

## Bakalářská státní závěrečná zkouška a souborná postupová zkouška z oboru anglická jazykověda

Platné od května 2007

*Poslední aktualizace: April 24, 2012.*

### Zkouška zahrnuje tyto JAZYKOVĚDNÉ OBLASTI

- foneticko fonologickou
- morfo-syntaktickou
- lexikologickou

#### *Povinné jazykovědné kursy, které student absolvuje během bakalářského studia:*

FO01 Fonetika – přednáška

FO02 Fonetický seminář

MORF Morfologie

MOSX Morfosyntax

SNTX Syntax

LE01 Lexikologie a lexikografie

### Phonetics and phonology

#### **1. Phonological Theory, Relationship between phonetics and phonology.**

(phoneme, phone, allophone, phonetic features, contrasts, complementary distribution, free variation, neutralization, phonological rule, phonetic terms for classification of vowels, phonetic terms for classifications of consonants, phonemic inventory)

#### **2. Allophonic variation in English and phonetic transcription.**

(Narrow/phonetic and broad/phonemic transcription. IPA. Phonological rules affecting English consonants, e.g. rules affecting voiceless stops – aspiration, glottal reinforcement, glottal replacement; sonorant devoicing, unreleased stops, syllabic consonants, clear and dark l, flapping, assimilation, etc). Phonological rules affecting English vowels, e.g. lengthening of vowels in various contexts, vowel nasalization)

#### **3. Vowels and consonants in British and American English.**

(British and American standard pronunciation. RP and GA inventories of monophthongs and diphthongs, inventory of consonant phonemes. Mergers of vowels. Pronunciation of vowels and consonants.)

#### **4. English prosody.**

(Stress and rhythm. Intonation. Syllable, foot, prosodic word, intonation phrase/tone unit. Tonic/accented syllable. Intonation patterns. Reduction of unstressed function words.)

#### **5. Regional varieties of English**

(London English, Northern English, Scottish English, American Southern Accent; phonemic inventories, distribution of phonemes, phonetic realization of phonemes; rhotic and non-rhotic dialects)

## **6. Foreign accent in English.**

(interference/transfer; Contrastive Analysis of Czech and English phonemes – prediction of difficulties, transfer of first language phonological rules into English, (non) acquisition of English phonological rules)

### *Basic Sources:*

Ladefoged, P. 2006. A course in phonetics, 5th edition. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers.

Gimson, A.C. and A. Cruttenden. 2001. Gimson's Pronunciation of English, 6th edition. Arnold.

Volín, J. 2002. IPA-Based Transcription for Czech student of English. UK: Praha.

Wells, J.C. Accents of English 2: British Isles.

Wells, J.C. Accents of English 2: Beyond British Isles.

Longman Pronunciation Dictionary.

## **Lexicology**

### **7. Lexical meaning and its analysis**

(word, word form, lexeme, lexical unit; onomasiology, semasiology; concept, denotation, connotation, reference, components of meaning / seme, sememe; ambiguity vs vagueness; word as a sign, arbitrariness, iconicity, motivation, onomatopoeia, sound symbolism).

### **8. Vocabulary as a system**

(centre, periphery, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in the lexicon; collocations, idioms, clichés; polysemy, homonymy (homograph, homophone); synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hyperonymy; lexical subsystems, semantic fields). Types of dictionaries.

### **9. Changes of lexical meaning**

(widening, narrowing, deterioration/pejoration, amelioration/elevation, euphemism; literal and figurative meaning, transfer of meaning, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, folk etymology, faux amis).

### **10. Sources of words in English.**

(Word-formation: types of word-formative processes and their manifestation in English and in Czech. Borrowing into English over time.

### *Basic Sources:*

Peprník, Jaroslav. 2001. English Lexicology. FFUP Olomouc.

Nida, Eugene. 1975. Components of meaning. In: Componential Analysis of Meaning. The Hague: Mouton.

CRYSTAL, David. 2003. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. CUP.

Campbell, Lyle. 2000. Semantic Change and Lexical Change. In: Historical linguistics: An Introduction. MIT.

Cruse, Alan. 2000. Compositionality. Syntagmatic relations. In: Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics. OUP.

## Morpho-syntax

*April 24, 2012 - the topics were modified in the following way: (i) in Nr.4 a concept of Case was added explicitly, (ii) the topic 14 was omitted (it was not the topic covered in the Bc. seminars) and replaced by a variety of original topic 13 (sentence functions). Also some minor re-wording took place and simplifications, though not a single topic was added. In any case - compare your pre-prepared materials with this version!*

### **11. Basic units of linguistic analysis in morphology and syntax.**

Describe the analytic structure of a language and mention the elements representing each level. In your discussion mention (and try to define and demonstrate) the following terms: phoneme/allophone, morpheme, (lexical, functional/grammatical, inflectional, derivational), morph/allomorph, word, phrase, clause.

### **12. Parts of Speech - criteria for their classification.**

Discuss the basic nature of the taxonomy in lexicon. What are the criteria for the classification of the main parts of speech (syntactic, morphological, semantic)? Mention similarities and differences between English and Czech. In your discussion mention also the following terms: open/autosemantic and closed/synsemantic word classes; demonstrate a process of grammaticalization.

### **13. Animacy and gender: degree of grammaticalization in English and in Czech.**

Discuss the above topic in some systematic and organized way, mentioning also the following topics: Parts of speech reflecting animacy/gender; natural, grammatical gender; the process of grammaticalization. (Personification, political correctness.)

### **14. Nouns – (Determination and Case).**

Discuss in general the characteristics (semantic, morphological, syntactic) of the category of Nouns. Then concentrate on the categories of (i) Determination (mention types of kinds of determiners and their usage (kinds of reference) and (ii) Case (what is the function of case? Compare English and Czech case systems.)

### **15. Nouns – (Number and Countability).**

Discuss in general the characteristics (semantic, morphological, syntactic) of the category of Nouns. Then concentrate on the categories of countability and number. Describe the productive and non-productive morphology. Mention the semantico - grammatical nature of number and countability and the degree of grammaticalization in English and Czech.

### **16. Adjectives and adverbs: formal, semantic and functional properties.**

Discuss in general the characteristics (semantic, morphological, syntactic) of the category of Adjectives and Adverbs. In your discussion mention also the category of comparison (inflection and periphrastic). Concentrate on distribution of adjectives (all their functions) and adverbs (verbal, sentential / adjuncts, disjuncts).

### **17. Pronouns - formal, semantic and functional properties.**

Discuss in general the characteristics (semantic, morphological, syntactic) of the category of Pronouns. Explain the taxonomy (classification, kinds of pronouns - their form and meaning).

Concentrate on the specifics of anaphors (reflexives, reciprocals - compare them with personal pronouns.)

### **18. Noun Phrase – its structure and function.**

Discuss in detail the structure of a complex NP. Mention kinds and characteristics of premodifiers (determiners, modifiers) and postmodifiers, their sequences, complementarity. Compare with Czech. Then mention and illustrate (all) the sentence functions of NP in an English clause.

### **19. Verb, its taxonomy and the structure of verb phrase.**

Discuss in detail the structure of a complex VP. Mention kinds and characteristics of complementation (discuss the term subcategorization, notion of transitivity, specifics of a copula in English). Explain the basics of taxonomy: based on which criteria we distinguish Auxiliaries, Modals and Lexical Verbs? Compare with Czech (mention phrasal verbs and verbo-nominal complexes)

### **20. Verbs – (Tense and Aspect)**

Discuss the concept of time compared with Tense and Aspect. Illustrate all the forms and combinations (compare with Czech). Explain at least the general meanings/usages of the Tenses and Aspects. Mention some restrictions of Tense/Aspect (Modals, Verbs of perception, etc). Explain and demonstrate the distinction between absolute vs. relative Tenses.

### **21. Verbs - (Voice, Passivization)**

Describe the process of passivization and mention its pragmatic functions. Mention at least some restrictions of passivization. Compare the process with Czech explaining the distinctions - demonstrate restructuralization (passivization of phrasal verbs and verbo nominal complexes) and (in)direct objects passivization.

### **22. Negation.**

Discuss the concept of negation and the levels of grammaticalization in English. Mention lexical, phrasal and clausal negation. Show their morphology and syntax. (mention negative concord (multiple negation), negative polarity items, (partially) negative adverbs. Demonstrate diagnostics for negation and show the possible changes in the scope of negation in English (compare with Czech).

### **23. Sentence functions + Subject**

First explain the relation between interpretation (semantic roles) and form (sentence functions) in canonical structures (active verbs). Then demonstrate briefly the format of all syntactic functions in English. Concentrate on semantic, morphological and syntactic properties of English Subject, compare it with Czech, mention expletive subjects (linking *it* and existential structures). What is pro-drop language?

### **24. Sentence functions + Objects**

First explain the relation between interpretation (semantic roles) and form (sentence

functions) in canonical structures (active verbs). Then demonstrate briefly the format of all syntactic functions in English. Concentrate on semantic, morphological and syntactic properties of English Object, compare it with Czech, mention the terms complement vs. adjuncts (Disjuncts).

### **25. English sentence patterns.**

Demonstrate the constituent order of the relevant sentence members in declarative, interrogative, and imperative clauses. Mention also the double object structures and object - adverbial order. Concentrate on the position of distinct kinds of verbs with respect to negation, possible re-orderings and show also some less common word-order combinations. What is extraposition and fronting? Show examples.

#### *Basic Sources*

**Základní:** Huddleston, Rodney and Pullum, Geoffrey K. A Students Introduction to English Grammar. Cambridge, 2005.

**Základní:** Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G. & Svartvik, J. . A Student's Grammar of the English language. Longman, 1991.

**Rozšiřující:** Huddleston, Rodney and Pullum, Geoffrey K. The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language.. Cambridge, 2002.

**Rozšiřující:** Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G. & Svartvik, J. . A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. London, 2004.

**Rozšiřující:** Dušková, Libuše . Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny. Praha, 1994.

#### *Supplementary reading*

CRYSTAL, David (1987) The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

FIRBAS, Jan (1992) Functional Sentence Perspective in Written and Spoken Communication. Cambridge University Press.

LEECH, G. & SVARTVIK, J. (1975) A Communicative Grammar of English. Longman, London.

SGALL, P., HAJČOVÁ, E. & PANEVOVÁ, J. (1986) The Meaning of the Sentence in its Semantic and Pragmatic Aspects. Reidel Dordrecht.

SPENSER, Andrew (1991) Morphological Theory. Blackwell, Oxford UK & Cambridge USA.

VESELOVSKÁ, Ludmila (2005) English Morphology and Morphosyntax. Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, Olomouc.

VESELOVSKÁ, Ludmila (2006) English Syntax. Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, Olomouc

Link: [http://www.anglistika.upol.cz/studium/statni\\_zkousky.html](http://www.anglistika.upol.cz/studium/statni_zkousky.html)