

TÉZY K ŠTÁTNÝM ZÁVEREČNÝM SKÚŠKAM (STUPEŇ BC.)
Akademický rok 2020/2021

Študijný odbor: Učiteľstvo akademických predmetov
(Učiteľstvo anglického jazyka a literatúry v kombinácii)

- 1. SYSTÉMOVÁ LINGVISTIKA
(STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS)**
- 2. FONETIKA – FONOLÓGIA**
- 3. AMERICKÁ LITERATÚRA**
- 4. ANGLICKÁ LITERATÚRA**

1.

MORFOLÓGIA AJ / ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

1. NOUNS: their form and types, un/countable nouns; nouns both countable and uncountable; ir/regular number; gender; genitive.
2. DETERMINERS and PRONOUNS: articles; personal pronouns; possessive determiners and pronouns; reflexive and emphasizing pronouns; interrogative determiners and pronouns; reciprocal pronouns; indefinite pronouns.
3. ADJECTIVES: their form and coinage; attributive and predicative adjectives.
4. ADVERBS: their form and coinage; position of adverbs in a sentence; kinds of adverbs according to their meaning.
5. VERBS: definition; the verb phrase; types of verbs; primary verbs; stative and dynamic verbs. THE PASSIVE and THE CAUSATIVE: form and uses.
6. VERB TENSES: present tenses (form and uses); past tenses (form and uses); perfect tenses (form and uses); ways of expressing the future.
7. MODAL VERBS: their primary and secondary usage.

SYNTAX AJ / ENGLISH SYNTAX

8. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE: sentence elements; basic word order; basic simple sentence patterns; four kinds of simple sentence.
9. STATEMENTS: word order; affirmative/ negative statements; additions and responses.
10. QUESTIONS: their various forms and usage.
11. COMMANDS: their forms and usage.
12. EXCLAMATIONS: exclamations with *what/how*; exclamatory questions; exclamations with *here, there*; exclamations with modals; echo exclamations; non-finite and verbless exclamations.

13. THE COMPOUND SENTENCE: definition; ways of forming compound sentences; coordinating conjunctions and their use.
14. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE: definition; types of subordinate clauses; structure and functions of noun clauses and relative clauses.

LEXIKOLÓGIA AJ / ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY

15. MORPHEME, MORPH, ALLOMORPH. Definition and types of morphemes. Significance of morphemes in the context of morphemic analysis of words. LEXEME, LEXICAL UNIT vs WORD/word-form(s). Definition of 'word' from various aspects.
16. Ways of ENRICHMENT OF THE ENGLISH WORD-STOCK: word-formation (derivation, compounding, conversion, ways of shortening words), borrowing, semantic shift(s).
17. The concept of LINGUISTIC SIGN within the framework of lexical semantics (Saussure, Ogden & Richards).
18. MEANING (sememe & seme). The denotational and connotational meaning. Other kinds of meaning. Idioms vs non-idiomatic word-groups (collocations). Componential analysis its definition, pluses/minuses.
19. Essential STRUCTURAL RELATIONS among words: polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy (and its relation to the concept of semantic fields).
20. MOTIVATION and NEOLOGISMS in English language from the viewpoint of WFP.
21. Types of LEXICONS for non-native speakers of English.

2. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

1. The production of speech sounds.
2. Intonation. Form and function in intonation.

3. AMERICAN LITERATURE

1. Colonial literature. William Bradford.
2. Puritan literature. Jonathan Edwards.
3. Revolutionary literature. Thomas Paine.
4. Early Romanticism. Washington Irving.
5. Gothic literature (poetry, short stories, literary criticism). Edgar Allan Poe.
6. Transcendentalism. Ralph Waldo Emerson. Henry David Thoreau.
7. Late Romanticism. Nathaniel Hawthorne. Herman Melville.
8. Local color fiction. Bret Harte. Mark Twain.
9. Psychological realism. Henry James.
10. Naturalism. Stephen Crane. Jack London.

3. ENGLISH LITERATURE

Poznámka: nasledujúce tézy platia pre študentov/ky, ktorí začali štúdium v šk. r. 2016/17 a neskôr. Tí, ktorí začali štúdium v . r. 2015/16 a skôr nájdu platné tézy v závere tohto dokumentu.

Note: the following topics are valid for those students who started their studies in 2016/17. Other students find valid topics in the final part of this document:

1. Old English Literature: Analyse: Beowulf
2. Middle English Literature; Analyse: Chaucer
3. The Development of drama: English Renaissance – William Shakespeare: Analyse: Othello, sonnets
4. Literature after Shakespeare: Neoclassic Period. Donne, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Analyse: poetry.
5. The rise of novel: Daniel de Foe: Analyse: Robinson Crusoe; Swift : Analyse: Gulliver's Travels; Fielding, Sterne, Scott etc.
6. The Rise of the novel: mental and historical context of the 18th ct., criticism of the society and technology in the works of J. Austen and M. Shelley. Pride and Prejudice, Frankenstein
7. Preromanticism: Blake, Burns
8. Romanticism: 1st wave. Coleridge: Analyse: The Rime of the ancient Mariner, Wordsworth: Daffodils.
9. Romanticism: 2nd wave: Keats: Ode... , Shelley: Ode to the West Wind, etc.
10. The Victorian Period: Pater and Dickens: Analyse: A Christmas Carol
11. The Victorian woman writers: the Brontes: Analyse: Wuthering Heights, Jane Eyre
12. The Victorian poetry: Arnold, etc.
13. The Victorian drama: Oscar Wilde, G. B. Shaw, Analyse: The Importance of Being Ernest
14. Modernism – Joyce and Woolf.

Note 2: In your state exams, you will focus on the topic of your research and defend your thesis. However, more general questions might be asked by the members of the state exam committee to ensure your competence in the field of literature. These questions are based on the aforementioned list of questions (1-14), e.g.:

The topic of your research is: Semantic differences between Slovak and English negative prefixes.

Questions related to your research and literary topics 1-14: Give title and author of the literary work(s) where language and puns play a crucial role.

Student's answer: *G. B. Shaw: Pygmalion* – a play about a linguist (phonetician) who teaches a Cockney girl Eliza to speak RP English.

