

NAVOIY INNOVATSIYALAR UNIVERSITETI



Ro'yxatga olindi \_\_\_\_\_

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FILOLOGIYA VA TILLARNI O'QITISH: INGLIZ TILI TA'LIMI  
YO'NALISHI BITIRUVCHILARI UCHUN  
YAKUNIY DAVLAT ATTESTATSIYASI  
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Navoiy – 2026

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Ushbu dastur Navoiy innovatsiyalar universiteti Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish:Ingliz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabarlari uchun yo'nalish fanlaridan Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini tashkil etish va o'tkazish uchun tuzilgan bo'lib, universitet Kengashining "....." "....." 2026-yil \_\_\_\_-sonli majlis bayonnomasi bilan tasdiqlangan.

"Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish" kafedrasini yig'ilishida muhokama qilingan va "....." 2026 yil \_\_\_\_-sonli majlis bayonnomasi bilan tasdiqlangan.

**Axos:** - O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligida 2021 yil 16-noyabrda 1963-3-son bilan qayta ro'yxatga olingan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi to'g'risida Nizom;

- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligida 2018-yil 26-sentabrda 3069-son bilan ro'yxatga olingan "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi to'g'risidagi Nizom.

- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2018-yil 9-avgustdagi 19-2018-sonli buyrug'i.

### Tuzuvchilar

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## 1. Kirish

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasining maqsadi talabalarning asosiy kasbiy ta'lim dasturini o'zlashtirish natijalarining davlat ta'lim standartining tegishli talablariga muvofiqligini aniqlashdir.

Mazkur dastur bakalavriat: 60230100 – Filologiya va tili o'qitish: Ingliz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabarlari uchun mo'ljallangan.

**Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi dasturining maqsadi:** bo'lajak ingliz tili o'qituvchilariga Stilistika va matn tahlili, Leksikologiya, Nazariy grammatika va tili ta'limi, Nazariy fonetika, fanlariga oid tushuncha va munosabatlarni talabalar tomonidan ongli ravishda o'zlashtirishiga hamda hayotga tadbiq eta olishga intilish, ularning kelajakdagi ish faoliyatida amaliy ahamiyat kasb etuvchi xorijiy tildagi bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishdan iborat.

**Fanning asosiy vazifasi** - Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun fan talabalarida tabiiy til mohiyatiga oid bilimlarni egallashga imkoniyat yaratish, tilning ichki tuzilmasi, til qatlamlari va birliklarini ilmiy asosda tadqiq etish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish hamda ularning bir-biri bilan o'zaro munosabatlarni to'g'risida ilmiy-nazariy tushunchalariga ega bo'lishlarini ta'minlash, lug'at zahirasining ustlabiy tasnifi, fonetik, leksik – frazeologik, sintaktik tasviriy vositalar va ustlabiy priyomlari hamda ingliz tilining funkstional uslublari bilan talabalarni tanishtirish, ularda mazkur soha bo'yicha yetarli bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar hosil qilishdan iborat.

**Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi dasturining vazifalari:** talabalarga maktab, akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlarda o'rgatilayotgan ingliz tili fanini til ko'nikmalarini integrallashgan holda o'qitish bo'yicha umumlashgan ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishdan hamda o'quvchilarning til o'rganishlarida asosiy til ko'nikmalari bo'lgan: gapirish, yozish, tinglab tushunish va o'qish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda qo'llaniladigan metodlar interfaol usullar, ta'lim texnologiyalari ma'lumot majmuasi bilan tanishtirish, talabalarni mantiqiy fikrlash, nazariy bilimlarini amalda qo'llay bilish, shuningdek talabalarga ta'lim yo'nalishlariga oid bilimlarni berish.

## 2. Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi o'tkaziladigan fanlar dasturining mazmuni.

60210300 – Filologiya va tili o'qitish: Ingliz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchilari o'qishni tamomlagandan so'ng, umumiy o'rta, o'rta maxsus, professional ta'lim muassasalarida, maktabdan tashqari ta'lim muassasalarida ingliz tili fanidan zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda dars berish, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi va tarmoq ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarida ishlash huquqiga ega bo'ladi. Ta'lim yo'nalishi bo'yicha bakalavrlarning kasbiy faoliyati quyidagilarni qamrab oladi:

- umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktab o'qituvchisi kasb standartiga muvofiq umumiy o'rta ta'limda ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi maqomida pedagogik faoliyat olib borish;

- O'zbekiston Respublikasi fanlar akademiyasi va tarmoq ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarida hamda mustaqil tadqiqotchi sifatida ilmiy-pedagogik tadqiqot ishlari bilan shug'ullanish;

- ilmiy-tadqiqot;
- tarjimonlik faoliyati;
- tarjimonlik va muharrirlik faoliyati;
- tashkiliy-boshqaruv faoliyati;
- OAV da tarjimonlik faoliyati;
- pedagogik (umumiy o'rta va o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi tizimida).

### **Kasbiy kompetensiyalar:**

- tegishli bakalavriat yo'nalishi doirasida tanlangan mutaxassislik bo'yicha magistraturada oliy ta'limni davom ettirishga;

- kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va malaka oshirish tizimida qo'shimcha kasb ta'limi olish uchun tayyorlanadilar;

- dunyoy qarash bilan bog'liq falsafiy bilimlarga tizimli ega bo'lishi, mustaqil tahlil qila olishi, kasbiy faoliyatida ularni hisobga olib bilishi;

- xorijiy tildan birida kasbiy faoliyatiga oid hujjatlar va ishlar mohiyatini tushunishi, tabiiy ilmiy fanlar bo'yicha kasbiy faoliyati doirasida zaruriy bilimlarga ega bo'lishi lozim.

### 3. Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini o'tkazish tartibi

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi Navoiy innovatsiyalar universiteti Kengashining 202\_ yil \_\_\_\_\_ № \_\_\_\_\_-sonli qaroriga muvofiq yozma ravishda o'tkaziladi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi universitet o'quv jarayoni grafikasi mos samalarda tashkil etilib, talabalarga aniq vaqti kamida 30 kun oldin e'lon qilinadi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi tayyorgarlik va maslahatlar o'quv bo'limi tomonidan tasdiqlangan jadval asosida tashkil etilib, kafedra tomonidan birlashtirilgan professor-o'qituvchilar tomonidan olib boriladi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasiga 60230100 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish; lingviz tili bakalavr ta'lim ta'lim yo'nalishi o'quv reja va fan dasturlarini to'liq tugatgan va o'quv rejasida nazarda tutilgan barcha sinovlardan muvaffaqiyatli o'tgan talabalar qo'yiladi.

**Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi o'tkaziladigan o'quv rejaning majburiy fanlar blokidagi mutaxassislik fanlari:** Stilistika va matn tahlili, Leksikologiya, Nazariy fonetika, Nazariy grammatika va til tarixi.

Stilistika, Leksikologiya, Nazariy fonetika, Nazariy grammatika va til tarixi 60230100 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz tili) bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishining 5-6-7-8 semestrlarida o'tiladi. Ushbu fan talabalarda til to'g'risidagi asosiy nazariy tushunchalar, chet tilni o'rganishning uslub va yondashuvlari, adabiy til uslublari va lisoniy fonda vositalari haqida bahs yuritilgan olish ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, tilning ilmiy bilimlar tizimida tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati bilan tanishtirish, ularga zamonaviy ingliz tili lug'at sistemasi, til sathlarining nutqiy muloqot jarayonida kuzatiladigan asosiy qonuniyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat. Ta'lim oluvchilarning bo'lajak kasbiy faoliyatlari uchun puxta nazariy asos yasash, chet tilni o'rganishning uslub va yondashuvlari, tilning ilmiy bilimlar tizimida tutgan o'rni bilan tanishtirish, ularga til sathlarining asosiy qonuniyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat. Talabalarining shaxsiy fikrlari turli xil usullar bilan yoritishning muayyan nuqta sharoitiga mos yo'llarini aniqlash. Faning maqsadiga talabalariga lingvistik, lingvomanadaniy va kommunikativ ko'nikma va malakalarini ingliz tili lug'at boyligi orqali shakllantirish ham kiradi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi komissiyasi bitiruvchilarning yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlari natijalari asosida ularga ta'lim yo'nalishi bo'yicha bakalavr darajasi berish haqida qaror qabul qiladi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovini baholash ushbu dasturning "Baholash mezonlari" bo'limidagi talabalar asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi bo'yicha o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichi yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi komissiyasining majlis bayoni rasmiy lashirilgandan so'ng shu kunning o'zida e'lon qilinadi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovidan o'ta olmagan shaxs o'qish muddati tugagandan so'ng, arizasiga muvofiq yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovini keyingi 3 yil davomida qayta topshirish huquqiga ega.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlarida olgan bahosiga e'tiroz bildirgan bitiruvchilarning arizalarini ko'rib chiqish uchun universitet rektorining buyrug'i bilan appelyatsiya komissiyasi tuziladi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi jarayonida qo'yilgan bahodan norozi bo'lgan bitiruvchilar baho e'lon qilingan kundan e'tiboran uch kun muddat ichida appelyatsiya komissiyasiga murojaat qilish huquqiga egalar.

## YAKUNIY DAVLAT ATTESTATSIYASINI

### BAHOLASH MEZONLARI

Talabalar bilimni baholashda fanlar mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablar bilan bir qatorda, talaba tayyorgarligining 60230100 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: lingviz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi malaka talablaridagi bitiruvchiga nisbatan nazarda tutilgan umumiy malaka talablarga ham javob bera olish darajasi aniqlanadi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovini yozma shaklda o'tkazilib, har bir bitiruvchi talabalega alohida imtihon biletlari tarqatiladi. Imtihon biletlari ushbu dasturning "Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi o'tkaziladigan fanlar bo'yicha savollar to'plami" bo'limidagi savollardan 5 ta savoldan iborat etib tuziladi.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovini baholashda har bir savol alohida 100 ballik baholash tizimida baholanib, umumiy baho har bir savoldan olingan baholarni o'rtacha arifmetik tarzida butun songa yaxlitlab qo'yiladi.

Talabani yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovidagi bilim darajasini baholashda quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan mezonlarga amal qilinadi:

Baho	Bilim darajasi
1	2
5 (a'lo) 90-100 ball	Agar talaba imtihon biletida berilgan savollarga mantiqiy, izchil javob yozsa va qo'shimcha tushuntirishlar talab etilmasa, "a'lo" bahosi qo'yiladi. Mantiqiy xulosalar chiqaradi. Adabiy fikrini ifodalash me'yorlariga amal qiladi. Talabning javobi batafsil, ishonchli, aniq ifodalangan. Talaba dastur materialini har tomonlama tizimli va chuqur bilishini namoyish etadi; kontseptual apparatiga egalik qiladi; savolda ko'rsatilgan muammoni hal qilishda turli yondashuvlarni tahlil qilish va taqqoslash qobiliyatini namoyish etadi; nazariy fikrlarni amaliyotdan misollar bilan tasdiqlaydi.
4 (yaxshi)	Talaba savollarga tizimli, izchil va ishonchli javob yozsa, "yaxshi" bahosi qo'yiladi. Materialni tahlil qilish qobiliyatini namoyish

70-89 ball etadi, lekin uning barcha xulosalari asosli va dalillarga asoslangan emas. Adabiy fikrini ifodalash me'yorlariga amal qiladi. Talaba dastur materialini bo'yicha mustahkam bilimni kashf etadi; hodisalar va jarayonlar o'rtasidagi asosiy qonuniyatlar va munosabatlarni bilish, nazariya bilimlarini kasbiy xarakterdagi muammolarni hal qilishda qo'llashga qodir, ammo javobda individual xatolar va noaniqliklarga yo'l qo'yadi.

3 (qoniqarli)  
60-69 ball "Qoniqarli" baho, agar talaba javob yozganda, asosan, kasb bo'yicha kelgusilik uchun zarur bo'lgan hajmda dasturiy materialni bilsa, qo'yiladi. Shu bilan birga, u savollarga javob yozishda xato qiladi. U tomondan berilgan ibora yetarlicha aniq emas, javoblarda noaniqliklarga yo'l qo'yiladi. Masala yuzasidan yuzaki bilimni namoyon etadi, xulosa chiqarishda qiynaladi, lekin ko'rilayotgan masalalar bo'yicha asosiy toifalarning mohiyatini talaba tushunganligi ko'rinib turibdi. Adabiy fikrini ifodalash normalarning buzilishi amalda kuzatilmaydi.

2 (qoniqsiz)  
59-50 ball Agar javob berishda asosiy dastur materialini bilishda sezilarli kamchiliklar aniqlansa, talabaga "qoniqsiz" baho qo'yiladi; imtihon bileti savollariga javob yozishda fundamental xatolarga yo'l qo'yadi. Materiallar nomuvofiq berilgan, bilimlar tizimining mavjudligini ko'rsatmaydi. Adabiy fikrini ifodalash me'yorlarini sezilarli darajada buzgan.

## 5. Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi o'tkaziladigan fanlar bo'yicha savollar to'plami

### "Leksikologiya" fanidan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi uchun savolnoma

1. What is lexicology and what does it study?
2. What are the main branches of lexicology?
3. What is the difference between general and special lexicology?

4. How does lexicology differ from lexicography?
5. What is the role of the word in the language system?
6. What is a word? Give different definitions.
7. What are the main characteristics of a word?
8. What is lexical meaning?
9. What is grammatical meaning?
10. How do lexical and grammatical meanings interact?
11. What is polysemy?
12. What is the difference between polysemy and homonymy?
13. What are homonyms? Give examples.
14. What types of homonyms exist?
15. What is the semantic structure of a word?
16. What is denotational meaning?
17. What is connotational meaning?
18. What types of connotations exist?
19. What is emotive meaning?
20. What is stylistic meaning?
21. What are synonyms?
22. What types of synonyms can you name?
23. What are antonyms?
24. What types of antonyms exist?
25. What is hyponymy?
26. What is word-building?
27. What are the main types of word formation?

28. What is affixation?
29. What is conversion?
30. What is compounding?
31. What are prefixes and suffixes?
32. What are the main types of prefixes?
33. What are derivational and functional affixes?
34. How do suffixes affect the meaning of a word?
35. What is productivity in word formation?
36. What is abbreviation?
37. What is blending?
38. What is clipping?
39. What is back-formation?
40. What is sound imitation?
41. What is etymology?
42. What are native and borrowed words?
43. What are the main sources of borrowings in English?
44. What is assimilation of borrowings?
45. What are international words?
46. What is phraseology?
47. What are phraseological units?
48. What are the main types of phraseological units?
49. What is the difference between free word-groups and phraseological units?
50. What is the role of idioms in language?

**"Stilistika va matn tahlili" fanidan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi uchun savolnoma**

1. How does I.R. Galperin define stylistics as a branch of linguistics, and what are its main objectives in studying expressive means and stylistic devices?
2. What is the difference between stylistics and other linguistic disciplines such as lexicology and grammar, according to Galperin's approach?
3. How does Galperin distinguish between expressive means and stylistic devices, and why is this distinction important for text analysis?
4. What role does context play in stylistic analysis, and how does it influence the interpretation of linguistic units?
5. How does stylistics contribute to understanding the author's individual style and communicative intention in a text?
6. What are the main functional styles identified by Galperin, and what criteria are used to differentiate them?
7. How does the belles-lettres style differ from other functional styles in terms of purpose, language features, and emotional impact?
8. What are the key linguistic characteristics of the publicistic style, and how does it aim to influence the reader?
9. In what ways does the newspaper style reflect social and cultural changes, and what are its main subtypes?
10. How does the scientific prose style maintain objectivity, clarity, and precision in communication?
11. What are the distinctive features of official documents style, and how does it ensure formality and standardization?
12. How do functional styles overlap in real texts, and what challenges does this create for stylistic analysis?
13. What are expressive means of language, and how are they different from stylistic devices in terms of usage and effect?
14. How does Galperin classify stylistic devices, and what principles underlie this classification?
15. Why are stylistic devices considered conscious and intentional use of language, and how do they enhance expressiveness?
16. How can expressive means become stylistic devices depending on context and frequency of use?

17. What are phonetic expressive means, and how do they contribute to the emotional coloring of a text?
18. How does alliteration function as a stylistic device, and what effect does it produce in literary texts?
19. What is assonance, and how does it differ from alliteration in stylistic function?
20. How do onomatopoeia and rhythm contribute to imagery and sound symbolism in a text?
21. What is metaphor, and how does it differ from a direct comparison in stylistic analysis?
22. How does metonymy function as a transfer of meaning, and what are its main types?
23. What is irony, and how does it depend on context and contrast between literal and intended meaning?
24. How does hyperbole intensify meaning, and in what types of texts is it most commonly used?
25. What is understatement, and how does it produce a stylistic effect opposite to hyperbole?
26. How does epithet contribute to emotional and evaluative meaning in a text?
27. What is oxymoron, and how does it combine contradictory meanings to create stylistic effect?
28. How does simile differ from metaphor in terms of structure and explicit comparison?
29. What are syntactical expressive means, and how do they influence sentence structure and emphasis?
30. How does inversion function in stylistics, and what effect does it have on word order and emphasis?
31. What is parallelism, and how does it contribute to rhythm and coherence in a text?
32. How does repetition function as a stylistic device, and what are its different types?
33. What is ellipsis, and how does omission of elements affect the meaning and tone of a sentence?

4. What is the role of phonetics in language learning and teaching?
5. How is speech different from language from a phonetic point of view?
6. What are the organs of speech, and how are they classified according to their functions in sound production?
7. How does the process of sound production take place in the human speech apparatus?
8. What role do the lungs, vocal cords, and articulators play in producing speech sounds?
9. How are active and passive organs of speech distinguished?
10. What is the function of the larynx in phonation?
11. What is a speech sound, and how is it defined in phonetics?
12. How are English consonants classified according to the manner of articulation?
13. How are consonants classified according to the place of articulation?
14. What is the difference between voiced and voiceless consonants?
15. How are English vowels classified according to tongue position and lip rounding?
16. What are monophthongs, diphthongs, and diphthongoids, and how do they differ?
17. How are English vowels classified according to length and stability?
18. What is the role of the tongue in vowel articulation?
19. How does lip position affect vowel quality?
20. What is the difference between checked and free vowels?
21. What are plosive consonants, and how are they produced?
22. What are fricative consonants, and what distinguishes them from plosives?
23. What are affricates, and how do they combine features of plosives and fricatives?
24. What are sonorants, and how do they differ from noise consonants?
25. What is the difference between fortis and lenis consonants?
26. What is a phoneme, and what are its main functions in language?
27. What is the difference between a phoneme and an allophone?
28. What are distinctive and non-distinctive features of phonemes?
29. What is a minimal pair, and how is it used in phonological analysis?

34. How does rhetorical question function as a stylistic device, and what communicative purpose does it serve?
35. What is detachment, and how does it emphasize specific parts of a sentence?
36. How does polysyndeton differ from asyndeton in stylistic usage and effect?
37. What is a text according to Galperin, and what are its main categories (cohesion, coherence, etc.)?
38. How does cohesion differ from coherence, and how are they achieved in a text?
39. What are the main means of cohesion in English texts (lexical, grammatical, etc.)?
40. How does context influence the interpretation of stylistic devices in a text?
41. What is the role of foregrounding in stylistics, and how does it attract the reader's attention?
42. How can stylistic analysis help identify the individual style of an author?
43. What linguistic features are typically used to characterize an author's style?
44. How does the choice of stylistic devices reflect the author's worldview and intentions?
45. In what ways can stylistic analysis reveal implicit meanings in a literary text?
46. What are the main steps in conducting a stylistic analysis of a text?
47. How can one identify stylistic devices in a given passage?
48. What difficulties may arise when analyzing stylistic features in a text?
49. How does stylistic analysis differ when applied to literary and non-literary texts?
50. Why is stylistic analysis important for understanding both form and content in a text?

**“Nazariy fonetika” fanidan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi uchun savolnoma**

1. What is phonetics as a branch of linguistics, and how does it differ from phonology in terms of object and methods of study?
2. What are the main branches of phonetics, and what does each branch investigate?
3. How does theoretical phonetics differ from practical phonetics in terms of aims and applications?

30. What is phonemic transcription, and how does it differ from phonetic transcription?
31. What is a syllable, and what are its main components?
32. What theories of syllable formation are discussed in phonetics?
33. How is syllable division determined in English words?
34. What is the role of the nucleus in a syllable?
35. What are open and closed syllables?
36. What is word stress, and what are its acoustic correlates?
37. What types of word stress exist in English?
38. How does word stress influence the meaning of words?
39. What factors determine the placement of stress in English words?
40. What is the difference between primary and secondary stress?
41. What is intonation, and what are its main components?
42. What is the role of pitch in intonation?
43. What are the main types of intonation patterns in English?
44. How does intonation convey grammatical and emotional meaning?
45. What is the difference between falling and rising tones?
46. What is connected speech, and how does it differ from isolated word pronunciation?
47. What are the main phonetic processes in connected speech (assimilation, elision, linking)?
48. What is assimilation, and what types can be distinguished?
49. What is elision, and in what contexts does it occur?
50. What is linking, and how does it contribute to fluency in speech?

**“Nazariy grammatika va til tarixi” fanidan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi uchun savolnoma**

1. How is theoretical grammar defined as a branch of linguistics, and what are its main objectives in analyzing the grammatical structure of the English language?
2. What is the difference between theoretical grammar and practical grammar, and how do their approaches to language study differ?
3. How does morphology study the internal structure of words, and what are its main units of analysis?

4. What is a morpheme, and how can morphemes be classified according to their function and form?
5. What is the difference between free and bound morphemes, and how do they function within word structure?
6. How does syntax analyze sentence structure, and what are its main components?
7. What is the role of grammatical categories in language, and how are they expressed in English?
8. How does the category of tense reflect temporal relations, and what are the main tense forms in English?
9. What is the category of aspect, and how does it differ from tense in expressing the nature of an action?
10. How does the category of voice express the relationship between the subject and the action in a sentence?
11. What is grammatical mood, and how does it reflect the speaker's attitude toward the action?
12. What is the difference between indicative, imperative, and subjunctive moods, and how are they used in communication?
13. How does the category of number function in English nouns, and what are its main forms?
14. What is the grammatical category of case in English, and how is it expressed compared to other languages?
15. How does agreement function in English grammar, and what are the main types of agreement?
16. What is predication, and how does it establish the relationship between the subject and predicate?
17. What is the difference between a phrase and a clause, and how are they structured?
18. How are simple, compound, and complex sentences distinguished in syntactic analysis?
19. What is coordination, and how does it differ from subordination in sentence structure?
20. What is word order in English, and why is it crucial for expressing grammatical relations?

38. What are the main characteristics of Early Modern English, and how does it differ from Middle English?
39. How did Shakespeare contribute to the development of English vocabulary and expressive means?
40. What are the defining features of Modern English as an analytical language?
41. How has borrowing influenced the English vocabulary throughout its history?
42. What are the main sources of borrowings in English, and how have they enriched the language?
43. What is semantic change, and what are its main types (e.g., narrowing, broadening, amelioration, pejoration)?
44. How do dialects emerge, and what factors contribute to dialectal variation in English?
45. What is Standard English, and how did it develop historically?
46. How does American English differ from British English in terms of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar?
47. What is the role of social and historical factors in language change?
48. What are neologisms, and how do they reflect cultural and technological development?
49. How does globalization influence the spread and development of the English language today?
50. Why is the study of the history of English important for understanding its present structure and usage?

**LEKSIKOLOGIYA, STILISTIKA VA MATN TAHLILI, NAZARIY FONETIKA, NAZARIY GRAMMATIKA VA TIL TARIXI FANLARIDAN ASOSIY ADABIYOTLAR**

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21. How does inversion function in English syntax, and what stylistic or grammatical purposes does it serve?
22. What is ellipsis, and how does the omission of elements affect meaning and communication?
23. What is modality, and how is it expressed through modal verbs in English?
24. How do notional and functional parts of speech differ, and what roles do they play in sentence formation?
25. How does the analytical nature of Modern English influence its grammatical system compared to synthetic languages?
26. What are the main periods in the history of the English language, and what are their defining characteristics?
27. How did the Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons, and Jutes) contribute to the formation of Old English?
28. What were the main linguistic features of Old English, particularly in terms of grammar and vocabulary?
29. How did the adoption of Christianity influence the development of English vocabulary?
30. What was the impact of the Viking invasions on the English language, especially in terms of vocabulary and grammar?
31. How did the Norman Conquest of 1066 affect the development of English, particularly in vocabulary and social usage?
32. What are the main features of Middle English, and how did it differ from Old English?
33. How did the reduction of inflections during the Middle English period affect the structure of the language?
34. What role did Geoffrey Chaucer play in the development of English literature and language?
35. What was the Great Vowel Shift, and how did it change the pronunciation system of English?
36. How did the Renaissance influence the English language, especially in terms of borrowing and vocabulary expansion?
37. What role did William Caxton and the printing press play in standardizing English?

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