



Theoretical Grammar

REVIEW

Questions

1. Grammar as a branch of Linguistics.
The basics of morphology.
2. Parts of speech in English.
3. The noun.
4. The verb: the grammatical category of voice.
5. The verb: the grammatical category of mood.
6. The structure of the simple sentence.
7. Complex sentence.

1. Grammar as a branch of Linguistics.

The basics of morphology.

- Three basic components of the language: phonetic, lexical and grammatical systems.
- Types of grammar.
- Goals and objectives of Theoretical English Grammar.
- The word and its content. Lexical, lexical-grammatical and grammatical meaning of the word.

- The notions of grammatical opposition and grammatical category.
- Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in the system of the language.
- Morpheme: definition.
- Types of morphological distribution.
- Morphological analysis.

2. Parts of speech in English.

- The notion of parts of speech.
- Basic approaches to distinguishing parts of speech:
 - three-criteria approach;
 - descriptive approach: 4 syntactic classes and 15 functional groups (Ch. Fries).

3. The noun.

- Categorical meaning of the noun.
- Derivational paradigm of the noun.
- Grammatical paradigm of the noun.
- Syntactic functions of the noun in the sentence.
- The problem of gender in English morphology.
- The problem of the number of cases in English.

- The notion of grammatical polysemy.
- The essence of number as a grammatical category of the noun.
- The notion of grammatical synonymy.
- The problem of the article in English grammar.

4. The verb: the grammatical category of voice.

- The grammatical category of voice: definition.
- The question of the number of voice forms and their types.
- The category of voice in the light of the oppositional theory.
- The place of the category of voice in the morphological system of the English verb.

5. The verb: the grammatical category of mood.

- The category of mood: definition.
- The question of the number of moods in Modern English.
- Mood as the opposition of
 - the indicative and the subjunctive;
 - the indicative and the oblique moods.

- The problem of the grammatical meaning and classification of modal verbs.
- Functional-semantic category of modality and its components.
- The notion of grammatical homonymy.

6. The structure of the simple sentence.

- The structure of the sentence as a sequence of consecutive elements – syntagmatically connected various parts of speech.
- Parts of the sentence – subject, predicate, object, etc. – as constituents of the sentence model.

- The criteria for establishing parts of the sentence: types of syntactic relations with other parts of the sentence and types of syntactic connection.
- Main and secondary parts of the sentence.
- Main parts of the sentence and predicativity.

- Compulsory and optional parts of the sentence.
- The notion of syntactic minimum of the sentence.

7. Complex Sentence.

- Complex sentence: definition.
- Derivational history of the complex sentence in the light of transformational grammar.
- Formal means of introducing subordinate clauses into the structure of the complex sentence: asyndeton, conjunctions and conjunctive pronouns and adverbs, relative pronouns and adverbs.

- The problem of classification of complex sentences.
- Syntactic classification of complex sentences (according to the syntactic role of the position of the subordinate clause).