Лекция 13

### What is a sentence?

A complete sentence has a subject and predicate, and can often be composed of more than one clause. As long as it has a subject and a predicate, a group of words can form a sentence, no matter how short.

E.g. “You ate fish.”

More complex sentences can combine multiple clauses or phrases to add additional information about what is described. Clauses may be combined using conjunctions – such as “and”, “but” and “or”.

E.g. “He went out to dinner but didn’t enjoy the meal.”

This example is composed of two independent clauses, “he went out to dinner” and “he didn’t enjoy the meal”, combined with a conjunction- “but”.

# Word classes and phrase classes

*[Grammar](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/british-grammar/grammar) > [Words, sentences and clauses](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/british-grammar/words-sentences-and-clauses) > Word classes and phrase classes*

из [English Grammar Today](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/)

## Major word classes

English has four major word classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. They have many thousands of members, and new nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are often created. Nouns are the most common type of word, followed by verbs. Adjectives are less common and adverbs are even less common.

Many words belong to more than one word class. For example, *book* can be used as a noun or as a verb; *fast* can be used as an adjective or an adverb:

*It’s an interesting****book****.* (noun)

*We ought to****book****a holiday soon.* (verb)

*He loves****fast****cars.* (adjective)

*Don’t drive so****fast****!* (adverb)

### Typical word-class suffixes

A suffix can often, but not always, tell us if a word is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb:

| nouns | verbs | adjectives | adverbs |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *station**government**cruelty* | *soften**identify**industrialise* | *drinkable**Japanese**useless* | *carefully**easily**sadly* |

A good learner’s dictionary will tell you what class or classes a word belongs to.

**See also:**

* [Nouns](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/nouns_2)
* [Verbs](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/verbs)
* [Adjectives](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/adjectives_2)
* [Adverbs](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/adverbs_2)
* [Suffixes](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/suffixes)
* [Word formation](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/word-formation_2)

## 2 Structuring noun groups

Noun groups are one type of word group. Nouns usually refer to a person, an animal, a thing, an event (a meeting) or process (for example, digestion), or a concept (in science, diversity). They can combine with articles, adjectives, adverbs and other nouns to form noun groups. Each noun group has one main noun which is the word that all the other words help to define.

For example

their own private spaces in public areas

This noun group contains the noun **spaces** which is the main noun. Information **before** and **after** the main noun is used to define it. In this example, the adjectives placed before the main noun are used to specify which spaces (i.e. their, own, private) the writer is focusing on. The main noun can also be followed by information that further describes it. In this example, this information is ‘in public areas’.

Newspaper headlines often use noun groups to present a great deal of information in a limited space and as a way to get the reader’s attention.

### 2.1 Giving information in noun groups

As you have seen, extra information about the main noun may come before or after the main noun. The different ways in which this can be done are summarised in this activity.

#### Activity 1

Allow approximately 15 minutes

Look at the list of examples of noun groups below. The main nouns in each sentence are in **bold**.

The activity is split into two: ‘Before the main noun’ and ‘After the main noun’. You need to:

1. Look at the type of word you are being asked to look for. Use the examples (in italics) or a dictionary if you are unsure of any of the terms.
2. Choose the noun group from the examples given below.
3. Type the relevant part of the noun group into the text boxes.
* Broadcasting **rights** for sports events
* **competition** between media providers
* The large-scale media **coverage** that is devoted to sport, and especially football
* Béthune’s open-air **market**
* The **setting**, place du Maréchal Foch, with its surrounding Art Deco and Flemish style houses
* The open-air **market**
* Electromagnetic **radiation**
* some of **these**
* The **energy** contained in these photons
* different **aspects** of the spectrum
* Technological **advances**
* One of the best forms of **communication**
* **papers** published in one country

### 2.2 Ordering information before the main noun

A great deal of information can be conveyed by placing adjectives, adverbs and other nouns before the noun.

## Other word classes

The other word classes include prepositions, pronouns, determiners, conjunctions and interjections.

### Prepositions

Prepositions describe the relationship between words from the major word classes. They include words such as *at, in, on, across, behind, for*:

*We went****to****the top****of****the mountain.* (*to* describes the relationship between *went* and *top*; *of* describes the relationship between *top* and *mountain*)

*Are you ready****for****lunch yet?* (*for* describes the relationship between *ready* and *lunch*)

**See also:**

* [Prepositions](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/prepositions)

### Pronouns

Pronouns are words which substitute for noun phrases, so that we do not need to say the whole noun phrase or repeat it unnecessarily. Pronouns include words such as *you, it, we, mine, ours, theirs, someone, anyone, one, this, those*:

***That****’s Gerry in the photo.****He****lives in Barcelona.*

*This jacket’s****mine****.****That****must be Linda’s.*

**See also:**

* [Pronouns](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/pronouns_2)

### Determiners

Determiners come before nouns. They show what type of reference the noun is making. They include words such as *a/an, the, my, his, some, this, both*:

*Have you got****a****ruler I can borrow?*

*I need****some****paper for****my****printer.*

***This****phone isn’t easy to use.*

**See also:**

* [Determiners (](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/determiners-the-my-some-this)*[the, my](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/determiners-the-my-some-this)*[,](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/determiners-the-my-some-this)*[some](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/determiners-the-my-some-this)*[,](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/determiners-the-my-some-this)*[this](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/determiners-the-my-some-this)*[)](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/determiners-the-my-some-this)

### Conjunctions

Conjunctions show a link between one word, phrase or clause and another word, phrase or clause. They include *and, but, when, if, because*:

*Joe****and****Dan are brothers.*

*It was okay,****but****I wouldn’t recommend it as a restaurant.*

*We’ll ring you****when****we get to London.*

**See also:**

* [Conjunctions](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/conjunctions)

### Interjections

Interjections are mostly exclamation words (e.g. *gosh! wow! oh!*), which show people’s reactions to events and situations:

**A:**

*I’m giving up my job*.

**B:**

***Oh***.

***Yippee****! I don’t have to go to work tomorrow!*

***Gosh****! What an awful smell!*

**See also:**

* [Interjections (*ouch, hooray*)](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/interjections-ouch-hooray)
* [Discourse markers (](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/discourse-markers-so-right-okay)*[so, right, okay](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/discourse-markers-so-right-okay)*[)](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/discourse-markers-so-right-okay)

*The committee produced****a set of rules****that****were****intended to prevent people abusing the system.* (or *…* ***a set of rules*** *that* ***was*** *intended …*)

*I found****a bunch of keys****on the floor.****Are******they****yours?*

## Structuring verb groups

Verb groups are another type of word group. A verb is a word that describes **doing** something, for example:

donate, influence, distribute.

It can also be a word that describes **thinking**, **feeling or being**, for example:

need, trust, be.

Verbs in English often combine with prepositions to make different meanings, for example:

roll out, look for, find out.

They also combine with other verbs to convey tense (past, present and future), for example:

went, stay, are operating, will help.

 They may also combine with other verbs to convey certainty or different degrees of possibility, for example:

will achieve, would be, can inﬂuence, may sound.

### 3.1 Indicating present, past and future in English

Verb tense is the way you can show whether an event takes place in the past, the present or the future.