

( )

“lectio” – “lector”,

4) : 1) ; 2) ; 3) ;

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“ – ”,

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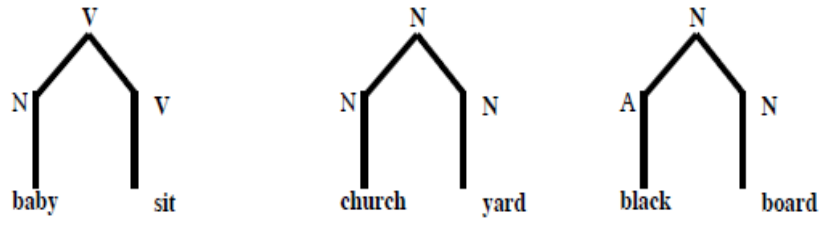




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2. ,
3. ,

The simplest way to form new words out of old elements is by compounding, a mechanism illustrated below: (P. Schlenker – *Ling 1* – Introduction to the Study of Language UCLA, Winter 2006)

(4)



4.

) Does the form of language alter way people learn to communicate? The answer is no: deaf people “think” in sign, dream in sign, plan in sign, “talk” to themselves, children “babble”, children make the same types of errors as speaking children, e.g. at age of 2, they mix up “me” and “you” even though signs appear to be iconic. All this shows that language is so fundamental to humans that it emerges even in the absence of hearing (P. Schlenker – *Ling 1* – Introduction to the Study of Language UCLA, Winter 2006)

) Is language simple or is it complex? Answer: It is simple for those creatures who have evolved to use it. (Gleitman) (P. Schlenker – *Ling 1* – Introduction to the Study of Language UCLA, Winter 2006)

5.

*note, remember, of course, it is worth noting:*

) **Note:** We can see here that syntactic trees have an advantage that was not discussed in previous lectures: they give us a very easy way to define semantic rules (=rules of semantic interpretation). (P. Schlenker – *Ling 1* – Introduction to the Study of Language UCLA, Winter 2006)

) **Remember** (from earlier Lecture Notes) that negative polarity items are licensed only in downward-entailing environments. (P. Schlenker – *Ling 1* – Introduction to the Study of Language UCLA, Winter 2006)

) **Of course** as stated this rule is very crude, but it does give us an idea of how we may have knowledge of a potentially infinite number of sentences. (P. Schlenker – *Ling 1* – Introduction to the Study of Language UCLA, Winter 2006)

) **It is worth noting** that this little procedure, which has only three rules, can be applied to sentences of arbitrary complexity. (P. Schlenker – *Ling 1* – Introduction to the Study of Language UCLA, Winter 2006)

**COMMUNICATIVE AND DISCURSIVE PARAMETERS  
OF THE MODERN ENGLISH WRITTEN LECTURE.**

**O. Svintsytska**

*The article highlights the studying of communicative and discursive parameters to the modern English written lecture. Different peculiarities of the written English lecture and the main functions of the lecture are selected. The main requirements to the compiling of the written lecture are formulated.*

**Key words:** *communicative and discursive parameters, English written lecture, functions.*

1. ... / ... - ...  
... 1998. - 192 .
2. / ... - ... , 1981.  
- 139 .
3. / ... - ... , 1998. -  
470 .
4. / ... , ... //  
... - 2002. - 3. - .75-80.
5. - : ... /  
... , 1999.
6. / ... , ... //  
... - 2010. - .51. - .77-80.

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