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Практична граматики англійської мови : система часів : навчально-методичні матеріали / укладач О. Є. Мілова – К. : Київський університет імені Бориса Грінченка, 2021. – 76 с.

Навчально-методичні матеріали призначені для навчання практичної граматики студентів 1 курсу спеціальності “Філологія” освітньої програми “Переклад” Інституту філології Київського університету імені Бориса Грінченка. У навчально-методичних матеріалах містяться основні теоретичні відомості з морфології англійської мови та система тренувальних вправ для закріплення вивчених граматичних явищ.

Навчально-методичні матеріали складено згідно з навчальним планом спеціальності “Філологія”, освітньої програми “Переклад”

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та використання у навчальному процесі
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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичні матеріали “Практична граматики англійської мови: система часів” містять основні теоретичні відомості та систему вправ для навчання практичної граматики студентів 1 курсу освітньої програми “Переклад”. Їх складено згідно з навчальним планом спеціальності “Філологія”, освітньої програми “Переклад” і відповідно до програми.

Весь матеріал поділяється на окремі блоки. Серед яких, The Verb, Active Voice, Passive Voice, Causative Forms, Reported Speech and Sequence of Tenses. Структура кожного блоку характеризується однаковою схемою. На початку пропонується теоретичний матеріал, який пояснюється англійською мовою, далі система тренувальних вправ. Усі теоретичні положення подаються скорочено у вигляді таблиць, що спрощує сприйняття теоретичної інформації. Запропоновані у збірці тренувальні вправи допоможуть студентам ефективніше засвоїти граматичний матеріал. Усі вправи класифікуються за такими типами: заповнення пропусків, добір та переклад речень і мікроситуацій. Більшість вправ рекомендується виконувати усно, а саме, вправи на заповнення пропусків та добір.

THE VERB

Verbs are the words which denote the actions. Verbs have the following grammatical categories: **person, number, tense, aspect, phase, voice and mood.**

Person and Number	There are but few forms indicating <i>person and number</i> in the synthetic forms of the verb: 1) the third person singular Present Indefinite Indicative (<i>he speaks</i>); 2) the Future Indefinite tense (I/We shall; He/She/They will)
The category of Tense	denotes the relation of the action either to the moment of speaking or to some definite moment in the past or future.
The category of Aspect	shows the way in which the action develops, whether it is in the progress or completed.
The category of Voice	indicates the relation of the predicate to the subject and the object. There are three voices in English: the active voice, the passive voice and the neuter-reflexive voice.
The category of Mood	indicates the attitude of the speaker towards the action expressed by the verb from the point of view of its reality. There are three moods in English: <i>the indicative mood, the imperative mood and the subjunctive mood.</i>

The Classifications of the Verb

1. Transitive and intransitive		
Transitive verbs	Intransitive verbs	
can take a direct object, they express an action which passes on to a person or thing directly (<i>to take, to give, to make, to send to see, to show, to bring, etc.</i>).	cannot take a direct object (<i>to stand, to sleep, to laugh, to think, to lie, to swim, etc.</i>).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are verbs whose <i>primary meaning is transitive</i> and whose <i>secondary meaning is intransitive</i> (<i>to sell, to read, to add, to act, etc.</i>) • There are verbs whose <i>primary meaning is intransitive</i> and whose <i>secondary meaning is transitive</i> (<i>to work, to starve, to walk, to run etc.</i>) 		
2. According to the lexical meaning		
Terminative verbs	Non-terminative verbs	Verbs of double lexical character
denote an action implying a certain limit beyond which it cannot go (<i>to come, to bring, to build, to give, to take, etc.</i>).	denote a certain action which does not imply any limit (<i>to live, to exist, to sleep, to love, to be, to have, etc.</i>).	in certain contexts have a terminative meaning, and in others, a non-terminative meaning (<i>to see, to hear, to write, to read, to translate, etc.</i>)

They can correspond both to Ukrainian verbs of imperfective and of perfective aspect: <i>to come</i> – <i>приходиму, приїму; to build</i> – <i>будувати, побудувати; to give</i> – <i>давати, дати; to die</i> – <i>вмерти, вмирати.</i>	They correspond to Ukrainian verbs of imperfective aspect: <i>to live</i> – <i>жити; to exist</i> – <i>існувати.</i>	
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3. According to the syntactic function

Notional verbs	Auxiliary verbs	Link verbs
have a full meaning of their own and can be used without any additional words as a simple predicate (<i>to read, to write, to speak, to know, etc.</i>).	have lost their meaning and are used only as form words, having only a grammatical function (<i>to do (do, did, does), to have (have/has/had done), to be (is/are/was/were doing), shall, will, should, would</i>).	to a smaller or greater extent have lost their meaning and are used in the compound nominal predicate (<i>the house was too big.</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a special group of verbs which cannot be used without additional words, though they have a meaning of their own. These are modal verbs. The same verb in different contexts can be modal or auxiliary. In different contexts the same verb can be used as a notional verb, and an auxiliary verb or a link verb <p>E.g. Her sister is in London now (<i>notional verb</i>). She is reading a letter (<i>auxiliary verb</i>). She is a doctor (<i>link verb</i>).</p>		

The Basic Forms of the Verb

Infinitive	Past	Participle II	Participle I
<i>work</i>	<i>worked</i>	<i>worked</i>	<i>working</i>
<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>gone</i>	<i>going</i>
<i>run</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>running</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>coming</i>
<i>According to the way in which the Past Indefinite and Participle II are formed</i>			
Regular verbs	Irregular verbs	Mixed verbs	
		the Past Indefinite is of the regular type and the Participle II of the irregular type	
<i>e.g. work, like, play, stay</i>	<i>e.g. go, come, make, begin</i>	<i>e.g. show – showed - shown</i>	

The Basic Tense-Forms of the Verb

Indefinite (Simple) form	Continuous (Progressive) form	Perfect form	Perfect Continuous form
shows that the action takes place in the present, past or future. It gives no indication as to its duration or completion.	denotes an action in progress at the present moment or at a given moment in the past or future.	denotes an action completed before the present moment (and connected with it) or before a definite moment in the past or future.	denotes an action in progress, whose duration before a definite moment in the present, past or future is expressed.
<i>Present</i> <i>Past</i> <i>Future</i> <i>Future-in the-Past</i>	<i>Present</i> <i>Past</i> <i>Future</i> <i>Future-in the-Past</i>	<i>Present</i> <i>Past</i> <i>Future</i> <i>Future-in the-Past</i>	<i>Present</i> <i>Past</i> <i>Future</i>

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. State whether the verbs are regular or irregular. Give the four forms of the following verbs.

To worry, to forbid, to tell, to retire, to come, to do, to whitewash, to give, to walk, to whiten, to ascend, to apologize, to put, to say, to engage, to hear, to see, to read, to enfold, to decompose, to browbeat, to teach, to find, to show, to leave, to subscribe, to subordinate, to eat, to drink, to forget, to stay, to pay, to succeed, to put, to quarrel, to offer, to lie, to become, to get, to make, to cost, to send, to feed, to fight, to hide, to know, to deal, to split, to wake, to wear, to forgive, to dream, to press, to enter, to fall, to choose, to prefer, to occur.

Exercise 2. Point out *notional, auxiliary, modal and link verbs*. Translate into Ukrainian.

She went into the drawing-room and lighted the fire; then picking up the cushions, one by one, that Mary had disposed so carefully, she threw them back into the chairs and the couches. That made all the differences; the room came alive at once. As she was about to throw the last one she surprised herself by suddenly hugging it to her, passionately, passionately. But it did not put out the fire in her bosom. Oh, on the contrary!

The windows of the drawing-room opened onto a balcony overlooking the garden. At the far end, against the wall, there was a tall, slender pear tree in fullest, richest bloom; it stood perfect. Bertha couldn't help feeling, even from this distance, that it had not a single bud or a faded petal. Down below, in the garden beds, the red and yellow tulips, heavy with flowers, seemed to lean upon the dusk. A grey cat, dragging its belly, crept across the lawn, and a black one, its shadow, trailed after. The sight of them, so intent and so quick, gave Bertha a curious shiver. Really – really – she had everything. She was young. Harry and she were as much in love as ever, and they got on together splendidly. She had an adorable baby. They didn't have to worry about money. They had this absolutely satisfactory house and garden.