

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА**

***ТЕОРЕТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ***

Методичні вказівки до курсу

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Методичний посібник являє собою розробки занять з теоретичного курсу граматики для студентів-філологів спеціальності “Англійська мова і література”, що мають сприяти якісному і самостійному оволодінню студентами програмою цієї навчальної дисципліни. Посібник охоплює питання для обговорення, питання для самостійного вивчення, лінгвістичні терміни, літературу для самопідготовки.

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Передмова

Теоретична граматики належить до числа дисциплін лінгвістичного циклу і передбачає забезпечення студентів знаннями про систему мови в єдності та взаємодії її структурного, семантичного, комунікативного і прагматичного аспектів.

Пропонована методична розробка являє собою систему завдань, ключових понять і перелік питань, які вивчаються в курсі теоретичної граматики англійської мови студентами 3-4 курсів факультету іноземних мов. Її мета полягає в оволодінні і поглибленні знань студентів з теоретичного курсу граматики. Практична спрямованість завдань сприятиме активізації самостійного мислення студентів, кращому засвоєнню програмового матеріалу, глибшому розумінню змісту граматичних категорій, розвитку навичок аналізу морфологічних та синтаксичних одиниць.

Брошура складається з 13 розділів (sections) і додатку (appendix). Кожен розділ охоплює:

- 1) перелік питань до теми (points for discussion);
- 2) зміст теми у вигляді запитань для обговорення на семінарських заняттях під керівництвом викладача, а також завдання для самостійного вивчення з наступною їх перевіркою в аудиторії (study questions);
- 3) рекомендовану літературу (reference material) до кожної теми окремо (цифра вказує на номер у загальному списку літератури) і список додаткової літератури (supplementary reading);
- 4) словник найбільш вживаних лінгвістичних термінів (glossary).

У додатку подаються зразки аналізу різних типів речень в англійській мові.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION THEORETICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Grammar in the systemic conception of English.
2. Types of English grammars.
3. The structure of the word.
4. The grammatical form and the grammatical category.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What is the subject matter of morphology?
2. What is the subject matter of syntax?
3. Speak on the systemic study of the language.
4. Differentiate between language and speech, define their units.
5. Speak on the history of English grammatical theory.
6. Comment on the terms “a word”, “a morpheme”, “a morph (allomorph)”.
7. Classifications of morphemes.
8. Speak on the difference between synthetical and analytical languages.
9. Define “a word-form”, “a lexeme”, “a paradigm”, “a form-class (grammeme)”, “a grammatical category”, “a grammatical opposition”.
10. What are the types of grammatical opposition?

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

- 1 (pp. 4-14), 2 (pp. 6-37), 5 (pp.7-20), 7 (pp. 5-40).

B. GLOSSARY

GRAMMAR is a linguistic science that deals with the grammatical structure of the language.

MORPHOLOGY is the grammatical classes and groups of words, their grammatical categories and systems of forms in which these categories actually exist.

SYNTAX examines the ways in which words may be combined and the relationships that exist between the words in combination.

MORPHEME is the smallest meaningful unit into which a word-form may be divided.

MORPHEME is a set of morphs having the same meaning and being in the state of complementary distribution.

MORPH is the smallest meaningful succession of phonemes which cannot be divided into any other meaningful units and which regularly occurs in different utterances (L. Barkhudarov).

MORPH is the smallest meaningful unit characterized by the state of complementary distribution.

COMPLEMENTARY DISTRIBUTION is concerned with different environments of formally different morphs which are united by the same meaning.

DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES serve to build words and alongside with the change of lexical meaning they often indicate the change of part of speech.

INFLEXIONAL MORPHEMES change the grammatical meaning of the word and are not used to indicate part of speech.

WORD-FORM is the combination of the stem with the inflexional morphemes.

LEXEME is a group of word-forms having the same lexical meaning but different inflexions.

PARADIGM is a set of grammatical forms (word-forms), expressing the definite categorial function.

GRAMMEME is a group of word-forms which differ by their stem but have the same inflexional morphemes.

GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY is a group of self-exclusive form-classes (grammemes) including different inflexional morphemes.

PRIVATIVE OPPOSITION is a pair of members one of which is marked (strong) and the other is unmarked (weak).

GRADUAL OPPOSITION is a group of members which are distinguished by the degree of one and the same feature.

EQUIPOLLENT OPPOSITION is a pair of members which are equal by different positive features.

SECTION 2

GRAMMATICAL CLASSES OF WORDS

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The criteria of parts of speech division.
2. Classification of parts of speech.
3. The theory of grammatical (morphological) field.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. How can parts of speech be defined?
2. What are the criteria of parts-of-speech division? Comment on their acceptability for word-classification.
3. What parts of speech are singled out according to the traditional classification?
4. What is the main drawback of the traditional classification?
5. What are the notional parts of speech?
6. Name functional parts of speech.
7. Speak on the theory of morphological field.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

- 1 (pp.14-20), 2 (pp. 37-49), 5 (pp.29-38), 6 (pp. 25-30), 7 (pp. 41-57).

D. GLOSSARY

PARTS OF SPEECH are lexico-grammatical classes of words which are singled out on the basis of formal and semantic features in each language.

LEXICAL MEANING is the meaning common to all the words of the given class and constituting its essence (B. Ilyish).

MORPHOLOGICAL FORM is the morphological characteristics of words (the system of morphemes and grammatical categories of the given class) (B. Ilyish).

SYNTACTIC FUNCTION is the method of combining of the words with other words that perform certain functions in the sentence.

NOTIONAL PARTS OF SPEECH possess full lexical meaning, i.e. naming a certain notion.

FUNCTIONAL PARTS OF SPEECH are devoid of lexical meaning of their own and serve to show relations in the sentence.

MORPHOLOGICAL FIELD includes such elements which possess all the features of a certain part of speech and those elements which do not possess all the features of this part of speech though they belong to it.

SECTION 3

THE NOUN

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. General characteristics of the noun as a part of speech.
2. Classification of nouns.
3. The number category.
4. The case category.
5. The problem of gender in English.
6. The problem of article.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What is the lexico-grammatical meaning of the noun?
2. What functions can the noun perform in the sentence? State the combinability of nouns.
3. What groups of nouns are singled out?
4. Define the category of number.
5. What nouns are plural only?
6. What nouns are singular only?
7. How is the case relation of English nouns expressed?
8. Comment on the number and kinds of cases in Modern English.
9. Characterize number and case oppositions.
10. What are the theories concerning the number of cases in English?
11. Point out the linguistic ways of gender expression.
12. What are the views upon the article in English?
13. Comment on the main functions of the indefinite, definite and zero article.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

- 1 (pp. 21-34), 2 (pp. 49-85), 5 (pp. 39-51), 7 (pp. 57-66).

D. GLOSSARY

NOUN is the part of speech which has the lexical meaning of thingness or substance.

THE NUMBER CATEGORY shows whether the noun stands for one object or for more than one.

CASE is a form of the noun indicating the relation of the noun to the other words in a sentence or phrase. Traditionally two cases are singled out in English – common and possessive.

GENDER. The biological category of “sex” determines English gender distinctions. The category of gender has completely been lost in English by the end of the Middle English period.

ARTICLE represents the category of definiteness and indefiniteness. There exist definite, indefinite and zero article.

SECTION 4

THE ADJECTIVE

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Lexico-grammatical characteristics of adjectives.
2. Classification of adjectives.
3. The problem of the analytical degree of comparison.
4. Substantivized adjectives.
5. The category of state.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What is the lexico-grammatical meaning of the adjective?
2. What are the main two large groups the adjectives are divided into?
3. Speak on the type of opposition in the system of adjectives.
4. What are the views upon the forms "more + adjective" and "most + adjective" in Modern English?
5. Point out the features of substantivized adjectives.
6. Which of the linguists single out statives as a separate part of speech?
7. Comment on the syntactic function of statives.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp. 34-38), 2 (pp. 203-220), 5 (pp.62-70).

D. GLOSSARY

ADJECTIVE is a part of speech which has the lexical meaning of property or quality.

QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES denote various qualities of the noun. The quality can be high or low, adequate or inadequate, sufficient or insufficient, optimal or excessive, etc.

RELATIVE ADJECTIVES express such properties of the noun which are determined by the relation of the noun to the other noun.

THE CATEGORY OF DEGREES OF COMPARISON is expressed by the positive degree, the comparative degree and the superlative degrees of comparison.

POSITIVE DEGREE is the expression or the statement of a quality or attribute but implying no comparison, it is the basis of an adjective.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE is the expression of a higher or lower degree of a particular quality or attribute in relation to a relevance point.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE is the expression of the highest or lowest degree of a quality or attribute.

SECTION 5

THE PRONOUN

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. General characteristics of English pronouns.
2. The grammatical categories of pronouns.
3. The types of pronouns.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Give the definition of the pronoun.
2. Comment on the problem of pronoun definition.
3. Speak on the grammatical categories of pronouns.

4. What are the categories of personal pronouns?
5. What categories are the demonstrative pronouns characterized by?
6. Have the pronouns the category of gender?
7. Name the classes of pronouns.
8. Speak on the cases of polysemy and homonymy of pronouns.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

- 1 (pp. 40-46), 4 (pp. 160-164), 5 (pp. 66-74).

D. GLOSSARY

PRONOUN is a part of speech which points to the things or properties without naming them.

THE CASE CATEGORY OF THE PRONOUN is represented by the opposition of nominative and objective cases.

THE CLASSES OF PRONOUNS are as follows:

- 1) personal pronouns;
- 2) possessive pronouns;
- 3) reflexive pronouns;
- 4) demonstrative pronouns;
- 5) indefinite pronouns;
- 6) reciprocal pronouns;
- 7) interrogative pronouns;
- 8) conjunctive pronouns.

SECTION 6

THE VERB

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. General characteristics of the verb as a part of speech.
2. Classification of English verbs.
3. The categories of person and number.
4. The category of tense. The problem of Future in English.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Name the main lexico-grammatical characteristics of the verb.
2. What are the principles of verb classification ?
3. What groups are verbs divided into?
4. How are the verbal categories of person and number expressed in Modern English?
5. Differentiate between the notions “time” and “tense”.
6. What are the views to the number of tenses in Modern English?
7. What does the category of tense show?
8. Why do we speak on the problem of Future Tense in Modern English?
9. When is the Present Tense used?
10. When is the Past Tense used?
11. When is the Future Tense used?

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp. 46-60), 2 (pp. 155-203), 5 (pp. 82-110), 7 (pp. 66-87).

D. GLOSSARY

VERB is a part of speech which has the lexical meaning of action or process. Verb has such grammatical categories as person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood, it may function as predicate in a sentence.

NOTIONAL VERBS can perform function as the separate tense (notion), they possess full lexical meaning.

LINK VERBS. Verbs like *hear, look, seem, get, grow*, etc. form a compound nominal predicate.

AUXILIARY VERBS. Verbs like *be, have, do* are used with another verb to make tenses, passive form, simple verbal predicates, etc.

TRANSITIVE VERB is a verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning.

INTRANSITIVE VERB is a verb used in such a way that it doesn't require a direct object.

OBJECTIVE VERBS are usually associated both with the subject and the object.

SUBJECTIVE VERBS are only associated with nouns denoting the subject.

TERMINATIVE VERBS denote an action which cannot develop beyond a certain limit (e.g. to bring, to come, to stand up, to sit down, etc.)

NON-TERMINATIVE VERBS denote actions which have no limits of this kind (e.g. to carry, to go, to stand, to sit etc.)

VERBAL CATEGORY OF TENSE is the reference of the verb to the moment of speech and it is the opposition of present and past tenses.

SECTION 7

THE VERB (continued)

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The category of aspect.
2. The problem of Perfect in English. The correlation category.
3. The category of voice.
4. The category of mood.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between the category of aspect in Ukrainian and English.
2. What are the views to the number and kinds of aspects in English and their terminology?
3. What are the two major aspects of the English verb?
4. What does the category of aspect show?
5. Speak on the problem of Perfect in English.
6. What does the category of correlation show?
7. Define the category of voice.
8. What is the number and kinds of voices in English? Speak on different approaches in respect with considering this problem.
9. What does the category of voice show?
10. How does the category of transitivity /intransitivity correlate with the voice category?
11. Discuss the problem of homonymy of the Passive Voice and the compound nominal predicate.
12. Define the category of mood.

13. Speak on different views concerning the number and kinds of moods in English.
14. Comment on the opposition of the forms of oblique moods and direct moods.
15. How did prof. Ilyish classify moods?
16. Give comments on the classifications of moods by H. Sweet and A. Smyrnytskyi?

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp. 46-79), 2 (pp. 85-102, 125-137), 5 (pp.110-134).

D. GLOSSARY

THE CATEGORY OF ASPECT is revealed through the opposition of the continuous aspect and the common (non-continuous aspect) (B.Ilyish).

THE CATEGORY OF CORRELATION is expressed by the opposition of non-perfective and perfective forms. (B. Ilyish).

VOICE expresses the relation between the subject and the action (I. Ivanova).

VOICE expresses the relation between the subject and the object on the one hand, and the process on the other hand. (M. Blokh).

ACTIVE VOICE shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action expressed by the predicate verb that it acts.

PASSIVE VOICE serves to show that the person or thing denoted by the subject is not the doer of the action, but is the object of the action.

REFLEXIVE VOICE denotes the action which is performed by the subject upon itself.

RECIPROCAL VOICE denotes the action which is performed by the subject constituents reciprocally.

MIDDLE VOICE denotes the action which is going on in the subject itself.

MOOD expresses the relation of the action to reality as stated by the speaker (V. Vynohradov).

MOOD may be also defined as the relation between the subject and the predicate (H. Sweet).

THE INDICATIVE MOOD expresses an action as real but it may not correspond to reality.

THE IMPERATIVE expresses the volition addressed to the interlocutor.

SUBJUNCTIVE I AND SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD are used to represent an action which does not contradict to reality but as something necessary, important, ordered, suggested, etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE II denotes unreal condition which contradicts to reality.

CONDITIONAL MOOD denotes consequence of unreal condition.

SECTION 8

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The Infinitive.
2. The Gerund.
3. Participle I.
4. Participle II.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What is the infinitive?
2. In what positions is the infinitive used?
3. Reveal the dual nature of the infinitive?
4. What infinitive constructions do you know?
5. In what cases is “bare” infinitive used?
6. Speak on the grammatical categories of the infinitive.
7. Characterize the double nature of the gerund?
8. In what cases are the gerund and the participle practically indistinguishable?
9. What grammatical categories has the gerund?
10. Does the gerund form any constructions?
11. Comment on the triple nature of the Present Participle.
12. What complexes can the Present Participle form?
13. What are the properties of the Past Participle? Does it have any grammatical categories?

14. What constructions with the Past Participle do you know?

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp. 80-87), 2 (pp. 102-123), 5 (pp. 135-142), 7 (pp. 87-99).

D. GLOSSARY

NON-FINITE VERBS (VERBALS) stand between the verb and non-actional parts of speech. Non-finite verbs express the function of semi-predication, they render processes as peculiar kinds of substances and properties, they are formed by special morphemic elements which do not express either grammatical tense or mood.

INFINITIVE is the non-finite form of the verb which has some properties of the verb and some properties of the noun serving as the verbal name of a process, it is used with the participle “to”.

BARE INFINITIVE is one that does not employ the marker “to” (e.g. He made me do it).

SPLIT INFINITIVE is the structure in which the participle “to” is separated from the infinitive by a word or phrase.

GERUND is the non-finite form of the verb which has some properties of the verb and some properties of the noun, it is the *-ing* form of the verb. The Gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or possessive pronouns and it can be used with prepositions.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE is the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of the adjective and the adverb.

PAST PARTICIPLE is the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of the adjective.

SECTION 9

THE WORD COMBINATION

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Syntactic units and their traits.
2. The problem of word combination in home and foreign linguistics.
3. Word combinations as the nominative units.
4. Classifications of word combinations.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Explain the difference between a word combination and a sentence.
2. Give comments on the terminology of word combinations.
3. What definitions of a word combination do you know ?
4. Prove that a word combination is the nominative means of the language.
5. Who supports the theory of nominative character of a word combination ?
6. Explain the grammatical organization of the word combination.
7. Speak on the classification of word combinations in terms of their syntactic functions
8. Review your knowledge of the grammatical organization of noun phrases, verb phrases, adjectival phrases, adverbial phrases, pronominal phrases.
9. Explain the difference between endocentric and exocentric phrases.
10. Speak on the structural peculiarities of word combinations: the number and order of constituents, their rank and relationship.
11. Analyse ways and means of expressing relations between the constituents of subordinate phrases, co-ordinate phrases, predicative phrases.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp.100-163), 2 (pp.229-236), 4 (pp.234-249), 7 (pp.106-117).

D. GLOSSARY

WORD COMBINATION is a nominative unit of the language the components of which can undergo grammatical changes according to the grammatical categories represented in it without destroying its identity.

SENTENCE is a communicative unit of the language with every word having its definite form , the elements of which cannot undergo grammatical changes.

WORD COMBINATION is the combination of two or more notinal words.

WORD COMBINATION is every combination of two or more words which is a grammatical unit, but is not an analytical form of some word (B.Ilyish).

WORD COMBINATION is the subordinate structure characterized by a single complex nominative meaning (V. Vynohradov).

WORD COMBINATION is the nominative means of the language and together with words denoting objects, persons, actions, processes, events, qualities and relations it forms the system of the nominative means of the language.

SECTION 10

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The problem of a sentence definition.
2. Predicativity as the main feature of the sentence.
3. Classification of sentences.
4. The notion of elementary sentence.
5. Ways of elementary sentences expansion.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Give comments on different views of the sentence definition.
2. What aspects do the scholars focus their attention on in defining the sentence?
3. Differentiate between one-word sentences and a word.
4. What is the predicativity?
5. Explain the difference between such notions as predicativity and modality.
6. What are the principles of the simple sentence classification?
7. Define the elementary sentence.
8. What are the types of elementary sentences?
9. Comment on the syntactical processes which lead to the expansion of elementary sentences.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

- 1 (pp.164-183,207-230), 2 (pp.236-243, 268-288), 3 (pp.379-388), 7 (pp.117-181).

D. GLOSSARY

SENTENCE is a word or group of words capable of expressing a complete thought or meaning (H.Sweet).

SENTENCE is a relatively complete and independent human utterance (O.Jespersen).

SENTENCE is an independent linguistic form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction into any larger linguistic form (L.Bloomfield).

SENTENCE is the integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose (M.Blokh).

SENTENCE is the minimum syntactical construction, used in the acts of speech communication, characterized by predicativity and realizing a definite structural pattern (H.Pocheptsov).

PREDICATIVITY is the relation of the thought expressed in the sentence to the situation of the speech.

PREDICATIVITY is referring the utterance to reality (A.Smyrnytskyi).

MODALITY is the connection between the named objects and reality, but it is not confined to the sentence.

ELEMENTARY SENTENCE is the sentence all the members of which are obligatory. Each real sentence should be considered as categorially reducible to one or more elementary sentences.

SECTION 11

THE CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Parts of the sentence as units of constructive syntax.
2. The primary parts of the sentence.
3. The secondary parts of the sentence.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What are the views upon the hierarchy of the main parts of the sentence?

2. How did prof. Pocheptsov divide all parts of the sentence?
3. Define the subject as a constituent of the sentence.
4. What are the ways of expressing the subject in English?
5. Define the predicate as a constituent of the sentence.
6. Define different classifications of predicates in Modern English.
7. Give the definitions of the secondary parts of the sentence (object, attribute, adverbial modifier).
8. Give comments on the classification of objects.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp.183-207), 2 (pp.268-278), 5 (pp.205-224).

D. GLOSSARY

SUBJECT is the main part of the sentence which denotes the thing or person whose action or characteristic is expressed by the predicate, which is not dependent on any other part of the sentence but predicate.

PREDICATE is one of the two main parts of the sentence which denotes the action or property of the thing expressed by the subject. It is not dependent on other parts of the sentence but subject.

SIMPLE VERBAL PREDICATE consists of a notional verb in any tense, aspect, voice or mood form and also is expressed by phraseological units or phrases.

COMPOUND VERBAL PREDICATE consists of :

- a) a modal verb + infinitive;
- b) a finite form of the verb + infinitive or gerund
- c) the verbs showing the beginning, the continuation and the end of the action (*to stand, to sit, to lie, to be in/out/away, to come, to go*).
- d) verbs of unexpected occurrence (*to happen, to turn out, to chance, to prove*).

COMPOUND NOMINAL PREDICATE consists of link verbs (*to be, to look, to seem, to turn, etc.*) and a predicative (=a nominal part) commonly expressed by a noun, an adjective, an infinitive, a numeral, a pronoun and sometimes an adverb.

OBJECT is the secondary part of the sentence denoting a thing to which the action passes on, which is a result of the action, in reference to which an action is committed or a property is manifested.

ATTRIBUTE is the secondary part of the sentence characterizing the thing as to its quality or property.

ADVERBIAL MODIFIER is the secondary part of the sentence serving to characterize an action or a property as to its quality or intensity, or to indicate the way the action is done, the time, place, cause, purpose, or condition with which the action or the manifestation of the quality is connected.

SECTION 12

THE COMPOSITE SENTENCE

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The composite sentence as a polypredicative structure.
2. Classification of composite sentences.
3. Compound sentences.
4. Complex sentences.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Define the difference between the simple sentence and the composite one.
2. What is the polypredicativity of the composite sentence?
3. Discuss the sentences with homogeneous parts.
4. Comment on the type of semi-composite sentences, i.e. transition cases. What sentences are called "sentences with secondary predication"?
5. Comment on the structural classification of sentences.
6. Define syndetic and asyndetic sentences.
7. What is the compound sentence?
8. What types of coordinators do you know?
9. What is the complex sentence?
10. Comment on the types of subordination, ways and means of connection.
11. Give the classification of subordinate clauses.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp.230-238), 2 (pp.228-340), 5 (pp.263-340), 6 (pp.269-302), 7 (pp.181-199).

D. GLOSSARY

CLAUSE is a part of a composite sentence which contains the predicative centre (a subject and a predicate).

COMPOSITE SENTENCE expresses a complicated act of thought which has more than one predicative lines.

COMPOUND SENTENCE is a polyredicative unit the clauses of which are joined by coordination that is on an equal rank.

COMPLEX SENTENCE is a polypredicative construction built up on the principle of subordination that is of units of unequal rank.

SUBORDINATION is a non-symmetrical relation between two clauses one of which is a constituent part of the other. Each subordinate clause may itself become superordinate to one or more other clauses.

PARALLEL SUBORDINATION is the type when two subordinate clauses refer to one and the same principal clause.

CONSECUTIVE SUBORDINATION is the type when one subordinate clause becomes main clause in reference to the other subordinate clause.

SECTION 13

SEMANTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE ANALYSIS OF A SENTENCE

A. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The theory of semantical roles.
2. Problems of text linguistics. The notion of a supra-phrasal unity.
3. Actual division of the sentence.
4. Means of expressing actual division.
5. Pragmatic aspects of the sentence. Speech acts analysis.

B. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Give comments on the deep structure when analysing the sentence.
2. What semantical roles are singled out in the communicative organization of the sentence?

3. What do we mean by text linguistics?
4. State distinct communicative speech units.
5. What are the main components of actual division?
6. What does the theme denote?
7. What does the rheme denote?
8. What are the means of expressing actual division?
9. Provide examples to illustrate various means of expressing actual division. Make comparison of the analogous notion in Ukrainian.
10. Distinguish between the types of speech acts.
11. Speak on a threefold distinction in speech acts analysis.

C. REFERENCE MATERIAL

1 (pp.238-281), 2 (pp.243-251), 4 (pp.199-208), 5 (pp. 191 – 198), 7 (pp.199-221).

D. GLOSSARY

SEMANTICAL ROLES are semantic functions of words in the deep structure of the sentence.

TEXT LINGUISTICS concerns with the grammatical organization and semantic aspects of a supra-phrasal unity.

UTTERANCE is the smallest, minimal and elementary communicative unit of speech having its own communicative and functional features.

SUPRA-PHRASAL UNITY is a communicative whole consisting of a number of semantically related sentences.

ACTUAL DIVISION is a communicative organization of the sentence which is predetermined by speaker's will who singles out introductory information which as a rule is connected with the previous sentence and a new information.

THEME denotes something which is already established or set.

RHEME denotes that which is told about the fact which was already established.

PRAGMATIC TYPES OF THE SENTENCE can be described in terms of performatives, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, declarative, interrogative, imperative sentences, etc.

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APPENDIX

ANALYSIS OF A COMPOUND SENTENCE

The morning sky was blue and clear, and the winds were silent.

Sentence: composite, compound, declarative, affirmative, consists of two independent clauses joined by means of the co-ordinating conjunction and.

1st clause: *The morning sky was blue and clear.*

Sentence: simple, unextended, declarative, affirmative.

The subject: *the morning sky* is expressed by the simple, substantival word combination of the type N + N where morning is used in an attributive sense.

The predicate: *was blue and clear* – a compound nominal predicate expressed by the link verb *to be*, Past Indefinite Tense, singular; homogeneous predicatives that are expressed by two adjectives joined by the conjunction and.

2nd clause: *the winds were silent.*

Sentence: simple, unextended, declarative, affirmative.

The subject: *the winds* is expressed by the common noun in plural, Common Case.

The predicate: *were silent* is a compound nominal predicate consisting of the link verb *to be*, Past Indefinite, plural; predicative is expressed by the adjective.

ANALYSIS OF A COMPLEX SENTENCE

I took him into the kitchen, where, so far as it was possible, he cleaned himself.

Sentence: composite, complex, consisting of a principal clause and two subordinate clauses; declarative, affirmative.

The principal clause: *I took him into the kitchen.*

Sentence: simple, extended, declarative, affirmative.

The subject: *I* – a personal pronoun, 1st person, singular, Nominative Case.

The predicate: *took* – a simple verbal predicate expressed by the verb *to take*; it is irregular, transitive verb, Past Indefinite Tense, non-continuous aspect, non-perfect correlation, Active Voice, Indicative Mood.

him - a direct object expressed by the personal pronoun, 3rd person, singular, Objective Case.

into the kitchen - an adverbial modifier of place expressed by the prepositional phrase (Prep + N).

The 1st subordinate clause: *where he cleaned himself* – an adverbial clause of place introduced by the relative adverb *where*.

Sentence: simple, extended, declarative, affirmative.

The subject: *he* is expressed by the personal pronoun, 3rd person, singular, Nominative Case.

The predicate: *cleaned* – a simple verbal predicate expressed by the verb *to clean*; it is regular, transitive, Past Indefinite Tense, non-continuous aspect, non-perfect correlation, Active Voice, Indicative Mood.

himself - a direct object expressed by the reflexive pronoun, 3rd person, singular.

The 2nd subordinate clause: *so far as it was possible* – an adverbial clause of manner introduced by the subordinating conjunction *so far as*.

Sentence: simple, subordinate, unextended, declarative, affirmative.

Subject: *it* - a personal pronoun, 3rd person, singular, Nominative Case.

Predicate: *was possible* – a compound nominal predicate expressed by the link verb *to be*, Past Indefinite, singular; predicative is expressed by the adjective.

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