

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

**Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования**

**НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. Н.А.ДОБРОЛЮБОВА**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН
ПО ТЕОРИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ V КУРСА ФАКУЛЬТЕТА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ОЧНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

Нижний Новгород 2008

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета ГОУ ВПО НГЛУ. Специальность: 022600 – ТМПИЯК. Дисциплины: история английского языка, теоретическая грамматика, лексикология и стилистика английского языка, теоретическая фонетика английского языка.

УДК 811.111'1(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1

Г 726

Государственный экзамен по теории английского языка для студентов V курса факультета английского языка отделения очного обучения. - Нижний Новгород: Нижегородский государственный лингвистический университет им. Н.А.Добролюбова, 2008 - 25 с.

Пособие содержит материалы, необходимые для успешной подготовки к государственному экзамену по теории английского языка, в том числе требования к ответу на государственном экзамене, список экзаменационных вопросов и развернутый план анализа текста, а также список рекомендованной литературы. Материалы предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов отделения очного обучения.

УДК 811.111'1(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Государственный экзамен по теории английского языка как часть итоговой государственной аттестации выпускников НГЛУ им. Н.А.Добролюбова

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН ПО ТЕОРИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ЧАСТЬ ИТОГОВОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ВЫПУСКНИКОВ НГЛУ им. Н.А. ДОБОЛЮБОВА

Общие положения

Целью итоговой государственной аттестации является установление уровня подготовленности выпускника университета к выполнению профессиональных задач и соответствия его подготовки требованиям Государственного образовательного стандарта высшего профессионального образования.

Государственный экзамен по теории английского языка является обязательным для лиц, выполняющих дипломную работу по методике преподавания английского языка, педагогике и психологии.

К государственному экзамену допускаются лица, успешно завершившие освоение основной образовательной программы: полностью выполнившие учебный план, не имеющие задолженностей, сдавшие все экзамены и зачеты.

Результаты государственного экзамена определяются оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно» и объявляются в день экзамена по окончании процедуры.

Лицам, завершившим освоение основной образовательной программы и не подтвердившим соответствие подготовки требованиям государственного образовательного стандарта (то есть получившим неудовлетворительную оценку на государственном экзамене), назначаются повторные аттестационные испытания с полной их оплатой не ранее чем через одиннадцать месяцев и не позже чем через пять лет после прохождения итоговой государственной аттестации впервые.

Требования к экзамену и организационные вопросы

На экзамене студенты должны продемонстрировать знание основных положений прослушанных теоретических курсов, ориентируясь на список экзаменационных вопросов.

Государственный экзамен по теории английского языка включает теоретическую и практическую части. Студенту предлагается дать развернутые ответы на два теоретических вопроса в рамках изучавшихся дисциплин: лексикологии, стилистики, истории английского языка,

теоретической грамматики, теоретической фонетики. Практическая часть представляет собой лингвистический анализ текста современной англоязычной прозы, осуществляемый по аспектам: стилистика, лексикология, грамматика, история языка, теоретическая фонетика (в любом порядке).

Анализ текста является инициативным: студент самостоятельно отбирает из текста языковые манифестации, представляющие, по его мнению, интерес для анализа с точки зрения названных лингвистических аспектов. Примерной схемой анализа, помимо предлагаемого ниже плана, могут служить экзаменационные вопросы, а также контрольные задания по каждой из теоретических дисциплин в отдельности (см. УММ по истории английского языка, теоретической грамматике, лексикологии, стилистике, теоретической фонетике).

Последовательность ответа может быть любой, на усмотрение экзаменаторов. Объем ответа также не регламентируется. Экзаменатор имеет право остановить студента и предложить ему перейти к другому аспекту анализа или другому пункту теоретического вопроса, проиллюстрировать материалом текста то или иное положение, прокомментировать любую из представленных в тексте единиц.

Студенту предоставляется от полутора до двух часов для подготовки к ответу. При этом разрешается пользоваться настоящими учебно-методическими материалами. Основная часть времени, отведенного на подготовку к ответу, должна быть уделена работе над текстом. Подготовленный анализ текста следует записать по возможности подробнее, чтобы ускорить процедуру экзамена. Напротив, ответ на теоретический вопрос записывается лишь в виде плана, сопровождающегося языковыми примерами, предпочтительно из анализируемого текста. Не допускается дословное записывание ответа с последующим его чтением. В этом случае члены комиссии могут прервать отвечающего и задать уточняющие вопросы. Студент должен свободно владеть материалом и продемонстрировать это в процессе экзамена. Записи используются лишь для иллюстрации теоретических положений.

Следует решительно избегать хрестоматийных примеров, приводимых в учебных пособиях и лекционных курсах, поскольку именно способность проиллюстрировать основные положения ответа материалом текста является одним из основных критериев оценки ответа на государственном экзамене.

Необходимо также иметь в виду, что предлагаемый ниже план анализа текста является обобщенным и приблизительным: составители

пособия стремились включить в него как можно больше возможных аспектов анализа языковых явлений. Разумеется, не все упомянутые в плане явления можно (и нужно) найти в тексте. Следует, прежде всего, обращать внимание на спорные, нестандартные, интересные случаи, избегая тривиальных констатаций (напр., «table» - существительное единственного числа).

Критерии оценки

Решение об оценках принимается государственной аттестационной комиссией по окончании процедуры экзамена. Оценка складывается из следующих параметров:

1. Полнота раскрытия научной проблематики, затронутой в ответе на вопрос.
2. Способность проиллюстрировать основные положения ответа материалом текста.
3. Глубина понимания излагаемого материала, способность к обоснованию выдвигаемых положений, логичность аргументации.
4. Полнота и корректность практического анализа, инициативность и оригинальность в отборе языковых средств, отсутствие шаблонных, хрестоматийных примеров.
5. Уровень владения материалом, способность свободно ориентироваться в проблемах современной лингвистики, проводить аналогии, сопоставлять языковые явления, использовать межпредметные связи.

STATE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

HISTORY OF ENGLISH

1. Phonetic peculiarities of Germanic languages. The main phonetic processes in Common Germanic and Old English

Indo-European and Germanic vowel systems. Independent vowel changes. Germanic breaking (fracture). Qualitative and quantitative ablaut in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic. Indo-European and Germanic consonant systems. The first consonant shift (Grimm's law). Verner's law.

Old English phonetics. Vowel system. Front mutation (I-umlaut). Survivals of mutated forms in Modern English. Old English lengthening and its impact on the development of vowels. OE diphthongization processes: OE breaking, palatal diphthongization. Consonant system. Palatalization of consonants. Voicing and devoicing of fricatives. Survivals of these phenomena in Modern English.

2. The main phonetic and graphical changes in Middle English and Early Modern English

Social and political background of the Middle English period. Changes in the alphabet and spelling in ME. Quantitative vowel changes. Reduction of unsressed vowels and its influence on morphology and syntax. Monophthongization of OE diphthongs and rise of new diphthongs in Middle English. Qualitative vowel changes. ME consonants. Rise of sibilants and affricates. Phonologization of voiced and voiceless fricatives.

Phonetic changes in Early Modern English. The Great Vowel Shift. Other vowel changes. Consonant changes in EMnE. Voicing of consonants, vocalization of "r", simplification of consonant clusters.

3. Old English noun system and its further development in ME and EMnE

The structure of the noun in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic. Declension types in OE. The strong declension. The weak declension. Minor declensions: root-stems, r-stems, s-stems. Grammatical categories of the noun: number, case in comparison with the Indo-European and Germanic systems. The category of gender.

Declension types in ME. Changes in the grammatical categories. The history of the possessive case inflection -s' and the plural noun ending -s. Survivals of the OE plural forms in Modern English.

4. Old English systems of pronouns and adjectives and their further development in ME and EMnE

Personal and demonstrative pronouns in OE, their cognates in non-Germanic languages, grammatical categories. The OE adjective declension system. The strong declension. The weak declension of adjectives as a specifically Germanic feature. Degrees of comparison.

Changes in the paradigm of personal pronouns in ME. Development of demonstrative pronouns. Rise of the article system. Development of possessive pronouns and other groups of pronouns: relative, reflexive etc. Changes in the system of adjectives. Decay of the declension system. Development of degrees of comparison.

5. OE finite verbs and their further development in ME and EMnE

Morphological classification of verbs in Germanic languages and OE. Seven classes of OE strong verbs. Vowel gradation with special reference to verbs. Weak verbs as a distinctive feature of Germanic languages. Three classes of OE strong verbs. Preterite-present, anomalous and suppletive verbs. Grammatical categories of the verb in Proto-Indo-European, Common Germanic and Old English. Verb conjugation.

Changes in the morphological classes of verbs in ME. Changes in the verb conjugation. Rise of new grammatical verb forms and categories. New grouping of verbs in MnE.

6. Non-finite forms of the verb and constructions of secondary predication in Old English. Their further development in ME and EMnE

The infinitive and the participle in OE. Their verbal and nominal characteristics. Constructions of secondary predication: the Accusative with the Infinitive, the Accusative with the Participle, Dative Absolute.

Changes in the system of the infinitive and the participle in ME. Growth of analytical forms and new grammatical categories of the verbals. Rise of the gerund. Growth of new predicative constructions: the Nominative with the Infinitive, the Nominative with the Participle, Absolute constructions, for-phrase, Gerundial constructions. The growing productivity of predicative constructions as part of the development towards more complicated syntactic structures in the written forms of the language.

7. Old English Syntax, its further development

The phrase. Types of syntactical bond and ways of expressing subordination in OE. The simple sentence. Word order. Negation. The

compound sentence, means of connection between the clauses. The complex sentence, types of subordinate clauses, means of connection, word order. Correlation in the structure of the composite sentence.

Changes in the ways of expressing syntactic relations in ME and MnE. Formation of a standard sentence. New features of parts of the sentence. Development of the composite sentence, rise of new conjunctions and conjunctive words.

THEORETICAL GRAMMAR

1. Grammatical structure of English. Parts of speech and grammatical categories

Basic morphological conceptions. Morphemic structure of the word. The definition of morphemes. The traditional classification of morphemes. The distributional classification of morphemes. Traditional concept of grammatical categories. Synthetical and analytical forms. Grammatical forms as sets of oppositions. Types of oppositions according to the relations between the members and the number of members. Neutralization and transposition. The principles of dividing words into parts of speech. Traditional and structural classifications. Notional and functional parts of speech. Cases of transition from one part of speech into another.

2. Nominal parts of speech in English

The noun, its general characteristics, classification of nouns. The categories of number and determination. The category of case, debatable points. The problem of gender. The adjective, its general characteristics. Degrees of comparison, debatable points. The status of combinations with 'more' and 'most'. Substantivization of adjectives. The 'stone wall' problem. The problem of statives. The pronoun, its status in the part-of-speech classification. The heterogeneous character of pronouns, classes of pronouns, their specific functions in the language system.

3. Grammatical categories of verbs in English. Finite and non-finite forms

The verb, its general characteristics. Classification of verbs according to morphological, syntactical, functional, semantic criteria. The categories of number and person. The category of tense. The problem of aspect. The status of perfect forms. The categories of voice and mood, different views on the problem. The category of finitude. Non-finite forms, their verbal and nominal features. The problem of homonymous ing-forms (participles, gerunds, verbal nouns), V-ed forms (participle II, adjectives in -ed). The problem of a 'half-gerund'. Secondary predication constructions.

4. The phrase

The phrase, its general characteristics. The definition of phrases, debatable points. Traditional classification of phrases (predicative: primary and secondary; coordinate; subordinate). Means of expressing subordination: agreement; government; adjoinment; enclosure; their frequency in the English language. Morphological classification of phrases. Obligatory and optional adjuncts. Modern classification of phrases (Barkhudarov's, Burlakova's, Bloomfield's, Jespersen's, Kruisinga's). The problem of predicative phrases.

5. The sentence, its structural and communicative types. The main problems

The definition of the sentence, its categorial features: predication, modality, intonation, grammatical structure. The simple sentence, its structural varieties. The problem of one-member and elliptical sentences. Communicative types of sentences. The problem of exclamatory and negative sentences. The composite sentence as a polypredicative construction. The problem of compound sentences. Types of complex sentences, debatable points, the status of subject and predicative clauses. Cases of transition from simple to composite sentences, types of semi-compound and semi-complex sentences.

6. Methods of sentence analysis: sentence parts model, the IC's method, f.s.p., transformational grammar

Traditional analysis of the sentence: principal and secondary sentence parts. Debatable points in the sentence parts model. Immediate constituents model, its advantages and disadvantages. F.s.p, linguistic means of expressing the theme and the rheme. Transformational grammar: kernel and surface structures; the drawbacks of the method.

7. New linguistic theories: text linguistics, pragmatics, semantic syntax

Basic conceptions of text linguistics. Means of text cohesion: lexical means, grammatical means. Substitution and representation. Semantic classification of cumulemes. Types of cumulation: prospective and retrospective, conjunctive and correlative. The definition and background of pragmatics. Direct and indirect speech acts. Presupposition, its types. Semantic syntax. Semantic roles (deep cases) according to Ch. Fillmore. W. Chafe's classification of semantic roles. The role structure of the verb. Semantic configuration of the sentence.

THEORETICAL PHONETICS

1. The sound system of the English language

Theoretical phonetics as a branch of linguistics, its connection with grammar, lexicology, stylistics. The object of study of articulatory phonetics. The object of study of acoustic phonetics. Phonology or functional phonetics.

2. Sounds and Phonetics

Physical properties of speech sounds. The organic basis of English consonants and vowels as compared to Russian ones. Phoneme as a minimal linguistic unit, its various definitions and functions. Phonemes and allophones.

3. The system of English segmental phonemes. Their distinctive and non-distinctive features.

Different patterns of distribution of English phonemes. Characteristic features of free variation, complementary distribution, contrastive distribution. Phonologically relevant features of English phonemes (determining features). Phonologically irrelevant features of English phonemes (determined features). Peculiarities of structural behaviour of English Segmental phonemes.

4. The system of English Suprasegmental Phonemes

Syllabic structure of English Words. Different theories explaining the mechanism of syllable formation and division. The constitutive function of a syllable. Word-stress and its functions. English intonation (Prosody): pitch, loudness, tempo, rhythm, pause, timbre and its main functions.

5. The Phonological System of the English Language as a Network of Oppositions

Classification of oppositions in the phonological system. Classification of oppositions as to the relations between the members of the oppositions. Classification of oppositions with reference to the distinctive function of the members of the opposition.

6. Phonostylistics

The main intonational styles, their peculiarities on segmental and suprasegmental levels. Variability in the manner of Speech and features of Voice dynamics. Idiosyncratic Vocal Features. Voice Quality.

7. The Orthoepic Norm of English

English as a polycentrical language. Standard English. Characteristic features of RP (Received Pronunciation), its social nature. Variants of a national language. Phonetic peculiarities of American English. Regional dialects of the English language, their phonetic peculiarities. New tendencies in English pronunciation.

STYLISTICS

1. The Subject-Matter of Stylistics. Sublanguages and Styles.

Different approaches to defining the subject-matter of stylistics. Professor Skrebnev's theory of style and stylistics. The interrelations between language, speech and text. Types of speech and their sublanguages. Non-specific, relatively specific and absolutely specific units of a sublanguage. Style as the absolutely specific sphere of a sublanguage. The number of sublanguages. Tolerance zones. Linguistic norm. The structure of stylistics. Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Stylistics.

2. Phonetic and Graphical Stylistic Means

Stylistic Phonetics: the object of description. Classification of phonetic stylistic devices and their functions. Phonetic means of speech characterization: phonetic variation and prosodic stylistic means. Expressive phonetic means: alliteration, onomatopoeia, assonance, and consonance. Paronomasia. Rhythm and Metre. Graphon. Other graphical means of creating expressiveness.

3. Stylistic Morphology

Morphological transpositions and their expressive value. Transpositions of verbs, nouns, pronouns. Stylistic use of articles. Synonymy (interchangeability) of morphemes. The stylistic value of morphemic repetition. Morphological units and stylistic coloring of the text.

4. Stylistic Lexicology. Classification of Vocabulary.

Word frequency and stylistic coloring. The drawbacks of traditional stylistic classification of vocabulary. Classification of vocabulary based on the general aesthetic value or the social prestige of the word. Three degrees of elevation and degradation. Sub-neutral words: colloquialisms, professionalisms, dialectisms, slang, jargon, nonce-words, stylistic and lexical vulgarisms. Super-neutral words: archaisms, barbarisms, terms, bookish words, etc.

5. Paradigmatic Semasiology. Figures of Replacement.

Stylistic devices based on the shift of meaning. Figures of quantity and figures of quality. Hyperbole, its types and stylistic functions. Understatement

and litotes as its special variety. Metonymy, metaphor and irony: their types and stylistic functions. Special varieties of metonymy and metaphor. Epithet, Periphrasis, Antonomasia, Allusion and Allegory: their stylistic status and functions.

6. Syntagmatic Semasiology. Figures of Co-occurrence.

Stylistic devices based on the combination of meanings. Figures of identity, figures of inequality and figures of contrasts. Simile and quasi-identity. Synonymous Specifiers and Synonymous Replacers. Climax and Anti-Climax. Pun. Zeugma. Tautology pretended and Tautology disguised. Antithesis and Oxymoron.

7. Stylistic Syntax.

Classification of syntactic stylistic means from the point of view of quantitative characteristics: stylistic devices based on absence of structural elements and stylistic devices based on excess of non-essential elements (definitions, examples). Types of syntactic stylistic devices based on unusual distribution of elements. Stylistic devices based on the shift of syntactic meanings. Stylistic devices based on the recurrence of syntactic structures (syntagmatic syntax).

LEXICOLOGY

1. Etymological survey of the English vocabulary

Basic characteristics of native words. Words of the Common Indo-European and of the Common Germanic stock. Borrowed words: ways, types of borrowing. Direct and indirect borrowings. The source and the origin of borrowing. Assimilation, degrees of assimilation. The influence of borrowings on the development of the English language vocabulary. Etymological hybrids. Etymological doublets. International words. Typical features of borrowings from different languages (Latin, Greek, Scandinavian, Celtic, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Russian, etc.).

2. The system of word-building in English

Structural types of English words. Historical changeability of word structure. Simplification of the stem. Procedures of analysis of word structure: morphemic, derivational, immediate constituents' analysis. Major ways of word-building. Affixation. Different criteria of classification of affixes. Conversion. Semantic relationships in converted pairs. Composition: criteria and classification of compounds. Minor ways of word-building. Back-formation. Shortening. Graphical abbreviation. Acronymy. Blending. Onomatopoeia (sound-imitation). Sound-interchange. Distinctive stress.

3. Semantic structure of English words. Polysemy and homonymy

Semasiology and onomasiology. Types of meaning: lexical and grammatical meaning. Aspects of lexical meaning: denotation and connotation; stylistic and emotive-evaluative connotation. Componential analysis. Motivation. Types of motivation. Folk etymology. Monosemantic and polysemantic words. Semantic structure of polysemantic words. A lexico-semantic variant. Types of polysemy: irradiation and concatenation. Homonymy: classification, origin of homonyms. Criteria of differentiation of polysemantic words and homonyms.

4. Semantic groupings in the vocabulary

Types of semantic relations: proximity, equivalence, inclusion (hyperonyms and hyponyms), opposition. Semantic classification of words. Synonyms: classification and sources of synonyms. Ideographic (thematic) groups. Semantic fields. Lexico-semantic groups. Antonyms. Classification of antonyms.

5. Types of semantic changes and transfers in the development of the vocabulary

Extra-linguistic causes of semantic change. Linguistic causes of semantic change: ellipsis, differentiation of synonyms, fixed context, linguistic analogy. Psychological causes of semantic change. Euphemisms. Nature of semantic change. Metaphor. Metonymy. Results of semantic change. Specialization and generalization of meaning. Elevation and degradation of meaning.

6. English phraseology

Free word-groups versus phraseological units versus semi-free word groups: structural, semantic, syntactic criteria. Phraseological units versus words. Classification of phraseological units: V.V.Vinogradov's, N.N.Amosova's, A.I.Smirnitsky's, A.V.Koonin's classifications. The origin of phraseological units. Proverbs, sayings, familiar quotations, clichés.

7. English lexicography

Lexicography as a branch of applied linguistics. Theoretical and practical lexicography. Classification and types of dictionaries. Theoretical problems of lexicography: the selection of lexical units for inclusion; the arrangement of the selected lexical units; the setting of the entry; the selection and arrangement of word-meanings; the definition of meanings; the definition of the volume of the semantic structure of words, distinction between meanings which are closely connected; the illustrative material; the problem of notations; the problem of distribution. Modern trends in Lexicography: corpus (corpus-based) lexicography and computational lexicography. Historical outline.

OUTLINE OF TEXT ANALYSIS

STYLISTICS

1. General description of the text.

Read the extract attentively, try to understand all the details. Write out and identify stylistic devices used in the text. Think about the meanings they create and how these meanings contribute to conveying the message of the author. Give a general semantic and structural description of the text, pointing out the main idea of the extract, types of discourse and their distinctive features in the sphere of modality, choice of words, length of sentences and their complexity.

2. Stylistic Phonetics.

Describe phonetic stylistic devices used in the text (phonetic variation and prosodic stylistic means, such as intonation, emphatic stress, pauses, etc.). Explain how they characterize the speakers and/or the situation of communication. Find instances of expressive phonetic means (alliteration, onomatopoeia, etc.) and comment on their stylistic effect.

3. Stylistic Morphology.

Find instances of morphological transpositions of verbs, pronouns, nouns, adjectives, etc. Comment on the stylistic effect they create. Identify stylistically relevant cases of morphemic repetition and synonymy of morphemes.

4. Stylistic Lexicology.

Characterize the vocabulary of the extract: find instances of elevated and/or degraded words, comment on their stylistic status and explain their role in the text. How do they contribute to revealing the author's message? If possible, identify the degree of elevation or degradation of stylistically colored words in terms of professor Skrebnev's classification. Explain your point of view.

5. Stylistic Semasiology.

Find and describe four or five stylistic devices at the level of stylistic semasiology (figures of replacement and figures of co-occurrence). Identify them and comment on the stylistic meanings they create. In case of tropes, explain the type of transfer (qualitative or quantitative; by contiguity, by similarity or by contrast). Point out instances of convergence of semantic stylistic means (e.g. when several stylistic devices are used together to achieve the desired effect: *Soames was not unlike a bulldog* - simile and litotes).

6. Stylistic Syntax.

Identify two or three stylistic devices at the level of syntax. Explain to what group of syntactic stylistic means they refer. Describe how their expressive effect enhances the message of the story.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH

I. Historical phonetics.

1. Supply instances from the text illustrating phonetic processes in Common Germanic: the first consonant shift (Grimm's law), Verner's law, rhotacism, Germanic breaking, independent vowel changes, ablaut.
2. Supply instances from the text illustrating survivals of Old English phonetic processes (I-umlaut, lengthening of vowels, palatalization of consonants, voicing and devoicing of fricatives).
3. Pick out from the text 3-4 words and trace their phonetic development from OE to MnE. Comment on their spelling changes.

II. Historical morphology.

1. Find in the text several nouns which referred originally to different declension types in OE: survivals of vocalic stems, n-stems, r-stems, root-stems. Trace their morphological development.
2. Comment on the history of the possessive case inflection –s' and the plural noun ending –s. Account for irregular plurals (if any).
3. Pick out from the text adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree and comment on the origin of these forms.
4. Find in the text survivals of the OE paradigmatic forms of personal, demonstrative, reflexive, relative pronouns.
5. Find in the text historically strong, weak, preterite-present, anomalous and suppletive verbs. Comment on the original ways of forming their past tense and participle II. Trace the development of verb forms and grammatical categories, represented in the text (future, passive, perfect, continuous forms).
6. Pick out from the text non-finite forms and comment on their origin and development in the English language.

III. Historical syntax.

1. Pick out subordinate phrases from the text and compare the frequency of different syntactic relations (agreement, government, adjoinment, eclosure) in OE and MnE.
2. Compare the structure of the simple sentence in OE and MnE (word order, negation).

3. Compare the structure of the composite sentence in OE and in MnE (types of clauses, means of connection, word order).
4. Compare the typological structure of OE and MnE.

THEORETICAL GRAMMAR

1. Morphemes.

Identify and characterize different types of morphemes: lexical (root/affixational)/grammatical; free/bound, overt/covert, additive/replacive, continuous/discontinuous, segmental/suprasegmental. Comment on their distribution (complementary, contrastive, non-contrastive).

2. Oppositions.

Point out and characterize different types of oppositions according to the relation between their members and the number of members (privative, equipollent, gradual, binary, multiple). Identify the grammatical categories represented by the oppositions. Find in the text (or build up) morphological and syntactical oppositions. Give examples of neutralization and transposition.

3. Parts of speech.

Supply instances from the text illustrating:

- a) the traditional distinction between notional and functional words based on their meaning, form, function;
- b) structural classification of words;
- c) cases of transition from one part of speech to another;
- d) problematic status of pronouns, statives, articles.

4. The noun.

Comment on different meanings expressed by singular and plural forms of nouns in the text. Discuss the use of plurals for stylistic purposes. Give examples of irregular plurals, Singularia Tantum, Pluralia Tantum, collective nouns, lexicalization of the plural forms (if any). Comment on the polysemy of the –s inflection. Analyze different ways of expressing case relations, the relations between the Genitive inflection and the ‘of’-phrase. Speak about the ways of expressing gender distinctions.

5. The adjective.

Pick out qualitative and relative adjectives from the text; describe their semantic, morphological and syntactical properties. Give examples of different forms of comparison and comment on the status of combinations with ‘more’ and ‘most’. Find instances of substantivized adjectives and define the degree of substantivization. Comment on the morphological status of the first component

in phrases like 'stone wall'. Discuss the problem of statives (if there are any in the text).

6. The verb.

Pick out from the text different types of verbs, classify them according to their morphological, lexico-grammatical, syntactical properties (standard/non-standard, notional/auxiliary/link-verbs/modals, objective/subjective, transitive/intransitive, monovalent/polyvalent, dynamic/static, terminative/non-terminative). Pay special attention to the cases of grammatical polysemy. Give examples of obligatory and optional valency. Comment on the problematic status of some verb forms (future, perfect, continuous). Discuss the problem of analytical voice forms (reflexive, middle, reciprocal). Explain the use of the oblique moods in terms of different approaches. Pick out non-finite forms, comment on their verbal and nominal features, define their functions in the sentence, build up grammatical oppositions. Comment on the problematic status of ing-forms.

7. The phrase.

Supply instances from the text illustrating different types of phrases according to:

- a) the relations between the components;
- b) the morphological status of the head-word;
- c) the structure and the number of the components;
- d) type of subordination.

Classify phrases in terms of different approaches (Barkhudarov, Burlakova, Jespersen, Bloomfield, Krusinga).

8. The sentence.

Give examples of different communicative and structural types of simple sentences (declarative, interrogative, imperative, one-member, elliptical, extended etc.) and comment on their problematic aspects. Analyze different types of subjects and predicates, secondary members and their role in sentence structure. Find semi-compound and semi-complex sentences, describe their structure. Comment on the structure and meaning of composite sentences, means of connection between its clauses, types of subordinate clauses, parallel and consecutive subordination. Discuss the status of subject and predicative clauses; the problem of classification of subordinate clauses.

9. Methods of sentence analysis.

Choose a sentence from the text and analyze it in terms of sentence parts model, IC's model, transformational grammar, f. s. p. Analyze linguistic means of signalling the theme and the rheme. Comment on advantages and disadvantages of each model.

10. Text linguistics.

Single out in the text different semantic types of cumulemes (factual, modal, mixed). Analyze types of cumulation and means of cohesion. Give examples of prospective and retrospective, conjunctive and correlative cumulation. Supply instances of substitution and representation, comment on their types.

11. Pragmatics.

Find examples of different speech acts in the personage's discourse, define their types. Point out direct and indirect speech acts; state which of them are the result of syntactic transposition. Comment on different types of presupposition, their formal markers.

12. Semantic syntax.

Choose a sentence from the text and comment on its semantic configuration. Single out semantic cases and describe the role structure of the verb.

LEXICOLOGY

I. ETYMOLOGY

1. Give examples of native words of the common Indo-European word-stock (cognates in Latin, Greek, German, Russian) and the common Germanic word-stock (cognates in Gothic, German, etc.), characterize their peculiarities.
2. Give examples of borrowings, etymological hybrids and doublets. Characterize them according to their origin (source) and degree of assimilation. Find international words.

II. MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF WORDS

1. Analyze several words on three levels:
 - a) on the morphemic level – number of morphemes, their types, free and bound morphemes, root words, derived and compound words;
 - b) on the derivational level – types of stems, simplified stems, roots equal to stems;
 - c) on the Immediate Constituents level, revealing the morphological motivation of words.
2. Give examples of historical changeability of word-structure.

III. WORD BUILDING

1. Give examples of words formed through affixation, characterize prefixes and suffixes according to their origin, meaning, type (convertive or non-

convertive), productivity, frequency, stylistic reference, emotive charge, valency, part-of-speech meaning.

2. Give examples of compound words, characterize them according to the type of composition, idiomaticity, the way of joining components.
3. Find examples of words formed through conversion, characterize conversion pairs according to the main points of difference and similarity between the members of a pair; semantic relationship between them; direction of derivation.
4. Characterize examples of other ways of word-building; shortening, blending, back-formation, onomatopoeia, distinctive stress and sound interchange.

IV. SEMASIOLOGY

1. Find several (5–6) lexical units with different types and degrees of motivation.
2. Point out instances of semantic change (widening, narrowing, degradation, amelioration of meaning). Characterize different cases of semantic transfer (metaphor, metonymy, etc.).
3. Point out polysemantic words, characterize their lexico-semantic variants. Supply some words in the text with homonyms, speak on their source, type, degree.
4. Find homonyms to several words from the text, define their source and types.
5. Define the type and source of synonyms to some words in the text.
6. Define the type of antonyms to some words in the text.

V. PHRASEOLOGY

1. Find several phraseological units in the text.
2. Classify them according to V.V.Vinogradov's classification, N.N.Amosova's classification, A.V.Coonin's classification.
3. Comment on the source of the phraseological units.

THEORETICAL PHONETICS

1. Read the extract of the text with the utmost clarity of enunciation and say to what phonostyle it belongs. Substantiate your arguments by examples both on the segmental and suprasegmental levels.
2. Pick out one or two sentences, phrases or some words which may sound differently in different national variants of English, in RP and British dialects.
3. Put one of the sentences of the extract on the staves and comment on its prosody. On the basis of this sentence show that various prosodic features

- (accent, pausation, rhythm, tempo, pitch) function distinctively. Read the sentence with different terminal tones indicating all the differences.
4. Comment on the idiosyncratic vocal features of the speakers in the extract. Justify your commentary.
 5. Analyse the syllabic structure of several words, chosen at random. Find cases of close and open juncture, comment on different instances of assimilation.
 6. Give full articulatory features of several consonant phonemes. Characterize them from the point of view of their distinctive and non-distinctive features.
 7. Give full articulatory features of several vowel phonemes. Characterize them from the point of view of their distinctive and non-distinctive features.
 8. Choose 3-4 oppositions in the text and characterize them from the point of view of their distinctive features and the relation between the members of the opposition and from the point of view of their correlation in the phonological system.
 9. Distinguish between cases of contrastive and non-contrastive distribution (complementary distribution, free variation).
 10. Choose any phoneme and point out all its allophones in the text.
 11. Characterize structural behaviour of 3-4 consonants.
 12. Comment on the frequency of occurrence of vowels and consonants in the text.

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**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН
ПО ТЕОРИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ОЧНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

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Редакторы: Л.П. Шахрова
Н.И. Морозова

Лицензия ПД № 18-0062 от 20.12.2000

Подписано к печати			Формат 60 x 90 1/16.
Печ. л.	Тираж	экз.	Заказ
Цена договорная			

Типография НГЛУ им. Н.А. Добролюбова
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