

Лекция 3.

- Имя прилагательное
- Имя числительное
 - Наречие

Literature

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1. Образование степени сравнения прилагательных с разными

| Положительная | Сравнительная | Превосходная |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| good — <i>хороший</i> | better — <i>лучше</i> | best — <i>наилучший, самый лучший</i> |
| bad — <i>плохой</i> | worse — <i>хуже</i> | worst — <i>худший, самый плохой</i> |
| little — <i>маленький</i> | less — <i>меньше</i> | least — <i>наименьший, самый маленький</i> |
| far — <i>далёкий</i> | farther — <i>более, далёкий, более дальний</i> further — <i>дальнейший добавочный (по порядку)</i> | farthest — <i>самый далёкий (дальний)</i> furthest — <i>самый далёкий (дальний)</i> |
| late — <i>поздний</i> | later — <i>более поздний</i> latter — <i>последний (из двух упомянутых)</i> | latest — <i>самый поздний, самый последний (по времени)</i> last — <i>(самый) последний (по порядку), прошлый (по времени)</i> |
| old — <i>старый</i> | older — <i>старше (по возрасту, годам)</i> | oldest — <i>старейший (по возрасту, годам)</i> eldest — <i>(самый) старший (из</i> |

Non-gradable(absolute) adjectives

- Many adjectives do not lend themselves to comparison, however. For example, it does not make sense to speak of something that is "more here" than another, or of something "most here". Such adjectives are called *non-comparable*.
- Comparable adjectives are also known as *gradable* adjectives, because they tend to allow grading adverbs such as "very", "rather", and so on.

Субстантивированные прилагательные

| Прилагательные | Субстантивированные прилагательные |
|---|---|
| <p>a poor man <i>бедняк</i> a rich man <i>богач</i> a blind man <i>слепой</i> a deaf man <i>глухой</i> a wounded man (person) <i>раненый</i> The wounded man was operated on. a native <i>коренной житель, туземец</i> a relative <i>родственник</i> a Russian <i>русский</i></p> | <p>the poor <i>бедняки</i> the rich <i>богачи</i> the blind <i>слепой</i> the deaf <i>глухие</i> the wounded <i>раненые</i> The wounded were operated on. natives <i>коренные жители, туземцы</i> relatives <i>родственники</i> Russians <i>русские</i></p> |

Субстантивированные прилагательные

- the aged (the aged people)

ПОЖИЛЫЕ

- the killed (the killed people)

УБИТЫЕ

- the English (the English people)

АНГЛИЧАНЕ

- the French (the French people)

ФРАНЦУЗЫ

- the Swiss (the Swiss people)

ШВЕЙЦАРЦЫ

- the Japanese (the Japanese people)

ЯПОНЦЫ

Названия абстрактных ПОНЯТИЙ

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| the good (is) <i>добро</i> | (the) goods товары |
| the impossible (is) <i>невозможное</i> | (the) greens зелень |
| the inevitable (is) <i>неизбежное</i> | (the) valuables <i>ценности</i> |

Сравнительные конструкции

as...as *not so (as)... as*

- This rule is as easy as that rule.
- This text is as difficult as that text.
- She knew the rule as well as Lena did.
- She is as careful as her sister.
- She did the work as carefully as her sister.
- He is **not** so (as) young as my brother.
- My dictionary is **not** so (as) good as yours.

2. Наречия, имеющие две формы

| | |
|---|--|
| close — <i>близко</i> | We sat close to our teacher. |
| closely — <i>тесным образом, пристально, внимательно</i> | We are closely related. She looked closely at me. |
| high — <i>высоко</i> | He jumped high. |
| highly — <i>высоко, очень</i> | He is a highly gifted poet. |
| hard — <i>много, упорно</i> | She works hard. |
| hardly — <i>едва, с трудом</i> | He can hardly walk. |
| late — <i>поздно</i> | We returned home late. |
| lately — <i>в последнее время</i> | Have you seen her lately? |
| near — <i>близко</i> | I live near the school. |
| nearly — <i>почти</i> | He is nearly twice as old as I. |

Степени сравнения наречий

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Односложные | fast high | faster higher | fastest highest |
| Дву- и более сложные | quickly quickly bravely bravely | more quickly more bravely | most most |
| Исключения | well badly late little much far further | better worse later less more farther furthest | best worst last least most farthest |

Наречия с двумя формами сравнения

- quickly *быстро*-quicker; more quickly
быстрее
- loud(ly) *громко* - louder; more loudly *громче*
- slow(ly) *медленно* - slower; more slowly

Степени сравнения наречий, образованных от разных основ

| well | better | best |
|--------|--------|--------------|
| хорошо | лучше | лучше всего |
| badly | worse | worst |
| ПЛОХО | хуже | хуже всего |
| much | more | most |
| МНОГО | больше | больше всего |
| little | less | least |
| мало | меньше | меньше всего |

Место наречия в предложении

| <i>adverb + main verb</i> | <i>to be + adverb</i> |
|--|---|
| <i>always</i> He always tells the truth. | He's always late for work. |
| <i>often</i> She often takes a taxi. | She's often late for classes |
| <i>never</i> They never call me. | He's never cruel to animals |
| <i>seldom</i> It seldom rains there. | It's seldom rainy there. |
| <i>sometimes</i> <i>Sometimes</i> we stay in town at weekends. | Sometimes We're at home at weekends. |
| <i>usually</i> She usually goes to the sea in summer. | She's usually in town on week days. |

3. Сравнительная таблица прилагательных и наречий

| прилагательное | совпадают | отличаются |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| near близкий | near близко | nearly почти |
| late поздний | late поздно | lately последнее время |
| hard усердный, твердый | hard усердно | hardly едва |
| fast скорый | fast скоро, быстро | - |
| long длинный, долгий | long долго | - |
| straight прямой | straight прямо | |
| short короткий | — | shortly вскоре |
| great великий | | greatly сильно значительно |
| large большой | | largely широко, в значительной степени |
| high высокий | high высоко | highly чрезвычайно |
| scarce редкий, недостаточный | — | scarcely едва |
| ready готовый, склонный | — | readily охотна |
| present присутствующий | — | presently вскоре, теперь |

4. Numerals

1. even within one language there can be differing conventions (e. g., those evolved by BrE and AmE) for writing and reading out some of the numerical expressions of measurement. In AmE, *a billion* is a thousand million; this is now generally true of BrE, but in Britain *a billion* used to mean a million million, and this could occasionally lead to a misunderstanding.
2. a thing that is regarded as the first in a set by one culture may be regarded otherwise by another culture; this leads to further numeric discrepancies. For example, the *ground floor* of a British house corresponds to the *first floor* of an American or Russian house; consequently, the British *first floor* corresponds to the American or Russian *second floor*, etc. In English-language cultures, Sunday is regarded as the first day of the week, Monday the second, etc., while in the Russian-language culture, *понеделник* (Monday) comes first, *вторник* (Tuesday) second, etc.
3. there may be a disparity between the use of cardinals and ordinals: where one language uses cardinals, another may prefer ordinals, particularly in an informal style. Cf.: *bus number six*, *a number six bus* — *шестой автобус*; *room (number) twelve* — *двенадцатая аудитория*.
4. certain things and events referred to numerically by one culture are not necessarily described in the same way by another culture. For instance, the American counterpart of the Russian *СТУДЕНТ первого / второго / третьего / четвертого* is likely to be referred to as *a freshman/sophomore/junior/senior*. In describing the main meal of the day, the Russians often use the substantivized ordinals *первое*, *второе* and *третье*, while speakers of English use non-numeric designation for the successive parts of a meal: *the soup*, *the main course*, *the sweet* (AmE)/*dessert* (BrE).

Set expressions with numerals

on (the) one hand
one by one
one in a hundred / thousand
at first glance
at first; first of all
first come, first served
first things first
in the first place
on a first name basis with smb
of the first water
in one's second childhood
love at first sight
first thing in the morning
a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush
two's company, three's a crowd
to be at sixes and sevens
to divide /cut sth in two

ten to one (sth will happen)*
at the eleventh hour
an eleventh hour decision
six of one and half a dozen of the other
in seventh heaven
nine times out of ten
on all fours
to put two and two together
a game at which two can play
that makes two of us
to take smb down a notch/peg or two
to be in two minds about sth
second to none
on second thought
to play second fiddle to smb
second nature to smb
in the second place
a nine to five job
to get /give smb the third degree*
dressed to the nine