

# WORD ORDER

## Theory

1. OBJECT (Slide 2-4 + ex. 9-10)
2. ATTRIBUTE (slide 5 + ex.11)
3. ADVERBIAL MODIFIER) (slide 6 + ex. 12-17)

## Второстепенные члены предложения

### The Secondary Members of the Sentence

#### Дополнение

Прямое Direct	He always visits <b>us</b> . We met <b>many people</b> in the park. You can take <b>my book</b> . I know <b>something</b> interesting. They saw <b>a deer</b> in the forest.
Косвенное Indirect (+ прямое дополнение)	Give <b>us</b> <i>a definite answer</i> . Tell <b>me</b> <i>your secret</i> . (косвенное + <i>прямое</i> )
Сравните: I gave the key <b>to him</b> . — I gave <b>him</b> the key. She bought a toy <b>for the kid</b> . — She bought <b>the kid</b> a toy. Запомните: После глаголов <i>read, dictate, introduce, explain, refer</i> употребляется предлог <b>to</b> : Read <b>to</b> me, please. Explain it <b>to</b> her. Dictate the fax <b>to</b> me. Introduce those people <b>to</b> us, will you?	

## Сложное дополнение

Существительные (местоимения)  
+ инфинитив глагола/причастие I  
употребляются после глаголов:

Глаголы	Примеры употребления
1. <i>want, wish, would like, expect, find, advise, believe, consider, order</i> (+ инфинитив с частицей <i>to</i> )	I want <b>you to help</b> me. (Я хочу, <b>чтобы ты помог мне.</b> ) We would like <b>you to join</b> us. (Мы хотели бы, <b>чтобы вы присоединились к нам.</b> ) We expect <b>Mum to come</b> soon. (Мы предполагаем, <b>что мама скоро придет.</b> ) (переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным)
2. <i>feel, hear, see, watch, notice</i> (инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> )	They saw <b>some people enter/entering</b> the house. (Они видели, как какие-то люди <b>вошли</b> ( <i>факт</i> )/ <b>входили</b> ( <i>процесс</i> ) в дом.) She noticed <b>the cat steal</b> a fish from the table. (Она заметила, как кошка украла рыбку со стола.) The parents watched <b>their children playing</b> . (Родители наблюдали, как играют их дети.) We felt <b>the bridge shaking</b> . (Мы чувствовали, как качался мост.)  Примечание. После глаголов <i>feel, hear, see</i> в значении «знать», «понимать» употребляется придаточное предложение. I feel <b>that you are right</b> . (Я чувствую (понимаю), что ты прав.) We see <b>that you are wrong</b> . (Мы видим (понимаем), что вы не правы.) We hear <b>you are leaving</b> soon. (Мы слышали (знаем), что вы скоро уезжаете.)
3. <i>make, let</i>	Don't make <b>me eat</b> the soup! (Не заставляй меня есть суп!) Let <b>us be friends</b> ! (Давайте будем друзьями!) I shall never let <b>you go</b> . (Я никогда тебя не отпущу.)

Продолжение табл.

Сравните и запомните:	
<p><b>Действительный залог (без to)</b>          I saw him <b>drive</b> a Toyota.          They made the child <b>go</b> to bed at 9 o'clock.          We heard her <b>sing</b> in "Tosca".</p>	<p><b>Страдательный залог (с to)</b>          He was seen <b>to drive</b> a Toyota.          The child was made <b>to go</b> to bed at 9 o'clock.          She was heard <b>to sing</b> in "Tosca".</p>
<p><b>4. to have something done</b>          («иметь что-то сделанным», Пассивное значение — кто-то другой выполняет действие)</p>	<p>I want <b>to have my hair cut</b>. (Мне нужно подстричься.)          You must <b>have your eyes tested</b>. (Вам нужно проверить глаза.)          He had <b>his computer connected</b> to the Internet.          (Его компьютер подключили к Интернету.)</p>
<p>Сравните:          We washed our windows last week. (We washed them ourselves.)          (Мы помыли окна на прошлой неделе.)          We had our windows washed last week. (Somebody washed them for us.)          (Нам помыли окна на прошлой неделе.)</p>	

## Определение

Может быть выражено:	Примеры
1. <b>прилагательным</b> (by an adjective)	It was a <b>hot</b> summer day.
2. <b>существительным</b> (by a noun)	I like <b>September</b> weather. <b>Winter</b> nights are very long.
3. <b>местоимениями</b> (by pronouns)	This book is <b>yours</b> , and where is <b>my</b> book? I like <b>her</b> style. <b>Some</b> people like it, <b>some</b> don't.
4. <b>числительным</b> (by a numeral)	She is a <b>third-year</b> student. There are <b>twenty</b> people in the room.
5. <b>причастием I</b> (by present participle)	We watched the <b>rising</b> sun.
6. <b>причастием II</b> (by past participle)	The <b>wounded</b> man was taken to hospital.
7. <b>причастным оборотом</b> (by a participial construction)	We watched the birds <b>flying in the sky</b> .
8. <b>герундием</b> (by a gerund)	I like the idea of <b>sharing</b> this job with you.
9. <b>инфинитивом</b> (by an infinitive)	I have so much <b>to say</b> to you.
10. <b>определительным придаточным предложением</b> (by an attributive clause)	We got a letter <b>which was a great surprise to us</b> . That's the man <b>who called you</b> .



## Обстоятельство

Значение	Примеры
1. времени (time)	They met <b>last year (ten years ago)</b> . It happened <b>in 1998</b> . Let's meet <b>tonight</b> .
2. места (place)	He lives in <b>the centre</b> of the city. We are going <b>to the lab</b> .
3. образа действия (manner)	She is working <b>non-stop</b> . They met us <b>warmly</b> . You should take life <b>seriously</b> .
4. причины (cause, reason)	It <b>being hot</b> , we opened all the windows.
5. цели (purpose)	You'll have to work hard <b>to earn money</b> .
6. результата, следствия (result, consequence)	She is competent enough <b>to do the work</b> . They are too busy <b>to invite guests</b> .

**Ex.9. Point out direct, indirect, and prepositional objects and say what they are expressed by.**

**Note. Remember that the indirect object cannot be used without the direct object.**

**M o d e l s : Give me (indirect) your address (direct).**

**I must read it (direct) to you (indirect).**

**He came with his friend (prepositional).**

1. Give me a knife and a small spoon, please. 2. It is raining, you must give her your umbrella. 3. Tell us your story. 4. Tell it to him, too. 5. I know nothing about it. 6. Show me your room. 7. I want to buy a doll for my little sister. 8. I haven't seen the children today. 9. Help me, please. 10. See me tomorrow. 11. You'll forget him. 12. She writes letters to her cousins.

**Ex.10. Point out the objects and say what kind they are:**

1. Give me a match, please. 2. Put all possible questions to this sentence. 3. Will you pass me the sugar? 4. I addressed her twice before she answered me. 5. He handed the letter to his wife. 6. I need a book with pictures for my little daughter. 7. Everybody listened to him with interest. 8. Peggotty opened a little door and showed me my bedroom. 9. We are sorry for him. 10. He stopped and shook hands with me. 11. She put the kettle on the fire. 12. We looked for the boy everywhere.

**Ex.11. Point out the *attribute* and say what it is expressed by.**

**Note. An attribute may stand before and after the noun. Remember that an attribute to a pronoun always follows it.**

1. Ansell gave an angry sigh. 2. I hear Mary's voice in the next room. 3. I looked at her smiling face. 4. He is a walking grammar book. 5. Toby is a good clever boy. 6. The cover of this book is blue. 7. It was a cold winter night. 8. The streets of Moscow are wide. 9. I like all Moscow theatres. 10. Tell me something interesting. 11. I don't see anything difficult in it. 12. Give me a better pencil, please.

**Ex.12. Point out *adverbial modifiers* of time, place, and manner and say what they are expressed by.**

**Note. Adverbial modifiers are often expressed by adverbs and nouns with prepositions.**

Models : Come to see me **tomorrow**.

We live **in Moscow**.

Don't speak **so loudly**.

Jim spoke **in a whisper**.

1. Ann can speak English well. 2. Father comes home at four o'clock. 3. You mustn't stay there late. 4. She looked at me with a smile. 5. John said it in a low voice. 6. Take these things upstairs. 7. She came into the room from the kitchen. 8. I will do it for you with pleasure. 9. Don't allow the children to play in the street. 10. We started early in the morning. 11. That day I was busy and didn't go out. 12. We stayed there for an hour.

**Ex.13. Put the *adverbial modifiers* in their proper places.**

**Note. With verbs of movement or staying (движения или пребывания) the adverbial modifier of place comes immediately after the verb. If there are two or more adverbial modifiers, the usual order is "place", "manner", "time".**

Models : Bill **ran home** quickly an hour ago.

They **stayed there quietly all day**.

1. He went (at seven o'clock, by taxi, to the theatre). 2. She stood (looking at the road, on the porch). 3. Felix lived (for a long time, in France). 4. We went (after dinner, to the village shop). 5. They left (in a hurry, at about 12 o'clock, for London). 6. We started (after dinner, there, immediately). 7. Don't forget that you must come (every morning, regularly, here). 8. I will meet you (tomorrow, at three o'clock, at the college gates). 9. Did you come (on your bicycle, to work, this morning) ? 10. I went (by air, last month, to St. Petersburg).



**Ex. 14. Put the adverbs given in brackets in their proper places.**

**Note. The adverbial modifier of indefinite time expressed by such adverbs as: *never, usually, often, seldom, yet, just*, etc. is placed before the main verb or after the auxiliary or modal verb.**

**M o d e l s :** She seldom comes to see us.

Do you often go through the park?

You are always late.

I can never understand you.

The book has already been translated.

1. She has a few mistakes in her composition (always) .2. I can agree to that (never). 3. We have six lessons a day (usually). 4. Old Mrs. Pratt is ill (often). 5. You are kind to me (always). 6. I met him there (seldom). 7. We are very busy (generally). 8. They will believe it, I'm sure (never). 9. My friend stays long with us (seldom).10. We are going for a walk (just).

**Ex. 15. Put the adverbs of indefinite time in their proper places.**

**Note. In questions the place of adverbs of indefinite time is after the subject.**

**M o d e l s :** Is he often late?

Have you ever seen him?

What time do you generally get up?

1. Where do you spend the summer (usually) ? 2. Do you prepare your lessons in the afternoon (always) ? 3. Did he come so late (often) ? 4. Are you in time (always) ? 5. When do they start working (usually) ? 6. Have you seen him (ever) ? 7. Are you going for a walk (just) ? 8. Do the children quarrel with each other (often) ? 9. Has your uncle mentioned this fact (ever) ? 10. Must you get up so early (always) ?

**Ex. 16. Put *very much* in its proper place.**

**Note. "Very much" is an adverbial of degree (обстоятельство степени). It has the following positions in the sentence:**

**1. after the direct object: I like this idea very much. I like coffee very much in the morning.**

**2. after the verb "to be" (before the 2nd participle): He was very much surprised to hear that.**

**3. before the subordinate clause: I hope very much that you will be able to do it.**

1. Do you like the story? 2. I can't say that I like the idea. 3. Would it matter if we arrive about ten minutes later? 4. They were surprised to meet the two sisters there. 5. John regrets that he cannot take part in the discussion. 6. I was disappointed to find out that the letter was lost. 7. We enjoyed ourselves at the party. 8. He said that he was impressed by her progress. 9. I doubt that they have ever visited Japan. 10. I like a cup of hot tea at five o'clock.

**Ex. 17. Make up sentences using the following words:**

1. Give, paper, a piece, of, me, a pencil, and. 2. Week, Mr. Barnett, new, brings, Mary, and, books, magazines, every. 3. Tall, General Henderson, with, hair, a man, white, was. 4. Was putting on, gloves, her, in, Nancy, a way, slow. 5. Show, can, I, something, you, interesting. 6. Good, English, some, have, I, books. 7. Them, can, I, bring, to, the Institute, you, to. 8. Cold, a night, January, was, it. 9. Long, can't, we, stay, here. 10. In, coffee, the morning, I, like.