

ВСЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ РАЗМЕЩЕНЫ ЗДЕСЬ:

1. Artificial human languages (e.g. such as Esperanto; Volapük). The difference between natural and artificial human languages (e.g. such as Esperanto; Volapük). International languages.
2. August Schleicher /'ʃlaɪkər/ (1821 – 1868). Comparativism. Naturalism. 'Stammbaumtheorie'. Sanskrit. Monogenesis and polygenesis concepts of language origin. Indo-European language and Proto-Indo-European languages.
3. [Avram Noam Chomsky \(b. 1928\): Generative Grammar.](#)
4. Charles Sanders Peirce (1839 – 1914). Semiotics and its key branches. 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. Dell Hathaway ['hæθəweɪ] Hymes (1927 – 2009). Communicative competence.
8. Family of languages. Macro-Family. Nostratic Hypothesis.
9. Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913). Laryngeal hypothesis. Linguistics. Inner linguistics. Language and Speech. Synchronic and diachronic linguistics. Structural approach.
10. Franz Bopp (1791–1867), the founder of Linguistic Comparativism.
11. Gender linguistics. Feminist linguistics. Gender-neutral and gender-inclusive language. "Gender-fair" language. Governmental policies concerning Gender Studies.
12. General Linguistics and Applied Linguistics. Branches of Applied Linguistics.
13. Geoffrey ['dʒefri] Neil Leech (1936 – 2014). Politeness principle. Politeness maxims in 'Principles of pragmatics' (1983).
14. Glottochronology. "Sprachbund" /['ʃpɹɑːxbʊnt] / "federation of languages".
15. Grammatology. Decoding written inscriptions. A letter. Alphabetic, Syllabographic, Ideographic and logographic writing system. Pasigraphy.
16. Haplogy. Haplosemy. Poysemy.
17. Herbert Paul Grice (1913 – 1988). Gricean Cooperative principle. Gricean Maxims of successful communicative interaction.
18. Indo-European Languages.
19. Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm (1785 – 1863).
20. [Johannes Schmidt \(1843 – 1901\): Wave Theory \(Wellentheorie \('wave theory'\)\)](#)
21. Joseph Harold Greenberg (1915 –2001). Greenberg Square.
22. Karl Adolph Verner (1846–1896). Regular sound correspondences.
23. Key Methods and branches of Comparative linguistics.
24. Key stages of Comparative linguistics development.
25. Language and a language. Language and languages. Language and dialect.
26. Languages of Caucasus.
27. Layers or levels of Language system Concept. Emic and etic units of language.
28. Linguistic 'UNIVERSALIA'. Typology of linguistic universals.
29. Linguistic poetics. Key Functions of Language in Action by R. Jakobson. Poetic language.
30. Linguistic Pragmatics. Speech act structure. Performative.
31. Major Families of Languages in Russia.
32. Minimal pairs test. Commutation test.
33. Modern World language system.
34. Morphological and syntactic typology of languages.
35. Morphophonology. Morphological alternation.
36. Nikolai Trubetzkoy (1890-1938). Phonology. Types of phonological oppositions.
37. Paralanguage.

38. Patois /'pætwa:/, Posh, Vernacular, Koine, Lingua Franca, Pidgin/'pɪdʒɪn/, Creole ['kri:əul],
39. Penelope Brown (b.1944) and Stephen C. Levinson FBA (b.1947) Politeness Theory (1987)
40. Phonetic processes. Reduction, accommodation, assimilation and dissimilation. Elision. Epenthesis. Weakening. Liaison [lɪ'eɪzən].
41. Phonetics and Phonology. Phoneme and allophone. [Distribution analysis](#).
42. Phonological typology of languages.
43. Rasmus Kristian Rask (Danish: ['rɑsmus 'kʁæsdʒɑn 'rɑsq] (born Rasmus Christian Nielsen Rasch; 1787 –1832);
44. Regular sound correspondences. Grimm's Law.
45. Sapir – Whorf Hypothesis and Criticism.
46. 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.
47. Sir William Jones (1746– 1794). Indo-European studies. Transcription. International Phonetic Association.
48. Sociolect.
49. Sociology of language. Sociolinguistics. Diglossia [daɪ'glɒsɪə]. Idiolect ['ɪdɪələkt]. Commonality [,kɒmə'nælətɪ]. Dialect | dɪələkt], Bilingualism [baɪlɪŋgwəlɪzəm], International languages.
50. The difference between human language and just any code (Émile Benveniste (French: [bɛ̃venist]; 1902 –1976).
51. The Key elements of Linguistics. Ferdinand de Saussure:'s (1857-1913) trichotomy 'La langue'. 'La parole'; 'Le langage'. Lev Shcherba / Scherba's trichotomy (Леў Уладзіміравіч Шчэрба, 1880 – 1944).
52. The Neogrammarians (German: Junggrammatiker, 'young grammarians').
53. The relation between linguistics and applied linguistics. Applied Linguistics and Linguistics Applied. Modern synonyms of the term 'Applied Linguistics'.
54. The subject and the object of Linguistics (Ferdinand de Saussure, 1857-1913; J. Lyons (born 1932); L. Bloomfield, 1887 – 1949).
55. Typology of consonant phonemes.
56. Typology of sociolinguistic situations.
57. [Varieties of language and Prestige category. Substrate, superstrate, adstratum. Acrolect, basilect, mesolect.](#)
58. Verbal and non-verbal codes in Communication and Culture.
59. Verner's Law.
60. Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835). Linguistic studies. Philosophy of language. Antinomies of Language. The concept of inner form of a language.