

THE LIST OF TOPICS OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES
 for an additional interview with applicants
 from among foreign citizens and stateless persons,
 temporarily staying or temporarily residing in the Republic of Belarus,
 for obtaining second stage of higher education in the specialty
1-21 80 11 «Linguistics»
 (English language of tuition)

Name of the educational discipline	The list of topics of the educational discipline
General Linguistics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General linguistics as a science. Language and its role in the formation and development of man and human society. Structure, purpose and tasks of linguistics. Synchronous and diachronic, general and private, theoretical and applied, internal and external linguistics. The place of general linguistics in the system of linguistic disciplines as a system of scientific knowledge of the language. 2. Relationship of linguistics with other areas of scientific knowledge. General theoretical questions of linguistics and philosophy, logic and study of the structure of language, psychology and linguistics, the mutual influence of linguistics and history, literary criticism, theory of communication, semiotics. Methods of natural sciences in the study of language. Adjacent linguistic disciplines and their role in language knowledge. 3. Language as a sign system. The sign, its definition, structure and types of signs in nature and society, depending on the physical nature of the signifier. Natural and artificial sign systems. The first and second signal systems of the person, the general and specific in their reflection and interpretation of the surrounding world. Types of signs, depending on the nature of the relationship between the signifier and the signified in various sign systems. Types of signs by the degree of motivation. 4. Structure and dynamism of the language system. System and structure. The doctrine of V. Humboldt on the systemic nature of language. The systemic nature of the language and the notion of "significance" in the language in the works of F. de Saussure. Synchrony and diachrony, statics and dynamics in the language system. The language dichotomy of F. de Saussure. Level structure of the language. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations at different levels of the language. 5. Language as a means of communication of the individual. The concept of the individual language system and its relationship with the system of ideological language. Psychological approach to the study of language in the works of V. Humboldt, A. Potebnya, I. A. Boduana de Courtenay, L. Scherba, representatives of the Neogrammarian school. The emergence of

psycholinguistics, its main problems. The use of psycholinguistic methods in various fields of linguistics. Features of mass communication. The influence of the language of the media and the Internet on individual speech systems. The process of unification in the conditions of a modern unified information space. Metalinguistics as a branch of general linguistics. The subject and tasks of neurolinguistics.

- 6. The role of language in the development of knowledge.** The theory of linguistic relativity (the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis) and experimental approaches to its verification. The knowledge of the individual and the types of cognitive processes (direct observation, comparison, identification, generalization) and their role at different stages in the development of the cognitive abilities of the individual. The influence of language on the development of knowledge and knowledge on the development of language. Language and scientific knowledge. The concept of cognitive linguistics.
- 7. Social nature and functions of language.** The place of language in the structure of social being and public consciousness. The role of language in the process of ethnic identification of society. Interaction of the formation and development of human society and the formation and development of language. Language as a distinctive form of public consciousness and its relationship with other forms of social consciousness (mythology, religion, art, science, ideology and etc.).
- 8. Sociolinguistics as a section of linguistics.** The concept of the form of existence of language as one of the specific forms of its structural organization and functioning in the human collective. Literary language as the most important form of the existence of the national language. Folk-speaking language, its opposition to the literary language. Koine as a means of inter-dialect communication.
- 9. Dialect as a form of language existence.** Territorial and social dialects (professional speech, jargon, argot, jargon of declassed elements, slang).
- 10. The concept of the language situation.** Sociolinguistic and geopolitical typology of language situations. Ethnic and cultural bilingualism. Diglossia as a special kind of cultural bilingualism. Multilingualism and its features. Interlinguistics as a branch of general linguistics. Artificial languages as an attempt to create a universal means of international communication. The tendency towards the internationalization of communication and languages.
- 11. Typology of languages and linguistics of universals.** Linguistics of universals as a branch of general linguistics. Language universals and language differences. The problem of classification of languages and classification parameters. The notion of typology. Phonological typology of the languages of the world. Morphological types of languages: analytical, synthetic, polysynthetic (incorporative). Agglutination and fusion as two types of morphological organization of the word.
- 12. Language in space and time.** Comparative-historical linguistics of the 19th-20th centuries. The causes of the origin of comparative-historical linguistics, the stages of its development. Intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors in the development of languages (divergence and convergence of languages, diachronic universals). Interaction of languages as the main factor of structural changes in languages. The main trends in the development of language situations on the globe and in the social evolution of languages.
- 13. Methods of language research.** The concept of the scientific method and methodology of linguistic research. Descriptive, comparative, historical methods, their techniques and spheres of use in linguistics. A comparative historical method in the study of the statics and dynamics of languages and its application. The method of linguistic statistics. Psycholinguistic method. The distributional method. The transformation method and the method of component analysis.