

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
OLEKSANDR DOVZHENKO HLUKHIV NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL
UNIVERSITY**

APPROVED

Vice rector

_____ H.Kuznetsova

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Academic Program

of the Course **Theoretical Course of English Phonetics and Grammar**

Field of Study 01 Education

Course Area 014.02 Secondary education (Language and literature (English))

Course Code 2.1.19

Course Status Professional training cycle, compulsory course

Faculty of Philology and History

Foreign Languages and Teaching Methods Chair

Mode of Study	Year of Study	Semester	Total Load		Hours Amount					Type of Semester Assessment	
			ECTS Credits	Hours	Total	Classroom Hours			Guided Independent Work	Pass / Fail Exam	Examination
						Lectures	Laboratory Classes	Seminars			
Full-time	III	V	6	180	72	36		36	108		+

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes of the course unit:

As a result of mastering the module a student **must** have the following:

knowledge: the nature of English articulation, and the role of organs of speech in making speech sounds, the inventory and qualities of English vowels and consonants, adjustments of sounds, the syllabification, the types of stress, tone unit segmentation, intonation, types of tones;

basic grammatical concepts, methods of grammatical analysis, terms used in different grammatical theories;

skills: to identify the opposition of phonemes, to practice correct articulation, to identify the oppositions of phonemes while speaking, to stress words;

critically evaluate different grammatical principles and concepts on the basis of general linguistic theories.

Prerequisites and co-requisites: Practical Course in English, (Practical) English Phonetics, Practical Grammar. The History of the English language. Lexicology.

Planned learning activities and teaching methods: lectures, seminars, self-study, individual research projects.

Assessment methods and criteria: current assessment (80%): current assessment at seminars; tests; individual research projects, final assessment (20%): test

Language of instruction: English.

COURSE CONTENTS

Vowels and consonants. Syllable. Stress. Prosody. Rhythm. Adjustment in connected speech. Accent. Dimensions of the Accent. Phonostyles. The scope of theoretical grammar. Basic linguistic notions. Grammatical meaning. Morphology. Grammatical characteristics of the noun. Grammatical characteristics of the verb. Syntax. Sentence. Types of the sentences.

Course Structure

Theoretical Phonetics

The Subject-Matter of Phonetics. Segmental Phonetics

- Theme 1.** Phonetics. Introduction.
- Theme 2.** Regional and stylistic varieties of English pronunciation
- Theme 3.** Classification of English speech sounds
- Theme 4.** Phoneme as a unit of language
- Theme 5.** The system of the English phonemes
- Theme 6.** Alternations and modifications of speech sounds in English
- Theme 7.** The syllabic structure in English
- Theme 8.** Word stress in English

Supra-Segmental Phonetics

- Theme 9.** Intonation in English

Theoretical Grammar

Morphology. Basic Morphological Concepts

- Theme 1.** Grammar in the Systemic Conception of Language
- Theme 2.** Basic Grammatical Notions
- Theme 3.** The Morphemic Structure of the English Language
- Theme 4.** Parts of Speech Problem. Grammatical Classes of Words
- Theme 5.** The Noun and Its Categories
- Theme 6.** The Verb. Non-Finite Forms of the Verb
- Theme 7.** The Adjective. The Adverb
- Theme 8.** Functional Parts of Speech

Syntax

- Theme 9.** Syntax. Basic Syntactic Notions
- Theme 10.** The Sentence. The Simple Sentence. Constituent Structure of the Sentence. Syntactic Processes
- Theme 11.** The Composite Sentence
- Theme 12.** Pragmatics. Speech Act Theory

LECTURE CONTENTS

Theoretical Phonetics

Lecture 1

Phonetics. Introduction.

1. Phonetics as a branch of linguistics
2. Aspects and units of phonetics
3. Branches of phonetics
4. Methods of phonetic analysis

Basic concepts: a communicator, a verbal code, language skills, language resources, a discourse, a phoneme, a segmental phoneme, an allophone, language, speech, a language unit, a speech unit, the segmental/phonemic component, the accentual structure/word stress/lexical stress; articulatorily, auditorily, syllable formation, syllabification.

Lecture 2

Regional and stylistic varieties of English pronunciation

1. Spoken and written language
2. Classification of pronunciation variants in English. British and American pronunciation models
3. Types and styles of pronunciation

Basic concepts: accent, heterogeneous, dialect, first language (L1), native Language (NL), mother tongue (MT), second Language (L2), foreign language (FL), English Language Teaching (ELT), Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL), Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL), Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)

Lecture 3

Classification of English speech sounds

1. Articulatory classification of English consonants
2. Articulatory classification of English vowels

Basic concepts: auditory/sound perception, a vowel, a consonant, phonation, oro-nasal process, content, noise consonant, obstruent, obstruction, voicing, voiced, voiceless, nasal, oral, continuant, fricative, affricative, approximation, stability of articulation, length of articulation, degree of muscular tension, lip participation, vertical movement, rounded, unrounded, labialized, fully front, front retracted, back advanced, fully back, monophthong, diphthong, triphthong

Lecture 4

Phoneme as a unit of language

1. Definition of the phoneme and its functions
2. Types of allophones and main features of the phoneme
3. Methods of the phonemic analysis
4. Main phonological schools

Basic concepts: opposed phoneme, distinctive feature; abstractional aspect, principal/typical allophone, subsidiary/secondary allophone, combinatory allophone, arbitrary allophone; constitutive function, coarticulatory/adjustment phenomena, stress-timing, adjustment.

Lecture 5

The system of the English phonemes

1. The system of consonant phonemes. Problem of affricates
2. The system of vowel phonemes. Problems of diphthongs and vowel length.

Basic concepts: a vowel, a consonant, phonation, oro-nasal process, content, noise consonant, obstruent, obstruction, voicing, voiced, voiceless, nasal, oral, continuant, fricative, affricative, approximation, stability of articulation, length of articulation, degree of muscular tension, lip participation, vertical movement, rounded, unrounded, labialized, fully front, front retracted, back advanced, fully back, monophthong, diphthong, triphthong, broad/narrow variety, mid-open; bilabial, labio-dental, interdental, alveolar, post-alveolar, palato-alveolar, velar, glottal, lingual, forelingual, medio-lingual, backlingual; physical view, minimal contrastive unit, minimal pair, commutation test

Lecture 6

Alternations and modifications of speech sounds in English

1. The notion of alternation and its types
2. Contextual alternations in English
3. Modifications of sounds in English

Basic concepts: constitutive function, coarticulatory/adjustment phenomena, stress-timing, adjustment, assimilation, accommodation (adaptation), elisions (ellipses or omission), epenthesis, smoothing, weakform; partial assimilation, total assimilation, regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, coalescent assimilation

Lecture 7

The syllabic structure in English

1. Theories on syllable formation and division.
2. The structure and functions of syllables in English

Basic concepts: syllabification, the constitutive function, the distinctive function, the identificatory function, syllable structure, peak, coda, open, closed,

covered at the beginning, covered at the end, fully open, fully closed, placement, initial/medial/final syllable, ultimate, penultimate, antepenultimate syllable, syllable division, the chest pulse/breath off, the relative sonority theory/ the prominence theory, the muscular tension theory, the phonotactic constraint, word/syllable boundary, nasal/liquid consonants, nasal-plosive-syllabic consonant sequence, orthographic (written) syllable, syllabographs

Lecture 8

Word stress in English

1. Nature of word stress
2. Place of word stress in English. Degrees of stress
3. Functions and tendencies of the English stress
4. Typology of accentual structures

Basic concepts: word-stress, parameters, view of production, view of perception, prominent, loudness, length of the syllable, pitch, duration, intensity, quality, perceptual characteristics, different in quality, dynamic or force stress, musical or tonic stress, quantitative stress, qualitative stress, hierarchy of acoustic cues, degree of stress, primary/secondary/weak degree of stress, tertiary stress, bold, vertical superscript stress mark, subscript stress mark, the ult, the penult, the antepenult, variable lexical/free stress, fixed lexical stress, demarcative function, main stress, the recessive/rhythmic/retentive/semantic tendency, unrestricted, restricted, verbs with post position, orthographically identical word-pairs, three-syllable verbs/nouns, prefixes of Germanic/Latin origin, words with prefix/suffix, stress in compounds/phrases, early/late stress, alternative pronunciation forms, stress shift

Lecture 9

Intonation in English

1. Intonation: definition, approaches, functions
2. Components of intonation and the structure of English tone-group
3. The phonological aspect of intonation

Basic concepts: prosody, prosodic features, pitch, loudness, tempo, rhythm, intonation or melody, pitch movement, 'chunks', tone unit, position of accent, functions : focus, role in the sentence, intention of speaker, the pitch component of intonation, speech melody, the force component of intonation, sentence stress/utterance-level stress/accent, the temporal component, speech tempo, slow speech /lento, fast speech/ allegro, emotional/grammatical/information structure /textual /psychological /indexical /attitudinal /accentual /discourse function, direction of the pitch, pitch level, pitch range, semantic functions /meanings, the English LOW Fall, the English HIGH Fall, the English LOW rise, the English HIGH Rise, the Fall-Rise, the Rise-Fall, the Mid-Level, an intonation group/ tone-unit, the nucleus, nuclear tone, the head /pre-head / nucleus /tail of a tone unit,

function /structure /form words, deictic function, reduced, unstressed, sentence focus, contrastive stress, emphatic stressed-accented lexical items

Theoretical Grammar

Morphology

Lecture 1

Grammar in the Systemic Conception of Language

1. Theoretical grammar and its subject
2. General principles of grammatical analysis.
3. General characteristics of language as a functional system.
4. Notions of 'system' and 'structure'. General characteristics of linguistic units
5. Systemic relations in language. Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations
6. General characteristics of the grammatical structure of language
7. Morphology and syntax as two parts of linguistic description

Basic concepts: human language, a system, macrosystem (supersystem), microsystem (subsystem), the phonological (sub)system, the lexical (sub)system, the grammatical (sub)system; synchrony and diachrony, language proper, speech proper, syntagmatic (in "praesentia") and paradigmatic relations ("in absentia"); segmental and supra-segmental units of language, a hierarchy of language levels (the hierarchical relations), phonemic level, morphemic level, lexemic level, phrasemic level, proposemic level, supra-proposemic level; the plane of content and the plane of expression

Lecture 2

Basic Grammatical Notions

1. The notion of 'grammatical meaning'
2. Types of grammatical meaning
3. Grammatical categories
4. The notion of opposition
5. Transposition and neutralization of morphological forms

Basic concepts: synthetical and analytical grammatical forms, suppletivity, grammatical auxiliary, grammatically idiomatic form; immanent and reflective grammatical categories, closed and transgressive, constant feature and variable feature grammatical categories

Lecture 3

The Morphemic Structure of the English Language

1. Morphemic analysis
2. language and speech levels and their corresponding units

3. Types of morphemes from the point of view of their function
 4. Types of morphemes from the point of view of their number
- correlation between form and meaning
5. The Grammatical Categories

Basic concepts: polar and intermediary phenomena, continuum, field theory; the traditional classification of morphemes, positional criterion, semantic or functional criterion, root-morphemes (roots) and affixal morphemes (affixes), prefixes, suffixes, and inflexions; the allo-emic theory in morphology, allo-terms and eme-terms, allomorph, morph, distributional analysis, contrastive distribution, non-contrastive distribution, complementary distribution; distributional classification of morphemes, free and bound morphemes, overt and covert morphemes, segmental and supra-segmental morphemes, additive and replacive morphemes, continuous (or “linear”) and discontinuous morphemes.

Lecture 4

Parts of Speech Problem. Grammatical Classes of Words

1. The Principles of Classification as Used by Prescriptive Grammarians
2. The Principles of Classification as Used by Non-Structural Descriptive Grammarians
3. The Principles of Classification as Used by Structural Descriptive Grammarians
4. The Classification of Words in Post-Structural Traditional Grammar
5. The System of Parts of Speech

Basic concepts: notional and functional parts of speech; the process of subcategorization; the syntactico-distributional classification; lexical paradigm of nomination; lexemes with a complete paradigm of nomination and lexemes with an incomplete paradigm of nomination; suppletive completion

Lecture 5

The Noun and Its Categories

1. General characteristics.
2. The category of number.
3. The category of case.
4. The problem of gender.
5. The category of determination

Basic concepts: proper and common nouns, animate and inanimate, human and non-human, countable and uncountable, concrete and abstract nouns, gender, gender classifiers, the oppositional structure, the category of number, countable and uncountable nouns, Singulalia Tantum (only singular) and Pluralia Tantum (only plural), multitude plural, descriptive uncountable plural, repetition plural

Lecture 6

The Verb.

1. A general outline of the verb as a part of speech.
2. Classification of verbs.
3. The category of person.
4. The category of number.
5. The category of tense.
6. The category of aspect.
7. The category of temporal correlation.
8. The category of voice.
9. The category of mood.
10. Mood and modality.
11. Oppositional reduction of verbal categories

Basic concepts: verb stems (simple, sound-replacive, stress-replacive, expanded, composite, and phrasal); semi-notional and functional verbs (verbs of partial nominative value), “predicators”: auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, semi-notional verbid introducer verbs, link-verbs: (a) “pure link- verb”, b) "specifying" link-verbs: perceptual link-verbs and factual link-verbs; notional verbs (full nominative value): actional and statal, "limitive" and "unlimitive", syntactic "valency"(obligatory and optional), valency partner, or valency adjunct, verbal transitivity, verbal objectivity, "uncomplementive" ("personal" and "impersonal") and "complementive". The category of person and number, situational semantics, syntactic correlation; the three peculiar subsystems of the category of person in the present tense (modal verbs, to be, the bulk of the English verbs); formal/morphemic and the functional appraisal of the category of person and number; “agreement in sense”/”notional concord”

Non-Finite Forms of the Verb

1. The infinitive and its properties. The categories of the infinitive.
2. The gerund and its properties. The categories of gerund. The notion of half-gerund.
3. The present participle, the past participle, and their properties.

Basic concepts: non – finite forms of the verb, verbids, the category of "finitude", full predication and "secondary" or "potential" predication, semi-predication (semi-predicative complexes); the infinitive, the verb-type combinability of the infini-tive, the noun-type combinability of the infinitive, "for-to infinitive phrase", "to-infinitive" (the "marked infinitive"), "bare infinitive" (the "unmarked infinitive"), "split infinitive"; the gerund, the verb-type combinability of the gerund, the noun-type combinability of the gerund, the verbal noun; the present participle, the verb-type combinability of the present participle, the adjective-type combinability, the adverb-type combinability; the past participle

Lecture 7

The Adjective. The Adverb. The Pronoun.

1. A general outline of the adjective.
2. Classification of adjectives.
3. The problem of the stative.
4. The category of comparison.
5. A general outline of the adverb.
6. Classification of adverbs (semantic features).
7. Structural types of adverbs (morphological features).
8. Types of Pronouns

Basic concepts: characteristic features of the adjectives as a part of speech, the types of adjectives, the grammatical category of degrees of comparison, the means of formation of the degrees of comparison of adjectives, substantivization of adjective. Pronouns, the difference between pronouns and other parts of speech, the personal pronouns, the possessive pronouns

Functional Parts of Speech

1. A general outline of functional parts of speech.
2. The preposition.
3. The conjunction.
4. The particle.
5. The interjection.
6. The modal word.

Basic concepts: notional and functional words, Statives/Words of Category of State, prepositions, interjections

Lecture 8

Syntax. Basic Syntactic Notions

1. General characteristics of syntax.
2. Kinds of syntactic theories
3. Basic syntactic notions.
4. Syntactic relations.
5. The phrase as the basic unit of syntax. Differential features of the phrase and of the sentence.
6. Types of phrases. The traditional part of speech classification of phrases. Nominative classifications of phrases.
7. Types of syntactic relations.

Basic concepts: phrases, types of phrases, agreement, concord, government

Lecture 9

The Sentence. The Simple Sentence. Constituent Structure of the Sentence. Syntactic Processes

1. The notion of sentence. The sentence as a language unit.
2. Structural classifications of simple sentences.
3. The traditional scheme of sentence parsing.
4. The main sentence parts: the subject and the predicate, their types.
5. The secondary sentence parts: attribute, object, adverbial modifier.
6. The structural scheme of the sentence. The elementary sentence.
7. Syntactic processes.

The Composite Sentence

1. The definition of the composite sentence.
2. Compound sentences.
3. Complex sentences.
4. Asyndetic sentences.
5. Transitional sentences.
6. Mixed types of composite sentences

SEMINAR CONTENTS

Theoretical Phonetics The Subject-Matter of Phonetics Segmental Phonetics.

Theme 1. Phonetics. Introduction

1. Phonetics as a branch of linguistics
2. Aspects and units of phonetics
3. Branches of phonetics
4. Methods of phonetic analysis

Theme 2. Regional and stylistic varieties of English pronunciation

1. Spoken and written language
2. Classification of pronunciation variants in English. British and American pronunciation models
4. Types and styles of pronunciation
5. Definition of the phoneme and its functions
6. Types of allophones and main features of the phoneme
7. Methods of the phonemic analysis
8. Main phonological schools

Theme 3. Classification of English speech sounds

1. Articulatory classification of English consonants
2. Articulatory classification of English vowels
3. Differences in the articulation bases of English and Ukrainian consonants and their peculiarities.
4. Differences in the articulation bases of English and Ukrainian vowels

Theme 4. The system of the English phonemes

1. The system of consonant phonemes. Problem of affricates
2. The system of vowel phonemes. Problems of diphthongs and vowel length.
3. Monophthones, diphthongs.

Theme 5. Alternations and modifications of speech sounds in English

1. The notion of alternation and its types
2. Contextual alternations in English
3. Modifications of sounds in English.
4. Assimilation
5. Elision

Theme 6. The syllabic structure in English. Word stress in English Theories on syllable formation and division.

- 2The structure and functions of syllables in English.
- 3Graphic characteristics of the syllable.
- 4Nature of word stress
- 5Place of word stress in English. Degrees of stress
- 6Functions and tendencies of the English stress

Theme 7. Intonation in English

- 1Intonation: definition, approaches, functions
- 2Components of intonation and the structure of English tone-group.
- 3The phonological aspect of intonation

Theoretical Grammar

Morphology

Theme 1. Grammar in the systemic conception of language. Morphemic structure of the word

1. The systemic conception of language. The notion of a system. Language and speech. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations.
2. The hierarchical relations of language levels. The correlation of a word, a phrase, a sentence, and sentence-constructions. The peculiar status of phoneme. A word and a sentence as basic units of language.
3. The plane of content and the plane of expression.
4. The social character of language (for self-studying).
5. The morpheme and the word as two segmental units of morphology.
6. The difficulties in identifying the word. Polar and intermediary phenomena, field theory.
7. The traditional classification of morphemes.
8. The allo-emic classification of morphemes. The notion of distribution, types of distribution.
9. The distributional classification of morphemes.

Theme 2. Categorical structure of the word

1. The basic notions concerned with the analysis of the categorical structure of the word: category, grammatical category, and paradigm.
2. The theory of oppositions, types of the grammatical oppositions: privative, gradual, equipollent; binary, ternary, quaternary, etc. Oppositions in grammar.
3. The notion of oppositional reduction. Types of oppositional reduction: neutralization and transposition
4. Synthetical and analytical grammatical forms, the notion of suppletivity.
5. Immanent and reflective; closed and transgressive, constant feature and variable feature grammatical categories.

Theme 3. Grammatical classes of words

1. The three criteria classification of words.
2. Notional and functional parts of speech.

3. The subcategorization of parts of speech.
4. The syntactico-distributional classification
 - a) the reasons for its appearance
 - b) Ch. Fries's classification
 - c) The combination of the two classifications, its benefits (the notional-functional parts of speech correlation, functional words, pronouns and broad meaning words)
 - d) Functional differences between the three layers of lexicon, their openness and closeness.
5. The general characteristics of the noun as a part of speech. The subclasses of the noun.
6. The problem of the category of gender in English, its oppositional structure.
7. Lexical gender distinctions. The category of gender in Russian and German (at the seminar).
8. The oppositional characteristic of the category of number, productive and non-productive ways of expressing the number opposition.
9. The semantic difference between singular and plural forms. **Singularia tantum** (only singular) and **pluralia tantum** (only plural) nouns.
10. 10.Cases of oppositional reduction (lexicalization, multitude plural, descriptive uncountable plural, repetition plural).

Theme 4. The verb: general characteristics

1. Characterization of the verb in the light of the traditional part of speech classification (meaning, form and function).
2. The subclasses of the verb: full nominative value (notional verbs) and the set of verbs of partial nominative value (semi-notional and functional verbs):
 - a) the subclasses of semi-notional and functional verbs (auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, semi-notional verbid introducer, and link-verbs);
 - b) the subclasses of notional verbs: actional and statal, "limitive" and "unlimitive", uncomplementive and complementive .
3. The problem of "subclass migration".
4. The purely reflective nature of the category of Person and Number.
5. The formal or morphemic basis of the Category of Person.
6. The expression of grammatical number by the English finite verb.
7. The functional appraisal of the two categories in question.
8. The "notional concord cases"
9. The grammatical expression of verbal time in Modern English.
10. The aspective meaning of the verb.
11. The oppositional presentation of the category of mood.

Theme 5. Non-finite verbs (verbals)

1. The opposition of finite and non-finite forms of the verb. The category of finitude.
2. The infinitive (VERB + NOUN).

3. The gerund (VERB + NOUN).

The infinitive and the gerund correlation (common and differential features). Verbal noun.

4. The present participle(VERB + ADJ./ADV).

a) The present participle and the gerund correlation.

5. The past participle.

Theme 6. The adverb. The adjective. The Pronoun

1. The characteristic features of the adjectives as a part of speech

2. The types of adjectives

3. The grammatical category of degrees of comparison

4. The means of formation of the degrees of comparison of adjectives

5. Substantivization of adjective

6. Pronouns: general characteristics of this class of words

7. The difference between pronouns and other parts of speech

8. The personal pronouns

9. The possessive pronouns

10. The reflexive pronouns

11. What words are called adverbs

12. The types of adverbs

13. The grammatical category of degrees of comparison

Theme 7. Statives or the Words of Category of State. The Functional Parts of Speech

1. The difference between the notional and functional words

2. The different approaches of linguistics to this issue

3. The ways of classifying of functional parts of speech

4. The conjunction. Preposition and conjunction.

5. The particle. The particle «not». Doubtful words.

6. Modal words.

7. The interjection. Words not included in the classification.

Theme 8. Syntax

1. The subject-matter of syntax

2. Syntax-minor and syntax-major

3. The types of syntactical relations a) coordination; b) subordination; c) predication: primary and secondary predication

4. The types of syntactical relations according to the form of the constituents a) agreement; b) government; c) collocation.

5. Word-combinations and their types

Theme 9. The Sentence

1. The Sentence . The Types of Sentences

2. Types of Sentences according to the Aim of the Speaker

3. Interrogative Sentences

4. Exclamatory Sentences
5. Imperative Sentences
6. Elliptical Sentences
7. One -member Sentences
8. Composite Sentences
9. Compound Sentences
10. Complex Sentences
11. The Types of Complex Sentences
12. The Structural Approach to the Problem of Composite Sentences

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS ASSESSMENT CRITERIA OF LEARNING COURSE RESULTS

The final score of the University (normalized ranking score)	Cumulative grade point average	ECTS grade	Assessment by the national scale		ECTS definition
			Examination, differentiated credit test	Pass / Fail Exam	
90-100	4,51-5,00	A	Excellent	Passed	EXCELLENT - excellent performance with few errors
82-89	4,01-4,50	B	Good		VERY GOOD - above average level with some mistakes
74-81	3,50-4,00	C			GOOD - generally correct work with a number of imperfections
64-73	2,83-3,43	D	Satisfactory		SATISFACTORY - not bad, but with numerous imperfections
60-63	2,51-2,83	E			SUFFICIENT - performance meets the minimum criteria
35-59	2,00-2,50	FX	Unsatisfactory		Fail
1-34	0,00-1,99	F		UNSATISFACTORY - repeated subjects courses are required	

SAMPLES OF FINAL ASSESSMENT TASKS

Theoretical Phonetics

1. Language use in oral verbal communication.
2. Pronunciation as a way of materializing of oral form of language.
3. Prosody as one of the most important phenomena in the English language
4. Phonic structure of language and its components.
5. Units of language *vs.* speech.
6. Phonetics as a branch of linguistics.
7. Phonetics as a science and its branches.
8. Phonetics and phonology.
9. Major accents of English.
10. Specialist dictionaries of English pronunciation.
11. The articulatory classification of vowels.
12. The articulatory classification of consonants.
13. Assimilation as a universal feature of spoken language.
14. The syllable as an integral part of the word.
15. Functions of the syllable.
16. Types of syllables in English.
17. The syllable formation theories.
18. Basic rules of syllabification in English.
19. Division into syllables in writing.
20. The nature of English word stress.
21. Types of English word stress.
22. Word stress functions.
23. A general notion of prosody.
24. Intonation as a complex unity of prosodic features.
25. The main functions of intonation.
26. The pitch component of intonation.
27. The tone-unit as the minimal unit of intonation description.
28. Sentence/utterance-level stress as prosodic prominence/highlighting.
29. Rhythm.
30. Pronunciation norm and its codification.
31. The problem of Standard English and its models for international communication.

Theoretical Grammar

1. Language and speech.
2. Language as a system and a structure.
3. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations.
4. Linguistic levels.
5. Isomorphism.

6. Lexical and grammatical meaning of the word.
7. Essentials of morphology.
8. Morpheme. Allomorpheme. Morph. Semanteme.
9. The problem of the parts of speech.
10. Basic notions of grammar: grammatical category, grammatical meaning, grammatical form.
11. The noun. The category of number.
12. The category of case.
13. The category of gender.
14. The problem of the article.
15. Types of the adjectives.
16. The grammatical categories of the adjectives.
17. Substantivation of adjectives.
18. Aspects of a sentence (structural, semantic).
19. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relation in the grammatical structure.
20. The complex sentence. Means of connection.
21. The subject matter and goal of syntactic theory.
22. Basic assumptions of Syntax.
23. Types of syntactic relations and means of their expression.
24. Syntactic relations between the components of a phrase.
25. English scientific grammar about word combination.
26. The description of a word-phrase (formal, semantic, functional).
27. Principles of classification of sentences.
28. Classification of phrases.
29. Parts of speech.
30. The Noun. General characteristics and grammatical categories of the noun.
31. The problem of gender in English.
32. Case as the grammatical category. Semantic types of the Genitive case
33. The Verb. General characteristics of the verb and grammatical categories of the verb.
34. The category of number in the system of the English language. Singularia tantum and pluralia tantum.
35. Tense and aspect as grammatical categories of the English verb.
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