1) Modern theoretical linguistics – goals, main assumptions, approaches to language

- language as a mental phenomenon
- subsystems of language
- linguistic competence and performance
- language universals and universal grammar; the concept of Universal Grammar
- mentalism vs. empiricism (two competing theories of language acquisition)
- arguments for the genetic approach to language
- theories of language genesis and language evolution (continuity vs. discontinuity hypothesis)
- language and thought (Sapir-Whorf hypothesis)
- typological and genetic classification of languages
- language variation and the framework of Principles and Parameters

Literature:
Quirk, R. et al. A Grammar of Contemporary English

2) Phonetics and Phonology of English with elements of Polish-English contrastive linguistics

- IPA – what is it and why was it created?
- articulatory phonetics of English sounds
- phoneme vs. allophone (contrastive vs. complementary distribution)
- suprasegmental phonology – what does it deal with?
- phonotactics (syllable structure, types of syllables – open vs. closed; strong vs. weak)
- distinctive features – what are they and why do we need them?
- elements of generative phonology (underlying and surface representation, phonological rules)
- differences and similarities between English and Polish phonologies
- phonological universals and tendencies
mophophonology of English: allomorphs, root allomorphy, stress shifts and affixation

Literature:
Language Files, 10th edition, The Ohio State University Press, Columbus.
English. Lublin: Wydawnictwo UMCS.

3) Morphology of English with elements of Polish-English contrastive linguistics

- The definition and scope of morphology. Its place in the language system.
- Classification of words and morphemes (function words vs. content words; free morphemes vs.
  bound morphemes; derivation vs. inflection).
- Formal criteria for identifying parts of speech. Grammatical categories and their exponents (e.g.,
  case, person, gender, number, definiteness, tense, aspect). Definiteness in Polish and in English and the
  ways it is expressed.
- Hierarchical structure of words and its justification. Affixes as heads of words. Ordering of
  morphological operations.
- Morphological processes in languages of the world. Typology of languages motivated by their
  morphological properties.
- Morpho-syntactic universals and universal tendencies (Greenberg universals).
- Types of word formation processes in languages of the world.
- Contrasts between English and Polish morphology (both inflection and derivation).
- The relation between morphology and syntax/semantics. Morphological processes as argument
  structure changing operations. Compositionality of meaning in morphological processes.
4) Syntax of English with elements of Polish-English contrastive linguistics

- The notion of a phrase and a detailed structure of particular phrases in English: noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase; X-bar pattern and its basic insights; specifier, head, complement, modifier – their place and status in the structure of phrases.

- The comparison of phrase structure and word order between English and Polish.

- Subcategorization of English verbs; parts of speech vs. grammatical functions/ relations; the syntactic expression of particular grammatical functions.

- Modifiers as non-subcategorized constituents. Types of modifiers across categories.

• The notion of a clause; constituent structure of a clause and constituent structure test; clause structure in English and Polish.

• Syntactic transformations (deep structure vs. surface structure); transformational structures: passive voice, questions, relative clauses; NP movement and WH movement.

• Negation in English and its exponents.

• The notion of a sentence and the classification of complex sentences. Different types of finite embedded clauses.

• Non-finite structures: gerunds, infinitives, participles (i.e., control structures), definition and distribution of the empty category PRO.

Literature:


5) **Semantics and pragmatics and the interactions between syntax and semantics**

- Lexical semantics vs. formal semantics – goals, approaches to meaning, basic facts about the history of formal semantics.
- Semantic relations, semantic decomposition (semantic features of verbal and nominal concepts) and how they are related to the notion of mental lexicon.
- Semantic classification of verbal predicates (lexical aspectual classes of verbs) and classification of modal verbs. Types of modality (epistemic vs. deontic).
- The concepts of proposition and predicate. The meaning of predicates (1-and 2-place predicates) and sentences in formal semantics (the notion of truth conditions and truth values). The role of Compositionality Principle in interpreting sentences (i.e., how the meaning of sentences is composed of the meanings of its elements).
- Information structure of a sentence (topic/comment distinction; focus, new/old information, operations that change functional relations related to information structure).
- Types of ambiguity (lexical, structural, scopal).
- Metaphors – theories related to metaphors in cognitive linguistics: conceptual metaphor theory and blending theory.
- Predicate – argument structure, thematic relations and mapping from lexical representations to syntax.
- Pragmatics: meaning and context, felicity conditions, types of speech acts (performative, direct, indirect), the relation between the form of the sentence and a given speech act.
- Different types of inferences (the difference between presupposition, entailment, implicature, Relevance Theory).

**Literature:**


*Language Files*, 10th edition, The Ohio State University Press, Columbus


6) Experimental linguistics

- Basic experimental techniques in experimental linguistics (lexical priming, syntactic priming, morphological priming, lexical decision task, masked priming, eye-tracking during reading, visual world paradigm, ERP, self-paced reading, Stroop technique).
- The organization of linguistic knowledge in the brain.
- Types of aphasia.
- The role of the left and right hemisphere in language processing.
- Processing words.
- Processing sentences.
- Processing discourse.
- Processing figurative language.

Literature:


7) Diachronic changes

- Major differences between Old English and Modern English with reference to both grammar and vocabulary.
- Major mechanisms of syntactic change with reference to:
  - rise of the construction *be going to* in English.
  - development of Present-day English modal verbs.
  - development of the expressions of negation in English.
  - Emergence of *progressive tense* in English.
- Major sound changes in the history of English.
• Periods and sources of the major lexical borrowings in the history of English.
• Initial causes of global spread of English and their influence on the linguistic development of the language.

**Literature:**

8) **Corpus and computational linguistics**
• types of corpora and elements of corpora construction
• corpora tagging and parsing
• applications and limitations of corpora and corpora based methodologies in linguistic research
• Natural Language Processing: major resources for Polish and English
• formal grammars
• NLP applications in linguistic research
• application of statistical methods in linguistics
• applications of linguistics in other disciplines

**Literature:**
9) Anthropological Linguistics

- the scope of anthropological linguistics;
- paradigms of anthropological linguistics and their formative periods;
- the ethnography of speaking; the anthropology of writing;
- cultural patterns in discursive practices; speech and discourse communities;
- humor as an inherently human aspect of social behavior;
- writing systems as ways of textual determining of cultural behavior;
- the evolution of language; language death phenomena;
- models of culture and language change;
- antilanguage (slang, taboos, diglossia, idiolect, language register);
- the language of deception.

Literature: