

## **TIL ASPEKTLERI 2-KURS INGLIS TILI VA ADABIYOTI TA'LIM YO'NALISHI UCHUN SAVOLLAR TO'PLAMI**

1. What are the main features that distinguish spoken and written genres?

**Key expressions:** spontaneity, planning, permanence, interaction, immediacy, distance, structure.

2. How do genres function within discourse analysis?

**Key expressions:** conventional patterns, communicative purpose, audience expectations.

3. What is the difference between a genre and a text type?

**Key expressions:** communicative purpose vs linguistic structure, function vs form.

4. What are the main lexical cohesive devices?

**Key expressions:** repetition, synonyms, antonyms, collocations, lexical sets.

5. What role do collocations play in discourse?

**Key expressions:** naturalness, predictability, cohesion, lexical patterning.

6. How do denotation and connotation shape meaning in discourse?

**Key expressions:** literal meaning, implied meaning, associations, interpretation.

7. How do synonyms and antonyms contribute to textual cohesion?

**Key expressions:** semantic relation, variety, coherence, semantic chaining.

8. What are the main types of written texts (formal, informal, specialized)?

**Key expressions:** style, register, audience, tone, purpose.

9. What are reference cohesive devices?

**Key expressions:** pronouns, demonstratives, anaphora, cataphora.

10. What is the role of conjunctions in written discourse?

**Key expressions:** additive, adversative, causal, temporal connectors.

11. Explain substitution and its role in cohesion.

**Key expressions:** replacement, nominal substitution, verbal substitution, ellipsis.

12. How does ellipsis work in written discourse?

**Key expressions:** omission, shared context, cohesion, reduced repetition.

13. What is the concept of theme and rheme?

**Key expressions:** information structure, given/new information, clause organization.

14. What are the main functions of speech?

**Key expressions:** expressive, directive, phatic, referential, metalinguistic.

15. What are back-channel words and their functions?

**Key expressions:** "uh-huh", "yeah", listener support, minimal responses.

16. What are discourse markers and why are they important?

**Key expressions:** signal relations, organize ideas, transitions, structuring.

17. What are fixed and vague expressions in spoken discourse?

**Key expressions:** "you know", "sort of", "kind of", formulaic language.

18. What are delexical verbs?

**Key expressions:** light verbs, "have a look", "take a walk", minimal meaning.

19. What are binominals in spoken discourse?

**Key expressions:** fixed pairs, "black and white", "bread and butter".

20. What characterizes spoken monologues?

**Key expressions:** extended turns, structure, storytelling, coherence.

21. What features define speeches as a spoken genre?

**Key expressions:** formal tone, rhetorical devices, audience orientation.

22. What makes anecdotes a distinct spoken text type?

**Key expressions:** personal experience, humor, narrative sequence.

23. What is turn-taking and how does it function?

**Key expressions:** speaker change, cues, interruptions, floor management.

24. How does grammar function in spoken discourse?

**Key expressions:** fragmentation, simple clauses, redundancy, repetition.

25. How does intonation contribute to spoken meaning?

**Key expressions:** rising/falling tone, attitude, emphasis, sentence type.

26. What is the role of stress in oral communication?

**Key expressions:** prominence, meaning, contrastive stress.

27. What is the role of pauses in spoken discourse?

**Key expressions:** hesitation, planning time, discourse segmentation.

28. What are the main differences between formal and informal spoken interaction?

**Key expressions:** politeness, vocabulary, grammar choice, register.

29. How do politeness strategies influence discourse?

**Key expressions:** positive/negative politeness, face, indirectness.

30. What is conversational coherence?

**Key expressions:** logical flow, relevance, connected ideas.

31. What causes hesitation in spoken discourse?

**Key expressions:** cognitive load, uncertainty, fillers.

32. What are pragmatic strategies in communication?

**Key expressions:** implicature, inference, indirect speech acts.

33. What are extralinguistic factors in communication?

**Key expressions:** gestures, facial expressions, context, environment.

34. What characterizes formal interviews as a genre?

**Key expressions:** structured questions, institutional discourse, roles.

35. What characterizes informal interviews?

**Key expressions:** conversational style, flexibility, rapport-building.

36. What makes telephone conversations unique?

**Key expressions:** lack of visual cues, openings/closings, turn-taking.

37. What is spoken interaction?

**Key expressions:** dialogic, negotiation of meaning, shared responsibility.

38. What is register in discourse analysis?

**Key expressions:** field, tenor, mode; context of situation; stylistic variation.

39. How do genre and register interact?

**Key expressions:** form + context, expected structure + linguistic choice.

40. How does cohesion differ from coherence?

**Key expressions:** linguistic links vs logical meaning, surface vs deep structure.

41. What is a cohesive chain?

**Key expressions:** lexical links, semantic relations, progression.

42. What is intertextuality in written discourse?

**Key expressions:** references to other texts, quotations, allusions.

43. What is discourse competence?

**Key expressions:** ability to connect ideas, use cohesion, organize text.

44. What is interpersonal meaning in discourse?

**Key expressions:** relationship negotiation, stance, attitude.

45. What is ideational meaning in discourse?

**Key expressions:** content, information, experiential meaning.

46. What is textual meaning in discourse?

**Key expressions:** structure, flow, logical organization.

47. Why is vocabulary choice important in discourse?

**Key expressions:** precision, tone, register, cohesion.

48. What makes specialized written texts different from general ones?

**Key expressions:** terminology, formality, objective style.

49. What is multimodal discourse?

**Key expressions:** text + images + sound, visual communication.

50. What role does context play in discourse analysis?

**Key expressions:** situation, participants, cultural norms, intention.

1.Tourism

What is a destination?

2.What does itinerary mean?

3.Sightseeing refers to:

4.Travel

What is a layover?

5.Accommodation means:

6.What is a souvenir?

Work and Business

7.Promotion in business means:

8.Entrepreneur refers to:

9.Deadline is:

Mass Media

10.What is a broadcast?

11.Journalist means:

12.Headline refers to:

Culture

13.What is a tradition?

14.Heritage means:

15.A festival is:

16. Technology

Innovation refers to:

17.Gadget means:

18.Cybersecurity is:

19.Education

What is a curriculum?

20.Scholarship refers to:

21.Tuition is:

22.Traffic Jam

Congestion means:

23.Rush hour is:

24.Detour refers to:

25.Environment

Sustainability means: