**Казанский (Приволжский) федеральный университет**

**Олимпиада "МагистриУм"**

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**Институт филологии и межкультурной коммуникации**

**Профиль: "Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика"**

1. The first linguists to speak of language as a system or a structure of smaller systems were…
2. The three main linguistic schools that further developed ideas of structural linguistics are
3. What are the parts of Lexicology?
4. **What is derivation? Provide English and Russian examples.**
5. Define the semantic roles in the following sentence:

*Yesterday Sam and his father sawed logs with a headsaw*

1. List structural types of English words
2. **Language is a system of …………………………………...units.**
3. phonological, lexical, and grammatical
4. phonological, morphological, and grammatical
5. morphological, lexical, and grammatical
6. phonological, lexical, and morphological
7. **Morphology consists of …:**
8. essentials of morphology, the system of parts of sentence, the study of each part of sentence in terms of its grammatical categories and syntactic functions;
9. essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its grammatical categories and phonetic functions;
10. essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its grammatical categories and syntactic functions;
11. essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its phonological categories and syntactic functions;
12. **The morpheme is ….**
13. the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a particular, significative meaning.
14. the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a generalized, significative meaning.
15. the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a particular, insignificant meaning.
16. the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a generalized, insignificant meaning.
17. **Statives are…**
18. aware, alive, asleep, afraid
19. begin, start, continue, stop
20. fortunately, unfortunately, luckily
21. even, just, only
22. **The type of word-building of ….**

**GIVE is**

1. simple
2. compound
3. phrasal
4. expanded

**TO FEED**

1. stress-replacive
2. expanded
3. sound-replacive
4. compound

**TO BENCHMARK**

1. sound replacive
2. stress-replacive
3. phrasal
4. compound

**GIVE UP**

1. phrasal
2. sound-replacive
3. expanded
4. compound

**TO HAVE A SMOKE**

1. sound-replacive
2. phrasal
3. expanded
4. compound

**REARRANGE**

1. affixation
2. conversion
3. composition
4. shortening

**TO HONEYMOON**

1. composition
2. shortening
3. back-formation
4. conversion

**ANGLO-SAXON**

1. composition
2. affixation
3. conversion
4. shortening

**HONEY- MOONER**

1. affixation
2. composition
3. conversion
4. shortening

**DETOX**

1. affixation
2. conversion
3. composition
4. shortening

**NBA**

1. affixation
2. conversion
3. shortening
4. composition

**TO ENTHUSE**

1. conversion
2. back-formation
3. composition
4. shortening

**12. The first linguist to point out the distinction between the "phone" (speech-sound), Russian "zvuk", and the "phoneme" (Russian "fonema") was …**

1. L. V. Shcherba
2. N. Kruszewsky
3. Jan Baudouin de Courtenay
4. [Ferdinand de Saussure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_de_Saussure)

**13.The Word "phoneme" was coined by…**

1. N. Kruszewsky
2. L. V. Shcherba
3. [Jean-Pierre Rousselot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Pierre_Rousselot)
4. [Ferdinand de Saussure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_de_Saussure)

**14. Baudouin de Courtenay's idea was developed by his im­mediate follower L. V. Shcherba in 1912, in his book…**

1. Phonetics of the French language
2. Russian Vowels in their Qualitative and Quantitative Aspects
3. Versuch einer Theorie phonetischer Alternationen
4. An Eastern Sorbian dialect

**15. Prosodic features are**

1. pitch, stress, syllable, and rhythm
2. **tone, morphemes, length of sounds,** and **voice pitch,**
3. intonation, stress, rhythm, and pauses
4. **duration of sounds, sarcasm, stress and volume**

**16. English triphthongs may be divided into … parts.**

1. three parts
2. four parts
3. two parts
4. five parts

**17. Prosody may reflect various features of the speaker or the utterance:**

1. prosody, stress, rhythm, voice quality, emotional state of the speaker; loudness and tempo
2. emotional state of the speaker; form of the utterance (statement, question, or command); irony or sarcasm; emphasis, contrast, and focus
3. prosody, stress, presence of irony or sarcasm; emphasis, contrast, and focus, grammar or choice of vocabulary and onomatopoeia
4. alliteration, stress, prosody, phonemes length, tension of gestures, along with mouthing, facial expressions and intonation

**18. The syllable as a phonological unit performs functions:**

1. essential, identical, identificatory
2. essential, distinctive, identificatory
3. constitutive, identical, identificatory
4. constitutive, distinctive, identificatory
5. **Which of the following corpora is a learner corpus?**
6. BAWE
7. COCA
8. BROWN
9. LGSWE
10. **Which of the following corpora is a monitor corpus?**
11. BAWE
12. BROWN
13. COCA
14. LGSWE