ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ імені ІВАНА ФРАНКА

 КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ



## РОБОЧА ПРОГРАМА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

**ТЕОРЕТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

галузі знань 03 ГУМАНІТАРНІ НАУКИ

для спеціальності 035 Філологія

спеціалізації 035.04 германські мови та літератри (переклад включно)

освітньої програми Англійська мова та література

факультету іноземних мов

Львів 2020-21

**Теоретична граматика англійської мови.** Робоча програма навчальної дисципліни для студентів першого рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.04 германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), ОПП “Англійська мова та література”.

Розробники: **Ділай І. П.**, доцент кафедри англійської філології, кандидат філологічних наук,

**Татаровська О. В.**, доцент кафедри англійської філології, кандидат філологічних наук.

Робоча програма затверджена на засіданні кафедри англійської філології

Протокол № 10 від “15” травня 2020 р.



Ухвалено Вченою радою факультету іноземних мов

Протокол від 23 червня 2020 року № 10

 Ділай І. П., 2020

 Татаровська О. В., 2020

# *Опис навчальної дисципліни*

# *(Витяг з робочої програми навчальної дисципліни*

#  *“* Теоретична граматика англійської мови*”)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Найменування показників  | Галузь знань, спеціальність, освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень | Характеристика навчальної дисципліни |
| *денна форма навчання* | *заочна форма навчання* |
| Кількість кредитів ЄКТС - 3 | Галузь знань03 Гуманітарні науки(шифр, назва) | Нормативна |
| Модулів – 3 | спеціальність035 Філологія(шифр, назва) | *Рік підготовки:**2019-2020* |
| Змістових модулів – 3 | Спеціалізація035.04 германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)  Освітня програма:Англійська мова та література | 2020-й | 2021-й |
| Загальна кількість годин –90 годин  | 7-й | 6-7 |
| *Лекції* |
| Тижневих годин для денної форми навчання:аудиторних – 2самостійної роботи студента – 4 | Освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень:бакалавр | 20 год. | 6 год. |
| *Практичні, семінарські* |
| 12 год. | 4 год. |
| *Лабораторні* |
| -- год. | -- год. |
| *Самостійна робота* |
| 58 год. | 120 год. |
| Вид контролю: іспит |

# *Мета та завдання навчальної дисципліни*

**Мета**  *Ознайомлення студентів з граматичною будовою англійської мови як системи, частини якої взаємопов’язані.*

**Завдання** *Поглиблення знань нормативної граматики сучасної англійської мови, що повинно сприяти розвитку у студентів самостійного філологічного мислення і розуміння змісту граматичних категорій.*

В результаті вивчення даного курсу студент повинен

**знати: *а)*** *функціонально-семантичні зв’язки між одиницями різних рівнів, лексичні і граматичні аспекти слова, природу, статус, актуалізацію граматичних категорій та їхню взаємодію з різними контекстами.*

***б)*** *загальну характеристику синтаксичних одиниць і категорій англійської мови,предикатні і структурні характеристики речення, семантичні аспекти синтаксису.*

**вміти:** *осмислювати граматичні факти і явища, опираючись на концептуальну базу теоретичної граматики.*

 *.*

# *Програма навчальної дисципліни*

**Змістовий модуль 1. Grammar in the Systemic Concept of Language. Lingual Units.**

 **Тема 1.** Systemic Character of Language. Paradygmatic and Syntagmatic Relations of Lingual Units.

 **Тема 2**. Types of Grammar. Methods of Linguistic Analysis.

 **Тема 3.** Transposition and Functional Re-Evaluation of Grammatical forms.

 **Змістовий модуль 2.** **Parts of Speech and Classes of Words.**

 **Тема 4.** The Noun. Grammatical Categories of the Noun. The Article. The Pronoun.

 **Тема 5.** TheAdjective and Statives. The Adverb.

 **Тема 6.** Verb. Paradigmatic Peculiarities and Grammatical Categories of the Verb. Non-Finite Forms of the Verb.

**Змістовий модуль 3.**  **Syntactic Level of Language.**

 **Тема 7.** Syntactic Units. The theory of Phrase. Types of phrases.

 **Тема 8.** The Sentence. Types of Sentences. The Simple Sentence and its Structure. Actual Division of the Sentence.

 **Тема 9.** Composite Sentence as a Polypredicative Structure.

 **Тема 10.** Syntactic Semantics. Pragmatic Syntax.

***4. Структура навчальної дисципліни***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Назви змістових модулів і тем | Кількість годин |
| Денна форма | Заочна форма |
| Усього  | у тому числі | Усього  | у тому числі |
| л | п | лаб | інд | ср | л | п | лаб | інд | ср |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Змістовий модуль 1**. **Grammar in the Systemic Concept of Language. Lingual Units. Morphological Level.**  |
| **Тема 1.** Systemic Character of Language. Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Relations of Lingual Units. | 4 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 10 |
| **Тема 2.** Types of Grammar. Methods of Linguistic Analysis. | 12 | 2 | 2 |  | Реферат | 8 |  | 2 | 2 |  | Реферат | 20 |
| **Тема 3.** Transposition and Functional Re-Evaluation of Grammatical Forms  | 6 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  | Реферат | 20 |
| **Разом – за модуль1** | 22 | 6 | 6 |  |  | 12 |  | 4 | 2 |  |  | 50 |
|  **Змістовий модуль 2.** **Parts of Speech and Classes of Words** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Тема 4.** The Noun. Grammatical Categories of the Noun. The Article.The Pronoun.  | 10 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 6 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 10 |
| **Тема 5.**  The Adjective. Statives. The Adverb. | 6 | 2 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 10 |
|  **Тема 6.** The Verb. Paradigmatic Peculiarities and Grammatical Categories of the Verb. Non-finite forms of the verb.  | 14 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 10 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | 10 |
| **Разом – за модуль 2**  | 30 | 6 | 4 |  |  | 20 |  | 6 | 2 |  |  | 30 |
|  **Змістовий модуль 3.** **Syntactic Level of Language** |
|  1 |  2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|  **Тема 7.** Syntactic Units. The theory of Phrase. Types of phrases | 5 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 10 |
|  **Тема 8.** The Sentence. Types of Sentences. The Simple Sentence and its Structure. Actual division of the Sentence.  | 11 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 8 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | 10 |
|  **Тема 9.** Composite Sentence as a Polypredicative Structure.  | 10 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 6 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | 10 |
| **Тема 10.** Semantic syntax. Pragmatics. Speech acts. | 12 | 2 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| **Разом -за модуль 3.** | 38 | 8  | 4 |  |  | 26 |  | 6 | 4 |  |  | 40 |
| **Всього** | 90 | 20 | 12 |  |  | 58 | 144 | 16 | 8 |  |  | 120 |

***5. Теми семінарських занять***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| №з/п | Назва теми | Кількістьгодин |
| 1 | Oppositional Analysis. Distributional analysis. Phrase Grammar. Transformational Grammar. | 2 |
| 2 | Transposition of Grammatical Forms. Polysemy and Homonymy in Grammar. Synonymy in Grammar. | 2 |
| 3 | The Noun as a Part of Speech. |  2 |
| 4 | The Verbal Categories of Tense, Aspect, Voice and Mood. |  2 |
| 5 | Phrase Structure. Types of Phrases. The Simple Sentence. |  2 |
| 6 | The Composite Sentence. Hypotaxis and Parataxis. Subordinate Clauses. |  2 |
|  | Разом: |  12 |

***6. Самостійна робота***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| №з/п | Назва теми | Кількістьгодин |
| 1 | Language as a Semiotic System.  | 2 |
| 2 | Linguistic Units as Bilateral Lingual Signs. | 2 |
|  3 | Functional-Semantic Fields. | 2 |
|  4 | Linguistic Schools. | 2 |
|  5 |  Descriptive Linguistics. | 2 |
|  6 | Universal Grammar | 2 |
|  7 | Morphological Classification of Languages.  |  2 |
|  8 |  Notional, Semi-notional and Auxiliary Words. | 2 |
|  9 | Four Special Views as Successive Stages in the Analysis of the Category of Case. | 2 |
|  10 | Problems of the Grammatical Gender. | 2 |
|  11 | Types of Adverbs and Peculiarities of their Formation. | 2 |
|  12 | The Aspectual Meaning of the Verb and Its Representation in Modern English. | 4 |
|  13 | Modality. | 4 |
|  14 | Verbids and their Various Syntactic Functions. | 4 |
|  15  | Syntagmatic Relations. | 4 |
|  16 | Communicative Types of Sentences | 2 |
|  17 | One-member Sentences. Ellipsis. | 2 |
|  18 | Constructions of Secondary Predication. | 4 |
|  19 | Types of Subordinate Clauses. | 2 |
|  20 | Transposition of Syntactic Structures. | 2 |
|  21 | Deep and Surface Syntax. | 2 |
|  22 | Semantic Roles and Semantic Configuration. | 2 |
|  23 | Theory of Speech Acts. | 6 |
|  | Разом | 58 |

***7. Індивідуальне навчально - дослідне завдання***

***Теми анотацій (рефератів):***

1. The Establishment of Synchronic Linguistics.
2. The Object of Linguistics: Langue versus Parole.
3. The Arbitrariness of Linguistic Signs.
4. European Structuralism
5. Trends in European and American Linguistics.
6. The Prague School of Linguistics.
7. Phonology of the Prague School.
8. Fundamental Concepts of Glossematics.
9. John Rupert Firth and the London School of Linguistics.
10. Context of Situation.
11. Collocations.
12. Edward Sapir’s Linguistic Conception.
13. Leonard Bloomfield’s Linguistic Conception.
14. Distributionalism.
15. Morphology in American Structural Linguistics.
16. The Development of Structural Linguistics.
17. The Criticism of Linguistic Structuralism.
18. Noam Chomsky and Linguistic Theory.
19. Central Objective of Generative Linguistics.
20. Basic Rules of Generative Grammar.
21. Noam Chomsky and Generative Linguistics.
22. Function as One of the Basic Notions in Modern Linguistics.
23. Interconnection of Form and Function of Nominative Units in an Utterance.
24. Functional Grammar.
25. Communicative Linguistics.
26. The Lexical Approach.
27. The Emergence of Cognitive Linguistics.
28. Three Main Approaches to Cognitive Linguistics.
29. The Scope and Tasks of Cognitive Linguistics.
30. Cognitive Semantics.
31. The Scope of Semantics and Conceptions of Meaning.
32. Sense Vesus Reference.
33. Sentence Meaning.
34. The Theory of Nomination.
35. Collective Nouns.
36. Adjectivization of Nouns.
37. Adverb and Preposition.
38. The Problem of a Middle Voice.
39. The Verb: Person and Number.
40. Verbids as a Part of the English Verbal System.
41. The Origin and Fundamentals of Speech Act Theory.
42. Defining a Speech Act.
43. Speech Act Varieties.
44. Indirect Speech Acts.
45. The Origin of the Term “Pragmatics”.
46. Linguistic Pragmatics.
47. The Scope of Pragmatics Study.
48. Applied Pragmatics.
49. Nominality in the English Sentence.
50. Asyndetic Sentences.
	1. ***Інструктивно-методичні вказівки***

***до самостійної роботи над есе та анотаціями.***

 За однією з обраних тем студент виконує письмове друковане есе (анотацію) англійською мовою обсягом 300-350 слів. Основою для написання есе-анотації слугують базова, додаткова література, а також Інтернет джерела. До анотації додаються сторінки копій джерел із вказівкою на видання.

 Максимальна кількість балів 10.

 Критерії оцінювання анотацій:

 а) змістове наповнення і повнота висвітлення теми;

 б) академічна мовна репрезентація;

 в) кількість залучених джерел;

 г) структурне та графічне оформлення;

***8. Методи контролю***

Контроль виконання навчального плану проводиться методом модульного тестування, оцінювання реферативних робіт, виступів на семінарах за 100 бальною шкалою у семестр. Курс завершується письмовим іспитом.

***9. Розподіл балів, що присвоюється студентам***

*Приклад ро*зподілу балів, які отримують студенти

|  |
| --- |
| Поточне тестування та самостійна робота |
| Змістовий модуль №1 | Змістовий модуль № 2 |
| Т1 | Т2 | Т3 | Т4 |  | Т5 | Т6 | Т7 | Т8  | Есе, анотація |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 |

Т1, Т2 ... Т8 – теми змістових модулів

Приклад розподілу балів, які отримують студенти (для екзамену)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Поточне тестування та самостійна робота | Підсумковий тест (екзамен) | Сума |
| Змістовий модуль 3 | Самостійнаробота | письмовий   |  |
| Т9 | Т10 | Т11 |  | практичні | 50 | 100 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 7 |

Т9, Т10,Т11 – теми змістових модулів

Оцінювання знань студента здійснюється за 100-бальною шкалою (для екзаменів і заліків).

* Максимальна кількість балів при оцінюванні знань студентів з дисципліни, яка завершується екзаменом, становить за поточну успішність 50 балів, на екзамені – 50 балів;
* при оформленні документів за екзаменаційну сесію використовується таблиця відповідності оцінювання знань студентів за різними системами.

**Шкала оцінювання: Університету, національна та ECTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Оцінка в балах*** | ***Оцінка ECTS*** | ***Визначення*** | ***За національною шкалою*** |
| ***Екзаменаційна оцінка, оцінка з диференційованого заліку*** | ***Залік*** |
| 90 – 100 | **А** | *Відмінно* | *Відмінно* | *Зараховано* |
| 81-89 | **В** | ***Дуже добре***  | ***Добре*** |
| 71-80 | **С** | ***Добре*** |
| 61-70 | **D** | ***Задовільно***  | ***Задовільно***  |
| 51-60 | **Е**  | ***Достатньо*** |

***10. Методичне забезпечення***

1. Слайди лекцій.

2. Опорні конспекти лекцій.

3. Мультимедійні графіки та таблиці.

***11. Рекомендована література***

*Базова*

1. Fedorenko O.I, Sukhorolska S.M. English Grammar Theory. - Л, 2008. - 360 p.

2. Практикум з теоретичної граматики англійської мови = Practical tasks in English theoretical grammar : навч. посіб. / О. І. Федоренко, С. М. Сухорольська ; Львівський нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка. - Львів : ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2012. - 152 с.

3. Методи лінгвістичних досліджень = Methods of Linguistic Analysis : навч. посіб. / С. М. Сухорольська, О. І. Федоренко ; Львівський нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка. - 2-ге вид., перероб. і доп. - Львів : Інтелект-Захід, 2009. - 348 с.

*Допоміжна*

3.Blokh M.Y. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. - М., 1982.

4. Bull W.E. Time, Tense and the Verb (University of California Publications in Linguistics, 19). -Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1960.

5. Сhomsky N. Syntactic Structure, 1957.

6. Harris Z. Methods in Structural Linguistics. - Chicago, 1951.

1. Ilyish B.A. The Structure of Modern English. - М.-Л., 1965.
2. Irtehyeva N.F., OH. Barsova, M.Y. Blokh, A.P. Shapkin. A Theoretical English Grammar (Syntax). - М., 1982. Koshevaya I.G. The Theory of English Grammar. - М, 1982.
3. Lakoff G. Tense and its Relations to Participants // Language. - 1970. - Vol. 46.
4. Leech G.N. Meaning and the English Verb. - London and New York, 1987.
5. Khlebnikova I. B. Essentials of English Morphology. - М., 1994.
6. Morokhovska E.J. Fundamentals of Theoretical Grammar. - К., 1981.
7. Morokhovska E.J.. Theoretical Grammar through Practice. - Л., 1973.
8. Poluzhyn M.M. Lecture Notes on Historiography of Linguistics. – Вінниця, 2004.
9. Rayevskaya N.. Modern English Grammar. - К, 1973.
10. Rayevskaya N. Present-Day English Syntax. - К., 1973.
11. Wekker H. C. The Expression of Future Time in Contemporary British English. -Amsterdam, 1976.

12 Лингвистический знциклопедический словарь / Под ред. В.Н. Ярцевой. - М, 1990.

13. Старикова О.М. , Н.П. Алов,. Seminars in Theoretical Grammar. - К., 1980. .

***12. Інформаційні ресурси***

1. Інтернет джерела.

 1. www.ling.gu.se

 2. [www.linguistlist.org](http://www.linguistlist.org/)

 3. [www.linguistics.berkeley.edu](http://www.linguistics.berkeley.edu/)

 4. www.llc.manchester.ac.uk

1. Друковані видання британських та американських видавництв.

 ***13. Засоби діагностики успішності навчання***

***13.1.Зразки модульних тестів***

# Theoretical English Grammar

# Module 1

**I. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

1. The first grammars of English were a) prescriptive; b) descriptive; c) comparative; d) contrastive.

2. The number opposition book :: books is a) privative; b) gradual; c) equipollent; d) isolated.

3. S → NP + VP is an example of a) transformational rules; b) immediate dominance rules; c) lexical rules; d) phrase structure rules.

4. A pickpocket in The watch was stolen by a pickpocket exemplifies the semantic role of a) Agent; b) Instrument; c) Experiencer; d) Beneficiary.

5. The central tenet of Lexico-Grammar is that language is made up of a) lexicalized grammar; b) grammaticalized lexis; c) kernel sentences from which all other sentences are made; d) principles and parameters.

6. Transposition of grammatical forms results in a) their transformation; b) neutralization of meaning; c) complementary distribution; d) contrastive distribution.

7. Regular transposition is exemplified by a) We shall know soon after he calls; b) Let’s leave soon; c) I would sooner not go to their party; d) Sooner or later his luck will run out.

8. Transposition of syntactic structures is exemplified by a) It may rain; b) You may enter; c) Times may change but human nature stays the same; d) I may be wrong but I think you would be wise to go.

9. As if I ever told him about it! exemplifies a) regular; b) stylistic; c) internal; d) paradigmatic transposition of subordinate clauses.

10. Past Simple and Historic Present are a) grammatical homonyms; b) grammatical doublets; c) contextual synonyms; d) paradigmatic synonyms.

11. Paradigmatic synonyms are a) Future Simple and Present Simple used with future time relevance; b) Imperative Mood and Present Simple used with the implication of command; c) Subjunctive I and Suppositional Mood; d) Subjunctive II and Conditional Mood.

12. Grammatical homonyms are exemplified by a) Subjunctive I and Suppositional Mood; b) Subjunctive II and the Past Simple; c) Subjunctive II and the Present Simple; d) Subjunctive I and Subjunctive II.

13. As compared with other verbal forms, the polysemantic grammatical forms of a) Present Simple; b) Past Simple; c) Past Continuous; d) Present Perfect are the richest in temporal meanings.

14. He called his sister a heroine and He called his sister a taxi exemplify a) stylistic transposition; b) syntactic synonyms; c) synchronic polysemy; d) constructional homonymy.

15. The grammatical content of the Possessive Case in He was trying to make the time of Cowperwood’s arrival a trivial matter is defined as a) subjective genitive; b) local genitive; c) genitive of possession; d) objective genitive.

**II. Define functional transposition.**

**III. Give examples of external transposition.**

# Module 2

**Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences or answer the questions**

1. Grammatical categories identifying the parts of speech are known to be expressed in..

 1.the system of declension 2.paradigm 3.the syntactic valency 4.syntactic

 functions.

2. Notional part of the lexicon is of…

 1.a closed character 2.less significance than functional words 3.an open character

 4.unilateral character.

3. Functional words are…

 1. devoid of structural meaning 2.notional parts of speech 3. exposers of various syntactic categories 4.exposers of modality.

4. Conversion is a…

 1.non-affix word-making device 2.grammatical category 3.method of linguistic

 analysis 4.grammatical paradigm

5. In modem linguistics parts of speech are discriminated on the basis of…

 1.three criteria 2.two criteria 3.functional criterion 4.formal criterion

6. Lexical paradigm of nomination is…

 1.the system of parts of speech 2.the derivational series 3.the formal grammatical

 feature 4.linearly ordered.

7. Indicatory and substitutional functions are typical of…

 1.prepositions 2. pronouns 3.adverbs 4.adjectives.

8. Allomorph is a…variant of a morpheme.

 1.positional 2.stylistic 3.optional 4.functional

9. What part of speech serves as specific gender classifier of nouns?

 1.verb 2.personal pronoun 3.numeral 4.adjective

10. Define the grammatical content of the possessive case: "She has been living *at her grandparents’* since she left school"

 1.subjective genitive 2.qualitative genitive 3.local genitive 4.objective genitive

11. The three criteria on the basis of which parts of speech are discriminated were worked out by

 1.O.Jespersen 2.L.Bloomfield 3.H.Sweet 4.N.Chomsky.

12. What part of speech has the following features:

 1) categorial meaning of substance, 2) the changeable form of number and case, 3) the substantive functions in the sentence?

 1.adjective 2.verb 3. noun 4.adverb

13. …is a determining unit of specific nature accompanying the noun in communicative collocation.

 1.Article 2. Adverb 3 Conjunction 4.Preposition

14. What immanent morphological category of the noun is manifested in the form of noun declension?

 1.gender 2. number 3.case 4.all the three categories

15. Define the grammatical content of the Possessive Case. "In the next machine was a major with a little hand like a *baby's”*

 1.subjective genitive 2.genitive of possession 3qualitative genitive 4.objective

 genitive

# Module 3

**Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

1. The widest possible definition of a word-group fully accepted in Western linguistics stipulates that a word-group must contain a) at least two grammatically connected notional words; b) at least two grammatically connected functional words; c) at least two grammatically connected words which may belong to any part of speech; d) the governing head-word and the adjoined dependent element.

2. The sentence is the basic communicative unit distinguished from all other units by its a) signification; b) deixis; c) implicature; d) predicativity.

3. According L. Bloomfield’s classification, the prepositional phrases in the house, beside John, by running away are a) endocentric; b) coordinative; c) subordinative; d) exocentric.

4. In terms of grammatical organization, the phrases this happening, for him to come, on him to do, him leaving are a) subordinate; b) coordinate; c) predicative; d) attributive.

5. Phrases with postposed modifiers are exemplified by a) the young man’s gifts, two year’s child; b) no such mistakes, the same mistake; c) what a boy, such a day; d) the book to read, the reading of books.

6. Pathetically agreeable, very old, fairly clear, unquestionably guilty exemplify a) noun; b) adjectival; c) verb; d) adverbial phrases.

7. The form of subordination in this problem, these questions may be defined as a) agreement; b) government; c) adjoinment; d) enclosure.

8. Predicativity is understood as a) the relation of the sentence to the situation of speech; b) the event with which all other events mentioned in the sentence are correlated in time; c) the main predicative form of thought; d) a specific grammatical device of the organization of the sentence.

9. Sentences which contain one subject-predicate unit are known as a) simple; b) composite; c) elliptical; d) one-member.

10. Sentences which assert or deny something are known as a) declarative; b) interrogative; c) imperative; d) exclamatory.

11. You are joking, eh? So you knew about it before? exemplify a) pronominal; b) tag; c) suggestive; d) echo questions.

12. Seems difficult. Don’t know anything exemplify a) unextended; b) one-member nominal; c) one-member verbal; d) elliptical sentences.

13. To think of that! exemplifies a) two-member infinitival; b) one-member infinitival; c) one member nominal; d) elliptical sentences.

14. The subject it in It all started with Adam and Eve can be defined as a) notional; b) formal; c) impersonal; d) introductory (anticipatory).

15. The predicate in He drank the bottle dry is a) simple verbal; b) compound verbal; c) compound nominal; d) compound nominal double.

 ***13.2. Зразок Екзаменаційного тесту.***

 Test I (TO)

1. Paradigmatic Relations are

A contrastive B associative C collocational D configurational

2. The notion "sentence" was introduced into syntax by
A W.Lily B H.Sweet C J.Brightland D E.Sapir

3. The constructional relations are

A paradigmatic B syntagmatic C phoric D adnective

4. The principles of syntactico-distributional characteristics of words were worked out by

A J.Lyons B O.Jespersen C L.Bloomfield D V.Mathesius

5. Affixation and conversion are means of... transposition

A syntactic B morphological C stylistic D constructional

6. The unity of notional lexemes finds its demonstration in

A an inter-class system of derivation series B syntagmatic relations C the formation of linguistic constructions D nominalization of lingual units

7. The adnective syntagmatic relations are established between the elements which are

A loosely connected B cognate C contrasted in nature D homonymous

8. The verbs are divided into finite and non-finite forms on the basis of

A the category of person and number B the category of tense C the category of finitude D the category of modality

9. The categories of person and number exist in

A demonstrative and indefinite pronouns B personal and possessive pronouns C interrogative and relative pronouns D reflexive and intensive pronouns

IO.On the basis of the type of nomination nouns are divided into

A qualitative and relative B proper and common C countable and uncountable D abstract and concrete.

11.The lexical system is

A the set of regularities B the subfoundation of language C the set of naming means D the system of forms

12. What is the meaning of the N's form in the construction "my friend's article"

A possesive genitive B authorship genitive C objective genitive D qualitative genetive

13.When used transitively English verbs pattern with

A nominal complements B attributive modifiers C adverbial modifiers D conjunctive words

14.What is the role of "John" in the sentence *"****John*** *threw the stone"*

A Agent-permissive B Nominative C Agent-causative D Patient

15 .The transformation of the simple sentence can be divided into two types:

A syntagmatic amd paradygmatic B obligatory and optional C nominal and verbal D adjectival and adverbial

16.The structural meaning of a sentence is signalled

A the classes of the words used in the sentence and their formal devices B lexical meanings of the words C functions of the words D syntagmatic relations

17.According to Ch.Fries modal and auxiliary words are

A class 2 words B function words C notional words D connectors

18.The category of number is realized in the subclas of

A common nouns B concrete nouns C countable nouns D proper nouns

19,Synonymous and antonymous units stand in

A syntagmatic relations B paradigmatic relations C configurational relations D phoric relations

20.The sentence is

A a unit of language B a unit of communication C the analytical IC model D a loose connection of words

21 .Parataxis is the principal type of the construction of

A compound sentence B complex sentence C expanded simple sentence D two-member simple sentence
22.Grammatical categories identifying the parts of speech are known to be expressed in

A the system of declension B paradigm C the syntactic valency D the derivation series

 23. What verbs constitute grammatical elements of the categorial forms of the verb

A modal verbs B link verbs C auxiliary verbs D non-finite verbs

24.The theory of four cases is called

A the theory of declension B the theory of prepositional cases C the theory of positional cases D the theory of semantic roles

 25.Verbids are:

A semi-notional verbs B specifying link-verbs C non-finite forms of the verb D auxillary verbs

26. Synthetical and analytical forms of the Subjunctive Mood are...

A. contextual synonyms B. paradigmatic synonyms C. absolute synonyms D lexical synonyms

27.Define the grammatical content of the possessive case: *"I called* ***at the* chemist’s** *for* *some razor blades"*

A subjective genitive B. qualitative genitive C. local genitive D objective genitive

28.Point out the character of the action “*I* ***kept glancing*** *at the rifles of Kopjes which seemed to change with every step”.*

A ingressive B progressive (durative) C frequentative D common

29. What linguistic devices indicate voice distinction (Passive*)? "I noticed that his legs* ***are not well under control****"*

A morphological B lexical C syntactic D lexico-grammatical

30.Point out exocentric construction

A to tell her B Sam spoke C a nice day D a singing girl

31 .What part of speech has the following features: I) categorial meaning of substance, 2) the changeable form of number and case, 3) the substantive functions in the sentence?

A adjective B. verb C. Noun D pronoun

 32. What verbs express relational meanings of the subject attitude type?

A auxiliary B modal C link-verbs D semi-notional verbs

33.Analytical 1C - diagram and 1C - derivation tree are two basic versions of

A deep structure B surface structure C the model of immediate constituents D actual division of the sentence

 34.Define semantic relations between the components of the noun-adjunct groups *"Luckily, at this time he made* ***a liver complaint****”.*

A time relations B object relations C subject-predicate relations D qualitative relations

35.Category of predication

A establishes the relation of the phenomena to actual life B is revealed in the lexical elements only C is the communicative purpose of the sentence D lies in the surface structure

 36.The transformation of nominalization converts the sentence into a

A nominative sentence B composite sentence C noun-phrase D elliptical sentence

37. Point out the constituents of the microfield of futurity "*Your coming here* ***is*** *only* ***going to make trouble****”*

A morphological device B morphologo-syntactic device C lexical device D syntactic device

38.Atributive clauses are of...

A primary nominal position B secondary nominal position C adverbial position D intermediary position.
39.Transposition of grammatical forms results in

A their transformation B neutralization of meaning C complimentary distribution D nominalization

40. What is the categorical semantics of the adverb?

A property of a substance B property of an action C substance D quality of a substance
41 .What part of speech is recognized on the basis of deictic and substitutional semantic functions?

A a pronoun B a conjunction C an adverb D an adjective

42. All the syntactic paradigms of the sentence make up

A functional sentence perspective B a system of oppositions C a hyperparadigm D IC-diagram

 43. What linguistic devices indicate voice distinction (Passive)? "*I think your car* ***needs repairing****”.*

A morphological B lexical C syntactic D morphologo-syntactic
44.The identification of traditional parts of the sentence is

A the actual division of the sentence B the nominative division of the sentence C the functional sentence perspective D the model of IC constituents

 45.Point out the case of ***John*** in *"We persuaded* ***John*** *that he would win"*

A Agent B Instrumental C Dative D Beneficiary

46.Point out conjunctive syntagmatic relations

A bone and muscle B brother Felix C you doctors D money bag

47. What is the categorial semantics of the verb?

A property of a substance B property of an action C process D quality

48.The most productive way of lexicon enrichment in English is

A conversion B affixation C word-compounding D transposition
49.Point out the character of the action *"...let us* ***have a look*** *at the documents before handing them in."*

A ingressive B terminative C single occurrence D frequentative

50.Define semantic relations between the components of the noun-adjunct group ***"money lender".***

A subject relations B object relations C qualitative relations D locative relations.

***Завдання для повторення***

**Revision Tasks**

***Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.***

1. A system is a) a set of elements and relations between them; b) a certain object with a number of properties; c) an existing association, correlation among elements; d) a set of intra-systemic relations.
2. A rudimentary system in its early stages is exemplified by a) a stone; b) a pile of stones; c) an army unit; d) a family.
3. Language belongs to a) ideal; b) simple material; c) primary material; d) secondary material systems.
4. The relations between linguistic signs and their meanings are arbitrary, that is why there is a) a variety of ways to express some meaning; b) connection with other signs of the system both in form and meaning; c) internal relation between the sound sequence and the object; d) explanation why a certain meaning is expressed through a certain sound cluster.
5. The common feature between language and other sign systems is that they are a) restricted in their usage; b) artificial; c) of social character; d) created and changed by convention.
6. One of the properties which distinguish human language from communication systems of other creatures is defined as: a) specialization; b) reciprocity; c) non-directionality; d) duality.
7. One of the properties of language which are also present in animal communication systems is a) displacement; b) cultural transmission; c) productivity; d) the use of the vocal auditory channel.
8. Relations of hierarchy are found between elements a) of different structural levels; b) of the same structural level; c) linearly ordered; d) having the same degree of complexity.
9. Four main levels are distinguished in the structure of language represented by corresponding level units. This is the a) level-stratificational; b) level-distributional; c) level-identificational; d) level-interactional view.
10. The grammeme is the a) phonological; b) morphological; c) lexical; d) syntactical level unit.
11. Junctural and prosodic features belong to the a) segmental; b) syntactical; c) supra-segmental; supersyntactical units.
12. Speech (‘parole’) is a) a set of meaningful units and rules for combining them; b) a programme to produce actual utterances; c) the abstract language system; d) the actual use of language.
13. Speech units are usually called a) *eme*-units; b) *allo*-units; c) *supra*-units; d) *super*-units.
14. Speech units are a) ideal, abstract, and potential; b) given by their generalized abstracted forms; c) produced in speech; d) reproduced as ready-made entities.
15. Paradigmatic relations are also termed a) associative; b) combinatory; c) linear; d) functional.
16. Grammar as a constituent part of language is a) the abstract system of rules governing the modification of words and the combination of words into the sentences; b) the identification of the ‘proper’ or ‘best’ structures to be used in speaking or writing; c) the study and analysis of the structures found in a language; d) an account of these structures.
17. Not everyone who speaks English has a) implicit; b) explicit; c) extrinsic; d) working knowledge of grammar.
18. Grammar as a linguistic discipline is divided into a) Morphemics and Morphology; b) Morphology and Syntax; c) Morphology and Accidence; d) Minor and Major Syntax.
19. The part of grammar that studies the form and structure of words is called a) Morphology; b) Syntax; c) Paradigmatics; d) Syntagmatics.
20. Syntax bears an intimate relation to Morphology because a) syntactic patterns may be structurally ambiguous; b) variations of denotative and connotative meanings of grammatical forms generally result from their use in different contexts; c) contrast in meaning may be brought out by changes of the intonation pattern in syntactic structures; d) the use of some grammatical rules is well-known to be lexically restricted.
21. Grammar bears an intimate relation to Lexicology because a) changes in the intonation pattern can change the functional sentence perspective; b) discrimination between the parts of speech may be based upon stress; c) the grammatical content of verb forms cannot be studied without a considerable reference to the syntactical environment; d) certain grammatical functions are possible only for words whose meaning makes them fit for these functions.
22. The first grammars of English were a) prescriptive; b) descriptive; c) comparative; d) contrastive.
23. Henry Sweet’s *New English Grammar* is a) prescriptive; b) descriptive; c) comparative; d) contrastive.
24. Contrastive grammar attempts to find out similarities and differences in grammar in a) related; b) non-related; c) both related and non-related; d) modern languages.
25. The number opposition *book :: books* is a) privative; b) gradual; c) equipollent; d) isolated.
26. Positional variants of the morpheme *–(e)s z, s, iz* (*rooms, books, boxes*) are in a) non-contrastive; b) contrastive; c) complementary; d) proportional distribution.
27. Distributional analysis involves the use of a) derivation tree diagrams; b) phrase structure rules; c) stratal diagrams; d) test-frames.
28. The IC theory is based on the assumption that a) verbs are the key to the sentence; b) combinations of linguistic units are usually structured into hierarchically arranged sets of binary constructions; c) grammar consists of three basic components: syntax, semantics and phonology; d) any language consists of a limited number of kernel (basic) sentences.
29. *S – NP + VP* is an example of a) transformational rules; b) immediate dominance rules; c) lexical rules; d) phrase structure rules.
30. *NP is A – TAN* exemplifies the transformation of a) affirmation; b) preposition introduction; c) negation; d) nominalization.
31. The most widely accepted replacement for Transformational Grammar is known as a) Universal Grammar; b) Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar; c) Relational Grammar; d) Lexical-Functional Grammar.
32. *The pickpocket* in *The watch was stolen by a pickpocket* exemplifies the case role of a) Agent; b) Nominative; c) Factitive; d) Patient.
33. *Get him before he escapes!* Exemplifies a) actional; b) directive; c) constative; d) promisive utterances.
34. The central tenet of Lexico-Grammar is that language is made up of a) lexicalized grammar; b) grammaticalized lexis; c) kernel sentences from which all other sentences are made; d) principles and parameters.
35. The members of the noun paradigm exemplify a) semantic; b) formal; c) functional; d) semantic-functional paradigmatic relations.
36. Free word combination *green leaves* exemplifies a) anaphoric; b) collocational; c) configurational; d) constructional syntagmatic relations.
37. One functional-semantic field comprises linguistic units similar in meaning which belong to a) grammar; b) two similar levels; c) one level; d) different levels.
38. Prepositional nominal phrases *beyond doubt*, *in use*, *under consideration* exemplify a) lexical; b) morphological; c) lexico-syntactical; d) lexico-morphological devices in the functional-semantic field of Voice.
39. Frequentative verbs *dribble*, *giggle* exemplify a) lexical; b) morphological; c) lexico-syntactical; d) lexico-morphological devices in the functional-semantic field of Aspect.
40. Regular transposition is exemplified by a) *We shall know soon after he calls*; b) *Let’s leave soon*; c) *I would sooner not go to their party*; d) *Sooner or later his luck will run out*.
41. Transposition of syntactic structures is exemplified by a) *It may rain*; b) *You may enter*; c) *Times may change but human nature stays the same*; d) *I may be wrong but I think you would be wise to go*.
42. *As if I ever told him about it!* exemplifies a) regular; b) stylistic; c) internal; d) paradigmatic transposition of subordinate clauses.
43. The Past Indefinite Tense and the Historic Present exemplify a) grammatical doublets; b) paradigmatic synonyms; c) contextual synonyms; d) grammatical triplets.
44. Paradigmatic synonyms are a) the Future Simple and the Present Simple used with future time relevance; b) the Imperative Mood and the Present Simple used with the implication of command; c) Subjunctive I and Suppositional Mood; d) Subjunctive II and Conditional Mood.
45. Grammatical homonyms are exemplified by a) Subjunctive I and Suppositional Mood; b) Subjunctive II and the Past Simple; c) Subjunctive II and the Present Simple; d) Subjunctive I and Subjunctive II.
46. As compared with other verbal forms, the polysemantic grammatical forms of a) the Present Simple; b) the Past Simple; c) the Past Continuous; d) the Present Perfect are the richest in temporal meanings.
47. *He called his sister a heroine* and *He called his sister a taxi* exemplify a) stylistic transposition; b) syntactical synonyms; c) synchronic polysemy; d) constructional homonymy.
48. The morpheme is a a) minimal sound segment; b) minimal grammatical form; c) the smallest meaningful part of the word; d) the smallest independent part of the word.
49. The morpheme *–s* in *runs* is a) a zero morpheme; b) a free morpheme; c) a form-building (grammatical) morpheme; d) a word-building (lexical) morpheme.
50. The second formative element of the verbs *turn in*, *turn up*, *look after*, *come by* are a) free morphemes; b) bound morphemes; c) covert morphemes; d) additive morphemes.