

Примерный перечень вопросов к экзамену
по дисциплине
Введение в теоретическую и прикладную лингвистику
(за 1-й семестр, 2020-2021)

1. “Sprachbund” /['ʃpɹɑːxbʊnt] / "federation of languages".
2. Artificial human languages (e.g. such as Esperanto; Volapük, Interlingua etc.). The difference between natural and artificial human languages (e.g. such as Esperanto; Volapük). International languages.
3. August Schleicher /'ʃlaɪkər/ (1821 – 1868). Comparativism. Naturalism. ‘Stammbaumtheorie’. Sanskrit. Monogenesis and polygenesis concepts of language origin. Indo-European language and Proto-Indo-European languages. J. Schmidt (1843 – 1901) Wave Model of language development.
4. Charles Sanders Peirce (1839 – 1914). Semiotics and its key branches. The Dynamic model of semiosis. Typology of Signs. ‘Three trichotomies of Signs’ by Charles Sanders Peirce (1902).
5. Charles William Morris's (1901 – 1979) development of a behavioral theory of signs.
6. Cognates and Borrowing.
7. Commutation test.
8. Componential Analysis of lexeme semantics.
9. Dell Hathaway ['hæθəweɪ] Hymes (1927 – 2009). Communicative competence.
10. Derivation. Productive schemes of word-formation in English Parts of speech. Inflection.
11. Edward Sapir contribution to linguistics. The so-called Sapir – Whorf Hypothesis and Criticism.
12. Family of languages. Macro-Family. Nostratic Hypothesis.
13. Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913). Laryngeal hypothesis. Linguistics. Inner linguistics. Language and Speech. Synchronic and diachronic linguistics. Structural approach.
14. Franz Bopp (1791–1867), the founder of Linguistic Comparativism.
15. Gender linguistics. Feminist linguistics. Gender-neutral and gender-inclusive language. “Gender-fair” language. Governmental policies concerning Gender Studies.
16. General Linguistics and Applied Linguistics. Applied Linguistics versus Linguistics Applied. Branches of Applied Linguistics.
17. Geoffrey ['dʒefri] Neil Leech (1936 – 2014). Politeness principle. Politeness maxims.
18. Grammatology. Decoding written inscriptions. Georg Friedrich Grotefend (1775 – 1853). Jean-François Champollion (1790-1832). A letter. Alphabetic, Syllabographic, Ideographic and logographic writing system. Pasigraphy.
19. Haplology. Haplosemy. Harmony of Vowels.
20. Herbert Paul Grice (1913 – 1988). Gricean Cooperative principle. Gricean Maxims of successful communicative interaction.
21. Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm (1785 – 1863). German Grammar and German Dictionary.
22. Jan Niecisław Baudouin de Courtenay (1845–1929). Kazan linguistic school.
23. Joseph Harold Greenberg (1915 –2001). Greenberg Square.
24. Karl Adolph Verner (1846–1896). Regular sound correspondences.
25. Key Branches and Methods of Comparative linguistics.
26. Key stages of Comparative linguistics development.
27. Language and Speech. Language and a language. Language and languages. Language and dialect.
28. Languages of Caucasus.
29. Layers and levels of Language System Concept. Types and tokens. Emic and etic units of language.
30. Linguistic poetics. Key Functions of Language in Action by K. Bühler, R. Jakobson. Poetic language.
31. Linguistic Pragmatics. Speech act structure. Speech acts typology. Performative.
32. Linguistic semantics. Denotation. Reference. Charles Kay Ogden /'ɔːɡdən, 'ɒɡ-/ (1889 –1957) and Ivor Armstrong Richards (1893 –1979) Triangle of Meaning Connotation. Metaphor. Metonymy. Hyponyms and Hyperonym. Synonyms, antonyms and paronyms.
33. Linguistic universalia. Typology of linguistic universalia.
34. Linguistics. The Key elements of Language System Ferdinand de Saussure's (1857-1913) trichotomy ‘La langue’. ‘La parole’; ‘Le langage’. Lev Shcherba / Scherba's trichotomy (Лев Уладзіміравіч Шчэрба, 1880 – 1944).
35. Major Families of Languages in Russia.

36. Modern World language system. The predominant families of languages.
37. Morphological typology of languages. Greenberg's indices.
38. Morphophonology. Branches of Morphology. Morphological alternation.
39. Morphotactics.
40. Morris Swadesh (1909–1967) Glottochronology.
41. Nikolai Trubetzkoy (1890-1938). Phonology. Classification of phonological oppositions. Oppositional analysis.
42. Paralanguage.
43. Patois /'pætwa:/, Vernacular, Koine ['kɔmeɪ], Lingua Franca, Pidgin/'pɪdʒɪn/, Creole ['kri:əʊl], Slang, Jargon, Posh,
44. Phonetic processes. Reduction, accommodation, assimilation and dissimilation. Elision. Weakening. Liaison [lɪ'eɪzən].
45. Phonetics and Phonology. Minimal pairs test. Key functions of phoneme. Phoneme and allophone. Phoneme and syllable.
46. Phonological typology of languages.
47. Polysemy. Homonymy. Homophones. Homofoms.
48. Presupposition. Implication.
49. Rasmus Kristian Rask (Danish: ['rasmus 'kɔæsɔɔjan 'rask] (born Rasmus Christian Nielsen Rasch; 1787 –1832) and his contribution to Germanic, Indo-European and Comparative linguistics.
50. Regular sound correspondences. Grimm's Law.
51. Rhotacism (/ˈrɒtəsɪzəm/) in Italic languages (Latin).
52. Semiology. (Linguistic Sign structure according to Ferdinand de Saussure The Arbitrariness of Linguistic Sign. Syntagm and Paradigm. Syntagmatic analysis. The Saussurean notion of 'valeur'/ value.
53. Sir William Jones (1746– 1794). Sanskrit, Panini and Indo-European studies. Transcription. International Phonetic Association.
54. Sociolect: linguistic features and social functions.
55. Sociology of language. Sociolinguistics. Diglossia [daɪ'glɔsɪə]. Idiolect ['ɪdɪələkt]. Commonality [kɔmə'næləti]. Dialect [daɪələkt], Bilingualism [baɪlɪŋgwəlɪzəm], International languages.
56. Syntactic typology of languages.
57. The difference between human language and just any code (Émile Benveniste (French: [bɛ̃venist]; 1902 –1976) and other authors.
58. The Indo-European Languages: origin, history, linguistic features, branches, and demographic data.
59. The Neogrammarians (German: Junggrammatiker, “young grammarians”).
60. The relation between linguistics and applied linguistics. Applied Linguistics versus Linguistics Applied. Modern synonyms of the term 'Applied Linguistics'.
61. The subject and the object of Linguistics (Ferdinand de Saussure, 1857-1913; J. Lyons (born 1932); L. Bloomfield, 1887 – 1949). Descriptive versus prescriptive linguistics.
62. Typology of consonant phonemes.
63. Typology of sociolinguistic situations.
64. Verbal and non-verbal codes in Communication and Culture.
65. Verner's Law.
66. Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835). Linguistic studies. Philosophy of language. Antinomies of Language. Language as ergon and Energeia. The concept of inner form of a language.