Introduction to Linguistics:

1. Genetic and typological classification of languages with special focus on English.

- main branches of The Indo-European family of languages

- morphological division of language types

- English in the world, English as a Lingua Franca

2. A brief history of linguistics; the main concerns in different periods.

- Classical grammar, Medieval grammar

- 19th century: Comparative method

- 20th century: Structural linguistics, Generative linguistics

3. The structure of language. Features and functions of language.

- The levels of structure in language and their linguistic units

- Features of language, features of linguistic signs

- Functions of language, concepts of different scholars

4. Language acquisition versus language learning.

- Language acquisition versus language learning. Difference between children and adult learning the language. Critical Period Hypothesis.

- First language acquisition, second language acquisition. Bilingualism and its types

- The complexity of language in the learning process. Foreign language learning.

Phonology and phonetics:

1. English phonology - The system of Language sounds

* the phoneme, phone, allophones, possitional allophones
* IPA Symbols and transcription in the process of language learning
* Pronunciation variants of English.

1. Segmental phonology

- The system of English vowels and diphthongs, vowel diagram and vowel clasification

- The system of English consonants, place and manner of articulation, voicing and devoicing of consonants

- Pronunciation quality, the sound of ELF(English as a Lingua Franca)

3. Suprasegmental phonology

- Strong and Weak syllables. Phonotactics: the structure of English syllables.

- Stress in simple and complex words. Stress-timed language versus syllable-timed language.

- Intonation. Types of tones and their functions. Functions of intonation and sentence stress.

4. The special character of connected speech and its features (demonstrated on examples)

- Rhythm, Strong forms and weak forms in lexical words and function words

- Assimilation. Assimilation types (manner, place, voice). Elision

- Linking. Linking sounds and intrusive sounds

Morphology (Morphosyntax 1)

1. The different branches of morphology

- What is morphology? Morphological typology

- Lexical morphology and inflectional morphology

- Root, base and stem

2. Lexemes and morphemes

- Bound morphemes and free morphemes

- Paradigm and lemma

- Allomorphs and zero morphemes

3. Word formation

- Affixation

- Compounding

- Morphological tree structure analysis

4. Other types of word formation

- Clipping and blending

- Acronyms and initialisms

- Loanwords and neologisms

Syntax (Morphosyntax 2)

1. Syntax and Grammar

- The descriptive and analytic views on syntax

- Chomsky and the autonomy of syntax

- Competence and performance

2. Formal categories

- Content word classes

- Function word classes

- The notion of phrase

3. Functional categories

- The significance of valency

- Verb types

- Complements and adjuncts

4. Syntactic analysis

- Basics of Phrase Structure Grammar

- Labelled bracketing

- Tree structure analysis

Lexical semantics

1. Reference and sign models

- The referential theory of meaning

- de Saussure’s sign model and the semiotic triangle

2. Semantic relationships

- Denotation and connotation

- Polysemy and homonymy

- Synonymy and antonymy

3. Categorization

- Why do speakers categorize?

- Semantic features, hierarchies, taxonomies

- Prototype theory

4. Verb semantics

- Grammatical and lexical aspect

- Aspectual classes

- Motion events in English