. This tendency is especially pronounced in newspaper style. E.g.: school assembly, Moscow talks etc.

The grammatical category of **article determination** is formed by the article paradigm of three grammatical forms: the definite, the indefinite and the zero articles. The category is represented by two oppositions connected with each other hierarchically. The opposition of the higher level operates in the whole system of articles. It contrasts the definite article with the noun against the indefinite article and the meaningful absence of the article. The definite article is the marked member of the opposition; it expresses the seme "identification". The other forms of article determination are interpreted as the unmarked member of the opposition, because they don't render the meaning of identification. The opposition of the lower level operates within the article subsystem, which forms the unmarked of the upper opposition. The common feature of this opposition is the meaning of generalization. The marked member of the opposition (the indefinite article plus the meaningful absence of the article as the analogue of the indefinite article with uncountable nouns and nouns in the plural) expresses the seme "relative generalization (classification)". The unmarked member of the opposition (the meaningful absence of the article with the nouns not mentioned above) is not characterized by the seme of relative generalization.

The meaning of this member may be defined as "absolute generalization". The oppositional structure of the category of article determination is represented in the following scheme.

The category of article determination	
(+) THE	(-) A (AN) / Ø

identification	Non-identification	
The parrot cried **The** milk is hot	**A** parrot cried Milk is nourishing.	
	(+) A (AN) / Ø 1	(-)Ø 2
	Relative generalization (classification)	Absolute generalization (abstraction)
	There is **a man** in the room (**books** on the table, **water** in the jug)	**Man** changes nature. **Books** are necessary for students. **Water** is a liquid.

The oppositions of article determination are reduced in cases where the inherent value of the article is contrasted against the contrary semantic value of the noun or the nounal collocation. Example: a best side of oneself, a bright sun, a good deal of window (in the house) etc.

Lecture 4. «**Grammatical categories of the English verb: finitude, person, number, tense**»

The English verbs discriminates the grammatical categories of finitude (for all forms of the notional verb), person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood (for finite forms of the notional verb).

The grammatical category of **finitude** is expressed in the English language by the opposition between the finite and nonfinite forms of the verb. The common feature of this opposition is the expression of verbal predication in the sentence. The semantic differential feature of the opposition is formulated as "the expression of verbal time and mood".

The finite form of the verb is the marked member of the opposition. It expresses the semantic differential feature by special grammatical forms of tense and mood, which makes it possible for a finite verb to fulfil its predicative function in the sentence.

The non-finite forms of the verb (the infinitive, the gerund, the present participle, the past participle) constitute the unmarked member of the opposition. They do not express the seme "indication of verbal time and mood", which makes them unable to fulfil the predicative function in the sentence. Their

function in the sentence is limited to the expression of the so-called secondary or potential predication, forming syntactic complexes (*E.g.* Complex Object).

The grammatical categories **of person and number** are closely connected with each other. Both the categories are different in principle from other categories of the finite verb, because they do not convey any inherently "verbal" meanings. The nature of both of them is purely "reflective": they reflect the corresponding feature of the syntactic unit expressing the subject in the sentence.

As the morphemic expression of the two categories blends completely (i.e. each form expresses the meanings of person and number simultaneously) the integral categorical meanings of person and number can be expressed by the opposition of the third person singular (present tense, indicative mood - to the rest of verb forms (with the exception of the unique verb "be" and modal verbs).

The form indicating the third person singular is the marked member of this opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the double seme "the third person, singular number", in the plane of expression it is marked by the linear morpheme –**s**, which is manifested in three allomorphs (-s,-z,-iz) standing in complementary distribution to one another. The unmarked member of the opposition does not express the seme of the third person, singular number and lacks the morphological differential feature –**s.**

The person-number of the opposition can be reduced in the following cases:

1) in combination of the finite verb with collective nouns (the so-called "agreement in sense"). Example: The government **were** against the bill;

2) in combination of the finite verb with the subject which has an attribute expressed by the numeral. Example: *Twenty years is a long period.*

3) in constructions whose subject is expressed by a coordinative group of nouns. Example: *My heart and soul belongs to this great nation.*

4) in dialectal and colloquial speech. Example: *I guess he don't feel well.*

The grammatical category of **tense** is expressed by the oppositions in two correlated stages. At the first stage the process receives absolute time characteristics. It is achieved by means of opposing the form of the past tense to the form of the present tense.

The form of the past tense is the marked member of the opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "past tense", in the plane of expression it is marked by the linear morpheme **–ed** (for regular verbs) which is manifested in its three allomorphs (-d, -t, -id) as in the verb-forms (kill**ed**, walk**ed**, want**ed**). The allomorphs are in complementary distribution to one another.

The closed set of English irregular verbs form their past tense by replacive morphemes (Example: take-took), by zero morphemes (put – put + Ø) or they may have double ways of forming the past tense coexisting in the language. In the latter case the morphs are in non-contrastive distribution to each other: learn – learned/learnt.

The unmarked member of the opposition – the present (non-past tense) does not expressed the seme of the past time and is not characterized by the morphological differential feature **–ed.**

The opposition described above expresses a direct retrospective evaluation of the time of the process, fixing the process either in the past or not in the past. This opposition is said to express the category of "primary time".

The opposition of the category of primary time is neutralized in the following case: with the transpositional use of the present tense of the verb with the past adverbials, which is known under the name of the "historic present".

The stylistic purpose of this transposition is to create vividness in narration by means of a sharp contrast of the meaning of the verbal present against the general background of the past plane of the utterance content.

Example: It was a scene, which I could not get rid of for years: the lift door **opens**, Mr. Dante **gets** out, **looks** at something on his left, **registers** alarm and **walks** away briskly.

The temporal category, which is identified at the second stage of oppositional analysis, gives the timing of the process a prospective evaluation, fixing it either in the future or not in the future.

This temporal category is called the category of "prospective time". By virtue of this category the process receives a non-absolute (relative) time characteristics. The category of prospective time is expressed by opposing the form of the future tense to the forms of non-future tenses.

The form of the future tense is the marked member of the opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "after action" or "futurity", in the plane of expression it is marked by the discontinuous morpheme shall/will+Ø for the present time-plane, and should/would +Ø for the past time-plane.

The opposition of the category of prospective time is neutralized in the following cases:

1) in clauses of time and condition whose verb-predicate expresses a future action (a strictly obligatory case of neutralization). **Example**: *If the plane* ***takes off*** *on time we shall have been in Moscow by 10 o'clock.*

) in using a non-future temporal form to express a future action which is to take place according to some agreement or a plan. **Example**: *The train* ***arrives*** *in five minutes* (according to the time-table)

) with modal verbs and modal word-combinations, in which the prospective implication is in-built in their semantics. **Example**: *There is no telling what* ***may happen*** *next.*

Lecture 5. «**Grammatical categories of the verb: aspect, voice, mood**»

The category of aspect is represented in English by the two grammatical categories closely related to each other by their general aspective character. They are: the aspective category of development and the category of retrospective coordination (retrospect).

The aspective category of development is constituted by the opposition of the continuous form of the verb to the non-continuous (indefinite) forms of the verb. The continuous form of the verb is the marked member of the opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "action in progress", in the plane of expression it is marked by the discontinuous (дискретный) morpheme "be …ing".

The non-continuous form is the unmarked member of the opposition: it lacks the semantic differential feature "action in process" and is not characterized by the discontinuous morpheme "be …ing".

The opposition of the category of development is reduced in the following cases:

1) with the unlimitive verbs when the continuity of action is rendered by means other than the aspective.

Example: *The night is wonderfully silent. The stars shine with a fierce brilliancy* – невероятной яркостью (the continuity is represented by the situation);

2) with statal verbs (i.e. the verbs "be" and "have", verbs of relation, physical and mental perception) the neutralization of the development opposition is a rule.

Example: *Jane has a wonderful face. Do you understand me*?;

3) with the introductory verb supporting the participle construction of parallel action.

Example: *The man stood reading an advertisement*;

4) the continuous can be used transpositionally to denote habitual, recurrent actions in emphatic collocations.

Example: *You are always being late for my classes*!

5) the continuous can be used transpositionally to express anticipated (ожидаемое) future action.

Example: "*What is your brother like? I shall be knowing him at Oxford*", said Val.

The category of retrospective coordination (retrospect) is constituted by the opposition of the perfect forms of the verb to the non-perfect (imperfect) forms. The perfect form of the verb is the marked member of the opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "priority of action", in the plane of expression it is marked by the discontinuous morpheme "have ..en". This morpheme is manifested in its five allomorphs, which are in complementary distribution to one another: 'have + /d/', 'have + /t/, 'have + /id/, 'have + en', 'have + Ø', as in the word forms "have borrowed", "have packed", "have created", "have stolen", "have put". The use of the allomorph "have + /en/" with irregular verbs is as a rule accompanied by the replacive morpheme embedded in the root-morpheme: b**rea**k – have br**o**ken.

The non-perfect (imperfect) form of the verb is the unmarked member of the opposition: it doesn't express the seme "priority of action", nor is it formed by means of the discontinuous morpheme "have …en".

The opposition of the category of retrospective coordination can be neutralized in the following cases:

1) with limitive verbs.

Example: *When he **returned** an hour later it seemed that a hurricane had passed through the classroom*;

2) in sentences which contain the adverbial word-combination "just now".

Example: Peter **bought** the tickets just now;

3) in adverbial clauses of time introduced by the conjunctions **before and after**.

Example: He stood motionless after she **disappeared**;

4) with some verbs of physical and mental perception.

Example: I **forget** what you have told me about. I **hear** you have become a teacher.

The grammatical category of voice is expressed by the opposition of the passive form of the verb to the active form of the verb.

The passive form of the verb is the marked member of the opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "reception of the action by the subject of the syntactic construction", in the plane of expression it is marked by the discontinuous morpheme "be …en". This morpheme manifested in its five allomorphs which are in complementary distribution to one another: : 'be + /d/', 'be + /t/, 'be + /id/, 'be + en', 'be + Ø', as in the word forms "be warned", "be booked", 'be trusted", "be taken", "be cut".

With irregular verbs replacive morphemes may be used together with the described morpheme: Example: sp**ea**k – be sp**o**ken (of).

The non-passive (active) form of the verb is the unmarked member of the opposition: it does not express the reception of the action by the subject of the syntactic construction and is not characterized by the discontinuous morpheme "be …en".

**Note 1.** The unmarked member of the opposition (the non-passive (active) form of the verb) can sometimes have "medial" ([Èmidl«l] срединный), "reflexive" (возвратный) and "reciprocal"([rlÈsipr«kl] взаимный) meaning.

Cf. The sentence where the subject "receives" the action expressed by the verb:

Example*: The door **opened** easily* (medial meaning).

He **shaved** and **dressed** (himself) in no time (reflexive meaning)

 *Tom and Ann **are quarreling** (with each other) in the dining-room* (reciprocal meaning)

**Note 2.** In the English language not only transitive (переходный) but also intransitive objective (относящийся к дополнению) verbs (including prepositional ones) can be used in the passive voice.

Example: *The house **hasn't been lived in** for a long time.*

**Note 3.** Nominal predicates and passive voice forms, which are structurally identical, should be distinguished from one another on the basis of the contextual analysis.

Cf. The status [Èsteit«s] of the form "was closed" in the two sentences:

1) *The door **was closed** by the butler* (дворецкий) – passive voice form;

2) *The door **was closed**, but the window was open* (nominal predicate).

In the first sentence the context, including the *"by-phrase"* of the doer, gives the analyzed form the meaning of process, whereas in the second sentence the juxtaposition (непосредственное соседство) of the form with the adjective "open" turns the construction into a statal adjectival-nominal collocation.

The opposition of the category of voice can be neutralized in the following cases:

1) in sentences with verbs of medial meaning, where the subject of the construction is not the doer of the action, but its object.

Example: *The book **sells** well* (somebody sells the book)

2) in constructions with the infinitive, characterized my medial meaning

Example: *She was delightful **to look at**, witty **to talk to***.

The category of mood is expressed in the English language by the system of four oppositions distinguished on the three levels of linguistic analysis.

The opposition of the first level operates in the whole system of the English verb. It contrasts all the forms of **the subjunctive mood** against the verb-forms of the non-subjunctive mood (indicative) mood.

The forms of the subjunctive mood are traditionally called "the oblique moods": subjunctive I, subjunctive II, the conditional, the suppositional and the imperative mood.

The forms of the subjunctive mood constitute the marked member of the opposition. In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "unreal action", in the plane of expression it is marked by the so-called "tense-retrospective shift", which is manifested in the use of verb-forms as if "shifted" to the past from the standpoint of the indicative mood.

Cf. the sentences *I am here* and *Oh, if I **were** here*!

I were there and *Oh, that I **had been** there*!

The forms of the indicative mood make up the unmarked member of the opposition being characterized neither by the seme "unreal action", nor by the tense-retrospective shift of the morphological structure.

The second level of the opposition operates within the subsystem of the subjunctive mood. The marked member of the second level opposition is the form of **the conditional mood**. It includes the verb-forms, traditionally classed with the conditional and subjunctive II moods.

In the plane of content it is marked by the seme "conditional relations of actions", in the plane of expression it is marked by a special set of verb-forms.

The unmarked member of the opposition comprises the forms which are traditionally referred to the suppositional, subjunctive I and the imperative moods.

These forms express together with the general seme "desired or hypothetical action" different attitudes of the speaker towards the process denoted by the verb, such as "supposition, suggestion, inducement" etc. They are united in a special class of elements under a heading "the spective mood". The term "spective" is derived from the Latin base of the notion "attitute".

The third level of the linguistic description deals with the analysis of the two oppositions each of them operating within the sets of forms constituting the marked and the unmarked members of the previous oppositions (the conditional and the spective moods).

The conditional mood is manifested in the opposition of the two form-types, each of them possessing its semantic and structural differential features.

The "stipulative" conditional form-type expresses the seme "unreal stipulative action". In the plane of expression it is marked by the forms which coincide with the past indefinite and the past perfecnt of the indicative mood. In practical grammar courses theses forms are said to belong to "subjunctive II" mood.

The most typical use of the stipulative conditional form-type is connected with the expression of unreal actions 1) in predicative clauses; 2) subordinate clauses of condition, concession comparison; 3) in the expression of urgency, wish, introduced independently or in object clauses. ***Example:*** *The sky looked as though it **had been gray** for months*.

The "consective" conditional form-type expresses the seme "unreal consequential action". The seme is expressed by the discontinuous morpheme SHOULD/WOULD + Ø, framing up the perfect or the imperfect infinitive. The set of these forms is traditionally termed as "the conditional mood" which is not accurate, because the units in question do not express the seme of condition.

The most characteristic use of the consective conditional form-type is connected with the principal clause of the complex sentence expressing a situation of unreal condition.

In the bulk of its uses this form-type expresses an unreal consequential action, dependent on an unreal stipulating action.

Example: ***Would*** *you really **follow** me if I went away?*

The consective conditional form-type can also be used in independent sentences where it expresses the consequence of some implied condition.

Example: But for that accident the thought of you **would** never **crossed** his mind.

The spective mood is represented by the opposition of two form-types, characterized by their specific structural and semantic features.

The "pure spective" form-type expresses the seme "desired of hypothetical action". The seme is denoted by the infinitive stem of the verb used without the particle "to". *Example*: ***Do*** *as I ask you!*

The analyzed form-type is extensively used both in simple sentences and in the subordinate clauses of complex sentences. *Example*: *It is important that everybody **be** present at the meeting* (object clause).

The "modal spective" construction-type denotes the semes of wish desire. Hope, supposition, suggestion, recommendation, inducement of different kinds and degrees of intencity. It is identified as the functional equivalent of the pure spective form-type.

There are three groups of constructions expressing different functional varieties of spective semantics.

1) Group one unites the constructions having "desiderative" (желаемое) meaning. These constructions are formed by the combination "may/might + Infinitive".

Example: May success attend you!

2) Group two includes the combination "should + Infinitive" which denoted the "considerative" meaning

Example: *He was very sorry that Philip **should be disturbed**.*

3) Group three comprises the combination "let + objective substantive + infinitive", rendering the imperative meaning.

*Example***:** Let our military forces be capable and ready!

The oppositions of the category of mood can be neutralized in the following cases:

1) with the forms of the past indicative and past subjunctive in reported speech.

2) With fluctuating uses of the auxiliaries and of the verb "be" (was-were)

3) With the considerative and desiderative modal spectives (neutralization of semantic contrasts)

Cf. the meanings of the verb-forms in the following sentences:

- She was overcome with fear that I should let her down. (let down – покинуть в беде)

- She was afraid that they may not meet at the station.

Lecture 6. **«Grammatical category of the English adjective and adverb: comparison degrees»**

The grammatical category of comparison degrees is potentially represented in the whole class of English adjectives, because any adjective can fulfill evaluative function in the sentence.

The category of comparison degrees is represented by a gradual ternary opposition consisting of two binary oppositions united on a hierarchical principle.

The semantic basis of the opposition is "Èrelative evaluation of the quantity of a quality". The opposition of the higher level operates in the whole set of English adjective forms. It contrasts the superiority degrees of adjectives to the non-superiority (positive) degree of adjectives.

The superiority degrees constitute the marked member of the opposition; they express the seme "superiority of quality" and are characterized by specific morphological differential features.

The form of the positive degree of adjectives makes up the unmarked member of the opposition: it does not express the seme "superiority of quality" and lacks the specific morphological differential features to express it.

The opposition of the lower level comprises the two forms of the superiority degrees of adjectives: the comparative degree and the superlative degree.

The marked member of this opposition (the form of the superlative degree) expresses the seme "unrestricted superiority of quality", denoted by the linear morpheme –*est* and the discontinuous morpheme *most* + Ø, which are in complementary distribution with each other.

In the plane of expression it is also marked by the definite article. *__Example__*: **the** strong**est** boy, **the most** beautiful picture etc.

The unmarked member of the opposition (the form of the comparative degree) expresses the seme "restricted superiority of quality", designated by the linear morpheme –*er* and the discontinuous morpheme *more* + Ø, which are in complementary distribution with each other. *__Example:__* a stronger boy, a more beautiful picture etc.

Note! The considered forms of superiority degrees are based on the principle of addition of qualitative quantities and are commonly referred to as "direct ones". These forms may be opposed to "reverse" superiority degrees of adjectives, which are based on the principle of subtraction (вычитание) of qualitative quantities.

The reverse degrees of comparison are formed by the discontinuous morphemes *less* + Ø and *least* + Ø. *Example*: This document is **less** important and that one is **the least** important of all.

The reverse degrees of comparison are of far lesser importance than the direct ones. They are strongly opposed and rivaled (конкурировать) in speech by the corresponding negative syntactic constructions.

Cf. This book is **less interesting** then that one. – This book is **not so interesting** as that one.

The oppositional structure of the category of comparison degrees of adjectives is represented in the following table.

The category of comparison degrees of adjectives ("relative evaluation of the quantity of a quality")		
(-) the positive degree ("non-superiority of quality")	(+) the superiority degrees ("superiority of quality")	
Ø	(-) comparative degree	(+) superlative degree
Strong, beautiful	"restricted superiority of quality"	"unrestricted superiority of quality"
	-er more …Ø	-est most …Ø
	strong-**er** **more** beautiful	the strong-**est** **the most** beautiful

The high-level of the opposition of the category of comparison degrees of adjectives is neutralized in syntactic combinations with adjectives expressing "elative" meaning, which does not imply comparison.

Example:

1) She is **the most charming** lady (i.e. very charming, not the most charming of the ladies present)

2) There is nothing **more refreshing** than a good swim (i.e. a good swim is very refreshing)

The grammatical category of **comparison degrees of adverbs**, like that of adjectives, potentially comprises the whole set of forms capable of fulfilling the evaluative function in language. Thus each adverb subject to evaluational grading by degree words expresses the category of comparison.

Example: quickly – quicker – quickest – less quickly – least quickly;

remarkable – more remarkably – most remarkably – less remarkably – least remarkably; etc.

The oppositional structure of the category of comparison degrees of adverbs is analogous to that of adjectives.

Lecture 7. «**Syntax: basic notions**»

Syntax is a part of grammar, which studies the composition (структура) and functioning of the sentence. The sentence is the immediate Èintegral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose.

The sentence is composed of words, but it is not a mere collection of words. There is a profound difference between the sentence and the word, although in some cases the sentence can be formed by one word only.

Example: *Winter. Go! Yes. Naturally.*

The word is an element of the word-stock and as such is a nominative unit of language, whereas the sentence is a predicative unit of language. It means that the sentence not only names some objects of reality with the help of its word-constituents, but also presents these objects as making up a certain situational event and establishes the connection between the event and the objective reality,

showing the time of the event, its being real or unreal, desirable or undesirable, necessary or unnecessary, etc.

There is another important difference between the sentence and the word. Unlike the word, the sentence does not exit in the system of language as a ready-made unit. It is created by the speaker in the process of communication (with the exception of a limited number of phraseological units as such: *How do you do? See you later!)*

Emphasizing this fact, linguists point out that the sentence as different from the word, is not a unit of **language** proper, but a unit of speech. Being a unit of speech the sentence is intonationally delimited (определять границы, разграничивать).

The role of intonation as a delimiting factor is especially important for sentences, which have more than one finite verb (i.e. more than one predicative center).

Cf. All available chairs were occupied, at least a hundred people were standing.
All available chairs were occupied. At least a hundred people were standing.

Special intonation contours, including pauses, represent the given sentences differently: in the first case – as one compound sentence, in the second case – as two separate sentences (though connected both logically and syntactically). On the one hand we must take into consideration the fact, that within each sentence, as a unit of speech, there are certain syntactic, morphological and semantic features, which make up a model, a generalized **pattern**, which is repeated in an indefinite number of actual utterances.

This pattern of the sentence enters the system of language in the capacity of a "linguistic sentence" and as such is studied by grammatical theory.

The characteristic grammatical category expressed by the sentence is the category of **predication**. This category establishes the relation of the objects named by the sentence-parts to the actual life.

The general category of **modality** also expresses the connection between the named objects and reality. However, modality, as different from predication, is a broader category: it is revealed not only in the sentence-meanings, but also in the meanings of separate nominative units of language.

Cf. the so-called "modal words" such as *probably, maybe, perhaps, necessary*, etc.

Thus, predication is defined as syntactic modality, which is a fundamental distinguishing feature of a sentence.

Proceeding from the principles worked out by the prominent Russian scholar Academician V.V. Vinogradov, **predication** is defined as a syntactic category, which is expressed by all the forms and elements of the sentence, including, besides the forms of the finite verb, intonation, word-order, different functional words.

Alongside of the purely verbal categories we include in the predicative semantics of the sentence such syntactic meanings as purpose of communication, modal probability, affirmation, negation and others, which taken together provide for the sentence to be identified as an independent linguistic unit.

The general semantic content of the sentence is not reduced to predicative meanings only. In order to establish the connection between some objects and reality, it is first necessary **to name** these objects. This task is effected in the sentence with the help of its nominative means (words), which name the elements of a situation reflected by the whole sentence.

The typical situation named by the sentence includes some action (the Predicate), the agent of the action (the Subject), the recipient of the action (the Object) and various conditions of the realization of the action (the Adverbial Modifier).

Thus the semantics of the sentence presents a unity of its two aspects – the nominative and the predicative, while the semantics of the word is monoaspective: it is characterized by the nominative aspect only.

The two-aspective meaningful nature of the sentence is the main feature distinguishing the sentence from the word among the meaningful lingual units.

The words of language may form complex names, which make up parts of sentences. These complex names are called phrases.

The phrase, like the word, is a nominative unit of language. It names a part of a situation reflected by the sentence. Some phrases enter the vocabulary as ready-made units and are, therefore, studied by lexicology as specific equivalents of separate words.

Example: wild train (поезд вне расписания), bring to ruin (разрушать)

Other phrases do not enter the vocabulary, but are created in speech on special syntactic patterns. These phrases are called syntactic combinations and closely studied by syntax.

Example: *a shortage of paper, last night's incident, the girl in the garden, tired but happy* etc.

Syntactic combinations hold an intermediary position between the word and the sentence. Like the word they are purely nominative units. Like the sentence they are freely constructed in the process of communication.

The phrase may be defined as a combination of two or more notional words constructed on the principle of subordination.

Example: *comic personality*

The subordinating element of the phrase (*personality*) is called a headword, the subordinated element of the phrase (*comic*) is called an Èadjunct (определение).

Subordinate phrases are classified according to types of headwords. Thus we distinguish noun-phrases (NP), verb-phrases (VP), adjective-phrases (AP), adverb-phrases (DP).

Alongside of the subordinate phrases it is possible to recognize coordinate phrases, which are also complex names of phenomena.

Example*:* clean and tidy, day or night, quick but not careless, comings and goings etc.

*Lecture 8***. «Actual division of the sentence. Communicative types of sentences»**

Part 1. Actual division of the sentence.

Alongside of the grammatical (syntactic) division of the sentence into parts naming the basic elements of the situation reflected by the sentence as a complex nominative unit (i.e. the Subject, the Predicate, the Object, the Attribute, the Adverbial Modifier) there exists the so-called actual division of the sentence, which has been recently put forward in theoretical linguistics.

The purpose of the actual division of the sentence is to reveal the correlative significance of the sentence parts from the point of view of their actual informative role in an utterance.

In other words, the actual division characterizes the parts of the sentence from the point of view of the semantic contribution they make to the total information conveyed by the sentence in the context of connected speech.

Thus the actual division of the sentence can be said to expose (показывать) its informative perspective; that is why this division is also called the "functional sentence perspective".

The main components of the actual division of the sentence are **the theme** and **the rheme**.

The theme expresses **the starting point of communication**, i.e. denotes an object about which something is reported.

The rheme expresses **the central informative part of the communication**, i.e. the communicative center of the sentence.

The theme may or may not coincide with the subject-group of the sentence. The rheme, in its turn, may or may not coincide with the predicate-group of the sentence. In the following sentences the theme is expressed by the subject, while the rheme is expressed by the predicate: Example: They **bicycled together** last summer. The trees **were just beginning to turn green.**

Cf. the sentences in which the correlation between the nominative and the actual division is reverse: the theme is expressed by the predicate of its part, while the rheme is rendered by the subject.:
Example: Down the frozen river came **a sledge drawn by dogs**. There was **a parking area** in the middle of the big square.

The actual division of the sentence is fully expressed only in a concrete context of speech. That's why it is sometime referred to as the "contextual" division of the sentence.

Thus the sentence *Driffield accompanied Mrs Barton Trafford to the door*, taken in isolation, presents an example of the so-called "direct" actual division: its subject coincides with the theme and its predicate – with the rheme.

If put into a certain context, the sentence may change its direct actual division into the "inverted" one: the subject in this case expresses the rheme and the predicate – the theme: *Is it true that Jasper Gibbons accompanied her to the door? Nothing of the kind: Driffield accompanied Mrs Barton Trafford to the door, not Gibbons.*

The identification of the rheme is the main problem of syntactic analysis undertaken in terms of the actual division of the sentence, since any utterance is produced for the sake of conveying to the listener the meaningful content expressed by the rheme.

The formal means of expressing the distinction between the theme and the rheme of the sentence is represented by the following structural elements of language:

1) special word-order patterns (inversion) ***Example***: *On his right was **a small public park** with a fountain and a bandstand.*

2) Special intonation contours (rhematic accent) ***Example***: *Go in. I'll tell Ted Èyou are here!*

3) Constructions with introducers ***Example***: a) *There was **no real misunderstanding** between Eric and Haviland.* b) *It was **Bosinney** who first noticed her and asked her name.*

4) Syntactic patterns with contrastive complexes. ***Example***: ***Providing information, not thinking** is what computers are capable of.*

5) Constructions with articles and other determiners. ***Cf***. the sentences: a) ***The boy** took us to the physics classroom.* vs. ***A boy** took us to the physics classroom.* b) ***This map** will do.* vs. ***Any map** will do.*

6) Constructions with intensifying particles. ***Example***: ***Only I** spoke to john during the lunch hour yesterday. **Even Mary** could manage to do it.*

The actual division of the sentence enters the predicative aspect of the sentence. It makes up part of syntactic predication relating the nominative content of the sentence to reality and thereby building up concrete context out of sentence-models chosen to reflect different situations and events.

Part 2. <u>Communicative types of sentences</u>

The sentence is a communicative unit; therefore the primary classification of sentences must be based on the communicative principle. The principle is known in traditional grammar as **the purpose of communication**. In accord with the purpose of communication traditional grammar recognizes three cardinal sentence-types:

1) the declarative sentence;
2) the imperative sentence;
3) the interrogative sentence.

The **declarative** sentence expresses a statement, either affirmative or negative.

Example: *Gann was one of the commonest names at Blackstable.*

The **imperative** sentence expresses inducement; either affirmative or negative. That is, it urges the listener in the form of a request or command to perform or not perform a certain action. ***Example:*** "you mind your own business, my girl", said Mrs. Hudson tartly.

The **interrogative** sentence expresses a question, i.e. a request for information wanted by the speaker from the listener. ***Example***: "Well, what do you think of our new abode?", he asked. "It looks rich, doesn't it?"

Alongside of the three cardinal communicative sentence-types, another type of sentences is recognized in the theory of syntax, namely, the so-called **exclamatory** sentence.

In modern linguistics it has been demonstrated that exclamatory sentences do not possess the necessary qualities that could place them on one and the same level with the three communicative sentence-types described above. The property of exclamation (emotive factor) should be considered as an accompanying feature, which can be found within the system of the three cardinal communicative types of sentences. In other words, each of the cardinal communicative sentence-types can be represented in the two variants: non-exclamatory and exclamatory.

It follows from this that the complete functional-communicative classification of sentences discriminates on the lower level of analysis between six sentence-types forming (вид), respectively, three groups (pairs) of cardinal communicative quality. This classification is shown in the following table:

Functional-communicative classification of sentences		
Purpose of communication	Emotive factor	
	non-exclamatory sentences	exclamatory sentences
Declarative sentences	It was a beautiful day.	What a beautiful day (it is)!

| Imperative sentences | "Leave me here", said Rosie. | "Do leave me here", said Rosie. |
| Interrogative sentences | "She was a hospital nurse". – "Was *she*?", said the duchess. | "She was a hospital nurse". – "*Oh, was she*?!", cried the duchess. |

The communicative properties of sentences can further be regarded in the light of the theory of the actual division of the sentence.

As soon as we compare the communicative-purpose aspect of the utterance with its actual-division aspect we shall find that each communicative sentence-type is distinguished by its specific actual-division features. These features are revealed in the nature of the rheme as the meaningful nucleus of the utterance.

The strictly **declarative** sentence immediately expresses a certain proposition, that's why the actual division of the declarative sentence presents itself in the most developed and complete form.

The rheme of the declarative sentence makes up the center of some statement as such. This can be demonstrated by a question-test revealing the rhematic part of the utterance.

Example: My aunt gave me a generous helping of the tart. → What did my aunt do?

This strictly **imperative** sentence does not express any statement or fact, i.e. any proposition proper. It is only ***based*** on a proposition, without formulating it directly. Namely, the proposition underlying the imperative sentence is reversely contrasted against the content of the expressed inducement.

It is so because an urge to do something (i.e. affirmative inducement) is founded on the supposition that something *is not done*. An urge not to do something (i.e. negative inducement) is founded on the supposition that something *is done* or *may be done*. ***Example***: "Show hem into the study, Emily", he said (The premise: He is not in the study.)

Thus, the rheme of the imperative utterance expresses the informative nucleus not of the explicit proposition. But of an inducement – a wanted or unwanted action. This is proved by the rhematic testing of imperative utterances. *__Example__*: Settle down and do something respectable for a change! → What does the speaker want him to do?

The actual division of the strictly **interrogative** sentence is uniquely different from the actual division of both the declarative and the imperative sentence-types.The unique quality of the interrogative actual division is determined by the fact that the interrogative sentence expresses an inquiry about information, which the speaker doesn't possess.   Therefore the rheme of the interrogative sentence, as the nucleus of the inquiry, is **informationally open** (gaping). Its function consists only of making the rhematic position in the response sentence and programming the content of the rheme in accord with the nature of the inquiry. Cf. the sentences, where the thematic part of the answer is zeroed since it is already expressed in the question: "*Well, how's old book getting along, Ted?", said lord George heartily. – "**Oh, all right**. I'm working away, you know*".

The vast set of constructional sentence-models, possessed by language, includes, besides the cardinal communicative sentence-types, also intermediary predicative constructions, distinguished by mixed communicative features. These intermediary communicative sentence-types may be identified between all the three cardinal communicative correlations, viz. statement-question; statement-inducement; inducement-question. These types have grown in language as a result of the transference of the certain characteristic features from one communicative type of sentence to another, which helps multiply the number of language expressive means. The set of intermediary communicative sentence-types is given in the table:

The intermediary communicative sentence-types of English			
Cardinal communicative	**Declarative sentence**	**Imperative sentence**	**Interrogative sentence B**

sentence-types	B	B	
Declarative sentence **A**		You must all help dear Edward, you know.	You saw a good deal of him in London, I believe?
Declarative sentence **A**	Live and learn!		-Tell me about Lord George, Rosie. - With pleasure.
Declarative sentence **A**	(rhetorical questions): Can the leopard change his spots?	Will you do something very kind, boy?	

Note: the intermediary communicative sentence-types are to be defined according to the formula – "A → B".

<u>Example:</u> Can the leopard change his spots? (the interrogative-declarative sentence-type).

Lecture 9. **«Simple sentence: constituent and paradigmatic structures»**

Part 1. Simple sentence: constituent structure.

The basic predicative meanings of a typical English sentence are expressed by the finite verb, which is immediately connected with the subject of the sentence. This predicative connection is commonly referred to as **the predicative line** of the sentence.

Depending on their predicative complexity sentences can be **monopredicative** (i.e. with only one predicative line in them) and polypredicative (i.e. containing more than one predicative line). Using this distinction we define the simple sentence as a sentence in which only one predicative line is expressed.

Example: *My aunt has often spoken to me about you*.

According to the given definition sentences with several predicates referring to one and the same subject cannot be considered as simple.

Example: *Lord Henry **took** his hat and **rose***.

It is evident that the cited sentence expresses two different predicative lines, since its two predicates are separately connected with the subject.

Sentences having one verb-predicate and more than one subject to it cannot be considered as simple either.

Example: ***All candor of youth*** *was there as well as **all youth's passionate purity**.*

Thus the syntactic criterion of monopredication serves as the basic diagnostic criterion for identifying the simple sentence in distinction to sentences of composite structures.

The simple sentence is organized as a system of function-expressing positions, the content of the functions being the reflection of a situational event. The nominative parts of the simple sentence, each occupying a notional position in it, are: subject, predicate, object, attribute, adverbial, parenthetical enclosure, addressing enclosure. A special (semi-notional) position is occupied by an interjectional enclosure (обособленность).

The sentence-parts are arranged in a hierarchy, wherein all of them perform some modifying role for the sentence to successfully reflect a certain situation of reality. Thus the subject is a person-modifier of the predicate.

Example: ***The painter*** *had been busy for three months.*

The predicate is a process-modifier of the subject person.

Example: *Dorian Grey **was passing** a similar experience.*

The object is a substance-modifier of a processual part.

Example: *Dorian Gray lifted **his golden head** from the pillow.*

The attribute is a quality-modifier of a substantive part.

Example: *It is the **real** Dorian Gray – that is all.*

The adverbial is a quality-modifier of a processual part or the whole sentence.

Example: *Dorian Gray went over to them ⬜**languidly**.* (медленно спускался к ним)

The parenthetical enclosure is a detached speaker-bound modifier of any sentence-part or the whole of the sentence.

Example: *"Of course, I won't forget it", cried Dorian.*

The addressing enclosure (address) is a substantive modifier of the sentence as a whole.

Example: *My dear fellow, I am so sorry.*

The interjectional enclosure is a speaker-bound emotional modifier of the sentence.

Example: **Humph**! *Tell your Aunt Agatha about it, Harry.*

The basic modifier connections of sentence-parts are represented by a special scheme of syntactic analysis called **the model of Immediate Constituents** (**the IC model**). The IC-model is based on dividing the whole of the sentence into two groups: that of the subject and that of the predicate, which, in their turn, are divided into their sub-group constituents. The IC-model explicitly exposes the binary hierarchical principle of subordinate connections, showing the whole structure of the sentence as made up by binary immediate constituents.

The described IC-model has two basic versions. The first is known as the analytical IC-diagram, the second – as the IC-derivation tree:

the analytical IC-diagram

The	old	gentlemen	nodded	to	me	approvingly.
				prp	N-pro	
	A	N	V	NP-obj.		
det	NP		VP			D
NP-subj.			VP-pred.			

Symbols:

S – sentence

NP-subj. – the subject noun-phrase

VP-pred. – the predicate verb-phrase

det. – the determiner

NP – the rest of the NP-subj.

D (DP) – the adverbial

VP – the rest of the VP-pred.

A (AP) – adjective-attribute constituent of the NP

N – noun-constituent of the NP

V (V$_f$) – verb-constituent of the VP

NP-obj. – object-constituent of the VP

prp. – preposition-constituent of the NP-obj.

N-pro. – pronoun-constituent of the NP-obj.

The IC-derivation tree shows the groupings of the sentence constituents by means of branching nodes: the nodes symbolize phrase-categories as unities, while the branches mark their division into constituents of the corresponding sub-categorial standing:

The IC-derivation tree
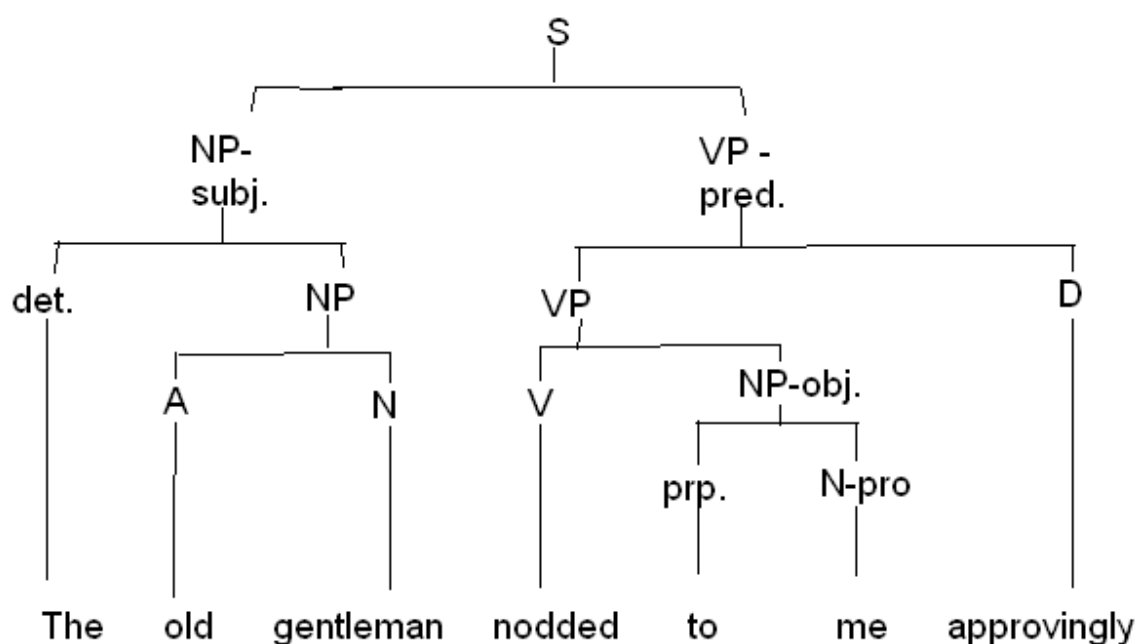
The principle difference between the analytical IC-diagram and the IC-derivation tree lies in the fact that the latter is used not for the analysis of ready-made sentences, but shows how a sentence is derived (built up) from its Immediate Constituents.

The finite verb in the English simple sentence is the center of predication. As such it grammatically organizes all other constituents of the sentence. That's why modern grammar gives special attention to the study of combinability of the verb with other parts of the sentence. The combining power of words in relation to other words is called their **syntactic valency**. The valency may be **obligatory** and **optional**.

The **obligatory valency** is such as must be realized for the sake of the grammatical completion of the construction. Thus, the subject and the object of the sentence with a transitive verb are obligatory parts of the construction. So we may say that the subjective and objective valencies of the transitive verb are obligatory ones.

Cf. *Dorian shook his head* (the construction is complete).

Dorian shook…;   … shook his head (the construction is incomplete).

The **optional valency** is such which is not obligatory for the completion of the grammatical structure of the construction. Most of the adverbial modifiers are optional parts of the sentence.

Cf. the following sentences which are grammatically complete both with and without the adverbial modifier: The painter shuddered in spite of himself. Vs. the painter shuddered.

Part 2. «**Simple sentence: paradigmatic structure**»

Paradigmatic syntax studies the sentence from the point of view of its oppositional and derivational status. Paradigmatics finds its expression in a system of oppositions, which make the corresponding meaningful (functional) categories. Syntactic oppositions are realized by correlated sentence patterns, the observable relations between which can be described as "transformations", i.e. as transitions from one pattern of certain notional parts to another pattern of the same notional parts. These transitions, being oppositional, at the same time disclose derivational connections of sentence-patterns.

Paradigmatic principles of investigation allowed linguists to find the initial, basic element of syntactic derivation. This element is known under different names: "the basic syntactic pattern", "the structural sentence scheme", "the elementary sentence model", "the base sentence", "the kernel sentence". **The kernel sentence** is a syntactic unit serving as a "sentence root" and providing an objective ground for identifying syntactic categorical oppositions. The pattern of the kernel sentence is interpreted as forming the base of a paradigmatic derivation in the corresponding sentence-pattern series.

Syntactic derivation should not be understood as an immediate change of one sentence into another; it should be understood as paradigmatic production of more complex pattern-constructions out of kernel pattern-constructions as their structural bases.

Constructional Relations of the Kernel Sentence. The derivational procedures applied to the kernel sentence can introduce it into such a type of derivational relations, which is called "constructional" type. The constructional derivations affects the formation of more complex clausal constructions out of simpler ones; in other words it is responsible for the expression of the nominative-notional syntactic semantics of the sentence. As part of the constructional system of syntactic paradigmatics, kernel sentence undergo derivational changes into clauses and phrases. These transformational procedures are terms, correspondingly, "**clausalisation**" and "**phrasalization**". Phrasalization resulting in a substantive phrase (noun-phrase) is called "nominalization".

Predicative Relations of the Kernel Sentence. The predicative derivation realizes the formation of predicatively different units without affecting the constructional volume of the sentence base; in other words it is responsible for the expression of the predicative syntactic semantics of the sentence.

The predicative syntactic semantics of the sentence is very intricate, but being oppositional by nature, it can be described in terms of "lower" and "higher" predicative functions expressed by primary sentence patterns. The lower functions

express the morphological categories of tenses and aspects and have the so-called "factual" semantics. The higher functions are "evaluative" because they immediately express the relationship of the nominative content of the sentence of the sentence to reality.

The main predicative functions expressed by syntactic categorical oppositions can be described on the oppositional lines, e.g. "question-statement", "unreality - reality", "phase of action - fact", etc.

The notion of the "Predicative Load" of the Sentence is used to describe the total volume of the strong members of predicative oppositions actually represented in the analyzed sentence. So, from the point of view of the comparative volume of the predicative meaning actually expressed, the sentence may be predicatively may be "loaded" or unloaded. If the sentence is predicatively unloaded, it means that is oppositional terms its predicative semantics will be characterized as "negative", i.e. "weak". If the sentence is predicative loaded, it means that it expresses, at least, one "positive", i.e. "strong", predicative meaning.

Lecture 10. **«Composite sentence as a polypredicative construction. »**

According to the number of the predicative lines sentences are classified into simple, composite and semi-composite. The simple sentence is built up by one predicative line, while the composite sentence is built up by two or more predicative lines. As a polypredicative construction, the composite sentence, from the referential point of view, reflects a few elementary situations as a unity.

The compound sentence is a composite sentence built on the principle of coordination. Coordination, the same as subordination, can be expressed either syndetically (by means of coordinative connectors) or asyndetically.

The main semantic relations between the clauses connected coordinatively are: **copulative**, **adversative**. **disjunctive**, **causal**. **consequential**, **resultalive**. The two simple sentences joined into one compound sentence lose their

independent status and become coordinate clauses - parts of a composite unity. The first clause is "leading" (the "leader" clause), the successive clauses are "sequential". This division is essential not only from the point of view of outer structure (clause-order), but also from the point of view of the semantico-syntactic content: it is the sequential clause that includes the connector in its composition, thus being turned into some kind of dependent clause, although the type of its dependence is not subordinative.

The complex sentence is based on hypotaxis, i.e. subordination. By subordination the principal clause positionally dominates the subordinate clause making up with it a semantico-syntactic unity. The subordinate clause can be joint to the principal clause either by a subordinate connector, or, with some types of clauses, asyndetically.

Subordinate clauses can be classified on different principles: either functional, or categorial.

In accord with functional principle, subordinate clauses are classified on the analogy of the positional parts of the simple sentence. As a result of this classification, subordinate clauses are classed into subject, predicative, object, attributive, and adverbial.

The categorical classification is aimed at revealing the inherent nominative properties of the subordinate clauses irrespective of their immediate position in the sentence.

According to their integral features all subordinate clauses are divided into four generalized types: clauses of primary nominal positions, clauses secondary nominal positions, clauses of adverbial positions, clauses of parenthetical positions.

Semi-composite sentence, its types. Semi-composite sentences are sentences in which one predicative line is represented by a semi-predicative construction. Semi-composite sentences are divided into **semi-complex** and

semi-compound according to the type of relations between the semi-clause and the main clause – subordinative and coordinative, respectively.

The semi-complex sentence is a semi-composite sentence built up on the principle of subordination. It is derived from minimum two base sentences, one matrix (копия, форма) and one insert. In the process of semi-complexing, the insert sentence is transformed into a partially depredicated construction which is embedded in one of the syntactic positions of the matrix sentence. In the resulting construction, the matrix sentence becomes its dominant (main) part and the insert sentence, its subordinate semi-clause.

The semi-complex sentences fall into a number of subtypes. Their basic division is dependent on the character of predicative fusion: this may be effected either by the process of position-sharing (word-sharing), or by the process of direct linear expansion.

The sentences based on position-sharing fall into those of subject-sharing and those of object-sharing.

The sentences based on semi-predicative linear expansion fall into those of attributive complication, adverbial complication, and nominal-phrase complication. Each subtype is related to a definite complex sentence (pleni-complex sentence) as its explicit structural prototype.

The semi-compound sentence is a semi-composite sentence built up on the principle of coordination. The structure of the semi-compound sentence is derivationally to be traced back to minimum two base sentences having an identical element belonging to one or both of their principal syntactic positions, i.e. either the subject, or the predicate, or both. According to the process of semi-compounding, coordinative fusion can be either syndetic or asyndetic. Thus, from the formal point of view, a sentence possessing coordinated notional parts of immediately sentential reference (directly related to its predicative line) is to be treated as semi-compound. But different structural types of syntactic coordination even of direct sentential reference (coordinated subjects,

predicates, objects, adverbial modifiers) display very different implications as regards semi-compounding composition of sentences.

Lecture 11. **«Syntax of the Text»**

Text as a Linguistic Notion. Any text as a coherent stretch of speech is a semantico-topical and syntactic unity. Sentences are organized in dictemes make up textual stretches on syntactic lines according to a communicative purpose in a particular communicative situation. As a result, a textual stretch has a unifying topic. So, in syntactic terms a text is a strictly topical stretch of talk (a continual succession of dictemes) centering on a common informative purpose. In the framework of the given understanding of text, it has two main differential features: topical (semantic) unity and semantico-syntactic cohesion.

Textual Units. The notions of "Cumuleme", "Occurseme", and "Dicteme". One can single out different types of textual stretches. Irrespective of their specific features, all textual units are united by their common function – they represent the text as a whole integrally expressing the textual topic.

Earlier, analyzing the structure of text linguists identified semantically connected sentence sequences are certain syntactic formation. These formations, unities, were given the names of "complex syntactic unity", or "supra-phrasal unity", or "supra-sentential construction".

Since sentences in these unities are joined by means of syntactic cumulation, it stands to reason to call such sentence sequences **"cumulemes"**.

The cumuleme is essentially a constituent part of one-direction sequence of sentences forming monologue speech. Besides one-direction sequences, i.e. cumuleme, two-direction sequences should be recognized that essentially built up constituent parts of dialogue speech. The component constructions-utterances in these sequences are positioned to meet one another, hence their name "**occursemes**" (of the Latin root meaning "to meet").

The new approach to the nature of text has been proposed by the introduction of the notion of dicteme – the elementary topical texual unit. The dicteme occupies the highest position in the hierarchy of segmental levels of language. It can be expressed either by a cumuleme (a sequence of two or more sentences), or by one single sentence placed in a topically significant position. The dicteme, as a elementary topical textual unit, is polyfunctional. In the text it perfumes the functions of nomination, predication, topicalization, and stylization.

Textual categories. Topical unity and Semantico-Syntactic Cohesion as Basic Textual Categories.

The textual categories appear and function only in the text as a language unit of the highest rank. Textual categories reveal the cardinal and the most general differential features of the text.

Today the list of textual categories is open: linguists name different textual categories because they approach the text from different angles. To the list of textual categories scholars usually refer cohesion, informativeness, retrospection, modality, causality, implication, the author's image, and some others.

In spite of diversity of opinions on the question, most linguists agree that the basic textual categories are **topical unity** and **semantico-syntactic cohesion**. It is conditioned by the fact that the general idea of a sequence of sentences forming a text includes these two notions. On the one hand, it presupposes a succession of spoken or written utterances irrespective of their forming or not forming a coherent semantic complex. On the other hand, it implies a strictly topical stretch of talk, i.e. a continual succession of sentences centering on a common informative purpose. It is this latter understanding of the text that is syntactically relevant. Thus, the text can be interpreted as a lingual unity with its two distinguishing features: first – semantic (topical) unity, second – semantico-syntactic cohesion.

Оглавление