

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVASIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

INGLIZ FILOLOGIYA VA TA'LIM O'QITISH METODIKASI VA TARJIMA
NAZARIYASI FAKULTETI
KUNDUZGI TA'LIM SHAKLI

60230100 - FILOLOGIYA VA TILLARNI O'QITISH: INGLIZ TILI
TA'LIM YO'NALISHI BITIRUVCHI TALABALARI UCHUN
MUTAXASSISLIK FANLARIDAN
YAKUNIY DAVLAT ATTESTATSIYA

D A S T U R I

Andijon-2026

Andijon davlat chet tillari Instituti Ilmiy Kengashining 2026 yil 22-
01-dagi 6-sonli yig'ilish qaroriga muvofiq tasdiqlangan

Dastur Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida ishlab chiqilgan.

Tuzuvchilar:

Kafedra mudiri:

B. Toshboyeva

Fakulteti dekani:

A. Ataboyev

O'quv ishlari bo'yicha prorektor:

K. N. Karimov



KIRISH

Mazkur dastur Filologiya va tildarni o'qitish: ingliz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining taxsil olish mobaynida mutaxassislik va ixtisoslik fanlarini o'qib o'zlashtirganlik darajasini aniqlash uchun o'tkaziladigan Yakuniy Davlat Attestatsiyasi sinovlari bo'yicha ishlab chiqilgan.

2025-2026 o'quv yili yakunida bitiruvchilardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2025-yil 29 avgustdagi 1 -son bilan tasdiqlangan namunaviy o'quv rejadagi umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlardan o'tkaziladi.

Yakuniy Davlat Attestatsiyasi sinovlarida o'tkaziladigan fanlar tarkibi:

1. Qiyosiy tipologiya
2. Tillar o'qitish metodikasi va ta'lim texnologiyasi
3. Tili o'rganilayotgan mamalakatlar adabiyoti
4. O'rganilayotgan til nazariy aspektlari (nazariy grammatika, nazariy fonetika, leksikologiya)

Qiyosiy tipologiya

1-theme. Introduction. Comparative typology as a discipline.

Comparative typology is a branch of linguistics that studies and compares the structural features of different languages. It aims to identify similarities and differences in language systems regardless of their historical relationships. This discipline helps to classify languages and understand universal and specific linguistic patterns.

2-theme. Comparative typology of phonological systems of the languages in study (Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian). Tovush o'zgarishi. Fonologik xususiyatlar.

The comparative typology of phonological systems in Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian focuses on similarities and differences in sound structure and organization. English has a rich vowel system with diphthongs, while Uzbek and Russian have relatively simpler vowel inventories but stronger consonant systems. Sound changes and phonological processes, such as assimilation and reduction, are more prominent in English, whereas Uzbek and Russian show more stable pronunciation patterns.

3-theme. Comparative typology of morphological systems (noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, numeral) of the languages in study (Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian)

The comparative typology of morphological systems in Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian shows significant differences in word structure and grammatical expression. English is an analytic language with limited inflection, while Uzbek and Russian are more synthetic and rely on affixes to show grammatical relations. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, and numerals in Uzbek and Russian change more frequently through endings, whereas in English word order and auxiliary words play a major role.

4-theme. Comparative typology of lexical systems and syntactic systems (phrase) of the languages in study (Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian). Semantic and lexical change.

The comparative typology of lexical and syntactic systems in Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian reveals differences in word formation, phrase structure, and idiomatic usage. English has a highly developed system of phrasal verbs and idiomatic expressions, while Uzbek and Russian rely more on affixation and fixed syntactic patterns in phrase formation. Semantic and lexical change occurs in all languages through processes such as borrowing, metaphor, and extension of meaning. However, English shows a higher rate of borrowing and global lexical influence compared to Uzbek and Russian.

5-theme. Comparative typology of simple sentences of the languages and their semantic-structural classification of simple sentences of the languages in study (Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian). Wh-questions in study (Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian).

The comparative typology of simple sentences in Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian shows differences in structure, word order, and grammatical expression. English typically follows a fixed Subject-Verb-Object order, while Uzbek and Russian have more flexible word order due to their rich inflectional systems. In semantic-structural classification, both languages distinguish declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory simple sentences. Wh-questions in English are formed using interrogative words at the beginning of the sentence with auxiliary verbs, whereas in Uzbek and Russian question words can appear more flexibly, often without auxiliary support.

6-theme. Comparative typology and classification of parts of the sentence of the languages, typology of composite sentences, asyndetic of and syndetic compound sentences, composite sentences with subject, predicate, object and attributive clauses, composite sentences with adverbial clauses in study (Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian).

The comparative typology of sentence parts in Modern English and Modern Uzbek/Russian shows differences in syntactic structure and grammatical marking.

English relies on a fixed word order to express subject, predicate, object, and attributes, while Uzbek and Russian use case endings and agreement to indicate syntactic relations more freely. Composite sentences in both language groups are classified into complex structures, including syndetic (connected by conjunctions) and asyndetic (without conjunctions) types.

7-theme. Isomorphic and allomorphic features of Modern English and Uzbek/Russian and methodology of teaching languages and problems of translation.

Isomorphic features of Modern English and Uzbek/Russian refer to the structural similarities between these languages, such as the presence of basic grammatical categories (tense, number, person) and similar communicative sentence types. Allomorphic features represent the differences, including English's analytic structure versus the more synthetic nature of Uzbek and Russian, as well as differences in word order and morphological expression.

Tillar o'qitish metodikasi va ta'lim texnologiyasi

Theme-1. Subject of Methodology of language teaching and educational technologies.

Theoretical bases of Methodology of language teaching and educational technologies. Connection of foreign language teaching methodology with other sciences. Scientific research methods.

Theme-2. Goals, content and principles of foreign language teaching

Goals of foreign language. Principles of foreign language teaching. Content components of foreign language teaching.

Theme-3. The system of exercises and tools of foreign language teaching

Classification of educational tools. Teaching tools. Exercise as a single unit of foreign language teaching. Classification of exercises. Types of exercises. The system of exercises.

Theme-4. The role of tasks and activities in foreign language teaching.

Difficulties in creating tasks and activities in foreign language teaching. Using activities at the lesson.

Theme-5. Approaches and methods of foreign language teaching.

The concept of "approach". The concept of "method". Traditional and modern approaches, methods of foreign language teaching. Types of methods.

Theme-6. Modern educational technologies of

The concept of "educational technology" and "pedagogical technology". The Problem-solving. Project, Developing critical thinking, Collaborative, Module, ICT technologies of foreign language teaching.

Theme-7. Teaching foreign language based on interactive methods.

The concept of "interactive method". The concept of the term "interactive". Types of interactive methods: modern lecture, Project method, Puzzle, Cluster, Role playing, Jigsaw, Problem-solving methods and others. New modern methods, technology tools.

Theme-8. Historical survey of teaching foreign languages.

History of foreign language teaching. Teaching foreign languages in the world and in Uzbekistan.

Theme-9. The concept of competence and its types.

The concept of "competence" in education. The concept of personal, professional, special and universal competence. Professional competence. Communicative competence.

Theme-10. Planning the foreign language teaching process.

Proper planning of the educational process. Types of planning according to the term and content. Planning according to the term: one academic year or four terms; half academic year or two terms; one term plan; an hour plan. Planning according to the content: calendar-thematic plan; daily plan. Aims of the lesson. Checking up home task. Types of the lesson.

Theme-11. Organizing and implementing optional course and extracurricular activities in teaching foreign languages.

Types and stages of implementing optional course and extracurricular activities at secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges. Foreign language lesson and its peculiarities, aims, tasks and structure. Up-to-date requirements to the lesson, aims and tasks of extracurricular activities, types of organization: public, circle, individual.

Theme-12. Modern technologies in teaching pronunciation.

The role of pronunciation habits in forming communicative speech. The aims and tasks of teaching pronunciation. Phonetic exercises and their role in foreign language lesson. Determining the purpose and content of phonetic exercises in the process of forming speech skills. Modern technologies in teaching pronunciation.

Theme-13. Modern technologies in teaching vocabulary

Teaching foreign language vocabulary. The role of vocabulary in forming communicative speech. Difficulties with the form, meaning and usage of words. The system of exercises in teaching vocabulary. Difficulties of choosing vocabulary in foreign language teaching. Modern technologies in teaching vocabulary.

Theme-14. Modern technologies in teaching grammar

Teaching foreign language grammar. Typology of grammar errors and

interlanguage and intralanguage interference. The essence of approaches based on foreign experiences to teaching grammar. The system of exercises in teaching grammar. Using grammar games in foreign language lessons. Modern technologies in teaching grammar.

Theme-15. Modern technologies in teaching listening.

Listening comprehension and its role in the process of learning a foreign language from the practical point of view. Listening comprehension as an educational goal and as a means. Typological difficulties in teaching listening comprehension. The system of exercises in teaching listening. Modern technologies in teaching listening.

Theme-16. Modern technologies in teaching speaking

Teaching speaking in foreign language. Forms of speech and communication. Conditions of speech production. General description of monologue, dialogue and polylogue and their variety. Typological difficulties in teaching speaking. The system of exercises in teaching speaking. Modern technologies in teaching speaking

Theme-17. Modern technologies in teaching reading

Teaching reading and its role in foreign language from practical point of view. Stages of teaching reading. Types of reading. Typology of difficulties in teaching reading. Techniques in teaching reading. The system of exercises in teaching reading. Modern technologies in teaching reading.

Theme-18. Modern technologies in teaching writing

Writing and written speech. Aims and tasks of teaching writing. Technology of teaching written speech. Typology of difficulties in teaching writing. Techniques in teaching writing. The system of exercises in teaching writing. Modern technologies in teaching writing.

Theme-19. Assessment in teaching foreign languages

Modern technology of control and assessment habits, skills, knowledge in foreign language. Evaluation criteria in different countries. Types, form and function of assessment. Rating system of assessment.

Theme-20. Using tests in teaching foreign language

Test as a specific form of control of knowledge, habit and skills. Types of tests. Using tests in teaching language material and speech skills.

Tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatlar adabiyoti

1-theme. Benjamin Franklin va didaktizm

The Enlightenment spirit in early American prose is reflected in a strong emphasis on reason, education, and moral improvement. Benjamin Franklin

exemplifies this didactic tradition through his writings, which aim to instruct readers on practical wisdom and virtuous living. His works combine clarity, persuasion, and moral lessons, promoting self-improvement and rational thought in society.

2-theme. Romantizm va frontier

Romanticism in American literature is closely connected with the idea of the frontier, where nature and wilderness are idealized as symbols of freedom and imagination. Washington Irving reflects Romantic qualities through his nostalgic storytelling, folklore, and vivid descriptions of American landscapes. James Fenimore Cooper develops frontier Romanticism by portraying adventure, individual heroism, and the complex relationship between humans and nature.

3-theme. Transcendentalism va Emerson-Thoreau

Transcendentalism is a philosophical and literary movement that emphasizes the importance of intuition, self-reliance, and the spiritual connection between humans and nature. Ralph Waldo Emerson highlights the idea of individualism and inner truth as the highest sources of knowledge. Henry David Thoreau expands this philosophy through his focus on simple living, civil disobedience, and harmony with nature.

4-theme. Whitman va demokratik pyx

Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* introduces a new poetic style based on free verse, breaking traditional rhyme and meter. His poetry expresses a strong democratic spirit by celebrating the equality and diversity of all people. Through his inclusive voice and expansive imagery, Whitman presents the self as connected to the collective human experience.

5-theme. Abolitionism va Uncle Tom's Cabin

Abolitionism in American literature is strongly represented in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which exposes the cruelty of slavery. The novel uses emotional storytelling to awaken moral awareness and sympathy for enslaved people. Its powerful message contributed to anti-slavery sentiment and influenced public opinion in 19th-century America.

6-theme. Mark Twain va ijtimoiy tanqid

Mark Twain uses humor in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* to highlight the contradictions and hypocrisy of society. Through Huck's journey, he critically examines issues such as racism, slavery, and moral values in American life. The novel combines satire and realism to expose social injustice while promoting individual conscience and freedom.

7-theme. Realizm va naturalizm (Jack London, O. Henry)

Realism in Jack London's and O. Henry's short stories focuses on depicting life truthfully, especially the struggles of ordinary people in harsh social and natural conditions. Naturalism in Jack London's works emphasizes the power of environment and survival instincts over human control. O. Henry, while mainly realistic, often adds irony and surprise endings to reveal social truths and human behavior.

8-theme. Lost Generation va Hemingway

The Lost Generation in Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* refers to post-World War I youth who feel disillusioned and spiritually empty. The novel reflects the impact of the war through characters who struggle with meaning, identity, and emotional detachment. Hemingway's simple, understated style highlights the inner emptiness and moral confusion of this generation.

9-theme. *The Old Man and the Sea* va ekzistentsial inqiroz

Existential crisis in *The Old Man and the Sea* is shown through Santiago's struggle with isolation, suffering, and the search for meaning in life. The old man faces loneliness at sea, where he depends only on his own strength and endurance. Hemingway presents his journey as a reflection of human dignity, resilience, and the acceptance of fate.

10-theme. Harlem Renaissance va Langston Hughes

The Harlem Renaissance was a cultural movement that celebrated African American identity, creativity, and artistic expression in the early 20th century. Langston Hughes became one of its most important voices by expressing the everyday experiences, struggles, and hopes of Black Americans. His poetry emphasizes racial pride, social equality, and the power of cultural heritage.

11-theme. Baldwin va Morrison: themelar evolutsiyasi

The works of James Baldwin and Toni Morrison explore the evolution of African-American themes such as identity, racism, and historical trauma. Baldwin focuses on personal and social struggles with race, sexuality, and belonging in a divided society. Morrison expands these themes by emphasizing collective memory, cultural heritage, and the psychological impact of slavery on African-American identity.

12-theme. Arthur Miller va Tennessee Williams: drama

20th-century American drama in the works of Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams explores the tensions within society and family life. Arthur Miller focuses on social responsibility, moral conflict, and the pressures of the American Dream in his plays. Tennessee Williams examines emotional fragility, desire, and psychological struggle within dysfunctional family relationships.

13-theme. Science Fiction va dystopiya (Bradbury, Asimov)

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Science fiction in the works of Ray Bradbury and Isaac Asimov explores possible futures shaped by science, technology, and human behavior. Bradbury often presents dystopian societies to criticize censorship, conformity, and loss of individuality. Asimov focuses on logical systems, robotics, and ethical questions about technology and human control.

14-theme. Hozirgi amerika prozasida ayol yozuvchilar (Walker, Oates)

Women writers in contemporary American fiction play a key role in exploring gender, identity, and social inequality. Alice Walker highlights African American women's experiences, focusing on empowerment, cultural heritage, and resistance to oppression. Joyce Carol Oates examines psychological depth, violence, and complex human emotions in modern society.

15-theme. Multikulturalizm va turli etnik ovozlari

Multiculturalism in American literature reflects the diversity of ethnic voices and cultural identities within the United States. It emphasizes the experiences, traditions, and perspectives of different racial and immigrant communities. This approach enriches literature by promoting inclusion, cultural dialogue, and a broader understanding of American identity.

O'rganilayotgan til nazariy aspektlari (nazariy grammatika, nazariy fonetika, leksikologiya)

1-theme. Introduction to the course: Theoretical Aspects of Language Learning: subject, purpose, and scope

The course **Theoretical Aspects of Language Learning** studies the fundamental principles and concepts underlying how languages are learned and taught. Its purpose is to develop a deep understanding of linguistic, psychological, and pedagogical factors influencing language acquisition. The scope of the course includes theories of language learning, teaching methodologies, and practical applications in multilingual and educational contexts.

2-theme. Grammar and lexical structures as core components of communication
Grammar and lexical structures are fundamental components of communication, as they provide the rules and vocabulary necessary to construct meaningful messages. Grammar organizes words into coherent sentences, while lexis (vocabulary) supplies the content and meaning of those sentences. Together, they ensure clarity, accuracy, and effectiveness in both spoken and written communication.

3-theme. Lexical Semantics: synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and paronyms
Lexical semantics studies the meaning of words and the relationships between them in a language. It includes **synonyms** (words with similar meanings, e.g., *big – large*), **antonyms** (words with opposite meanings, e.g., *hot – cold*), **homonyms**

(words that have the same form but different meanings, e.g., *bank* – river bank / financial bank), and **paronyms** (words that are similar in form but different in meaning, e.g., *economic* – *economical*). These relationships help enrich vocabulary and improve precise and effective communication.

4-theme. Grammar in oral communication: tenses, mood, and modality

Grammar in oral communication ensures that ideas are expressed clearly and appropriately in spoken interaction. **Tenses** indicate the time of an action (past, present, future), **mood** reflects the speaker's attitude (e.g., indicative, imperative, subjunctive), and **modality** expresses possibility, necessity, or obligation (e.g., *can*, *must*, *should*). Together, these elements help speakers convey meaning accurately, show intention, and adapt their speech to different communicative situations.

5-theme. Grammar in written communication: cohesion and coherence

Grammar in written communication ensures that a text is clear, logical, and easy to follow. **Cohesion** refers to the use of grammatical and lexical devices (such as linking words, pronouns, and repetition) that connect sentences and parts of a text. **Coherence** means the overall unity and logical flow of ideas, where all parts of the text are meaningfully related and organized.

6-theme: The role of phraseology and idioms in communication

The role of **phraseology** and **idioms in communication** is significant because they make speech more natural, expressive, and culturally rich. Phraseological units and idioms often carry figurative meanings that go beyond literal interpretation, helping speakers convey emotions, attitudes, and cultural nuances effectively.

7-theme. Lexical borrowings and neologisms in modern language

Lexical borrowings and neologisms in modern language reflect the dynamic and evolving nature of vocabulary. **Lexical borrowings** are words adopted from other languages (e.g., *internet*, *café*), often due to cultural, technological, or social contact between nations. **Neologisms** are newly created words or expressions (e.g., *selfie*, *biosep*), which emerge to name new concepts, inventions, or trends. Together, they enrich the language, expand its expressive capacity, and show how language adapts to changes in society.

8-theme. Grammar-lexis interaction: structural vs. functional perspectives

Grammar-lexis interaction: structural vs. functional perspectives examines how grammatical forms and vocabulary work together in language use. The **structural perspective** focuses on formal rules and patterns, viewing grammar and lexis as separate systems organized by structure (e.g., sentence patterns, word classes). In contrast, the **functional perspective** emphasizes how grammar and lexis interact to create meaning in real communication, highlighting their interdependence in context. Together, these perspectives show that effective language use depends on both correct structures and appropriate lexical choices.

9-theme. The nature and functions of professional vocabulary **The nature and functions of professional vocabulary** relate to the specialized set of words and expressions used within a particular field or profession. This vocabulary is often precise, standardized, and context-specific, allowing experts to communicate clearly and efficiently within their domain. Its main functions include conveying technical information accurately, ensuring mutual understanding among specialists, and maintaining professionalism in both oral and written communication.

10-theme. Classification of professional terminology in specialized fields

Classification of professional terminology in specialized fields is based on how terms function and are formed within a domain. It typically includes general scientific terms (used across many fields, e.g., system, process), interdisciplinary terms (shared by several related disciplines), and highly specialized terms (specific to one field, e.g., medical or legal terminology). Another classification considers structure and origin, such as simple terms (single words), complex/compound terms (multi-word expressions), and borrowed or international terms derived from other languages. This classification helps organize terminology for clearer understanding, teaching, and professional communication.

11-theme. Jargon, slang, and register in professional communication

Jargon, slang, and register in professional communication refer to different varieties of language used depending on context and audience. **Jargon** consists of specialized terms used by professionals within a specific field, helping ensure precise and efficient communication among experts. **Slang** is informal, non-standard language often used in casual conversation and is generally inappropriate in formal professional settings. **Register** refers to the level of formality or style of language (formal, neutral, informal), which speakers adjust according to the situation, purpose, and audience to communicate effectively.

12-theme. Socio-cultural vocabulary: reflection of culture in language

Socio-cultural vocabulary: reflection of culture in language refers to words and expressions that carry cultural meanings, values, traditions, and social norms of a particular community. Such vocabulary includes culture-specific items like customs, food, clothing, social relations, and idiomatic expressions that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. It plays an important role in communication by helping speakers understand not only the language itself but also the cultural context and worldview of its users.

13-theme Pragmatic functions of socio-cultural expressions

Socio-cultural expressions do not just convey information. They actively regulate social distance, respect, and hierarchy between speakers. Reflecting a community's core values, these expressions enhance rhetorical impact and transmit implicit meanings. Pragmatically, they serve as vital tools for executing speech acts

like politeness or refusal. Ultimately, they align communication with cultural norms to ensure successful interaction without misunderstandings.

14-theme. Semantic shifts in professional and cultural vocabulary

Semantic shifts in professional and cultural vocabulary represent the transformation of word meanings driven by technological progress and socio-cultural evolution. In professional spheres, this process redefines technical terms or adapts everyday words to describe modern digital and scientific concepts. Ultimately, these shifts reflect changes in the human worldview, tracking how society updates its linguistic resources to express new cultural values and realities.

15-theme. The Influence of Globalization on Professional Lexis

Globalization accelerates the cross-border exchange of information, leading to the massive borrowing and integration of international terms into local professional vocabularies. This process unifies technical, financial, and digital terminology worldwide, creating a standardized linguistic platform for global industries. Ultimately, it reshapes professional lexis by replacing archaic regional expressions with universal, functionally efficient jargon to facilitate seamless international collaboration.

16-theme. Linguistic features of spoken communication

Spoken communication is characterized by spontaneity, utilizing shorter sentences, ellipses, and frequent repetitions that differentiate it from written text. It relies heavily on paralinguistic and prosodic features, such as intonation, pauses, and stress, to convey emotional and pragmatic meanings. Furthermore, it incorporates high usage of discourse markers, colloquial vocabulary, and deictic expressions heavily dependent on the immediate conversational context.

17-theme. Communicative strategies in oral discourse

Communicative strategies in oral discourse are goal-oriented plans that speakers use to manage interactions, maintain conversational flow, and avoid potential misunderstandings. They include dynamic techniques like turn-taking, topic shifting, and repair mechanisms to ensure real-time adaptation to the listener's feedback. Ultimately, these strategies serve to achieve specific pragmatic intentions, balancing politeness and cooperation within a shared cultural context.

18-theme. Suprasegmental features of speech: intonation and stress

Suprasegmental features refer to those aspects of speech, specifically intonation and stress, that extend over syllables, words, or entire utterances rather than individual sounds. Stress highlights specific syllables or words through changes in loudness, pitch, and duration to distinguish meaning or emphasize key points. Intonation utilizes structural pitch variations across clauses to signal grammatical structures, convey speaker emotions, and define pragmatic intentions in communication.

19-theme. Linguistic features of written communication

Written communication is characterized by a high degree of structural complexity, utilizing elaborate syntax, complete clauses, and a precise, formal vocabulary. Unlike spontaneous speech, it relies entirely on explicit lexical and grammatical cohesive devices rather than intonation or immediate context to construct meaning. Ultimately, it exhibits a dense, carefully planned informational structure designed to ensure permanence, clarity, and unambiguous interpretation across time and space.

20-theme. Genres of written discourse: academic, professional, literary

Genres of written discourse are distinct categories of text defined by their specific communicative purposes, structures, and target audiences. Academic and professional genres rely on highly formalized syntax, objective tones, and precise terminology to convey specialized knowledge or facilitate workplace operations. In contrast, literary discourse prioritizes aesthetic value, emotional expression, and creative narrative structures, utilizing figurative language to evoke deeper imaginative interpretations.

21-theme. Stylistic differences between oral and written texts

Oral texts are stylistically characterized by spontaneity, high subjectivity, and the frequent use of colloquial vocabulary, ellipses, and expressive repetitions. In contrast, written texts exhibit a high degree of planning, objectivity, and formal precision, relying on complex syntactic structures and specialized terminology. Ultimately, oral texts depend on immediate contextual and prosodic cues to convey meaning, whereas written texts must be stylistically self-contained to ensure unambiguous interpretation by an absent audience.

22-theme. Comparative study of spoken and written communication

A comparative study of spoken and written communication analyzes the structural, functional, and stylistic differences between these two primary modes of human interaction. It contrasts the spontaneous, context-dependent, and prosodic nature of speech with the planned, self-contained, and permanent characteristics of written texts. Ultimately, this research evaluates how different cognitive constraints, production speeds, and situational factors shape the linguistic choices made in each medium.

23-theme. The concept of discourse: definitions and perspectives

Discourse refers to language in use that extends beyond individual sentences to form cohesive, meaningful units of communication within specific social contexts. From a structural perspective, it is defined as a systematically organized sequence of utterances or texts that follow distinct grammatical and stylistic rules. Culturally and socially, discourse functions as a powerful ideological framework that shapes, reflects, and regulates how reality is perceived and constructed within a community.

24-theme. Discourse vs text: key distinctions

While a text is a static, physical product of language consisting of a cohesive sequence of sentences, discourse is the dynamic, cognitive process of language use in a specific socio-cultural context. Text focuses primarily on internal grammatical structures and lexical links, whereas discourse encompasses the external participants, ideological backgrounds, and pragmatic intentions behind the communication. Ultimately, text can be understood as the concrete linguistic artifact, while discourse represents that artifact realized in active social interaction.

25-theme. Approaches to discourse analysis: structural, functional, critical

Structural approaches to discourse analysis treat language as a formal system, focusing primarily on the internal grammatical rules, cohesion, and sequential organization of units above the sentence level. In contrast, functional approaches analyze how language operates in real-world contexts, emphasizing the speaker's pragmatic intentions and the communicative purposes the discourse serves during social interaction. Finally, critical approaches investigate the ideological dimensions of discourse, examining how linguistic choices reflect, reinforce, or challenge power dynamics, inequalities, and social dominance within a culture.

26-theme. Grammar and lexis in discourse: cohesion and coherence

Cohesion and coherence are fundamental qualities of discourse that work together to transform a collection of isolated sentences into a unified, meaningful text. Cohesion refers to the explicit surface-level grammatical and lexical links, such as pronouns, conjunctions, and repetitions, that physically bind sentences together. Coherence, conversely, is the deeper semantic and logical continuity of the text, relying on the reader's cognitive ability to perceive how the underlying ideas fit contextually within a shared framework of knowledge.

27-theme. Pragmatics and context in discourse analysis

Pragmatics and context are essential components of discourse analysis that shift the focus of language study from literal structural meaning to intended communicative value. Context provides the situational, cultural, and interpersonal framework that allows analysts to decode how external factors influence word choice and interpretation. Ultimately, pragmatics explains how speakers use these contextual variables to achieve specific goals, manage relationships, and convey implicit meanings that go far beyond the surface-level grammar.

28-theme. Narrative and argumentative structures in discourse

Narrative structures organize discourse chronologically around events, characters, and conflicts to recreate experiences or tell stories. Conversely, argumentative structures are logically organized frameworks designed to persuade an audience by advancing a central claim supported by evidence, reasoning, and counterarguments. Ultimately, while narrative discourse relies on temporal sequence

and emotional resonance to engage listeners, argumentative discourse depends on logical coherence and rhetorical proofs to change or reinforce beliefs.

29-theme. Professional and academic discourse: features and functions

Professional and academic discourse is a formal type of communication used in scientific and professional fields to present ideas clearly, logically, and based on evidence. It is characterized by precise terminology, structured organization, and an objective style of expression. Its main functions are to transmit knowledge, support analysis, and ensure effective scholarly communication.

30-theme. Modern trends and digital discourse: media, social networks, online communication

Modern trends in digital discourse are strongly influenced by media platforms, social networks, and online communication tools. This type of discourse is characterized by speed, interactivity, and the use of multimodal content such as text, images, and videos. Its main function is to facilitate instant information exchange and global communication in a connected digital environment.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining
2018 - yil 26-avgustdagi 3069-son buyrug'iga asosan

2-§. Talabalar bilimni baholash mezonlari

Talabalar bilimni quyidagi mezonlar asosida:

talaba mustaqil xulosa va qaror qabul qiladi, ijodiy fikrlay oladi, mustaqil mushohada yuritadi, olgan bilimni amalda qo'llay oladi, fanning (themening) mohiyatini tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda fan (theme) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda — **5 (a'lo) baho**;

talaba mustaqil mushohada yuritadi, olgan bilimni amalda qo'llay oladi, fanning (themening) mohiyatini tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda fan (theme) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda — **4 (yaxshi) baho**;

talaba olgan bilimni amalda qo'llay oladi, fanning (themening) mohiyatini tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda fan (theme) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda — **3 (qoniqarli) baho**;

talaba fan dasturini o'zlashtirmagan, fanning (themening) mohiyatini tushunmaydi hamda fan (theme) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega emas deb topilganda — **2 (qoniqarsiz) baho** bilan baholanadi.

Yakuniy Davlat attestatsiya sinovida bitiruvchi talabalar uchun xar bir mutaxassislik fanidan 1 donadan jami 4 ta savoldan iborat biyet taqdim etilib:

1-savolga bitiruvchi mezon asosida to'la javob yozganda, maksimal-25 ball;

2-savolga bitiruvchi mezon asosida to'la javob yozganda, maksimal-25 ball;

3-savolga bitiruvchi mezon asosida to'la javob yozganda, maksimal-25 ball;

4-savolga bitiruvchi mezon asosida to'la javob yozganda, maksimal-25 ball;

Jami: 100 ballikda

Nizomning 1-jadvalliga muvofiq bitiruvchining bahosi qo'yiladi.
 Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar bilimni nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi to'g'risidagi Nizomga

ILOVA
1-jadval
JADVALI
Baholashni 5 baholik shkaladan 100 ballik shkalaga o'tkazish

5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala	5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala	5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala
5,00 — 4,96	100	4,30 — 4,26	86	3,60 — 3,56	72
4,95 — 4,91	99	4,25 — 4,21	85	3,55 — 3,51	71
4,90 — 4,86	98	4,20 — 4,16	84	3,50 — 3,46	70
4,85 — 4,81	97	4,15 — 4,11	83	3,45 — 3,41	69
4,80 — 4,76	96	4,10 — 4,06	82	3,40 — 3,36	68
4,75 — 4,71	95	4,05 — 4,01	81	3,35 — 3,31	67
4,70 — 4,66	94	4,00 — 3,96	80	3,30 — 3,26	66
4,65 — 4,61	93	3,95 — 3,91	79	3,25 — 3,21	65
4,60 — 4,56	92	3,90 — 3,86	78	3,20 — 3,16	64
4,55 — 4,51	91	3,85 — 3,81	77	3,15 — 3,11	63
4,50 — 4,46	90	3,80 — 3,76	76	3,10 — 3,06	62
4,45 — 4,41	89	3,75 — 3,71	75	3,05 — 3,01	61
4,40 — 4,36	88	3,70 — 3,66	74	3,00	60
4,35 — 4,31	87	3,65 — 3,61	73	3,0 dan kam	60 dan kam

Asosiy o'quv adabiyotlar va axborot manbalari Asosiy adabiyotlar

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