

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA  
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI  
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI



60230100- Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz tili) ta'lif yo'naliishi bittiruvchilari  
uchun

“O'r ganilayotgan til nazariy aspektlari” ixtisoslik fanlaridan  
Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi imtihon  
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Buxoro – 2025 yil

Mazkur dastur Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz til) ta'lim yo'talishi

bittiruvchilari uchun "O'riganilayotgan til nazarriy aspektlari" ixtisoslik fanlaridan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi imtimonlарини о'казиши учун мө'жилланган.

"O'riganilayotgan til nazarriy aspektlari" fani ixtisoslik fanlar blokiga kiritilgan kurs hisoblanib, bosqichma bosqich 2,3,4-kurslarda o'qитилиди. Ushbu fan xorijiy tillar bo'yicha mutaxassislar tayyorlashtiga ixtisoslashgan ta'lim yo'talishlari talabatini uschun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, bosqqa umumkasibiy va ixtisoslik fanlarining nazariy va uslubiy asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Dastur to'rtta ixtisoslik fanlari, jurnaldan Leksikologiya, Nazariy grammatika, Nazariy fonetika hamda O'riganilayotgan til tarixi fanlari namunaviy dasturlari asosida tuzilgan.

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Yakuniy Davlat attestatsiyasi dasturi Xorijiy tillar fakulteti uslubiy kengashining

20 —— yil —— daagi —sonli yig'iftchida muhokama qilingan, taydiqa tavayva etilgan.

Yakuniy Davlat attestatsiyasi dasturi Buxoro davlat universiteti Uslubiy Kengashining 2025 yil —— —sonli yig'iftchida muhokama qilingan va tasdiqlangan.

## KIRISH

### 1.1. O'quv fanining dolzARBIGI va oily kasbiy ta'lindagi o'rni

Ushbu fan tilning fonetika, grammatik strukturasi, tilning lug'at tarkibi, til birliklarining serantik xususiyatlari, franeologik birkilmalari, so'z yasash usullari, til lug'at tarkibining etimologiyasi, lug'atshunoslik, til birliklarining shakllanishi va rivojanishining umumiyy qonuniyatlari, til variantlari, shevalarning funksional jihatlari, tillar tarixi hamda til tarraqqiyotining qonuniyatlari kabi masalalarni qamrab oladi.

Talabalarni nazarriy fonetika, nazarriy grammatika, leksiologiya, ixtisoslik fanlar o'rjasidagi orni to'g'risidagi bilimlar bilan qurollantiradi.

"O'riganilayotgan til nazarriy aspektlari" fani ixtisoslik fanlar blokiga kiritilgan kurs hisoblanib, bosqichma bosqich 2,3,4-kurslarda o'qитилиди. Ushbu fan xorijiy tillar bo'yicha mutaxassislar tayyorlashtiga ixtisoslashgan ta'lim yo'talishlari talabatini uschun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, bosqqa umumkasibiy va ixtisoslik fanlarining nazariy va uslubiy asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

### 1.2. O'quv fanining maqsad va vazifasi

Fani o'qitishidan maqsad – talabalarni til to'g'risidagi asosiy nazarriy tushunchalar, chet tilini o'riganishning uslub va yondashuvlari, tilning ilmiy bilimlar tizimida tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati bilan tanishitirish, ularga til sathlarining nutqiy muloqot jarayonida kuzaqidilishin asosiy qonuniyatlari o'rgatishdan iborat.

Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun fan talabalarida tilning ichki tuzilmasi, til qatlamlari va birliklari niylay asosda tadqiq etish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish hamda bo'lishlarini ta'minlash vazifalarini bajaradi.

### 60230100- Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz til) ta'lim yo'nalsobi bittiruvchilar uchun

#### Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi yozma ishlari

#### O'riganilayotgan til nazarriy aspektlari ixtisoslik fanidan bakalavriat varianti 4 savoldan iborat. Variantdagi 4 ta savolning xar biridan olish mumkin.

Har bir savolga javob to'g'ri va to'liq yoritisla, O'riganilayotgan til nazarriy aspektlariiga doir zamontaviy nuzariyalami bilishi, mustakil, unik faktlar asosida muammolarga ijodiy yondashgan xolda yoritisla, javobda manitkiy yaxlitlikka crishilgan bulsa, uzaqshirish kursatkichi 21,5-25 ball oraliqida baxoladanadi.

## 3

Savolga tugri javob yozilsa, O'rganilayog'an til nazariv aspektlarini ilmymamaliy jaxadan asosi mantiki yoritilgan bulsa, birok tilshunoslik nazariv asoslarini, lingistik qonunlar va tushunchalar kategoriyalarni, muloqot jarayonlarning funktional diskurs xususiyatlardan foydalanshda ayrim noanikliklarga yul kuyilgan bulsa, uzashirish kursatkichi 21-18 ball oralig'ida baxolandi.

Savolga asosan tugri javob yozilsa, birok kuyilgan masalaning moxiyati, mazmuni, natijalarin yuzasi yoritilsa, filr-mushoxada bayonda tarkollik kuzatilsa, uzashirish kursatkichi 17,5-14 ball oralig'ida baxolandi.

Savolga javoblar notugri yozilsa, ukuv adabiyotidan suzma-suz kuchirilgan bulsa yoki savollarga umuman, javob yozilmagan bulsa, uzashirish kursatkichi 0-13,5 ball oralig'ida baxolandi.

T.r.	Umumiy ball	Balalar talabasining bilim darajasi	Ballar taqsimoti
1	A'lo (90-100)	Lusomy muloqot jarayonlarni tahsil qilish ususlari ni qo'llash, mutiqiy muloqot muammolari bolyicha to'g'ri qator cabub qilish. Lo'matkalmalarga ega. Kuyilgan savollar mazmurnan anki yoritilib, o'rganilgan xorijiv til foyectori strukturasi, grammatick qurilishi va luq'at takdimning asosiy tushunchalarin va kategoriyalari tilshunoslik raznayi assuning asoslarini, lingistik qonular va tushunchalar kategoriyalarini, muloqot jarayonlarning funktional diskurs xususiyatlarini biliishi va diardan foydalanma olib buyicha mustakil, ipodchi filr mayjudligi. Javoblarda manzary yaxlitlikka erishilgan va umumiy xulosaclar kbarangan Inde va statistik xatolari ga yul kuyilragan.	Har bir savolga 23-25 ballgacha
2	Yashu (70-89)	Javob tugri yozilgan, unda lingistik bilinilar asosi yorilgan, amma muloqot jarayonlarning funktional diskurs xususiyatlarini ifodalalamagan yoki javobda talababing mutasabil mushoxada yuritish qobiliyat sezildi. Ijodiy yordashuv mayjud Tanafa maxsomin taxmin tomoni ko'boqkeri ga.	Har bir savolga 18-22 ballgacha
3	Qondiqchi (60-69)	Savolga Javobda matsalarning moxiyatini tushunilgan, unno mazmuni va natijalar yuzasi yoritilgan Fiklar hayonda tarkolpik kuzatiladi. Javobiда manzarylik tamoyili buzilgan facsamypra ga. Jevon taxumi etapini wac.	Har bir savolga 15-17 ballgacha
4	Qong'arsiz (0-59)	Savol boyicha anik tasavvuriga ega etmas. Unnuman javob yozilinagan. Nolqenev javob va matlumot berilgan. Ukuv adabiyotidan avtay so'zmaso'z ko'chirilgan	0-14

## 3.01.1 Leksikologiya fani dasturining asosiy nazariv qismi

## 1-mavzu. Leksikologiya faniga kirish

Fanning mazmuni. Leksikologiya terminining paydo bolishi va rivojanishi. Leksikologiyaning boshqa fanlar bilan bog'lqligi. Fanning predmeti va obekti, fanning metodi va ishlashish yollar. Leksikologiya fanining bo'limlari va uning boshqa qismlari bilan bog'lqligi.

## 2-mavzu. Semasiologiya

So'z til lug'at tarkibining asosiy birligi sifatida. So'zing morfema, so'z shakli, so'z binknasidan farqi xususiyatlari. Motivatsiya tushunchasi. Idiomatika va motivatsiya turlari. Fonetik, morfoligik, semantik. Maño va so'z mañosining tuzilishi. Organilayog'an til, ona tili va bosha tillardagi so'zlarining semantik tuzilishi. So'z mañosining tuzilishini o'rganishda paradigmatta va sintagmatikaning roli. Kontekst va uning turlari. Sodda, tub, yasama va qo'shma so'zlarining o'ziga xos mañosi. So'z turlari tasnifi. So'zing leksik- semantik variantlari. Maño tuzilishida sinxronik va diaxronik qarashlar va uning rivojanish qonuniyatlari. Lug'at brigini semantik guruhlarga ajratish. Semantik maydon. Monosemiya, polisemiya, giperonimiyva epionimiya muammolari. Sinonim, antonim va omonimlar masalalari, va ularning manbalari, tasnifi, tilni boyitishi va til rivojanishidagi ahaniyati.

## 3-mavzu. So'zning morfoligik tuzilishi

Bir va ko'p morfemali so'zlar. Morfemaning leksik birlik ekanligi. Morfemalar turlari va sinflari. So'z negizi va uning turlari. Hozirgi zamон ingliz tilida so'z tuzilishining turlari. So'z tuzilishiga diaxronik va sinxronik qarash. Morfemalar yashash. Morfema va allomorfemalar. So'z tuzilishini morfemik tahsil qilish asoslari va ularning so'z yasash tahlilidan farqi.

## 4-mavzu. So'z yasash

So'z yasash usullari. So'zing asosiy tarkibiy qismlari. So'z negizi. Ozalning tuzilishi va semantikasi. Keng va kam tarqalgan usullar bilan so'z yasash. Leksik nomlashda so'z yasashning roli va omni. So'z yasash qatorlari zanjiri. Old qo'shimchalar va ularning turlari. Har xil mezonlarga asoslanib old qo'shimchalarini tasnif etish. Ozak old qo'shimchalaming semantikasi. Yarim old qo'shimchalar yordamida so'z yasash. Konversiya, uning kelib chiqishi va asoslari. So'z yassalish yotilini aniqlashida konversiyadagi semantik atoqatuning asosiy mezon ekanligi. Konversiyaning keng tarqaganligini belgilovchi asosiy omillar. Konversiyani tarjima qilish muammolari. Qo'shma so'zlarining so'z yasashning keng tarqalgan yollaridan biri ekanligi.

An'anaviy va zamonalaviy tilshunoslikda qo'shma so'zlarini tasnif qilish asoslarini. Qo'shma so'z yasashning har xil turlari, ularning keng tarqaganligi. Qo'shma so'zlar ona tiliga tarjima qilish yollarini. Qisqartma so'zlar (abbreviasiya). Qisqartma

so'zlarning turlari. Klippinger. Qisqartma so'zlarni tarjima qilishdagi qiyinchiliklar.

So'z yasashuning boshqa usullari: mano kengayishi, tovush va ug'u ko'chishi, tovushga taqid qilish va reduplikatsiya, grammatik shakllarning leksikalizatsiyalashuvni va so'z yasashuda har xil turflarning binkuvu.

#### 5-mavzu. Frazoleksiya

Frazolegiyaning maqsad va vazifalari. Turg'un va ekin birikmalarini farqlash muammosi, ulami farqlovchi belgilari. Leksik birikish. Turgun birikmalar va ulaming har xil mezonlarga asosan tasnifi. Frazolezik biriklarning yuzaga kelish yollari. So'z va so'z birikmasining o'shashishi va farqi. Frazolezik biriklilar va ulami tarjima qilish muammolari.

#### 6-mavzu. Etimologiya

Til lug'at tarkibining etimologik jihatdan tasnifi. Organilayotgan tilda keyin paydo bolgan va boshqa tillardan krib kelgan so'zlar. Xorijiy tillardan kirib keigan so'zlarning turlari, ozlashirishi, assimiliyasiysi, lug'at tarkibi va so'z yasash tizimiga tasiri. Bayalminal so'zlar. Etimologik lug'atlar.

#### 7-mavzu. Leksikografiyoning fan sifatida rivojanishi.

Lug'atlarining asosiy turlari: ensiklopedik, lingvistik, izohli va tarjima lug'atlari. Lug'at turkasi muammosi va ulami yaratish usublari. Lug'attar uchun so'z tanlash, lug'at maqolalarining tuzilishi va boshqalar. Ingлиз, nemis, fransuz va ispan tillaridagi lug'atlarining assosiy turlari: izohli va tarjima lug'atlari, sinonimlar lug'ai, frazeologik biriklilar lug'ati, etimologik, ideografik, maxsus lug'atlar, neologizmlar lug'atlari va boshqalar. O'quv lug'atlarining tuzilishi (so'zlarning birikish yollari lug'ai, ko'p e'o'llanadiqan so'zlar lug'ati). Turli lug'atarda so'z matolani ochib berish yollari. Tarjima jarayonida lug'at bilan ishlash, So'zning izohli tahvilini o'rganish, boshqa lug'attardagi izohlari bilan qiyoslash.

Til lug'at tarkibining o'zgarishini so'stisolningvislik hodisa ekanligi. Lug'at tarkibining sifat va son jihatidan o'zgarishi. Lug'at tarkibining leksik va stilistik tasnifi. So'zlamni ishlatalishi jihatidan tasnif eish. Unumist'mol so'zlarini va maxsus leksika. Arxaizmlar, istonimlar, neologizmlar, ulaming tarixiy bog'iqligi va ozaro tasiri. Asosiy va yordamchi so'z turkumlarining son jihatidan o'zaro farqi. Nomlastingning illardan kiringan so'zlar qatlami.

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#### 3.01.4 Nazariy grammatika fani dasturining asosiy nazariy qismi

##### 1-mavzu. Nazariy grammatika faniغا kirish

Morfologiya va sintaksis. Grammatikaning tarifi. Grammatik shakl va grammatik mano. Til va nulq. Aktualizatsiya. Grammatik qurilishning binklari. Tilni grammatic jihatdan tasvirlashning turkasi. Grammatikadagi metod va nazariy yo'nalishlari. Grammatikadagi asimetriya hodisasi. Funktsional yondashuv. Grammatik kategoriyalar. Grammatik kategoriyaning mazmun plani. Grammatik kategoriyaning ifoda plani.

##### 2-mavzu. Morfologiya

Organilayotgan tilning grammatik vositalari: so'z tartibi, yordamchi so'zlar, grammatic qo'shimchalar, urg'u va intonatsiya, o'zak tarkibidagi tovushlar o'zgarishi. Morfema, morf, allomorf va ulaming strukturaviy turkasi. Morfemanning turkasi. Analitik shakl tushunchasi. Til grammatik tizimining xususiyatlari. So'z turkumi. Asosiy so'z turkumlari. Mustaqil va yordamchi so'zlar. Organilayotgan tilda so'z turkumlarining umumiy xususiyatlari. So'z turkumlarining shakl va manolari. Transpozitsiya xodisasi.

##### 3-mavzu. Ot so'z turkumi

Xorijiy tilda oting distributiv belgllari. Ulaming boshqa so'z turkumlari yordamida qo'shitishi. Oting so'z turkumi sifatida morfologik va semantik xarakteristikasi. Ottarning asosiy semantik guruhlari. Son kategoriyasi. Ottarda ko'plik kategoriyasining ishlatalishi. Jamlovochi va partitiv otlari. Determinativlar. Determinativlarning so'z turkumi sifatidagi umumiy xossalari. Determinativlarning semantikasi. Kelishik kategoriyasi, kelishik kategoriyasi haqidagi har xil nazariyalar. Egalik kelishigining shakli va uning qollanish xususiyatlari. Aniqlik-noaniqlik kategoriyasini ifodalovchi asosiy vosita. Artikining umunnazariy muammolari, artikining funktsiyalari, Rod kategoriyasi

##### 4-mavzu. Sifat va ravish

Qiyoshash kategoriyasiga oid olmoshlarining semantikasi, sintaktik xossalari, grammatic kategoriyalari va shakllari. Ravishning semantik - grammatic guruhlari. Adverbializatsiya.

### 5-mavzu. Fe'l

Fe'l - so'z turkumi sifatida. Uning leksik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari, umumiy va farq qiluvchi tomonlari. Fe'lning morfologik vazifasiga ko'rta tasnifi: mustaqil fellar, otmili va o'tmsiz fellar, mano jihatidan tugallangan va tugallanmagan fellar. Fe'lning grammatic kategoriyalari: aspekt (tarz) kategoriyasi, nisbat kategoriyasi. Majkul nisbatining keng tarqalish sababları. Majkul koristuktsiyalarning qollanish xususiyatlari. Fe'l mayllari. Ular to'g'risidagi zamonaviy konseptiyalar. Fe'lning semantik - grammatic guruhlari. Fe'l tizimidagi grammatik matrolarni ifoda qilish vositalari. Fe'lning shaxssiz formalari. Infinitiv, gerundiy va sifadosh.

### 6-mavzu. Son, Olmosh

Son-so'z turkumi sifatida. Cuning turlari. Sonning gapdagi vazifalari. Olmosh so'z turkumi sifatida. Olmoshning kelishik kategoriyasi. Olmoshning semantik va strukturaviy turlari.

### 7-mavzu. Yordamchi so'z turkumlari

Artiki' komukchi, bog'lovchi, yuklama va modal so'zlar.

### 8-mavzu. Sintaksis

Gap tushunchasini aniqlash xaqidagi asosiy fikrlar. Gapni aniqlashda klassik yondashuv. Gap tasnifi. Gapning maqsadiga ko'rta turlari: bir bosh bol'lakli va ikti bosh bol'lakli gaplar. Gapda ellipsis tushunchasi. Bir bosh bol'lakli va ikti bosh bol'lakli gaplarning farqi. Gap - kommunikatsiya birligi sifatida, gapning vazifikasi, tuzilishi. Asosiy va ikkinchi darajali bol'laklar. Ega. Eganiň ifoda vositalari. Kesim - gapning asosiy belgisi sifatida. Modallik tushunchasi. Kesimning asosiy xususiyati. Modallik kategoriyasining ifoda usullari. So'z birikmasi. Birikma xosil bol'ish omillari. So'z birikmasining strukturaviy - funktsional tipologiyasi. So'z birikmasining komponentlari orasidagi semantik munosabatlar. Gap bol'laklarining strukturaviy tiplari. Gap bol'laklari va so'z turkumlari orasidagi munosabat. Prediktivlik munosabatlarning oziga xos shakllariga ega bol'lgan gaplar. Qisqartirilgan sintaktik strukturaiga ega bol'gen gaplar. Toliqisiz gaplar. Atov gaplar. Polipredikativlik va muvakilablashgan gaplar. Qo'shma gaplar. Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar. Ergashgan qo'shma gaplar.

### 9-mavzu. Til grammatic strukturasini tahli qilishning zamonaviy metodlari

Organilayotgan til grammatic tuzilishining oziga xos xususiyatlari. Grammatik malonni ifoda etuvchi vositalar. Grammatik kategoriyalar. Grammatik shakl va grammatic maño tushunchalari. So'zung sintetik va analitik shakllari. So'z turkumlari va gap bol'laklari orasidagi munosabat. So'zung morfologik strukturası. Morfema va uning turlari. Kombinatorika tushunchasi. Morfologiya va Sintaksis. Sintaktik strukturalar. Sintaksisda modellash tushunchasi. Gapni tahli qilish metodlari. Grammatikaning turlari: an'anaviy grammatica, mantiqiy grammatica, strukturaviy Grammatika, bevosita taskil etuvchilarga ajratish grammaticasi, transformation grammaticka, generativ grammaticka, kelitsik grammatickasi, kognitiv grammaticka. Organilayotgan tilda til birliklari orasida kuzatiladigan sintaktik aloolar turlari; Koordinatsiya, Subordinatsiya, Predikatsiya, Birlanchi va ikkilanchi predikatsiya tushunchalari. Murakkab tarkibli strukturalar. Polipredikativ qurilmalarning strukturaviy-funksional tablisi.

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### 3.01.2 Nazariy fonetika fani dasturining asosiy nazariy qismi

#### 1-mavzu. Organilayotgan tilda segment fonemalar

Segment fonemalarning artikulyatsion tomoni: tovushlar hosil bol'ishining to'rt mexanizmini (kuch, tebranish, rezonatorlik va to'siqni yengish), ulaga alegador bol'lgan nutq organlari. Nutq organlarning tuzilishi, faoliyati va vazifalari. Unli tovushlarni tasnif qilishda o'zbek, rus, Yevropa va Amerika olmlarining fikrlari. Unli talmaring talaffuz turg'umligiga ko'rta (monofong, diftong, diflongoid), tilning gorizontal va vertikal harakatiga ko'rta, lablarning holatiga ko'rta, tarkiy cho'ziqligiga ko'rta, nutq organlarning taranglastuviga ko'rta tasnifi. Organilayotgan til unliitarni rus va o'zbek tili unliari bilan qiyoslash. Undosh tovushlarni tasnif qilishda rus, o'zbek, inglez, nemis, frantsuz, ispan va amerika olmlarining fikrlari. Undosh tovushlarni tovush psychalarining ishtirokiga ko'rta va talaffuz kuchiga ko'rta; faol va passiv nutq organlariga ko'rta; tovush hosil bol'ishida to'siqning turiga ko'rta va shovqinning karakteriga ko'rta; kichik tilning faoliyatiga ko'rta tasnifi. Organilayotgan tilda affrikat tovushlarning soni haqidagi fikrlar. Organilayotgan tildagi undoshlarni rus va o'zbek tili farqlari bilan qiyoslash. Unli va undosh tovushlarning hosil bol'ishida asosiy Artikulyatsion baza tushunchasi. Segment fonemalar hosil bol'ishining akustik tomoni: nutq tovushlarning, fizik xususiyatlari (tovush tebranishi, cho'ziqligi, ovoz toni), ulaming artikulyatsion shakli. Segment fonemalarning fonologik tomoni: fonemaga tarif berish muammosi.

## 2-mavzu. Fonema nazarriyasi

Fonemaning uch xususiyati yaxlitligidan iboratligi: uning material (talafliz) tomoni, abstraktligi, umumiyligi, funksional, ya'ni mano farqlay olish xususiyati. Fonema va uning variantlari (allofonlar). Segment fonemalarning konstitutiv va distinkтив vazifalari. Urg'usiz unililar va ularning tasnifi. Transkripsiya va uning turlari. Nutq tovushlarning o'rganishi va ularning turlari. Bu haqda Moskva va Sankt Peterburg olimplarining qarashlari. Assimiliyatsiya, akkomodatsiya va elizya kabi tovush o'zgarishi xususiyallari.

## 3-mavzu. Tillarda bo'g'in qurilishi

Bo'g'in fonetikanning talafliz birigi sifatida. Bo'g'inning nutqdagi vazifalari. Bo'g'in hosil qiluvchi tovushlar. Bo'g'inning tarkibiy qismalari va turlari. Bo'g'in boshida 'va oxinda unli va undoshlarning birka olishi. Organilayotgan xorijiy tilda bo'g'in ajratish qoidalari. Bo'g'in haqida mayjud nazarialar. Bo'g'inning vazifalari.

So'z urg'usi tushunchasi, ularning turlari (dinamik, musiqiy, sifat va miqdor urg'ulari). So'z urg'usining xususiyatlari. Urg'uning o'mni va darajasi. Urg'u o'mni belgiyovchi omillar (ressessiv, ritmik, grammatic va semantik), ularning ozaro munosabati. So'z urg'usining vazifalari.

## 5-mavzu. Intonatsiya

Intonatsiya tarifi. Tor va keng tarif. Intonatsiyaning taskiliy qismalari va ularning vazifalari. Intonatsiya va prosodiya. Intonatsiyaning melodik komponenti, uning tarifi va vazifalari. Tekst hosil qilishda melodik komponentning roli. Melodik komponentning vazifalari. Intonatsiyaning gap urg'usi komponenti, uning tarifi va vazifalari. Gap urg'usining vazifalari. Gap urg'usi va so'z urg'usi munosabati. Gap urg'usining matn tuzishda ritmik va intonatsion guruhlar hosil qilishdagi roli. Gap markazini hosil qilish qobiliyati. Gap urg'usining vazifalari. Intonatsiyani yozma ifodalash vazifasi. (L.Armstrong va I.Uord sistemasi va R.Kingdon metodi). Intonatsiyaning raqamli va pog'onali ifodalansishi. Intonatsiyada nutq tezligi (temp), ovoz bo'yogi (tembr), pauza (toxtam) va riim (urg'uli va urg'usiz bo'g'inalar ketma-ketligi) kabi birliklarning vazifalari. Intonatsiyaning fonologik vazifasi. Intonema tushunchasi. Intonatsiyaning matn hosil qilish vazifasi.

## 6-mavzu. Nutqning fonostilistik xususiyatlari

Fonostilistikning asosiy o'rganish obektlari. Talafliz normasi va uning stilistik farqlanishi masalasi. Fonetik uslublami ifodalashda ekstralingvistik va paralingvistik vostalar. Tovush va intonatsiya stilistikasi. Intonatsion uslub turlari. Fonetik sinonimiya masalasi. Tovushlar simvolizmi tushunchasi.

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### 3.01.2 O'rganiyahoyigan til tarixi fani dasturining asosiy nazarriy qismi

#### 1-mavzu. Roman - german tillari haqida umumiy ma'lumot

Roman va german tillarining hind-yevropa tillar oиласида түрган о'mi. Hozirgi zamон roman va german tillari, ularning targalishi va tasnifi. Roman va German qabilalarini haqidagi ma'lumotlar. (Piteas, Yuliy Sezar, Tatsit) roman va german qabilalarining tasnifi va "xalqlarning buyuk ko'chishi" davrida ularning joylashishi. Roman - german va roman tillarining otziga xos xususiyallari: undoshlarning birinchi ko'chishi, Grimm qonuni, Verner qonuni, unlilarning o'zgarishi, olarning turlanish tizimi, fellaming miqdor o'zgarishi va suffiksli fe'llanga ajralish tizimi, qadimgi alifbo, roman va german tillarining eng muhim yozma yodgorliklari va ularning tasnifi.

#### 2-mavzu. Tiller tarixini davrlashтириш муаммоси

Yevropa qit'asida Kel't qabilalari. Rim qo'shunlarning Britaniya orollarini bosib olishi, Rimliklar qungan tarixiy obidalari. Mintaqada g'arbiy german qabilalari va ularning Rim bilan aloqasi. Anglo-sakson, friz va yut qabilalarining Britaniya orollarini istilo qilishi va anglo - sakson davlatlarning yuzaga kelishi. Lotin tili va uning roman tillarining shakllanishidaagi o'mi va ahamiyati. Qadimgi alfavitlar va yozma yodgorliklari Nemis tilining paydo bolish tarixi. Roman-german tillari tovush tizimining tarixiy qonuniyatlari; palatalashuv. Sonor undosh birikmalar oldida unlilarning cho'zilishi, keyingi undoshning tushib qolishi natijasida unlilarning cho'zilishi. Undoshlarning birinchi va ikkinchi ko'chishi.

#### 3-mavzu. Morfologiya

Roman-german tillari morfoloyiyasi. Oting grammatic kategoriyalari: rod, son, kelishik. Negiz asosida otlarning qadimgi tasnifi. Olarda koplik shakllarning hosil bolishi va ularning turlari. So'zning morfologik strukturası. Ichki fleksiya yordamida ozkdagi unlilning o'zgarishi. Tasniq fleksiya. Fleksiyasiz tovush ahnashinishi.

#### 4-mavzu. Qadimgi german va roman tillarida sifat, olmosh va son

Sifatning ikki xil turlanishi: kuchli va kuchsiz turlanish, turlanishlarning paydo bolishi. Kishilik olmoshlari, olmoshlarida grammatic kategoriyalar: shaxs, son (ikkilik sonining mavjudligi), Ko'satish olmoshlaning paydo bolishi. Sanoq sonlar. Tarib sonlar.

##### 5-mavzu. Qadimgi roman-german davrida **fe'l**

Kuchli va kuchsiz fe'llar. Preterit – prezent fe'llar va ularning morfoloqik xususiyatlari. Suppletiv fe'llar. Fellarning asosiy grammatick kategoriyalari: shaxs, son, zamon, mayl. Fe'lning analitik shakli masalasi. Nişbat kategoriyasi.

##### 6-mavzu. Qadimgi roman va german tillarida sintaksis

Sintaksis. Gap turlari. Sotoq gaplarda soz tartibi. Gapda bosh bo'laklarning ifoda etilishi. Sodda gapda sintaktik aloqalmaming ifoddalanishi. Kelishiklarning vazifalari.

##### 7-mavzu. Qadimgi roman-german tillari lug'at boyligi

Roman-german tillari lug'at tarkibi va ularning taraqqiyoti. Lug'at tarkibining xususiyatlari. Umum hind – yevropa va umum roman va german sozlar, lug'at tarkibining boyib borishi va uning turli yollar. Affikslar yordamida sozlar yasash. Soz yasalish jarayonining mahsuldar va kam mahsullik xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi affikslar. Qo'shma sozlar. qo'shma sozlarini hosil qilish yollari. Tovush almashishi (umlaut). Eski sozlarining yangi ma'noga ega bolishi. Ozlashtirma sozlarining ishlailishi.

##### 8-mavzu. O'rjanilayotgan til tarixinining o'rta davri

O'rta davring asosiy tarixiy voqealari. Unililar tizimining o'garishi. Urg'usiz unlilarning hosil bolishi va ularning keyinchalik tushib qolishi. O'rta davrda unlilarning cho'zilishi va qisqarishi. Diftonglarning cho'zilishi va qisqarishi. Diftonglarning o'rta davrda cho'zilishi va qisqarishi. Diftonglarning o'rta davrda monoifonglashuvi. Yangi diftonglarning hosil bolishi. Undoshlar tizimining o'garishi. O'rta davrda grafikasidagi o'garishlar. Morfologiya. 12-15 asrlarda morfoloqiyada sodir bol'gan o'garishlar. Ottarning turlanishida kelishiklarning soddalashish borishi va ularning predlogi binikmalar bilan almashtirilishi. Sifat dajjalari. Qiyosiy dajjalarda analitik shaklning yuzaga kelishi. Olmoshlarining turlanishida ikki kelishikning tizimga otishi. Ko'satisht olmoshlarida ikki turning hosil bolishi. Yangi olmoshlarining paydo bolishi. Aniq va noaniq artikkilarning paydo bolishi Kuchli fe'llar tizimidagi o'garishlar. Fe'l bo'yicha hozirgi zamон sifatdosh shakllarning o'ziga xos hussusiyati. Fe'lning aniq, majhul va o'tgan zamон shakllarning yuzaga kelishi. Ravishdosh va infinitivning paydo bolishi. Ravishlarning suffikslar yordamida yasalishi. Suffikslerning soddalashuvi.

##### 9-mavzu. Roman-german tillarida sintaksis

Gapping bosh bo'laklari dagi qatiy tarkibning asta – sekin qaror topishi. Qo'shimcha gaplarning rivojlanishi. O'rta davr lug'at tarkibining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. Ijtimoiy tuzimning o'garishshi, hunarmanchiliq, savdo-sotiq va qishloq xo'jaligi taraqqiyoti munosabati bilan lug'at tarkibining boyib borish yollari. Eskergan sozlarining yangi ma'noda ishlailishi, affikslar yordamida yangi sozlarining ishlailishi.

##### Ikki til, ya'ni skandinav va frantsuz tillari hisobiga ingliz va nemis tili lug'ati tarkibining boyib borishi.

##### 10-mavzu. Tillar tarqaqqiyotining yangi davri

Roman-german tillari taraqqiyoti tarixinining yangi davridagi asosiy tarixiy voqealari. Milliy tilning vujudga kelishida poytaxt shevasining ahamiyati. Maxalliy shevalarning saqlanib qolishi va ularning ijtimoiy kor'inishlari. Kasb – hunar jargonlarning paydo bolishi. Kitob nashri qilinishi munosabati bilan milliy til yozma o'garishlar. "Unililarning buyuk ko'chisi". Urg'usiz bo'g'indagi unlilarning tushib qolishi. Yangi unli tovushlarning paydo bolishi. Unililar va undoshlar tizimida sodir bo'lgan bosha o'garishlar. Tillar grammatick tizimida sodir bol'gan o'garishlar. Fellarning noto'g'ri tuslanishi tizimidan to'g'ri fe'llar guruhiga otishi. Majhul nishbatning rivojlanishi, ish – harakat va holas passivi maholaming farqlanishi.

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**60230100-Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz til) ta'lim yo'naliishi**

**bittiruvchilar uchun**

**"Organilayog'an til nazariy aspektlari" ixtisoslik fanlari**

**Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi savollari**

**3.01.1 Leksiologiya fani bo'yicha:**

1. What principle are words grouped into the parts of speech according to?
  2. What is grammatical meaning and grammatical form?
  3. In what parts is grammar subdivided? What does each part deal with?
  4. What is a grammatical category? What are the peculiar features of each grammatical category?
  5. What is the binary opposition of the grammatical form?
  6. What are the means of expressing a grammatical meaning?
  7. What ways of building of new words do we find in any language?
  8. What is the difference between synthetic and analytical means in grammar?
  9. What grammatical meanings can be expressed by suffixation, sound-interchange and suppletive forms?
  10. What can you say about agglutinative affixation?
  11. What can you say about inflected affixation?
  12. What problems arise in connection with analytical forms?
  13. What is the difference between grammatical analytical form and free word combination or fixed word combination?
  14. What is meant by the degrees of grammaticalization in analytical forms?
  15. What analytical forms may be called complete and incomplete?
  16. What factors predetermine different approaches to the parts of speech classification?
  17. Why can't the form be regarded as the only criteria for the classification?
  18. Can the function of a word help to class words into certain groups?
- 3.01.4 Nazariy grammatika fani bo'yicha:**
1. What type of grammatical description is English grammatical theory represented by?
  2. What do the scientists of the traditional school of grammar rely on in their studies of different grammatical phenomena?
  3. What does a new approach of the American school of Structural Linguistics consist of?
  4. How does transformational grammar differ from other schools of grammar?
  5. What is grammatical structure?
  6. What is the main shortcoming of establishing word-classes suggested by the linguist Fries?
  7. What principles should be taken into consideration in the parts of speech classification? What are the three principles worked out by our linguists?
  8. What is meant by combinability in the classification of words? Why it is necessary to consider it in the classification of words into certain groups?
  9. What can you say about notional and function (formal) words?
  10. Give some examples to prove the disputable problems existing in linguistics concerning the grammatical categories of parts of speech.
  11. Describe noun as a part of speech. What are the semantic features of a noun? What grammatical categories of a noun do you know? How are the grammatical categories of nouns expressed?
  12. What can you say about the possessive case in English? Does it always express the meaning of possession?
  13. What can you say about the homonymity of grammatical forms?
  14. What does the problem of an analytical case consist of?
  15. What reasons does Vorontsova put forward to substantiate her theory denying the existence of the category of case in English?
  16. What is the essence of a three-case-theory introduced by Curme?
  17. What is the main drawback of the four-case-theory introduced by Curme?
  18. Describe the verb as a part of speech. What are the semantic features of a verb?
  19. What can you say about the morphological features of the verb?
  20. Is the aspect in English grammatical or lexical category? What opposition in the category of aspect in English based on?
  21. What can you say about the marked and non-marked aspect forms in English?
  22. Why is the tense form system in modern English considered a developed one?
  23. Describe the adjective as a part of speech? What are the semantic features of the adjective? What grammatical category has the adjective?
  24. Describe the pronoun as a part of speech?
  25. What structures of the word in English do you know?
  26. How is the system of language defined in the theory of grammar?
  27. What does the linguistic typology study?
  28. What can you say about the different viewpoints to the linguistic typology?
  29. Speak about differences between linguistic and non-linguistic typology.
  30. What methods of investigation do you know?
  31. What can you say about internal and external approaches to comparison?
  32. What are the main periods of development of linguistic typology?

33. Characterize universal grammar linguistics.
34. Give definition of the term "grammatical category" and its historic development.
35. How do you characterize main factors of development of linguistic typology?
36. What is the difference between formal and content approach to comparison?
37. What is one-level and cross level approach to comparison? What are the main types of typologies due to the mentioned criteria?
38. Characteristic features of genetic typology: genetic, diachronic and synchronic typologies.
39. What language does areal typology study?
40. What are the main criteria, which characterize comparative typology?
41. What does the term "linguistic universals" mean?
42. How do you understand the term "étalement language"?
43. What kinds of classification of languages do you know?
44. Characteristic features of typological classification. Write about each type of languages.
45. How do you understand the term "typological theory"?
46. What does the morphological typology study?
47. Characterize the syntactic typology?
48. What does lexical typology consist of?
49. What two plans of language do you know and how do the linguists differentiate them?
50. Write about formal typology, its features.
51. Write about content approach to comparison.
52. Write about semantic typology, its features. What are the main differences between lexical and semantic typologies?
53. Write about the history of the development of grammatical categories.
54. Different viewpoints to the problem of categorization in grammar.
55. Characterize notional, functional-semantic, grammatical-lexical and other categories.
56. Typological categories and their definition, main criteria.
57. How do you understand the main parameters: interlanguage, interlevel, interclass?
58. What led to the disappearance of case forms in English morphology?
59. Characterize phonological/ morphological levels of the language.
60. Characterize lexical/ syntactic levels of the language.
61. What is the main unit of the phonological level?
62. What are suprasegmentative units?
63. How do the linguistic typology cooperate with other branches of science?
64. Write about cooperation of linguistic typology with theory of translation.
65. What political and social events affected the evolution of the English language?

### 3.01.2 Nazariy fonetika fani bo'yicha:

1. Explain the syllabic structure of English.
2. What are the aspects of Phonetics?
3. How do the types of Phonetics differ from each other?
4. What are the functions of phonetic elements?
5. Explain the importance of the organs of speech in Phonology.
6. How do you characterize the active organs and passive organs?
7. Explain the classification of Speech Sounds
8. Define the types of Obstruction.
9. Explain the characteristic features of transcription
10. What are the actual phonological theories?
11. Explain the principal types of English pronunciation
12. How do you explain the system of consonant phonemes in English?
13. Explain the characteristic features of the vowel consonant distinction in English.
14. Define the articulatory and acoustic classification of English consonants (in comparison with Uzbek).

### 3.01.2 O'rganilayotgan til tarixi fani bo'yicha:

1. Name the eleven principle groups in the Indo-European family. What features bring the languages into relationship?
2. What is Sanskrit? Why is it important in the reconstruction of Indo-Europeans? How do you prove that English indirectly must have originated from Sanskrit?
3. When did the sound change described by the Grimm's Law occur? In what year did Grimm formulate the law? Explain why Grimm's Law is important in historical discussions of the English language.
4. Explain why the following people and events are important in historical discussions of the English language: *Celts, Roman Conquest, Emperor Claudius, Julius Caesar, Venerable Bede, Anglo-Saxon Conquest, Ethelbert, king of Kent*
5. How could Latin influence the English language if English had not been in use in Britain till the V century?
6. What do we mean by substitution?
7. Who suggested T-grammar as a new method of analyzing the "raw material"?
8. What types of bound morphemes do you know?
9. What kind of association are involved in various semantic changes?

- 10.What is similarity of meanings? level of the language was considerably affected because of the Scandinavian languages?
- 11.What are the two main types of meaning? Explain.
- 12.Who was the first to introduce neutralization as a linguistic concept?
- 13.Who was the first to treat language as a system whose parts are mutually interconnected and interdependent?
- 14.What are the main components of lexical meaning?
- 15.What is a homoform? What are homophones?
- 16.At approximately what date did the invasion of Britain by the Germanic tribes begin? Where were the homes of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes? Where does the name English come from? What century and in what way did the name English begin to be applied for the people who lived in Britain?
- 17.What are the dates of Old English, Middle English, and Modern English? Define or explain briefly: *The dividing lines between the periods in the history of English are purely arbitrary.*
- 18.What are the OE dialects? Explain the geographical position of each dialect. Which of the dialects was of the Angles? What about the Saxons and Jutes? Why is it considered that the West Saxon dialect attained something of the position of a literary standard in OE?
- 19.Due to what differences one cannot read a text in OE? What characters of OE do not form Modern English alphabet?
- 20.What characteristics does English share with other Germanic languages? To which branch of Germanic does English belong?
- 21.How do the nouns of OE illustrate the marked synthetic character of English in its earliest stage? According to what features are the certain stems of vowel declension in nouns united into the division? Why are the different types of declensions in OE referred to as stems? How was the gender of OE nouns defined?
- 22.Is OE grammar synthetic or analytic according to its inflections? What kinds of inflections do the OE noun and adjective have? What distinctive inflections does the OE verb have?
- 23.How does the Old English definite article differ from the definite article of Modern English?
- 24.What is the only part of speech, which have retained more archaic traits in ModE than other parts of speech? Why?
- 25.Did nouns, adjectives, and pronouns have the same number of cases in Old English? Explain.
- 26.Explain the difference between weak and strong verbs. How many classes of strong verbs were there in OE? Did the OE verb have as many grammatical categories as the ModE verb?
- 27.What dialects were mostly influenced by the Scandinavian invasions? What level of the language was considerably affected because of the Scandinavian languages?
- 28.Explain why the following people are important in historical discussions of the English language: *Edward the Confessor, Harold Godwin, William, duke of Normandy, Edward III, Henry IV, Caxton*
- 29.How would the English language probably have been different if the Norman Conquest had never occurred? What kind of position did the English language have during the Norman domination in Britain? For how long after the Norman Conquest did French remain the principal language of the upper classes in England? In general, which parts of the population spoke English, and which French?
- 30.Compare the position of the Old Scandinavian and Anglo-Norman (French) in Early ME (comment on the geographical, social, and linguistic differences).
- 31.What events and historical conditions predetermined and prepared the victory of English after the French domination?
- 32.When did the Great Vowel Shift occur? What is its essence? Why is the Great Vowel Shift responsible for the anomalous use of the vowel symbols in English spelling?
- 33.What is the characteristic feature of the English language in 16-17<sup>th</sup> centuries?
- 34.Why did the literary works of Shakespeare appear with the arbitrary changes in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- 35.When and by whom was "*Dictionary of the English Language*" published? How does the author define the English language of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- 36.What new phonemes (consonants, vowels) appeared in ModE as compared to the OE period?
- 37.Due to what accounts does the development in the consonant sphere seem to be less clear in EL history?
- 38.In what ways was the vocabulary of the English language enriched through its historical development?
- 39.Define: grammatical means of expression have been superseded by lexical means in the MnE period.
- 40.Why cannot the notion of progress or regress be applied to the development of the case system and prepositional phrases in English?
- 41.Which part of speech has lost the greatest number of grammatical categories in MnE compared to that of OE? Prove your statement.
- 42.How can "simplification" be applied to the development of adjectives through their historical development?
- 43.Which part of speech has acquired new categories in MnE?

44. Modern trends of linguistics. Cognitive Linguistics, Linguoculture, Pragmatic linguistics, etc. Define the tasks and specifications.
45. Give the definition to the following notions in Linguistics: verbal and non verbal communication,
46. Give the definition to the following notions in Linguistics: the nature and essence of the language
47. Give the definition to the following notions in Linguistics: language and speech.
48. What is the characteristic feature of the language and society? What is social thinking? What linguists have worked on these issues?
49. What are language levels and their units? Explain their interrelation briefly.
50. What is conveyed by language as a system of signs? What is Semiotics? What are the types of the system of signs?
51. What are the peculiarities of the Ancient linguistics?
52. What are the methods of linguistic research? Define.
53. What are the peculiarities of the comparative linguistics? Who were the representatives of this period and what is their contribution to Linguistics?