

1. What is Language? And what is a language? What is the difference between Language and languages?
2. What is the difference between human language and just any code? (Émile Benveniste (French: [bɛ̃venist]; 1902 –1976).
3. What is a dialect ['daɪəlekt]? What is a sociolect ['səʊsiə(ʊ)lekt, 'səʊʃiə(ʊ)-]? What is the difference between language and dialect? What are [,ɪntə'næʃ(ə)n(ə)l] languages? Patois , Posh, Vernacular, Koine, Lingua Franca, Pidgin, Creole. (/ 'pætwa:/, [pɒʃ]; [və'nækjʊlə]; [,lɪŋɡwə'fræŋkə]; [lɪŋɡwə fræŋkə]; UK: /'kɔɪni/, US: /kɔɪ'nei, 'kɔɪnei, ki:'ni:/); /'pɪdʒɪn/, ['kri:əʊl])
4. What is the World language system? Is language a living being? Do we need a complementary principle to trace the notion of Language?
5. What Families of Languages of Russia do you know? What languages do you speak?
6. What is a “Sprachbund”? /['ʃpɹæ:xbʊnt], "federation of languages"/
7. What is Linguistics?
8. What is the relation between linguistics and applied linguistics? How do they differ?
9. What is Applied Linguistics? Is it the same thing as Linguistics Applied? Is Applied Linguistics science or just a research field?
10. Are there any synonyms of the term 'Applied Linguistics'?
11. What is the difference between language and speech?
12. What can you say about the saying 'Everyone speaks one's own language'?
13. Is theoretical linguistics a master or a slave of applied linguistics?
14. What major Languages can you name? What is the difference between knowledge and ‘knowledges’?
15. Does Philosophy of language have a point? Is it the same as Methodology?
16. What are hypostases [hʌɪ'pɒstəsis] of language with Ferdinand de Saussure?
17. What is the Saussurean difference between ‘la langue’, ‘la parole’ and ‘le langage’?
18. What is the Saussurean notion of ‘valeur’/ value?
19. What is a Syntagm ['sɪn,təm]?
20. What is a Paradigm ['pærədəm]?
21. What is a commutation test?
22. What is syntagmatic analysis like?
23. Can the 'Signifier' and the 'signified' ever change places in the Sign structure?

24. What is Linguistics according to Ferdinand de Saussure? What is the subject of Linguistics? What is the object of Linguistics?
25. What is the relation between linguistics and semiology? How do they differ?
26. What is a Sign? What is a Sign structure according to Ferdinand de Saussure? What is a linguistic Sign "value"?
27. What is Arbitrariness of Linguistic Sign? Can it be argued? Find examples in disproof and in support of it.
28. What is the difference between language (French 'la langue') and speech (French 'la parole')?
29. What is Context? What is Communication Context? What is Communicative situation?
30. What is the difference between syntagmatic and paradigmatic analysis?
31. What is the difference between synchronic and diachronic linguistics?
32. What is Descriptive Linguistic Approach according to Leonard Bloomfield?
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33. What comes first? - Language? Speech? Text? Discourse? Information? Communication task? Human? Society? Connection? Communication channel?
34. What layers or levels of Language system do you know? What are the Key levels of human language system? How do they differ? Is the next level always more complex for analysis? What is the lowest and what is the highest level of Language multi-layer structure?
35. How can dual entity of Saussurean Sign Model be re-interpreted?
36. What is phoneme ['fəuni:m] ?
37. What is the difference between phonemic and phonetic transcription?
38. What is the difference between vowels and consonants?
39. What is palatalization ['pælət(ə)laɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n]?
40. What is allophone ['aləfəʊn]?
41. What is affricate? /'afrikət] ['æfrɪkɪt/. What sounds are called affricates?
42. What sounds are called alveolar [ˌælvɪ'əʊlə]?
43. What sounds are called fricative?
44. What phonetic processes are reduction, accommodation, assimilation and dissimilation? What is elision? What is weakening? What is liaison [li'eɪzən]?
45. What is morpheme ['mɔ:fi:m]?
46. What is Morphophonology (also morphophonemics or morphonology)?
47. What is morphological alternation?
48. What is Haplology? What is Vowel harmony?

49. What is grammatology? Decoding written inscriptions: What is a letter? What is an alphabet ['ælfəbet] / alphabet ['alfəbet, -bit] (OxfordAmericanDictionary (En-En))? What is a hieroglyph ['haɪərəʊglɪf]? What is cuneiform ['kju:nɪfɔ:m]? What is a petroglyph ['pɛtrə(ʊ)glɪf]? What is a syllabographic writing system? What is a pictogram ['pɪktəgræm] or pictograph [pɪktəgrɑ:f, -græf]? What is idiogram ['ɪdɪəʊgræm]? What is a logogram ['lɒgəʊgræm]? What is logographic writing system? What is a pasigraphy?
50. What is lexeme ['leksi:m]?
51. What is semanteme [sɪ'mænti:m]?
52. What is sememe ['sɛmi:m, 'si:m-]?
53. What are regular sound correspondences and what are not?
54. What words are cognates? What is the difference between borrowing words and deriving new meaning from cognates? How can borrowings be identified in a language?
55. What is lexicology? What is lexicography? What kind of dictionaries do you know?
56. What is linguistic typology [taɪ'pɒlədʒɪ]?
57. What is 'Stammbaumtheorie' (family-tree theory)? What major Families of Languages can you name?
58. What Families of Languages of Russia do you know? How many languages are there in Russia? Can you name ten of them most spoken?
59. Why does Lithuanian resemble Sanskrit?
60. What is Family of languages? What major families of languages do you know? What is Macro-Family? What is Nostratic Hypothesis?
61. What is semiology [ˌsi:mɪ'pɒlədʒɪ]? Is it the same thing as linguistics? Or is it the same thing as semiotics?
62. What methods and branches of Comparative linguistics can you name?
63. What are regular sound correspondences. What regular sound correspondences do you know?
64. What is Grimm's Law?
65. What is Verner's Law?
66. What branches of Comparative linguistics can you name?
67. What is Sanskrit? How old is it?
68. What is Indo-European language? What is Proto-Indo-European language?
69. What is lexicostatistics [ˌleksɪkəʊstə'tɪstɪks]?
70. What is glottochronology [ˌglɒtəʊkrə'nɒlədʒɪ]?
71. What does Greenberg square mean?

72. What is paralinguage ['pærə,læŋgwɪdʒ]? Is it the same as non-verbal semiotics?
73. What is haptics ['hæptɪks]? What is proxemics [prɒk'si:mɪks]? What is kinesics [kɪ'ni:sɪks, kɪ-]?
74. What is deixis ['deɪksɪs, 'dɪksɪs]? What linguistic means of deixis do you know?
75. What is semantics [sɪ'mæntɪks]? What is denotation? What is reference of verbal expression? What is connotation? Charles Kay Ogden /'ɔ:gdən, 'ɒg-/ (1889 –1957) and Ivor Armstrong Richards (1893 –1979) Triangle of Meaning (or quadrangle).
76. What is linguistic poetics? What is poetic language?
77. What is discourse analysis? What is discursive analysis?
78. What are discursive markers?
79. What is Linguistic Pragmatics about?
80. What is a speech act? What is a performative? What is elocution? What is locution? What is illocution [ˌɪlə'kju:ʃ(ə)n]? What is perlocution [ˌpɜ:lə'kju:ʃən]?
81. What is a presupposition? What is implicit meaning? What is communicative implicature ['ɪmplɪ,kətʃə, - ,kɛɪtʃə]? What is a presupposition? What is inference? What is implication?
82. What is a communicative leadership?
83. What is conversation analysis?
84. What is recipient [rɪ'sɪpɪənt] design [dɪ'zain] ?
85. What is Sociolinguistics? What is “Linguistic Situation”? What is diglossia [dɪ'glɒsɪə]? What is Bilingualism [baɪlɪŋgwəlɪzəm]? What is idiolect? What is commonality? What is Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis? What is the difference between natural and artificial human languages (e.g. such as Esperanto [ˌespə'ræntəu]; Volapük [vəʊlə'pju:k], ['vɒlə,p(j)u:k])?
86. What is Linguistic Expertise?
87. What is Forensic linguistics / «Юрислингвистика»/?
88. Verbal and non-verbal codes in Communication and Culture.
89. Statistic-linguistic analysis. Content analysis.
90. What is Cognitive Linguistics? What are cognitive schemes? What are frame structures (M. Minsky)? What are scripts, scenarios?
91. Applied Linguistics and translation studies.
92. What are Corpus Linguistics and Language Corpora?
93. What is a Text? What does it consist of? What are the levels of text comprehension?

94. What is a Text Linguistics? What is cohesion? What is coherence? What is Textuality?
95. What is Russian Concept of Text? What is a Text Projection? What is tonality of text?
96. Applied Linguistics for Second Language Acquisition / Second Language Learning.
97. What is literacy? What is Common European Framework of Reference for Languages?
98. What is gender linguistics? What is feminist linguistics? What is gender-neutral language? What is gender-inclusive language? Gender-fair language; reducing gender-bias in language. What are governmental policies concerning Gender Studies in China, Hungary, Russia?
99. George P. Lakoff (/ˈleɪkɒf/; born 1941). Cognitive linguistics. George P. Lakoff (/ˈleɪkɒf/; born 1941). Cognitive linguistics. What is conceptual central metaphor?
100. Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835). What are Wilhelm von Humboldt's antinomies of Language? What can they explain?
101. Language game/ language-game idea. Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein (1889 - 1951).
102. Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm (1785 – 1863)
103. Rasmus Kristian Rask (Danish: [ˈrɑsmʊs ˈkʁæsdjɑn ˈvɑsg] (born Rasmus Christian Nielsen Rasch; 1787 –1832); Franz Bopp (1791–1867), the founder of Linguistic Comparativism
104. August Schleicher /ˈʃlaɪkər/ (1821 – 1868). Comparativism. Naturalism. 'Stammbaumtheorie'.
105. The Neogrammarians (German: Junggrammatiker, 'young grammarians')
106. Charles Sanders Peirce (1839 – 1914). Semiotics and its key branches. Charles William Morris (1901 – 1979) Typology of Signs. 'Three trichotomies of Signs' by Charles Sanders Peirce (1902)
107. Jan Niecisław Baudouin de Courtenay (1845–1929). Kazan linguistic school.
108. Filipp F. Fortunatov (1848–1914). Fortunatov – de Saussure Law.
109. Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913)
110. Lev Shcherba / Scherba (Леў Уладзіміравіч Шчэрба) (1880 – 1944)
111. Leonard Bloomfield (1887 – 1949)
112. Nikolai Trubetzkoy (1890-1938). Phonology. Types of phonological oppositions.
113. Joseph Harold Greenberg (1915 –2001)

114. What are the differences between John Langshaw Austin (1911 – 1960) and John Rogers Searle (/sɜ:rl/; born 1932) models of speech acts and verbal communication?
115. Dell Hathaway ['hæθəweɪ] Hymes (1927 – 2009). Communicative competence.
116. Linguistic Personality or Communicator, Lingvodidactics. Georgy Isahievich Boguin (1929-2001), Yuriy Nikolaevich Karaulov (1935 – 2016)
117. Noam Chomsky (born December 7, 1928)
118. Sir John Lyons (born 23 May 1932)
119. Herbert Paul Grice (1913 – 1988), What is Gricean Cooperative principle? What Gricean maxims can you name? What do they mean?
120. Geoffrey ['dʒefrɪ] Neil Leech (1936 – 2014). Politeness principle. What Politeness maxims can you name? What do they mean?