

Tilshunoslik

1. What is the arbitrary feature of the language?
2. What is code-switching? Provide examples.
3. How many speech sounds are there in the following words? *Either, arrive, doubt, photographer, pneumonia*
4. What are the types of Linguistics?
5. Analyze the benefits and difficulties of each of model in terms of their ability to explain historical linguistic phenomena.
6. Mark stresses of the following words. *rarity, optimal, gradient, generous*
7. Give expressions, both in English, Uzbek and Russian, which would be examples of the phatic function of language.
8. What is Standard English?
9. Draw a tree structure for the given words. 1) *deafen* 6) *frightened* 2) *reread* 7) *economically* 3) *timeless* 8) *bumper car* 4) *interplanetary* 9) *anybody* 5) *stony-faced* 10) *optionally*
10. What are the suprasegmental elements?
11. Write about the types of phonetics
12. Find minimal pairs of words that would contrast the following English phonemes:
 - 1) /f/ - /v/
 - 2) /t/ - /d/
 - 3) /m/ - /n/
 - 4) /s/ - /z/
 - 5) /i:/ - /i/
 - 6) /i/ - /ai/
 - 7) /u:/ - /u/
 - 8) /au/ - /ai/
13. What are the peculiarities of Language and Gender?
14. What is Grice's maxims?
15. How many speech sounds are there in the following words? *Either, arrive, doubt, photographer, pneumonia*
16. The history of writing.
17. Define inter-sentential, intra-sentential code-switching. Give examples.
18. Say which initialisms are abbreviations and which are acronyms. For what word does each letter stand for? For example: the EEC (abbreviation) – the European Economic Community. *UFO* 2) *THX* 3) *PDQ* 4) *BA* 5) *IED* 6) *H. E.* 7) *CD-ROM* 8) *GPS* 9) *N/A*
19. What is the syllabic writing system?
20. Types of non verbal communication regional varieties, sociolects and registers.
21. Say which initialisms are abbreviations and which are acronyms. For what word does each letter stand for? For example: the EEC (abbreviation) –

the European Economic Community. 1) *CD-RW* 2) *GPA* 3) *OAP* 4) *PDF* 5) *GHQ* 6) *DIY* 7) *SWOT (analysis)* 8) *WC* 9) *R&R*

22. What is the alphabetic writing system?
23. The term "The Great Vowel Shift" was coined by which linguist? Which vowel sounds were affected in the Great Vowel Shift?
24. Draw a tree structure for the given words. *Deafen, frightened, reread, economically, bumper car, timeless, anybody, stony-faced, interplanetary, optionally*
25. What are the types of bound morphemes?
26. List and define the various kinds of speech acts.
27. Find minimal pairs of words that would contrast the following English phonemes:
 - 1) /f/ - /v/ 5) /i:/ - /i/
 - 2) /t/ - /d/ 6) /i/ - /ai/
 - 3) /m/ - /n/ 7) /u:/ - /u/
 - 4) /s/ - /z/ 8) /au/ - /ai/
28. What is the logographic writing system?
29. Describe the concept of the maxims of conversation.
30. Mark stress in the following words. **Development, comprehensible, component, miniature, variable, English, saliva, predator**
31. What types of morphemes do you know?
32. List and describe the main reasons that languages change over time
33. How many speech sounds are there in the following words? ***Either, arrive, doubt, photographer, pneumonia***
34. What is clipping?
35. Explain the difference between conditioned and unconditioned phonological changes and provide examples of each type of change.
36. List some examples of morphological changes and syntactic changes in language.
37. What are the forms of word formation?
38. Identify the contributions of August Schleicher, Johannes Schmidt, and Sir William Jones to the study of historical linguistics.
39. Mark stresses of the following words. ***rarity, optimal, gradient, generous***
40. What are the loan words or borrowings?
41. Define Grimm's law.
42. Say which initialisms are abbreviations and which are acronyms. For what word does each letter stand for? For example: the EEC (abbreviation) – the European Economic Community.

- 1) *UFO* 2) *THX* 3) *PDQ* 4) *BA* 5) *IED* 6) *H. E.* 7) *CD-ROM* 8) *GPS*
9) *N/A*

43. Define deixis. Give examples

44. Explain the statement: "People in different cultures display different patterns of nonverbal communication."

45. How many speech sounds are there in the following words?

Either, arrive, doubt, photographer, pneumonia

46. Politeness Theory, the different types of face.

47. Define the suprasegmental elements

48. Say which of the given words are simple and which are complex.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) moody | 9) critical |
| 2) glove | 10) Arabic |
| 3) engagement | 11) ambulance |
| 4) enough | 12) discuss |
| 5) office | 13) disconnect |
| 6) off-duty | 14) handbag |
| 7) shoulder | 15) needful |
| 8) teacher | 16) seasoned |

49. The history of writing.

50. Define inter-sentential, intra-sentential, extra-sentential code-switching. Give examples.

51. Draw a tree structure for the given words.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) deafen | 6) frightened |
| 2) reread | 7) economically |
| 3) timeless | 8) bumper car |
| 4) interplanetary | 9) anybody |
| 5) stony-faced | 10) optionally |

52. What is non-verbal communication? Describe the types of it.

53. List the reasons people code-switch.

54. The words in Column B have been created from the corresponding word in Column A. Say what type of word formation has been used in each case.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
<i>Laboratory</i>	<i>lab</i>
<i>Acquired Immune</i>	
<i>Deficiency Syndrome</i>	<i>AIDS</i>
<i>influenza</i>	<i>flu</i>
<i>fruit, juice</i>	<i>fruite</i>

55. What is sociolect? Give examples

56. What is the use of pragmatics?

57. The words in Column B have been created from the corresponding word in Column A. Say what type of word formation has been used in each case.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
<i>govern</i>	<i>government</i>
<i>international police</i>	<i>Interpol</i>
<i>babysitter</i>	<i>babysit</i>
<i>foot step</i>	<i>footstep</i>

58. What are the types of language change?

59. In Politeness Theory, what are the different types of face?

60. The words in Column B have been created from the corresponding word in Column A. Say what type of word formation has been used in each case.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
<i>Laboratory</i>	<i>lab</i>
<i>Acquired Immune</i>	
<i>Deficiency Syndrome</i>	<i>AIDS</i>
<i>influenza</i>	<i>flu</i>
<i>fruit, juice</i>	<i>fruite</i>
<i>drama</i>	<i>dramatist</i>