**Перелік питань для підсумкового контролю**

з навчальної дисципліни бакалавр Контрастивна типологія

за спеціальністю: 035 «Філологія»

освітнього ступеню «бакалавр»

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| №  п/п | Текст завдання |
| 1. | Typology aims at establishing similar general linguistic categories to classify languages of different types, irrespective of their. .. .. . relationship. |
| 2. | . .. .. is considered to be the founder of typology. |
| 3. | W. von Humboldt grouped all known to him languages into four classes. .. |
| 4. | The. .. .. . theory was introduced by F. Bopp, who thought of language as an organism which could grow and decay, and whose changes could be analyzed using the methods of the natural sciences. |
| 5. | . .. .. . was the first to treatFlanguage material asFsystem of signs. |
| 6. | Language features losing their former dominant role are called |
| 7. | Common features/phenomenAin languages  under contrastive analysis are called |
| 8. | The features which are observed in one language and missing in the other are called |
| 9. | ……. are features or phenomenAofFlanguage level pertaining to any language of the world. |
| 10. | In Ukrainian and English, vowels and consonants, word stress and utterance stress, intonation sentences, parts of the sentence, parts of speech pertain to. .. |
| 11. | … - the language in which the actual presentation/analysis of different features/phenomenAof the contrasted languages is carried out. |
| 12. | The features or phenomenAdominating atFlanguage level or in the structure of the contrasted languages are called. .. |
| 13. | Affixal or derivational word-formation in English and Ukrainian includes. .. |
| 14. | Typological investigations aim at. .. . |
| 15. | The object of contrastive typology may involve. .. |
| 16. | The aim of typological phonology is to identify and investigate. .. . |
| 17. | Isolating languages are characterized by. .. |
| 18. | Synchronic typology |
| 19. | Semasiological typology |
| 20. | Onomasiological typology |
| 21. | Qualitative typology |
| 22. | Contrastive typological investigations are focused on studying. .. .. |
| 23. | As for the sentence-structure inflexional languages are marked by … word order. |
| 24. | Language type is understood as. .. |
| 25. | Regularities characteristic of all or the majority of all languages are called. .. |
| 26. | At the lexical level the key constants in the contrasted languages are the following: |
| 27. | The systemic organisation of lexicon is conditioned by. .. . |
| 28. | The words 'president', 'theatre', 'atom', 'forum', 'waltz' belong to. .. |
| 29. | Examples of nationally specific lexicon are. .. . |
| 30. | The linguistic principles of typological classification of lexicon are based in all languages on. .. . |
| 31. | In the English and Ukrainian languages, to isomorphic features do not belong. .. |
| 32. | The semiotic classification of lexicon does not contain. .. |
| 33. | Away of word-building without the use of affixes which is often regarded asFparticularly English linguistic phenomenon is called. .. |
| 34. | Affixal morphemes in both languages. .. .. . |
| 35. | In case of the lexeme “tinkle”, it is created by means of. .. |
| 36. | Which of the following suffixes are used to form abstract nouns? |
| 37. | Which words are the examples of conversion? |
| 38. | Which words are the examples of back-formation? |
| 39. | Which words are the examples of substantivization? |
| 40. | Derivational word formation in English and Ukrainian refers to. . |
| 41. | The word “medicare from “medical care” is formed by means of. .. |
| 42. | The prefix in the word “inconvenient” hasF… meaning. |
| 43. | The word “Afifter“ includes the suffix -er which denotes. .. |
| 44. | The examples of substantivation are. .. |
| 45. | What is the semiotic or global classification of lexicon based on? |
| 46. | What is the difference between onomasiological and semasiological approaches to studying lexicon? |
| 47. | Which of the following isFcommon feature of formal language? |
| 48. | Which of the following is an example of onomasiological variation in lexicon? |
| 49. | Which of the following is an example of semasiological variation in lexicon? |
| 50. | Which of the following isFcommon feature of the literary register? |
| 51. | What isFlexical typology? |
| 52. | What isFmorpheme? |
| 53. | Which of the following best describes semasiology? |
| 54. | Which of the following best describes onomasiology? |
| 55. | The **word** can be defined asFdialectical unity of form and … |
| 56. | What words serve as specific gender classifiers of nouns? |
| 57. | Define the nature of the –‘s sign in genitive case forms. |
| 58. | What do the bound morphemes express? |
| 59. | Which of the following are compound stems? |
| 60. | How many criteriAare used in modern linguistics to discriminate parts of speech? |
| 61. | What do grammatical paradigms express? |
| 62. | A(an) …. .. .. can stand alone asFword. |
| 63. | What other term is used instead of ‘Apart of speech’? |
| 64. | In the English and Ukrainian languages, allomorphism exists in. .. |
| 65. | In the English and Ukrainian languages, isomorphism is observed in. .. |
| 66. | In the English and Ukrainian languages, allomorphism exists in. .. |
| 67. | The passive constructions in English are more frequent in English than in Ukrainian because of … |
| 68. | Common in English and Ukrainian are. ..  divergent are the gerund in English and the diyepryslivnyk in Ukrainian. |
| 69. | Specifically Ukrainian is. .. |
| 70. | Pertained specifically to present-day English is. .. |
| 71. | The interrelation between the lexical meaning of the word and its morphological structure is called … |
| 72. | What type of grammatical information does the inflectional affix in the word ‘speeches’ communicate? |
| 73. | What type of grammatical information does the inflectional affix in the word ‘climbed’ communicate? |
| 74. | What type of grammatical information does the inflectional difference between ‘he’ and ’him’ indicate? |
| 75. | The Merriam-Webster Dictionary added the word ‘contactless’ to its word list, referring toFway of paying withFcredit card without contacting the credit machine. How was ‘contactless’ derived? |
| 76. | The Merriam-Webster Dictionary added the word ‘zonkey’ to refer to the offspring ofFzebrAandFdonkey. How was ‘zonkey’ derived? |
| 77. | The Merriam-Webster Dictionary added the word ‘WFH’ to its word list, referring to the situation of people working from home. How was ‘WFH’ derived? |
| 78. | How many forms does the minimal paradigm consist of? |
| 79. | What do grammatical paradigms express? |
| 80. | Identify the “-er” in the word-form ‘busier’: |
| 81. | Since present-day English is mainly analytical by its structure, the predominant means of its grammatical connection in wordgroups are …. |
| 82. | Entirely allomorphic for the English language is the formation of plural number of nouns by means of. .. .. |
| 83. | Syndetic and asyndetic connection is observed in …. word-groups, |
| 84. | …. . fall into completely isomorphic subgroups of concrete nouns, nouns of emotional and rational states, nouns of materials, nouns of natural phenomena, etc. |
| 85. | Aset of all forms which containFcommon element, especially the set of all inflectional forms ofFword orFparticular grammatical category. |
| 86. | …. fall into isomorphic names/nicknames of people/nationalities, family names, geographic names. |
| 87. | There is some allomorphism in the realisation of the meaning (and category) of number and quantity in …. . the contrasted languages. |
| 88. | The system of stem-building elements performing isomorphic functions in the contrasted languages, does not include. .. |
| 89. | In Ukrainian, …. . represent an allomorphic feature expressing peculiar connotation meanings. |
| 90. | There are … declensions of Ukrainian noun. |
| 91. | The major allomorphic feature in the system of …. . categories is the existence in Ukrainian of dual number. |
| 92. | The dual number of nouns is expressed only in connection with certain …. |
| 93. | The function(s) and the meaning of the marker ʼs is that of. .. |
| 94. | In Ukrainian the category of case finds its morphological expression through the system of inflexional markers, which depend on the …. |
| 95. | Ukrainian nouns have marked …. .. in the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative and vocative case. |
| 96. | The case in Ukrainian expresses the relations of the …. to other parts of the sentence. |
| 97. | The category of gender in English is purely …. (masculine, feminine, neuter gender). |
| 98. | Ukrainian gender can be expressed by different language means: |
| 99. | . .. . areFpart of speech which is characterized by lexico-grammatical meaning of modality, negative combinability, function of parenthetical elements. |
| 100. | C. T. Hockett distinguished "parts of speech" and "classes of words" - with regard to the. .. .. . properties. |
| 101. | What isFstem in morphology? |
| 102. | Words have the meaning and perform the function of the noun and verb (cf .F*book, to book sth*). |
| 103. | . .. . words may function both as nouns and adjectives like American, human, innocent, private, savage, sweet. |
| 104. | Words can show the adjective and the verb pattern, like *clean hands, to clean the room*. |
| 105. | Words which can follow the noun, the adjective and the verb pattern, like *the fat of meat, fat meat, to fat up fowls.* |
| 106. | . .. .. are joined in English with the help of the conjunctions *or, either.* .. *or,* and in Ukrainian *або; або. .. або; чи; чи. .. чи; то. .. то, etc.* |
| 107. | … - when the second sentence is the result or consequence from the ideAexpressed in the first sentence. |
| 108. | . … - when the first sentence is accompanied by the second sentence for the completion or development of the ideAexpressed by the first sentence. |
| 109. | …. - when there isFconnection of very close according to their content sentences. |
| 110. | The…. classification of adverbial clauses in English and Ukrainian is established on the basis of their role in the sentence. |
| 111. | What four types of stems are distinguished? |
| 112. | What is the typology of the morphological systems based on? |
| 113. | Free root-morphemed words are words that |
| 114. | Free root-morphemed words are also known as |
| 115. | What is the function of an inflectional morpheme? |
| 116. | What is the central role of the verb in prediction? |
| 117. | What is the syntactic function of the predicate? |
| 118. | Isomorphic in English and Ukrainian is |
| 119. | …… helps identify the quantitative co-occurrence or frequency of some feature or phenomenon in the contrasted languages. |
| 120. | What are prepositions? |
| 121. | Which of the following features characterizesFpreposition? |
| 122. | Which of the following is an example of an agentive relation expressed by prepositions? |
| 123. | Which preposition expresses the genitive case? |
| 124. | Which prepositions express the instrumental case? |
| 125. | Which of the following parts of speech can be governed by Ukrainian prepositions? |
| 126. | Which type of stem structure includes prepositions such as inside, outside, and within? |
| 127. | What are modal verbs? |
| 128. | Which of the following isFcharacteristic of modal words? |
| 129. | Which of the following is true about interjections? |
| 130. | According to stem structure, interjections in English and Ukrainian are categorized as |
| 131. | According to structure, interjections in both languages fall into |
| 132. | What are the different groups of interjections? |
| 133. | What is the meaning of the definite article? |
| 134. | What is the meaning of the indefinite article? |
| 135. | Which type of stem structure includes prepositions such as by means of, instead of, and in accordance with? |
| 136. | Which cases do some Ukrainian prepositions require when used with nouns? |
| 137. | Which preposition(s) require(s) the dative case? |
| 138. | An allomorphic feature in the contrasted languages is. . |
| 139. | Abranch of typology which investigated all languages of the world and aims at singling out in them such features(phenomena) which are common in all languages it is. .. . |
| 140. | What is the role of typology in linguistics? |
| 141. | An allomorphic feature in the contrasted languages is. . |
| 142. | What grammatical categories do nouns have in English? |
| 143. | Which functions may nouns express in Ukrainian and in English? |
| 144. | Aword that functions as the name ofFspecific object or set of objects, such as living creatures, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas. |
| 145. | Abstract nouns and proper nouns are always………, but common nouns and concrete nouns have the category of …… |
| 146. | ……………. express the relation towards the object, towards the time, towards the place, towards the state and feature. |
| 147. | How is the category of the degrees of comparison of adjectives expressed in English? |
| 148. | The Pronoun asFpart of speech correlates in English and Ukrainian with the following parts of speech as their deictic substitutes |
| 149. | On what level of the language is the subjunctive mood in Ukrainian expressed? |
| 150. | Is the degree of comparison in the English and Ukrainian isF…. category. |
| 151. | What grammatical categories have the English pronouns? |
| 152. | On what language level are the degree of comparison of adverbs expressed in English? |
| 153. | Substantional comparison is… |
| 154. | The enlargement of component parts through the co-ordinate catenation of homogeneous elements/parts of the sentence is referred to as. .. |
| 155. | What grammatical categories do the English adverbs have? |
| 156. | The principal distinguishing feature characterising the sentence asFuniversal language unit is. .. |
| 157. | The Ukrainian language hasFmodel of syntagmemes expressing the secondary predication. |
| 158. | Verbal word-groups are characterised in English and Ukrainian by some allomorphic featues such as |
| 159. | Adjectival word-groups are characterised in English and Ukrainian by some isomorphic featues such as |
| 160. | …… wordgroups are singled out in the sentence and comprise the subject and the predicate. |