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**Тип работы:** Реферат

**Предмет:** Иностранная грамматика

Chapter 1. Basic parts of sentence in English 2

1.1 Subject as a part of structure 2

1.2 Verb as an essential part of sentence 3

1.3 Object as a part of structure 3

Chapter 2. Gerund as a noun in the novel "Old Curiosity Shop" by Charles Dickens 5

References 11

Understanding the fundamental components of sentences and comprehending their roles within a complete sentence is crucial. The fundamental components encompass a subject, a verb phrase (also known as a predicate), and, in most cases, an object.

Additionally, an adverbial (or adjunct) serves as an optional element within a sentence, which can be expressed through adverbs, adverbial phrases, or adverbial clauses. The term "optional" implies that they can be omitted without affecting the overall coherence of the sentence, as they do not form the grammatical foundation of the sentence. These linguistic elements are employed to provide supplementary information regarding the core concept.

There are various types of subjects that we encounter in our linguistic endeavors. [2] The simplest form is the "simple subject," which consists of a single noun or pronoun. For instance, in the sentence "The cat meowed," the subject is "cat." It is the cat that performs the action of meowing, making it the subject of the sentence.

Moving on, we encounter the "compound subject," which consists of two or more nouns or pronouns joined by a conjunction. An example of this would be the sentence "John and Mary went to the park." Here, the subject is a compound one, comprising the nouns "John" and "Mary." [4] Both individuals are performing the action of going to the park, and thus, they form a compound subject.

In some cases, the subject can be implied or understood without being explicitly stated. This type of subject is known as an "implied subject." Consider the sentence "Run!" In this case, the subject "you" is implied. The command to run is directed at the reader or listener, assuming they understand the implied subject.

1.2 Verb as an essential part of sentence

A verb is a fundamental component of a sentence that expresses either an action or a state of being. It serves to convey what the subject is doing or experiencing. By understanding the role of verbs, one can gain a deeper comprehension of sentence structure and effectively communicate ideas.

Verbs can be classified into various types based on their functions within a sentence. [4] The two primary categories are action verbs and linking verbs. Understanding verb tenses is crucial to express actions or states at different times. The most basic tenses are past, present, and future. Verbs also have different forms, including base form, past tense, present participle, and past participle.

To illustrate the usage of different verb tenses and forms, consider the following examples:

1. Present tense: "She walks to school every day."
2. Past tense: "He ran a marathon last weekend."
3. Future tense: "We will visit our grandparents next month."
4. Present participle: "They are running in the park."
5. Past participle: "The letter was written by Sarah." [2]

By understanding the various types of verbs, their functions, and the different tenses and forms they can take, one can effectively construct sentences that accurately convey actions and states of being.

1. Barkhudarov, L.S. Grammar of the English language / L.S. Barkhudarov, D.A. Shteling. - Moscow: Lenand, 2016. - 424 p.

2. Blokh M. Ya. B70 Theoretical Grammar of the English Language: Study Guide. For students of philological faculties of universities and English language faculties of pedagogical universities. - Moscow: Vysh. shkola, 1983.- 383 p.

3. Dickens C. "The Old Curiosity Shop". 1841. Mode of access: <https://e-libr.com/dickens-the-old-curiosity-shop/12>
4. Shirokova, G.A. Practical grammar of the English language: A textbook / G.A. Shirokova. - Moscow: Flinta, 2015. - 304 p.

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