

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
"Амурский государственный университет"

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной и научной  
работе

Лейфа А.В. Лейфа

28 июня 2024 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА  
«ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА / THEORETICAL  
GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH»

Направление подготовки 45.04.02 Лингвистика

Направленность (профиль) образовательной программы – Современные технологии преподавания английского языка (на английском языке) Modern technologies in teaching English

Квалификация выпускника – Магистр

Год набора – 2024

Форма обучения – Очная

Курс 1 Семестр 1

Экзамен 1 сем

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины 144.0 (академ. час), 4.00 (з.е)

Составитель Н.В. Ройба, доцент, канд. филол. наук

Факультет международных отношений

Кафедра перевода и межкультурной коммуникации

Рабочая программа составлена на основании Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта ВО для направления подготовки 45.04.02 Лингвистика, утвержденного приказом Министерства науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации от 12.08.20 № 992

Рабочая программа обсуждена на заседании кафедры перевода и межкультурной коммуникации

01.04.2024 г. , протокол № 8

Заведующий кафедрой Ма Т.Ю. Ма

СОГЛАСОВАНО

Учебно-методическое управление

Чалкина Н.А. Чалкина

28 июня 2024 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО

Выпускающая кафедра

Ма Т.Ю. Ма

28 июня 2024 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО

Научная библиотека

Петрович О.В. Петрович

28 июня 2024 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО

Центр цифровой трансформации и  
технического обеспечения

Тодосейчук А.А. Тодосейчук

28 июня 2024 г.

## 1. ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### Цель дисциплины:

The main goal of the course is to shape the linguistic competency in the part of grammatical structure of the English language and provide scientific basis for it. The students will have an opportunity to make an overview of their practical skills of English grammar use and look at their previous linguistic experience from the theoretical perspective.

### Задачи дисциплины:

- 1) to bring a general theoretical overview of modern English grammar, tendencies of its development and factors affecting it;
- 2) to study basic grammatical theories and relevant recent research on fundamental issues of English grammar;
- 3) to develop practical skills of English grammar using theoretical knowledge.

## 2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

The discipline “Theoretical Grammar of the English Language” is a compulsory discipline of the B1 part curriculum in the master program 45.04.02 Linguistics. The teaching of this discipline is associated with other subjects of the compulsory part of the curriculum – “Theoretical Phonetics of the English Language”, “English for Specific Purposes”, “Discourse Analysis”, “Fundamentals of Research in Linguistics”.

The course is taught in the target language. Fluency in English is required, both in the oral and written modes of communication to study this discipline. It is necessary that students sufficiently possess the skills of perception, analysis and recording in writing basic information on the studied subject.

## 3. КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ И ИНДИКАТОРЫ ИХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ

### 3.1 Общепрофессиональные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения

Код и наименование общепрофессиональной компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения общепрофессиональной компетенции
GPC-1 is able to apply a system of theoretical and empirical knowledge about the functioning of the system of the studied foreign language and trends in its development, take into account the values and ideas inherent in the culture of the countries of the studied foreign language	IPC -1 GPC- 1 knows a system of theoretical and empirical knowledge about the functioning of the system of the studied foreign language and trends in its development IPC-2 GPC- 1 takes into account the values and ideas inherent in the culture of the countries of the studied foreign language IPC-3 GPC- 1 is able to apply a system of theoretical and empirical knowledge about the functioning of the system of the studied foreign language and trends in its development, take into account the values and ideas inherent in the culture of the countries of the studied foreign language

## 4. СТРУКТУРА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 4.00 зачетных единицы, 144.0 академических часов.

1 – № п/п

2 – Тема (раздел) дисциплины, курсовая работа (проект), промежуточная аттестация

3 – Семестр

4 – Виды контактной работы и трудоемкость (в академических часах)

4.1 – Л (Лекции)

4.2 – Лекции в виде практической подготовки

4.3 – ПЗ (Практические занятия)

4.4 – Практические занятия в виде практической подготовки

4.5 – ЛР (Лабораторные работы)

4.6 – Лабораторные работы в виде практической подготовки

4.7 – ИКР (Иная контактная работа)

4.8 – КТО (Контроль теоретического обучения)

4.9 – КЭ (Контроль на экзамене)

5 – Контроль (в академических часах)

6 – Самостоятельная работа (в академических часах)

7 – Формы текущего контроля успеваемости

1	2	3	4									5	6	7	
			4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9				
1	Introduction into the Course of Theoretical Grammar of the English language	1	1		1								0.5	4	Discussion
2	Dimensions and levels of linguistic analysis	1	1		2								0.5	4	Discussion, practical tasks
3	Morphology	1	1		2								4	4	Test 1, discussion, practical tasks
4	Parts of Speech	1	1		1								0.5	4	Discussion
5	Noun and Its Categories	1			2								0.5	8	Discussion, practical tasks
6	The Verb and Its Categories	1			6								5	12	Discussion, practical tasks, Test 2
7	The Adjective and the Adverb.	1			2								0.5	4	Discussion, practical tasks
8	Syntax. The Phrase	1			4								4	8	Test 3, discussion, practical tasks
9	The Sentence	1	2		10								5.5	16	Discussion, practical tasks, Test 4
10	The Text	1	2		4								5.5	8	Discussion, practical tasks, Test 5
11	Examination										0.3	0.2	3		Examination Test
	Итого			8.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		26.7	75.0			

## 5. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 5.1. Лекции

№ п/п	Наименование темы (раздела)	Содержание темы (раздела)
1	Introduction into the Course of Theoretical Grammar of the English language	1. Language. Grammar in the system of language 2. Morphology and syntax 3. Main notions of grammar: grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammatical categories .
2	Dimensions and levels of linguistic analysis	1. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations as the subject of study of theoretical grammar 2. Hierarchical structure of language system 3. The theory of oppositions. 4. Types of grammatical categories.
3	Morphology	1. Morphology: the goal, objectives and units of morphology 2. Basic notions of morphology: grammatical category, grammatical paradigm and paradigmatic opposition. 3. Ways of grammatical word-forming in modern English.
4	Parts of Speech	1. The parts of speech notions, classification. 2. The parts of speech problem. 3. Notional and functional parts of speech. 4. Grammatical classes of words in the English Language.
5	The Sentence	1. The sentence as a unit of communication. 2. General characteristics of the sentence. 3. Communicative structure of the sentence (Functional Sentence Perspective). 4. Different classifications of sentences. 5. The simple sentence. 6. The composite sentence 7. Constituent Structure of the Sentence. Syntactic Processes. 8. Semantic Structure of the Sentence. 9. Actual Division of the Sentence.
6	The Text	1. Text as an object of research. 2. The problem of the text unit. 3. Semantics and pragmatics. Expressed and implied meaning of the utterance. 4. Speech act theory. 5. The notion of text: its structural and functional interpretations. 6. Structural types of text. 7. Grammatical means of text cohesion.

## 5.2. Практические занятия

Наименование темы	Содержание темы
Seminar 1	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ □ □ What is “language”, “speech”?</li> <li>2. What types of linguistic units exist?</li> <li>3. Name the levels of language, determine their structural and functional signs. Give examples.</li> <li>4. Name the three components, or subsystems of the language, give them a description.</li> <li>5. What does morphology study?</li> <li>6. What does syntax study?</li> <li>7. What is a “grammatical norm”?</li> </ul> <p>Practical Task: Define the following statements T – true, F – false.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The definition of language depends largely upon which aspect comes into the focus of the researcher, upon what becomes the subject matter of research.</li> <li>(2) The morpheme is the smallest unit of language whose function is to differentiate meanings.</li> <li>(3) The boundaries between the levels of the language are not hard and fast, but rather fuzzy.</li> <li>(4) The grammar of any language reflects the mentality of a nation that speaks that language.</li> <li>(5) English has a predominately synthetical character and a great number of inflexions.</li> <li>(6) The segmental units are pauses, accent, word order.</li> <li>(7) The sentence may contain only one word.</li> <li>(8) The plane of content comprises all the meaningful, semantic elements contained in the language, while the plane of expression comprises all the material, formal units of the language.</li> </ul>
Seminar 2	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the difference between grammatical and lexical meanings?</li> <li>2. How are grammatical form and grammatical meaning?</li> <li>3. In what case do the forms of a language form a grammatical category?</li> <li>4. What types of grammatical categories exist in theoretical grammar?</li> <li>5. Name the types of oppositions. Which oppositions are the most popular in English?</li> <li>6. What types of relationships between linguistic units highlighted by linguists? What are the features of this relationship?</li> <li>7. Which grammatical means include synthetic and analytical grammatical methods? Give examples.</li> </ul> <p>Practical Task: Name the types of oppositions, find the marked member of the opposition. Examples include pairs of units without opposition.</p> <p>a) speak – spoke;</p>









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Seminar 4	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What does the notion “part of speech” mean?</li> <li>2. How have the scholars’ ideas about classification of the parts of speech changed?</li> <li>3. What criteria can words be classified into parts of speech on?</li> <li>4. What is the difference between notional and functional parts of speech?</li> <li>5. Which parts of speech are notional? Which ones belong to functional ones in the English language? Give examples.</li> <li>6. What is the essence of the field theory of parts of speech?</li> </ol> <p>Practical Task: Identify linguistic ways of differentiating gender in the English nouns in the following statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The tom-cat was sleeping on the window-sill.</li> <li>2. Australia and her people invoke everyone’s interest.</li> <li>3. Next week we are going to speak about the continent of Australia: its climate and nature.</li> <li>4. The tale says that the Mouse was courageous, he never let down his friends when they were in danger.</li> <li>5. Something is wrong with my car, I can’t start her.</li> <li>6. I saw a car on the beach; its windows were broken.</li> <li>7. They have got five cows and a bull, two cocks and three dozen hens, a drake and ten ducks.</li> <li>8. His new yacht is very expensive; he paid about a million dollars for her.</li> <li>9. A woman-doctor was to operate on the patient.</li> <li>10. A he-goat is more difficult to tame than a she-goat.</li> </ol>
Seminar 5	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is a “noun”?</li> <li>2. What are the productive ways to form nouns? Give examples.</li> <li>3. What classes are nouns divided into?</li> <li>4. Describe the category of number.</li> <li>5. How is the category of case expressed in English?</li> </ol>

	<p>6. Is there a category of gender in English?  7. What syntactic functions does the noun perform? Give examples.  8. What are the functions of the article?  Practical Task: Identify linguistic ways of differentiating gender in the English nouns in the following statements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The tom-cat was sleeping on the window-sill.</li> <li>2. Australia and her people invoke everyone's interest.</li> <li>3. Next week we are going to speak about the continent of Australia: its climate and nature.</li> <li>4. The tale says that the Mouse was courageous, he never let down his friends when they were in danger.</li> <li>5. Something is wrong with my car, I can't start her.</li> <li>6. I saw a car on the beach; its windows were broken.</li> <li>7. They have got five cows and a bull, two cocks and three dozen hens, a drake and ten ducks.</li> <li>8. His new yacht is very expensive; he paid about a million dollars for her.</li> <li>9. A woman-doctor was to operate on the patient.</li> <li>10. A he-goat is more difficult to tame than a she-goat.</li> </ol>
Seminar 6	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define the concept of "verb"?</li> <li>2. How many aspect and tense forms of a verb exist in English language?</li> <li>3. Name the main subgroups of verbs in the English language. Illustrate answer with examples.</li> <li>4. Define the category of tense.</li> <li>5. What action does the indicative mood convey?</li> <li>6. Name productive ways of forming verbs in the English language. Give examples.</li> <li>7. Describe the category of collateral.</li> <li>8. What is the meaning of the category of voice?</li> <li>9. What non- finite verb forms exist in the English language?</li> <li>10. What are the functions of Gerund, Participle I and Participle II? Provide examples.</li> </ol> <p>Practical Task: Define the following statements T – true, F – false.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Non-finite forms of the verb combine features of the verb with features of other notional parts of speech.</li> <li>b) The Infinitive is the most generalized, the most abstract form of the verb, serving as the verbal name of a process; it is used as the derivation base for all the other verbal forms.</li> <li>c) The non-verbal features of verbids are as follows: they do not denote pure processes, but present them as specific kinds of substances and properties; they are not conjugated according to the categories of person and number, have no tense or mood forms; in some contexts they are combined with the verbs like non-verbal parts of speech; they never function as independent predicates;</li> </ol>

	<p>their functions are those characteristic for other notional parts of speech.</p> <p>Practical Task: Find out non-finite forms of the verb in the following passage. Identify their functions.</p> <p>While robbing a bank an aged man named Bill committed a crime. Having witnessed the crime a witness told the police. The police charged Bill with committing a very serious crime. His twin brother named Ben was reported to be arrested, too. They also accused him of being Bill's accomplice. They both were tried after the case coming to court. The trial did not last very long. Giving the testimony in court Bill and Ben both pleaded not guilty. Their lawyer did her best to defend them but the prosecuting lawyer produced a very strong case against them. Having deliberated briefly the jury passed verdict on them. Bill was declared to be guilty but Ben was found innocent. The judge acquitted Ben of any involvement in committing the robbery but Bill was sentenced to spend three years in prison. He also had to pay a large fine. After serving two years in prison Bill was released a year early. He got time off for good behavior.</p>
Seminar 7	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define the notion "adjective".</li> <li>2. What are the functions of an adjective in a sentence?</li> <li>3. What is "substantivization"?</li> <li>4. What types of substantivization exist?</li> <li>5. What determines the choice of the form of degrees of comparison of the adjective?</li> <li>6. What subclasses are adjectives divided into?</li> <li>7. Define an adverb. What is the grammatical meaning of adverbs?</li> <li>8. What functions does an adverb perform in a sentence? Bring examples.</li> <li>9. What subclasses is the adverb divided into?</li> <li>10. How is the category of degrees of comparison of an adverb represented?</li> <li>11. What are the features of word formation of an adverb?</li> </ol> <p>Practical Task: Define the following statements T – true, F – false.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The category of comparison expresses the relative evaluation of the amount of the quality of some referent in comparison with other referents possessing the same quality.</li> <li>b) In the plane of content the category of comparison constitutes a gradual ternary opposition.</li> <li>c) Qualitative adjectives denote qualities of objects in relation to other objects as such. Relative adjectives denote the qualities of objects.</li> <li>d) Substantivization is a type of conversion - a lexical word-building process of zero-derivation.</li> </ol>

	<p>Practical Task: Form comparative and superlative degrees from the following adverbs: often, well, slow, quickly, bitterly, fast.</p>
<p>Seminar 8</p>	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define syntax as a part of grammar.</li> <li>2. Define the goal, objectives, and subject of the syntax.</li> <li>3. Describe the relationship of syntax with other linguistic disciplines.</li> <li>4. Define the phrase as polynominative linguistic unit.</li> <li>5. Describe the main types of phrases.</li> <li>6. What is the nucleus in a phrase and what is an adjunct? Give examples.</li> <li>7. What types of connections between words in a phrase do you know? Give your own examples.</li> </ol> <p>Practical task: Instead of the terms theme-rheme, some linguists use other pairs of related terms, such as given - new; communication support - communication center; semantic subject - semantic object; theme - basis; the basis - core; occasion - core (in English: topic - comment; basis - nucleus; given - new). Which ones mean the topic, and which ones - rhema?</p> <p>Try to explain why these words were chosen to represent two information parts of a sentence, and why the terms "theme" and "rheme" are still more preferable</p>
<p>Seminar 9</p>	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define a sentence as a communicative unit.</li> <li>2. What is the category of predication? How does it differ from the category of modality?</li> <li>3. What is the nominative function of a sentence?</li> <li>4. Name the main components of the actual division offers. Give examples.</li> <li>5. With what linguistic means is it expressed in the actual division of the sentence?</li> <li>6. What communicative types of sentences do you know? Give examples.</li> <li>7. Describe a composite sentence as a syntactic construction.</li> <li>8. Name the main types and types of composite sentences. Give examples.</li> <li>9. Give the characteristics of a composite sentence. List all the types of subordination you know. Give examples.</li> <li>10. Describe the complex sentence. Name the main types of connection between parts of a sentence. Give examples.</li> </ol> <p>□ □ □ □ <b>Task 1</b> Identify the types of the following polipredicative constructions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) We turned up the radio, so that everyone could hear.</li> <li>2) He left early; I saw him go.</li> <li>3) I am afraid you're wrong.</li> <li>4) I have been invited to speak to you, so I must say a few words.</li> <li>5) We consider him to be very trustworthy.</li> <li>6) Will the people who are sitting at the back please</li> </ol>

	move forward.
Seminar 10	<p>Questions for Discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is a text?</li> <li>2. Describe dialogue and monologue as basic types of the text. Give examples.</li> <li>3. What are the main connecting connections between sentences you know? Give examples.</li> <li>4. Define the notion “dicteme”. What are its functions? How does the dicteme relate to the paragraph?</li> </ol> <p>□ □ □ □ <b>Task</b> Divide the following text passages into superphrasal unities; pay special attention to change theme (micro-theme) (texts provided in the class)/</p>

## 6. САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

№ п/п	Наименование темы (раздела)	Содержание темы (раздела)	Трудоемкость в академических часах
1	Introduction into the Course of Theoretical Grammar of the English language	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks.	4
2	Dimensions and levels of linguistic analysis	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks.	4
3	Morphology	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks and a test.	4
4	Parts of Speech	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks.	4
5	Noun and Its Categories	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks and a test.	8
6	The Verb and Its Categories	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks.	12
7	The Adjective and the Adverb.	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks and a test.	4
8	Syntax. The Phrase	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks and a test.	8

9	The Sentence	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks.	16
10	The Text	Work with coursebooks and research literature, review of lecture material, preparing for seminar questions, practical tasks and a test.	8
11	Examination	Preparing for an examination test. Overview of the course.	3

## 7. ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

The following forms of learning activities are used in the course: lectures, practical exercises with lecture elements, students' self-study.

The following interactive forms and educational technologies are used:

- portfolio - for the accumulation and evaluation of materials on the subject of the course;
- search for information that allows answering questions of a factual and problematic nature;
- constructive discussion;
- creating a presentation;
- information technologies - for the purpose of systematization and creative development of knowledge on one of the sections or topics of the course;
- elements of critical thinking.

When studying this discipline, students are provided with access (remote access) to professional databases and information reference systems listed in paragraph 10 of the syllabus.

## 8. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Description of indicators of criteria and criteria for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation, description of assessment scales, standard control tasks and other materials necessary for assessing knowledge, skills and abilities that characterize the stages of competency formation, as well as methodological materials that determine the procedures for assessing knowledge, and skills are reflected in the fund of assessment tools for the discipline "Theoretical Grammar of English".

In the process of studying the discipline, current and intermediate control of knowledge is carried out.

The current control of knowledge is carried out in the form of a survey in the classroom, performing practical tasks, and tests.

Intermediate control in the discipline is carried out in the form of an oral test in the 1st semester.

## CREDIT TEST DESCRIPTION

The Credit Test on the course of Theoretical Grammar of the English language is aimed at assessing the development of students' competences gained during the course of Fundamentals of the English Language. Theoretical Grammar. The examination test contains 25 theoretical questions of various types: multiple choice questions, "fill in the missing words" and "match the terms with their definitions", "complete the sentence. Give the definition of the following term." and 5 practical tasks. The test is limited in time - 40 minutes. You will have one attempt only.

Questions from 1-20 are scored 1 point each. Questions from 21 – 25 are scored 3 points each. Practical Tasks are scored from 1 to 3 points each. Maximum score for the test is 50 points.

## TEST GRADING

Excellent - 50-45 points

Good - 44 - 35 points  
Satisfactory - 34 - 25 points  
Failed 24 – 0 points (49% - 0%)

#### LIST OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Definition of theoretical grammar, object and aims of theoretical grammar. Methods of grammatical investigation.
2. History of English grammars.
3. Language, speech, actualization.
4. Units and levels of language. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic re-lations of linguistic units.
5. Morphology and syntax as the main parts of grammar. Morphology. General Outlook.
6. Units of morphology. Morphemes. Classification.
7. Grammatical meaning and grammatical category.
8. Grammatical forms as means of realization of grammatical categories. Oppositions.
9. Peculiarities of grammatical structure of the English language.
10. Parts of speech. Problems of classification. Main tendencies in grouping English words into parts of speech in linguistic literature.
11. Noun. General characteristics. Classification of nouns.
12. Grammatical categories of noun (number, case, gender).
13. Article. General characteristics and usage of articles.
14. Pronoun. General characteristics. Grammatical categories of pronoun (case, number, gender).
15. Verb. General Characteristics. Classification of verbs.
16. Verb. Grammatical categories of Tense and Aspect.
17. Verb. Grammatical categories of Phase, Voice and Mood, Person and Number.
18. Non-finite forms of the Verb.
19. Adjective. General characteristics. The Category of Comparison.
20. Adjective. Substantivization. Statives.
21. Adverb. General characteristics. The Category of Comparison.
22. Syntax. General Outlook. Phrase. Classification.
23. Syntax. General Outlook. Sentence as the Main Object of Syntax. Actual Division of the Sentence.
24. Types of Sentences.
25. Simple sentence. Classifications.
26. Parts of a Sentence.
27. Composite Sentences. General Characteristics. Compound Sentences.
28. Composite Sentences. General Characteristics. Complex Sentences.
29. Composite Sentences. General Characteristics. Semi-Composite Sentences.
30. Introduction to the Text linguistics. Text: semantic and structural categories. Supraphrasal unity. Types of texts.

#### **9. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

##### а) литература

1. Алешугина, Е. А. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка (части речи) : учебное пособие / Е. А. Алешугина. — Нижний Новгород : ННГАСУ, 2019. — 95 с. — ISBN 978-5-528-00340-5. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: [https:// e.lanbook.com/ book/164845](https://e.lanbook.com/book/164845) (дата обращения: 27.06.2024). — Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.
2. Блох, М. Я. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка : учеб.



пособие : рек. Мин. обр. РФ / М. Я. Блох, Т. Н. Семенова, С. В. Тимофеева. -М. : Высш. шк., 2004. - 472 с.

3. Камшилова, О. Н. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие / О. Н. Камшилова. — Санкт-Петербург : ИЭО СПбУТУиЭ, 2011. — 224 с. — ISBN 978-5-94047-440-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно- библиотечная система. — URL: [https:// e.lanbook.com/ book/63997](https://e.lanbook.com/book/63997) (дата обращения: 27.06.2024). — Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.

4. The Cambridge Enciclopedia of Language [Текст] = Энциклопедия языка / comp. D. Crystal. - 2th. ed. . - [S. l.] : Cambridge University Press, 2003. - 480 p.

5. Widdowson, H. G. Linguistics [Текст] : учеб. пособие / H. G. Widdowson. - Shanghai : Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2007. - 134 p.

6. Yule, George. Pragmatics [Текст] : учеб. пособие / G. Yule. - Shanghai : Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2000. - 138 p.

#### б) программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы

№	Наименование	Описание
1	LibreOffice	Бесплатное распространение по лицензии GNU LGPL <a href="https://ru.libreoffice.org/about-us/license/">https://ru.libreoffice.org/about-us/license/</a>
2	Операционная система Linux	GNU-лицензия (GNU General Public License)
3	<a href="https://cyberleninka.ru/">https://cyberleninka.ru/</a>	A scientific electronic library built on the paradigm of open science (Open Science), the main tasks of which are the popularization of science and scientific activity, public quality control of scientific publications, the development of interdisciplinary research, a modern institute of scientific review, increasing the citation of Russian science and building a knowledge infrastructure.
4	<a href="https://superlinguist.ru">https://superlinguist.ru</a>	Electronic library on Linguistics.
5	<a href="https://www.academia.edu/">https://www.academia.edu/</a>	Academia is a multilingual platform for sharing academic research. Academics have uploaded 47 million papers, and 83 million academics, professionals, and students read papers on Academia every month.

#### в) профессиональные базы данных и информационные справочные системы

### 10. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Students' self-study is carried out in classrooms equipped with computer equipment with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational system of the university.

Special premises are classrooms for conducting lectures, seminars, group and individual consultations, current control, as well as rooms for independent work and rooms for storage and maintenance of educational equipment. Special rooms are furnished and equipped with technical teaching aids that serve to present educational information to a large audience.