**Educational program in the specialty**

**"5B011900- Foreign Language: two foreign languages"**

**Syllabus**

**Theoretical Grammar**

**Spring term 2018-2019 academic year**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Code of the course** | **Name of the course** | | **type** | **hours per week** | | | | **Number of credits** | | **ECTS** |
| **Lecture** | **Pract** | | **Lab** |
|  | **Theoretical Grammar** | | EC | 1 | 1 | |  | 2 | | 3 |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| **Lecturer** | | Merkibayev Tulegen | | | | **Hours** | | | Dates  Friday | |
| **e-mail** | | Tolesha.81@mail.ru | | | |
| **Contact number** | | 8 7075583428 | | | | **Room** | | | 316 | |
| Academic presentation of the course | | The study of the theoretical grammar of the English language is a prerequisite for the preparation of a specialist with the qualification "a foreign language teacher". The theoretical grammar of the English language is a section of linguistics that studies the grammatical structure of the English language, its morphology and syntax as a single integrative system of speech formation.        The main goal of the course of theoretical grammar is to provide a comprehensive description of the grammatical structure of modern English, the introduction of students in the problems of modern grammatical research and the methodology of theoretical analysis of linguistic material. The students should be able to:  *1.*theoretically highlight the foundations of the grammatical structure of modern English and develop a clear understanding among students of the systemic nature of the language and its dynamic structure that ensures the ability of the language to perform its basic function - to serve as a means of obtaining, storing and transferring knowledge in the process of communication;  2. introduce students into the main problems of the modern scientific paradigm - system-functional and cognitive-discursive;   3. develop students ability to apply the received theoretical knowledge in practical teaching of the English language and in their own English-speaking speech activity;   4. show, in the process of studying the grammatical structure of the English language, the close interconnection and interdependence of language and culture   5. reveal the socio-cultural potential of the grammatical structure of the language and to teach students to take this potential into account in order to ensure successful communication in the intercultural space;  6. develop students' critical scientific thinking, instill work skills with theoretical literature on linguistics, develop skills for critical analysis of different points of view on complex  *7.* knowtheoretical foundations of the phenomena under consideration (the morphological structure of words and sentences, the main and triple parts of speech, parts of the sentence, the grammatical structure of word combinations, sentences, etc.);  9 differentiate specificity of the grammatical structure of modern English. | | | | | | | | |
| Prerequisites and co-requisites | | BIYa 1202 – Basic foreign language | | | | | | | | |
| Bibliography | | 1. Block.M.Y A. Course in Theoretical Grammar.M .., 2000 2. Bloh.M.Ya., Semenova.T.N., Timofeeva.S.V. Workshop on Theoretical Grammar of English. M., 2004 3. Weichmann. GA. New in the modern grammar of English. M., 2002 4. Downing.A., Locke.P. University Course in Russian Grammar. Prentice Hall, Inc.1992 5. Ivanova.I.P., Burkalova.V., Pochevtsev.G.G. Theoretical grammar of the English language. M., 1981 6. Kobrina, N.A., Korneeva. E.A. Аn Русский Grammar. L., 2000 7. Quirk R.A. A University Grammar of English. London 1982 8. Askarova S. English grammar: theory and practice. Almaty, 2006Askarova S., Badanbekkyzy Z., English and Kazakh grammar in comparison Almaty, 2008 9. Akhmetova. S.K. Some issues of teaching English grammar. Almaty, 2016 10. Betty Schrampber Azar. Fundamentals of English grammar 2-nd ed.1992 11. Close. R. A reference grammar for students of English.L., 1977 12. Quirk. R., Greenboum.S .., Leech G. Svartvic A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language. London and New York, 1999 13. Michael Vince with Paul Emmerson. English Grammar and Vocabulary. Macmillan Education 2013. | | | | | | | | |
| Academic policy of the course in the context of university moral and ethical values | | **Academic Behaviour Rules:**  1. Students should prepare for each classroom (seminar) in advance according to the schedule. The home assignment should be done before the classes start.  2. The SIW submitted a week later will be accepted, but the grades is reduced by 50%.  3. Midterm Exam is conducted according to the program  4**. Academic values:**  1. Seminar classes, the SIW bear independent and creative character.  2. No plagiarism, cheating at all stages of knowledge control.  3. Students with disabilities could be consulted by e-mail [almaty.gulnar@mail.ru](mailto:almaty.gulnar@mail.ru) | | | | | | | | |
| Assessment and attestation policy | | **Criteria-based Assessment:** Assessment of learning outcomes in relation to descriptors (checking the formation of competences on the boundary control and examinations).  **Summative Assessment:** assessment of the presence and activity of work in the classroom; Assessment of the completed task. | | | | | | | | |

**Calendar (schedule) of the content of the course**

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| Weeks | Themes of course | Number of hours | The maximum score |
| **Модуль 1.** Grammatical structure of the language. Grammatical meaning and grammatical form. Grammatical category. | | | |
| 1 | **Lecture 1.** Introduction into the science of grammar. The object of theoretical grammar | 2 |  |
| 1 | **Seminar lesson 1** The object and types of theoretical grammar | 1 | 4 |
| 2 | Lecture 2 Parts of speech  The notional parts of speech are: the noun, the adjective, the stative, the pronoun, the numeral, the adverb, the modal words | 2 |  |
| 2 | **Seminar lesson2** Two parts of grammar: morphology and syntax, their objects | 1 | 4 |
| 3 | Lecture 3.The functional parts of speech are: the preposition, the conjunction, the particle, the article, the interjection. | 2 |  |
| 3 | **Seminar lesson 3** Nouns Types and functions of nouns.Comparative analysis of nouns in English and Kazakh languages | **1** | 4 |
| 3 | SIW 1. Comparative analysis of verbs in English and Kazakh languages:   1. The category of tense, different views on the category of tense 2. The category of aspect, different views on the category of aspect. 3. The category of time correlation, different points of view. | 1 | 15 |
| 4 | **4 lecture.** The main part of speech: adjectives and adverbs  Morphological structure of the adjectives and adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Classification of adjectives. | 1 | 4 |
| 4 | **Seminar lesson 4** The main part of speech: adjectives and adverbs. Morphological structure of the adjective. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Classification of adjectives. | 1 |  |
| **Модуль П** Pragmatic syntax. The communicative intention of the speaker. Pragmatic types of sentences. | | | |
| 5 | **5 lecture.** The principal parts of the sentence The subject. Ways of expressing the subject. The predicate. Simple predicate. Compound predicate. Nominal predicate. | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | **Seminar lesson 5** Parts of sentence: object and adverbial modifier | 1 |  |
| 5 | SIW 1 The categories of tense, aspect and time correlation tense. The category of tense, different views on the category of tense. The category of aspect, different points of view on the category of aspect.The category of time-correlation, different points of view. | 3 | 15 |
| 6 | **6 lecture** Parts of speech The notional parts of speech are: the noun, the adjective, the stative, the pronoun, the numeral, the adverb, the modal words. The functional parts of speech are: the preposition, the conjunction, the particle, the article, the interjection. | 1 | 4 |
| 6 | **Seminar lesson 6**  The functional parts of speech are: the preposition, the conjunction, the particle, the article, the interjection. | 1 |  |
| 7 | **7 lecture** Verbs. Types of verbs. Classification of verbs | 1 | 4 |
| 7 | SIW 3 Categories of verbs: aspect, mood, tense | 1 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 7 | **Seminar lesson 7** Difficulties in analyzing secondary parts of the sentence. Means of their expression.. | 1 |  |
| 7 | SIW 4 Comparative study of Kazakh and English verbs | 1 | 4 |
| 8 | Midterm Exam | 1 | 100 |
| 9 | **8 lecture.** The principal parts of the sentence: the subject and predicate. Ways of expressing the subject. The predicate. Simple predicate. Compound predicate. Nominal predicate. | 1 | 4 |
| 9 | **Seminar lesson 8** Sentence forms. Sentence structure. Comparative study. |  |  |
| 10 | **9 lecture.** Types of sentences: Simple and composite sentences. | 1 | 4 |
| 10 | **Seminar lesson 9** Types of sentences: Simple and composite sentences. |  |  |
| 11 | **10 lecture.** Phrases: classification and types of phrases | 1 | 4 |
| 11 | **Seminar lesson 10** Sentence forms. Sentence structure. Types of sentences: Simple and composite sentences. Comparative study. | 1 |  |
| 11 | SIW 5 Тhe structural classification of sentence. | 1 | 15 |
| 12 | **11 lecture.** Sentence forms. Sentence structure. Types of sentences: Simple and composite sentences. Comparative study. | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | **Seminar lesson 11** Compound and complex sentences. Types of subordinate clauses. | 1 |  |
| 13 | **12 lecture.** Objective and subjective modality. Means of expressing modality. Mood and modality. | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | **Seminar lesson 12** The category of mood. Different points of view on the number of moods in Modern English. Forms used to express unreality in English. | 1 |  |
| 13 | SIW 6 Communicative types of sentences: declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory sentences.Negation. | 1 | 15 |
| 14 | **13 lecture.** Word groups and sentences: basic differences. Classification of word-groups based on syntactical relations between the members of the word-group: coordinate, subordinate,predicative, cumulative. | 1 | ***4*** |
| 14 | **Seminar lesson 13** Syntactic relations between words in a sentence: coordination, subordination, interdependence, cumulation, apposition. Means of expressing syntactical relations: agreement, government, word order, function words, parenthesis. | 1 |  |
| 15 | **14 lecture.** Discourse information continuity (continuities of the theme, action, participants, temporal and local continuities). | 1 | 4 |
| 15 | **Seminar lesson 14** Text as a structural and semantic unit of communication. Types if texts. Grammatical means of expressing cohesion in texts. | 1 |  |
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| 15 | **SIW task 7:** Discourse information structure: basic cognitive principles and restrictions in information organization; principles of information division. | 1 | 15 |
|  | Cumulative (seminars, SIW) |  | 100 |
|  | **Examination** |  | 100 |

Dean of the Faculty Аbdimanuly О.

Head of methodological council Ospanova G.

Head of the Department Madyeva G.B.

Lecturer Merkibayev T.A.