

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ЦЕНТР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ И ПЕРЕПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОГРАММА "ПЕРЕВОДЧИК В СФЕРЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ"

СИСТЕМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ КУРС ГРАММАТИКИ

*ПЛАНЫ СЕМИНАРСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ
И ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ*

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Планы семинарских занятий по важнейшим разделам теоретической грамматики английского языка включают перечень вопросов, рассматриваемых на семинаре, список основополагающих работ по каждой изучаемой теме и комплекс упражнений аналитического характера, предназначенных для самоконтроля студентов.

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СЕМИНАР I

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОГО СТРОЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

1. Понятие системы языка и его строя.
2. Понятия «синтез» и «аналитизм» в языке.
3. Соотношения между словообразованием и словоизменением. Понятие грамматической категории.
4. Роль и функции порядка слов в английском предложении, причины инверсии.
5. Замещение и репрезентация: средства и функции.
6. Номинализация и комплексная конденсация.

Рекомендуемая литература

1. Плоткин В.Я. Строй английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1989.-С.4-18; 51-64.
2. Бархударов Л.С., Штелинг Д.А. Грамматика английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1973.-С. 22-23.
3. Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1981.-С. 4-14.
4. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка/ Под ред. В.В. Бурлаковой. Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1983.-С. 3-4.
5. Структурный синтез английского языка. Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1972.-С. 88-108.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Упражнение 1. Проанализируйте морфологическую структуру приведенных ниже слов и определите части речи, к которым они относятся:

Misinterpret, misunderstanding, misfortune, inaccessible, improbability, improperly, inconsequent, indecorous, installment, insolvable, insinuate, warmly, unworldly, unfriendly, particularize, femilitarization, reoccupy, simplification, qualitative.

Упражнение 2. Вычлените, там где возможно, словообразовательные или словоизменительные суффиксы и выделите случаи их омонимии:

Binds, maps, boy's, stops, phonetics, books, news, man's, women's, butter, later, meter, singer, hotter, hotly, kindly, womanly, brotherly.

Упражнение 3. Проанализируйте порядок слов в приведенных ниже предложениях; определите функцию инверсии в каждом случае; переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. *Happy she never seemed, but quick, sharp, absorbed, full of imagination and changeability (Lawrence).*
2. *Not for an instant did he believe that Nicholas spoke the truth (Cronin).*
3. *Curious joy she had of her lectures (Lawrence).*
4. *A word about Palmer is necessary, and this I find difficult (Murdoch).*
5. *To Michelangelo she did not seem frail (Stone).*
6. *To him perpetual thought of death was a sin (Priestley).*
7. *Never, indeed, would he forgive her that episode (Cronin).*
8. *Helen she held a little longer than me (Ch. Bronte).*
9. *The car John sold, but the bike he kept (English Grammar).*
10. *There were four people on the platform and the first of them I recognized at once (McLean).*
11. *Even more important than the quantitative increase in strikes, however, has been a qualitative change (Johnson).*

Упражнение 4. Определите слова-заместители и репрезентанты, а также их антецеденты в следующих ниже предложениях:

1. *You have only that puffy muslin dress on - It's my best summer one (Heller).*
2. *The place was queer, so was the music (Huxley).*
3. *No cab came by, but the street boys did (Crane).*
4. *She could have accomplished a much longer journey than that before her (Hardy).*
5. *A small Bible other than the one he was using lay near her (Hardy).*
6. *I was just waiting for you to come down and lock the door after me, as I asked you to (Caldwell).*
7. *I was influenced by mother. Every man is when he is young (Crane).*
8. *She used to be beautiful. - And is to this day (Galsworthy).*
9. *When you're in an adventure you'll know it all right. - May be I would (Milder).*
10. *Women are never disarmed by compliments. Men always are (Wilde).*
11. *I'm here to save you, if I can (Wilde).*
12. *Answer me: am I a somebody? - You are... (Wilder).*

Упражнение 5. Трансформируйте предложения таким образом, чтобы продемонстрировать явление комплексной конденсации:

1. *We took a cab; we wished to be among the first who would greet the guests.*
2. *We came to the party; we found that everybody had gathered.*
3. *When I entered the room I saw that everyone was sitting around the table.*
4. *They say he is to arrive tomorrow.*
5. *Here is a book, you will read it on a holiday.*
6. *After the guests had left, everyone went to bed.*
7. *I insist that you should consult your doctor immediately.*
8. *I couldn't join your company because my sister was ill.*
9. *He wanted me to speak in public; he insisted on it.*
10. *When he saw Mary in a new dress, he burst into laughter. He couldn't help it.*

Упражнение 6. Определите границы цитатных речений, их синтетическую структуру и функцию; переведите примеры на русский язык:

1. *She is a girl like you, so New York, so busy. (Shaw)*
2. *In fact, John Ducane's «You have power» had already made a difference. (Murdoch)*
3. *Stay-at-home sort of chap. (Christie)*
4. *The do-you-know-so-and-so game. (Brane)*
5. *The keep-fit movement.*
6. *The I-hate-to- Cook Book by Peg Bracken. (Morning Star)*
7. *Carpet gives rooms wall-to-wall sameness. (Home and Gardening)*
8. *He, Brian Tale, had no time for such hole-and-corner games. (Lurie, 34)*
9. *These mother-and-son dramas. (Havierra)*
10. *A beautiful oil-and-vinegar green salad. (New Yorker)*
11. *Mothercare are specialists in everything for the mother-to-be, her baby and children under five.*
12. *...pre-French- Revolution ladies with white hair and bared bosom. (Caldwell, 51)*
13. *He waved to me vigorously-a great, bonvoyage, come-back-soon wave. (New Yorker)*
14. *an ear-nose-and-throat man. (Heller)*
15. *Everything was «John this» and «John that». (Caldwell)*
16. *Here are some how-to books. (House and Gardening)*
17. *I keep seeing her any-how-where, this awful old woman. (Lurie)*

18. *The eat-to-slim theory. (Woman)*
19. *She was appointing me odd-man-out again. (New Yorker, 98)*
22. *The Sleeping Beauty tan.*
21. *With better weather ahead and longer car trips, we're back to the old «keeping the kid happy» lark, and though more a gift for the occupants than the car, one answer is a bound-to-be successful game called «Car Bingo». (New Yorker)*
22. *For the moment, I'll only pass along that our combined income on «It's a wise Child» has sent six of us through college and is now sending the seventh. (New Yorker)*
23. *And each one of these beautiful, value-priced Hide-A-Bed sofas hides a bed with a super-size Simmons Regency mattress. (House and Gardening)*
24. *Swiss-cheese-and-tomato sandwiches. (Lurie)*
25. *She had an inexorable air of no-nonsense about her. (Caldwell)*

✓ СЕМИНАР 2

ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ И ПРИНЦИПЫ ИХ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ

1. Теории частей речи в зарубежной англистике.
2. Принципы классификации и система частей речи в отечественной англистике:
 - 1) грамматическое значение слова и его отличие от лексического значения;
 - 2) формальные характеристики слова как маркеры части речи; словообразовательные и словоизменительные средства; понятие парадигмы и грамматической категории;
 - 3) функциональные характеристики слова как маркеры части речи.
4. Полевой подход к систематизации частей речи.
5. Критерии разграничения служебных и знаменательных частей речи.

Рекомендуемая литература

1. Корнеева Е.А., Кобрин Н.А., Гузеева К.А., Оссовская М.И. Пособие по морфологии современного английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1974. - С.5-25.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Упражнение 1. Определите части речи, к которым принадлежат выделенные слова, и назовите критерии, которыми вы руководствовались:

1. «Oh.» Joy's gasp was more audible because no one else gasped.
2. But this is conjecture; I am of the earth, earthy.
3. I see that Basil is in one of his sulky moods; and I can't bear him when he sulks.
4. Harris said that we should be wanted to start in less than twelve hour's time; and thought that he and George had better do the rest; and I agreed and sat down, and they had a go.
5. He said: «Don't be absurd. How can I go into city like that?»
6. And where are you going for your honeymoon, my dear?
7. While they were honeymooning in New Orleans Scarlett told Rhett of Mammy's words.
8. Don't trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.
9. The only thing is to cut the knot for good.
10. I have only just come. I have not seen him yet.
11. You never talk anything but nonsense.
12. I relied on him so much, but he never appeared.
13. Once he got inside the dressing room, Jack lay down and shut his eyes.
14. And life, unfortunately, is something that you can lead but once.
15. After dinner they sat about and smoked.
16. After she had left me I brooded on my situation.

Упражнение 2. Составьте английские предложения, иллюстрирующие различную морфологическую природу приведенных ниже слов:

- 1) just - а) прилагательное
б) частица
- 2) since - а) наречие
б) предлог
в) союз
- 3) before - а) наречие
б) союз
в) предлог

СЕМИНАР 3

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ И АРТИКЛЬ

1. Соотношение лексического и грамматического значений имени существительного. Лексико-грамматические разряды существительных.
2. Грамматические категории существительного:
 - а) категория числа;
 - б) категория падежа;
 - в) способы выражения характеристик рода.
3. Синтаксические функции существительного. Адъективация английского существительного.
4. Морфологический статус артикля в английском языке:
 - а) слово или морфема;
 - б) количество артиклей в английском языке;
 - в) понятие нулевого артикля и его функции.
5. Значения и функции английских артиклей.

Рекомендуемая литература

1. Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1981.-С. 21-34; 98-99.
2. Корнеева Е.А. и др. Пособие по морфологии современного английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1974.-С. 35-43; 47-54.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Упражнение 1. Определите форму числа приведенных ниже существительных и образуйте соответствующую форму единственного или множественного числа, если она существует в языке:

brethren, memoranda, antenna, data, fish, photo, means, commander-in-chief, governor-general, contents, bases, head-quarters, advice, phenomena, clothes, species, business, knowledge, axes, sanatoria, swine, corps, staff, vertebra, automata, pence, physics.

Упражнение 2. Определите функцию и значение формы -'s в следующих предложениях; переведите их на русский язык:

1. *And after a couple of hours' tramp they suddenly came out of the crest of the last chalk ridge (Aldington).*
2. *... because at my age and the- young- man- I- go- with's age, it is the only right thing to do (Tarkington).*
3. *In another moment, the grocer's boy passed on the opposite side of the street (Jerome K. Jerome).*
4. *Ruth's hand sought Martin's beseechingly under the table, but his blood was up (London).*
5. *Coming on the top of 1968's staggering increases in the cost of living, this prise rise will be a hardship to those least able to bear it (Morning Star).*
6. *But I don't propose to deal with Charles Strickland's work except in so far as it touches upon his character (Maugham).*
7. *Her skin was as dry as a child's with fever (Greene).*
8. *Where are the children? - I sent them to mother's (Cronin).*

Упражнение 3. Определите какие признаки существительного присущи выделенным словам; переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. *«You blashed fool,» he said. «I don't see why, unless it's folly to say the obvious.»*
2. *The little courtesies, the fond words, the tender **nothing** that mean so much to those that love - it would cost so little not to forget them, and they would make life so much more beautiful.*
3. *I left Alexandria next day, and I forgot about Abraham till a little **while** ago, when I was dining with another old friend in the profession, Alec Carmichael, who was in England for a short leave.*
4. *«I am covered with **fine gold**,» said the Prince, «you must take it off, leaf by leaf, and give it to my poor; the living always think that gold can make them happy.»*
5. *The **ugly** and the **stupid** have the best of it in this world.*
6. *It showed an eagerness for adventure, a readiness for the **hand-to-mouth**; which the care she took of her home and her love of good housewifery made not little remarkable.*
7. *There was, at times, a want of spirits about him, which, if it did not denote indifference, spoke a **something** almost as unpromising.*
8. *She would like Atlanta and constant association with her **in-laws**.*
9. *«On the contrary,» said the Minor Poet, «they have taught us to distinguish between the **true** and the **false**.»*
10. *There is no poetry about Harris - no wild yearning for the **unattainable**.*

11. *It's better to be a **has been** than a **never was**.*
12. *The wiser go their way with a decent grace.*
13. *Often she tormented herself with the **rights and wrongs** of that impulsive action.*
14. *If, If, If. There was so many **ifs** in life, never any certainty of anything, never any sense of security, always the dread of losing everything and been cold and hungry again.*
15. *«No, no,» said Racksole quickly. «I don't want any **I'm afraid's**.»*
16. *Carrie thinks she's such a whale at analyzing folks. Giving the town the **once-over**.*
17. *You must remember that your son will be a **what-you-call-him**.*

Упражнение 4. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Укажите, как передается в русском языке значение, присущее английскому артиклю:

1. *He had mistrusted **the idea** from **the first**.*
2. *At **the moment** James and his daughter were announced.*
3. *He knew what suffering was like and **the man** looked as if he were suffering.*
4. ***The remark** hung apart from the noise of **the room** for a moment, and then a sudden **rush** of voices washed it away.*
5. *«Fleur!» «It's a **beautiful name**.» **The young man** smiled and touched **the name** with his lips.*
6. *Soames saw with mixed sensation, that he had addressed **the remark** to **the Goya copy**.*
7. *«By Jove! I thought I knew **the face**, Sir. Is she here?»*
8. *It was clear that she wasted no time, but **the slight** filled him with grief.*
9. *He had long forgotten **the days** with their hopes and fears and doubts.*
10. *His thoughts passed to **the woman, the woman**, whom he didn't know but **the outline** of whose story he had heard.*
11. *By **the time** Soames had finished Sir James Fogart's book, **the disagreeable** summer of 1924 was over and a **more disagreeable** September had set in.*
12. *He's been helping me to persuade his old friend, Dr. Trench, about **the matter** we were speaking of.*
13. *He could not alter **the fact** that he was her father.*
14. *Jon's fingers scarcely touched each side of **the waist**; he looked up with adoring eyes.*
15. *They had all been painted by a young lady friend of **the family** at a time.*
16. *He told them of **the dangerous times** they lived in and the awful conduct of **the House of Lords** in connection in divorce.*

17. *Michael remembered the thrill with which he had listened to the first debates after his elocution.*
18. *From the beginning he had been wary of her.*
19. *And suddenly he saw her in the opening chink between the long heavy purple curtains, swaying, as if in hesitation; the old perfect poise and line, the old startled dark-eyed gravity, the old calm defensive voice: «Will you come in, please?»*

СЕМИНАР 4

ГЛАГОЛ: КАТЕГОРИИ ВРЕМЕНИ, ВИДА, НАКЛОНЕНИЯ И ЗАЛОГА

1. Категориальные характеристики глагола как части речи: грамматическое значение, формальные признаки, синтаксические функции. Подходы и классификации глаголов.
2. Категория времени: соотношение понятий «момент речи», «время действия», «временной центр» предложения; временные формы английского глагола.
3. Категория вида: количество видов английского глагола и выражение в них способов протекания действия. Взаимосвязь вида и времени в глагольной форме.
4. Категория наклонение английского глагола:
 - а) соотношение между наклонением и модальностью;
 - б) дискуссии о количестве и видах наклонения английского глагола.
5. Сослагательное наклонение в английском языке:
 - а) способы образования сослагательного наклонения и омонимия его форм с формами изъявительного наклонения.
6. Категория залога английского глагола:
 - а) условия деривации пассивных конструкций и их типология в английском языке;
 - б) статус возвратного залога в английском языке;
 - в) сопоставление глагольных залогов русского и английского языков.

Рекомендуемая литература

1. Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1981.- С. 46-67; 68-80; 80-87.
2. Корнеева Е.А. и др. Пособие по морфологии английского языка. М.: ВШ, 1974.- С. 74-96; 103-112; 123-127; 129-131.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Упражнение 1. Распределите следующие глаголы по группам, исходя из предельного/непредельного характера представленного в них действия:

to enter, to go, to spring up, to jump off, to fall, to sit, to throw, to sleep, to work, to exist, to love, to open, to escape, to laugh

Упражнение 2. Дайте английские соответствия приведенных ниже пар русских глаголов.

Назовите способы передачи «совершенного/несовершенного» вида в английском языке:

бежать - убежать
читать - прочитать
расти - вырасти
выбирать - выбрать

искать - отыскать
сидеть - сесть
лежать - лечь
начинать - начать

Упражнение 3. Назовите контекстуально свободные и контекстуально зависимые глагольные формы в следующих предложениях; прокомментируйте закономерности согласования времен; переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. The door opened, and a thickest heavy-looking young man entered (Eliot).*
- 2. Our reason for going there was, to say the least, a trifle unusual (Durrell).*
- 3. War is man's delight. Danger is his solace, and death is the lover of all who breathe (Saroyan).*
- 4. Since the end of the war I had been financing and organizing expeditons to many parts of the world to collect wild animals for various zoological gardens (Durrel).*
- 5. You will stay here till it is time to go to the barrier (Voynich).*
- 6. Miss Marpel's telephone rang when she was dressing (Christie).*
- 7. Actions speak louder than words.*
- 8. When he returned to his hotel he found a message that someone had telephoned in his absence (Helton).*
- 9. Mr Pickwick found that his three companions had risen and were waiting for his arrival to commence breakfast (Dickens).*
- 10. You'll be sorry for what you've said when you've calm down and then you'll want me to forgive you (Maugham).*
- 11. As she neared the kitchen, Chris came from the garage where he'd been attending to a lorry with a magneto trouble, wiping his hands on some waste (Lindsay).*

12. *Sarrie knew that she would fight for Lanny, do anything for him (Abrahams).*
13. *Sarie would always laugh at Sam's jokes and dimples would appear in her cheeks (Abrahams).*
14. *Gert said he would go to Smith's in the evening. Whenever he went to Smith's he stayed for the night or longer. Then he would return, sick and red-eyed from drinking (Abrahams).*

Упражнение 4. Определите категориальное значение (времени, временной отнесенности, вида) выделенных форм. Объясните их употребление:

1. *Susan **opened** her mouth to say something, but before she could speak Lady Camilla **had walked** from the room.*
2. *I **had not been pulling** for more than a minute or so, when George **noticed** something black floating in the water... .*
3. *I **had** a severe cold last week but I've got over it now.*
4. *He **was staying** at Bertram's, and **had reserved** his room for four days.*
5. *This expedition **was just starting** when Hubert **got** to Lima.*
6. *It **was** a complete cut. Dinny **has never spoken** of it since, but I'm afraid she'll never forget.*
7. *Then she **took up** a book which **had been lying** beside her on the bench and **began** to read it.*
8. *It **was** a glorious night. The moon **had sunk** and **left** the quiet earth alone with the stars.*
9. *Everybody is **talking** about Mrs. Cheveley.*
10. *He **stepped off** track, **dumped** his cases on the ground, and **stretched** himself full length on the grass.*
11. *When **will they be coming** home?*
12. *I **have been looking** forward to meeting you ever since Arthur **told** us.*
13. *«You **know**, Bevy,» he said. «I **have been thinking** of your London idea, and it **appeals** to me very much.»*
14. *He **had been looking** two minutes at the fire, and I **had been looking** the same length time at him, when, turning suddenly, he caught my gaze... .*
15. *When two young people **have been** nearly three weeks together on board a ship, they do not know each other half so well as they **think** they do.*
16. *Still, as I say, I've **seen** something of this kind of thing and it **frightens** me.*
17. *You **wanted** to see me. I **hear**.*

Упражнение 5. Определите в приведенных ниже предложениях формы сослагательного наклонения и назовите лексико-грамматические индикаторы, прогнозирующие их появление; переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. *Perhaps, under the circumstances, it was only natural that I should dream of Jones.*
2. *What if the house were closed in darkness? But it was not.*
3. *If two tigers jumped on a blue whale, could they kill it? - Ah, but that couldn't happen, you see.*
4. *I might have missed you but for your orange beret.*
5. *What a good song! I wish Miss Duni would teach it to me.*
6. *After dinner it was suggested that they all go somewhere to dance.*
7. *It was urgent that he find Captax and consult him immediately.*
8. *She would demand that he have a secretary.*
9. *It's time you two went there.*
10. *Who wrote to Laura's husband in the first instance? If it hadn't been for you he wouldn't have turned up again.*

Упражнение 6. Определите грамматические функции глаголов should, would, might, may в следующих предложениях:

1. *Even if I had been a stranger he would have talked of his misfortune.*
2. *If he had been alive today, he would have fought for the freedom of the African people.*
3. *In summer she would sit for hours under the old oak tree, looking at the beautiful country around her.*
4. *They decided that they wouldn't interfere.*
5. *I am sorry that you should have had a row with Kate about it.*
6. *If he should drop in, give him my message.*
7. *I promised that I should do everything for him.*
8. *He told me that I might smoke in the room.*
9. *Tired as she might be she would help us nevertheless.*
10. *You may use my car whenever you need it.*
11. *May you live long and be happy!*

Упражнение 7. Определите грамматический статус формы «to be + Participle II» в следующих предложениях:

1. *Mr Davis was detained and questioned for 45 minutes before being released.*
2. *I am awfully excited today.*

3. *I have always been attached by the idea that a man should devote his youth to study.*
4. *Lots of people were obviously moved to tears at the press show of Richard Attenborough's screen version of «Oh, What a Lovely War».*
5. *It is often believed that intelligence tests are developed and constructed according to a rational derived from a sound scientific theory.*
6. *MPs were surprised and excited by Mr Houghton's intervention.*

Упражнение 8. Переведите на английский язык следующие ниже предложения и назовите виды залога, используемые при переводе:

1. Книга читается легко, хотя в ней много незнакомых слов.
2. Они обычно ссорились друг с другом, затем сердились и расходились, так и не померившись.
3. Товар хорошо продается.
4. Мне вспоминаются дни моего детства.
5. Эта ткань стирается легко.
6. Всем желающим предлагается кратковременный отдых.
7. Ключ никак не поворачивается в двери.
8. Фильм начинается с монолога героини.
9. Когда поднялись в горы, уже поднималась заря.
10. Если бы вы были внимательнее, мы бы не заблудились.
11. Он умылся, побрился, переоделся и ушел.
12. Ребенок очень изменился за лето.
13. История распространилась по всему городу.
14. Вы должны обратиться за помощью к товарищу.
15. Эта дверь открывается от порывов ветра.

СЕМИНАР 5

ПРОСТОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

1. Подходы к определению предложения.
- 2) Основные характеристики предложения. Предложение и его соотношение с предикативной единицей (clause), логическим суждением и высказыванием.
3. Грамматические категории предложения:
 - 1) категория предикативности;
 - 2) категория модальности.
4. Теория членов предложения:
 - а) члены предложение в традиционной английской грамматике;
 - б) понятие сложного члена предложения; вторично-предикативные структуры и их синтаксические функции.

5. Коммуникативные типы предложения, их формальные и содержательные отличия.
6. Актуальное членение предложения.

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ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Упражнение 1. Определите, какой из подходов доминирует в каждом из приведенных ниже определений предложения:

A sentence is an expression of a thought or feeling by means of a word in such form and manner as to convey the meaning intended (G. Curme).

An oral or written communication is made up of one or more units, each of which contains a complete utterance formed according to a definite pattern. Such units are called sentences (R.W. Zandvoort).

The sentence is a communication in words conveying a sense of completeness and containing at least one independent verb with its subject (M. Bryant).

Since all speech is intended to serve the communication of ideas the natural unit of expression is a sentence, that is to say, a group of articulate sounds which convey a complete idea (F. Boas).

Thus a sentence is a construction which in the given utterance is not part of any large construction. Every utterance therefore consists of one or more sentences, and even such utterances as Latin «Pluit», English «Fire» or «Auch» are sentences (L. Bloomfield).

A sentence is a word or a group of words standing between an initial capital letter and a mark of end punctuation or between two marks of end punctuation (Ch. Fries).

A sentence is a grammatical form which is not in construction with any other grammatical form; a constituent which is not a constituent (Harris).

When we assert that the sentence is a minimum complete utterance or a segment of a speech-flow between pause and pause, or an inherited structure into which word-forms are fitted, we are not saying all that may be said about it, nevertheless, these definitions are more workable than John Ries's final effort

«a sentence is a grammatically constructed minimum speech unit which expresses its content in respect of that content's relation to reality» (S. Potter).

Упражнение 2 Прокомментируйте способы выражения двух основных грамматических категорий предложения; переведите предложений на русский язык:

1. *We must go to meet the bus. Wouldn't do to miss it (Galsworthy).*
2. *He wants to write a play for me. One act. One man. Decides to commit suicide (Mansfield).*
3. *The clock struck eight. There was no sign of any of the other guests (Huxley).*
4. *The mystic shadow of water. The wonder and glory of all this (Dreiser).*
5. *Sh! Judd, don't make a sound. He's asleep (Brand).*
6. *Both of you behaved very badly. You might have given me a little encouragement (Maugham).*
7. *A beautiful day, quite warm (Galsworthy).*
8. *«A person doesn't have to be rich to be clean», Charles said (Braine).*

Упражнение 3. Определите синтаксические функции подчеркнутых групп слов и назовите критерии, которыми вы руководствовались:

1. *He was a snob without shame (Galsworthy).*
2. *He was telling lies without shame (Hailey).*
3. *This court, encircled by a gallery on the upper floor, was roofed with a glass roof, supported by eight columns running up from the ground (Galsworthy).*
4. *When her hand was refused, June put it behind her. Her eyes steady with anger (Galsworthy).*
5. *Before him extended the heavy mass of the university buildings (Wilson).*
6. *Bossiney and Irene arrived before him (Galsworthy).*
7. *After luncheon, he enjoyed walking about in the dinner room with his cigar (Dockens).*
8. *Bossiney stepped in after her (Galsworthy).*
9. *Do you know the situation at present in nuclear physics?*
- 10 *My position is a discouraging one at present (Hailey).*

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на способы перевода английских формальных подлежащих it и there:

1. *There is nothing more we can do for you.*
2. *I imagine there'll be plenty to do there in war-time.*
3. *It would be better to have asked her right at the beginning of the walk instead of leaving it until now.*
4. *As it was, she did nothing.*
5. *It is I who is buying this house.*
6. *There's just one or two little things that are worrying me.*
7. *She was late as usual and it irritated us..*
8. *If this is your highly praised programme, it isn't going to mean a thing.*

Упражнение 5. Переведите русские односоставные предложения на английский язык, комментируя способы их перевода:

Смеркается. Осенью темнеет рано. Глубокая ночь. Нельзя быть таким рассеянным. Опять неудача. Теплый летний вечер. Всем работать! Надо быть терпеливым, чтобы выполнить эту работу.

СЕМИНАР 6

СЛОЖНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

1. Понятие сложного предложения в донучной и научной грамматиках английского языка.
2. Сложносочиненное предложение: традиционные и нетрадиционные подходы к его анализу.
3. Сложноподчиненное предложение:
 - а) понятие центра подчинения, уровня подчинения;
 - б) факторы двусторонней связи между конституентами сложноподчиненного предложения;
 - в) подходы к классификации зависимых предикативных единиц.
4. Нетрадиционные способы связи предикативных единиц: предикативная и соотносительная связи, относительное присоединение.

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ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Упражнение 1. Трансформируйте, там где это возможно, следующие бессоюзные сложные предложения в предложения с союзной связью; переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. *Soams always attends the general Meeting; it was considered better that he should do so (Galsworthy).*
2. *He wanted to forget Therese, he wanted to forget Ruth, he wanted to forget what had been (Heym).*
3. *It (voice) shrievied them: you could not describe it in any other way, it made them smaller, they were not happy any more (Green).*
4. *In the sight of both men that light vanished from her face, her hands dropped to her sides; she stood like stone (Galsworthy).*
5. *The moon sank behind the hill; the doorway framed only a path of pale sky; the willywagtail chirped behind the house, the mosquitoes buzzed angrily against the net (Cusak).*

Упражнение 2. Трансформируйте следующие простые предложения с глагольными комплексами в сложные предложения:

1. *In the midday she heard a small bird singing.*
2. *His face clouded when he heard his name spoken.*
3. *His tale told, he put his head back and laughed.*
4. *They went down the stair together; Alice walking a little behind.*
5. *I was not surprised by Jane's being in low spirits.*
6. *She laughed at the thought of her husband and Johnny looking after the house.*
7. *I didn't expect you to come so soon.*
8. *I have never known Hector Rose behave like this.*

9. *The peasants did not seem to see her.*

10. *He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.*

Упражнение 3. Определите способы и средства связи предикативных единиц в следующих сложных предложениях:

1. *I was to see many times that look of pain and disappointment touch his eyes and mouth, when reality didn't match the romantic ideas he cherished, or when someone he loved or admired dropped below the impossible standard he had set (G. Green).*
2. *Should you run into anything very nasty ring up Griffiths at Toniglan. He's the District Medical Officer (Cronin).*
3. *All she saw was that she might go to prison for a robbery she had committed years ago (Christie).*
4. *Had they given him another day, he thought he could have put it straight (Jerome).*
5. *If any man doubts this, let him stay for two hours in a hot sun and then go down into the Gan-Mulch, which is merely a set of springs, now mutilated (Kipling).*

Упражнение 4. Определите традиционные и нетрадиционные способы связи предикативных единиц в следующих сложных предложениях; переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. *It was already half past seven, and Irene, dressed for dinner, was seated in the drawing room (Galsworthy).*
2. *Work is what keeps life going (Heym).*
3. *When he reached the landing all old women turned their heads, and as soon as we had passed, their voices rose and fell as though they were singing together (Green).*
4. *But what I want to know is whether or not you have lost faith in one thing (London).*
5. *But his brother was arrested - by mistake, as far as he knew - and died while in the hands of the paras (Sillitoe).*
6. *On the other hand, if you convince the police authorities that there is no possible case against you, I don't know that there is any reason that the details should find their way into the papers (Doyle).*

Упражнение 5. Определите уровни подчинения и соотношение зависимых предикативных единиц (последовательное подчинение, соподчинение) в следующих сложных предложениях; постройте их реляционные модели; переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. *It even occurred to me that he had been pulling my leg, and that the conversation had been an elaborate and humorous disguise for his real purpose, for it was already the gossip of Saigon that he was engaged in one of those services so inaptly called secret (Green).*
2. *I wished I had never heard the rumour about Phat Diam or that the rumour had dealt with any other town than the one place in the North where my friendship with a French naval officer would allow me to slip in uncensored, uncontrolled (Greene).*
3. *Sherlock Holmes was a man who when he had an unsolved problem upon his mind would go for days and even for a week without rest, until he had either fathomed it, or convinced that his data were insufficient (Doyle).*
4. *She hadn't the remotest notion in those days that she really hated that inconvenient little house, that she thought the fat Nanny was ruining the babies, that she was desperately lonely, pining for new people and new music and picture and so on (Mansfield).*

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