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ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN PRACTICE

PART 1



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Ռոմանագերմանական բանասիրության ֆակուլտետի խորհուրդը*

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Սույն դասագիրքը նվիրված է անգլերենի քերականական հմտությունների կատարելագործմանը և նպատակ ունի հարստացնել անգլերենը որպես օտար լեզու սովորող հայ ուսանողների գիտելիքները՝ լուսաբանելով հայ ուսանողի համար առավել դժվարություն ներկայացնող քերականական երևույթները: Այն նախատեսված է որպես հիմնական դասագիրք միջմշակութային հաղորդակցման անգլերեն բաժնի առաջին կուրսի ուսանողների, ինչպես նաև անգլիական բաժնի ուսանողների համար:

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PREFACE

English Grammar in Practice has been designed for intermediate and post-intermediate students who need to study and practice using the grammar of the English language.

The book can serve both as a basis for review and as a means of practicing new material. It will also be useful for more advanced students who still make some grammatical mistakes and need a book for reference and practice.

At the beginning of the book the Contents page provides a full list of units. Each grammar unit begins with a clear presentation of grammar rules illustrated with examples. The book provides opportunities for practice through extensive and varied exercises which are graded in difficulty through the unit. The Units are organized in grammar categories and can be used in accordance with the grammar syllabus of the course. The theoretical part of each unit is a comprehensive survey of major classes of words and their forms and functions. Areas of particular difficulty have been given special attention.

One of the leading objects of this book is to be both as scholarly and as practical as possible. In it there is an attempt to present grammatical facts as simply, and to lead the student to assimilate them as thoroughly, as possible, and at the same time to do away with confusing difficulties as far as may be.

In order to write the present grammar book we have made use of a number of reference books in particular *Fundamentals of English Grammar* by Azar (2003), *Advanced Grammar in Use* by Hewings M. (2002), *Longman Advanced Learners' Grammar* by Mark Foley & Diane Hall (2003), *English Grammar in Context* by Michael Vince (2008), *A Basic English Grammar: Morphology* by Mkhitarian Ye. et al. (2011), etc.

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THE VERB

The verb is a part of speech with grammatical meaning of process or action. The verb has the grammatical categories of person, number, tense, aspect, voice and mood.

The category of **aspect** shows the way in which the action develops, whether it is in progress or completed. Some of the English tenses denote time relations, others denote both time and aspect relations. The Indefinite form has no aspect characteristics, while the Continuous and Perfect forms denote both time and aspect relations.

According to their **morphological structure** verbs can be:

- **Simple**- *go, work, take, read*
- **Derived** (*having affixes*)- *magnify, specialize, discover, enlighten, soften*
- **Compound** (*having two stems*)- *daydream, blackmail*
- **Composite (or phrasal)**- *give in, put on, turn off.*

On the basis of the subject-process relation the verbs are divided into dynamic and statal.

- **Dynamic verbs** express the process or actions, performed by the subject (*do, act, make*).
- **Statal verbs** denote the state of their subject (*be, stand, know*).

Semantically verbs may be:

- terminative** – denoting actions which can't develop beyond a certain limit (*to stand up, to sit down, to come, to take*).
- non-terminative or durative** – having no limit (*to love, to sit, to work, to walk*).

According to their function in the sentence verbs are divided into:

- **notional verbs** which possess full lexical meaning (*e.g., to run, to smile, to love*).
- **semi notional or structural verbs** – which have very general faded lexical meaning. These include:

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