Course name       Introduction to Linguistics       ECTS Credits       5         Course name       Rims       winter         Aims         Course name       winter         Aims         Course name       winter         Aims         Contents         Contents         Inguistics – grammar – philology. The purpose of linguistics. Synchronic – linguistics. Prescriptive – descriptive grammar. Universal grammars - Linguistics in the system of sciences.         Sources and properties of human language. Spoken and written forms of language (biological, historical, functional, structural priorities of the spoken form).         The functional signs – Saussure, Ogden+Richard. Bilateral and unilateral theories of linguistic sign. Saussure's approach, features of linguistic sign – arbitrariness, discontinuity, and linearity, Ogden & Richard's semiotic triangle (signification, designation, denotation), weil         6. Difference between the denotative and the connotative meanings (factors affecting connotation – territorial, social, stylistic, temporal), type – token relation.         7. Phonetics and Phonology; acoustic, articulatory, auditory phonetics, cardinal Vowel Scheme, Phoneme, allophone, phone, describing consonants, describing phonemes, diphthongs distinctive features, complementary distribution, minimal pairs, & Morphology – morpheme, morph, inflection, derivation
Semester         winter           Aims         Exemption
Aims         to master fundamental linguistic terminology, basic ideas, conceptions and approaches (Geneva school, Prague School of Linguistics, American descriptivism, Transformational and Generative Grammar), basic methods (synchronic, diachronic), development of language, language types, language levels.         Contents         1. Linguistics – grammar – philology. The purpose of linguistics. Synchronic – linguistics. Prescriptive – descriptive grammar. Universal grammars . Unguistics in the system of sciences.         2. Sources and properties of human language. Spoken and written forms of language (biological, historical, functional, structural priorities of the spoken form).         3. The functions of language spie         4. Langage – langue – parole vs competence - performance spie         5. Language as a system of signs – Saussure's ogden - Richard's semiotic triangle (signification, designation, denotation), spie         6. Difference between the denotative and the connotative meanings (factors affecting connotation – territorial, social, stylistic, temporal), type – token relation.         7. Phonetics and Phonology; acoustic, articulatory, auditory phonetics, cardinal Vowel Scheme, Phoneme, allophone, phone, describing consonants, describing phonemes, diphthongs distinctive features, complementary distribution, minimal pairs, spie. Morphology
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<ul> <li>Prescriptive – descriptive grammar. Universal grammars . Linguistics in the system of sciences.</li> <li>2. Sources and properties of human language. Spoken and written forms of language (biological, historical, functional, structural priorities of the spoken form).</li> <li>3. The functions of language set in the system of signs – saussure - performance set in the system of signs – Saussure - performance set in the set of linguistic sign – arbitrariness, discontinuity, and linearity, Ogden &amp; Richard's semiotic triangle (signification, designation, denotation), set in the connotative meanings (factors affecting connotation – territorial, social, stylistic, temporal), type – token relation.</li> <li>7. Phonetics and Phonology; acoustic, articulatory, auditory phonetics, cardinal Vowel Scheme, Phoneme, allophone, phone, describing consonants, describing phonemes, diphthongs distinctive features, complementary distribution, minimal pairs, set.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>9. Word-formation, its position in the system, methods – semasiological, onomasiological, moneme, determinant – determinatum, word-formation processes, see 10. Lexicon – lexical entries abd words Lexicology, semantics, lexical semantics, word-formation Lexeme, lexical unit, sememe, seme, naming unit.</li> <li>11. Paradigmatic relations between lexical units – antonymy, synonymy, homonymy, polysemy, hyperonymy, multi-word units, lexical fields, metaphor, metonymy, see 2000 and 2000 and</li></ul>

Continuous assessment: 1. Test 1 in week 8 based on the topics discussed at lectures and seminars throughout the first 6 weeks of the semester 2. Test 2 in week 12 based on the topics discussed at lectures and seminars in weeks 7-12 Minimum to pass is 65 % for both

tests together. It is a condition for the final exam. There is no retake for continuous assessment. In the case the students fail to achieve a positive percentage in continuous assessment they will not be allowed to take part in the final exam test.

Final assessment: exam – written form FINAL ASSESSMENT Exam Max. % - 100 Pass % - 65 FINALEVALUATION=finalassessmentmark:Mark%A92–100B87–91C82–86D77 –81E65– 76FX64andless

## **Bibliography**

Lectures

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