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Пособие предлагает изучить такие разделы, как «Грамматика русского языка» и «Лексика русского языка». Каждая глава пособия состоит из текста; тематического словаря; ряда упражнений по изучению специальной лексики и ее активизации; упражнений, основанных на знании текста урока и направленных на формирование у студентов навыков говорения по данной тематике.

Предназначено для использования на занятиях по английскому языку со студентами, обучающимися в магистратуре по программе «Русская филология» (заочная форма подготовки).

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RUSSIAN GRAMMAR

Part 1. THE NOUN

The main grammatical categories of the Russian noun are **gender**, **number** and **case**.

The Gender of the Noun

Gender is one of the most characteristic features of the noun. All Russian nouns fall into three genders: *masculine, feminine and neuter*. The gender of noun denoting persons or certain animals is determined by the sex of the persons or animals they denote; the grammatical gender of other nouns is determined by their endings. The gender of the nouns denoting inanimate objects ending in a soft consonant should be memorized, e.g. *полдень (m), боль (f), день (m), тень (f)*.

The gender of nouns is expressed in their agreement, i.e., in the adjectives, most of the pronouns (местоимения), the ordinal numerals (порядковые числительные) and past tense verbs changing their endings according to the gender of the noun they refer to.

The Number of the Noun

Nouns may be *singular* or *plural*. A number of nouns are used only in the singular: a) nouns denoting various materials and substances, b) nouns denoting vegetables, cereals, berries, crops; c) collective nouns; d) abstract nouns; e) nouns denoting the cardinal points (сторона света) and the months of the year. Certain nouns from this group are occasionally used in the plural, but the lexical meaning of the plural is somewhat different from that of the singular: *литературные чтения - literary recitals; радости жизни - life's joys*.

The following words are used only in the plural: a) nouns denoting objects consisting of two similar parts: *ножницы, очки*; b) a number of words in common use, such as *деньги, духи, каникулы, сливки*, т.д.

The word *часы* in the sense of *a clock, a watch* is used only in the plural; in the sense of *hours* it is used in both singular and plural.

The word *очки* in the sense of *spectacles* is used only in the plural; in the sense of *points* (in games) it is used both in singular and plural: *Я потерял очко*.

Words

1. Noun - существительное
2. 'Gender - род
3. 'Number - число
4. Case – падеж
5. Masculine ['mæskjulin]- мужской
6. Feminine ['feminin] - женский

7. Neuter ['nju:tɔ]- средний
8. 'Ending - окончание
9. Ag'reement - согласование
10. Plural ['pluərəl]- множественный
- 11.'Singular - единственный
- 12.Inanimate [in 'ænimɪt] - неодушевленный
- 13.Col'lective - собирательный
- 14.To deter'mine [di 'tɛ:mɪn]- определять
- 15.To re'fer - относиться, ссылаться
- 16.A number of - ряд, некоторое количество
- 17.`Substance - вещество
- 18.Somewhat - до некоторой степени, отчасти, несколько
- 19.Sense - смысл, чувство
- 20.To 'memorize - запоминать, заучить

Word Study

1. Read and translate the derivatives and compounds.

1. Number, to end, singular, feminine, animate, to refer, masculine, to agree, memory, to determine, sense, to collect, memorable, end, to number, to sense, determination, collective, substance, endless, to disagree, sensible, to memorize, agreement, sensitive, determined, substantial, memorial, collection, reference, sensitivity, memo, ending, substantially, disagreement, agreeable, senseless, senselessly, singularly, senselessness, insensible, numberless, animation, sensibly, agreeably, endlessly, sensibility, animated, insensitive, singularity, sensitiveness, disagreeable, determiner, number-plate, sensitively, animatedly collectively, hypersensitive.

2. Change the italicized words for their synonyms given below.

1. Can I have the latest *issue* of Vogue magazine? 2. The film seemed *to have no end*. 3. We were *pleasantly* surprised by their willingness to help. 4. She sang several *songs* from her latest album. 5. "Jungles" can't be expressed in *the form representing only one*. 6. A stone is *not a living* object. 7. They were full of *excitement* when they spoke about their holiday. 8. We should first *try to find out* how much it's going to cost. 9. The department *gathers* information on

political extremists. 10. The scientist *spoke of* this discovery as the most important in this field. 11. This is radioactive *material*. 12. The different *meanings* of the word are marked by the numbers. 13. Your contribution helped us *a lot*. 14. The price is *a little* higher than I expected.

(*To refer, sense, number (2), substance, somewhat, to determine, endless, animation, substantially, agreeably, singular, to collect, inanimate.*)

3. Translate the word combinations and use them in your sentences.

Lucky number, substantial salary, happy ending, agreeable weather, a woman of singular beauty, animated argument, from beginning to end, task number one, to be calm and collected, memorably awful party, in the end, beyond number, a collect phone call, substantial meal, to make (both) ends meet, to be collectively responsible, numberless possibilities.

4. Translate the following sentences.

1. One of the ways of showing difference of gender is by changing the ending. 2. Worker bees are neuter. 3. He's your enemy number one. 4. He numbers among the best modern writers. 5. "Кот" is the masculine word for "кошка". 6. The two companies entered into agreement with each other. 7. Laughter animated her face for a moment. 8. She is a determined woman who always gets what she wants. 9. Call me collect as soon as you get home. 10. He collected the children from school. 11. We all have collective responsibility for this decision. 12. She plays music from *memory*. 13. He showed a *singular* lack of tact.

5. Translate into English.

1. В русском языке три рода, а во французском - только два. 2. Выбери любое число от 2 до 10. 3. Они забыли пронумеровать страницы. 4. У машины нет номеров. 5. В русском языке 6 падежей. 6. Слово "роман" - мужского рода в русском. 7. "-Ий" - окончание мужского рода, а "-ая" - женского. 8. "Актриса" - женская форма от "актер". 9. Путешествие казалось бесконечным. 10. "Книги" - множественное число от "книга". 11. Существительное "кофе" - единственного числа, мужского рода. 12. У слова "очки" нет единственного числа. 13. Мы решили пойти сразу. 14. "His" и "my" - определители. 15. Новый закон не относится к земле, используемой фермерами. 16. Ряд людей покинули компанию. 17. Я не могу запомнить этот список имен! 18. Актриса написала свои мемуары. 19. Он писал о памятной поездке в Италию. 20. Я использую слово "человек" в самом широком смысле.

 **Text Study*****1. Insert the prepositions into the sentences below.***

1. Nouns fall ... three genders. 2. The gender of nouns is determined ... their endings. 3. The gender of nouns is expressed ... their agreement. 4. These words change their endings the gender of the nouns. 5. The meaning ... the plural form is different ... that ... the singular. 6. A number ... words ... common use have only the plural form. 7. These words are used only ... the plural. 8. "Чтение" ... the sense ... "reading" is used only ... the singular.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the grammatical categories of the noun? 2. What genders are there in Russian? 3. What determines the gender of a noun? 4. What gender do the words ending in **ь** belong to? 5. What does grammatical agreement mean? 6. What are the classes of words used only in the singular? 7. What words are used only in the plural?

3. Name several endings characteristic of a) masculine nouns; b) feminine nouns; c) neuter nouns.

4. Give some more examples of the nouns used only a) in the singular; b) in the plural; c) in the singular and in the plural in different meanings.

5. Give some examples of the nouns which are used

- 1) only in the singular both in English and Russian;
- 2) only in the plural both in English and in Russian;
- 3) only in the singular in English, but both in the singular and the plural in Russian;
- 4) only in the singular in Russian, but both in the singular and the plural in English.

6. What do you think of the following?

In India, gendered English is still in use among many people. It is a special responsibility of teachers of English to make their students aware of gender biases and to help them to use English in a manner that is inclusive of both sexes. We should teach gender-neutral English.

One of the main arguments against male-centered English is that discrimination is promoted through sexist language. Sexist language is any language that assumes the superiority of one sex over another. The use of masculine pronouns for people in general (he) refers to either sex, so it keeps women «invisible» or secondary in status to men.

Some examples: *Each student will be given a diary for his use.*

All the doctors and their wives were invited to the event.

The above sentences mean that students and doctors are all male. This distortion of reality can be corrected by the use of gender-free substitutes such as *spouses* in the second sentence. By using plural form *their* in the first sentence its male-centeredness is transformed into gender neutrality.

The gendering of the nation can be avoided by using the term *homeland* instead of *fatherland* or *motherland*.

7. Think of gender-neutral terms, which can be used instead of the given “sexist” terms.

Actress, ballerina, businessman, chairman, fireman, fisherman, postman, policeman, stewardess, waitress, he.

8. Render in English. Do you agree that the category of gender reflects (or is connected with) the soul of the nation?

Уже на уровне грамматики язык свидетельствует о повышенной эмоциональности, сентиментальности, сердечности русской души, русского национального характера.

Тот факт, что в русском языке есть отсутствующая в английском языке категория рода, наделяющая все существительные, а значит все предметы окружающего мира, свойствами мужскими, женскими или нейтральными, свидетельствует о более эмоциональном отношении к природе, к миру, об олицетворении этого мира. Ну как передать на английском языке всю эмоциональную драму популярнейшей песни о рябине, которой никак нельзя «к дубу перебраться», если рябина и дуб по-английски не имеют рода, а вместо этого имеют артикль, и для англоязычного человека важно только, одна ли это из многих рябин (неопределенный артикль) или та самая рябина, о которой шла речь (определенный артикль)? Русскому уму и сердцу эти вопросы определенности-неопределенности не говорят ничего.

Или стихотворение М.Ю.Лермонтова «Утес»:

Ночевала тучка золотая

На груди утеса-великана...

Что осталось бы от этого шедевра, если бы тучка не была женского рода, а утес – мужского? Если бы это были безродные – бесполое слова с неопределенным артиклем в первых строчках (одна какая-то тучка на каком-то одном утесе), и с определенным – в дальнейшем (тот самый утес, который упоминался вначале).

(Из книги С.Г. Тер-Минасовой «Язык и межкультурная коммуникация»)

9. Give a talk on the noun categories of 1) gender; 2) number.

Part. II. The Case of the Noun

Nouns also change according to case. There are six cases in Russian: nominative (which answers the questions *Кто? Что?*); genitive (which answers the questions *Кого? Чего?*); dative (which answers the questions *Кому? Чему?*); accusative (which answers the questions *Кого? Что?*); instrumental (which answers the questions *Кем? Чем?*); and prepositional (which answers the questions *О ком? О чём?*).

The principal meanings of the cases (which in many instances correspond to the meanings of the cases in some foreign languages) are as follows:

The *nominative case* denotes the subject of the action.

The *genitive case* denotes possession.

The *dative case* denotes the person for whom the action is performed.

The *accusative case* denotes the object to which the action passes.

The *instrumental case* denotes the instrument of action.

The *prepositional case* is only used with a preposition.

There are a few Russian words which are undeclinable. These are words of foreign origin, mainly of the neuter gender.

Three types of declension of the noun

According to their case inflections in the singular Russian nouns fall into three types of declension:

1. The **first declension** includes *feminine* nouns ending in **-а (-я)**: *страна, армия*. *Masculine* nouns ending in **-а, (-я)** (*юноша, сирота*) also belong to the first declension.

2. The **second declension** includes *masculine* nouns without any ending in the nominative, whose stem ends in a consonant and *neuter* nouns ending in **-о (-ё), -е**: *день, письмо*. *Masculine* nouns with diminutive or augmentative suffixes plus the ending **-е, -о** (*домашко, домашце*) also belong to the second declension.

3. The **third declension** includes *feminine* nouns without any ending in the nominative, whose stem ends in a soft consonant or a sibilant (with final **-ь**

in spelling): *тень, ночь*. The nouns *мать* and *дочь* have some peculiarities in their declension.

Some nouns do not belong to any of the above types of declension and are declined in a special way. They are: the neuter nouns ending in **-мя**: *имя*; nouns *путь, дитя*.

There are some nouns which are indeclinable and do not change according to number: *пальто, кино*. These nouns, borrowed from foreign languages are neuter except *кофе* which is masculine.

Words

1. 'Nominative - именительный
2. 'Genitive - родительный
3. 'Dative - дательный
4. Ac'cusative - винительный
5. Instru'mental - творительный
6. Prepo'sitional - предложный
7. Prepo'sition - предлог
8. Un/inde'clinable - несклоняемый
9. De'clension - склонение
10. Of foreign 'origin - иностранного происхождения
11. In'flexion - флексия
12. Stem - основа
13. Di'minutive - уменьшительный, ласкательный
14. Aug'mentative - увеличительный
15. 'Principal - главный, основной
16. To corres'pond - соответствовать
17. Action - действие
18. Pos'session - принадлежность
19. To in'clude - включать
20. To be'long to - принадлежать
21. To 'borrow - заимствовать
22. Ex'cept – кроме



Word Study

1. Read and translate the derivatives.

Origin, to diminish, to decline, preposition, to include, to act, to possess, original, to correspond, except, to exclude, to borrow, decline, act, possession, the original, to belong, exception, borrower, exceptional, activity, originality,

exclusion, action, originally, borrowing, corresponding, exclusive, to originate, belongings, exclusively, to activate, exceptionally, possessor, inactive, activation, exclusivity.

2. Say which words correspond to the following definitions.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. A starting point. | a) Exclusively; |
| 2. To be the first person to establish. | b) self-possessed; |
| 3. Unlike others. | c) origin, |
| 4. Very small, sometimes lovable. | d) to include, |
| 5. A class of nouns that decline in the same way. | e) to belong, |
| 6. A fact or process of doing something. | f) possession, |
| 7. Chief/main. | g) action, |
| 8. A word used with a noun to show its connection with another word. | h) preposition, |
| 9. To be in agreement/ to be equivalent to. | i) declension, |
| 10. The state of having/owning something. | j) stem, |
| 11. The part of a word whose spelling remains the same, when different endings are added. | k) to originate, |
| 12. To have. | l) diminutive, |
| 13. To be the property of somebody. | m) principal, |
| 14. A form of a noun which shows that the noun is a possessor or an origin. | n) to correspond, |
| 15. To have as a part, to contain in addition to other parts. | o) to possess, |
| 16. To take from somebody with (usually) the purpose of giving back. | p) genitive, |
| 17. Calm and confident. | q) to borrow, |
| 18. Apart from/but. | r) original, |
| 19. Only. | s) except. |

3. Translate the following word combinations; use them in the sentences of your own.

A word of unknown origin, exclusive club, long-stemmed roses, a prepositional phrase, political activity, an exclusive interview, to lose self-possessedness, to make an exception, an original idea, to take a correspondence course, exceptionally honest, a stem of a wineglass, an original thinker, an exclusive hotel, to borrow a car, all of us me included/all of us including me, a very originally written play, the corresponding period, without exception, to

read in the original, an all-inclusive price, an exclusive school, classroom activity, to borrow heavily, to be exceptional, to be exclusively for (e.g. women), to remain self-possessed, an exclusive right.

4. Determine in what meanings the active words are used in the sentences. Translate them.

1. Everyone, John excepted, were tired. 2. English has many borrowings from French. 3. The family originally came from Germany. 4. His illness diminished his strength. 5. I don't really feel I belong here. 6. How original of you! 7. He's a very good person: unkindness is foreign to his nature. 8. He augmented his income (доход) by teaching in the evenings. 9. Do you think standards of morality declined in recent years? 10. This TV show originated from/in a short story. 11. We asked them to come to our party, but they declined (the invitation). 12. The money is principally invested in food production. 13. Today we'll study the action of the heart. 14. Janet and Bob corresponded (with each other) for many years. 15. He's a proud possessor of a fine singing voice. 16. Stepping on any part of this floor activates the alarm system (сигнализация). 17. She lost all her belongings in the fire. 18. The problem is that what she says doesn't correspond with what she does. 19. Does this book belong here? - No, it belongs with the dictionaries. 20. My job doesn't include making coffee for the boss! 21. We can't exclude this possibility. 22. She originated a discussion club. 23. There's been a lot of activity in the town centre today. 24. That chair belongs in the other room. 25. He answered all the questions excepting the last one.

5. Translate into English.

1. Он пишет исключительно для "Вашингтон Пост". 2. В каком музее находится оригинал? 3. В латинском языке пять склонений. 4. Слово "утёнок" - уменьшительное. 5. "Of foreign origin" - предложная фраза. 6. Он - большой оригинал. 7. В вашем случае мы сделаем исключение. 8. Хотя ему больше 80, он очень подвижен (активен). 9. Я думаю, мы не должны исключать такую возможность. 10. Содержание (content) коробки не соответствует описанию. 11. Его книга демонстрирует большую оригинальность. 12. "-Ик" - уменьшительный суффикс. 13. Библиотека купила переписку Пушкина с женой. 14. Полиция спросила его, нет ли у него оружия. 15. Включите меня в список. 16. Этот словарь принадлежит мне. 17. Я чувствовал себя как одержимый человек. 18. Нас в семье шестеро, если вы включаете собаку. 19. К какой партии ты принадлежишь? 20. Английский язык заимствовал слова из многих

языков. 21. Ты должен ответить на все вопросы без исключения. 22. Наша главная проблема - нехватка (lack) времени. 23. "На" - предлог. 24. "Мне" - дательный падеж от "я".

6. Work in pairs. One of you reads the sentences from ex.7, the other reacts in a proper way, then change the roles.



Text Study

1. Complete the sentences, without looking into the text.

1. The nominative case answers 2. The genitive denotes 3. answers the question "Чем?". 4. ... denotes the person for whom the action is performed. 5. The prepositional case is used 6. The first declension includes ... 7. The second declension includes 8. The third declension 9. The neuter nouns ending in - **мя** are declined 10. The noun 'пюпе' is 11. Indeclinable nouns are ...

2. Give a few instances of indeclinable nouns.

3. Say which word does not belong to the group. Explain your choice.

1. Origin, case, number, gender.
2. Nominative, active, dative, genitive.
3. Noun, verb, pronoun, preposition.
4. Inflection, ending, stem, suffix.
5. Plural, feminine, masculine, neuter.
6. Diminutive, augmentative, small, little.
7. To comprise, to include, to correspond, to consist of.

4. Explain the difference between the use of cases in English and in Russian.

5. Give a talk on 1) the case of the noun; 2) three declensions of the noun.

Part III. THE ADJECTIVE

The functions of the adjectives in the sentence may be attributive or predicative. When used attributively an adjective agrees with the noun in gender, number and case. When used predicatively an adjective agrees with its

noun in gender and number. In the plural an adjective ending does not change for gender.

Russian adjectives are divided into *qualitative* (*большой*) and *relative* (*железный*) ones. Russian relative adjectives have only the long form and qualitative adjectives may be *long* in form or *short*. Long-form adjectives are generally attributive, but they may also be used predicatively. Short-form adjectives can only be used predicatively. Only those short-form adjectives are commonly used which are formed from adjectives whose stem ends in a hard consonant or a sibilant: *широк, могуч, хорош*.

As a rule, an attributive adjective precedes the noun it qualifies, whereas a predicative adjective follows its noun. If an adjective occupies any other position in the sentence, it always bears logical stress and is given emphatic intonation: *Зима, долгая и злая...*

Long-form adjectives may be substantivized, that is used as nouns: *больной*. A number of adjectives have become completely substantivized: *рабочий, столовая*. These words do not change according to gender, but are declined as adjectives.

Comparative and superlative degrees

Only qualitative adjectives can be used in the comparative and the superlative degrees, which are formed from the stem of the positive degree. The comparative form is not declined, whereas the superlative form is declined in the same way as the long-form adjective.

The comparative degree generally takes the suffixes **-ее, -е**: *стареет, дороже*. The comparative degree of a number of adjectives is formed by the addition of the word *более* or *менее*. Comparatives formed by inflexion do not change according to gender, number or case and are used either predicatively or attributively. The comparative degree may be used either with the conjunction *чем* or without it. When a comparative degree is used without the conjunction, the noun with which the other is compared takes the genitive: *Москва больше Омска*. If the comparison is expressed by an adjective with the words *более, менее* the conjunction *чем* is obligatory.

The superlative degree is formed: a) by means of the suffix **-айш** - following sibilants, or **-ейш**- following other sounds; b) by adding to the adjectives the prefix **наи-** ; c) by placing before the adjectives the pronoun *самый*, the adjective being in the positive degree. The most usual superlative form is the last one. On this pattern the superlative degree of any adjective can be formed.

In certain instances, the superlative degree loses the meaning of comparison: *дальнейшая работа, в ближайшем времени*. Many adjectives have two or more forms of the superlative degree: *высочайший, высший, наиболее высокий*. These forms are used in different contexts.

Words

1. 'Adjective - прилагательное
2. To ag'ree - согласоваться
3. Qualitative ['kwolitɔtiv]- качественный
4. 'Relative - относительный
5. To qualify ['kwolifai]- определять
6. Com'parative - сравнительный
7. Su'perlative - превосходный
8. De'gree - степень
9. 'Positive - положительный
10. Con'junction - союз
11. Prefix ['pri:fiks]- приставка
12. Pronoun ['prounaun]- местоимение
13. Completely [kɔm 'pli:tli] - полностью
14. To bear [bɛə] (bore, born) – нести
15. Ob'ligatory - обязательный
16. 'Pattern - модель, образец



Word Study

1. Translate the derivatives.

**TO QUALIFY* - *qualification - *qualified - *quality – qualitative.

**TO RELATE* - *related - *relation - *relative - *a relative - *relatively - relativity – relatedness – unrelated - *relationship - to interrelate – interrelated - interrelation.

**SUPERLATIVE* – superlatively.

**POSITIVE* - positiveness.

**TO BEAR* - bearable – bearer – bearably – unbearable - unbearably.

**TO OBLIGE* – obliging - to obligate - *obligation – obligatory -Obligingly - obligingness.

**COMPLETE* - *to complete - *completely - completeness – completion – incomplete - incompleteness.

2. Bearing in mind the information from ex.1 translate the word combinations. Use them in your sentences.

Qualified agreement, a highly qualified teacher, to qualify as a doctor, to qualify a noun, qualitative valuation, poor/low quality, high-quality goods. To relate directly to, the related problems, to invite one's relatives, close/distant relations, relations between 2 countries, her relationship with her husband, the relative

cost, a relatively warm day, theory of relativity. A superlative quality, superlatively happy, a superlative performance. To say something positively, positive advice. Unbearable child, bearable pain, a bearer of bad news, to bear gifts for, to bear fruit, to have no bearing on. To feel obligated to do, to have no obligation. A complete surprise, in complete control of the situation, a complete computer system, to complete the collection, to be completely finished, completion of the course, to complete work, to be completely successful.

3. Translate into Russian. Mind different meanings of the active words.

1. Spending a week in Russia doesn't qualify you to talk about it as an expert. 2. The carpet has a pattern of white and red squares. 3. She described the place with the superlatives. 4. They can be trusted to some degree. 5. I'm related to her by marriage. 6. It seemed unlikely to me, but Helen was absolutely positive about it. 7. The army is acting in the conjunction with the police in the hunt for the extremists. 8. She's getting better by degrees, it will be some time before she's completely well. 9. They are both called Smith, but there's no relationship between them. 10. Give the money to the bearer of this note. 11. He related to us a very exciting story. 12. She shows qualities of leadership. 13. She's not just pretty - she's positively beautiful! 14. To do this job you must have a degree in Chemistry. 15. He completed the book with the chapter on the theory of relativity. 16. The letter bears no name. 17. We are invited, but we are under no obligation to go. 18. We were paid on completion of the work. 19. What you have said has no bearing on the subject. 20. Her efforts bore fruit - the play was a success. 21. He patterned himself upon the man he admired (восхищаться). 22. Seeing the family completed her happiness.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What do you need to make your happiness complete?
2. What is your best quality?
3. Who's your closest relative?
4. What newspaper or magazine can be called a quality one?
5. Is it relatively warm today?
6. What is your relationship with your mother?
7. Do you feel obliged to visit your relatives regularly?

5. Translate from Russian into English using the active words.

1. Прилагательные *определяют* существительные. 2. Доброта - ее лучшее *качество*. 3. У них деловые *отношения* с нашей фирмой. 4. Она - моя

дальняя родственница. 5. Мои отношения с Джимом продолжаются полгода. 6. Дядя - мой ближайший родственник сейчас. 7. Какова относительная стоимость этих двух зданий? 8. Экзамен был относительно легким. 9. "Худший" - это превосходная степень от "плохой". 10. Он сказал совершенно определенно, что придет. 11. "На-" - это приставка. 12. Боль была едва переносима. 13. Не забывай о том, что она все это время болела. 14. Дата окончания работы - первое апреля. 15. Я не выношу черного кофе. 16. Это было для меня полным сюрпризом. 17. Ему нужен ещё один CD, чтобы его коллекция музыки "Rolling Stones" была полной.

6. Use the following phrases in your dialogues.

- I think it's true to a degree.
- Are you sure? - Positive!
- I can't bear it!
- Bear up! (Держись!) The news isn't so bad.
- (I'm) much obliged (to you)!
- I completely forgot about it.
- He made a complete fool of himself.



Text Study

1. Define the terms.

Adjective, relative adjective, qualitative adjective, comparative degree, superlative degree, positive degree, conjunction, prefix, to use attributively, to use predicatively, logical stress, short form, substantivized adjective, emphatic intonation, obligatory word.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the functions of the adjective? 2. In what way does an adjective agree with a noun? 3. What types of adjectives can be distinguished? 4. What is the functional difference between short-form and long-form adjectives? 5. What is the position of an adjective in a Russian sentence? 6. When is this word-order broken? 7. How are substantivized adjectives declined? 8. Are the Russian comparison forms declined? 9. How is the comparative degree of an adjective formed? 10. How is the superlative degree formed? 11. What is the most popular way of forming the superlative degree?

3. Give a few instances of completely substantivized adjectives.

4. Read the text and report the information to the class.

Синонимия (synonymy) краткой и полной форм прилагательных в атрибутивной функции невозможна. Синонимичное их употребление возможно только при использовании обеих форм в роли сказуемого. Однако и в этой функции полная и краткая формы далеко не всегда синонимичны.

1. Смысловое различие находит свое выражение в том, что некоторые краткие формы прилагательных резко отличаются от соответствующих полных своим значением: *Совет хороший. – Девушка хороша собой.*

2. Прилагательные, обозначающие постоянное свойство предметов или служащие терминологическими обозначениями признаков, не могут употребляться в краткой форме: *Цветы в вазе живые. Эта стена глухая.* Краткие формы обычно отражают временные признаки: *Он глух к моим мольбам. Она больна.* Однако, в некоторых случаях краткая форма может обозначать и постоянную характеристику объекта: *Она очень привлекательна.*

3. В других случаях различие между двумя формами прилагательного выражается в том, что полная форма обозначает абсолютный признак, не связанный с конкретной обстановкой, а краткая – относительный признак, проявляющийся в конкретной ситуации: *ноша тяжелая (вообще). – Ноша тяжела (для ребенка, старика).*

4. В ряде фразеологических сочетаний (set expressions) используются только краткие формы: *взятки гладки, все живы-здоровы, у страха глаза велики.*

5. Грамматическое различие между формами состоит в том, что краткая форма обладает способностью синтаксического управления, а полная – нет: *Он был болен ангиной. Все было готово к отъезду.*

6. Стилистическое различие между обеими формами качественных прилагательных проявляется, во-первых, в оттенке категоричности, присущем кратким формам, и оттенке смягченного выражения, присущем полным формам; во-вторых, в книжном характере первых и межстилевым, чаще разговорном характере вторых: *Глупая ты, Оля. – Ты глупа, Оля.*

(Из книги Розенталя Д.Е. «Практическая стилистика русского языка»)

5. Name a few adjectives in the superlative which lost the meaning of comparison.

6. Name several adjectives which have more than one superlative forms with different meanings. Show these meanings in the context.

7. What is the stylistic difference between the following forms of comparison?

Бойче-бойчее, ниже-пониже, более-больше, слаще-слаже, лучше
прежнего-лучше, чем прежде, смелей-смелее, позднее-позже, выше-
повыше, строжайший-самый строгий, наиболее важный-важнее всего,
лучший-лучше всех.

8. What are the differences between Russian and English adjectives?
Mind a) agreement; b) forms; c) place in the sentence; d) degrees of comparison.

9. Speak on 1) the Russian adjective; 2) the comparison degrees of the adjective.

Part IV. THE PRONOUN

The pronouns used in the Russian language are: *personal, possessive, reflexive, interrogative, negative, indefinite and demonstrative.*

Some Russian pronouns change according to gender, while others remain unchanged. The following pronouns do not change according to gender: the personal pronouns *я, ты*; the reflexive pronoun *себя*; the interrogative pronouns *кто, что* and the ones compounded with them *e.g. что-то*.

According to the gender of the noun which the personal pronouns replace, the words depending on them take the form of either the masculine or the feminine gender: *я сказал*.

All words in the sentence which depend on the pronoun *Кто* or on the ones compounded with it take the form of the masculine gender: *Кто-то пришел*.

All words in the sentence which depend on the pronoun *Что* or on the ones compounded with it take the form of the neuter gender: *Что упало?*

NUMERALS

In Russian there are *cardinal* numerals, *ordinal* numerals and *collective* ones.

Collective numerals are used with a) masculine and neuter nouns denoting persons (*двое детей, пятеро рабочих*); b) nouns used only in the plural (*трое ножниц*).

Russian numerals are declined. Ordinal numerals are declined as adjectives, but cardinal numerals have certain peculiarities in their declension.

Numerals agree with the noun they refer to in all the cases except for the nominative and the accusative.

Cardinal numerals do not change according to number or gender, with the exception of *один, два, оба, полтора*.

The following numerals may be used in the plural: *тысяча, миллион, миллиард*. These numerals are declined as nouns.

Ordinal numerals are used (a) to denote the denominator (знаменатель) of a fraction: *одна пятая*; (b) to denote time: *четверть пятого*; (c) to denote dates: *седьмого июля*.

Words

1. Personal - личный
2. Possessive - притяжательный
3. Reflexive - возвратный
4. Inter'rogative - вопросительный
5. 'Negative - отрицательный
6. In'definite - неопределенный
7. De'monstrative - указательный
8. Com'pounded – сложный, производный
9. 'Numeral - числительное
- 10.'Cardinal - количественный
- 11.'Ordinal - порядковый
- 12.Col'lective - собирательный
- 13.Fraction – дробь, часть



Word Study

1. Try to guess the meanings of the following derivatives.

*Person - *personal - *personnel - *impersonal - impersonally - impersonation - personally - *personality - personable - personably - personage - personification. *To reflect - *reflection - reflex ['ri:flɒks] - reflexive. To interrogate - interrogation - interrogative - interrogator - interrogatingly. To negate - negation - *negative - *the negative - negatively. *To de'fine -

*definition - *definite - *definitely –indefinite – indefinitely – indefiniteness – definable - indefinable. *To demonstrate - *demonstration - demonstrator. Compound - *a compound - *to compound. Numeral - a numeral - *numerous - numerously - numerousness. *Order - *to order - *disorder - to disorder - orderly - disorderly - orderliness - disorderliness - ordinal. *Fraction - to fraction - fractional - fractionally.

2. Insert the active words given below into the sentences.

1. You mustn't take her criticism of your plan 2. They were ... by the police. 3. Does this letter ... what he really thinks? 4. The manager will give you his ... attention. 5. I'm looking for a house but with ... results so far. 6. Some words are hard ... because they have many different uses. 7. The factory was closed and the machinery was sold off for only ... of its true value. 8. The report is ... of the government's concern (озабоченность) about this matter. 9. The university sets ... standards for the students. 10. Ship is often ... as a woman. 11. Our difficulties were ... by the language barrier. 12. The ... said they were attacked by the police. 13. She is ... coming. 14. They were arrested for being drunk and 15. The difference between his wages and yours is only 16. The club has a faithful (преданный) supporter ... of Mr. Brown. 17. She's quite a 18. The words in the dictionary are shown in the alphabetic 19. He ... all famous politicians.

Order, definitely, negative, personally, a fraction, demonstrators, to define, to compound, personal, fractional, to impersonate, demonstrative, definite, personality, to reflect, to personify, to interrogate, in the person, disorderly.

3. Translate the following phrases. Use them in your sentences.

Strong personality, to reflect in the mirror, to order a taxi, negative attitude, chronological order, a well-ordered life, indefinite answer, personality cult, reflex action, demonstrable fact, an orderly crowd, fractional difference, numerous reasons, a compound word, in the person of Mr. Brown, to put into disorder, personification of evil, to be interrogated by the police, definite opinion, disordered mind, conditioned reflex, impersonal letter, interrogation mark, in order of importance, to be in good working order, fractionally incorrect, to keep indefinitely, personal assistant, to be out of order, demonstrably false, negative pole, interrogative look, natural compounds, the

present economical order, a TV personality, to give a negative answer, to postpone indefinitely, weak personality, interrogative sentence, to order one's thoughts.

4. Translate into English using the active words.

1. "Я", "ты" - личные местоимения. 2. Она как раз тот человек, которого я хотела видеть. 3. Третье лицо единственное число глагола "идти" - "идет". 4. Письмо было помечено (to mark) "личное". 5. Я бы хотел поговорить с мистером Брауном о личном деле (matter). 6. Эта компания производит персональные компьютеры. 7. Она сказала, что ей концерт не понравился, но лично я думаю, что он был очень хорошим. 8. Мы смотрели на своё отражение в озере. 9. "Себя" - это возвратное местоимение, "умыться" - это возвратный глагол. 10. Поставьте, пожалуйста, вопросительный знак. 11. "Can't" - отрицательная форма глагола "can". 12. "Not at all" - отрицательное выражение. 13. Полномочия (powers) президента определены в конституции. 14. Это была определенно лучшая пьеса из всех, которые я видел. 15. Я теперь продемонстрирую, как работает эта машина. 16. "Этот" - указательное местоимение. 17. "Самосвал" - сложное слово. 18. Дайте мне только 5 минут, чтобы привести свой стол в порядок. 19. Дом был в полном беспорядке из-за маленьких детей. 20. Ваш паспорт в порядке?

5. Use the following phrases in your conversations.

- If you want my personal opinion ...
- May I talk to you personally about this problem?
- Is she smoking? - Definitely (not).
- The answer was in the negative.
- When will you give a definite answer?
- You can keep it indefinitely.
- I can't come to the meeting in person, but I'm sending somebody to speak for me.



Text Study

1. Define different types of the pronouns.

Personal, possessive, reflexive, interrogative, negative, indefinite, demonstrative.

2. Compose the sentences using the words.

1. Change, gender, Russian, according, some, don't, pronouns, to. 2. Replace, nouns, personal, different, pronouns. 3. Depend, take, the, gender, pronoun, all, on, the, which, of, words, Кто, form, masculine. 4. Are, masculine, collective, with, nouns, used, and, numerals, neuter. 5. Have, declension, peculiarities, cardinal, their, certain, numerals, in. 6. Тысяча, used, plural, миллион, be, the, may, the, numerals, in. 7. Numerals, these, nouns, declined, are, as.

3. Complete the sentences.

1. The pronouns used in the Russian language are: 2. The pronouns which do not change according to gender are ... 3. The gender of the verb (past form) depends on 4. The words depending on the pronoun Что take the form 5. The numerals fall into 3 groups: 6. Ordinal numerals are declined 7. Numerals agree with the nouns they refer to in all the cases except

4. Name all the pronouns belonging to the groups of 1) personal; 2) possessive; 3) reflexive; 4) interrogative; 5) negative; 6) indefinite; demonstrative pronouns.

5. Tell how the pronouns of each of these groups change according to gender, number and case.

6. Render the text in English. Do you agree with the ideas expressed by the author?

В русском языке, как и в большинстве европейских языков, в качестве обращения используются два личных местоимения второго лица – *ты* и *вы*, а в английском только одно. Казалось бы, чистая грамматика, значения эквивалентны, просто *you* – это и *ты*, и *вы*. Однако возможность выбора в русском языке может влиять на отношения между людьми, на их характеры. Часто обращение *Вы* для единственного числа пишется с большой буквы, что подчеркивает уважительность этой формы. Русское *ты* может оскорбить: «Вы мне не тыкайте!» *Ты* при обращении к незнакомым людям, особенно старшим по возрасту или положению служит диагностическим признаком хамства, наряду с использованием неприличных выражений, «плоских шуток», фамильярностью. Однако *ты* может и осчастливить: «Пустое *Вы* сердечным *ты* она, обмолвись, заменила» (А.С.Пушкин). И уже позже в стихах А.Ахматовой:

И как будто по ошибке

Я сказала: «Ты...»...

Насколько важна роль обращения *ты* или *вы* в русском языке, показывает следующий факт: в советское время Агентство национальной безопасности США потратило уйму денег только на то, чтобы выведать индивидуальные слабости членов Политбюро и правительства СССР. Им было важно знать даже, кто с кем на «ты», каким тоном отдаются указания.

Всеми этому эмоциональному фейерверку обыгрывания двух местоимений английский язык противопоставляет регулярное безальтернативное употребление *you*, навязывая своему носителю формально-официальное отношение. Все друг другу говорят *you*. Никого нельзя оскорбить, но никого нельзя и, «обмолвись», осчастливить.

Так англоговорящие оказываются более вежливыми, но менее эмоциональными, чем русскоговорящие. Язык первых не дает им возможность поиграть, а значить, и почувствовать, потому что нет выбора, есть всего лишь одна форма.

Еще один маленький, но весьма показательный факт: в английском языке личное местоимение *I* пишется с большой буквы. Может ли русскоязычный человек представить себе, что *Я* пишется так? Да никогда! Это было бы нескромно, неприлично, странно, противно и менталитету и характеру. Только *Вы* пишется с большой буквы, и этим подчеркивается особенно вежливое и почтительное отношение к другому человеку (а не к себе, любимому).

(По книге С.Г.Тер-Минасовой «Язык и межкультурная коммуникация»)

7. Read the following text. Discuss in English if you would like the similar changes to take place in the Russian language. Explain your point of view.

В датском языке форма *du* (*ты*) вытеснила *De* (*Вы*) во второй половине 60-х годов прошлого века в результате молодежной (в основном студенческой) революции – протеста против авторитарности и давления старших за право участвовать в руководстве университетами и за свободу личности, выбора образа жизни и жизненного пути. Это движение совпало с протестами против войны во Вьетнаме, «Beatles», хиппи и т.п. Когда в конце 70-х все успокоилось, одним из последствий стал тот языковой факт, что в Дании отношения между людьми разных возрастов стали гораздо менее формальными и все перешли на *du*. Студенты и профессора в датских университетах называют друг друга по имени и на *ты*.

(Из книги С.Г.Тер-Минасовой «Язык и межкультурная коммуникация»)

8. Explain how the numerals change according to gender, number and case.

9. Give a talk on 1) pronouns; 2) numerals.

Part V. THE VERB

In Russian there are *transitive* verbs which require an object in the accusative without a preposition (*читать книгу*) and *intransitive* verbs (*бежать, стоять*).

There are a number of verbs ending in **-ся**. All these verbs are intransitive. Some of these verbs have a reflexive meaning (*одеваться*).

Russian verbs have the *indicative, the imperative and the conditional-subjunctive moods*. The indicative mood has three *tenses*, with one form for the present, one for the past and two for the future, some verbs taking the simple future form (*прочитаю*), and others, the compound future form (*буду читать*). In the present and future tenses Russian verbs change for person and for number. In the past tense, Russian verbs have no special personal forms but they change for number and, in the singular, for gender.

The verb also has special forms, namely, the *infinitive, the participle and the verbal adverb*.

In Russian there are *impersonal* verbs which change neither for person (in the present and the future) nor for gender or number (in the past). These verbs are used without any subject: *морозит*.

The main peculiarity of the Russian verb is that it has *aspects*. There are two aspects: the *imperfective* aspect and the *perfective* aspect. Perfective verbs denote complete actions, i.e. actions which were completed, brought to an end in the past or will be completed in the future.

Some verbs of the perfective aspect convey not only the idea that the action is completed, but also that the action is only performed once (on a single occasion): *толкнул* means that he pushed the chair only once, while the verb *толкал* conveys continuity or repetition of the action. The verb *толкал* is the verb of the imperfective aspect. Imperfective verbs denote only an action or a state without any reference to its completion. Besides, some imperfective verbs convey the idea that the action took place more than once, having thus iterative meaning: *хаживал* - *used to go*. Iterative verbs are rarely used.

Many imperfective verbs are primary verbs, while many perfective verbs are derivative. There are few primary perfective verbs; some are monosyllabic (*дать, лечь*), some have suffix **-и-** (*решить*). Perfective verbs are formed from the corresponding imperfective ones by affixing prefixes (*писать-написать*) or by substituting one suffix for another (*толкать-толкнуть*). Imperfective

verbs are formed from the corresponding perfective ones by affixing suffixes to the stem (*овладеть-овладевать*) or by substituting one suffix for another (*изучить-изучать*).

Imperfective verbs have three tenses, while perfective ones have only two, namely, the past and the future. Imperfective verbs have the compound future, formed by means of the future form of the auxiliary verb and the infinitive of the principal verb (*буду читать*). Perfective verbs have the simple future (*прочитаю*).

The different formation of tense forms resulting from the two different aspects of Russian verbs leads to a number of typical mistakes often made by foreigners; namely, using the present tense instead of the future, incorrect formation of the future tense of perfective verbs.

According to their personal endings verbs are classed into two groups: verbs of the first conjugation and verbs of the second conjugation.

Words

1. Verb - глагол
2. 'Object - дополнение
3. 'Transitive - переходный
4. In'transitive - непереходный
5. Mood - наклонение
6. In'dicative - изъявительное
7. Im'perative - побудительное
8. Con'ditional - условное
9. Sub'junctive - сослагательное
10. Tense - время
11. 'Participle - причастие
12. 'Verbal 'adverb - деепричастие
13. 'Subject – подлежащее, тема
14. 'Aspect - вид (грам.)
15. Per'fective - совершенный
16. Imper'fective - несовершенный
17. 'Iterative - многократный
18. Primary - простой, первичный, основной
19. De'rivative - производный
20. Au'iliary - вспомогательный
21. Conju'gation - спряжение
22. To re'quire - требовать
23. To con'vey - передавать
24. State - состояние

25. Be'sides - кроме (того)
 26. To affix - добавлять, прикреплять
 27. To 'substitute for - заменять



Word study

1. Translate the derivatives.

*Verb - *verbal - nonverbal - verbally. *Transit - *transition - transitional - transitionally - transitive - intransitive. *Condition - conditioner - *conditional - unconditional - conditionally. *Perfect - *perfectly - to per'fect - *perfection - perfectionist - imperfect - imperfectly - imperfection - perfective - imperfective. *To derive - derivation - derivative. *To require - *requirement. *To convey - conveyance - conveyer. *To substitute - *substitution - *a substitute.

2. Change the italicized phrases for their synonyms given below the line.

1. He couldn't *express in words* his fears. 2. The goods were damaged *while moved from one place to another*. 3. Prompt action is *urgent*. 4. I'll come *only if* John is invited too. 5. This equipment should *never* be used by untrained staff. 6. What is the housing *situation* like in East London? 7. His speech was clever and witty though *what he spoke about* wasn't particularly interesting. 8. Yes, Don Pedro's English is excellent but I think it's too *correct*. 9. It is a *very* silly thing to say! 10. In the *earliest* stages of their civilization they had no metal tools. 11. This matter will *need* careful thought. 12. Your luggage will be *taken* from the airport to your hotel. 13. Those on slimming diets should *use* saccharin *instead of* sugar. 14. I'm very concerned / worry about the *condition* of her health.

 On no condition, to substitute, perfectly, to verbalize, in transit, imperative, to require, perfect, on condition, state, primary, the subject matter, to convey, condition.

3. Translate the sentences with “кроме” keeping in mind that “besides” means "in addition to, also, including" while “except” means "but, excluding".

Examples: I want nothing besides this.

The road was empty except (for) a few cars.

1. Магазин работает каждый день, кроме воскресенья. 2. Кроме нас, на пикник пришли и другие. 3. Никто и не узнает, кроме меня и отца. 4. Все готовы, кроме тебя. 5. Кроме Лондона, они посетили Париж и Рим. 6. Все устали, кроме Джона. 7. На собрании было еще три человека, кроме мистера Мэя. 8. Я не знаю о нем ничего, кроме того, что он живет в соседнем доме. 9. Кроме пианиста, были приглашены два певца. 10. Никто, кроме тебя, его сегодня не видел.

4. *Translate word combinations and use them in your sentences.*

Verbal description, working conditions, period of transition, to be imperative, to be in excellent condition, a perfect nonsense, verbal skill, to use something as a substitute, a state of shock, adverbial phrase, a matter of primary importance, under the conditions of the agreement, imperfect knowledge of French, conveyer of good news, to cover every aspect, state of mind, sugar substitute, nonverbal communication, hair conditioner, a perfect wife, primary stress, a derivative style of painting, under present conditions, nonverbal means of communication, a substitute teacher, perfect weather, auxiliary staff, state of war, to be in poor condition, to use adverbially, absolutely perfect, primary school, conveyance of goods by road, driving conditions, a substitute player, state of affairs, a perfect stranger.

5. *Determine the meanings of the active words in the following sentences. Translate them.*

1. She rehearsed (репетировать) the speech until she was word-perfect. 2. Job creation became an imperative for the government. 3. Her condition is improving. 4. What I can buy is conditioned by the money I earn. 5. The budget has been the subject of much debate. 6. This is a very subjective judgment of her abilities. 7. He practiced hard to perfect his technique. 8. The meat was cooked to perfection. 9. It takes him hours to cook a simple meal, because he is such a perfectionist. 10. The house has a south-facing aspect. 11. He derives a lot of pleasure from meeting new people. 12. The government's anger was conveyed to their ambassador. 13. A stamp should be affixed to the envelope. 14. The leading singer couldn't appear and her substitute clearly didn't know the role very well. 15. The substitution of wine for water will improve the taste of the dish. 16. The witness stated that he had not seen the woman before.

6. Work in pairs. One of you reads the sentences in ex.5, another responds to them in a proper way.

7. Try to guess the meaning of the phrases with the active words in the context. Translate the sentences.

1. He *is out of condition* because he never takes any exercise. 2. And while we are *on the subject* of money, what about \$ 10 I lent you long time ago? 3. *There is no substitute* for sensible eating and exercise if you want to keep fit. 4. The ministers were discussing important *matters of state*. 5. After the hurricane the President declared *a state of emergency*. 6. The President paid *a state visit* to Britain. 7. She let herself *get into a state* before the exam. 8. They spoke *on condition* that their names would not be used in the article.

8. Translate from Russian into English.

1. "Разбить" - это переходный глагол, а "разбиться" - непереходный. 2. По условиям договора работа должна быть выполнена к концу месяца. 3. "Пришел" - в прошедшем времени. 4. Он не хотел говорить о своей частной жизни и постарался сменить тему. 5. Этот большой дом идеален для их большой семьи. 6. Он много работал над совершенствованием своей техники. 7. Она в совершенстве говорит по-английски. 8. "Делал" отличается от "сделал" видом. 9. Это слово образовано от латинского. 10. Его музыка передает чувство оптимизма. 11. Он попытался передать, что он чувствует. 12. В рецепте требуется масло, но вы можете использовать маргарин как заменитель. 13. Он заменил работника, который был болен. 14. В латинском языке - 4 спряжения и много неправильных глаголов. 15. Вы можете проспрягать глагол "иметь" в настоящем времени?



Text Study

1. Say which word doesn't belong to the group it is in. Explain your choice.

- 1) To conjugate, to substitute, to decline, to inflect.
- 2) To contain, to carry, to take to, to convey.
- 3) To require, to need, to demand, to remain.
- 4) Aspect, perfective, perfect, imperfective.
- 5) Tense, condition, mood, aspect.
- 6) To affect, to affix, to fasten, to stick.
- 7) Indicative, imperative, intransitive, mood.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What categories has the Russian verb got? 2. How many forms are there in the Past tense? In the Future tense? 3. What are the special forms of the Russian verb? 4. How are imperfective verbs formed? 5. Can perfective verbs be primary? 6. How many tenses have the perfective verbs? 7. Can perfective verbs have a compound future form? 8. What are the typical mistakes foreigners make while studying Russian tenses? 9. How many conjugations are there in Russian? 10. What is an impersonal verb?

3. Match the definitions and the words.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. A word which is used to describe an action, experience or state. | a) Transitive |
| 2. (Of a verb) taking a direct object. | b) Conjugation |
| 3. Expressing a command. | c) Verb |
| 4. Depending on certain conditions. | d) Affix |
| 5. A form of a verb that shows the time, continuation or completion of the action. | e) Imperative |
| 6. A noun or a pronoun that comes before a main verb and represents the person that performs the action. | f) Auxiliary |
| 7. The form of the verb that shows incomplete action in the past or future. | g) Conditional |
| 8. Something that is based on or formed from something else. | h) Derivative |
| 9. Providing additional help or support. | i) Tense |
| 10. A group of letters added to the beginning of a word or the end of a word to change its meaning or use. | j) Imperfective |
| 11. A class of verbs that conjugates in the same way. | l) Subject. |

4. What do you think of the following comment of an Englishman?

In Russian there is no general word for 'go'. Going has to be specified as walking or riding, then as habitual or non-habitual walking or riding, then as perfective or imperfective habitual or non-habitual walking or riding, all involving different verbs. The sort of walking which I indulged in on that Sunday deserved a special word to celebrate its conceptual peculiarity.

(From «A Word Child» by I.Murdoch)

Can you name all those verbs and forms that the man means?

5. Read the text and tell in English about cases of synonymous use of Russian tenses.

1. Настоящее время употребляется вместо прошедшего для оживления рассказа, придания ему большей изобразительности: *Из шатра, толпой любимцев окруженный, выходит Петр (П).*

Настоящее время используется вместо будущего для изображения фактов, событий, которые представляются неизбежными или возможными в ближайшем будущем: *Еду сегодня в ночь (П).*

2. Прошедшее время употребляется в разговорной речи вместо будущего для изображения фактов, которые вскоре должны произойти: *Бери кулек, догоняй, а я на рынок пошел (Остр).* Иногда предполагаемые в будущем события изображаются как уже происшедшие: *Предположим, я поступил на курсы.*

3. Будущее время используется вместо настоящего в различных значениях:

- Для обозначения обычного, постоянного результата действия: *Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.*
- Для выражения возможности осуществления действия: *Решетом воды не наносишь.*
- Для выражения неопределенности: *До меня верст пять будет (Т).*
- Для выражения повторяющихся однократных действий: *То как зверь она завоет, то заплачет как дитя (П).*

Будущее время употребляется вместо прошедшего для обозначения:

- Внезапного наступления действия: *Герасим глядел, глядел, да как засмеется вдруг! (Т)*
- Повторяющихся действий: *Мать бегло просмотрит отметки, увидит двойку...и недовольно покачает головой (Гайд.).*
- Прошедших фактов как будущих, следующих за другими прошедшими: *...И проклянет день и час, в который породил на позор такого сына (Г).*

В значении того или иного времени могут выступать и другие глагольные формы: 1) инфинитив: *Тут бедная моя лиса туда-сюда метаться (Кр.);* 2) глагольное междометие: *И с возом бух в канаву (Кр.);* 3) особая неизменяемая глагольная форма совпадающая с формой 2-го лица единственного числа повелительного наклонения: *Я шутить ведь не умею и вскочи ему на шею (Ерш.).*

(Из книги Д.Э. Розенталя «Практическая стилистика русского языка»)

6. Now think of your own examples of the Russian verbs whose tense forms express different meanings. Let your partner comment upon their use.

**7. Give a talk on 1) the categories of the Russian verb;
2) the aspect of the Russian verb.**

Part VI. THE PARTICIPLE

Two special forms are derived from the Russian verb: *the participle* and *the verbal adverb*.

The participle is a verbal form which has both verbal and adjectival characteristics.

Verbal characteristics of the participle

Like verbs, participles may be transitive and intransitive. The participle *выполняющий*, derived from the transitive verb *выполнять* retains the transitive meaning. It is obvious that the verbs *выполнять*, *любить* and the participles *выполняющий*, *любящий* express actions which pass over to their object, which, therefore takes the accusative without any preposition. The verbs *идти*, *сидеть* are intransitive and so are the participles *идуший*, *сидящий*.

The participle governs the same case as the verb from which it is formed; thus, the Russian verb *заниматься* requires the instrumental - *русским языком*; and the participle also requires the same case: *занимающийся русским языком*.

The participle requires the same preposition as the verb from which it is formed: *надеюсь на успех* - *надеющийся на успех*.

The participle retains the aspect of the verb it is derived from: thus, the verbs *читать*, *любить* are imperfective and so are the participles *читающий*, *любящий*.

There are present and past participles: *читающий* - a present participle, *читавший* - a past participle. But, unlike the verb, the participle has no future tense.

Adjectival characteristics of the participle

Like the adjective, the participle changes according to gender, number and case and agrees with the singular noun it qualifies in gender, number and case, and with the plural noun in number and case: thus, in *от товарища*,

живущего в Москве the participle is masculine just as the noun it qualifies, and it takes the genitive singular just as the noun does.

Active and passive participles

There are active and passive participles in Russian. The *active* participle is used to qualify a noun denoting the performer of the action expressed by the participle. The *passive* participle is used to qualify a noun denoting the object upon which the action expressed by the participle is performed: *лекция, прочитанная профессором*. Here *лекция* stands for the object acted upon.

Active participles can be formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs, whereas passive participle can be formed only from transitive verbs, i.e., from verbs whose action passes over to their object.

Active participles have only long forms, whereas passive participles have both long and short forms. Like the short-form adjective the short-form participle fulfills the function of predicate in the sentence and agrees with the noun it qualifies only in gender and number. Short-form participles are not declined.

The present participle is formed from the stem of the present tense by means of the suffixes **-ущ-**, **-ющ-** for verbs of the first conjugation (*пишут - пишущий*), and of the suffixes **-ащ-**, **-ящ-** for verbs of the second conjugation (*говорят-говорящий*).

The past participle is formed from the stem of the past tense by means of the suffixes **-вш-** for verbs whose stems end in **-л** (*читал-читавший*) and **-ш-** for verbs whose stems end in any other consonant (*нёс-несший, нёк - нёкший*).

Words

1. 'Object - дополнение
2. 'Predicate - сказуемое
3. 'Obvious - очевидный
4. To ex'press - выражать
5. To govern ['g vn] - управлять
6. Unlike - в отличие, непохожий
7. Both... and ... - как..., так и...
8. 'Therefore - поэтому, следовательно
9. Means - средство
10. By means of - посредством
11. To fulfil(1) – выполнять



Word study

1. Change the italicized expression for an active word below.

1. "I'm not angry", she said in a voice *not showing any feeling*. 2. These birds are very rare and *for this reason* protected by law. 3. When I saw *a look on her face* I knew I was in for trouble. 4. It was *clear* to everyone that he was lying. 5. He plays the piano *with a lot of feeling*. 6. The country was *controlled* by a small group of military officers. 7. "I don't care", he said *without any feeling*. 8. He got together with the people *having the same ideas* to organize a protest against the plan. 9. She's very *different from* her mother. 10. She *spoke* in good clear English. 11. Thoughts are expressed *by using* words. 12. The nurse has many duties *to perform* in caring for the sick.

(*Unlike, expressionless, obvious, by means of, to express oneself, to govern, expression, to fulfil, like-minded, expressively, therefore, expressionlessly*)

2. Translate the following words.

1)*To express, unlike, to govern, expression, obvious, unlikely, governor, likely, obviously, government; 2) expressionless, governorship, expressionist, likeliness, governess, expressionism, fulfilment, unlikeliness, expressive, likelihood, expressively, unlikelihood, governmental, like-minded, expressiveness, obviousness, unexpressible, like-mindedness, expressionlessly.

3. Translate the sentences paying attention to the meaning of the active words.

A. An unidentified flying object, expressible by signs, in all likelihood, surprised expression, an object of fear, like-minded people, expressionless face, to fulfil the function, democratic government, unlikely story, an object of admiration, governmental officer, the fulfilment of the promise.

B. 1. What is that little object? 2. She has become the object of pity. 3. The object of his visit was to open the new hospital. 4. I'd like to open the window if no one objects. 5. We caught the 9.30 express to London. 6. The juice is expressed from the grapes and made into wine. 7. I came here with the express purpose of seeing you. 8. The governing party doesn't want an election. 9. It's unlike him to be late. 10. They're unlikely to marry. 11. I think it's an unlikely

explanation. 12. There's no likelihood of rain. 13. The conditions of the contract must be fulfilled exactly. 14. He finds his work very fulfilling.

4. *Translate into English using both ... and ...; either ... or ...; neither ... nor*

Examples: 1) *Причастия могут быть как переходные, так и непереходные. - Participles can be both transitive and intransitive.* 2) *Согласные бывают либо звонкие, либо глухие. - Consonants can be either voiced or voiceless.* 3) *Она не посмотрела ни направо, ни налево. - She looked neither right nor left.*

1. Она решила купить и мороженое, и торт. 2. Либо я, либо ты должны остаться. 3. Ни она, ни он не поверили твоим словам. 4. Теперь у них нет ни денег, ни квартиры. 5. И я, и мой отец сделали всё, чтобы помочь тебе. 6. Во время войны магазины были либо закрыты, либо открыты два часа в день. 7. Она никогда не умела ни петь, ни танцевать. 8. Он хочет поговорить с тобой либо на вилле, либо в гостинице. 9. Холодно - закрой и окно, и дверь. 10. Ни она, ни её мать не прибыли в то утро. 11. Либо вы измените свои планы, либо мы не сможем никуда поехать.

5. *Express in English.*

1. Она *выразила* удивление, когда я сказал, сколько это стоит. 2. Мы *выразили* свою благодарность. 3. Он закончил своё письмо *выражением* любви. 4. Она подарила ему подарок как *выражение* своей благодарности. 5. У неё прекрасный голос, но она поёт без *чувства (выражения)*. 6. У него такое *выразительное* лицо! 7. Нас поразила *выразительность* описания. 8. В Британии *правит* премьер-министр. 9. *Правительство* планирует изменения в образовательной политике. 10. Британские колонии *управлялись* губернаторами. 11. Этот ключ, *очевидно*, не тот. 12. По *очевидным* причинам я не смогу придти. 13. Я мыслю, *следовательно*, я существую. 14. Существует специальная наука, изучающая неопознанные летающие *объекты*. 15. Мы выражаем свои мысли *посредством* слов. 16. Самое быстрое транспортное *средство* - самолет.

6. *Try to understand the following expressions. Use them in your speech.*

1. I want the best you can find - *money (is) no object* (I don't care what it costs).
2. You should *give expression to* your feelings. 3. His anger at last *found expression* in a quarrel (was expressed). 4. To say we are disappointed would

be *stating the obvious* (saying what is too clear). 5. *In all likelihood* (probably) he will become famous. 6. *Not likely!* (Certainly not!) 7. I can *hardly express* how grateful I feel. 8. *Express yourself* distinctly! 9. - Is she sorry? - *Obviously not!* Look at her! 10. After many years, our plans *came to fulfilment*.

7. Think of the situations in which the idioms from ex. 6 could be used naturally.



Text study

1. Insert SOME or the SAME.

1. ... of these verbs have a reflexive meaning. 2. It denotes ... additional action. 3. The participles retain ... aspect as the verbs from which they are formed. 4. ... Russian pronouns change according to the gender. 5. The verb "сидеть" can be used with ... prepositional phrases. 6. ... meaning is often rendered by "как бы не". 7. Participles require ... prepositions as the corresponding verbs. 8. Verbal adverbs are not formed from ... verbs. 9. The verb "брать" governs ... cases as the verb "дать". 10. ... perfective verbs are monosyllabic.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What special forms can be derived from the Russian verb? 2. What is the participle? 3. What are the characteristics of the participle? 4. What case does the participle "дающий" govern? 5. Does the participle retain the preposition of the corresponding verb? 6. Is the participle "пойманный" perfective or imperfective? 7. Can participles be used in different tenses? 8. How do they change? 9. What is the difference between passive and active participles? 10. Can the passive participle be formed from the verb "бежать"? Why? 11. Are short-form participles declined?

3. Explain how is

- a) the present passive participle formed;
- b) the past passive participle formed.

4. Define the following participles. Say if they are a) transitive/ intransitive; perfective/ imperfective; present/ past; active/ passive.

Ведущий, диктуемый, утраченный, любимый, спешащий, требуемый, обиженный, пьющий, данный, битый, слушающий, хранимый.

5. Read the text and report the information to the class.

Для нашего времени не характерны формы причастий на *-щий* от глаголов совершенного вида со значением будущего времени: *...Настенька, обреченная жить в глуши и во всю жизнь, может быть, не увидящая ни балов, ни театров (Пис.)*.

Не отвечает литературной норме сочетание причастия с частицей *бы*, так как от глаголов в форме сослагательного наклонения причастия не образуются: *каждый, пожелавший бы выступить*.

Если образование нужной по условиям контекста формы причастия невозможно, следует пользоваться определительным придаточным предложением (attributive clause). Иногда подобная замена целесообразна в интересах благозвучия: желательно избегать причастий со стечением шипящих звуков типа *блещущий, тащащий*. Тем более нежелательно скопление причастий, в суффиксах которых имеются шипящие. Такое использование причастий, однако, может быть вызвано стилистическими причинами: *Доносятся звуки, постепенно нарастающие и превращающиеся в надоедающий шум, наплывающий со всех сторон*.

Причастный оборот может быть обособленным и необособленным, причем первая конструкция обладает большей смысловой нагрузкой, дополнительными оттенками значений, большей выразительностью.

При использовании причастий важно учитывать присущие им категории времени, вида, залога. Иногда наблюдается смешение времен: *Роман вскрывает социальное неравенство, господствующее в дореволюционное время*.

Значение времени в глагольных формах связано с категорией вида. Не учтена эта связь в предложении *Указания, получаемые от профессора, ассистентом были выполнены*. Возможные варианты: *получаемые...выполнялись* или *полученные...были выполнены*.

Причастия требуют при себе пояснительных слов. Так, стилистически неудачны сочетания типа *взятые книги нужно вернуть*, следует написать *взятые из библиотеки книги нужно вернуть*.

(По книге Д.Э.Розенталя «Практическая стилистика русского языка»)

6. Speak on 1) the verbal characteristics of the participle; 2) the adjectival characteristics of the participle; 3) active and passive participles.

RUSSIAN WORD

Part VII. THE LEXICAL MEANING OF THE WORD

Lexical meaning is the realization of the notion by means of a definite language system. The term *notion* is introduced into linguistics from logic and psychology. It denotes the reflection in the mind of real objects and phenomena. Expressing the notion is one of the word's functions but not the only one, as there are words that name no notion.

It is important to distinguish between the lexical meaning of a word in *speech* and its semantic structure in *language*. The meaning in speech is contextual.

Polysemy exists only in language, not in speech. The sum total of many contexts in which the word may occur permits us to observe and record cases of identical meaning and cases that differ in meaning. They are registered and classified by lexicographers and found in the dictionary. The word that has more than one meaning is called *polysemantic*.

Polysemy does not interfere with the communicative function of the language because in every particular case the situation and context cancel all the meanings but one and make speech unambiguous.

Polysemy is characteristic of most words in many languages, however different they may be. But it is more characteristic of the English vocabulary as compared with Russian, due to monosyllabic character of English and the predominance of root words. The greater the relative frequency of the word, the greater the number of elements that constitute its semantic structure, i.e. the more polysemantic it is.

There are different types of lexical meanings. The meaning is *direct* when it nominates the object without the help of context, in isolation. The meaning is *figurative* when the object is named and at the same time characterized through its similarity with another object, that is, describes it.

Other oppositions of the lexical meanings are *abstract/concrete*; *main(primary)/secondary*; *narrow/extended*; and so on.

If the meanings are classified not only by comparing them inside the semantic structure of the words, but according to the style and sphere of language in which they may occur the classification is stylistical. All the words are classified into *stylistically neutral* and *stylistically coloured*. The latter may be classified into *bookish* and *colloquial*. Bookish styles in their turn may be *general*, *poetic*, *scientific*.

Words

1. Notion - понятие
2. To intro'duce - вводить
3. Phe'nomenon - явление
4. To per'mit - позволять
5. To observe [əb'z ε:v]- наблюдать
6. To re'cord - регистрировать, записывать
7. To inter'fere - мешать, вмешиваться
8. To 'cancel - отменять
9. Am'biguous - двусмысленный
10. Due to - благодаря
11. Pre'dominance - преобладание
12. Di'rect - прямой
13. 'Figurative - переносный
14. To ex'tend - расширять
15. Col'loquial - разговорный
16. Scientific [saiə'n'tifik] - научный
17. Isolation [aisə 'leiʃn]- изоляция, отделение

Word study

1. Read the terms.

'Lexical, realization [ri lai'zeiʃn], lin'guistics, 'system, 'logic, psychology [sai'kolod i], 'function, 'structure, se'mantic, con'textual, polyse'mantic, po'lysemy, lexi'cographer, i'dentical, to 'register, com'municative, monosyl'labic, 'abstract, 'concrete, style, 'sphere, stylistical [stai'listikl], to 'classify, classifi'cation, poetic [pou'etik].

2. Translate the groups of the derivatives.

*To introduce - *introduction - introductory. *Phenomenon - phenomenal - phenomenally. *To permit - *permission - permissible - the permit. *To observe - observant - observantly - *observer - unobservant - observable - observably - *observation. To cancel - cancellation. *To interfere - *interference. *Ambiguous - ambiguously - *ambiguity - unambiguous. Predominant - *predominantly - predominance - to predominate. *Direct - *directly - directness - *to direct - *direction. *To extend - *extension - *extensive - extensively.

**Science* - *scientist - *scientific - scientifically. **To isolate* - *isolation - isolate.

3. Choose the synonyms among the words above and below the line.

Notion, phenomenal, unusually, to permit, to notice, observation, to record, due to, isolated, predominant, mainly, direct, to extend.

Extraordinary, because of, separated, to observe, idea, predominantly, to allow, watching, to make longer, straight, important, to write down, phenomenally.

4. Continue the rows.

1. Phenomenal memory / strength ...
2. Phenomenally clever / strong ...
3. Not to permit dogs / smoking ...
4. An observant boy / passerby ...
5. To observe something unusual / stars ...
6. Observably better / darker ...
7. To record the history / an album ...
8. The cancellation of the order / flight ...
9. Ambiguous remark / answer ...
10. Due to the storm / this circumstance ...
11. Predominant characteristic / plant ...
12. Direct result / flight ...
13. Isolated tree / world / room ...

5. Translate the word combinations and use them in your sentences.

To introduce new ideas into business, an observer of nature, an introductory chapter, natural phenomenon, to isolate from the whole world, import permit, scientific fiction, to answer directly and openly, to cancel a trip, to observe the speed limit, isolation hospital, scientific equipment, unambiguous look, to extend the road, export permit, the observance of the customs, scientific research, to go direct to Rome, extension of the power, travel permit, to make scientific observations, to isolate a patient, an extended stay.

6. Determine the meanings of the active words and translate the sentences.

1. This educational system is based on the old-fashioned notion of women as home-makers. 2. We live in a permissive age. 3. You can't work here without a

permit. 4. There was no observable improvement. 5. She made some interesting observations on the current political scene. 6. I observed that he was late. 7. The United Nations sent a team of observers to the peace talk. 8. They recorded the first case of anyone surviving this disease. 9. Do you ever allow pleasure to interfere with duty? 10. The match had to be cancelled owing to the bad weather. 11. You should avoid ambiguity in your writing. 12. The accident was due to careless driving. 13. There's a predominance of black people in the population of Jamaica. 14. The organization was investigated at the direct request of the President. 15. I planned the extension of my holidays. 16. She has read extensively. 17. His success is entirely due to hard work.

7. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Понятия не имею, что он имеет в виду. 2. Он прочитал только вступление. 3. Снег в Египте - почти незнакомое явление. 4. Он дал тебе разрешение брать это? 5. Вы нам позволите сейчас уйти? 6. Соблюдение правил строго необходимо. 7. К счастью, наблюдательный прохожий заметил огонь. 8. Она - под наблюдением в больнице. 9. Это был записанный концерт, а не "живой". 10. Если будут какие-то отмены, мы дадим вам знать. 11. Его ответ был полон двусмысленности. 12. По моему мнению, предложение не двусмысленно. 13. Ярко-красный был преобладающий цвет в комнате. 14. Она всегда очень прямолинейна, ты знаешь, что она думает. 15. Мы живем прямо напротив церкви. 16. Это выражение с переносным смыслом. 17. Наука нас многому научила.

8. Use the following phrases in your speech.

- I haven't the faintest notion (what you are talking about).
- With your permission, (I leave now).
- If time permits, (I'll come after dinner).
- Did you observe anything unusual in his behavior?
- Please, stop interfering in my business.
- Answer me directly!
- Figuratively speaking, ...



Text study

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms.

Lexical meaning, semantic structure of the word, contextual meaning, polysemy, lexicographer, dictionary, ambiguous phrase, monosyllabic character

of a language, direct meaning, figurative meaning, main meaning, secondary meaning, a stylistically colored word, colloquial, a bookish word, general style.

2. Correct the following statements.

1. The term "notion" is taken from mathematics. 2. Notion is a reflection of real objects in our hearts. 3. Semantic structure of a word exists only in speech. 4. Most words have only one meaning. 5. Polysemy makes it hard for people to understand each other. 6. English is characterized by polysemy because it belongs to Indo-European family of languages. 7. The older the word the more polysemantic it is. 8. The direct meaning characterizes a word in context. 9. Polysemy is a relatively rare phenomenon.

3. Give characteristics of different meanings of the same word. Take three polysemantic words.

Example: "зелёный" - 1) green (of color); 2) too young, inexperienced (of people); 3) having something to do with ecology (of organization, movement, party); 4) not ripe (of fruit and vegetables); 5) made of first green vegetables (of soup).

4. Make up sentences using the following words in different meanings.

Перо, красить, машина, пионер, тревога, убежище, зелень.

5. Determine the style favored by the speaker. Say the same using colloquial words.

1. It is my practice at this hour to read some improving book; but, if you desire my services, this can easily be postponed, or, indeed, abandoned altogether. 2. I am in terms of some intimacy with the elder Mr Little's cook. 3. She is a remarkably excellent cook. 4. What was it you wished to ask me about Mr Little? 5. And now he devotes himself almost entirely to the pleasures of the table. 6. I am familiar with the passage (отрывок из книги). It is distinctly moving. 7. You are surely not proposing to appear in public in that thing? 8. It is not my place to criticize your actions, sir, but I will venture to say that you behaved a little rashly (опрометчиво). 9. These fashionable French watering places are notoriously infested by dishonest characters. 10. I thought it would save disturbance and unpleasantness if I merely abstracted the case (футляр) from the man's pocket as I assisted him with his coat, sir. 11. The lady who for years has cooked for me honored me by accepting my hand this very morning.

12. In addition to the ten-pound note which you instructed me to take, sir, there are two five-pound notes. 13. I formed a somewhat close friendship with the butler.

(From P. Wodehouse's «Inimitable Jeeves»)

6. *Speak on* 1) polysemy; 2) types of the lexical meanings.

Part VIII. SET EXPRESSIONS

If the elements of the phrase are always the same and make a fixed context for each other, the word-group is a *set expression*. In a *free* phrase the semantic ties are fundamentally different. Each element has a much greater semantic independence. Each component may be substituted without affecting the meaning of the other: пуд соли, муки; есть соль, пирог. But in a set expression no substitution is possible: пуд соли съесть.

A **proverb** is a short epigrammatic saying expressing popular wisdom, a truth or a moral lesson in a concise and imaginative way. Proverbs have much in common with set expressions because their lexical components are also constant, their meaning is traditional and mostly figurative, and they are introduced to speech ready-made. Another reason why proverbs must be taken into consideration together with set expressions is that they often form the basis of set expressions, for example: "рай в шалаше" is the part of the proverb "С милым рай в шалаше".

Both set expressions and proverbs are sometimes split and changed for humorous purposes.

As to **familiar quotations**, they are different from proverbs in their origin. They come from literature, but by and by they become part and parcel of the language, so that many people using them do not even know that they are quoting: "Свежо предание, да верится с трудом".

Some quotations are so often used that they come to be considered **cliches**. The term comes from the printing trade. It is used to denote such phrases as have become stale and hackneyed. Being constantly and mechanically repeated they have lost their original expressiveness. Examples: Астрономические числа, ирония судьбы, спать сном праведника, т.д. Some linguists consider them to be worn out, empty, pompous phrases lacking thought or precision.

Words

6. Set expression - устойчивое выражение
7. Fixed 'context - закрепленный, неизменяемый контекст
8. Ties - связи

9. To affect - воздействовать, влиять
10. 'Proverb - пословица
11. 'Popular - народный
12. 'Wisdom - мудрость
13. Con'cise - краткий
14. I'maginative - образный
15. To take into consideration - принимать во внимание
16. To split - расщеплять, делить
17. Fa'miliar - знакомый, привычный
18. Quotation - цитата
19. Part and 'parcel - неотъемлемая часть
20. Stale - устаревший, избитый, банальный
21. 'Hackneyed - банальный, избитый
22. 'Pompous - помпезный, напыщенный
23. To lack - испытывать нехватку, недостаток
24. Pre'cision – точность
25. To con'sider – рассматривать, считать, думать



Word study

1. What active words are defined by the following phrases?

1. Not changeable or movable. 2. Not to have or not to have enough. 3. Generally known. 4. Foolishly solemn and thinking oneself to be important. 5. To influence. 6. Meaningless because used and repeated too often. 7. Of/from general public. 8. No longer fresh. 9. Good sense. 10. The necessary and important part of something. 11. Short and clear. 12. A sentence or a phrase taken from a work of literature in order to support an agreement or prove a point. 13. To think or talk about. 14. To divide into separate parts.

2. Translate the related words.

*Familiar, popular, wise, image, to consider, to quote, stale, consideration, precise, to imagine, quotation, considerable, precisely, imagination, popularity, precision, considerably, imaginary, wisdom, imaginative; concise, pompous, unfamiliar, unpopular, unwise, imprecise, familiarly, popularly, wisely, concisely, pompously, imaginable, familiarity, staleness, concision, pompousness, preciseness, to familiarize, to popularize, to stale, pomposity,

imaginatively, imprecisely, unpopularly, unwisely, impreciseness, conciseness, unpopularity, unimaginable, imprecision.

3. Change the italicized words for their antonyms.

1. In the summer the sun *rises* late. 2. I'm *unfamiliar* with the taxation laws here. 3. You were *silly* to leave when you did. 4. His speech was *long and elaborate*. 5. Now, children, you must *join* into 2 groups for this game. 6. This is *unimportant part* of my report. 7. He told some *new* anecdotes. 8. She always uses *original* phrases in her speech. 9. She paused and *thought* for a moment. 10. The train leaves at *approximately* 10 o'clock. 11. The accurate information is *available*.

4. Translate the following word combinations.

A precision landing, set time, a familiar story, a considerable amount of money, family ties, to affect one's future, stale bread, imaginative writing, wide popular demand, wisdom tooth, pompous speech, lack of water, concise explanation, to consider the possibility, a precision instrument, the concision of his account, split personality, stale air, quotation mark, a matter of considerable importance for all of us, to give careful consideration to something, hackneyed phrases, to lack intelligence, an imaginary problem, popular belief, at set hours, folk wisdom, ties of friendship, to affect the price of bread, an imaginative child, to popularize music, to speak concisely, wise decision, in quotes, stale news, precise calculation.

5. Say in what meanings the word "SET" is used in the following sentences.

1. The waiter set a plate of food in front of me. 2. She set the table for dinner. 3. She set the alarm (будильник) for 7 a.m. 4. Have you set a date for your wedding yet? 5. She sets us all a good example. 6. The dark sky was set with bright stars. 7. The teacher set the class various exercises. 8. His poems were set to music by V. Williams. 9. In the winter the sun sets early. 10. Winter sets in early in the North. 11. If you dare to come to my house again, I'll set the dog on you.

6. Translate from English into Russian. (Mind the vocabulary!)

1. His familiarity with the language impressed us all. 2. She told the taxi driver not to be so familiar. 3. You should familiarize yourself with the rules before

you start to play the game. 4. The TV series was brought back by popular demand. 5. It's popularly believed that vitamin C cures colds. 6. I'd question the wisdom of borrowing such a large sum of money. 7. He's the image of his father. 8. We tried all imaginable means. 9. Here are a few questions for your consideration. 10. Taking everything into consideration, the result is better than I expected. 11. The river splits into three smaller streams at this point. 12. Don't quote me on this, but I think the company is in serious difficulties. 13. Working irregular hours is part and parcel of being a journalist. 14. He's a pompous ass. 15. The company lacks money to invest into new products. 16. Scientific instruments have to be made with great precision. 17. He's considering buying a used car. 18. The courses vary considerably in length and level. 19. Considering the price we paid, it was a very disappointing meal! 20. She treats all her patients with consideration and respect. 21. There's no one following us - you're just imagining it!

7. Translate from Russian into English using new words.

1. Столы были прикреплены к полу. 2. Она кажется мне знакомой, но я не могу вспомнить её имя. 3. Курение влияет на здоровье. 4. Эта политика поддерживается народом (имеет народную поддержку). 5. Ты поймешь это, когда будешь старше и мудрее. 6. Деньги были мудро инвестированы. 7. Все герои (в) книги выдуманы. 8. Все трудности - в твоём воображении. 9. Попробуй представить, что ты один на острове. 10. Преподаватели примут во внимание твою болезнь. 11. Rutherford открыл, как расщепить атом. 12. Она попросила репортеров не цитировать ее (слова). 13. В статье слишком много цитат. 14. Он рассказывал те же избитые шутки, которые я слышал уже пятьдесят раз. 15. Полицейский был напыщенный маленький человечек. 16. Ребенком я был счастлив, но чего-то всегда не хватало. 17. Наш поезд уходит около половины десятого - в 9.33, если быть точным. 18. Так вы думаете, нам нужно подождать до осени? - Именно (Точно). 19. Мы все считали его героем. 20. В горах было значительно холоднее.

8. Add information and use the utterances in your speech.

- ... is a familiar sight in Vladivostok.
- She was deeply affected by
- The popularity of ... is declining.
- ... is a person of great wisdom.
- According to the received wisdom
- She wisely refused to
- The little girls have an imaginary

- You can imagine my surprise when
- All things considered,
- He's good at his job but he lacks
- Consider yourself lucky, that...

9. Practice the tongue-twister.

Can you imagine

An imaginary menagerie manager

Imagining managing an imaginary menagerie?



Text study

1. Rephrase the following sentences.

1. The elements of the phrase make fixed context for each other. 2. The words have semantic independence. 3. The substitution of one word doesn't affect the meaning of the other. 4. This phrase expresses popular wisdom. 5. This statement expresses a moral lesson. 6. Lexical components in proverbs have mostly figurative meaning. 7. Proverbs are sometimes split. 8. This is done for humorous purposes. 9. The phrase became hackneyed. 10. Cliches are mechanically repeated.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What ties are there between the words in a free phrase? 2. Is a substitution of an element possible in a set expression? 3. What features have proverbs and set expressions in common? 4. Can set expressions form a basis for a proverb? 5. What's the difference between a proverb and a familiar quotation? 6. What is a cliché? 7. What is the origin of the term? 8. Do you think clichés are really empty and lacking expressiveness? 9. Can you give an example of a proverb teaching a moral lesson? 10. Can you name a proverb, which you consider imaginative? 11. What is your favorite proverb or saying? 12. What proverb would you like to make a motto in your life?

3. What is the origin of the following set expressions? Explain their meanings.

Как белка в колесе, яблоко раздора, а ларчик просто открывался, игра не стоит свеч, бить баклуши, воздушные замки, наострить лыжи, ахиллесова пята, избивание младенцев, спустя рукава.

4. What popular wisdoms are expressed in the following proverbs?

Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает.
Тише едешь, дальше будешь.
На бога надейся, а сам не плошай.
Рыбак рыбака видит издалека.
Не зная брода, не суйся в воду.

5. What moral lessons are taught by the following proverbs?

Береги платье снову, а честь смолоду.
Делу время, а потехе час.
Без труда не вытянуть и рыбку из пруда.
Терпенье и труд все перетрут.
Не имей сто рублей, а имей сто друзей.
Птица красна пером, а человек - умом.

6. What familiar quotations do you remember? Do you know who they belong to?

7. Compare Russian and Chinese (or Laos's) proverbs and state their lexical and stylistic peculiarities.

Сесть в лужу. – Силиться нарисовать тигра, а получить жалкое подобие собаки (кит.).

Не видеть дальше своего носа. – Уподобляться лягушке, сидящей на дне колодца и глядящей в небо (кит.)

Моя хата с краю. – Спокойно взирать на пожар с противоположного берега реки (кит.)

Кто заварил кашу, тот пусть и расхлебывает. – Кто привязал бубенцы на шею тигра, тому их и развязывать (кит.)

Оказаться у разбитого корыта. – И курица улетела, и яйца разбились (кит.)

Назвался груздем – полезай в кузов. Взятся за гуж – не говори, что не дюж. – Кто сел верхом на тигра, тому трудно с него слезть (кит.)

Не по Сеньке шапка. – Муравью вздумалось раскатать большое дерево (кит.).

Лезть на рожон. – Дергать тигра за хвост (кит.)

Не буди лихо, пока оно тихо. - Спящей змее на хвост не наступай (лаос.)

Что с воза упало – то пропало.- Из пасти тигра добычу не вернешь (лаос.)

В гостях хорошо – а дома лучше. – Всякая птица летит к своему гнезду (лаос.)

Дурака учить – что мертвого лечить. – Из гнилого дерева поделки не сделать (кит.).

8. Read the text and tell in English about the connection between a vocabulary and culture.

Очевидно, что основную культурную нагрузку несет лексика. Из совокупности слов языка складывается языковая картина мира, определяющая восприятие мира носителями данного языка. Особенно наглядно и ярко этот аспект представлен устойчивыми выражениями, фразеологизмами, пословицами и поговорками – то есть тем слоем языка, в котором непосредственно сосредоточена народная мудрость или, вернее, результаты культурного опыта народа.

В специальном исследовании были изучены английские и русские идиоматические выражения, отражающие и формирующие те свойства, достоинства и недостатки человека, которые ценятся или осуждаются в соответствующем обществе и соответствующей культуре.

Исследование показало, что в английском языке с более высокой, чем в русском, активностью в фразообразовании преобладают следующие ценностные смыслы: честность, осторожность, трудолюбие, ответственность, сдержанность в речи, бережливость, свобода личности, эгоизм, материальное благополучие.

В содержательной области русской идиоматики заметно большее, чем в английской, пространство занимают следующие ценностные смыслы: опытность, общительность, корпоративность, патриотизм, справедливость, дружба, гостеприимство.

Примеры:

Такое качество, как безответственность, в обоих языках оценивается отрицательно. Но на одну английскую пословицу *Too many cooks spoil the broth* приходится 12 русских выражений: *У семи нянек дитя без глазу; Обещанного три года ждут; Моя хата с краю, я ничего не знаю; Наше дело маленькое, т.д.*

Наоборот, предусмотрительность, осторожность представлены в английской идиоматике несколько богаче, чем в русской: *Prevention is better than cure; One cannot be too careful; Safety first. Готовь сани летом, а телегу зимой; Береженого Бог бережет.*

По вопросу общительности и разговорчивости оба языка единодушны в отрицательной оценке, но только русский язык видит и некоторые положительные моменты: *Язык до Киева доведет; За спрос денег не берут.*

Гостеприимство выражено только в русской идиоматике: *Не красна изба углами, а красна пирогами; В ногах правды нет; Чем богаты, тем и рады.*

(Из книги С.Г.Тер-Минасовой «Язык и межкультурная коммуникация»)

9. How is the humorous effect created in the following jokes?

1. Tom. "What would you do if you were in my shoes?"
Tim. "Polish them!"
1. "Don't you hate people who talk behind your back?"
"Yes, especially at the movies."
3. "Arthur hasn't been out one night for three weeks."
"Has he turned over a new leaf?"
"No, he turned over a new car."
4. "So, she turned you down?"
"I made the mistake of confessing that my heart was in my mouth when I proposed."
"What has it to do with it?"
"Oh, she said she wouldn't marry a man whose heart wasn't in the right place."

10. Why didn't the foreigner understand the English speaker?

"It sounds more like a rather idiotic kind of hoax. Perhaps some idiot who had had one over the eight."
"Nine? Nine what?"
"Nothing – just an expression. I meant a fellow who was tight. No, damn it, a fellow who had had a spot too much to drink." (A.Christie)

11. Speak on 1) set expressions; 2) proverbs; 3) familiar quotations; 4) cliches.

Part IX. SYNONYMS

Grouping of words is based upon similarities and contrast. We observe that every language has in its vocabulary a variety of words kindred in meaning ensuring the expression of the most delicate shades of thought, feeling and imagination. The more developed the language, the greater the possibilities of lexical choice. Richness and clearness of language are of paramount importance as they promote precision of thought.

Synonyms are two or more words of the same language, belonging to the same part of speech and possessing identical meanings, interchangeable, at least in some contexts, but different in phonemic shape, shades of meanings, style, valency and idiomatic use, for example, *надежда, ожидание, предчувствие*. They are considered to be synonymous because they all mean "having something in mind which is likely to happen". But they have strongly pronounced difference in shades of meaning and can rarely be interchangeable. *Ожидание* can be either good or evil. *Предчувствие*, as a rule, is an expectation of something bad and implies intuition. *Надежда* is not only a belief but a desire that some event would happen. Moreover, they differ in idiomatic usage. Only *надежда* is possible in such set expressions as *не терять надежды, возлагать на кого-то надежду* or saying *Надежда умирает последней*. Neither *предчувствие* nor *ожидание* could be used in these instances, but can be used in other idioms, e.g. *превзойти все ожидания, у меня есть предчувствие*.

The majority of frequent words are polysemantic and it is precisely the frequent words that have many synonyms. The result is that one and the same word may belong in its various meanings to several different synonymic groups e.g.: *свежий воздух - чистый, бодрящий; свежая новость - последняя; свежий хлеб - мягкий, недавно испеченный; свежий ветер - прохладный*.

Synonyms may also differ in emotional colouring, e.g. *одиноко* as compared with *один* is emotional. Compare: *Он сидел за столиком один* and *Он одиноко сидел за столиком*. Though both words denote being apart from others, *одиноко* besides the general meaning implies longing for company, feeling sad because of the lack of sympathy.

The distinctions between words similar in meaning are often very fine and elusive, so that some special instruction on the use of synonyms is necessary even for native speakers. The study of synonyms is especially indispensable for those who learn Russian as a foreign language because what is the right word in one situation will be wrong in another, apparently similar, context.

It is often convenient to explain the meaning of a new word with the help of its previously learned synonym. This forms additional associations in the student's mind, and the new word is better remembered. Moreover, it eliminates the necessity of bringing in a native word.

Contextual synonyms are similar in meaning only under some specific distributional conditions. For example, *to bear* and *to stand* are not synonyms and are never interchangeable except in the expression *I can't stand/bear it*.

Total synonymy, i.e. synonymy where the members of a synonymic group can replace each other in any given context, is extremely rare.

Sources of synonymy are: a) foreign loan words (e.g. *отклик - реакция; отвечать - парировать*), b) words that came from dialects; c) word-forming

processes (курить - перекурить; погулять - прогуляться); shortening (шизофреник - шизик).

Words

1. 'Kindred - родственный, похожий; родство, сходство
2. To en'sure - обеспечивать, гарантировать, способствовать
3. 'Delicate - нежный, хрупкий, тонкий
4. Shade - оттенок, тень
5. 'Paramount - важнейший, первостепенный
6. To pro'mote - способствовать, повышать (по службе)
7. At least [li:st] - по крайней/меньшей мере
8. Ma'jority - большинство
9. To long - желать
10. 'Sympathy - сочувствие
11. E'lusive - неуловимый, уклончивый
12. Indis'pensable - необходимый, незаменимый
13. Ap'parently - очевидно
14. 'Previous - предыдущий
15. To e'liminate - устранять, исключать
16. 'Total - полный, общий
17. To re'place - заменять
18. Source - источник
19. Loan [loun] words - заимствованные слова



Word Study

1. Insert the related words.

**DELICATE - DELICATELY - DELICATENESS - DELICACY - INDELICATE - INDELICATELY - INDELICACY*

1. This is a ... instrument (прибор) which can record even very slight changes in the temperature. 2. It was rather ... of her to speak about her health problems at dinner. 3. He showed ... in expressing sympathy. 4. She ... tried to avoid this subject. 5. They were shocked by ... of your behaviour. How could you forget to thank them! 6. He ... mentioned the death of their son. 7. I admire her ... in dealing with personal matters.

**TO PROMOTE - *PROMOTER - PROMOTEE - PROMOTABLE - *PROMOTION - PROMOTIONAL - TO DEMOTE - DEMOTION*

1. Milk ... health. 2. There are good chances of .. in this company. 3. He failed an important mission and was 4. The firm needs a ... of their goods. 5. He is my I did a lot to get him the position of the manager. 6. Do you think

these goods are ... ? They are just awful. 7. ... campaign has already begun. 8. He was extremely disappointed with his ... - who wouldn't! 9. The meeting will ... international understanding.

**SYMPATHY - *SYMPATHETIC - SYMPATHETICALLY - TO SYMPATHIZE WITH*

1. They were quite ... to our problems. 2. She smiled ... at me. 3. I know you feel angry and I 4. He didn't get much ... from the doctor. 5. Don't you be so ... to her - she pretends, can't you see? 6. I have a lot of ... for what they are trying to do.

TO DISPENSE WITH - DISPENSABLE - INDISPENSABLE - INDISPENSABLY - INDISPENSABILITY

1. She became quite ... in the company. 2. Computers will ... replace many present-day devices in future. 3. We shall have ... the car - we can't afford it. 4. Cream is ... in this recipe - you can make the cake without it. 5. Her ... at home keeps her busy all the time. 6. He considers himself 7. I doubt his

2. Choose the appropriate translation of the word delicate in phrases from the variants below the line.

Delicate situation, delicate subject, delicate smile, delicate taste, delicate mind, delicate style, delicate hint, delicate figure, delicate health, delicate manners, delicate skin, delicate plant, delicate china, delicate irony, delicate difference, delicate ear, delicate dish, delicate food, delicate instrument, delicate child.

Утонченный, изысканный, тонкий, стройный, хрупкий, нежный, слабый, легкий, щекотливый, учтивый, вкусный.

3. Translate the following phrases and make up a story using them.

To replace with a computer, delicacy of position, total silence, a reliable source, elimination of errors, promotional film, elusive success, indelicate behaviour, absolutely indispensable, to use light and shade, to long for freedom, sympathetic atmosphere, delicacy of taste, previous day, elusive reply, to demote from key positions, to cost at least 5 dollars, indelicate sarcasm, to be in majority, paramount interest, to dispense with formality, elusive fox, irreplaceable invaluable material, on previous occasion, delicacy of feeling and thought, to promote a bill, to have no sense of delicacy, total success, source of information, to eliminate a team from the competition, to get one's promotion, to be a majority decision, elusive truth, the shade of a tree, delicacy of features, to long for a car, sympathy strike, to promote the cause of world peace, various shades of blue, indispensable to life, video promotion, delicacy of hearing, to

answer elusively, previous experience, to be promoted over the heads of other persons.

4. Do you agree that

1. Your studies at University are of paramount importance to you.
2. Unfortunately the majority of young people smoke.
3. Everyone is longing for true love.
4. Happiness is elusive.
5. Computers are indispensable in the office.
6. Apparently the cost of living is falling.
7. We can eliminate hunger from the world.
8. The total population of Vladivostok is 500 000.
9. Good humor is a promoter of friendship.

5. Translate into English using the new vocabulary.

1. Итальянский и испанский - родственные языки. 2. Это лекарство обеспечит вам хороший сон. 3. Будь осторожен с этими бокалами (wine glasses) - они очень хрупкие. 4. У этого слова несколько оттенков значения. 5. Это дело первостепенной важности. 6. Еда была не очень хорошей, но, по крайней мере, недорогой. 7. Температура была 35 градусов в тени. 8. Он уехал в прошлый понедельник, по крайней мере, я так думаю. 9. Этот законопроект (bill) будет способствовать развитию торговли в регионе. 10. Партия большинства формирует правительство. 11. Долгожданный (желаемый) день, наконец, настал. 12. Мое сочувствие - на стороне (with) семьи, а не на его стороне. 13. Телефон незаменим в офисе. 14. Очевидно, она так и не получила мое письмо. 15. Трудно симпатизировать (сочувствовать) ее политическим взглядам. 16. Эта возможность должна быть исключена. 17. Общее количество машин в городе - около 200 000. 18. Мне пришлось заменить лампу. 19. Президент выразил свое сочувствие. 20. Когда пишешь научную статью, всегда приводи список (list) источников. 21. В английском имеются заимствованные слова из разных языков. 22. Мы заменили яблоки апельсинами.

6. Use the following sentences in your dialogues.

- Congratulations on your promotion!
- At least, I think it was so.
- That's a delicate affair.

- In the vast majority of cases ...
- I'm longing for him to arrive.
- You're not very sympathetic!
- I've been trying to get you on the phone but you seem to be rather elusive.
- I totally agree with you.
- Have you heard it from a reliable source?



Text Study

1. Complete the sentences.

1. Synonyms are the words 2. The more developed the language 3. Polysemantic words have 4. The distinctions between the synonyms are often 5. The instruction on the use of synonyms is 6. The right word in one situation is 7. To explain the meaning of a new word is 8. Contextual synonyms are 9. Total synonyms are 10. Sources of synonyms are

2. Correct the sentences if you find they are wrong.

1. Synonyms must have the same idiomatic use. 2. Synonyms are interchangeable. 3. Synonyms have the same meaning. 4. Frequent words have few synonyms. 5. Native speakers always know how to use synonyms. 6. If a student learns words with the help of synonyms, they all get confused in his head. 7. "Любить" и "обожать" are contextual synonyms. 8. Total synonymy is an extremely common phenomenon. 9. One of the main sources of synonyms are dialects.

3. Give the synonymous groups of the words сырой, старый, последний in different word combinations. Think of some more polysemantic words and their synonymous groups.

4. Give the instructions on the use of a certain group of synonyms. Speak on the differences in the shades of their meanings.

5. Render the following information in English. Give your Russian examples.

Парные синонимы

Два или более синонима могут быть употреблены вместе для более полного раскрытия выражаемого понятия. Второй синоним дополняет

какой-нибудь признак выражаемого понятия, например: «дикая, необузданная радость». Некоторые парные синонимы закрепились в английском языке как речевые штампы: *lord and master; really and truly*.

Синонимические вариации

Часто два или более синонимов употребляются для выражения тождественного содержания. Такие вариации имеют целью избежать однообразия речи, из-за которого внимание читателя или слушателя может притупиться: He brought home *numberless* prizes. He told his mother *countless* stories every night about his school companions. (Thackeray).

Некоторые слова являются синонимами только для данного контекста, поэтому их можно назвать ситуативными синонимами.

6. Speak on 1) *synonymy*; 2) *total and contextual synonyms*; 3) *the sources of synonymy*.

Part X. EUPHEMISMS. HOMONYMS

A source of synonymy also well worthy of note is the so called **euphemism** in which by a shift of meaning a word of more or less pleasant or at least inoffensive connotation substitutes one that is harsh, obscene, indelicate or otherwise unpleasant. The meaning of *пьяный* and *навеселе* is the same. But euphemistic expression *навеселе* on the whole is milder, less offensive. The substitution is accounted for by the speaker's tendency to be considerate, and not to hurt other people's feelings.

Modern languages have a definite set of notions attracting euphemistic circumlocutions. These are notions of death, madness, stupidity, drunkenness, certain physiological processes, crimes, and so on. Present day Russian euphemism is mostly based on the desire not to hurt other people's feelings, to soften painful news, and on superstition.

Two or more words identical in sound and spelling but different in meaning, distribution and, in many cases, in origin are called **homonyms**. The term is derived from Greek (*homo* - similar; *onoma* - name) and thus expresses very well the sameness of the name combined with the difference in meaning. For instance, *ключ (key)* and *ключ (spring)* are isolated words.

All the possible values of each linguistic sign are listed in dictionaries. It is duty of lexicographers to define the boundaries of each word, that is to differentiate between homonyms and different meanings of the same polysemantic word. In speech, however, only one of all the possible values is determined by the context, so that no ambiguity may normally arise.

Homonyms are classified into **homophones** and **homographs**. Homophones are words of the same sound but of different spelling and

meaning: e.g. *лук* (*onion*) and *луг* (*meadow*). Homographs are words different in sound and in meaning but identical in spelling: *read* [*ri:d*] - Infinitive; *read* [*red*] - Past form, Participle II.

Words

1. Offensive - обидный, оскорбительный, агрессивный, наступательный
2. Worthy - достойный
3. Harsh - грубый, резкий, неприятный
4. Obscene [*ob 'si:n*] - непристойный, неприличный
5. Mild - мягкий
6. Circumlocution [*sɔkɔmlɔ'kju:ʃn*] - многоречивость
7. Stu'pidity - глупость
8. Mostly - главным образом
9. To soften [*'sofɔn*] - смягчать
10. 'Painful - болезненный
11. Superstition - суеверие
12. Con'siderate - внимательный, тактичный
13. To list - составлять список
14. Boundary [*'baundɔri*] - граница
15. On the whole [*houl*] - в целом
16. To be accounted [*ɔ'kauntɪd*] for - объясняться
17. To hurt one's feelings - оскорбить чьи-то чувства



Word study

1. Choose the right word.

1. I'm tired of his (worthless/worthlessness). 2. Don't be upset by what he said, he meant no (offence/offensive). 3. I hope you won't be (offensive/offended) if I don't finish the cake. 4. I was shocked by the (offensive/offensiveness) of his remarks. 5. I think the light is too (harsh/harshness). 6. The child was (harsh/harshly) punished. 7. You will not like the film because of (obscene/the obscenity) of some scenes. 8. The (mild/mildness) of his answer made her stop shouting. 9. I'm sick and tired of your (stupid/stupidity). 10. Music played (soft/softly). 11. He tried to (soft/soften) the blow (удар). 12. It must have been (painful/painfully) for you to tell her about the accident. 13. It was a (painless/painlessness) operation. 14. She believes in many (superstitions/superstitious) 15. Seeing a black cat she crossed herself (superstitious/superstitiously).

2. Substitute the italicized words for their antonyms.

1. Scientists are *worthless* members of society. 2. Crude jokes are *inoffensive* to women. 3. She has a *pleasant* voice. 4. This is a *decent* film. 5. I think you were *wise* not to accept his offer. 6. This cream *hardens* the dry skin. 7. This is a *scientifically proved fact*. 8. The work is correct *in particulars/details*.

3. Translate some phrases.

Worthy opponents, to list the buildings, offensive remarks, harsh voice, an obscene book, an old superstition, mild protest, a stupid person, water softener, a list of things to buy, worthy aims, offensive smells, harsh light, painful cut, the boundaries of human knowledge, to shout obscenities, an alphabetical list, mild cheese, a stupid idea, to be soft-hearted, local worthies, harsh colors, mild winter, a shopping list.

4. Translate into English.

1. Я нахожу его чрезвычайно *агрессивным*. 2. Полиция нашла некоторые *непристойные* публикации. 3. Он слишком *мягкий* по природе, чтобы злиться. 4. Она пользуется машиной *в основном*, чтобы ездить на работу. 5. Это распространенное *поверье*, что черные коты - к несчастью. 6. Она *составила список* всех вещей, которые ей нужно сделать. 7. Река образует *границу* между двумя странами. 8. *В целом*, я доволен своей жизнью. 9. Я не хотел *оскорбить твои чувства*. 10. Он не мог *объяснить* того факта, что деньги нашли в его доме.

5. Work with a partner. Take turns in asking and answering the questions.

- 1) Can you name a person worthy of admiration?
- 2) Will you be offended if your friends forget your birthday?
- 3) Was it stupid of you to enter the University?
- 4) What superstitions do you know? Which of them do you hold true?
- 5) Is it easy to hurt your feelings?

6. Begin your short conversations with the following phrases.

- It was... (a performance) worthy to be remembered.
- I hope you won't be offended if ... (I leave now)
- It was stupid of you/me ... (to go there at all)

- It's painfully clear that ... (you'll fail the exam)
- On the whole, ... (I'm satisfied with my progress in English)



Text study

1. Learn to read the following words.

Euphemism ['ju:fimizm], identical [ai'dentikəl], homonym ['hɒmənɪm], homophone ['hɒmɒfəʊn], homograph ['hɒmɒgrɑ:f], lexicographer [leksɪ'kɒgrəfə], to differentiate [dɪfə'renʃieɪt], ambiguity [æmbi'gju:ɪti], physiological [fɪziɒ'lɒdɪkəl], process ['prəʊsəs].

2. Explain.

- A) What is a euphemism, a homonym, a homophone, a homograph?
 B) 1. What notions attract euphemistic circumlocutions? 2. What are the functions of euphemism? 3. Are euphemisms widely used by the Russians? 4. What about you? Do you prefer to use a direct name or a euphemism? 5. Can you name the most common euphemisms? 6. What is the origin of the term "homonym"? 7. Do you think it's a good term? 8. Are there many homographs in Russian? 9. Is a homophone a kind of a homonym?

3. Comment on the following statements.

1. Euphemisms are absolutely unnecessary part of a language vocabulary. 2. We should call things their direct names. 3. It's very important to use euphemisms not to hurt people's feelings. 4. Euphemisms are often used to create humorous effect. 5. Homonyms are just polysemantic words. 6. When homonyms are used in speech ambiguity may sometimes arise.

4. Render the following in English. Tell if the facts are true for the Russian language as well.

У народов первобытной культуры некоторым словам часто приписывались магические свойства, из-за чего не все имели право их употреблять. Такие слова относились к табу - запретам. Однако, словесное табу встречается и у цивилизованных народов.

В Англии в 1606 году был издан закон, согласно которому целый ряд слов попал в число недозволенных. Вместо них стали употреблять слова-эвфемизмы. Так, вместо God говорили Heaven или Jove. Позже были созданы и другие: Lord, Goodness.

Запретным было и слово *devil*. Издревле существовало опасение, что как только назовешь дьявола, он тут и явится. Вместо *devil* стали говорить *the deuce, old Harry, old Nick*; вместо *damned* - *confounded, hanged, dashed*. В настоящее время эвфемизмы подобного типа почти вышли из употребления.

5. Name the euphemisms connected with a) crime, b) madness, c) human sins, d) death, e) physiological processes.

6. Read the text and answer the questions:

- *What is political correctness?*
- *What do you think of political correctness? Is it of great importance?*
- *Is the use of politically correct words always justified?*
- *Why do you think it sometimes has the contrary effect?*
- *Can it be applied to the Russian language?*
- *What examples of politically correct speech in Russian can you give?*

Политическая корректность языка выражается в стремлении найти новые способы языкового выражения взамен тех, которые задевают чувства и достоинства индивидуума, ущемляют его человеческие права привычной языковой бестактностью или прямолинейностью в отношении расовой или половой принадлежности, возраста, состояния здоровья социального статуса, внешнего вида и т.п.

Началось это движение с африканских пользователей английским языком, возмущившихся негативными коннотациями слова *black* и требовавших, чтобы их называли *African American/Afro-American*. Оно немедленно и очень активно было подхвачено феминистскими движениями, которые одержали крупные победы на разных уровнях языка и во всех вариантах английского языка. Так, обращение *Ms* не дискриминирует женщину, поскольку не определяет ее как замужнюю или незамужнюю. «Сексистские» морфемы, указывающие на половую принадлежность человека, вытесняются из языка вместе со словами, в состав которых они имели неосторожность войти. Так, *chairman* (*председатель*) заменяется *chairperson, cameraman* (*оператор*) – *camera operator, fireman* (*пожарник*) – *fire fighter, postman* (*почтальон*) – *mail carrier, stewardess* – *flight attendant, m.д.*

В приводимых ниже примерах представлены разные группы социально-ущемленных людей, которых англоязычное общество старается уберечь от неприятных ощущений и обид, наносимых языком:

Invalid > disabled > physically challenged – инвалид > покалеченный > человек, преодолевающий трудности из-за своих физических недостатков
Retarded children > children with learning difficulties – умственно отсталые дети > дети, испытывающие трудности при обучении
Old age pensioners > senior citizens – пенсионеры > старшие граждане
Poor > economically disadvantaged – бедные > экономически ущемленные
Slums > substandard housing – трущобы > жилье, не отвечающее стандартам
Bin man > refuse collector – человек, роющийся в мусорных баках > собиратель отходов
Short people > vertically challenged people – люди низкого роста > люди, преодолевающие трудности из-за своих вертикальных пропорций
Fat people > horizontally challenged people – толстые люди > люди, преодолевающие трудности из-за своих горизонтальных пропорций.
Blind people - visually challenged.

Политически некорректно предпочитать красивое, приятное некрасивому и неприятному. Этот вид политически некорректного поведения получил название *lookism*.

Стремительно распространяясь, политическая корректность доходит до крайностей (например, требуя заменить *history* на *herstory*), становится предметом насмешек, развлечения, юмора. В результате эффект политкорректности становится обратным, прямо противоположным.

(Из книги С.Г.Тер-Минасовой «Язык и межкультурная коммуникация»)

7. Give a few examples of homophones and homographs.

8. What creates the humorous effect in the following cases?

1. Любил студентов засыпать он, видно, от того,
Что те любили засыпать на лекции его. (С.Маршак)
2. Сев в такси, спросила такса:
- За проезд какая такса? (Я. Козловский)
3. - Что это за аллея? - любопытствовал Алексей Максимович.
- Липовая-с, откликнулись желтые краги....
- А больше у вас ничего липового нет? (Г.Рыклин)
4. Шьет иглой портниха в строчку,
Взял коньки точильщик в точку.
Я, заканчивая строчку,
Ставлю маленькую точку.

9. Try and make up your own rhymes using Russian or English homonyms.

10. What kind of words are used in the following rhymes?

Я - под синим пологом
На холме пологом.

Но изжита, минута
Страшная минута.

11. Why do the following sentences sound ambiguous?

Вы же побывали на дне науки.
Они все подготовят к вечеру.
Мы никак не могли найти ключ.

12. Render the text in English. Give your examples.

Полное совпадение в звуковом облике разных слов или форм, относящихся к разным словам называется омонимами или омоформами.

Подобие (неполное совпадение) звучания разных слов называют паронимией (paronymy). Например, *интеллигентный* и *интеллигентский*, *поступок* и *проступок*.

Но есть и другие типы созвучий. Созвучия часто используются в поговорках: *Остатки сладки; Зацепились за пенек, простояли весь денек*.

Каламбуры (pun) также создаются путем употребления в одной фразе слов, близких по звучанию, но далеких по смыслу: *драма будет представлена притворными (вместо придворными) актерами*.

Созвучия украшают речь, но только, когда ими пользуются преднамеренно и к месту. А если ненароком перепутаются слова, близкие по звучанию – выйдет оговорка.

(Из книги Дерягина В.Я. «Беседы о русской стилистике»)

13. Correct the following sentences. Explain the reason for the wrong usage of the words.

1. Идеалом счастья Обломова была сытная жизнь. 2. Это типический проект панельного дома. 3. Некоторым студентам нашей группы представилась возможность поехать в Японию. 4. Родители поддакивали дурным склонностям сына. 5. По поводу приезда титулярной особы в аэропорту собралось много народа. 6. Директор фирмы безответно относился к финансовым делам и допускал много злоупотреблений. 7. Ревизия обнаружила фактор хищения. 8. Она одела на сына новый костюм.

9. Брось свои интеллигентные замашки! 10. В толковых словарях даются всякого рода стилистические пометки. 11. Инспектор Иванов честно относится к выполнению своих обязанностей. 12. Группа поддержки производит большую работу по пропаганде программы кандидата.

14. What phenomenon are the following jokes based on?

1. "Are your father and mother in, Johnny?"
"They was in, but now they is out."
"They was in. They is out. Where is your Grammar?"
"She's gone upstairs for a nap."
2. "Yes, Miss Janes, it's true my husband has left his job. He enlisted in the Army. So, he has burned his bridges behind him."
"Oh, well, I shouldn't worry about that. They will give him a uniform in the Army."
3. "I got sick last night eating eggs."
"Too bad."
"No, only one."
4. "I spent last summer in a very pretty city in Switzerland."
"Berne?"
"No, I almost froze."
5. "Is this a board school you go to, my dear?"
"No, sir. I believe it is a brick one."

15. Speak on 1) *euphemism*; 2) *homonyms*; 3) *homophones and homographs*.

Part XI. ANTONYMS

Antonyms may be defined as two or rarely more words of the same language belonging to the same part of speech, identical in style and distribution, associated and used together so that their meanings render contrary or contradictory notions. Thus, antonyms have traditionally been defined as words of opposite meaning.

Absolute antonyms are words regularly contrasted as homogeneous sentence members connected with copulative, disjunctive or adversative conjunctions, or identically used in parallel constructions, in certain typical contexts: *Он живой, а не мертвый. Хорошо это или плохо?* Unlike synonyms, antonyms do not differ either in style, emotional colouring or distribution. They are interchangeable at least in some contexts.

The second group of antonyms is known as *derivational* antonyms. The affixes in them serve to deny the quality stated in the stem: *известный* -

неизвестный, полезный - бесполезный. The regular type of derivational antonyms contains negative prefixes. In these words the contrast is expressed morphologically.

Almost every word can have one or more synonyms. Comparatively few have antonyms. This type of opposition is especially characteristic of qualitative adjectives and of the words derived from them: *старый - молодой; радость - печаль.* Irrespective of the part of speech, they are mostly words connected with feeling or state: *надежда - отчаяние.* Antonymic pairs also concern direction (*туда - сюда*), position in space (*близко - далеко*), and time (*начало - конец*). Like synonyms they occupy an important place in the phraseological fund of the language: *рано или поздно, (думать о чем-то) день и ночь, черным по белому, (бегать) туда-сюда.* They can also be used in proverbs: *Тяжело в учении - легко в бою.*

Not only words but set expressions as well can be grouped into antonymic pairs.

Polysemantic words may have antonyms in some of their meanings and none in the others. Also in different meanings a word may have different antonyms: *свежий хлеб - черствый хлеб; свежие новости - устаревшие новости; свежий ветер - теплый ветер; свежий воздух - душный, затхлый воздух.*

Words

1. 'Contrary - противоположный
2. Contra'dictory - противоречивый
3. 'Absolute - полный, совершенный
4. Homo'geneous - однородный
5. 'Copulative - соединительный
6. Dis'junctive - разделительный
7. Ad'versative - противительный
8. To serve - служить, обслуживать
9. To de'ny - отказывать(ся), отрицать
10. Ire'spective (of) - безотносительный, независимый
11. Inter'changeable - взаимозаменяющийся, чередующийся



Word Study

1. Translate the derivatives.

A copula - copulative. *To contradict - contradictory - self-contradictory - *contradiction. Homogeneous - homogeneously - homogeneity [homɔd i'ni:iti] -

to homogeneate [homɔ'd inieit]. *Absolute - *absolutely - absoluteness. *To serve - *servant - *service – *to service. To interchange - the interchange - interchangeable - interchangeably - interchangeability. *To deny – *denial.

2. Choose the synonyms among the words above and below the line.

Alternating, to interchange, contrary, contradiction, homogeneous, disjunctive, copulative, absolute, to serve, to deny.

Interchangeable, to do work, expressing opposition, to exchange, complete, to refuse, opposite, a connecting word, the same, opposition.

3. Translate the phrases. Use them in the sentences of your own.

Contrary opinions, a servant of people, absolute zero, civil service, copulative conjunction, to serve dinner, the interchange of letters in a word, service entrance, views contrary to yours, self-service, irrespective of age, secret service, to interchange ideas, contradictory reports, to serve tea, to consider something irrespectively, after-sale service, contradictory desires, in the service of one's country, to interchange gifts, an absolute monarchy, slow service, contradictory advice, railway service, irrespective of differences, good postal service.

4. Insert the words from below the line.

1. They say he's guilty but I believe 2. Their alibis ... each other. 3. The recommendations of the two doctors are 4. It's ... to say that you support the mayor, but would not vote (голосовать) for him. 5. In the sentence "The house seems big" "seems" is 6. He still did it ... what has been said. 7. We now have ... proof of his guilt. 8. I ... adore rock music. 9. He has ... the company for 50 years. 10. She works in the diplomatic 11. In the last century many people used to employ 12. They ... themselves for years in order to buy a house. 13. Rain ... with sunshine.

A copula, to serve, servant, service, to interchange, the contrary, irrespective of, to contradict, a contradiction, contradictory, to deny, absolute, absolutely.

5. Study the idioms. Substitute the italicized words for these idioms.

- If my memory serves (me)... - если мне не изменяет память...

- It serves you right. - Так тебе и надо!
- To see a lot of/long service - хорошо послужить (о вещах), износиться.
- To do somebody a service - оказать кому-то услугу.
- On the contrary - напротив, совершенно не так.
- Contradiction in terms - несовместимые понятия.
- To be in contradiction to - находиться в противоречии с...

1. I hear you're enjoying your new job. - *Not at all*, I find it rather dull. 2. You've *helped me very much*. 3. An honest politician is an *impossible combination of words/ideas*. 4. This old coat has *been used for a long time*. 5. If you feel ill after all you've eaten and drunk - *it's a suitable punishment for you!* 6. Your behavior is *in disagreement with* your principles. 7. *If I remember correctly*, it happened on Wednesday.

6. Make the dialogues in which the idioms (ex.5) could be used naturally.

7. Translate from Russian into English.

1. "Женатый холостяк" - несовместимые понятия. 2. Не противоречь своему отцу! 3. "Но" - разделительный союз. 4. План провалился несмотря на (независимо) все, что было сделано. 5. У него была абсолютная власть. 6. Так ему и надо! 7. Он служил в армии? 8. Твои туфли износились - нужно купить новые. 9. Он отрицает, что когда-либо видел ее. 10. Обслуживание в этом кафе ужасное. 11. Ей было отказано в возможности учиться в университете. 12. Если мне не изменяет память, завтра день рождения Джона Леннона.

8. Use in your speech.

- 1) (If you need any help), I'm at your service.
- 2) Contrary to your advice, ...
- 3) On the contrary, ...
- 4) If you contradict me once more, ...
- 5) That's absolute nonsense!
- 6) That's absolutely impossible!
- 7) (Do you think so?) - Absolutely!
- 8) Can I be of any service to you?
- 9) There's no denying that ...

Text Study

1. Match the attributes and the nouns. Explain the resulting phrases.

Attributes: polysemantic, copulative, negative, identical, qualitative, antonymic, emotional, set, phraseological, parallel, derivational, contradictory.

Nouns: pair, construction, coloring, notion, antonym, distribution, expression, word, fund, adjective, prefix, conjunction.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are antonyms? 2. Does every word have an antonym? 3. What are absolute antonyms? 4. Can antonyms differ in style? 5. What prefixes are used to form antonyms? 6. What group of words is especially rich in antonyms? 7. Are antonyms used in set expressions? 8. What about the antonyms of polysemantic words?

3. Which antonyms can be combined with which nouns?

Antonyms: 1) hot or mild; 2) hot or cold; 3) sweet or dry; 4) sweet or sour; 5) strong or weak; 6) strong or mild; 7) rough or calm; 8) rough or smooth; 9) hard or soft; 10) hard or easy.

Nouns: sea; cheese; curry; bed; water; wine; cigarettes; tea; exam; grapes; skin; surface.

4. Speak on antonyms.

Part XII. ENGLISH LOAN WORDS IN RUSSIAN

The development of nations and international relations makes the problem of linguistic contacts and language interaction one of great importance.

Durable and manifold historical ties between the Russian and English peoples arose, as it is officially stated, in 1553 and increasingly continued nowadays and could not but leave their deep and notable traces in the two languages.

No vocabulary is stable and permanent. Borrowing is a dynamic, constantly changing process of different stages: penetration, borrowing, assimilation of foreign words into a recipient language. The evolution of anglicisms in Russian is characterized by their isolation from English and gradual inclusion into the Russian language system. English loan words in Russian suffered great changes: some of them became part and parcel of the basic word

stock, others, for some reason, were not accepted and vanished. Dozens of English loans existing in Russian stay beyond the active vocabulary because their usage is restricted by nominating only foreign realia: *парламент, стерлинг, лорд*.

According to spheres and fields of human activity the English loan words can be arranged into the following groups:

1) science and technology: *блок, болт, гиперболо, статистика, логарифм* (the earliest anglisms), *селекция, джоуль, родон, батарея, конденсатор, барий, аммоний, ион, катод, вакцина, электрон, ватт, кибернетика, реактор, изотоп, ген, бульдозер, пропеллер, слайд*, etc.;

2) history, politics, state affairs, mode-of-life terms: *лорд, лондонцы, парламент, говорнар (губернатор), агат, пенс, фут, фланель, баржа, транспорт* (the earliest), *джентльмен, леди, пионер, спикер, бедлам, офис, клуб, баланс, капитал, грог, кофе, ливер, пудинг, пуни, апартеид, лобби, эскалация, конфронтация*, etc.;

3) sport: *яхтклуб, теннис, рекорд, лидер, старт, финиш, боксер, тайм-аут, кросс, матч, сет, корт, пенальти, акваланг, картинг*, etc.

The main stock of English borrowings in Russian is presented by nouns. Many of them underwent morphological transformation. Every English word acquired its **gender** when assimilated into Russian: in animate (personal) nouns it coincided in both languages (*бард, жокей* - masculine; *лэди, мисс* - feminine), but the English neuter nouns were transferred to different Russian genders in conformity with the existing rules: the nouns ending in a hard, soft consonant or in **-й** became masculine (*юмор, грог, хоккей*), and those ending in **-а, -я** or a soft consonant are feminine (*миля, ихуна*), the nouns with endings **-и, -е, -о, -у** are neuter (*кунгуру, виски, табу*).

As for **number**, all declinable nouns have, as a rule, singular and plural forms: *гольфь, бутсы, спортсмены*. The number of some indeclinable nouns may be expressed in the context: *гризли умны, гризли ранен*. The uncountable borrowed nouns have only singular form: *спорт, вельвет, виски*. There are a few anglisms having only plural form in Russian: *джунгли, шорты, джинсы, клипсы*.

All transformed words have the same **declension** paradigms as the corresponding Russian nouns in accordance with the first, second and third declension: *фокстерьеру, из бара, с бойскаутами, на футболе*. Anglisms with the final **-и, -о, -у, -э** are not declined altogether as well as some feminine nouns ending in consonants: *спроси леди, из жюри, относится к табу*.

In the last stage of evolution a loan word develops its semantic stability and independence which leads to the ability to derivation (*футбол, футбольный, отфутболить, футболист*), the ability to form phraseological units and free combinations (*сойти с рельсов, как по рельсам*).

Here are some motives which lead to borrowing: 1) the necessity of nominating new objects, 2) fashion, 3) the need to fill the gap in the lexico-semantic system, 4) the trend to the economy of linguistic means, 5) the tendency to avoid polysemy and others.

Words

1. Interaction - взаимодействие
2. Durable - долговременный, прочный
3. Manifold - многообразный
4. In'creasingly - все более и более
5. Trace - след
6. Notable - заметный
7. Stage - этап
8. Penetration - проникновение
9. Re'cipient - принимающий
10. To ac'sept - принимать
11. To 'vanish – исчезать
12. to coincide - совпасть
13. To ac'quire - приобретать
14. In con'formity with - согласно
15. Altogether - полностью, всецело
16. 'Unit - единица, единство
17. Ne'cessity - необходимость
18. Gap - брешь, пробел
19. Trend – тенденция
20. To coincide - совпадать



Word Study

1. Choose the right word from those in parentheses.

1. He will be in hospital for (durable/the duration) of the school year.
2. He chose this material because of its (durably/durability).
3. This politician becomes (increasing/increasingly) popular.
4. They (have increased/increasingly) the price of petrol by 20%.
5. The area is (notable/notably) for its pleasant climate.
6. They have (notably/notability) higher sales this year.
7. The rain (penetrated/penetration) right through to the skin.
8. The company did not (acceptable/to accept) the report criticism.
9. This standard of work is not (acceptable/acceptably).
10. The price is (acceptably/acceptance) low.
11. This painting is my latest (acquire/acquisition).
12. Squirrels are very (acquisitive/acquisitiveness) creatures.
13. Food that

looks good doesn't (necessary/necessarily) taste good. 14. This discussion can be continued tomorrow if (necessary/necessity). 15. (Coincidentally/ to coincide), he and I were on the same plane. 16. It was rather a (to coincide, coincidence) that she appeared at that precise moment.

2. Continue the rows of words.

Durable material / surface / peace ...

Manifold talents / problems / works ...

Increasing difficulty / love / crime ...

Notable progress / person / lack ...

Penetrating whistle / dampness / look ...

Impenetrable forest / mystery / darkness ...

Acceptable risk / level of inflation / behavior ...

Coincidence of opinions / interests / dates

3. Translate the following phrases. Use them in the sentences of your own.

A recent trend, an illness of short duration, the recipient of the letter, notable improvement, in the conformity with the law, to penetrate the wall, at an early stage, to be forced by necessity, by a curious coincidence, a gap in conversation, accepted principles of behavior, a disturbing trend, in the conformity with safety standards, the recipient of the grant, to disappear without trace, to bridge a gap, a necessary evil, to penetrate the market, to coincide with somebody's anniversary, at this stage, notably cheaper, in the conformity with your belief, a trend-setter, the stages of development, a gap between school and university, the recipient of the news.

4. Substitute the italicized words for their antonyms.

1. The countries established *unstable*, *short-term* relations. 2. The problems facing the government are *few*. 3. The population of the town *decreased*. 4. You have made *very slight* progress in the last two weeks. 5. He asked her to marry him and she *refused*. 6. Many species of animal have now *appeared*. 7. The company has recently *lost* a few offices in central London. 8. That's a *slightly* different situation. 9. It's *unnecessary* to wear a tie.

5. Translate into English.

1. Они потеряли все *следы* своей дочери. 2. Это было *заметное* событие. 3. Расчеты перепроверяются (to recheck) на каждом *этапе* строительства. 4.

Долгое время она не могла *принять* этого. 5. Его надежды *улетучились* (*исчезли*). 6. Мне удалось *преобрести* два билета на концерт. 7. Я построил (to make) свои планы в *соответствии с* твоими пожеланиями. 8. Мы *совершенно* не были удивлены. 9. Доллар - стандартная *единица* валюты в США. 10. Нет *необходимости* покупать билеты заранее. 11. Мы не будем покупать машину, пока не возникнет *необходимость*. 12. В моих знаниях по истории - большой *пробел*. 13. Ее день рождения не совпадает с моим.

6. Work in pairs. Read the sentences and let your partner respond to them. Take turns.

1. They are hoping to penetrate the Japanese market.
2. I'm sorry but I can't accept it.
3. It is generally accepted that smoking causes bad health.
4. He made my fears vanish.
5. She's a valuable acquisition for the firm.
6. You must either conform to the rules or leave University.
7. That's an altogether different matter.
8. I walked home by necessity because there was no bus.
9. Lack of money necessitated a change of plan.
10. The gate was locked but we went through a gap in the fence.
11. Our views on this issue coincide closely.
12. They have a substantial coincidence of business interests.



Text Study

1. Match the nouns and their attributes and explain what the resulting phrases mean.

Attributes: International, manifold, linguistic, notable, recipient, loan, active, foreign, morphological, animate, soft, singular, semantic, phraseological, free.

Nouns: Contacts, stability, trace, form, relations, unit, consonant, ties, combination, nouns, language, transformation, words, realia, vocabulary.

2. Make up sentences using the given sets of words.

1. Anglisms, declined, many, not, are.
2. Different, Russian, English, acquire, genders, words, in.
3. Languages, relations, Britain, durable, Russia, Great, between, traces, two, the, the, in, left, and.

4. Borrowed, centuries, English, Russian, a lot of, ago, words, were, into, two.
5. Linguistic, development, manifold, international, contacts, relations, to, of, leads, the.
6. Gradually, language, anglicisms, Russian, penetrated, system, included, into, into, were, its, and.

3. Complete the sentences without looking into the text.

1. The gender of the loan words in Russian depends on 2. Borrowing of words is caused by 3. You can understand the number of indeclinable nouns... . 4. Morphological transformations of the borrowed words include 5. English loan words are mainly used in the following spheres: 6. The words denoting British realia stay 7. As registered in the documents, the relations between Russia and Great Britain established 8. The stages of borrowing are: 9. English loan words underwent

4. Name the latest loans from English in the sphere of a) business; b) politics; c) clothes; d) youth culture; e) tourism; f) rock music; g) sport; h) technology.

5. Think of the possibility and the necessity of substituting the following anglicisms by the Russian synonyms.

Мэр, лорд, джус, банкнота, менеджер, бойскаут, рэкетир, босс, бумеранг, лоббировать, консул, киллер, леди, буффало, кардиган, тори, шузы, шоп-тур, джунгли, диск, грант.

6. Give a few examples of the assimilated English words which are able to form derivatives and phraseological units in Russian.

7. What do you think are the reasons for borrowing the following words into Russian?

Джинсы, мохер, стресс, доллар, дискомфорт, джаз, круиз, магнитофон, детектив, дисплей, мюзикл, бизнес, джазмэн, хобби, стриптиз, миссис, имидж, хиппи, данс, флайер, видео-плеер, бунгало.

8. Can you give a few examples of the borrowings from French; Italian; Spanish; German; Indian; Japanese? Are they in common use or only describe the countries' realia?

9. Correct the sentences replacing the loan words by their Russian synonyms if necessary.

1. Многие интеллигенты относились к религии индифферентно. 2. Ровный ряд матовых плафонов тускло освещал коридор госпиталя. 3. Среди собравшихся преобладали пенсионеры. 4. Девушка конфиденциально призналась подругам, что переименовала имя на Кармен, так как оно импонирует ее внешности. 5. Эффективность режима экономии зависит от того, насколько лимитируются финансовые расходы. 6. В последнем матче наша команда потерпела фиаско. 7. Пассажиры релаксировали в парусиновых шезлонгах на палубе комфортабельного лайнера. 8. Кардинальные расхождения в ходе дискуссии были сведены на нет путем компромисса. 9. Новый сезон открывает хорошие перспективы эволюции в области спортивной работы. 10. Идентичное решение было принято городской администрацией. 11. Самые разнообразные люди фигурировали на суде в качестве свидетелей. 12. Никакие аргументы не смогут меня переубедить.

10. Read the text and tell about Slavonic loans into English.

Slavonic Words in English

There are not many words of Slavonic origin in English. I want to write about the ones that I find the most interesting.

For my students, the most astonishing Slavonic word in English is *robot*. Many of them fail to recognize its origin, although in Polish there are quite a few words related to it, e.g., *robota* - work, *robotnik* - worker, etc. Robot does not sound Slavonic to my students. This word comes from a utopian play by Karel Chapek, who derived *robot* from *robota*.

Another interesting word is *babushka*, which in Russian means *grandmother* and may also refer to an old woman. In English it is used to denote a kerchief tied under the chin.

In English there are a few words of Slavonic origin that are related to food and drink, e.g. *borshch*, a type of beetroot soup; *vodka*, a diminutive form of *voda*; *pavlova*, a type of meringue cake from Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova; *beef Stroganoff* from the 19-th century Russian diplomat Paul Stroganov.

There are also words that travel through the mass media. The most recent examples are the Russian words *glasnost* and *perestroika*.

(*Danuta Stanulewicz*)

11. What are the reasons of using the Russian words in the English text?

1. Putin was the ship's *zampolit* (political officer). Everything he did was to serve the *Rodina* (Motherland) (T.Clancy). 2. Liz knocked on his door, wearing a kaftan and carrying an oil lamp (L.Brown). 3. It was obvious that everyone present owned a best-of-breed Borsoi (K.Waterhouse). 4. "Their technology is not so good. *Nasha lutchka*. Ours is better." (T.Clancy). 5. While we sipped orange juice and vodka, I asked how Spook got his name (L.Brown). 6. "Listen to your officers, to your *michmany*, and to your *starshini*." (T.Clancy). 7. Something, she thought, is mysteriously wrong. The houseman would blame it on the KGB or acid rain (L.Brown). 8. Why when he passed them did his classmates whisper "*stukach*", the cruel epithet of informer? (T.Clancy). 9. 'The trick was invented by the editors of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia' (K.Waterhouse). 10. "Anything else on alert? Their army? *Voyska PVO*?" Ryan referred to the Soviet air defense network. (T.Clancy). "You are *nekulturny*, 106," the voice replied softly. (T.Clancy).

12. Speak on 1) the process of borrowing; 2) the spheres the anglisms are used in; 3) the morphological changes the loan words undergo.



Time for Word Study

1. Study the following word combinations and translate the sentences.

To be of interest - представлять интерес

To be of importance/significance - иметь значение

To be of value - представлять ценность

1. All these theoretical discussions, however instructive they may be, *are of no great importance* to the student of a special language. 2. Saussure's influence upon linguistic theory has understandably *been of major importance*. 3. The study of what is termed "semantics" that is of the meaning of words, *is of particular importance* to the student of literature. 4. Such a theory constructed on general principles *is of no real interest* to linguistic science. 5. In the theory of generative grammar the principle of creativity *is of vital importance*. 6. In past times when traditions of spelling were less strong, the "occasional spelling" may *be of real value* as evidence for pronunciation. 7. The characteristics of the known Indo-European languages *are mainly of only historical interest* to the specialist. 8. These

areas of language study *are of direct interest* to students of literature. 9. A notable characteristic of contemporary American linguistics is that theoretical questions are considered to *be of greater importance* than language description.

2. Remember the meanings of the following words and translate the sentences with them.

- **Very** - очень; **the very** - именно тот, (тот) самый
- **Only** - только; **the only** - единственный
- **A number of** - ряд; **the number** - число, количество, номер
- **Few** - мало; **a few** - несколько; **the few** - те немногие, что

1. Communication is the very object of speech. 2. The first and in many cases the only grammar with which scholars came into contact was Latin grammar 3. In studying the history of a language we are faced with a number of problems concerning the driving forces of changes in the language. 4. From its very beginning Greek linguistics was closely connected with philosophy. 5.. 6. The study of universals has until the last few years been almost entirely synchronic. 7. The very simplest element of speech is the individual sound. 8. Most languages use only a few dozen phonemes. 9. In early languages we find a far greater number of irregularities and exceptions than in modern ones. 10. The few examples of language universals have illustrated some similarities seen between language systems. 11. At the very time the English national language was forming, a similar process was developing in another center on the British Isles, namely in Scotland. 12. Though the mechanical school of linguists prevailed, the trend of a few linguists was different. 13. The only thing required of a stressed vowel is to be uttered in a louder voice than the unstressed vowels of the same chain. 14. As compared with the number of words created in modern times by popular speech, the number of words created by definite individuals is relatively small. 15. Latin grammar was the only grammar taught in those days, and the only grammar found worthy of study and imitation. 16. There are only few words that are explained to the child. 17. If we compare them with the number of those for which no such origin was proved, we find that the proportion is very small indeed. 18. Wide use of Latin as an international scholar's language gave English a number of words borrowed from the classical languages.

3. Remember the meanings of the words and translate the sentences.

- **Hard** - трудно, усердно, много; **hardly** - едва, почти не, вряд ли
- **Late** - поздно; **lately** - в последнее время, недавно
- **Near** - близко; **nearly** - почти, чуть не
- **High** - высоко; **highly** - очень, весьма

1. An adjective in Russian nearly always stands before its noun. 2. Our highly developed languages still make constant use of signals alongside of the symbolic words. 3. Instinctive emotional cries hardly constitute communication in any strict sense. 4. Lately there have been hopeful signs of cooperation between semantics and communication theory. 5. Even highly literate people use spoken language more often than writing. 6. It is hard to see how this feature could be exactly measured. 7. Animals make very poor, in fact hardly any, progress towards learning a language. 8. The statistical approach became of late very popular in linguistics. 9. It is characteristic of primitive peoples that their languages are highly specialized: they have several specific terms where we use one generic word. 10. Russian is a highly inflected language.

4. Study the word rather and translate the sentences.

- **Rather** - скорее (предпочтительнее)
- **Rather (good)** - довольно (хороший)
- **Rather than** - а не, скорее чем

1. Linguists in the past have usually stated that language is not acquired instinctively but rather is culturally transmitted. 2. We must imagine primitive language as consisting of very long words, full of difficult sounds, and sung rather than spoken. 3. In former times a rather different attitude towards foreign words was taken. 4. A text is best thought of not as a grammatical unit at all but rather as a semantic unit. 5. This book aims to give a certain perspective on the subject of language rather than to assemble facts about it. 6. It is interesting to determine what words at a given age a child does not know, or rather does not understand when he hears them. 7. A notable feature of English is that its spelling is largely symbolic of thought and things rather than a phonetic representation of the actual sounds of the words. 8. The present focus of the field is not directly on the topic communication. Rather, it is on the language abilities that make communication possible. 9. Generative grammar, as a theory, implies that language is a living and creative form rather than a lifeless mechanism. 10. Word formation appears to occupy a rather special place in grammatical description.

5. Study the meanings of the word result and translate the sentences.

- **Result** – результат
- **To result** – получаться
- **To result in** - иметь результатом, приводить к чему-либо, выливаться во что-то
- **To result from** - происходить из.

1. Much of what a person hears in an utterance is the result of his ability to analyze syntactic and morphological patterns of the language. 2. Some of the information that results from comprehending a sentence is stored in the listener's memory. 3. It is impossible for any living vocabulary to be static. Most new slang words result from specific situations. 4. We may study the psychic process which result in the changes of word meaning, and classify these changes. 5. A number of other possessive constructions result quite naturally. 6. The language barrier results from the fact that each language is an individual and distinctive system. 7. Our present reaction to a word may be a cumulative result of all our experiences with the word. 8. General connotation can result from the experience that men as a social group have had with the ideas which words represent. 9. This simplification of the verb in Germanic has resulted not only in a multiplying of compound tenses, but also in a great increase of flexibility of expression. 10. It is impossible to say when change of connotation results in change of meaning.

6. Study the meanings of the word well and translate the sentences.

- **Well** - хорошо, с успехом; вполне, довольно; значительно; как раз.
- **As well (as)** - а также.

1. It is well known that languages do not correspond in their most used color vocabulary. 2. It may well be that all languages have an opposition between predicative and non-predicative groups. 3. In order to clarify the interrelation as well as the autonomy of the two disciplines, it is convenient to examine the constituent elements of speech. 4. It was emphasized that all words of foreign origin must be regarded as loans, no matter how well they might be established in the language. 5. To express ourselves well we must first have something to say. 6. Much of the theoretical work in the next ten years may well be devoted to the search for generalized semantic categories. 7. What is most interesting is that children are capable of inventing spellings well before they are ready to read. 8. A command of the grammar of the language is not enough, as those who have studied a foreign language and then tried to use it in the society well know. 9. As for Slavic languages, we may well say that they are all alike, but some are more alike than others.

7. Try to remember different meanings of the words and translate the sentences.

- **AS** - как; *так как*; в то время как, когда; *по мере того как*.
- **BUT** - но, а; *только, лишь*; кроме.
- **FOR** - так как; *для*; за; *в течение*, из-за .
- **SINCE** - так как; *с тех пор как*; с; с тех пор.

1. The use of language as a means of imparting information is so obvious that we do not need to develop the idea further. 2. It is rare that words can express hatred,

love or surprise as well as the face can. 3. Since birth we have been learning both to hear speech and to produce it. 4. Indo-European is but one of a number of families into which the world's languages may be divided. 5. Words and elements tend not only to establish some kind of relation among themselves, but are attracted to each other in greater or less degree. 6. Since each language is a peculiar system that can be distinguished from other systems of the same kind, a language system is sometimes spoken of as a "code". 7. We must accept language as a fully formed functional system. 8. As the grammatical systems of the two languages were very different, a few remarks must be made about the form in which French words were adopted. 9. A great characteristic of modern English, as of other modern languages, is the use of word-order as a means of grammatical expression.

10. Where the old language had a great many endings Modern English has but few. 11. In English the distance between poetical and prose language was much greater in this first period than it has ever been since. 12. English which once had nearly as many case-endings as Latin, has come to use prepositions instead of these.

8. Translate into Russian paying attention to the underlined words.

1. In phonetics more and more **attention has been paid** to sentence phonetics. 2. Logical simplicity prevails much more in Modern English syntax than in **either** Old English **or** Latin or Greek. 3. When the long vowel was followed by the consonant the results of the shift were **somewhat** different. 4. **Apart from** the scientific study of the change of meaning, it is an obvious fact that people **are interested in** etymology. 5. Jespersen gave **a good deal of attention** to the question of linguistic universals. 6. **The more** a hearer knows of the topic, the context and the speaker, **the easier** it is for him to interpret correctly what the speaker means. 7. The tendency to a fixed word-order was **more or less** established in early English **in spite of** the richness of inflections. 8. **The more** complex our activities and ideas are, **the more** extensive our vocabularies need to be. 9. As so often **in the case** of language, we find two tendencies **at work**. 10. **Moreover**, the psychology of that period was not **yet to cope with** the relevant theoretical problems. Practically, the **only** method **available** was to compare meanings of a word before and after a change. 11. The psycholinguist wants to state how our linguistic knowledge is represented in the cognitive system. **In addition**, he wants to identify the psychological processes that utilize this knowledge. 12. We could add that there are many affairs which people prefer to conduct orally **rather than** in writing, but this is probably **due to** the non-verbal signals which accompany speech and give **a great deal** of information. 13. Most varieties of language can be expressed in **either** speech **or** writing, but each variety is **more at home** in one or the other. 14. **Moreover**, without the American speech community itself we **are aware of** regional differences, which, **under proper conditions** of time and isolation could **result in** a subgroup of languages. 15.

Furthermore, it is obvious that there is an intrinsic connection between meaning and communication, such that it is impossible **to account for the former** except **in terms of the latter**. 16. Linguists often make the mistake of **taking for granted** the universal existence of **whatever** types of compound words are **current** in their own language. 17. It is true that the main types of compound words in various languages are **somewhat** similar, but this similarity is **worthy** of notice. 18. While it can be **taken for granted** that there are within linguistics theories and methods for describing the language of any text, many other things cannot be taken for granted. 19. The whole framework of unit, structure, system and class is **both** formal **and** functional **at once**.



Time for Grammar Study

1. Translate paying attention to the word that.

1. The grammar of a language is a theory of the sentences of that language. 2. One of the simplest ways of forming a new word is that of making compounds. 3. We all know that in historical times languages have been constantly changing. 4. Some of the most important differences between the syntax of Old English and that of Middle English are in the use of impersonal verbs. 5. The most important characteristic of language is that it is a system of signs used for communication between human beings in society. 6. It is hardly necessary to point out that the term is not really correct. 7. On the lexical side of the language we find a development parallel to that noticed in grammar. 8. We do not always realize the vividness of poetic imagination that has been shown in building up of our vocabulary. 9. The great difficulty which faces the designer of a translating machine is not the problem of grammar but that of vocabulary, the problem of words serving a variety of semantic functions. 10. The origin of language seems to be bound up with that of human thought. 11. What matters is the number of words that are generally used. 12. The main opposition between the parts of speech is that between the verb and the noun. 13. That language is a perfect symbolism of experience is a universally psychological fact. 14. What is true is that in a real language it is only rarely that word classes or other structures are signalled by some simple and unique signal. 15. Speech would seem to be the only road we know of that leads to it.

2. Translate paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. You are to describe how these forms are used. 2. Sentences are made up of words. 3. A number of important problems are connected with a word and its meaning. 4. Moods are the changes in the form of the verb to show the various ways in which the action or state is thought of by the speaker. 5. The distinctions

that can be made by word order are still more limited. 6. Shakespeare's boldness of metaphors has often been pointed out in books of literary criticism. 7. It must be understood that I shall concern myself with language and not with literary style. 8. Latin influence on the Russian language has been given close consideration. 9. No element of mental content can be directly communicated to a hearer: it must be phrased in speech and be translated back into thoughts. 10. What goes on in the brains and nervous system of individuals is private and cannot be examined directly. 11. However it may be suggested that the theory deserves more attention than has been given to it. 12. What is agreed by almost all linguists is that spoken and written languages should be kept apart in analysis. 13. Statistical analysis in this field has not yet been made. 14. The role of vocabulary is generally viewed as part of the language system. 15. Different types of meaning may be distinguished from a psychological or logical point of view. 16. The role of vocabulary is generally viewed as part of the language system.

3. Translate paying attention to the functions of the word one.

1. The tendency towards a fixed word order is a progressive one. 2. Ancient languages had more forms than modern ones. 3. Changes in the meaning of the words are often so gradual that one cannot detect the different steps of the process. 4. The process of speech is a very complicated one, and while one thing is being said, the mind is continually active in preparing what has to be said next. 5. From what has been said it follows that the distinction of main and sub-classes is a purely grammatical one. 6. One may distinguish here three hypotheses. 7. Synchronic linguistics is the study of linguistic events on the same level, while diachronic studies are concerned with linguistic events through layers of time; the one is descriptive, the other is historical. 8. Language is only one aspect of behavior, but it is an important one. 9. There is no reason why one should not study the interaction of several factors involved in complex mental acts. 10. As soon as human beings began to make systematic observations about one another's language, they were probably impressed by the paradox that all languages are in some fundamental sense one and the same. 11. Every writer must differentiate between general connotations of meaning and personal ones, and to rely upon the former. 12. One's education is not complete until he has had the experience of tracing the history of a few selected words in the pages of the Oxford English Dictionary.

4. Translate paying attention to the verb to be.

1. Our object is to examine the final consonant groups. 2. The only manifestation of language is in and through speech. 3. The uses of these forms were restricted accordingly. 4. It is to be observed that the changes which distinguish one period of English from another went on much faster in the North of England than in the

South. 4. The problem is to construct a general and abstract notion of grammatical transformation. 5. Ordinary speech is directly expressive and purely formal pattern of sounds, words, grammatical forms. 6. Because the language is a wholly historical entity, always open to change, one must focus on the relations which exist in a particular synchronic state if one is to define its elements. 7. If the text is to be described at all, it should be described properly; and this means by the theories and methods developed in linguistics. 8. A description of a language, if it is to be of practical use, must be based on a general theory. 9. Each word is a succession of sounds. 10. Languages were enriched at different periods by waves of foreign influence.

5. Translate paying attention to the verb to have.

1. If a language has a category of gender, it always has the category of number. 2. The last few years have witnessed a spectacular change of climate in linguistics. 3. In order to describe how language is used we have first of all to describe what are the forms of the language. 4. To put it briefly, in human speech, different sounds have different meanings. 5. It had been suggested that the application of linguistic techniques to poetry might in some way be more scientific. 6. The history of a word has to be studied from the double point of view of sounds and sense, or, in other words, phonetics and semantics. 7. No language is entirely pure; we meet with no nation that has not adopted some loan words. 8. We think that logical analysis of semantics of prepositions has got nothing to do with our subject. 9. Grammatical transformations will have to be formulated. 10. One of the most important things a lexicographer has to do is to record the meaning of words. 11. He has the task of arranging these meanings in the order he thinks will be of most help to those who use his work. 12. Latin has been read and written for historically long period.

6. Translate paying attention to the Infinitive.

1. To define the relation of historical linguistics to general linguistics is not an easy or obvious task. 2. This is a problem to be dealt with in a theoretical grammar. 3. To understand a word symbol, in other words, a sign, is to realize what the sign stands for. 4. It is not the proper place to deal with detailed explanations of consonant-shift as we must hurry to more modern times. 5. The use of auxiliary verbs to express various shades of meaning has greatly extended in modern times. 6. To point out the weakness of traditional definitions is to invite the question; with what do you propose to replace them? 7. Grammar was a set of rules to be observed and of paradigms (patterns) to be followed. 8. To return to grammar: attention should be paid to the manner in which English makes use of the Infinitive. 9. To study the coordination of certain sounds with certain meanings is to study language. 10. To study speech production means to study articulation.

11. What we fail to realize is that language is enormously complicated. 12. Henry Sweet was the first to lay the foundations of the study of Old English dialects. 13. Linguistic analysis can be largely based on intuitions about the units to be recognized, combinations to be noted, and the results to be obtained. 14. An attempt will be made to connect the teachings of linguistic history with the chief events in the general history of the English people.

7. Translate paying attention to the construction For + Noun + Infinitive

1. It is impossible for any living vocabulary to be static. 2. For the community to continue functioning, frequent interchanges of information through the use of language are essential. 3. It is obviously necessary for speaker and hearer to have approximately the same notion of what a word may denote or express, if they are to have any chance of mutual understanding. 4. It is very common for a word to have an emotional tone. 5. It must be very rare for the semantic range of a word to be simultaneously present in mind. 6. It is no easy thing for a philologist to select and apply the necessary psychological theories and facts but it is probably still more difficult for a psychologist to work on linguistic material. 7. The rules of sequence are those that make it normal for an adjective in English to precede the noun it qualifies and for a certain order of words to be used in clauses and sentences.

8. Translate paying attention to Complex Object.

1. Language permits knowledge to be transmitted to succeeding generations. 2. We do not expect a medieval grammarian to emphasize the importance of communication. 3. The establishment of a fixed word-order caused the inflections to be more and more forgotten. 4. No language is logical in every aspect, and we must not think its usage to be guided always by strictly logical principles. 5. As the final result of the whole development we find the modern tendency to use another case than genitive as the subject of a gerund. 6. The symbolic and communicative functions of speech compel the speaker to conform more or less to ruling language system, in order to be understood by his hearers. 7. We know comparative phonology as being an important branch of the linguistic sciences. 8. We wish the topic to be presented to the listener in an objectively correct way. 9. We also expect the hearer to take up a definite attitude towards it, to perceive it in a certain color. 10. If we could show this view to be false all work in historical phonology would have to be reconsidered.

9. Translate paying attention to the Complex Subject.

1. The pronunciation of a language seems to be subject to a continuous and inevitable process of change. 2. English seems likely to occupy an increasingly

prominent place in international communication. 3. Many of the old orthographies were felt to be unsatisfactory. 4. De Saussure recognized that every speaker of a language is likely to show some individual differences in the way that he uses his language. 5. Language may be said to have two histories: one in the life of the individual person and one in the life of the speech community. 6. Most of the names of family relationships can be seen to be shared by Indo-European languages. 7. We speak in sentences, not words, although a sentence happens to be made up of a single word. 8. The vocabulary of a language can be considered to be a collection of units that are used in accordance with the rules. 9. These rules are known to be the grammar of the language. 10. A psychologist is not expected to take up linguistics, which is only one of many subjects bordering on his own. 11. There are certain cases in which the article is not used, although it might seem to be required. 12. A sentence will be said to be ungrammatical only when it violates some syntactic rule.

10. Translate paying attention to the Modal + Perfect Infinitive.

1. The speakers of the original Indo-European language may have belonged to several different races. 2. The Aryan language must have been grammatically and lexically, extremely complicated and full of irregularities. 3. The borrowing from one language into another may have taken place in either direction, it may be that the two languages have borrowed a word from a third language. 4. The speech functions that should have been fulfilled by the omitted elements must be covered with the help of the context. 5. Whatever may have been the origin of the dental ending used in the past tenses of the verbs, it is very extensively used in all Germanic languages. 6. A writer may have derived the new word from some undiscovered source or he may have heard it in conversation. 7. We see how great Chaucer's influence on Modern English must have been. 8. A language may have lost most of its word-endings like Modern English. 9. These ideas may have been inherited from Greece or Rome. 10. Latin words, as might have been expected, were mostly words pertaining to the things which the contact with Roman civilization made familiar to the Germanic peoples.

11. Translate paying attention to Participle constructions.

1. No two speakers pronounce a given sound in exactly the same way. 2. Indo-European is the name generally given a very considerable group of languages spoken by as much as half the world's population and ranging world-wide geographically. 3. In order to deal only with those sounds which are functionally significant in the language being studied one must turn to the second branch of phonology, phonemics. 4. Sentences which might be perfectly understood when spoken might not be intelligible when written. 5. English, having expanded, and being spoken these days by 250 million people in all parts of the world, has no

longer a homogeneous unity. 6. Often semantics is taken as containing a theory of meaning. 7. Many philologists expressed a certain distrust of psychological theories as applied to the phenomena of language. 8. At that time English, being no longer spoken by the cultivated classes or thought in the schools, developed as a popular spoken language. 9. Old English was, if compared with Modern English, a highly inflected language, being in this respect intermediate between Latin and Modern German. 10. The first thing to note is that all of the transformations involved have independent motivation. 11. Language, being part of culture, is similarly selective, because languages and cultures "fit" one another. 12. It may be said that 1700 is about the date from which we may fairly begin to think of English as having assumed the form which we still use.

12. Translate paying attention to Participle II + Infinitive.

1. Perfect Tenses considered to indicate the completion of an action in the past, present or future are widely used in some European languages. 2. A language system known to be contradictory is rarely of interest. 3. In a few languages said to have three degrees of sound length we see two contrasts - one in length of vowels, another in the nature of consonants. 4. The only contrast is between languages known to be historically related and languages not known to be related.

13. Translate paying attention to Absolute Participle Construction.

1. The word passes from one word category into another, its meaning thus being changed. 2. Language being a growing human product, we can never classify it and set out with anything like the precision of mathematical phenomena. 3. Most sentences of more than one word consist of two nuclei, one indicating the person or thing about whom a statement is made, the other containing the statement. 4. The class being one of the four fundamental grammatical categories, we shall account for it first. 5. Phonetics and psychology do not constitute the science of language, being only preparation for it. 6. Many of the sounds were changed, most of the old inflections were lost, their places being filled by form-words - prepositions, auxiliary verbs, etc. 7. Words in English may be grouped into classes of grammatical types, each defined in terms of its behavior. 8. Each language being a peculiar system that can be distinguished from other systems of the same kind, a language system is sometimes spoken of as a "code". 9. Thus case and verbal endings came to be modified, with several inflections being used in a simpler form. 10. The two approaches, European and American, were radically different, each being very much the product of its own history. 11. Parts of speech are the maximum word-classes of a language, each class being defined in terms of the functional meanings which it fulfills. 12. The forms are to be classified as either perfect or non-perfect, the perfect forms being those that contain a form of "have" followed by a Past Participle.

14. Translate paying attention to the Gerund.

1. The important quality in any language is its power of assimilating foreign words without doing violence to its own traditions. 2. Only after having mastered speech does one graduate to reading and writing. 3. Literary composition is putting words together in order to convey our thoughts to others. 4. It is worth remembering that in the history of human thought the concepts of formal logic derive from the logic of natural language. 5. The Old English period in the language history is characterized by having its flectional system, relatively full. 6. What we avoid in speaking a foreign language we very often do in our own. 7. Nor has anyone succeeded in presenting a definition of the term "sentence" that has found favour among a majority of grammarians. 8. From having been the poor relation of syntax, semantics has become a topic of urgent concern. 9. Without language there is no understanding among people, and without understanding there is no chance of their being able to work together. 10. We do so from the phonemic point of view often without being fully aware of it.

15. Translate paying attention to would and should.

1. Without language civilization would not be possible. 2. If language were instinctive, there would be only one world language, not the twenty five hundred or so which actually exist. 3. Linguists want to say what languages are like, but they have no right to say what languages should be like, or to dictate how people should talk. 4. If, by some miracle, we all began to talk alike, there would be some reason to expect that before long we should all behave alike in other ways. 5. Changes in word order would appear as an unavoidable consequence of morphological changes. 6. If our analysis is based on discrete phonemic units it is necessary that we should take into account the way in which such units combine in speech both in the word and in longer utterances. 7. The native language should be studied from the point of view of general grammar. 8. Style should be as natural as dress, and fit the time, the place and the person. 9. The disposition of words in a sentence should be like those of figures in a picture, the most important should occupy the chief places. 10. If languages never changed, no one would be interested in the historical development of languages except in connection with political and social events. 11. Words do not grow out of soil or fall on us from heaven; they are made by individuals; it would be extremely interesting if we could always find out who it was who made them. 12. One would still have to determine the geographical existence of languages, and this is not an easy matter.

16. *Translate paying attention to the Subject Clauses.*

1. What a child hears and learns is actual speech, on the basis of which he forms his own language system. 2. What a word means depends also on who uses it, when, why, in what circumstances, with what aim, with what success. 3. That this grammatical simplification is progressive, was overlooked by the older generation of linguistic thinkers. 4. What is to be taken into account is of course the interests of the speaking community. 5. That our knowledge of language is largely tacit quickly becomes apparent if you try to answer questions like the following: What are you doing when you hear and understand an utterance? What is wanted is the establishment of general laws and tendencies. 6. That the mother tongue does not determine the philosophical outlook is clearly proved by the fact that people speaking the same language can, and often do, hold different outlooks. 7. What is perhaps the most important contribution towards an understanding of actual mechanism of language change has come from the sociolinguistic investigation of living speech communities. 8. That the form-words possess phonetic qualities that distinguish them from the full words seem to be pretty certain from our examination. 9. What distinguishes linguistics and phonetics from the rest disciplines is that the former study language in order to throw light on language, whereas other subjects such as literary criticism, psychology, logic and anthropology study language in order to throw light on something else.

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