

## EXAMINATION AREAS – LEXICOLOGY

1. Definition of lexicology, its place within the humanities and other linguistic disciplines; historical survey; theoretical sources; types of lexicology; branches of lexicology; methods of lexicological research; onomasiological and semasiological approach;
2. Basic units of lexicology, their definitions, differences and systemic relatedness - word, naming unit, lexeme, lexia; elements of morphological and onomatological analysis; motivated and non-motivated lexical units; monolexical and polylexical units; characteristic features of lexis as object of lexicology;
3. Lexicography as a theoretical and pragmatic discipline; types of dictionaries; basic notions - entry/head word, lexia, lemma; historical survey of British, American and Slovak Anglicist dictionaries; recent dictionaries and dictionaries of neologisms; English and Slovak lexical corpora; internet lexicographical sources;
4. Linguistic characterization of Contemporary English from the genetic and typological points of view; periods of the development of English and their features; earliest written documents in English; basic characteristic features of Contemporary English lexis; core, general vocabulary and periphery; genetic origin of the core of English vocabulary; native Anglo-Saxon lexical units in synchronical and diachronical perspective and their preservation and/or modifications;
5. Borrowings from Celtic and their peripheral place in the lexis; borrowings from Latin - continental, colonization, Christenization, renaissance and neo-classical borrowings; their range, place in the lexis, functional roles and functional-communicative importance; comparisons with the lexical situation in Slovak;
6. Scandinavian borrowings and their place and importance in the lexis of Contemporary English; etymological doublets of native and Scandinavian origin; penetration of Scandinavian features into morphology; instances of regularization of English vocabulary by Scandinavian borrowings;
7. Genetic origin of the Normans; the linguistic characteristics of Norman French; the linguistic situation in Britain after the Norman Conquest; borrowings from Norman French in Contemporary English; dynamic changes in the English lexis due to Norman French borrowings; Parisian French borrowings, their place in Contemporary English vocabulary and specific features of their assimilation; Norman French and Parisian French etymological doublets;
8. Linguistic situation in Britain between 1200 - 1600; coexistence of several languages and their functional roles; weakening of the position of French; historical, political, social and linguistic conditions and reasons of the survival and strengthening of the position of English; the process of Standardization of English; linguistic features of Standardization; documents codifying Standardized English;

9. Developments of English between 1700 -1900; wide internationalization of English wordstock; direct and indirect borrowings from various languages and their assimilation; rise of geographical variants of English; basic characterization of lexical differences in American, Canadian and Australian English with regard to British English;
10. Further extension and internationalization of English vocabulary; extension of terminological vocabulary; diversification of linguistic roles and dynamic developments in colloquial English and slang; neologisms in the 20th century;
11. Internationalization of the roles of English; rise of International English; English as a source of borrowings; borrowings from English in Slovak - historical considerations, communicative roles, socio-linguistic attitudes to them, their assimilation processes and dynamic developments;
12. Borrowing as a word-formative process; reasons of borrowing; sources of borrowing; origin of borrowing; assimilation of borrowings; barbarisms, foreignisms; internationalisms; non-parallel internationalisms; faux amis; paronyms
13. General classification of word-formation; language-inherent and language-adherent word-formative processes; types of word-formative processes in English and their characterization; productive and non-productive word-formative processes; comparisons with the classification of word-formative processes in Slovak
14. Derivation as a word-formative process in English; etymology of affixes; native and borrowed affixes; productive and non-productive affixes; valency of affixes; hybrids; comparisons with Slovak;
15. Class-changing affixes in English; alloforms of affixes; affixoids and radixoids; polysemy, homonymy and synonymy of affixes; semantic classification of affixes; phonetic, phonological, suprasegmental and graphical modifications due to derivation; comparisons with Slovak;
16. Conversion as a word-formative process in English; historical development of conversion; types and contemporary productivity of conversion; partial conversion; semantic consequences of conversion; enantiosemy; comparisons with Slovak;
17. Compounding as a word-formative process in English; theories of compounding; classification of compounds according to their categorial constituents and resulting word-category; endocentric and exocentric compounds; bahuvrihi and tatpurusha compounds; repetitive compounds, ablaut and rhyme combinations; pseudo-compounds; faded motivation and compounding; comparisons with Slovak;
18. Shortening as a word-formative process in English; historical development of shortening; classification of shortenings - lexical shortenings, abbreviation into initial letters, acronyms, contractions; communicative and stylistic functions of shortenings; comparisons with Slovak;

19. Blending as a word-formative process in English; historical development of blending; classification of blends; neological blends; word-formative potential of blending; communicative impact of blends; blends in Slovak;
20. Back-formation as a word-formative process in English; historical development of back-formation; classification of back-formations; productivity and non-productivity of the particular types;
21. Sound changes, sound imitation and artificial word-formation; symbols used in electronic communication; neological word-formative tendencies; ad-hoc formations; stylistic revaluation;
22. Semantic change as a word-formative process; types of semantic change; semantic change resulting in polysemy, split of polysemy, homonymy,
23. Phraseology and its place in the English linguistic system; origin of phraseologisms; types of phraseologisms; definition of idioms, phrasemes, phraseological collocations, proverbs and sayings; clichés; communicative and stylistic functions of phraseologisms