1. Natural language and the goals of linguistic theory

2. Phonological theory and the phonological structure of English and Hungarian
The task and goals of phonological theory, its place in (a) grammar. Phonology vs. phonetics. Segmental and suprasegmental phonology. The phoneme inventory of English. Phonological differences between English and Hungarian.

3. Lexicology and Morphology
Lexicology and related fields, such as morphology, semantics, etymology and lexicography. The origins of English words: native English vocabulary, the process of borrowing, creating new English words. Word meaning: polysemy, homonymy, multiword verbs, idioms. Word formation: inflectional affixes, derivational affixes, compounds, conversion. Meaning relations: synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, collocations. Vocabularies: national and regional vocabularies, jargon, subculture, style. Information about words in dictionaries.

4. Goals and tasks of syntactic theory
The place of syntax in grammar. The goals and tasks of syntactic theory. Constituent structure and structural relations. Identifying sentence constituents: methods and underlying assumptions. Determining the category of constituents. X-bar theory of phrase structure. Transformational relations.

5. The structure of the simple sentence in English
Major English clause types. The complementation and subcategories of verbs. Contrasts expressed in the verb phrase/sentence (categories of the English verb phrase/sentence).

6. The structure of non-monoclaual sentences
Clausal coordination and subordination. Finite and nonfinite complementation.

7. Sentence types and discourse functions
Criticism of the naïve assumption of a biunique relation between sentence types and discourse functions. One-to-many and many-to-one correspondence between sentence types and discourse functions. Declaratives and interrogatives as indirect directives.

8. Syntactic structure in English and Hungarian
Typological differences between English and Hungarian. Universal Grammar and the syntax of English and Hungarian. Configurational vs. non-configurational (or discourse-
configurational) syntactic structure. Word order. Hungarian as a ‘free word order’ language. Interaction between syntactic structure and information structure. Focusing devices in English and Hungarian. The information structure of active and passive sentences in English.

9. Meaning in natural language and the use of language

10. Language and society; cross-cultural interaction
Varieties of language; the social variables (region, class, age, gender, ethnic groups). English as a lingua franca. Intercultural communication. Language and education; development of the four language skills. Interactive practices for developing communicative competence.

11. Discourse, conversation and text
Coherence relations and their interpretation in spoken and in written language; formal signals and functional units. Understanding discourse: inferences, the “knowledge” used in interpretation (scripts and schemata, “world knowledge”). The structure of conversation. Genres; persuasive discourse and successful argumentation, descriptive writing.

12. History of English
The place of Old English in the process of development from Indo-European to Present-day English. The Germanic character of Old English. Major typological changes from Old English to Present-Day English.

II. Angol-amerikai irodalom

II.1. Angol irodalom

1. The English Poetry of the 14th century: Chaucer and the Alliterative Revival (the 14th century English and European context, Humanism, Chaucer and his art, the significance and variety of the Alliterative Revival)

2. English Renaissance Drama: Shakespeare and his Contemporaries (the 16th century context, Renaissance and Humanism in England and Europe, Elizabethan Literary Drama, Shakespeare and his varieties of drama)


5. Generations of Romanticism (Form and contents; Political and cultural influences; Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats.)


9. Modernist Poetry and its aftermath (W. B. Yeats’s Symbolism and personal mythology, T. S. Eliots’s new classicism through his criticism and poetry, the Auden Generation)

10. Varieties of Drama in Britain from the turn of the 19th and 20th century until the 1950s (the well-made play, Shavian Theatre, the Irish Dramatic Movement and the Abbey Theatre, T. S. Eliot’s poetic drama)

II.2. Amerikai irodalom és kultúrtörténet

11. The changing concept of the American Dream from the colonial times to the present

12. The presentation of minorities in American literature

III. Brit és amerikai történelem és kultúra

III.1. Brit történelem és kultúra

1. What are the origins and main stages of development characterising British parliamentarism? (Witenagemot, Charter of Liberties, Magna Charta, Simon de Montfort, War of the Roses, The Stuart and the Civil War, Restoration and parliamentary monarchy, Exclusion Bill, Bill of Rights (Declaration of Rights), Bill of Union, the Whigs and the Tories, Act of Union of 1800, Reform Act of 1932 and of 1868, Parliament Act of 1911, the Labour Party, woman’s suffrage movement).

2. Describe the religious and social changes that occurred between the Roman conquest and the Tudors. (Religion in Roman Britain, Synod of Whitby, Norman Britain and feudalism, Henry II vs. Thomas Beckett, Black Death, English Peasant Revolt, the Tudors and Protestantism).

3. Outline the establishment, expansion of the British Empire and also its postcolonial history. (The Tudors and the Navy, British East India Company, The Pilgrim Fathers, Boston Tea Party–American War of Independence, Robert Clive and India, slave trade, the Napoleonic Wars, The Opium Wars, Indian Mutiny, Middle-East and African policies during the Victorian era, Pax Britannia, the dominion status, the Commonwealth of Nations).
4. Characterise the role of the economy in societal transformation from the 18th century to the present. (Mercantilism, *laissez-faire* capitalism, enclosures, inventions of the industrial revolution, workhouses, child labour, the Luddites, social reform in the Victorian era, General Strike of 1926, the Great Depression, the welfare state, nationalization, industrialization and immigration, Britain and the EU, Thatcherism).

5. Describe the main concepts and models underlying national cultures (cultural determinism, cultural relativism, cultural ethnocentrism, the monocultural nation state, the “Melting Pot” ideal, Multiculturalism and post-multiculturalism).

6. The Celtic heritage (Celtic Britain, Celtic revival[s] in medieval British Arts, the Irish Renaissance, the Arthurian Legend and its aftermath – origins, sources, role in national identity formation, 19th- and 20th-century adaptations in high and popular culture)

7. Medieval British Culture (Christianisation, medieval vs. modern concept of the world, religious painting, sculpture and music, medieval architecture in Britain [Saxon, Norman, Early English, Decorated Gothic, Perpendicular Gothic] – major characteristic features and examples)

8. Major stylistic periods in British Arts in the Modern Age – an overview (Renaissance [Baroque], Neo-Classicism, Romanticism [Gothic], Realism, Modernism, Post-modernism; definitions, characteristic features, dates, relevant fields of art, examples)

9. History of visual arts in Britain in the Modern Age – an overview (painting: “imported” and native Renaissance artists, William Hogarth, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, John Constable, the Pre-Raphaelites, the Bloomsbury circle and the reception of continental Modernism[s]; applied arts: the Arts and Crafts Movement; sculpture: Henry Moore)

10. Intellectual life in Britain: major figures of British thought and the emergence of the modern educational system (Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, William of Ockham, Francis Bacon, Thomas More, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, David Hume, George Berkeley, Oxbridge, public schools, red brick universities, general literacy, women and education)

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**III.2. Amerikai történelem és kultúra**

7. **American civilization**
   Discuss the American value system and its manifestation in American culture.

8. **American history**
   Discuss the process of the formation of the American colonies.
(B) Amerikanisztika szakirány

I. Angol nyelvészet

1. Natural language and the goals of linguistic theory

2. Phonological theory and the phonological structure of English and Hungarian.
The task and goals of phonological theory, its place in (a) grammar. Phonology vs. phonetics. Segmental and suprasegmental phonology. The phoneme inventory of English. Phonological differences between English and Hungarian.

3. Goals and tasks of syntactic theory
The place of syntax in grammar. The goals and tasks of syntactic theory. Constituent structure and structural relations. Identifying sentence constituents: methods and underlying assumptions. Determining the category of constituents. X-bar theory of phrase structure. Transformational relations.

4. The structure of the simple sentence in English
Major English clause types. The complementation and subcategories of verbs. Contrasts expressed in the verb phrase/sentence (categories of the English verb phrase/sentence).

5. Discourse, conversation and text
Coherence relations and their interpretation in spoken and in written language; formal signals and functional units. Understanding discourse: inferences, the “knowledge” used in interpretation (scripts and schemata, ‘world knowledge’). The structure of conversation. Genres; persuasive discourse and successful argumentation, descriptive writing.

II. Angol-amerikai irodalom

II.1. Angol irodalom

1. The characteristics of the English novel in a major phase of its development
OR
OR
Modern Fiction and the “Re-shaping of the Novel” (innovations of the narrative technique introduced by Henry James, Joseph Conrad, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, D. H. Lawrence and Aldous Huxley).
2. The central features of poetry in a major phase of English Literature
The English Poetry of the 14th century: Chaucer and the Alliterative Revival (the 14th century English and European context, Humanism, Chaucer and his art, the significance and variety of the Alliterative Revival)
OR
Tendencies and Styles in Lyric and Epic Poetry in the 17th and 18th centuries (Metaphysical poetry. The Miltonic sonnet and Milton's Puritan epic. Neoclassical verse satires and Pope's mock-heroic epic. New trends of pre-romantic poetry)
OR
Generations of Romanticism (Form and contents; Political and cultural influences; Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats.)
OR
Modernist Poetry and its aftermath (W. B. Yeats’s Symbolism and personal mythology, T. S. Eliot’s new classicism through his criticism and poetry, the Auden Generation)

3. Drama in English – the outline of a major period
English Renaissance Drama: Shakespeare and his Contemporaries (the 16th century context, Renaissance and Humanism in England and Europe, Elizabethan Literary Drama, Shakespeare and his varieties of drama)
OR
18th and 19th century drama (novelties of Restoration Theatre, Dryden’s dramatic works, Congreve’s and Sheridan’s comedies of manners, Oscar Wilde’s version of the comedy of manners)
OR
Varieties of Drama in Britain from the turn of the 19th and 20th century until the 1950s (the well-made play, Shavian Theatre, the Irish Dramatic Movement and the Abbey Theatre, T. S. Eliot’s poetic drama)

4. Concepts and Ideas of English Literary Criticism (Sidney’s Renaissance view of poetry, Dryden’s neoclassical drama-theory, Wordsworth’s and Coleridge’s view of ‘romantic’ poetry, Victorian notions of art and culture, Woolf’s modern fiction-theory, T. S. Eliot on the importance of tradition)

5. Modern and Postmodern Literary Theories (Myth Criticism, Feminist Criticism and Gender Studies, New Historicism, New Marxism and Cultural Materialism, New Criticism and Deconstruction, Postcolonial Criticism)

II.2. Amerikai irodalom és kultúrtörténet

6. Introduction to American Studies
Major steps in the development of the American nation in the 19-20th century in the view of the Frontier, regions and immigration influences.

7. Introduction to American Studies
Significant forms, notions and features of the development of American Studies; American Studies in Hungary.
8. Introduction to Canadian Studies
The concept of regionalism in Canada, the reasons for its emergence and significance in Canadian national and individual identity formation; major regions and their particular relationships with the rest of Canada.

9. Introduction to Canadian Studies
Ethnic pluralism: minorities, clashing interests v. the values and opportunities of contemporary multicultural Canada.

10. American Literature and Culture
The historical and social relevance of Puritanism and conjoining American values in the view of selected pieces of literature.

11. American Literature and Culture
Major streams of consciousness, literary figures and tendencies in the 19th century and at the turn of the century (Transcendentalism, Realism and Naturalism).

12. American Literature and Culture
Outstanding pieces of literature and authors in 20th century Modernist American literature (poetry, prose, drama).

13. American Literature and Culture
The appearance and challenge to the American Dream in selected pieces of American prose, drama, poetry.

14. American Literature and Culture
Major trends in recent American literature (Non-conformism, Postmodernism, Minimalist fiction) and the expressions of ethnic and gender minority identity.

15. Canadian Literature and Culture
Questions of identity formation (individual, communal, national, ethnic, gender and regional) in recent Canadian literature.

III. Brit és amerikai történelem és kultúra

III.1. Brit történelem és kultúra

1. What are the origins and main stages of development characterising British parliamentarism? (Witenagemot, Charter of Liberties, Magna Carta, Simon de Montfort, War of the Roses, The Stuart and the Civil War, Restoration and parliamentary monarchy, Exclusion Bill, Bill of Rights (Declaration of Rights), Bill of Union, the Whigs and the Tories, Act of Union of 1800, Reform Act of 1932 and of 1868, Parliament Act of 1911, the Labour Party, woman’s suffrage movement).

2. Describe the religious and social changes that occurred between the Roman conquest and the Tudors. (Religion in Roman Britain, Synod of Whitby, Norman Britain and feudalism, Henry II vs. Thomas Beckett, Black Death, English Peasant Revolt, the Tudors and Protestantism).
3. Outline the establishment, expansion of the British Empire and also its postcolonial history. (The Tudors and the Navy, British East India Company, The Pilgrim Fathers, Boston Tea Party–American War of Independence, Robert Clive and India, slave trade, the Napoleonic Wars, The Opium Wars, Indian Mutiny, Middle-East and African policies during the Victorian era, Pax Britannia, the dominion status, the Commonwealth of Nations).

4. Characterise the role of the economy in societal transformation from the 18th century to the present. (Mercantilism, laissez-faire capitalism, enclosures, inventions of the industrial revolution, workhouses, child labour, the Luddites, social reform in the Victorian era, General Strike of 1926, the Great Depression, the welfare state, nationalization, industrialization and immigration, Britain and the EU, Thatcherism).

III.2. Amerikai történelem és kultúra

5. American civilization
Discuss the American value system and its manifestation in American culture.

6. American civilization
Discuss the concept of the American Dream and its manifestations in American high and low culture.

7. American society and ethnic, racial issues
Retrace the development of multicultural America with special emphasis on the main aspects of the color multicultural, that is, the main ethnic and racial groups.

8. American society and ethnic, racial issues
Describe the main problems impacting the African-American and Native American community today.

9. American history
Discuss the process of the formation of the American colonies.

10. American history
Discuss the historical development of the United States between 1787 and 1861.

11. American political system
Discuss the formation and the main aspects of the Constitution of the United States.

12. American political system
Describe the details and social impact of the following main decisions of the United States Supreme Court (Marbury v. Madison, Brown v. Board of Education, Roe v. Wade).
Irodalomjegyzék

Angol nyelvészet


Angol irodalom

AMERIKANISZTIKA SZAKIRÁNYON A 4 KORSZAKBÓL 2 ANYAGA KÖTELEZŐ VALAMINT A BEVEZETÉS AZ IRODALOMKRITIKÁBA ÉS IRODALOMELMÉLETBE TÁRGY ANYAGA.

Kötelező irodalmi művek:

Angol irodalmtörténet 1

Beowulf
The Wanderer, The Seafarer, The Dream of the Rood
Pearl; Sir Gawain and the Green Knight
Geoffrey Chaucer, The Canterbury Tales – General Prologue, The Knight’s Tale, The Nun’s Priest’s Tale, The Pardoner’s Tale
Everyman
Thomas More, Utopia
Thomas Kyd, The Spanish Tragedy.
Christopher Marlowe, Doctor Faustus
William Shakespeare, A Midsummer Night’s Dream; Richard III; Hamlet; Othello; Macbeth; The Tempest
Ben Jonson, Volpone.
Sir Thomas Wyatt, “The Long Love That in My Thought Doth Harbour,” “Farewell, Love”
Sir Philip Sidney, Astrophil and Stella (selections)
Edmund Spenser, Amoretti (selections)
William Shakespeare, Sonnets 18, 60, 73, 129

Angol irodalmtörténet 2

Andrew Marvell, “To his Coy Mistress”
John Bunyan, The Pilgrim’s Progress (extracts)
William Congreve, The Way of the World or John Gay, The Beggar’s Opera
Alexander Pope, “The Rape of the Lock” (Cantos 1 and 5)
Daniel Defoe, Robinson Crusoe
Jonathan Swift, Gulliver’s Travels; “A Modest Proposal”
Thomas Gray, “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”
Samuel Johnson, “London” or “The Vanity of Human Wishes”
Robert Burns, “A Red Red Rose”, “To a Mouse”, “John Anderson My Jo”
Henry Fielding, Tom Jones
Laurence Sterne, Tristram Shandy (Volumes I-II)
Walter Scott, Ivanhoe or Waverley
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility or Pride and Prejudice

Angol irodalomtörténet 3

Edmund Burke, A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origins of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful (On Obscurity); Reflections on the Revolution in France (On Englishness, Society is a Contract)
William Wordsworth, “Advertisement” to the Lyrical Ballads, “We Are Seven,” “Composed upon Westminster Bridge,” “The Daffodils,” “Tintern Abbey”
George Gordon Byron, From Hebrew Melodies: “She Walks in Beauty,” from Don Juan Canto I.
Alfred Tennyson, “Mariana,” “Ulysses,” “In Memoriam A. H. H.
Robert Browning: “Love Among the Ruins,” “My Last Duchess”
Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Sonnets 21 and 43
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre
Emily Brontë, Wuthering Heights
William Makepeace Thackeray, Vanity Fair
Charles Dickens, Christmas Carol and Oliver Twist or Great Expectations
Thomas Hardy, Tess of the d’Urbervilles, “Hap,” “The Convergence of the Twains,” “Neutral Tones”
Oscar Wilde, The Picture of Dorian Gray and The Importance of Being Earnest.

Angol irodalomtörténet 4

G. M. Synge, The Playboy of the Western World or Sean O’Casey, Juno and the Paycock or W. B. Yeats: At the Hawk’s Well
G. B. Shaw, Pygmalion and Saint Joan or Mrs Warren’s Profession


W. H. Auden, “In Memory of W. B. Yeats,” “In Memory of Sigmund Freud,” “The Shield of Achilles,” “Miss Gee,” “Musée de Beaux Arts”

Henry James, The Ambassadors or The Portrait of a Lady

Joseph Conrad, Lord Jim or Heart of Darkness

Virginia Woolf, To the Lighthouse or The Waves or Mrs Dalloway, “Modern Fiction,” “Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown”

James Joyce, A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man or Ulysses or Dubliners

E. M. Forster, A Passage to India

D. H. Lawrence, Sons and Lovers or Lady Chatterley’s Lover or Rainbow

Bevezetés az irodalomkritikába és irodalomelméletbe


Sir Philip Sidney, The Defence of Poesy (excerpts)
John Dryden, An Essay of Dramatic Poesy (excerpts)
Alexander Pope, An Essay on Criticism
Edmund Burke, from A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, from Biographia Literaria
Matthew Arnold, from Chapter 1. Culture and Anarchy

Walter Pater, “Preface” and “Conclusions” to Studies in the History of the Renaissance
T. S. Eliot, “Tradition and the Individual Talent”

Virginia Woolf, “Modern Fiction”; “Professions for Women”

Northrop Frye, “The Archetypes of Literature”

Raymond Williams, from Marxism and Literature

Terry Eagleton, from Literary Theory: An Introduction

Monique Wittig, “One Is Not Born a Woman”

Cleanth Brooks, “The Heresy of Paraphrase”

Paul de Man, “Semiology and Rhetoric”

Michel Foucault, from Truth and Power

Stephen Greenblatt, from The Power of Forms in the English Renaissance

Homi Bhabha, “Of Mimicry and Man: The Ambivalence of Colonial Discourse”

Edward Said, from Orientalism

Ajánlott szakirodalom:

Angol irodalomtörténet 1


**Angol irodalomtörténet 2**


**Angol irodalomtörténet 3**


Angol irodalomtörténet 4


Bevezetés az irodalomkritikába és irodalomelméletbe


Brit történelem és társadalom


**Brit kultúra és művészetek**


**Amerikai kultúrörténet**


**Kanadai kultúrörténet**


**Amerikai irodalom**


**Kanadai irodalom**


**Amerikai történelem és kultúra**


