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Граматика англійської мови: теорія і практика

Навчальний посібник

для студентів 2 курсу

Спеціальності «Мова і література (англійська)»
факультетів іноземних мов вищих закладів освіти

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У навчальному посібнику здійснено виклад основних теоретичних положень та практичних завдань курсу "Практична граматики англійської мови" призначений для студентів 2 курсу спеціальності "Мова і література (англійська)". Він також може бути використаний особами, які самостійно вивчають англійську мову та хочуть поглибити свої знання з граматики.

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Передмова

Навчальний посібник з граматики англійської мови: теорія і практика призначений для студентів спеціальності «Мова і література (англійська)» факультетів іноземних мов вищих закладів освіти при вивченні розділів курсу «Практична граматика»:

- ❖ *„Умовний спосіб англійського дієслова”*,
- ❖ *„Модальні дієслова англійської мови”*
- ❖ *„Неособові форми англійського дієслова”*.

Граматики відіграє важливу роль при вивченні та формуванні практичних навичок англійської мови. Вивчення правил з граматики та виконання практичних завдань є основою успішної комунікації студентів. Тому, навчальний посібник має на меті забезпечення планомірного ознайомлення студентів з теоретичним матеріалом курсу, спрямованого на досконале його вивчення та оволодіння з подальшою реалізацією при формуванні навичок усного і писемного мовлення.

У навчальному посібнику матеріал логічно побудований та проілюстрований відповідними прикладами. Його викладення здійснюється згідно тематики робочої програми курсу «Практична граматика» для студентів II курсу спеціальності «Мова і література (англійська)» факультетів іноземних мов вищих закладів освіти. Критерієм відбору теоретичного матеріалу була його адекватність завданням мовної комунікації, а також частотність вживання як в усному, так і писемному мовленні.

Матеріали, які покладено в основу вправ у навчальному посібнику ретельно відібрано з автентичних сучасних джерел, до яких належать книжки, газети, інтерв'ю, наукові публікації, матеріали англійськомовних Інтернет-сайтів. Навчальний посібник має чіткий виклад теоретичного матеріалу за допомогою таблиць з урахуванням сучасних тенденцій розвитку граматики англійської мови, а також пропонує систему різноманітних вправ як з окремих розділів, так і для загального повторення: розкрити дужки, виправити помилки, вибрати правильну відповідь, відповісти на запитання, заповнити прогалини, перефразувати твердження.

Матеріал, поданий в навчальному посібнику, розрахований на 140 – 160 годин аудиторного часу, а також може використовуватися для самостійної навчальної діяльності студентів.

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TERMINOLOGY

adjectival: having a function similar to an adjective, i.e. functioning as a modifier of a noun (within a noun phrase) or as subject or object predicative. The term is often used about subordinate clauses which function as postmodifiers (relative clauses and non-finite clauses), and about nouns when they function as premodifiers, as in *train station*. Examples of adjectival clauses: *He dates a girl who is a model*. *They are showing a film starring Meryl Streep*.

adjective: one of the lexical word classes. Adjectives are typically descriptive of a noun; they denote qualities, characteristics and properties of people, things and phenomena. Examples: red, dark, small, round, overwhelmed, certain, fantastic. Most adjectives can be compared for degree, and the forms are called positive, comparative and superlative, respectively. Examples: small – smaller – smallest; good – better – best; difficult – more difficult – most difficult.

adjective phrase: a phrase with an adjective as its head. An adjective can be intensified by an adverb (as in *very good, extremely popular, more difficult*), and complemented in various ways. Often an adjective is complemented by a clause, as in the adjective phrases *glad to see you, sorry that you couldn't come, smaller than I expected*. An adjective phrase can also have an adverb as a postmodifier, as in *big enough*. Adjective phrases function as modifiers of nouns or as predicatives.

adverb phrase: a phrase with an adverb as its head. The head may be preceded by an intensifier (another adverb) and followed by a complement or a postmodifier (usually a prepositional phrase or a clause). E.g. *very beautifully, terribly slowly, too fast for me, more slowly than I wanted to go*.

aspect: a category of the verb. Aspect views the action/state from within, and key terms are 'duration' and 'completion'. In contrast to tense, aspect does not locate an action/state in time. The English verb phrase can be marked for two different aspects; the progressive and the perfective.

attributive: term used of adjectives which premodify nouns, i.e. an adjective placed in front of a noun is said to be in attributive position, and to have attributive function. Attributive function implies that the adjective refers to an attribute of the noun referent. E.g. *blue eyes, happy couple, impossible situation*. In contrast to predicative adjectives, attributive adjectives generally represent properties of the noun referent that are taken for granted, and are not 'up for discussion'.

auxiliary: a function word. There are two classes of auxiliary verbs: (1) grammatical auxiliaries (be, do ,*have*) are part of grammatical constructions, but carry little meaning. (*be* followed by an *-ing* participle marks the progressive aspect, *be* followed by a past participle marks the passive voice, and *have* followed by a past participle marks the perfective aspect.) (2) modal auxiliaries (*may/might, can/could, shall/should, will/would, must, ought to*) are not part of grammatical constructions, but express modal meanings. See further modality.

auxiliary equivalent: a phrase with roughly the same meaning as one of the modal auxiliaries. E.g. *be willing to = will, be able to = can, be allowed to = may, be supposed to = must/should*. The main function of (modal) auxiliary equivalents is to provide non-finite forms that express modal meanings, since modal auxiliaries proper have no non-finite forms. The use of auxiliary equivalents also makes it possible to express two modal meanings in the same clause, e.g. *He may be willing to contribute. He won't be able to make it. We might not be allowed to camp here.*

bare infinitive: infinitive without the infinitive marker *to* (e.g. as the infinitive appears after a modal auxiliary: *will do, can walk, should stay*). The bare infinitive is also referred to as the 'base form' of the verb.

base form: an uninflected form of a word. The base form of a noun is its singular form, while the base form of verbs is the (bare) infinitive, and of adjectives and adverbs, the positive form. The base form of a word is what you find listed in a dictionary.

clause: a group of phrases, usually centred around a verb. The valency of the verb decides how many clause elements need to be present. Clauses can be main clauses or subordinate clauses , and they can be finite or non-finite . Usually, a finite clause contains at least a subject in addition to the verb. A main clause can be a complete sentence, or clauses can combine to form complex or compound sentences.

complex sentence: a complex sentence consists of a main clause with at least one associated subordinate clause. E.g. (the subordinate clauses are underlined) *The social worker was older than she had expected. They both knew why she was here. If it had to be done, she was sure that Mrs Henderson would do a good enough job of it. She posted her application, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope.*

compound sentence: a sentence consisting of at least two main clauses which are co-ordinated (usually by means of one of the co-ordinating conjunctions).

conditional clause: a type of adverbial subordinate clause. Conditional clauses are usually introduced by *if* or *unless*. (*If I win a million dollars, I'll travel around the world.*) Conditional clauses may also occur without a conjunction, as in *Had I known you then, we could have had a lot of fun together.*

finite verb: a verb which is marked for tense (present or past) or modality. A finite verb phrase is a verb phrase with a finite verb in it. There can only be one finite verb in a verb phrase, and unless the verb phrase is simple, the finite is always the (first) auxiliary. All modals are finite. A verb in the imperative is also finite.

imperative: a sentence type typically used to make commands. E.g. *Sit down. Give an analysis of this poem. Don't move until you've finished.* An imperative sentence typically contains no grammatical subject, but the implied subject is 'you'. Sometimes a subject may be included, particularly in negative imperatives: *Don't you dare touch that switch.* Sentences such as *Let's get out of here!; Let's kiss and make up*, where the implied subject includes the speaker as well as the hearer(s), are also referred to as imperative. The term 'imperative' is also used to refer to one of the three moods of the verb phrase, the others being the indicative and the subjunctive. The imperative verb form (identical to the base form of the verb) is finite, although it does not vary for tense, aspect, or person/number.

indicative: one of the three moods of the verb phrase (the others being the imperative and the subjunctive). The indicative is the most common one, and is used for most communicative purposes, except for making explicit commands (for which the imperative is used). The indicative verb form differs from the others in varying for tense and aspect, and in showing grammatical concord with the subject in the present tense. Sentences in the indicative can be either declarative or interrogative.

infinitive: the base form of the verb. Infinitives may occur with or without the infinitive marker *to*. E.g. *(to) ask, (to) fight, (to) understand*. An infinitive verb form is non-finite.

infinitive clause: a type of non-finite clause, with the verb in the infinitive. Infinitive clauses may or may not contain the infinitive marker *to*. A subject may or may not be present; the subject of an infinitive clause may be realized as a noun phrase or as a prepositional phrase with *for*. E.g.: *I want you to understand this. They managed to solve the problem. To err is human. It would be highly unusual for Peter to admit his mistake.* An infinitive clause may serve a nominal function (as in the examples above), an adjectival function (*This is a drug to betaken at bedtime*), or an adverbial function (*Read on to find out more about how the programme works*)

-ing participle: the (non-finite) verb form ending in *-ing* . The *-ing* participle combines with the grammatical auxiliary *be* to express the progressive aspect (*They are singing*). An *-ing* participle can also be the verb of a non-finite clause (*Pacing round the lake, she calculated when the reply might arrive.*). *-ing* participles can also be used as adjectives: *a charming smile, the approaching train, an ageing professor*.

-ing participle clause: a non-finite subordinate clause in which the verb is an *-ing* participle. *-ing* participle clauses can have adverbial function (*Pacing round the lake, she calculated when the reply might arrive.*-adjunct of time), adjectival function, as postmodifiers of nouns (*He was a bus conductor relaxing on his rest day.*), nominal function (*Parking in front of the gate is illegal.* -subject), or they may be combined with the main clause in *-ing* co-ordination (see above).

intransitive verb: a verb which does not need a direct object in order to form a grammatical sentence. E.g. *She has arrived. They were swimming.* Intransitive verbs may occur with obligatory and optional adverbials . E.g. *They went home. They live in Cambridge.*

main clause: a finite clause which can function on its own as a complete sentence. E.g. *Tom was reading a book.* Main clauses may contain subordinate clauses (and thus form complex sentences), e.g. *Tom was reading a book when I called.* Main clauses can also be co-ordinated, and thus form compound sentences, e.g. *Tom was reading a book, but I preferred the TV-guide.*

modal auxiliary: see also auxiliary. An auxiliary that expresses modality (obligation, permission, possibility, ability; or degrees of probability). The modal auxiliaries proper are *can/could, may/might, must, shall/should, will/would, ought to*. These modals have no non-finite forms. There can only be one modal auxiliary proper in a verb phrase (although they can combine with marginal modal auxiliaries and auxiliary equivalents).

modality: a type of meaning, involving the affirmation of possibility, impossibility, necessity, or contingency. Modality can be expressed by verbs (particularly modal auxiliaries) or adverbials (modal disjuncts). Modality entails an element of non-fact (often future reference) or uncertainty (about states of affairs in the present or the past). See root modality and epistemic modality.

non-finite verb: a verb which is not marked for tense or modality. The non-finite verb forms are the infinitive, the past participle and the ing-participle. E.g. (*to*) *write, written, writing*. Non-finite forms can combine with each other in non-finite verb phrases, e.g. *having written, having been written, being writing*. Non-finite forms can also combine with finite ones in finite verb phrases (in which case the

finite verb comes first), e.g. *has been writing*, (*he*) *had been writing*, (*the book*) *will have been written*.

participle: a non-finite form of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. In verb conjugation, it is the third form cited (*go - went - gone*; *take - took - taken*; *walk - walked - walked*). The past participle combines with the grammatical auxiliary *have* to express the perfective aspect (e.g. *She has made the beds*), or with the grammatical auxiliary *be* to express the passive voice (e.g. *The beds have been made*). The *-ing* participle (sometimes called the 'present participle') of all verbs ends in *-ing* (*going, taking, walking*). The *-ing* participle can combine with the grammatical auxiliary *be* to express the progressive aspect. Participles can also have the syntactic function of verb in participle clauses.

participle clause: a non-finite clause with a past participle or an *-ing* participle forming the (first part of) the verb phrase. Participle clauses may be postmodifiers of nouns (*the children needing special instruction, a note written by a student*), complement of preposition (only *-ing* clauses: *I thought of accepting the offer*) or adverbial (*Lacking the right kind of qualifications, he didn't get the job. Published only a month ago, the book is already out of print. Having worked there once, she knew her way round the shopping centre*).

predicative: 1: a syntactic function in the clause (subject predicative or object predicative). Both noun phrases and adjective phrases may function as predicatives. (*John is happy, John is a fool; John makes me happy, John called me a fool.) 2: a function of an adjective in relation to a noun, i.e. an adjective that functions as a subject/object predicative has predicative function vis-à-vis the noun it characterizes.*

relative clause: a subordinate clause introduced by one of the relative pronouns, or by the relative determiner *whose*. The typical syntactic function of relative clauses is adjectival, viz. as postmodifiers of nouns. The relative clauses thus mainly belong at phrase level, as parts of noun phrases. E.g. *They have nothing that you need. It may be difficult to find a flat at a price you can afford. We all create for ourselves a world in which it is tolerable to live. Among the other artists whose paintings were discussed were Boucher, Courbet, and Fra Angelico. Relative clauses can also be introduced by a relative adverb (*where, when, how, why*). The syntactic function of the relative clause is still postmodifier within a noun phrase. E.g. *This is the street where we used to live. That all happened at a time when people had more time for each other*. Adjectival relative clauses can be restrictive or non-restrictive. A relative clause can also be sentential, i.e. its antecedent is the matrix clause. In that case it is analysed as a disjunct, since it represents a comment on the fact/action expressed by the matrix clause. The relative pronoun used in a sentential relative clause is always *which*. E.g. *Gertrude got very angry, which surprised even herself*.*

split infinitive: an infinitive verb phrase with an adverb between the infinitive marker and the verb, e.g. *to absolutely reject this usage, to boldly go where no man has gone before*. Usage books often warn against the use of the split infinitive, as many people feel that the infinitive verb should follow the infinitive marker directly. Thus it is recommended that the adverb should be placed either before the infinitive marker or after the verb. However, there is nothing inherently wrong with the split infinitive, and it is sometimes the best or only way of avoiding ambiguity, e.g. *she refuses to actively try to make them change their minds*.

subject: a clause element which comes in addition to the verb in all complete sentences. The subject is typically realized by a noun phrase. In declarative sentences the subject is usually placed in front of the verb, at the beginning of the sentence. The prototypical meaning of the subject is a 'doer of an action', but subjects can also have other types of semantic roles. In the following sentences, the subjects have been underlined: *She inserted a Yale key in the lock, and found herself in a narrow hall. The hall smelled of apples and loam. It was very narrow. To the right an open door led into the shop.*

subject complement: another term for subject predicative.

subject predicative: a clause element that comes in addition to a subject and a copular (two-place) verb. A subject predicative is normally placed after the copular verb. E.g. *She is happy. He felt a fool. The soup tastes nice. The school became famous for its achievements in sports. They are students. They seem a happy crowd*. A subject predicative is realized by an adjective phrase or a noun phrase (as shown above), or by a nominal subordinate clause. E.g. *The problem is finding the right person. The question is how to find the right person. The fact is that I overslept. What you see is what you get.*

subjunctive: one of the three moods of the verb phrase, the other two being the indicative and the imperative. The subjunctive is rare in present-day English, though it is sometimes used in counter-factual clauses (*if*-clauses, concessive clauses, etc.), e.g. *If I were rich, I'd just travel all the time* (- I'm not rich). With verbs other than *be*, the indicative is nearly always used in this kind of clauses. Particularly in formal (written) American English, the so-called mandative subjunctive is used in *that*-clauses expressing a demand, regulation, or obligation. E.g. *They demanded that the person responsible be fired. Susan insisted that he speak to a psychiatrist*. In British English, *should* + infinitive is generally used instead. (...*that the person responsible should be fired; ... that he should speak to a psychiatrist*) The subjunctive also survives in some set formulas such as *Be that as it may; so be it, long live the Queen*. In these cases the meaning of the subjunctive is either concession or a wish. Except in the set phrases, the use of the subjunctive mood is optional in present-day English. *Be* is the only verb

which has a subjunctive past tense form (*were*). In all other cases the subjunctive is expressed by the base form of the verb. A subjunctive verb form is finite, but does not vary for person or number. (Thus the subjunctive is distinguishable from the present tense of the indicative only with a third person singular subject.)

subordinate clause: a clause which fulfils a syntactic function in a phrase or in another clause. Subordinate clauses may be finite or non-finite , and their functions may be adjectival, adverbial, or nominal.

subordinating conjunction: a conjunction which introduces a subordinate clause, and thereby links the subordinate clause to the superordinate clause. E.g. *when, if, after, because, since, unless, as, whether, that*.

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