

Klauzurní práce B AJ – témata a okruhy

A) BRITISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE

British Literature

1. The Characteristics of Anglo-Saxon poetry.
2. Chaucer's contribution to the development of English Literature.
3. The importance of theatre to the Elizabethan sensibility.
4. Shakespeare's plays in the context of the late Renaissance (the Elizabethan period) and from the point of view of modern sensibility.
5. The contrast in the sensibility of Elizabethan poetry and Metaphysical poetry.
6. *Paradise Lost* as the major poetic work of the 17th Century.
7. Characteristic features of English Neo-Classicism.
8. The rise and forms (types) of the 18th Century English Novel.
9. Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* as the 18th Century anti-novel and as a forerunner of the postmodern novel.
10. The spirit and sensibility of pre-Romanticism and Romanticism.
11. The different contributions of the Lake Poets to Romanticism.
12. The varied conceptions of Romanticism in Byron, Shelley and Keats.
13. The typology of the Victorian novel.
14. The sensibility of Victorian poetry with reference to at least one specific poem.
15. The major features of British modernism and the aesthetics of Bloomsbury Group using the work of James Joyce (not 'Eveline') and Virginia Woolf (or E.M. Forster) to illustrate your discussion.
16. British Modernist poetry (W.B. Yeats, T.S. Eliot, E. Pound).
17. D. H. Lawrence's position within modernism.
18. The fiction and poetry of the 1930s and 40s.
19. The fiction of the 1950s (the Angry Young Men, allegory, fantasy, postcolonial novel)
20. 20th century British writers who focus on moral concerns (Joseph Conrad, Graham Greene, William Golding, Anthony Burgess, Iris Murdoch).
21. Major trends in the 20th century British Drama
22. Major tendencies in British poetry from the 1950s to the present.
23. British fiction from the 1960s to 1980s and the philosophical background of postmodernism.
24. Major tendencies in British fiction from the 1990s to the present.
25. Multicultural literature in contemporary Britain.

Texts:

Beowulf (extract)
The Dream of the Rood
The Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales* and the “Pardoner’s Tale”
The Passionate shepherd to his Love (Marlowe)
The Nymph’s Reply to the Shepherd (Raleigh)
Love’s Alchemy, The Flea (Donne)
Hamlet or *King Lear*
A Midsummer Night’s Dream (or another Shakespeare’s comedy)
Shakespeare sonnets 3, 18, 30, 130
The Pilgrim’s Progress – Vanity Fair extract
A Modest Proposal (Swift)
Robinson Crusoe or another 18th century novel
The Tyger, The Lamb, Holy Thursday (Blake)
A Red, Red Rose, To a Mouse (Burns)
Pride and Prejudice
The World is Too Much with Us, I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud (Wordsworth)
Ode to a Nightingale (Keats; first three stanzas)
Wuthering Heights
Dover Beach (Arnold)
The Picture of Dorian Grey
Jude the Obscure
Heart of Darkness
Sons and Lovers
Mrs. Dalloway
Eveline (Joyce)
Goodbye to Berlin – extract
Waiting for Godot
Look Back in Anger
A Clockwork Orange
The French Lieutenant’s Woman
The Remains of the Day
Atonement
White Teeth
The Second Coming (Yeats)
The Hollow Men (Eliot)
Musee des Beaux Arts (Auden)
Church Going (Larkin)
Punishment (Heaney)
A Martian Sends a Postcard Home (Raine)
Valentine (Duffy)

American Literature:

(Note: Only the text **in bold type** will feature in the actual comprehensive exam assignment)

1. **The Colonial Period:** characteristic genres of 17th - early 18th century Puritan New England, John Smith and Native American reflections
2. **American Enlightenment:** T. Paine and his *Common Sense*, B. Franklin, T. Jefferson and the Founding Fathers, representative poetry (Freneau, Wheatley)
3. **19th-century Romanticism I:** W. Irving, J.F.Cooper, E.A.Poe
4. **19th-century Romanticism II, transition between Romanticism and Realism:** N. Hawthorne, Transcendentalism (Emerson, Thoreau), Melville
5. **Early American Realism and Naturalism:** Mark Twain, Henry James, Stephen Crane, Jack London, Kate Chopin, possibly W.D.Howels or C.P.Gilman
6. **19th century American poetry :** E.A.Poe, Fireside poets, Emily Dickinson, Walt Whitman
7. **Early 20th-century American Realist Fiction:** Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, Edith Wharton, Willa Cather, Sinclair Lewis
8. **American modernism and the Lost Generation:** E. Hemingway, F.S.Fitzgerald, W.Faulkner, J. Dos Passos, G. Stein
9. **American fiction of the 1930s through the 1960s:** J.Steinbeck, J.D.Salinger, the Beatniks, possibly also late modern writers from the American South (F. O'Connor, Carson McCullers, Harper Lee, Katherine A. Porter, Truman Capote), modern American Gothic (Shirley Jackson's *Lottery*)
10. **Reflections of WWI and WWII in American literature:** E. Hemingway, J.Heller, N. Mailer, K. Vonnegut, veteran syndrome (J.D. Salinger, J. Steinbeck, F. O'Connor, N.S.Momaday, L.M Silko, D. Guterson, possibly even William Styron)
11. **American postmodernism:** typical features and recognizable narrative techniques, Vladimir Nabokov, Kurt Vonnegut, Michael Cunningham, possibly also E.L. Doctorow, Donald Barthelme, John Barth, Raymond Carver, Thomas Pynchon, John Updike,(*Gertruda and Claudius*), Guterson (*Ed King*), Charles R. Johnson, David Foster Wallace and Toni Morrison (magical realism)
12. **American Jewish Literature:** Bernard Malamud, I.B.Singer, Saul Bellow, Philip Roth, possibly also C. Potok, M. Chabon, R. Goldstein or J.S. Foer
13. **20th century American poetry:** T.S.Eliot, Ezra Pound, Robert Frost, Langston Hughes, possibly also E.E.Cummings, Allen Ginsberg, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Sylvia Plath, John Ashbery
14. **Representative American drama:** Eugene O'Neill, Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, E. Albee, Sam Shepard, possibly also
15. **African American literature:** slave narratives, Z.N. Hurston, Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Toni Morrison, A. Walker

B) LINGUISTICS

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

1. Typological classification of languages
2. Genealogical classification of languages; Indo-European and Non-Indo-European languages;
3. History and Position of English in the global context
4. Saussurian conception of language (langue and parole; paradigmatic vs. syntagmatic relationships; form vs. substance; relationship to Chomsky's competence vs. performance)
5. Prague Linguistic School -history, its members, principal theories and tenets (centre and periphery; markedness vs. unmarkedness)
6. Theory of communication
7. Sign (index, symbol, icon); arbitrariness and motivation in language.
8. Graphology; writing systems; relationship between speech and writing
9. History of linguistics; language origin theories
10. Levels of linguistic research, key linguistic disciplines and their basic elements units

PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

11. Phonetics and phonology (subdivision; phoneme, allophone, sound; RP; accent x dialect; IPA); speech organs; phonation
12. English vowels (colour, length, cardinal vowels); diphthongs and triphthongs
13. English consonants (voicing, place and manner of articulation, fortis/lenis)
14. Allophonic variation (devoicing, aspiration, pre-fortis shortening, nasalization, stop releases, labialization)
15. Connected speech (assimilation, assibilation, elision, linking)
16. Syllable; phonotactics; weak and strong syllables; syllabic consonants
17. Word stress (its nature and influence on the vowel quality); stress in complex and compound words; stress shift
18. Sentence stress; strong and weak forms of grammatical words
19. Rhythm (stress-timed English x syllable-timed Czech; eurhythmy, strategies to achieve regularity)
20. Form of intonation (tone-unit and its internal structure); five basic tones and their major functions; functions of English intonation (accentual, grammatical, discourse)

MORPHOLOGY

21. Parts of speech (criteria; open vs. closed-system items)
22. Classification of nouns and noun categories (definiteness, number, countability, case, gender)
23. Classification of verbs; and verb categories (person, number, voice, aspect, mood, tense)
24. Pronouns and quantifiers (classification, morphology and syntax of pronouns and quantifiers)
25. Adverbs (classification, morphology and syntax of adverbs)
26. Adjectives (classification, morphology and syntax of adjectives)
27. Numerals (classification, morphology and syntax of numerals)
28. Non-finite verb forms (infinitives, gerunds, participles) and their morphological characteristics
29. Modality (types, devices (modal verbs, semi-modals) and functions)
30. Closed system items and their classification

LEXICOLOGY

31. Lexicography; classification of dictionaries; dictionary entry;
32. Lexical semantics; modes of meaning; componential analysis;
33. Sense relations between words
34. Shifts of meaning; meaning transfer.
35. Word-stock layers, registers and styles; vocabulary as system; lexical centre and periphery
36. Principal ways of word-formation; overview: major vs. minor WF processes; minor WF types and their subtypes
37. Internal structure of words; types of morphemes; affixation
38. Foreign influences in the development of the English wordstock; borrowing
39. Compounding and conversion
40. Set expressions and their use, collocations, idioms

SYNTAX

41. Syntax as a linguistic discipline; essential syntactic terms, elements and relationships; periphery - minor sentences; types and functions
42. Sentence types and their discourse functions
43. Clause patterns; valency, verb classes; constitutive, obligatory (vs. optional) clause elements
44. Optional clause elements; modification of sentence as a whole (disjuncts and conjuncts)
45. Condensation of the English sentence structure using non-finite verb forms; types of condensers; relation to subordinate clauses;
46. Negation (global vs. local; double/multiple; negative raising)
47. Coordination between clause elements and clauses; compound and multiple sentence
48. Subordination; classification of subordinate/dependent clauses (nominal content, relative and adverbial)
49. Semantics of clause elements (verbal valency and intention; subject and object, their realizations and semantic roles)
50. Word order (functions; fixed WO in English; applicable syntactic constructions; discontinuities) and Functional Sentence Perspective