

## Phonology

1. The basic parts of the subglottal and supraglottal vocal tract and their functions in speech production.
2. The states of the glottis: voice, voicelessness, the glottal stop, whisper, creaky voice, breathy voice (be prepared to point to the main differences among the states of the glottis listed above)
3. The airstream mechanisms: pulmonic, glottalic and velaric (both ingressive and egressive) – what consonants are produced with these airstream mechanisms (ejectives, implosives, clicks); which airstream mechanisms are not used in speech?
4. The criteria for the classification of consonants (airstream mechanism used, voicing, place, manner, position of the soft palate, force of articulation, type of stricture)
5. The manners of articulation: stops/plosives, nasals, taps/flaps, trills, fricatives, affricates, approximants; the major similarities and differences among the manners of articulation.
6. The classification of consonants: obstruents and sonorants – what are the major differences between these two?
7. The most important contrasts between English and Polish consonants (number of consonants, place, manner, final devoicing).
8. The basic criteria for the classification of vowels: the vertical and horizontal position of the tongue, the position of the soft palate, the shape of the lips.
9. The most important contrasts between English and Polish vowels (the height of the tongue, advancement, length, reduction in unstressed syllables).
10. The basic criteria for the classification of diphthongs: the movement of the tongue and the prominence of the vowel.
11. The most important consonantal and vocalic contrasts between British and American English (be prepared to describe the context and give examples).
12. The major difference between strong and weak forms. Give examples.
13. The major processes of connected/fast/colloquial speech: assimilation, elision, insertion, liaison (linking).

## **Syntax and morphology**

Syntax and other linguistic approaches to language.

Syntax vs. Grammar. Practical grammar vs. theoretical grammar. Descriptive grammar vs. prescriptive grammar. Competence vs. performance.

Definitions: morpheme, word, phrase, clause.

Morpheme vs. word. Inflection vs. derivation.

Parts of speech – methods of classification: national, structural and morphological.

Nouns: common nouns, proper names. Countable vs. uncountable. Group nouns. Plural vs. singular.

Types of pronouns.

Lexical verbs vs. auxiliary verbs: syntactic and semantic differences. Modal verbs. Types of lexical verbs (according to their transitivity)

Adjectives: attributive, predicative, post-positive. Inflection of adjectives; gradable vs non-gradable adjectives

Adverbs in clauses and as modifiers. Inflection of adverbs.

Class boundaries. Gerund construction.

Non-inflected parts of speech.

The notion of a phrase. Constituency tests.

Noun Phrase and its modifiers

Verb Phrase: grammar categories. Tense, aspect, passive, modality. Negation.

Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase, Prepositional Phrase

Predicate and its arguments.

The subject of a clause. Subject-verb agreement. Dummy subject.

The notions of a complement and adjunct.

Prepositional, phrasal and phrasal-prepositional verbs.

Clause: the definition. Types of clauses. Coordination and embedding. Types of subordinate clauses. Types of sentences.