**LECTURE 2**

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

§ 1. Languages may be **synthetic** and **analytical** according to their grammatical structure.

In synthetic languages, such as for instance Russian, the gram­matical relations between words are expressed by means of inflec­tions: e.g. крыша дома.

In analytical languages, such as English, the grammatical rela­tions between words are expressed by means of form words, and word order: e.g. *the roof* *of the hous**e.*

§ 2. Analytical forms are mostly proper to verbs. An analytical verb-form consists of one or more form words, which have no lexi­cal meaning and only express one or more of the grammatical categories of person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood, and one notional word, generally an infinitive or a participle: e. g. *He has come, I am reading.* The analytical forms are:

1. Tense and Aspect verb-forms (the Continuous form: *I* *am* *writing*, the Perfect form: *I have written,* the Perfect Continuous form: *I* *have been writing,* the Future Indefinite: *I shall write,* all the other forms of the Future; also the interrogative and the negative forms of the Present and Past Indefinite: *Does he sing? He does no**ising).*
2. The Passive Voice: *I was invited* *to the theatre.*
3. The analytical form of the Subjunctive Mood: *I* *should go there if I had time.*

In all these analytical forms the form word is an auxiliary verb. (For detailed treatment see chapters on the verb.)

§ 3. However, the structure of a language is never purely syn­thetic or purely analytical. Accordingly in the English language there are:

1. Endings:

***-s*** in the third person singular in the Present Indefinite*: he speaks**,*

***-s*** in the plural of nouns: *ta**bles;*

***-s*** in the genitive case: *my brother's book;*

***-ed***  in the Past Indefinite of regular verbs: *smoked.*

1. Inner flexions: *man—men; speak—spoke.*
2. The synthetic forms of the Subjunctive Mood: *were, be, have* etc.

§ 4. Owing to the scarcity of synthetic forms the order of words, which is fixed in English, acquires extreme importance: *The fisherman caught a fish.*

A deviation from the general principle of word order is pos­sible only in special cases.

§ 5. One of the marked features of the English language is the extensive use of substitutes. A word substitute saves the repetition of a word in certain conditions. Here belongs ***o******ne***, ***that****,* ***do****.* ***One*** replaces class nouns in the singular and in the plural:

*Thank**s for the compl**iment, if it is* ***one****.*

*The hour**s he spent with Ruth were the only happy* ***ones*** *he had, and they were not all happy. (London)*

***Tha******t*** generally substitutes nouns; especially abstract nouns and nouns of material followed by an attribute, mostly introduced by the preposition *of:*

*He (Mart**in) watched the easy walk of the other* *in front of h**im, and for the f**irst tim**e realized that his walk was different fro**m* ***tha******t*** *of other men.* *(London)*

*Almost every day thereafter Mrs.* *Skelton would go for a ride in her own car or* ***that*** *of* *Castleman. (Dreiser)*

***Do*** substitutes verbs:

*You know your law better than I* ***do.*** *(**Galsworthy)*

*Forgive me for speaking with brutal frankness; I only* ***do*** *so be**­cause I care. (Alexander)*

##### ACCIDENCE

**GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE PARTS O****F SPEECH**

According to their meaning, morphological characteristics and syntactical functions, words fall under certain classes called parts of speech.

Grammatists distinguish between notional and structural parts of speech. The notional parts of speech perform certain functions in the sen­tence: the functions of subject, predicate, attribute, object, or adverbial modifier.

The notional parts of speech are:

(1) The Noun;

(2) The Adjective;

(3) The Pronoun;

(4) The Numeral;

(5) The Verb;

(6) The Adverb;

(7) The Words of the Category of State;

(8) The Modal Words;

(9) The Interjection.

The structural parts of speech either express relations between words or sentences or emphasize the meaning of words or sentences. They never perform any independent function in the sentence. Here belong:

(1) The Preposition;

(2) The Conjunction;

(3) The Particle;

(4) The Article.