

А.В. Юнг

**ПРАКТИКУМ
ПО ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЙ
ГРАММАТИКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО
ЯЗЫКА. МОРФОЛОГИЯ.**

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Юнг А.В.

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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для самостоятельной подготовки студентов к практическим занятиям по теоретической грамматике английского языка. Каждый раздел пособия содержит систематизированный список ключевых вопросов по изучаемой теме, комплекс практических заданий, список обязательной и дополнительной литературы.

Рецензент:

А.В. Трухачева, к. филол. наук, доцент кафедры английской филологии и методики преподавания английского языка Благовещенского государственного педагогического университета.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальностям 031202.65 – «Перевод и переводоведение» и 031001.65 – «Филология». Пособие может быть использовано студентами и аспирантами других специальностей филологических факультетов, или факультетов иностранных языков, для которых английский язык является профилирующей дисциплиной специальности.

Данное пособие ориентировано на базовый учебный комплекс, рекомендованный Министерством образования Российской Федерации, состоящем из трех частей: 1) Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar (Теоретическая грамматика английского языка). / учебник. М.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2005; 2) Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). М.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P.472. 3) Блох М.Я. Теоретические основы грамматики / учебник. М.: Высшая школа, 2004.

Настоящее пособие представляет собой руководство для самостоятельной подготовки студентов к практическим занятиям по теоретической грамматике английского языка.

Цель пособия – системное представление морфологического строя английского языка, оппозиционное представление грамматических категорий, акцентирование внимания обучающихся на необходимости учета контекстного поведения грамматических форм и грамматической семантики.

Курс теоретической грамматики английского языка входит в число базовых дисциплин по обозначенным выше специальностям. Количество тем, освещающих основные вопросы теоретической грамматики, достаточно большое (31 тема в соответствии с базовой литературой), количество семинарских занятий составляет 16 часов. В результате этого, вполне очевидно, что освоение данной дисциплины предполагает

усиленную самостоятельную работу студентов.

Материал курса по изучаемой дисциплине разбит на темы, изложенные в виде разделов, построение каждого из которых строго унифицировано. В начале каждого раздела предлагается развернутый план ключевых вопросов по изучаемой теме. Далее следуют практические упражнения, направленные на обеспечение синтеза теории и практики. Первое задание каждого из разделов предлагает список ключевых терминов по изучаемой теме, задание на перевод знакомит обучаемых с метаязыком, используемым в работах отечественных лингвистов. Кроме того, в каждом разделе указан список обязательной и дополнительной литературы, что обеспечивает возможность самостоятельного информационного поиска. Совокупный библиографический список может быть использован при подготовке к курсовым и дипломным работам по данной учебной дисциплине.

В конце пособия предлагается обобщенный список терминов по морфологии английского языка и глоссарий, где указана дефиниция ключевых терминов. Приводимые толкования терминов облегчат ориентацию обучаемых при работе над научной литературой, отражающей многочисленные разночтения и дискуссии непрерывной научной мысли.

Изложение материала представлено в междисциплинарном ключе, в связи с чем наблюдается тесная связь с другими базовыми дисциплинами специальности, а именно с теоретической фонетикой английского языка, лексикологией и теорией перевода

Автор искренне надеется, что предлагаемое пособие облегчит процесс самостоятельной подготовки к практическим занятиям по теоретической грамматике английского языка.

С наилучшими пожеланиями в усвоении курса,

А.В. Юнг.

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Topic #1 GRAMMAR IN THE SYSTEMIC CONCEPTION OF LANGUAGE

Plan:

1. The systemic conception of language. The notion of a system*. Language* and speech*. Language synchrony* and diachrony*. Syntagmatic* and paradigmatic* relations.

2. The hierarchical relations of language levels. The correlation of a word, a phrase, a sentence, and sentence-constructions. The peculiar status of phoneme. A word and a sentence as basic units of language.

3. The plane of content* and the plane of expression*.

4. The social character of language (for self-studying).

§ 4. Language is social by nature; it is inseparably connected with the people who are its creators and users; it grows and develops together with the development of society. The only thing certain about language is that every language will always be changing. It's not only the appearance of new words that marks the changes. By no means, lexical subsystem is more liable to changes and they can be easily observed. In fact, phonetics, grammar and style are also affected by the dynamic nature of language. So, no linguistic phenomenon exists outside the socio-cultural context of an epoch. Therefore, the analysis of whatever we find in the language should be based on the study of the cultural, historic, ethnic aspects of the society.

Some social phenomena have influenced the English grammar a lot. For example, the Women's Movement or Women's Liberation Movement (the name is on the board), or the more common term – the Feminist movement in the English-speaking countries has drawn attention to the problem of the “sexist language” (discrimination of women by means of the language).

According to the new grammar rules (forced by the above mentioned

movement) when the gender of a person is not specified, you are to avoid the automatic use of the pronoun *he*. Instead, both third person pronouns together *he/she* and even the pronoun *we* or *they* are possible. For example, By the time the victim has realized *their loss*, the pickpocket has disappeared and even if caught, will have no evidence on him/her. So, the noun in singular takes the pronoun in plural.

It's interesting to note that sometimes we can find in the language the traces of so-called back-sexism. Today the word child often corresponds with the pronoun she not he. The example is taken from the book *Avenues*. The task of one exercise is: *What instructions might a mother give to **her child** who is helping her in the kitchen in these situations?* (there is no picture). The first sentence is: ***The child** hasn't finished eating **her** breakfast. **She** hasn't drunk all her juice.* So, the words denoting objects that need a male's care take the pronoun she. But it's not a rule nowadays it's only a modern tendency in the development of English.

We have mentioned the extralinguistic factors that have influenced the English grammar, but every language has its own inner-related tendencies of development. For example, the tendency for the economy of the language means. That's why the phrasal verbs are popular and are widely used in English speech. They can express a complicated idea in a short form.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

Human language, a system, macrosystem (supersystem), microsystem (subsystem), the phonological (sub)system, the lexical (sub)system, the grammatical (sub)system; synchrony and diachrony, language proper, speech proper, syntagmatic (in "praesentia") and paradigmatic relations ("in absentia"); segmental and supra-segmental units of language, a hierarchy of language levels (the hierarchical relations), phonemic level, morphemic level, lexemic level,

phrasemic level, proposemic level, supra-proposemic level; the plane of content and the plane of expression, polysemy, homonymy, and synonymy; the socio-cultural context of an epoch, the Women's Movement (Women's Liberation Movement, the Feminist movement), inner-related tendencies of development (the tendency for the economy of the language means), the extralinguistic factors.

2. Remember the names of the famous linguists. What are they famous for?

The Russian scholar Beudoin de Courtenay, the Swiss scholar Ferdinand de Saussure.

3. Comment on and explain different definitions of Language:

- a) human language is a verbal means of communication
- b) language is a system of signs (meaningful units)
- c) language is a macrosystem (supersystem)
- d) language (in the narrow sense of the word) is a system of means of expression
- e) language is a hierarchy of levels of the segmental units
- f) language is social by nature.
- g) a corpus of lingual units that give us access to the mental structures of human knowledge/experience.

4. Identify the language unit and speak about the level of hierarchy it belongs to.

- a) nominative lingual unit
- b) predicative lingual unit
- c) the smallest material lingual unit, which has no meaning of its own
- d) the smallest meaningful lingual unit
- e) complicated nominations, consisted of two or more words
- f) lingual textual unit.

5. Find the realization of the new tendencies of development in the English Language and explain them.

1). Most meetings require a chairperson in order to control and direct the proceedings.

2). High temperatures and low humidity prevented firefighters from extinguishing a fire Saturday that threatened at least two dozen homes in a small town in central Utah.

3). Good waitrons in good restaurants earn significant incomes. In many of the top restaurants this income is so good that waiting jobs have to be «bought» for considerable sums of money.

4). They are planning an educational center that will offer workshops on racism, sexism, family violence and the empowerment of “womyn”, as they spell the word in their newsletter.

5). Copper Wimmin are three obstreperous young women who set audiences on fire with their brilliant lyrics, haunting voices and fierce harmonies.

6). Since my last blog, I had been out of school for five days, Himmicane Ivan was a category 2 storm [<http://www.himmicaneivan.blogspot.com>].

7). I still think that if somebody wants to get a thrill, they should take a ride from Bowling Grenn and ride up to Grand Cenrtal Station – that's the oldest link of the line really.

8). He plays Dorothy Michaels’s agent in “Tootsie” – he’s the guy he/she meets at the Russian Tea Room.

9). But they rarely talk about the amount of assets he or she inherits as part of a modern Western society.

10). Let each student participate. Has she had a chance to talk? Could he feel left out? He or she will then hand the tool to her or him.

11). If a scholar has no faith in his-or-her principals, how can he-or-she succeed?

Выпускная квалификационная (дипломная) работа студента 493 группы А.Ю. Андрейковой (защищена на оценку «отлично» июнь, 2009 года).

6. Give your own examples of the changes in the phonological,

lexical and grammar subsystems of the English language. Suggest the reasons for these innovations.

7. Comment on the wide usage of phrasal verbs instead of their regular synonymic partners. Suggest your arguments.

to own up – to confess (откровенно признаваться);

to go on – to continue (продолжать);

to act up – to malfunction (работать неисправно). **Добавить еще несколько форм.**

Выпускная квалификационная (дипломная) работа студента 493 группы А.И. Люфт (защищена на оценку «отлично» июнь, 2009 года).

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P.6-17.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 7- 44.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 10-12.

Дополнительная литература:

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

5. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – С.100- 163.

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8. Пономаренко Е.В. О развитии системного подхода в лингвистике // Филологические науки. – 2004. – № 5. – С. 24 – 33.

9. Юнг А.В., Люфт А.И. Особенности функционирования фразовых глаголов в современном английском языке // Современные проблемы взаимодействия языков и культур: Материалы междунар. научно- практ. конф. – Благовещенск, Изд-во АмГУ, С. 255-260.

Topic #2 MORPHEMIC STRUCTURE OF THE WORD (SELF-STUDY)

Plan:

1. The morpheme* and the word* as two segmental units of morphology.

2. The difficulties in identifying the word. Polar and intermediary phenomena, field theory.

3. The traditional classification of morphemes.

4. The allo-emic classification of morphemes. The notion of distribution, types of distribution.

5. The distributional classification of morphemes.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The morpheme and the word, representatives of Descriptive Linguistics (L. Bloomfield), polar and intermediary phenomena, continuum, field theory; the traditional classification of morphemes, positional criterion, semantic or functional criterion, root-morphemes (roots) and affixal morphemes (affixes), prefixes, suffixes, and inflexions; the allo-emic theory in morphology, *allo*-terms and *eme*-terms, allomorph, morph, distributional analysis, contrastive

distribution, non-contrastive distribution, complementary distribution; distributional classification of morphemes, free and bound morphemes, overt and covert morphemes, segmental and supra-segmental morphemes, additive and replacive morphemes, continuous (or “linear”) and discontinuous morphemes.

2. Describe the opposition of Proper Nouns and Common nouns through the light of the Field theory.

3. Do the morphemic analysis of the words on the lines of the traditional and distributional classifications.

MODEL: the word “inseparable”.

On the lines of the traditional classification the word “inseparable” is treated as a three-morpheme word consisting of the root “-separ-”, the prefix “in-” and the lexical suffix “-able”.

On the lines of the distributional analysis the root “-separ-” is a bound, overt, continuous, additive morpheme; the prefix “in-” is bound, overt, continuous, additive; the suffix “-able” is bound, overt, continuous, additive.

Unmistakably, disfigured, underspecified, surroundings, plentiful, imperishable, oxen, unprecedented, outlandish.

4. Define the type of the morphemic distribution according to which the given words are grouped.

MODEL: *insensible – incapable*.

The morphs “-ible” and “-able” are in a complementary distribution, as they have the same meaning, but are different in their form which is explained by their different environments.

a) impeccable, indelicate, illiterate, irrelevant;

b) undisputable, indisputable;

c) published, rimmed.

5. Identify the “s” morpheme (lexical or grammatical). Group the words according to the nature of “s” and the meanings it conveys:

takes, books, vitals, spectacles, man's, pants, speaks, fists, ashes, linguistics, odds, stops, tanks, news, stays.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P.18-27.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 45-64 .

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 10-12.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – С.100- 163.

Topic # 3 CATEGORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE WORD

Plan:

1. The basic notions concerned with the analysis of the categorial structure of the word: category*, grammatical category*, and paradigm*.

2. The theory of oppositions, types of the grammatical oppositions*: privative, gradual, equipollent; binary, ternary, quaternary, etc. Oppositions in grammar.

3. The notion of oppositional reduction*. Types of oppositional reduction: neutralization* and transposition*.

4. Synthetical* and analytical* grammatical forms, the notion of suppletivity*.

5. Immanent and reflective; closed and transgressive, constant feature and variable feature grammatical categories.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

Category, the grammatical category, grammatical form, grammatical paradigm; grammatical oppositions, privative, gradual, equipollent, binary, ternary, quaternary; oppositional reduction, neutralization, transposition; synthetical and analytical grammatical forms, suppletivity, grammatical auxiliary, grammatically idiomatic form; immanent and reflective grammatical categories, closed and transgressive, constant feature and variable feature grammatical categories.

2. Analyse the following oppositions; define the morphological categories realized in each pair, state the markers:

girl – girl's, look – is looking, cat-cats, speak – will speak, small – smaller, to build – to be built, go-went-gone, interesting-more interesting – the most interesting.

3. Group the following forms into: a) synthetical forms, b) analytical forms, c) free word combinations. Add some examples of your own to each group.

Is looking, more difficult, the man, has played, bigger, to go, goes, going.

4. Suggest your own examples of:

a) outer inflexion – look/looks,

b) inner inflexion (partial suppletivity) – meet/met,

c) suppletivity – go/went,

5. Characterise the grammatical categories: state if they are a) immanent or reflective, b) closed or transgressive, c) constant feature or

variable feature categories:

- the category of number in English nouns
- the category of tense in English verbs
- the category of gender in English nouns
- the category of number in English verbs

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 27-37.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 65-78.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 13-23.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

TOPIC # 4 GRAMMATICAL CLASSES OF WORDS (SELF-STUDY)

Plan:

1. The three criteria classification of words.
2. Notional and functional parts of speech.
3. The subcategorization of parts of speech.
4. The syntactico-distributional classification
 - a) the reasons for its appearance

b) Ch. Fries's classification

c) The combination of the two classifications, its benefits (the notional-functional parts of speech correlation, functional words, pronouns and broad meaning words)

d) Functional differences between the three layers of lexicon, their openness and closeness.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The three criteria part of speech classification: semantic, formal, and functional criteria; notional and functional parts of speech; the process of subcategorization; the syntactico-distributional classification; lexical paradigm of nomination; lexemes with a complete paradigm of nomination and lexemes with an incomplete paradigm of nomination; suppletive completion.

2. Build up the word-building paradigms, present your own examples (more than one):

Width –

Nature-

Peace-

Certainly –

Digression –

Bold

Down –

To appear-

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P.37-52.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 79-108 .

3. Кубрякова Е.С. Части речи в ономаσιологическом освещении. Изд. 3-е. – М.: Издательство ЛКИ, 210 – 120 с.

4. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 25-33.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

Topic # 5 NOUN: GENERAL.

Topic # 6 THE CATEGORY OF GENDER.

Plan:

1. The general characteristics of the noun as a part of speech. "The cannon ball problem*". The subclasses of the noun.

2. The problem of the category of gender in English, its oppositional structure.

3. Lexical gender distinctions. The category of gender in Russian and German (at the seminar).

Pay attention for the following information:

typical suffixes of the Noun

- *age* (leakage),
- *ancy/ency* (vacancy),
- *hood* (brotherhood), <← **for the Abstract nouns**
- *ness* (darkness),
- *ship* (friendship) and so on.

- *er* (teacher),
- *or* (visitor),
- *ician* (politician), <- for the **Concrete nouns**

- *ist* (artist),
- *arian* (vegetarian).

compound stem models

The main types of compound nouns are:

Noun stem + noun stem → *seaman*

Adjective stem + noun stem → *blackbird* (черный дрозд)

Verb stem + noun stem → *pickpocket* (карманный вор)

Gerund + noun stem → *looking-glass* (зеркало) and so on.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The cannon ball problem, proper and common nouns, animate and inanimate, human and non-human, countable and uncountable, concrete and abstract nouns.

Gender, gender classifiers, the oppositional structure of the category of gender, person (human) and non-person (non-human) nouns, masculine and feminine nouns, common gender, lexical gender distinctions, grammatical personifying transposition.

2. Identify the syntactical functions of the underlined nouns:

- 1) The ship got under way.
- 2) He was certainly the best hated man in the ship.
- 3) I gave him a pound. Twelve dollars are enough for the man.
- 4) I found him an excellent listener.
- 5) A dog is a man's best friend.
- 6) High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince.

3. Characterize the nouns according to their lexico-grammatical status

MODEL: *teacher* – common, animate, human, countable, concrete noun.

Love, cat, family, Mary, department, lady.

4. Give the feminine counterparts for the following masculine gender nouns and comment on the lexical means of expressing the category of gender:

boy-friend, landlord, lion, drake, sire, bridegroom, horse, actor, bull-calf, man-producer, master, wizard, count, baron, bachelor, sultan, cock, buck, cock-sparrow, he-bear, jack-ass, businessman, executor, peacock, marquis, maharajah, beau.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P.48-55.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 109-110 .

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 33-35; 51-52.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Аксенов А.Т. К проблеме экстралингвистической мотивации грамматической категории рода // Вопросы языкознания. – 1984. – № 4. – С. 14-25.

5. Бессонова Н.П. К проблеме нейтрализации родовых отношений в английском языке // Модернизация языкового образования в XXI веке: Материалы междунар. научно-метод. конф. – Благовещенск, 2004. – С. 12-21.

6. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

7. Лалаянц И.Э. О проявлении категории рода у некоторых существительных в современном английском языке // Иностранные языки в школе. – 1998. – № 4. – С. 102-103.

8. Попкова Е.М. О родовом делении английских существительных // Язык и общение. – 2003. – № 2. – С. 30-34.

9. Ривлина А.А. К вопросу об этнокультурной маркированности грамматической категории рода // Модернизация языкового образования в XXI веке : Материалы междунар. научно-метод. конф. – Благовещенск, 2004. – С. 194-200.

10. Юнг А.В. Социокультурная обусловленность реализации категории рода // Сборник материалов Междунар. научно-практич. конф. «Иностранные языки: Лингвистические и методические аспекты». – Благовещенск, Изд-во БГПУ, С.

Topic # 7 NOUN: NUMBER (SELF-STUDY)

Plan:

1. The oppositional characteristic of the category of number, productive and non-productive ways of expressing the number opposition.

2. The semantic difference between singular and plural forms.

3. **Singularia tantum*** (only singular) and **pluralia tantum*** (only plural) nouns. Cases of oppositional reduction (lexicalization, multitude plural, descriptive uncountable plural, repetition plural).

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The category of number, countable and uncountable nouns, Singularia Tantum (only singular) and Pluralia Tantum (only plural), multitude plural, descriptive uncountable plural, repetition plural.

2. Give the plural forms of the following nouns and group them in several subgroups a) productive forms of the plural, b) suppletive forms, c) forms with archaic suffixes, d) forms with borrowed suffixes, e) plural forms

homonymous with the singular:

louse, mother-in-law, grouse, child, maid-servant, spoonful, Swiss, antenna, stand-by, passer-by, go-between, goose, stimulus, tableau, species, pick-up, gin-and-tonic, Japanese, criterion, swine, chief, sheaf, lay-by, corps, man-servant, ox.

Add your own examples to each subgroup.

3. Explain the difference in the meanings of the plural forms of the grammatical dublets (different plural forms have different meanings):

brother, genius, index.

4. Group the following nouns into: 1) regular countable nouns, 2) Singularia Tantum, 3) Pluralia Tantum. Consult the dictionary.

Sail, book, suspenders, contents, measles, watch, the Thames, suds, means, gallows, hoof, news, bellows, breeches, tweezers, foolishness, rickets, pincers, whereabouts, ashes, billiard, ceramics, police, Wales, the Netherlands, the United States.

5. Translate the following nouns into Russian and comment on the differences of Singularia Tantum, Pluralia Tantum and regular countable nouns in English and in Russian:

advice, clothes, money, greens, yeast, chess, progress, odds.

6. Comment on the oppositional reduction of the category of number:

1) There are *three greenflies* on my hand. 2) There were *two quails* for sale. 3) *The group were assigned* different tasks. 4) We visited the exhibition of Georgian *wines*.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P.55-60.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 111 .

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 47-50.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

Topic # 8 Noun: CASE

Plan:

1. The category of case*, its oppositional presentation, its peculiarity in the English language.
2. Different theories approaching the category of case in English: the "theory of positional cases", the "theory of prepositional cases", the "limited case theory", the "theory of the possessive postposition" (self-study).
3. Critical synthesis of the positive statements of the limited case theory and the possessive postposition theory.
4. Basic semantic types of the genitive case (self-study).

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The immanent morphological category, a morphological-declensional form, the "theory of positional cases", the "theory of prepositional cases", the "limited case theory", the "theory of the possessive postposition", basic semantic types of the genitive case (the "genitive of possessor"; the "genitive of integer" and the "genitive of received qualification"; the "genitive of agent" and the "genitive of author"; the "genitive of patient"; the "genitive of destination" ; the "genitive of dispensed qualification" and the "genitive of comparison"; "genitive of adverbial"; "genitive of quantity").

2. Identify the meaning of the genitive in the following phrases:

his brother's house; his brother's friend; his brother's arrival; his brother's business; his brother's opinion; his brother's curiosity; his brother's arrest; his brother's team; his brother's paper.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P.61-72.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 111-112.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 35-46.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

Topic # 9 NOUN: ARTICLE DETERMINATION

Plan:

1. Article. The four successive stages, in identifying its nature:
 - a) semantic evaluation,
 - b) a situational estimation of the uses of the articles,
 - c) the categorial features in the light of the oppositional theory,
 - d) paradigmatic generalization (the organic connection between the articles and semi-notional determiners).
2. The lexico-grammatical status of an article and of an “article + noun” combination.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

Article, determining words of half-notional semantics (this, any, some); the definite article, specifying and generic functions; the indefinite article, classifying, generic and numerical functions; the absence (or non-use) of the article: the deliberate omission of the article, non-use of the article in various combinations of fixed type; a really semantic absence of the article with the noun - zero-article, absolute generalization, relative generalization; "theme", 'thematic' subject, "rheme", "rhematic" predicative; a binary privative opposition of the article determination; a special type of grammatical auxiliary.

2. Identify the main functions of the Indefinite article (classifying, generic and numerical):

I am a school teacher.

A complex sentence has two or more clauses.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Of course, I won't say a word.

I've read a novel.

A tram runs on rails, a bus does not.

He was a man I would be glad to spend half my time in hell with.

The Indian summer returned for a day.

A man who looks after a library is called a librarian.

3. Define the functions of the Definite article (specifying and generic)

The tiger is danger of becoming extinct.

Somebody moved in the room above.

The man standing by the window is my uncle.

The atom was known to the ancient Greeks.

We got into the wrong train.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.:

Vyssaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 72-83.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 112-113.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **C.100- 163.**

TOPIC # 10 VERB: GENERAL (SELF-STUDY)

Plan:

1. Characterization of the verb in the light of the traditional part of speech classification (meaning, form and function).

2. The subclasses of the verb: full nominative value (notional verbs) and the set of verbs of partial nominative value (semi-notional and functional verbs):

a) the subclasses of semi-notional and functional verbs (auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, semi-notional verbid introducer, and link-verbs);

b) the subclasses of notional verbs: actional and statal, "limitive" and "unlimitive", uncomplementive and complementive .

3. The problem of "subclass migration".

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

Verb stems (*simple, sound-replacive, stress-replacive, expanded, composite, and phrasal*); semi-notional and functional verbs (verbs of partial nominative value), “predicators”: auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, semi-notional verbid

introducer verbs, link-verbs: (a) "pure link-verb", b) "specifying" link-verbs: *perceptual link-verbs* and *factual link-verbs*; notional verbs (full nominative value): actional and statal, "limitive" and "unlimitive", syntactic "valency" (*obligatory* and *optional*), valency partner, or valency adjunct, verbal transitivity, verbal objectivity, "uncomplementive" ("personal" and "impersonal") and "complementive".

2. State what subclasses the following verbs belong to. Mind, different lexico-semantic variants of the same verb can belong to different groups. Make up your own sentences to illustrate each case.

MODEL: to grow – 1) notional verb (actional, unlimitive, complementive)
– I grow vegetables in my garden.

2) specifying link verb: She grew pale.

To start, to do, to have, to be, to fall, to become, to expect, must, to turn, to mention.

3. State the difference between the marked verbs in the following sentences and identify the subclasses the verbs belong to.

1) She entered the room and *started to discuss* the acute problems. 2) She entered the room and *started* the discussion of the acute problems. 3) She *failed to* pass the exams successfully. 4) She *failed* her exams to the University. 5) I *began to feel* better. 6) You *try to look cleverer* than you are. 7) The moon *rose* red. 8) I *began to feel better*. 9) You *try to look cleverer* than you are. 10) She *grew* pale.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 83-99.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 140-143.

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Дополнительная литература:

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TOPIC # 11 NON-FINITE VERBS (VERBIDS*)

Plan:

1. The opposition of finite and non-finite forms of the verb. The category of finitude*.

2. The infinitive* (VERB + NOUN).

3. The gerund * (VERB + NOUN).

a) The infinitive and the gerund correlation (common and differential features). Verbal noun*.

4. The present participle* (VERB + ADJ./ADV).

a) The present participle and the gerund correlation.

5. The past participle*.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

Non – finite forms of the verb, verbids, the category of "finitude", full predication and "secondary" or "potential" predication, semi-predication (semi-predicative complexes); the infinitive, the verb-type combinability of the infinitive, the noun-type combinability of the infinitive, "for-to infinitive phrase", "to-infinitive" (the "marked infinitive"), "bare infinitive" (the "unmarked infinitive"), "split infinitive"; the gerund, the verb-type combinability of the gerund, the noun-type combinability of the gerund, the verbal noun; the present participle, the verb-type combinability of the present participle, the adjective-type combinability,

the adverb-type combinability; the past participle.

2. State the difference between the finite and non-finite forms of the verb. What category do they constitute? Name the type of the category, its strong and weak members.

3. Make up your own sentences with the *Bare infinitive* (mind your practical grammar).

4. Identify the syntactical functions of the Infinitive:

1) *To be good* is to be in harmony with oneself. 2) His dearest wish was *to have a son*. 3) She *ought to have told* me before. 4) Can you afford *to buy it yourself*? 5) I think I will go to England *to improve my English*. 6) *To begin with*, I'd like to tell you some words about myself. 7) The best thing is *for you to do it now*.

5. Point out Participle I, Gerund or Verbal noun:

1) Curtis Hartman came near dying from the effects of that night of waiting in the church ... (Anderson). 2) They invented the art of giving Christmas presents. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones, possibly bearing the privilege of exchange in case of duplication (O. Henry). 3) The stewardess announced that they were going to make an emergency landing. All but the child saw in their minds the spreading wings of the Angel of Death. The pilot could be heard singing faintly ... (Cheever). 4) Soapy, having decided to go to the Island, at once set about accomplishing his desire. There were many easy ways of doing this (O. Henry). 5) Cutting the last of the roses in her garden, Julia heard old Mr. Nixon shouting at the squirrels in his bird-feeding station (Cheever).

6. Distinguish the Gerund, Participle I, and Participle II identify their syntactical functions:

1) John's hobby is *collecting vintage cars*. 2) The boy *was caught teasing* the cat. 3) *Strictly speaking*, this is illegal. 4) We all appreciate *your helping us*. 5) The boy demonstrated his skill *in building model boats*. 6) She *remained standing*. 7) *Being a newcomer*, he felt ill at ease. 8) Again you

start arguing. 9) You'll achieve a lot *by telling the truth.* 10) We went along the street *leading to seashore.*

7. Identify the syntactical functions of the Participle II:

1) It was a *neatly written* letter. 2) You *seem surprised.* 3) Everybody *is gone.* 4) John will speak for hours, *unless interrupted.* 5) He is very affable when spoken to, but naturally silent.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 99-119.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 144-147.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 104-124.

Дополнительная литература:

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TOPIC # 12 VERB: PERSON AND NUMBER

PLAN

1. The purely reflective nature of the category of Person and Number.
2. The formal or morphemic basis of the Category of Person.
3. The expression of grammatical number by the English finite verb.
4. The functional appraisal of the two categories in question.
5. The “notional concord cases”.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The category of person and number, situational semantics, syntactic correlation; the three peculiar subsystems of the category of person in the present tense (modal verbs, to be, the bulk of the English verbs); formal/morphemic and the functional appraisal of the category of person and number; “agreement in sense”/”notional concord”.

2. Use the appropriate person-number form of the verb, justify your choice

1) The police ... on his track (to be). 2) The fish ... plentiful there (to be). 3) There ... a lot of people in the hall (to be). 4) The army ... (to be retreating). 5) A series of windows ... (to look) out in the garden.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 122-132.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 166-167.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 81-82.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

5. Ривлина А.А. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка: учебно-методическое пособие / А.А. Ривлина. – Благовещенск: Изд-во

TOPIC# 13 VERB:TENSE

Plan:

1. The philosophical* and linguistic interpretations of time*.
2. The grammatical expression of verbal time in Modern English.
 - 2.1. The category of "primary time" (**TIME I**) – primary, absolute, retrospective time;
 - 2.2. The category of "prospective time" ("prospect") (**TIME II**) – secondary, relative, prospective time.
3. The controversial nature of the *shall/ will* + the infinitive combinations of the verbs.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The verbal category of finitude, the general notion of time, the lexical denotation of time, the grammatical time proper, or grammatical temporality; lexical expressions of time: "present-oriented", or "absolute" and "non-present-oriented", "non-absolute" (the relative expression of time, the factual expression of time); Time I (past vs. present (non-past)) – primary, absolute, retrospective time, "historic present"; Time II (future vs. non-future) – secondary, relative, prospective; *shall/will* + Infinitive, *should/would* + Infinitive constructions.

2. Comment on the scheme representing the realization of the category of tense in the English Language. (Нарисовать схему как в лекции у Ривлиной). Give your arguments that in Modern English, **the grammatical expression of verbal time**, i.e. tense, is effected in two correlated stages. Name the reasons for identifying this present-past correlation as a separate grammatical category: (Time I). Why do the future forms of the English Language constitute a separate grammatical category (Time II)?

3. Characterize the grammatical verbal category of tense, state if it is a)

immanent or reflective, b) closed or transgressive, c) constant feature or variable feature categories (Topic#3):

(immanent which means that the finite verb form always expresses time distinctions) – Block seminars, p. 167.

4. Comment on the semantics of the Present Tense forms:

1) We all leave in the epoch of great changes (the linguistic temporal content of it is "in our/that epoch, that is, in the epoch including the moment of speech").
2) Most dogs bark (the linguistic implication of it is "always, and so at the moment of speech").
3) On Sundays we stay at home (we mean linguistically "at all the time in terms of the current state, and so at the present moment").
4) Snow melts at 0 C (the linguistic implication of it is "always, and so at the moment of speech").
5) I live in this beautiful town (it includes the moment of speech).

5. Identify whether the constructions *shall/will* + Infinitive, *should/would* + Infinitive bare the modal or the purely future meanings:

1) The car won't start. I wonder what's wrong with it (modal verb = the car refuses to).
2) I've tried to advise her but she won't listen (modal verb = she refuses to listen, R. Murphy English Grammar in Use intermediate, P. 42).
3) Oh, I've left the door open. I will go and shut it (future action – we decide to do something at the time of speaking, R. Murphy English Grammar in Use intermediate, P. 42).
4) The can wouldn't open (modal verb – the can refuses to open).
5) You should help her to solve this problem (modal verb – advice).
6) I shall be replaced by someone from the New York office (future action).
7) I shall take care of everything for you (modal verb – volunteering, promising, more typical for the British English).
8) I will never forget you (modal verb – volunteering, promising).
9) Oh, look at this dress. I will buy it (future action – we decide to do something at the time of speaking).
10) We shall probably go to Scotland for our holiday (future action – plans, R. Murphy English Grammar in Use intermediate, P. 44).

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.:

Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 132-150.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 167-168.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 82-86.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

TOPIC #14 VERB:ASPECT

Plan:

1. The aspective meaning of the verb.
2. The aspective category of development (the three stages of its scientific evaluation); the cases of oppositional reduction.
3. The category of retrospective coordination (retrospect); the cases of oppositional reduction.

Practical assignments

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

Aspective meaning of the verb, the aspective category of development, the three stages of its evaluation: a tense view, a blend of temporal and aspective meanings, the opposition of the continuous forms to the indefinite forms; the category of retrospective coordination (retrospect): the "tense view", the "aspect view", the "tense-aspect blend view", the "time correlation view".

2) Present the positive and the negative points of the theories contributing to the evolution of the general theory of the aspective category of development.

3) Present the positive and the negative points of the theories contributing to the evolution of the general theory of retrospective coordination.

4) Comment on the cases of the oppositional reduction:

1) Were you wanting my help? 2) Excuse me, I left my book at home. 3) You are constantly laughing at my lessons. 4) This room smells. Let's open the window. 5). Listen! Can you hear something?

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 150-170.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 169-170.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 79-80; 86-90.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

TOPIC#15 VERB:VOICE (SELF-STUDY)

PLAN:

1. The opposition of the passive and active Verbs in the English Language (*passivized and non- passivized verbs*).

2. Active constructions vs. Passive constructions.

3. Medial voice constructions: reflexive, reciprocal, middle voice.

4. Grammatical status of the constructions with the passive voice and

constructions with the complex nominal predicate with the pure link *be*.

a) The semantic basis for the differentiation the two constructions in question.

b) The categorical criterion for the differentiation the two constructions in question.

Practical assignments:

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

The grammatical verbal category of voice, active-passive voice opposition; the set of passivized and non-passivized verbs; the problem of "medial" voices: reflexive, reciprocal, middle voices; mutual correlation of the constructions with the passive voice and constructions with the complex nominal predicate with the pure link *be*.

2. Characterize the grammatical verbal category of voice, state if it is a) immanent or reflective, b) closed or transgressive, c) constant feature or variable feature categories (Topic#3):

3. Identify the category of voice in the following sentences:

1) We help our friends. 2) We were met by the chief executive of the company. 3) I had asked no questions, of course; but then, on the other hand, I had been asked one. 4) They saw but were not seen. 5) Unfortunately mass production and marketing haven't been invented yet. 6) Today the calculators we use are probably made by Casio. 7) It was Apple that developed the personal computer market.

4. Comment on the medial meanings of the active forms of the verb.

1) Glass breaks easily. 2) They embraced when they met after so many years of departure. 3) He shaved, drank some coffee and left the apartment. 4) They never argued in other people's presence. 5) The newspaper sells well.

5. Compare the homonymous constructions with the Participle II used as a predicative and passive constructions. Explain the difference between them.

1) He **is** quite **convinced** that it is true. 2) The door opened and the doctor **was shown in**. 3) She read Byron to him and **was** often **puzzled** by the strange interpretations he gave to some passages. 4) **I am prepared** to believe you. 5) The whole affair **was** soon **forgotten**. 6) Tea **was finished** in silence. 7). The front door **was** slowly **closed**.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 170-179.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 170.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 96-104.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – **С.100- 163.**

TOPIC # 16 VERB: MOOD

Plan:

1. The oppositional presentation of the category of mood.
2. Subjunctive I (pure spective). Subjunctive IV as its functional equivalent (modal spective), its construction types.
3. Subjunctive II (stipulative conditional).
4. Subjunctive III (consecutive conditional).

Practical assignments

1. Study the Key terms, be ready to present their definitions and translate them into the Russian Language.

Oblique mood, direct mood; Subjunctive I (pure spective) – *mood of attitudes* (desire, consideration and inducement), the imperative form of the verb; Subjunctive II (stipulative) – unreal condition, concession, unreal comparisons, urgency, unreal wish, «stipulative» – «past unposterior»; Subjunctive III (consecutive) (unreal consequential action dependent on an unreal stipulating action), «consecutive» – «past posterior»; Subjunctive IV (modal spective, or modal subjunctive) – the construction types: *may/might* + Infinitive, *should* + Infinitive, let + Object Substantive + Infinitive.

2. Examine the scheme of the subjunctive mood forms. Add one more example to each case.

Subjunctive I (spective)

Form: Bare Infinitive (indefinite)

Meaning: attitudes

Example: *Be* it as you wish.

Subjunctive II (conditional)

Form: the past (indefinite or perfect)

Meaning: unreal condition

Example: If I *were* a bird, I

would....

Subjunctive III (consecutive)

Form: Future in the past (indefinite or perfect)

Meaning: consequence of unreal condition

Example: *they would have done it.*

Subjunctive IV (modal spective)

Form: modal verbs + infinitive (indefinite or perfect)

Meaning: attitudes

Example: *May* it *be* as you wish.

3) Identify the type of the Subjunctive.

1) Let him finish his dinner first (Subjunctive IV (modal spective)). 2) Do be careful with the children! (Subjunctive I (spective)). 3) If I won a lot of money, I would fly to the Moon. (Subjunctive II (conditional)). 4) If you had visited us yesterday, you would have known what to do (Subjunctive III (consecutive)). 5) Oh, if only I knew what to do.

Обязательная литература:

1. Blokh M.Y. A course in Theoretical English Grammar. M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2000. – P. 179-197.

2. Blokh M.Y., Semionova T.N., Timofeyeva S.V. Theoretical English Grammar (Seminars). M.: Vysshaya Shkola, 2004. – P. 170-171.

3. Прибыток И.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка = Theory of English Grammar: учеб. пособие для студ. лингв. вузов и фак. ин. языков. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – С. 90-96.

Дополнительная литература:

4. Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А., Оссовская М.И., Гузеева К.А. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис. Учебное пособие для студентов педагогических институтов и университетов по специальности № 2103 «Иностранные языки». – СПб., СОЮЗ, 1999. – С.100- 163.

KEY TERMS ON MORPHOLOGY:

Topic # 1: human language, a system, macrosystem (supersystem), microsystem (subsystem), the phonological (sub)system, the lexical (sub)system, the grammatical (sub)system; synchrony and diachrony, language proper, speech proper, syntagmatic (in “*praesentia*”) and paradigmatic relations (“*in absentia*”); segmental and supra-segmental units of language, a hierarchy of language levels (the hierarchical relations), phonemic level, morphemic level, lexemic level, phrasemic level, proposemic level, supra-proposemic level; the plane of content and the plane of expression, polysemy, homonymy, and synonymy; the socio-cultural context of an epoch, the Women’s Movement (Women’s Liberation Movement, the Feminist movement), inner-related tendencies of development (the tendency for the economy of the language means), the extralinguistic factors.

The Russian scholar Beudoin de Courtenay, the Swiss scholar Ferdinand de Saussure.

Topic # 2: the morpheme and the word, representatives of Descriptive Linguistics (L. Bloomfield), polar and intermediary phenomena, continuum, field theory; the traditional classification of morphemes, positional criterion, semantic or functional criterion, root-morphemes (roots) and affixal morphemes (affixes), prefixes, suffixes, and inflexions; the allo-emic theory in morphology, *allo*-terms and *eme*-terms, allomorph, morph, distributional analysis, contrastive distribution, non-contrastive distribution, complementary distribution; distributional classification of morphemes, free and bound morphemes, overt and covert morphemes, segmental and supra-segmental morphemes, additive and replacive morphemes, continuous (or “linear”) and discontinuous morphemes.

Topic # 3 category, the grammatical category, grammatical form, grammatical paradigm; grammatical oppositions, privative, gradual, equipollent, binary, ternary, quaternary; oppositional reduction, neutralization, transposition; synthetical and analytical grammatical forms, suppletivity,

grammatical auxiliary, grammatically idiomatic form; immanent and reflective grammatical categories, closed and transgressive, constant feature and variable feature grammatical categories.

Topic # 4: the three criteria part of speech classification: semantic, formal, and functional criteria; notional and functional parts of speech; the process of subcategorization; the syntactico-distributional classification; lexical paradigm of nomination; lexemes with a complete paradigm of nomination and lexemes with an incomplete paradigm of nomination; suppletive completion.

Topic # 5: the cannon ball problem, proper and common nouns, animate and inanimate, human and non-human, countable and uncountable, concrete and abstract nouns.

Topic # 6: gender, gender classifiers, the oppositional structure of the category of gender, person (human) and non-person (non-human) nouns, masculine and feminine nouns, common gender, lexical gender distinctions, grammatical personifying transposition.

Topic # 7 the category of number, countable and uncountable nouns, Singularia Tantum (only singular) and Pluralia Tantum (only plural), multitude plural, descriptive uncountable plural, repetition plural.

Topic VERBIDS: non – finite forms of the verb, verbids, the category of "finitude", full predication and "secondary" or "potential" predication, semi-predication (semi-predicative complexes); the infinitive, the verb-type combinability of the infinitive, the noun-type combinability of the infinitive, "for-to infinitive phrase", "to-infinitive" (the "marked infinitive"), "bare infinitive" (the "unmarked infinitive"), "split infinitive"; the gerund, the verb-type combinability of the gerund, the noun-type combinability of the gerund, the verbal noun; the present participle, the verb-type combinability of the present participle, the adjective-type combinability, the adverb-type combinability; the past participle.

VERB GENERAL Terms: verb stems (*simple, sound-replacive, stress-*

replacive, expanded, composite, and phrasal); semi-notional and functional verbs (verbs of partial nominative value), “predicators”: auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, semi-notional verbid introducer verbs, link-verbs: (a) “*pure link-verb*”, b) “*specifying*” link-verbs: *perceptual link-verbs* and *factual link-verbs*; notional verbs (full nominative value): actional and statal, “limitive” and “unlimitive”, syntactic “valency”(*obligatory* and *optional*), valency partner, or valency adjunct, verbal transitivity, verbal objectivity, “uncomplementive” (“personal” and “impersonal”) and “complementive”.

Topic the category of Person and Number: the category of person and number, situational semantics, syntactic correlation; the three peculiar subsystems of the category of person in the present tense (modal verbs, to be, the bulk of the English verbs); formal/morphemic and the functional appraisal of the category of person and number; “agreement in sense”/”notional concord”.

Topic Grammatical time the verbal category of finitude, the general notion of time, the lexical denotation of time, the grammatical time proper, or grammatical temporality; lexical expressions of time: “present-oriented”, or “absolute” and “non-present-oriented”, “non-absolute” (the relative expression of time, the factual expression of time); Time I (past vs. present (non-past)) – primary, absolute, retrospective time, “historic present”; Time II (future vs. non-future) – secondary, relative, prospective; *shall/will* + Infinitive, *should/would* + Infinitive constructions.

Topic VERB:VOICE: the grammatical verbal category of voice, active-passive voice opposition; the set of passivized and non-passivized verbs; the problem of “medial” voices: reflexive, reciprocal, middle voices; mutual correlation of the constructions with the passive voice and constructions with the complex nominal predicate with the pure link *be*.

Topic # 11 Verbs non – finite forms of the verb, verbids, the category of “finitude”, full predication and “secondary” or “potential” predication, semi-predication (semi-predicative complexes); the infinitive, the verb-type combinability of the infinitive, the noun-type combinability of the infinitive,

"for-to infinitive phrase", "to-infinitive" (the "marked infinitive"), "bare infinitive" (the "unmarked infinitive"), "split infinitive"; the gerund, the verb-type combinability of the gerund, the noun-type combinability of the gerund, the verbal noun; the present participle, the verb-type combinability of the present participle, the adjective-type combinability, the adverb-type combinability; the past participle.

Verb: Aspect aspective meaning of the verb, the aspective category of development, the three stages of its evaluation: a tense view, a blend of temporal and aspective meanings, the opposition of the continuous forms to the indefinite forms; the category of retrospective coordination (retrospect): the "tense view", the "aspect view", the "tense-aspect blend view", the "time correlation view".

Verb: Mood oblique mood, direct mood; Subjunctive I (pure spective) – *mood of attitudes* (desire, consideration and inducement), the imperative form of the verb; Subjunctive II (stipulative) – unreal condition, concession, unreal comparisons, urgency, unreal wish, «stipulative» – «past unposterior»; Subjunctive III (consecutive) (unreal consequential action dependent on an unreal stipulating action), «consecutive» – «past posterior»; Subjunctive IV(modal spective, or modal subjunctive) – the construction types: *may/might* + Infinitive, *should* + Infinitive, let +Object Substantive + Infinitive.

TOPIC #1

System – is a structured set of elements related to one another by a common function.

Language system – a structured set of signs (meaningful units) which are closely interconnected and interdependent.

Language – is a system of signs (meaningful units) which are closely interconnected and interdependent. Their common function is to give expression to human thoughts.

Language – is a system of means of expression, which includes both the

body of material units - sounds, morphemes, words, word-groups; and the regularities or "rules" of the use of these units. The sign (meaningful unit) in the system of language has only a potential meaning.

Synchrony – coexistence of lingual elements, language is a synchronic system of meaningful elements at any stage of its historical evolution.

Diachrony – different time-periods in the development of lingual elements as well as language as a whole.

Speech – is the manifestation of the system of language in the process of intercourse, it comprises both the act of producing utterances, and the utterances themselves, i.e. the text. In speech, the potential meaning of the lingual sign is "actualized", i.e. made situationally significant as part of the grammatically organized text.

Syntagmatic relations are immediate linear relations between units in a segmental sequence, or string ("in praesentia" ("in the presence")).

Paradigmatic relations *are* such as exist between elements of the system outside the strings where they co-occur ("in absentia" ("in the absence")).

The plane of content comprises the purely semantic elements contained in language.

The plane of expression comprises the material (formal) units of language taken by themselves, apart from the meanings rendered by them.

Topic # 2

Word is basic nominative unit; elementary indivisible constituent part of the lexicon; the minimal potential sentence, the minimal free linguistic form, the elementary component of the sentence, the articulate sound-symbol, the grammatically arranged combination of sound with meaning, the meaningfully integral and immediately identifiable lingual unit, the uninterrupted string of morphemes.

Word is a nominative unit of language; it is formed by morphemes; it enters the lexicon of language as its elementary component (i.e. a component

indivisible into smaller segments as regards its nominative function); together with other nominative units the word is used for the formation of the sentence - a unit of information in the communication process.

Morpheme - is not identified otherwise than part of the word, is a meaningful segmental component of the word; it is formed by phonemes; as a meaningful component of the word it is elementary (i.e. indivisible into smaller segments as regards its significative function).

Field (theory) – a theory aimed at finding the criteria of word identification where the linguists resort to the two types of phenomena – “polar” and “intermediary”.

Polar phenomena stand to one another in an explicit opposition. Intermediary phenomena are located in the system in between the polar phenomena, making up a gradation of transitions or the so-called “continuum”. By some of their properties intermediary phenomena are similar or near to one of the corresponding poles, while by other properties they are similar to the other, opposing pole. Either of the two poles together with the intermediary elements connected with it on the principle of gradation forms a “**field**”, which is explained within the field theory. The polar elements of this field constitute its “centre”, the non-polar elements, respectively, its “periphery”.

Non-contrastive distribution – the type of distribution when the morphs (or free alternation) have the same meaning (function). Such morphs constitute “free variants” of the same morpheme. Cf. the suffixes *-(e)d* and *-t* in the verb-forms *learned, learnt*.

Contrastive distribution – the type of distribution when the morphs have different meanings (functions). Such morphs constitute different morphemes. Cf. the suffixes *-(e)d* and *-ing* in the verb-forms *returned, returning*.

Complementary distribution – the type of distribution that concerns different environments of formally different morphs which are united by the same meaning (function). If two or more morphs have the same meaning and

the difference in their form is explained by different environments, these morphs are said to be in complementary distribution and considered the allomorphs of the same morpheme. Cf.: the allomorphs of the plural morpheme /-s/, /-z/, /-iz/ which stand in phonemic complementary distribution; the plural allomorph *-en* in *oxen*, *children*, which stands in morphemic complementary distribution with the other allomorphs of the plural morpheme.

Topic #3

Category – is the most general notion reflecting the most general properties of phenomena.

The grammatical category – is a system of expressing a generalized grammatical meaning by means of paradigmatic correlation of grammatical forms (a paradigm).

A paradigm – is the ordered set of grammatical forms expressing a categorial meaning.

The **opposition** (in the linguistic sense) may be defined as a generalized correlation of lingual forms by means of which a certain generalized grammatical meaning is expressed. **Oppositions constitute the basis of the structure of grammatical paradigms.**

Oppositional reduction - the phenomenon when one member of an opposition can be used in the position of the other, counter-member in various contextual conditions.

Neutralization – a type of oppositional reduction when (in most cases) the weak member of the opposition is used in the meaning of the strong member. This type of opposition is stylistically indifferent or neutral.

Transposition – a type of oppositional reduction when as a rule (but not exclusively) the strong member of the opposition is used instead of the weak one, which is explained by its comparatively limited regular functions. This type of reduction is stylistically marked.

Synthetical grammatical forms – are the grammatical forms based on inner inflexion, outer inflexion, and suppletivity; hence, the forms are referred to as inner-inflexional, outer-inflexional, and suppletive.

*Suppletivity**, like inner inflexion, is **not productive** as a purely morphological type of form. It is based on the correlation of different roots as a means of paradigmatic differentiation. In other words, it consists in the grammatical interchange of word roots, and this, unites it in principle with inner inflexion (or, rather, makes the latter into a specific variety of the former).

As for **analytical forms** which are so typical of modern English that they have long made this language into the "canonized" representative of lingual analytism, they are built up by a combination of at least two words, one of which is a grammatical auxiliary (word-morpheme), and the other, a word of "substantial" meaning.

TOPIC #4

The **notional parts** of speech of the English language comprise the noun, the adjective, the numeral, the pronoun, the verb, and the adverb. They are the words of complete nominative meaning characterized by self-dependent functions in the sentence.

The **functional parts** of speech include the article, the preposition, the conjunction, the particle, the modal word, and the interjection. They are the words of incomplete nominative meaning and non-self-dependent, mediatory functions in the sentence.

Subcategorization – the process when each part of speech after its identification is further subdivided into subseries in accord with various particular semantico-functional and formal features of the constituent words.

Topic 5

Canon ball problem – the combination of English nouns linked with

one another by sheer contact, unmediated by any special lexemic or morphemic means, for example: a cannon ball; a log cabin; a sports event; film festivals. Such combinations received the status of a **specific word-group with intermediary features**.

Topic 6

The category of the English Gender – **does have a grammatical relevance and is expressed by the obligatory correlation of nouns with the personal pronouns of the third person**, that serve as specific gender classifiers of nouns. **The category of gender is strictly oppositional.**

Topic 7

The category of number –

Singularia Tantum nouns – are "absolute" singular nouns (as different from the "correlative" or "common" singular of the countable nouns), which have only the singular form.

Pluralia Tantum nouns – the "absolute" plural nouns, which have only the plural form.

Topic 8 Case

Case – is the immanent morphological category of the noun manifested in the forms of noun declension and showing the relations of the nounal referent to other objects and phenomena. Thus, **the case form of the noun**, or contractedly its "case" (in the narrow sense of the word), is a **morphological-declensional form**.

Topic 9 Article Determination

Article – is a determining unit of specific nature accompanying the noun in communicative collocation, the semantic purpose of the article is to specify the nounal referent, as it were, to define it in the most general way. The article itself is a special type of grammatical auxiliary.

Topic 10 Verb (General)

The predicative – the nominal part of the predicate.

Valency – the combining power of words in relation to other words in

syntactically subordinate positions (the positions of “adjuncts”). The valency of a word is said to be “realized” when the word in question is actually combined in an utterance with its corresponding valency partner, i.e. its valency adjunct. If, on the other hand, the word is used without its valency adjunct, the valency conditioning the position of this adjunct (or “directed” to it) is said to be “not realized”.

The obligatory valency is such as must necessarily be realized for the sake of the grammatical completion of the syntactic construction.

The optional valency, as different from the obligatory valency, is such as is not necessarily realized in grammatically complete constructions: this type of valency may or may not be realized depending on the concrete information to be conveyed by the utterance.

Verbal transitivity – the ability of the verb to take a direct object, i.e. an object which is immediately affected by the denoted process. The direct object is joined to the verb “directly”, without a preposition.

Verbal objectivity – is the ability of the verb to take any object, be it direct, or oblique (prepositional), or that of addressee. *Transitive verbs* are opposed to *intransitive verbs*; *objective verbs* are opposed to *non-objective verbs*

TOPIC 11 VERBIDS

Verbids/non-finite forms of the verbs – are the forms of the verb intermediary in many of their lexico-grammatical features between, the verb and the non-processual parts of speech.

The infinitive is the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of **the verb** with those of **the noun**, serving as the verbal name of a process.

The gerund is the non-finite form of the verb which, like the infinitive, combines the properties of **the verb** with those of **the noun**.

The verbal noun – is another part of speech and has no verbal features at

all.

The present participle – is the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of the adjective and adverb, serving as the qualifying-processual name.

The past participle – is the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of the adjective, serving as the qualifying-processual name.

The verbal category of finitude- the basis of the division of all the forms of the verb into finite and non-finite. That is why the expression or non-expression of grammatical time, together with the expression or non-expression of grammatical mood in person-form presentation.

The verbal category of voice* shows the direction of the process from the participant's interpretation which is expressed in the syntactic construction.

The verbal category of tense

The verbal category of finitude*- the basis of the division of all the forms of the verb into finite and non-finite. That is why the expression or non-expression of grammatical time, together with the expression or non-expression of grammatical mood in person-