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English Grammar and History

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Abstract: to understand the grammar and history of the English language and to have enough knowledge about the language and its emergence in linguistics, language families, the main factors of the change of languages, the development of languages in the present period and their place.
Key Words: grammar and history of the English language, language and its emergence in linguistics, language families, the main factors of language change, about and development over time.

It consists in forming the competence and skills of speaking and communicating in the studied language by means of linguistic, communicative, language, socio-cultural knowledge. It is the study of the culture of a foreign language, which includes: spiritual wealth that can be given in the process of communicative teaching of a foreign language in terms of reading, learning, education and development. To teach a foreign language culture, it is necessary to have normatively correct and functional alternative speech skills and skills in activities: speaking, listening, reading and writing.

The development aspect of foreign language culture is speech and communication skills, including phonetic hearing, differentiation, analogy, logical explanation, language perception, the ability to use various forms and methods of speech activity (written and oral, paralinguistic, extralinguistic, etc.); mental functions related to speech activity (thinking, remembering, paying attention, imagining, intelligence, analysis, synthesis, generalization); character traits: diligence, willfulness, steadfastness, activity, etc.; based on intercultural interaction; to be ready to work independently. This academic discipline, by its nature, tries to cover topics that are directly and indirectly related to social life in various spheres of society.

Accordingly, the range of topics is wide and varied. The following topics are recommended for all four stages of the bachelor's program in the main foreign language in a generalized and summarized form:

1. Higher education in Uzbekistan and the countries where the language is studied.

2. Problems of raising children.

3. Future specialty (how to succeed in professional activity and business)

4. Court and judicial practice in Uzbekistan and the countries where the language is studied

5. Literature, music and other types of creative activities.

6. Customs of the peoples of the USA, Great Britain and Uzbekistan

7. Principles of reconstruction of the economy of Uzbekistan.

8. Friendship, love, family problems;

9. Radio, television and the press (the role of advertising in commerce)

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10. Domestic service.

11. National symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

12. The role of the family in modern society.

13. Students' life and study style.

14. Fashion and shopping (national clothes of the Uzbek people and English-speaking peoples).

15. National dishes of Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries.

16. Communication by telephone.

17. Weather, natural scenery, natural disasters. National holidays of Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries. Visiting the theater Show business. Modern human image (man and society, man and nature).

Grammar

The place of grammar among language aspects. Morphology. Syntax. Grammatical category. Grammatical meaning and grammatical form. Ways of expressing grammatical communication. Synthetic form. Analytical form. Supplementism. Basic units of the language. Word. Morpheme. Word combination. Talk.

Horse

The main principles of classification. The main signs of the horse. Semantic classification of nouns. Types of horses according to their structure. Grammatical categories of the noun. Number category. Forming the plural form of nouns from other languages. Plural form of personal names or surnames. Nouns with invariable forms. But nouns used in the singular. (Singularia Tantum) Only plural nouns (Pluralia Tantum). Agreement category. Functional description of subject and demonstrative agreement forms. Functions of the noun in the sentence. Problems of the rod category in horses. Making a horse. Suffixes forming abstract nouns. Suffixes that express the meaning of diminutive and caress. Forming methods of compound nouns. The structure of compound nouns.

Quality Types according to the structure of quality. Substantive and relative adjectives. Quality levels. Methods of creating quality levels: Synthetic method, analytical method, supplemental method. Increase and decrease the meanings of adjectives. Conjugation of adjectives. Types of adjectives according to their meaning. The function of the adjective in the sentence. Compounds made by means of quality. Quality making. Forming adjectives using suffixes. Compound adjectives.

Pronoun of words General classification of pronouns.Types of pronouns according to person. Lexical-grammatical types of pronouns.Personal pronouns. Grammatical categories of personal pronouns. Possessive pronouns. Dependent form of possessive pronouns. Independent (absolute) form of possessive pronouns. Personal pronouns. Grammatical categories of personal pronouns. Emphatic (strengthening) pronouns. Demonstrative pronouns. Collective pronouns. Interrogative pronouns. Relative pronouns. Linking pronouns. Presumptive pronouns. Personal accusative pronouns. Marking pronouns. Negative pronouns. Syntactic functions of pronouns.

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Number of words Types according to the structure of the thigh. General classification of number. Countless numbers. Ordinal numbers. Fractional numbers. Chronological numbers. Functions of the number in the sentence. Interchange of numbers.

Adverbs of words Types of growth according to the structure. Types according to the meaning of ravishes. Place development. The timing. The progress of the situation. Repetitive behaviors. Level, quantity and measurement methods. Interrogative methods. Cause and effect processes. Levels of development. The place of adverbs in a sentence. Words denoting the category of situation.

Verb of words Types of verbs according to their structure. Simple verbs. Passive verbs. Compound verbs. Compound (or compound) verbs. Basic forms of verbs. Correct and incorrect verbs. Suppletive verbs. Transitive and intransitive verbs. Verbs with two meanings.

Functional types of the verb Types of verbs according to their syntactic function. Independent (meaningful) verbs. Linking verbs, Auxiliary verbs, Modal verbs. The verb to be. The use of the verb to be as an independent verb, conjunction, modal and auxiliary verb. The main functions of the verb to have (main verb, auxiliary, modal verb). Functions of the verb to do (main verb and auxiliary verb). Verbs used as linking verbs, to be, to become, to feel, to get, to grow, to remain, to keep, to seem, to look, to go, to fall, to come, to appear, to sit, to lie verbs. Modal verbs: Can (would) and its equivalent to be able (to), May (might) and its equivalent to be allowed (to), Must and its equivalent To have (to), to be (to), the verb Need, Verb Dare, Verb Ought. Shall verb, Should verb, Will verb, Would verb.

Grammatical categories of verbs Ratio category. Mile category. Person and number category. Categories of tense and aspect. Group of indefinite (simple) tenses. Present Indefinite Tense (Simple Present Tense) Uses of the Present Indefinite Tense. Simple past tense. Formation and use of the simple past tense. Formation and use of the simple future tense. Functional variants of simple future tense (to be going to). Group of continuous tenses. Formation and use of the present continuous tense. Verbs not used in continuous tenses. Formation and use of the past continuous tense. Formation and use of the future continuous tense. Perfect tense forms. Formation and use of the present perfect form. Formation and use of the past perfect form. Formation and use of the future perfect tense. Formation and use of the perfect continuous tense. Ratio category. Exact ratio. Passive Proportion. The use of different tenses in the passive. Transitivity and intransitivity in the passive. Passive form and compound participle. Action passive. Passive structures formed using the auxiliary verb get. Single-object and two-object passive devices. Constructions expressing the meaning of the passive participle. Constructions expressing causative meaning. Constructions representing the meaning of identity. Constructions expressing the meaning of togetherness. The use of the phrase "with" and "by".

Mile category Clarity Like, Command Like. Condition is good. Making and using inclined forms. Synthetic and analytical forms of subjunctive. Synthetic forms of the present tense and the past tense. Inflectional auxiliary verbs and their functional characteristics. Use of subjunctive forms in simple sentences. The use of the conditional mood in a clause with a conditional clause. The use of the conditional mood in the clause of purpose and result. The use of conditional mood in sentences of time and place. The use of conditional mood in non-obstructive and comparative clauses. Use of conditional mood in possessive and participle clauses. The use of conditional mood in complementing and determining clauses. The use of conditional mood in explanatory clauses. The use of conditional mood in sentences expressing emotion. Uninflected (impersonal) forms of the verb.

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Adjective Perfect category in the adjective. Relative category in the adjective. Syntactic function of adjective I in the sentence. Syntactic function of adjective II in the sentence. Adjective predicative constructions. Quality lens construction. Qualitative subjective construction. Adjective nominative absolute construction. Absolute construction with an adjective preposition.

Gerund Perfect category in gerund. Relative category in the gerund. The syntactic function of the gerund in the sentence. Predicative construction with gerund. Gerund, adjective and infinitive verb.

Infinitive Perfect category in the infinitive. Relative category in the infinitive. Aspect (manner) category in the infinitive. The syntactic function of the infinitive in the sentence. Objective construction with infinitive. Subjective construction with infinitive. For-to-Inf construction. Use of the infinitive without "to".

Modal words

Semantic grouping of modal words. Auxiliary word groups.

Helper Types of assistants according to their meaning. The position of the preposition in the sentence. Types of prepositions according to their structure. Homonymic relations between prepositions and adverbs.

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