

«Тіл билимине кирисиу» панинен 2023-2024 оқыу жылынын кыскы семестр 1-курс студентлери ушын жумаклаушы кадагалау сораулары

- 1.Linguistics – a science about language.
2. Sign. Types of written characters- Pictography, ideography, phonography.
- 3.Definition and ways of forming phraseological units.
- 4.Homonyms, synonyms, antonyms.
- 5.Language and society.
- 6.The subject-matter of Phonetics
- 7.Alphabet. Writing and orthography.
- 8.Classification of English vocabulary: Special colloquial vocabulary slang, jargonisms.
9. International Phonetics Alphabet (IPA.)
10. Linguistics and other sciences.
- 11.The subject-matter of lexicology.
12. Language origin. Origin of human speech.
- 13.Types of Lexicology and its links with other branches of Linguistics.
14. Aspects of linguistics.
- 15.Classification of phraseological units.
- 16.English idioms, proverbs and sayings.
17. Lexical expressive means: Metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche.
18. Phones and Allophones.
19. Social theories of an origin of language.
20. Special literary vocabulary: Neologisms, archaisms obsolete words.
- 21.The subject and types of Lexicology
- 22.Branches of Lexicology
- 13.Connections with other aspects of Linguistics
- 14.The word as the basic lexical unit
- 15.Lexical expressive means: Metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche
- 16.The morphemic structure of the word. The difference between the morpheme, the phoneme and the word.
- 17.Grammar
- 18.Morphology and syntax.
- 19.Linguistic stylistics
- 20.Literary stylistics
- 21.Semantics
- 22.Types of meaning. The components of meaning
- 23.Pragmatics. Types of contexts
- 24.Applied Linguistics Concerns
- 25.Applied Linguistics and other Language Related Disciplines
- 26.Theoretical Linguistics
- 27.Applied Linguistics with Language and Education

- 28.Sociolinguistics Goals
- 29.Psycholinguistics as a branch of science
- 30.Language is the main means of communication.
- 31.Language is a social phenomenon.
- 32.The essence of language.
- 33.The main tasks of the language.
- 34.Verbal and nonverbal communication.
- 35.The relationship of language with a system of paralinguistic signs and artificial signs.
- 36.The nature of language. Language and speech
- 37.Religious, ancient and modern hypotheses about the origin of the language.
- 38.Language integration and differentiation.
- 39.Literary language is the supreme view of the existence of language.
- 40.Interlinguistics. Languages of interethnic and international communication.
- 41.Artificial languages.
- 42.Classical languages.
- 43.Mixed languages (Pijin and Creole).
- 44.Acoustics and articulation. Articulation base of language and accent.
- 45.Classification of speech sounds. Vocalism and consonantism.
- 46.Classification of vowel sounds. Classification of consonant sounds.
47. Phonetic division of speech: phrase, tact (Syntagma), syllable, vowel. Enclitics and enclitic phenomenon.
48. The mission of intonation. Accents and its types. Variants and variations of speech sounds.
49. Reduction. Position and combinatorial variations of speech sounds.
- 50.The concept of phoneme and its difference from sound. Phoneme system and its national identity.
- 51.The word as the central unit of the language.
52. Lexicology and its main sections. Features of the word. Word and lexeme.
- 53.Lexical meaning and its types. Expansion and narrowing of the lexical meaning.

54. Glossary layers of language. Types of words according to the Makhno relation.
55. Methods of enrichment of vocabulary: making words, mastering words and phrases. Ambiguity.
56. Outdated and historical words. Taboo and euphemisms. Etymology and "folk" etymology.
57. Grammar as a science.
58. Morphology. Morpheme and its types.
59. Grammatical methods of language: affixation; sound alternations and internal flexion; repetition (reduplication); word addition; in a sentence word order; stress displacement; auxiliary words;
60. Morphological and etymological composition of the word.
61. Synthetic and analytical construction of languages.
62. Grammatical categories. Word categories.
63. Syntax. Syntactic units of the language.
64. Syntagmas in the structure of a simple sentence.
65. Sentence. Types of sentence.
66. Combinations of words and methods of their connection.
67. Actual division of a sentence.
68. The main stages of writing development.
69. Reasons for the appearance of writing.
70. Alphabet. Graphics. Orthography and its basic principles: phonetic, morphological, traditional.
71. Special types of writing.
72. Classification of languages.
73. Genealogical classification of languages.
74. Comparative-historical method in linguistics.
75. Typological (morphological) classification of languages: flecive, agglutinative, separative and incarnative languages.
76. Areal classification.
77. Territorial division of languages.

78. Bilingualism.
79. Interference event.
80. Functional classification.
81. Speech of participants and their structure
82. General description of speech sounds
83. Vowels and consonants Phonetic events in the speech process
84. The grammatical meaning and its types.
85. Classification of words into categories.
86. Variety of words and classifications
87. Collocation
88. Language appearance
89. The historical development of the language
90. Society and language development
91. Language development. Internal laws of language development

World Languages

92. The main types of language paradigm and language relations
93. Language is a system of characters
94. Phonology is an area of study of phonemes
95. Lexicography is a field of vocabulary learning
96. Morphology and syntactic relationship
97. On the level of phraseology
98. Types of lexical-semantic relations
99. Language and thought
100. Speech: spoken and written

