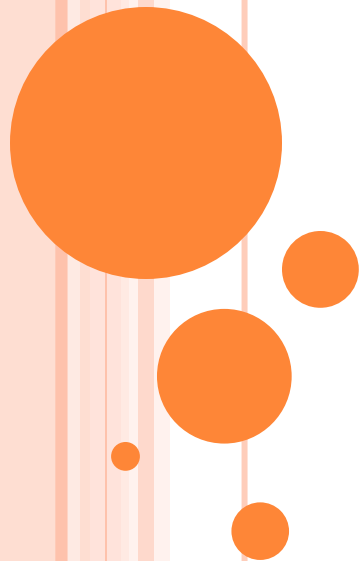
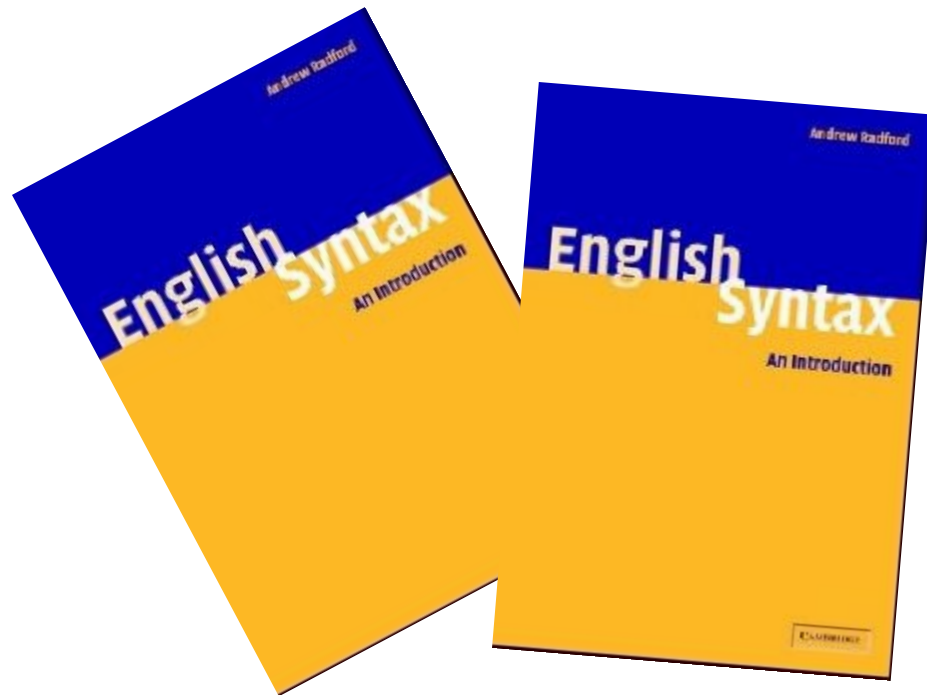


LECTURE 8 - TO BE CONTINUED...



LECTURE 9: “SYNTAX OF THE SENTENCE”

1. Syntax of the Sentence. The term of “Sentence”
2. Syntax of the Sentence. Classification of the sentence.
3. Syntax of the Sentence. Actual division of the sentence.





WHAT IS SYNTAX?

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A SENTENCE AND A PHRASE?

WHAT IS A CLAUSE?

WHAT IS A PHRASE?

WHAT ARE THE MAIN TYPES OF PHRASES?

WHAT IS THE KERNEL?

WHAT IS THE ADJUNCT?

1. SYNTAX OF THE SENTENCE. THE TERM OF “SENTENCE”

What is the sentence?
What clauses do you know?



ANOTHER DEFINITION OF THE SENTENCE:

- The sentence is the immediate integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose.
(M.Ya.Blokh)



3 APPROACHES TO THE SENTENCE
DEFINITION:



logical

Phonological

Structural



Logical approach to the sentence:

- A sentence is a **proposition** (высказывание) expressed by words.
- Sometimes a sentence can be grammatically correct but logically incorrect.
- Ex: Wables wabbed qwably.



PHONOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF THE SENTENCE

- A sentence is a flow of speech between two pauses, but speech is made up of incomplete interrupted unfinished sentences.



STRUCTURAL DEFINITION OF THE SENTENCE

- A sentence is a subject-predicative structure.
- BUT!!! In some sentences there are no subjects or predicates.
- Ex: *Night. There? Stop.*



BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SENTENCE

- Integrity
- Syntactic independence
- Grammatical completeness
- Semantic completeness
- Communicative completeness
- Communicative function
- Predicativity
- Modality



2. SYNTAX OF THE SENTENCE.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SENTENCE

Semantic aspect (guess):

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
|  | I like apples. | Statement/ Affirmative sentence |
|  | Go and bring me some! | Imperative sentence |
|  | What do you like? | Interrogative sentence |
|  | I do like you!!! | Exclamatory sentence |
|  | I dislike these apples. | Negative sentence/ negation |



IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF THE FOLLOWING
SENTENCES:

1. He wasn't a good guy, was he?
2. You see me!
3. Go and rest!
4. I'd love to let you go home, but theoretical grammar can't allow me doing that.
5. She doesn't know Spanish.
6. Who is to blame?



STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE SENTENCE

- *I live here.*
- *I live where Asia meets Europe.*
- *I live here and I like living here!*
- *I see him coming.*



TYPES OF SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE STRUCTURE:

Simple sentence

Composite sentence

Complex sentence

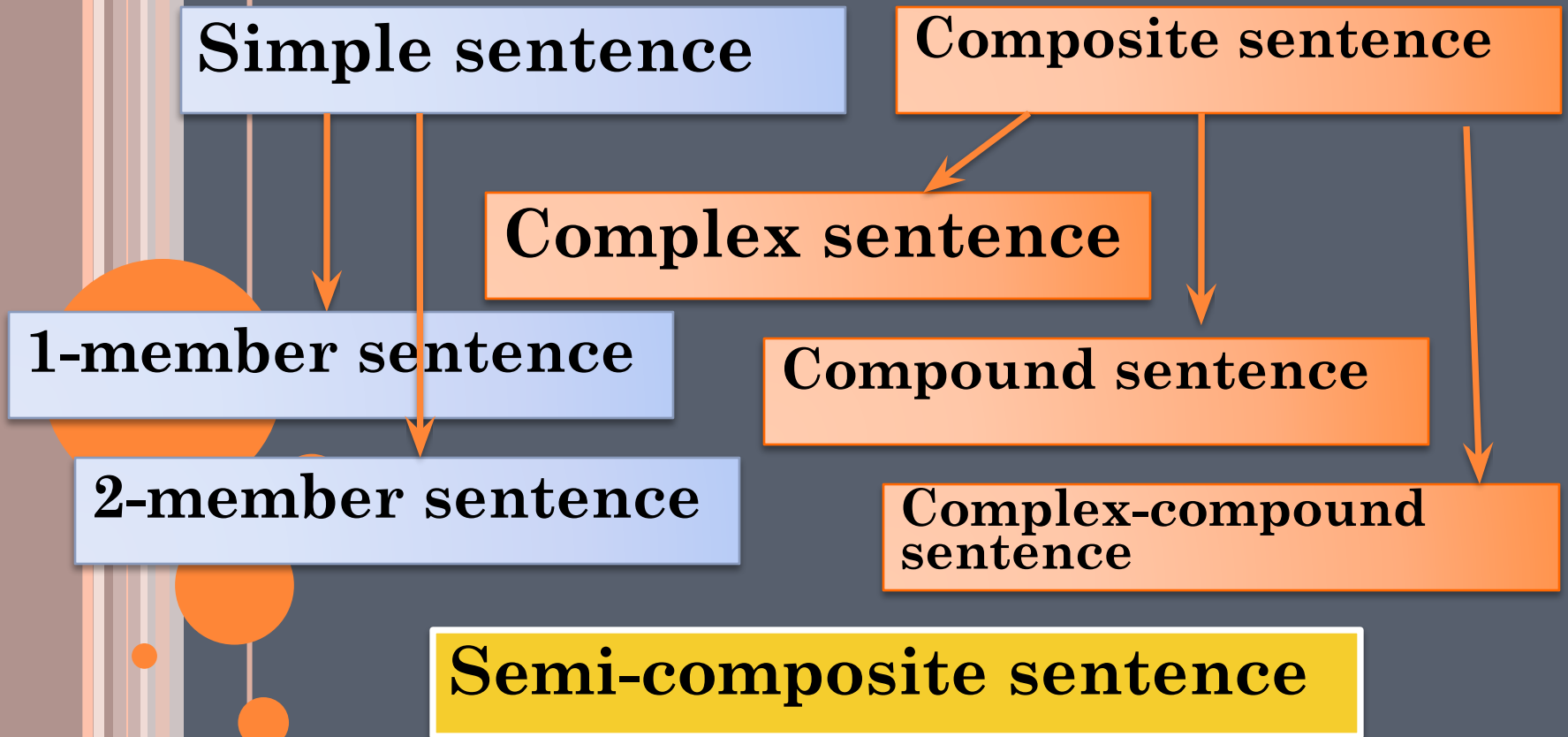
1-member sentence

Compound sentence

2-member sentence

Complex-compound sentence

Semi-composite sentence



PREDICATION

- Predication is a relation between subject and predicate (predicative) of the sentence

The simple sentence is a **mono-predicative** unit.

Ex: I went home.

The composite sentence is a **poly-predicative**.

Ex: I went home and my parents went to the museum.

SIMPLE SENTENCE

- Complete (2 member)
- I went there.

- Incomplete (1 member)
- Go there!

- Elliptical.
- What do you like?
- Coffee!



THE COMPLEX (СПП) AND THE COMPOUND (ССП) SENTENCES

- According to the **type of connection** of clause (придаточное предложение) we distinguish **complex and compound sentences.**



THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE COMPOSITE SENTENCES ARE (NAME SOME):

1. It is a **poly-predicative unit**
2. It is characterized by **communicative wholeness**
3. It is characterized by **international wholeness (unity of clauses)**
4. They are characteristic of the literary or written style; it is seldom used in oral speech or communication
- ★5. It has 1 predication

What characteristics is incorrect?



COMPOSITE SENTENCE

- Compound (CCΠ)
- [_ ____] = [_ ____]
clause clause
- Syndetically/asyndetically
- Ex: They enjoy the party **and** I do the same.

- Complex (CΠΠ)
- [_ ____], (_ ____)
main subordinate
clause clause
- Syndetically/asyndetically
- Where, how, for, etc.
- Ex: I don't know **how** you do it!

TYPE OF CONNECTION IN CLAUSES:

- In compound sentences the type of connection of clauses is **coordination** (сочинит. связь), (the clauses are of **equal** rank).

- In complex sentences the type is called **subordination** (подчинение) (the clauses are of **unequal** rank).



MEANS OF CONNECTIONS:

syndetic (союзн.)

- Syndetic means include:
- **conjunctions**,
- relative (относит.) **pronouns** (which, who),
- relative **adverbs** (where, when),
- **phrases** (as long as, in order that).

asyndetic (бессоюзн.)

- If sentences are joined asyndetically there are **no** connectives



3. SYNTAX OF THE SENTENCE. ACTUAL DIVISION OF THE SENTENCE

- The notional (смысловой, несущий значение) parts of the sentence form the **nominative meaning** of the sentence.
- The division of the sentence into notional parts can be called the **nominative division**.



ACTUAL DIVISION OF A SENTENCE: PLEASE, STUDENTS, DO NOT WRITE!

□ Theme

□ (the first **major constituent** of a sentence, usually but not necessarily the **subject**).

□ Ex: In the sentence *History I do like*, 'history' is the theme of the sentence, even though it is the object of the verb)

• Rheme

- (the constituent of a sentence that **adds most new information**, in addition to what has already been said in the discourse).
- The rheme is usually, but not always, associated with the subject).

NOW, LET'S WRITE!

SHORTER...

- **Theme** expresses the starting point of the sentence.
- **Rheme** expresses the basic informative part of communication.
- As a rule, the theme may coincide with the **subject** of the sentence and the rheme – with a **predicative/predicate or object**.
- Ex: **The boy** came! ‘**The boy**’ is the theme. ‘**Came**’ is rheme.



THERE ARE SPECIAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE THEME.

- The definite article
- The word order

theme **rheme**

- The girl entered the room. The room was big.



MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE RHEME:

- Lexical means (*only, even*)
 - Passive voice
 - Logical stress
 - The change of syntactical structure
-
- *It was **he** who did it.*
 - *Only **he** knew the **answer**.*



IDENTIFY THEME AND RHEME IN THE
FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. HE OPENED THE DOOR.
2. IT WAS MARY WHO LIVED NEXT DOOR.
3. THE VERY BOY I KNOW IS SAM.
4. GREG WAS BUSY.
5. I SEE WHAT YOU MEAN.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a sentence?
2. What are the types of a sentence?
3. What is a theme? rheme? Give examples.
4. Now , let's do the task!



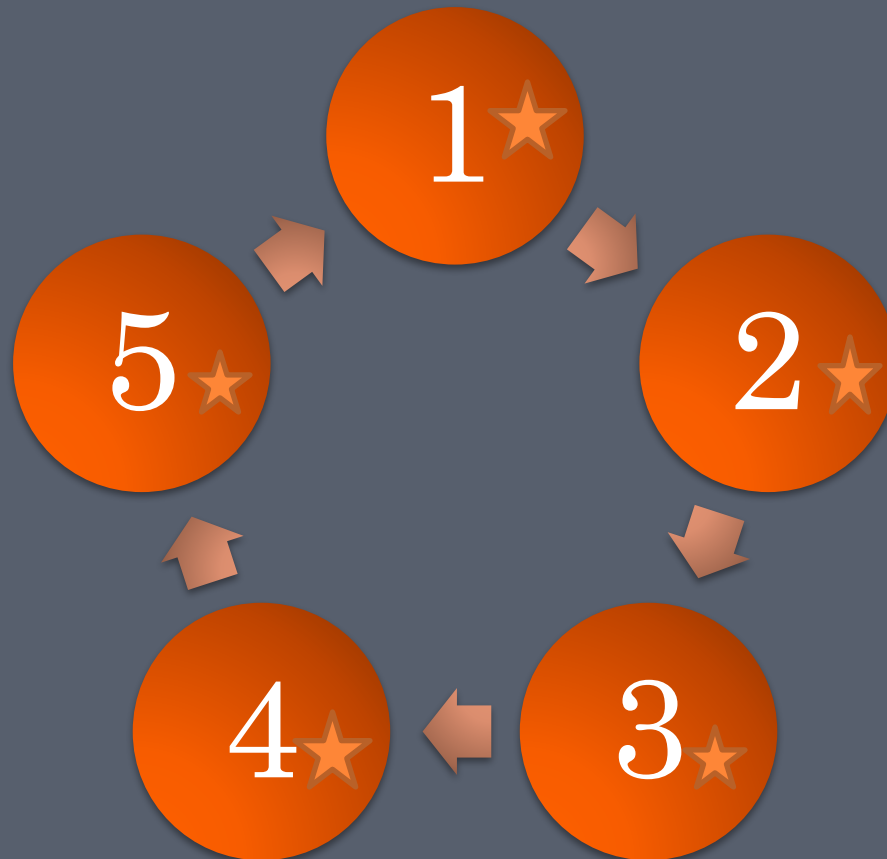
IDENTIFY THE TYPES OF THE SENTENCES (SEMANTIC/STRUCTURAL/THEME/RHEME)

Example:

Max bounded forward.

1. **Communicative aspect:** Affirmative sentence.
2. **Structural aspect:** monopridicative, 2-member simple sentence.
3. **Actual aspect:** theme is 'Max', rheme is 'bounded forward'.

IDENTIFY THE TYPES OF THE SENTENCES (SEMANTIC/STRUCTURAL/THEME/RHEME)



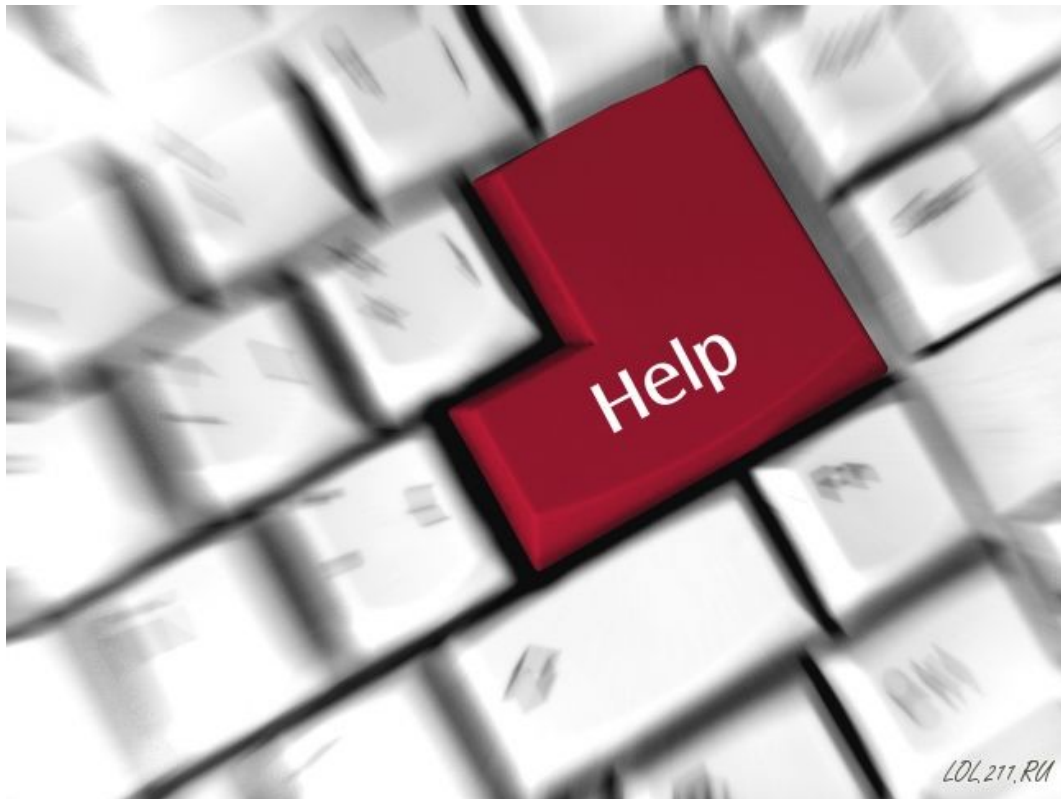
1

Again Charlie is being too clever!



2

Her advice can't be of any help to us.



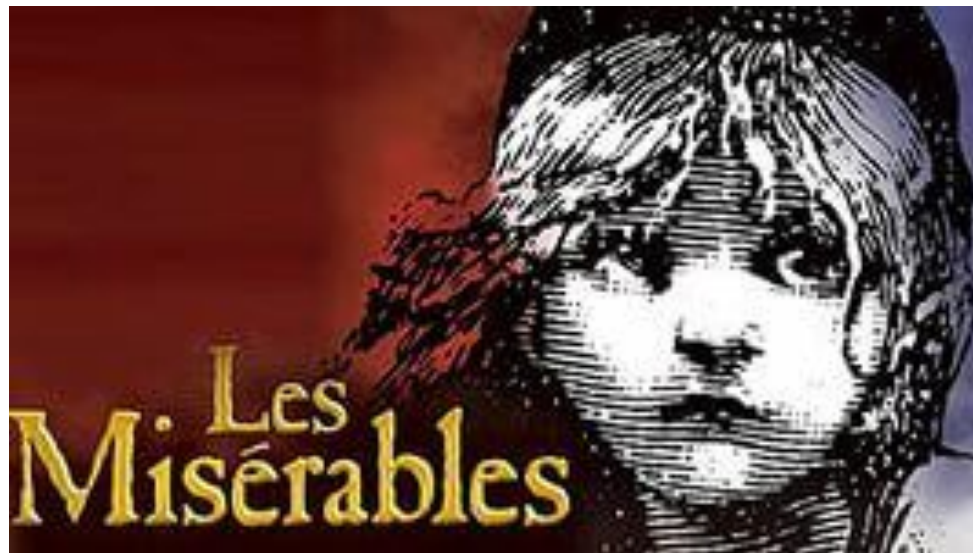
3

You've got the letters?



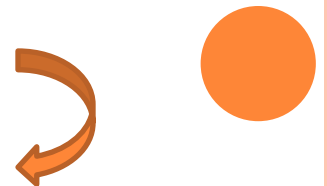
4

...I'm quite miserable.



5

That sort of game gave me horrors,
and I never could play it.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!
IT WAS DIFFICULT, THOUGH!

