

**“Diskurs ham So’z baylig’i” pa’ninen 2024-2025 oqiw jilinin’ guzgi semester 2-kurs
studentleri ushin juwmalawshi qadag’alaw**

SORAWNAMASI

1. Discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between in which it is used
2. She has a <u>nose</u> that at least is three inches too long like my <u>thumb</u>
3. Discourse analysis is closely connected with other subjects as
4. What is often called within the American tradition can also be included under the general heading of discourse analysis.
5. forms depend on a number of factors, some linguistic, some purely situational
6. One feature that may affect our interpretation is the intonation.
7. Two variables in Eric's delivery change:
8. The discourse analyst is much more interested in the process by which, for example, an inverted verb and subject come to be heard as an informing speech act, and to get at this, we must have our speech acts fully contextualised both in terms of the surrounding and of the key features of the situation.
9. There is more to the than merely labelling chains of speech acts
10. Discourses have
11. Discourse analysis is not only concerned with the description and
12. Analysis of grammar
13. Analysis of spoken interaction*
14. Analysis of words
15. Analysis of tones
16. Overall aim is to come to a much better understanding of exactly how natural discourse looks and sounds
17. is certainly not the only valid approach to analysing discourse, but it is a relatively simple and powerful model which has connexions with the study of speech act
18. London model
19. Birmingham model*
20. American model
21. Chinese model
22. are only labels to attach to certain structural features, and the analogy with their nonspecialist meanings should not be taken too far
23. Framing move and transaction*
24. Reference and topic
25. Substitution and ellipsis
26. Hyponym and meronym
27. Sinclair and Coulthard call this unit It consists of a question, an answer and a comment
28. Exchange*
29. Reference
30. Substitution
31. Ellipsis
32. Function is arrived at with reference to the in any discourse, and that linguistic forms are interpreted in light of these
33. Participants, roles and settings*

34. The bare bones of the hierarchy (or rank scale) can be expressed as
35. Transaction, exchange, move, act*
36. Observing conversational behaviour close to has been the preoccupation of a school of analysts roughly grouped under the name
37. has been largely, but not exclusively and it has concentrated on areas of interest such as how pairs of utterances relate to one another
38. Adjacency pairs*
39. rights are exercised, with people taking turns at talk when they feel they have the right to say something
40. I closed my <u>eyes</u> , smelling the sun-shine-in-the-breakfast-room and feeling it warm in my <u>face</u>
41. The grammar of English offers a limited set of options for creating surface links between the clauses and sentences of a text, otherwise known as
42. Interjection
43. Cohesion*
44. Inversion
45. Pitch level
46. These are features of grammatical cohesion, but there are lexical clues too: <i>go for</i> is a synonym of
47. The approach to text analysis that emphasizes the interpretive acts involved in relating textual segments one to the other through relationships such as phenomenon-reason, cause-consequence, instrument-achievement and suchlike is a
48. Level approach
49. Clause-relational approach*
50. The phenomenon-reason relation which united the two sentences of extra along with cause-consequence and instrument-achievement, can be brought under the general heading of
51. Logical-sequencing and matching are the two basic categories of the
52. The problem-solution pattern are culturally ingrained, but they are often realized in a sequence of textual segments which is not so straightforward as our concocted text suggests
53. Texts often contain strong clues oras to how we should interpret the relations between segments
54. Contrast
55.items in English include pronouns (e.g: he,she, it, him they, etc.), demonstratives (this, that, these, those), the article the, and items like such a.
56. Referents for him and his can be confirmed by looking back in the text; this is called ...reference.
57. References to assumed, shared worlds outside of the text are Because they are not text-internal, they are not truly cohesive, but because they are an equally important part of the reader/listener's active role in creating coherence, they will be included in our general discussion of factors which contribute to 'textuality'.
58. What <u>happiness</u> was ours that day, what <u>joy</u> , what rest, what hope, gratitude
59. Where referents are withheld in this way (we have to read on, and are given their identities in the second sentence), we can talk of reference.
60. Manzura is a student. She studies at the University. Find the reference ttype.
61. And the living room was a very small room with two windows that wouldn't open and things like that. And <u>it</u> looked nice. <u>It</u> had a beautiful brick wall.
62. <u>The government</u> are to blame for unemployment. Analyse the sentence.
63. She was using one of <u>those trimmers</u> to get rid of the weeds. Analyse the sentence according to grammatical cohesion..
64. is the omission of elements normally required by the grammar which the speaker/writer assumes are obvious from the context and therefore need not be raised

65. The children will carry the small boxes, the adults the large ones. Find the reference.
66. Nelly liked the green tiles; myself I preferred the blue. Find the reference.
67. Nominal ellipsis often involves omission of Headword
68. Echoing repeats an element from the group
69. Contrasting is when the changes
70. A: Will anyone be waiting? B: Jim will, I should think. Find the substitution or ellipses.
71. A: Has she remarried? B: No, but she will one day, I'm sure Find the substitution or ellipses.
72. With clausal ellipsis in English, individual elements may be omitted; especially common are subject-pronoun omissions
73. He said he would take early retirement as soon as he could and he has. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
74. Substitution is similar to
75. I offered him a seat. He said he didn't want one. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
76. Did Mary take that letter? She might have done. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
77. Do you need a lift? If so, wait for me; if not, I'll see you there. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
78. She chose the roast duck; I chose the same. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
79. A: Will you unlock the gate? B: I have done already. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
80. I like red tulips but my sister yellow ones. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
81. Do you think the weather will be fine tomorrow? I hope so. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
82. They will find the way easily if not they can always ask a passers-by. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
83. I went to the mall on Monday and she on Sunday. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
84. Is anyone here a linguistic major? I'm one. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
85. I do not know the meaning of that word and I do not believe you do either. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
86. The coffee appeals to young people and tea to elderly. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
87. If you could I would like you to be back at five thirty. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
88. I'm really into comic movies whereas my brother is fond of fantastic ones. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
89. In discourse analysis we may find three big categories of conjunctions:
90. Conjunctions can supply the following four meanings, depending on contextual information):
91. Additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunctions.
92. She's intelligent. And she's very reliable. Find the conjunction and its type.
93. I've lived here ten years and I've never heard of that pub. Find the conjunction and its type.

94. He fell in the river and caught a chill. Find the conjunction and its type.
95. I got up and made my breakfast. Find the conjunction and its type.
96. All airports nowadays have X-ray security screening and X rays can damage camera-film. One solution to this problem is to purchase a specially designed lead-lined pouch. Find the reference type.
97. The introduction is fine. <u>It</u> is brief and precise. Find the conjunction and its type.
98. Now, Tatyana Tolstaya has put pen to paper, in her case to demonstrate that someone from the family can write compactly. In her stories of ten to twelve typewritten pages, ' <u>I</u> somehow try to show the whole life of a person from birth to death,' she says. Find the reference and its type.
99. Most students start each term with an award cheque. But by the time accommodation and food are paid for, books are bought, trips taken home and a bit of social life lived, it usually looks pretty emaciated. Find the substitution or ellipses type.
100. 'You like watching children .. . ?' her tone seemed to say: 'You're like a child yourself.' 'Yes. Don't you?' His cheek was full of cheese sandwich, so she didn't answer. Find the substitution or ellipses type
101. <u>Here</u> I want to spend some time examining this issue. <u>First</u> I propose to look briefly at the history of interest in the problem, then spend some time on its origins and magnitude before turning to an assessment of the present situation and approaches to its solution. <u>Finally</u> , I want to have a short peek at possible future prospects.
102. The schoolmaster was leaving the village, and everybody seemed sorry. The miller at Cresscombe lent him the small white tilted cart and horse to carry his goods to the city of his destination, about twenty miles off, <u>such</u> a vehicle proving of quite sufficient size for the departing teacher's effects. Find the reference and its type
103. <u>The issues</u> which emerge have beset the personal social services for generations - <u>accountability, relationships with voluntary bodies</u> , what their role is, for example, but <u>the context</u> is different.
104. In engineering jargon there is a phenomenon known as N.V.H. It stands for <u>noise, vibration and harshness</u> . Find the reference and its type
105. We've been using nuclear electricity for the last 30 years. In fact it now accounts for around 20% of Britain's electricity production. And it's one of the cheapest and safest ways to produce electricity we know for the future. <u>What's more</u> , world supplies of uranium are estimated to last for hundreds of years, which will give us more than enough time to develop alternatives if we need to. Find the substitution or ellipses type
106. In engineering jargon there is a phenomenon known as N.V.H. <u>It</u> stands for noise, vibration and harshness. Find the reference type.
107. Mrs. Kathy Dryden said: 'It was like a horror movie. It was a hot night and Bartholomew was lying under a mosquito net. <u>He</u> suddenly started screaming.' Find the reference type.
108. Mrs. Dryden and her husband, Peter, tried to stab <u>the creature</u> with knives but the python bit the boy several times before escaping. Analyse the sentence according to lexical cohesion.
109. The relations between vocabulary items in texts described by the Halliday-Hasan model are of two principal kinds:.....
110. means either restating an item in a later part of the discourse by direct repetition or else reasserting its meaning by exploiting lexical relations
111. is a type of something or class of words.

112.....	is a part of something in lexical cohesion.
113.	There is no rose without thorn. Lexical cohesion type.
114.	The pencils' colors were superb and pen was soft to write on. I liked the stationary I bought yesterday. Find the lexical cohesion.
115.	Patience is bitter, but it has a sweet fruit Find the lexical cohesion.
116.	Here I want to spend some time examining this issue. First I propose to look briefly at the history of interest in the problem, then spend some time on its origins. Find the lexical cohesion.
117.	The depressing feature of Allen's ddments is the picture which emerges of smart but <u>stupid</u> military planners, the equivalent of America's <u>madder</u> fundamentalists, happily playing the <u>fool</u> with the future of the planet. Find the lexical cohesion.
118.	Lexical choice within the identified clusters will depend on the, the author's assumptions about the audience whether the style is to be read as 'written' or 'spoken'.
119.	Discourseneed not necessarily be only rather 'dry' academic words taken from the Greek-Latin vocabulary of English
120.	 are good metaphors for the kinds of textual segments
121.	Writers and speakers use idiomatic phrases to organise their discourse and to signal
122.	The classic epistemic modality concerns with degrees of
123.	 is a large number of 'lexical' words carry the same or similar meanings to the modal verbs.
124.	Modality includes verbs such as
125.	In terms of frequency, the modality verbs and are considerably more frequent than the nouns and adjectives.
126.	Discourse analysts have demonstrated that modality is fundamental in the of discourse
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193. I never drink alcohol. Use an adjective.

- A) savoury
- B) teetotal
- C) brusque
- D) sluggish

194. Which of the following words means "polite"?

- A) impeccable
- B) sullen
- C) overbearing
- D) courteous

195. Which expression means "eat whatever your hosts are eating at home"?

- A) grab a bite to eat
- B) get this
- C) take pot luck
- D) overdo it

196. Rita is such a choosy person when it comes to food. It's difficult to find things she likes. Use an expression that means the same?

- A) calorie-conscious
- B) fussy eater
- C) have a sweet tooth
- D) savoury

197. Which is the opposite of "dreadful service"?

- A) impeccable service
- B) sluggish service
- C) off-putting service
- D) overbearing service

198. Which of the following words means "an instrument you breathe into to measure alcohol level"?

- A) toll
- B) tyre tread
- C) bald
- D) breathalyser

199. The bad weather caused a lot of to traffic all over the country. Put in the appropriate word?

- A) congestion
- B) disruption
- C) pile-up
- D) exhaust emissions

200. Crash between several or many cars?

- A) pile-up
- B) head-on collision
- C) road rage
- D) hit and run

201. There was a five-mile on the motorway because of road works? Fill in the gap?

- A) tow-away
- B) tailback
- C) give way
- D) road rage

202. "Bald" means ... ?

- A) the depth of the grooves in the tyre rubber
- B) removal of your driving licence
- C) one which has lost its tread
- D) charge you have to pay to use the road

203. What verb might you find in travel advertisements meaning enjoy?

- A) savour
- B) virgin
- C) boast
- D) ramble

204. Most people don't like to travel to places where there will be ... of other tourists. Fill in the gap?

- A) fauna
- B) tracts

C) boasts

D) hordes

205. Which of the following words means "showing good judgement, especially about style and quality"?

A) trekking

B) virgining

C) discerning

D) boasting

206. I just want somewhere quiet and relaxing to ... for a week. Put in the appropriate word?

A) trace

B) unwind

C) discern

D) unrival

207. When I travel, I always try to ... the crowds and find somewhere quiet. Fill in the gap?

A) get off

B) escape

C) ramble

D) savour

208. Match up the pair to make a collocation. Nipped ...?

A) root

B) of discontent

C) in the bud

D) of the problem

209. The business is firmly ... in Western Australia. Fill in the gap?

A) rooted

B) taken

C) dug up

D) nipped

18. Which word means "become less"?

A) weed out

B) have dug up

C) shriveled

D) sprouted

210. My hopes of getting a job are disappearing. Unemployment is at an all-time record. Use plant metaphor instead of the underlined word?

A) thriving

B) fading

C) withering

D) flourishing

211. Match up the pair: the root ...?

A) in the bud

B) of the problem

C) of discontent

D) rewards

212. There are a lot of different types of squirrels, rats, mice and things like that living in the woods. Rewrite the underlined phrase?

A) predators

B) herbivores

C) rodent

D) carnivores

213. "Scavenger" meaning?

A) animal that feeds on dead animals which it has not killed itself

B) animal that hunts/ eats other animals

C) animal that eats a diet like grass

D) animals that have the same temperature

214. What do we call people who illegally hunt or catch animals or fish?

A) reserves

- B) poachers
 - C) migrates
 - D) sanctuaries
215. Protected area, often for big game?
- A) reserve
 - B) sanctuary
 - C) stray
 - D) marsupial
216. Some dolphins are very and will swim along with human-beings. Fill in the gap?
- A) wild
 - B) docile
 - C) tame
 - D) docile
217. "Shrinking habitats" meaning?
- A) places where animals live and breed which are decreasing in size
 - B) perfectly clean/untouched/unspoilt areas
 - C) variety of different types of biological species
 - D) puts great pressure on; formal
218. A lot of Patagonia is a completely spotless area that's never been touched. Make these sentences formal.
- A) pristine environment
 - B) deforestation
 - C) the finite resources of the planet
 - D) fossil fuels
219. Burning coal and oil and stuff like that causes a lot of pollution. Make these sentences formal.
- A) exerts severe pressure
 - B) fossil fuels
 - C) ecological balance
 - D) an endangered species
220. Find the meaning of the word "Precious"
- A) projections
 - B) sceptic
 - C) scenario
 - D) commodity
221. Find the correct phrase that means "reputation for positive support of the environment and for making policies that reflect this".
- A) prophets of doom and gloom
 - B) renewable energy
 - C) green credentials
 - D) sustainable development
222. Staff in that shop are so ; they are genuinely helpful. Fill the gap.
- A) helpline
 - B) accommodating/obliging
 - C) dispatch
 - D) backlog
223. "Privacy and cookies". Write it with the list of functions.
- A) rules for protecting your personal details and whether the site may leave tracking and other software on your computer
 - B) rules for sending back goods you are not satisfied with
 - C) follow the progress of your order
 - D) look through the range before buying
224. If you have any questions about the service, there's a helpline you can ring. Replace the underlined words.
- A) nationwide
 - B) secure transaction
 - C) queries

D) guarantee/warranty

225. In my opinion, the goods and the service were both pretty I would have expected better quality from such a famous firm. Fill the gap with appropriate word or phrase?

A) dispatch

B) backlog

C) in-store

D) substandard/shoddy

226. "Shoddy". Write correct meaning of this adjective.

A) failing through insufficient skill, knowledge or training

B) poor quality (of service or of goods)

C) lacking a personal element or feeling of human warmth

D) failing through insufficient skill, knowledge or training

227. It was the 100th anniversary of the founding of the university and the 200th anniversary of the city itself. Rewrite the underlined words.

A) renewal/ spectacle

B) centenary/ bi-centenary

C) annual/ bi-annual

D) bi-centenary/ ceremony

228. What does "raucous" mean?

A) extremely colourful

B) serious

C) original

D) very noisy

229. Which of the following words means "have illogical beliefs about hidden forces in nature"?

A) superstitious

B) raucous

C) flamboyant

D) feasting

230. Adjective form of the "festival"?

A) festivity

B) festifull

C) festive

D) festiy

231. What does "sombre" mean?

A) has a special feeling or atmosphere

B) serious, heavy and sad

C) exxagerated

D) have illogical beliefs

232. The period during which someone is king or queen?

A) dawn

B) dynasty

C) reign

D) shred

233. What does "cavalry" mean?

A) soldiers on foot.

B) soldiers on horseback

C) metal protective clothing worn by soldiers

D) two-wheeled vehicle pulled by a horse and used in ancient times for racing and war

234. A person who works on the land and earns little, usually having a low social status?

A) reigns

B) conquests

C) peasants

D) rulers

235. Verb form of "coronation"

A) crown

B) coronate

C) corone

D) crowd

236. A metaphorical expression meaning 'the beginning' of something?

A) shred

B) coronation

C) reign

D) dawn

237. Match up the words to make a collocation: select...?

A) department

B) policy

C) committee

D) expertise

238. I am not quite sure what is on renewable energy. Complete the sentence.

A) committee stage

B) party policy

C) briefing material

D) debating chamber

239. Which word means "in the end"?

A) ralie

B) ultimately

C) down to

D) allegation

240. Match up the words to make a collocation. Speaker's ...?

A) chair

B) policy

C) chamber

D) stage

241. This committee ... the decisions made by the Department of Transport. Complete the sentence.

A) sets

B) crosses

C) scrutinises

D) conducts