

ЎЗБЕКISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVASIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

INGLIZ FILOLOGIYASI, 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

Savolnomasi

Andijon-2026

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti Kengashining 2026 yil 22-yanvardagi 5-senli yig'ilish qaroriga muvofiq tasdiqlangan.

Dastur Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida ishlab chiqilgan.

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Mazkur savolnoma ingliz filologiyasi, o'qitish metodikasi va tarjima nazariyasi fakulteti: 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.

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi o'tkaziladigan fanlar tarkibi.

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

Nazariy grammatika

- 1 What is the clear definition of the term "grammar" from diachronic and synchronic point of view?
- 2 What types of grammar do exist in Modern English?
- 3 What do a normative and a theoretical grammar study?
- 4 What are the differences between structural, communicative and cognitive grammar?
- 5 What does morphology study?
- 6 What are the differences between a morph, a morpheme, and an allomorph?
- 7 What is a morpheme? What types of a morpheme do you know?
- 8 What are the differences between a root a stem? Give examples for their use in Modern English?
- 9 What does syntax study in Modern English?

- 10 What is a grammatical meaning?
- 11 What is a grammatical form?
- 12 What is a grammatical function?
- 13 What is a grammatical category?
- 14 What is a word structure?
- 15 What does the term part of speech mean in Modern linguistics?
- 16 What are the main criteria for distinguishing parts of speech?
- 17 How are the words classified into parts of speech?
- 18 Why are parts of speech divided into class of words that is so called parts of speech?
- 19 What words are called primary (main, meaningful) parts of speech?
- 20 What words are called secondary (structural, formal or functional) parts of speech?
- 21 What is the nomenclature of parts of speech?
- 22 How many parts of speech are distinguished traditionally?
- 23 How are such words as "yes, no, please" and "almost or nearly" treated from the point of view of the parts of speech?
- 24 What is a noun? What is the semantic classification of nouns?
- 25 What is the structural classification of nouns?
- 26 What main criteria are used in discriminating the English nouns?
- 27 What factors may cause that the nouns change their form?
- 28 What nouns are called simple, derivative and compound nouns?
- 29 What nouns are called nouns of the singularia tantum?
- 30 What nouns are called nouns of the pluralia tantum?
- 31 What nouns are called common and proper nouns?
- 32 What nouns are called class and collective nouns?
- 33 What nouns are called nouns of multitude? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 34 What nouns are called material and abstract nouns? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 35 What is the lexico-grammatical meaning of a noun in Modern English?
- 36 What syntactic functions of the noun are distinguished in Modern English?
- 37 What is the grammatical category of number of nouns?
- 38 What is the grammatical category of case of nouns?
- 39 How about the problem of grammatical category of gender of the English nouns?
- 40 What are the nouns of the singularia tantum and pluralia tantum?
- 41 How do the both types of the nouns as subjects agree with the predicate in the sentence?
- 42 How does the subject expressed by the collective noun agree with the predicate?
- 43 How does the subject expressed by the nouns of multitude agree with the predicate?
- 44 What part of speech is an adjective?
- 45 What grammatical form has the adjective?
- 46 What lexico-grammatical meaning has the adjective?
- 47 What grammatical (syntactical) functions has the adjective?
- 48 What are the structural and semantic types of the adjectives?
- 49 What is substantivization of adjectives? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 50 What part of speech is an adverb?
- 51 What grammatical forms has the adverb?

- 52 What lexico-grammatical meaning has the adverb?
- 53 What grammatical (syntactical) functions has the adverb?
- 54 What are the structural and semantic types of the adverbs?
- 55 What are the finite and non-finite forms of the verb?
- 56 What is infinitive? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 57 What is gerund? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 58 What is participle? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 59 What predicative constructions with the infinitive do you know?
- 60 What predicative constructions with the participle do you know?
- 61 What predicative constructions with the gerund do you know?
- 62 What is the definition of the verb in Modern English?
- 63 What grammatical form has the verb?
- 64 What lexico-grammatical meaning has the verb?
- 65 What grammatical (syntactical) functions has the verb?
- 66 What are the structural and semantic types of the verbs in Modern English?
- 67 What verbs are called link verbs? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 68 What verbs are, called auxiliari verbs? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 69 What verbs are called notional verbs? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 70 What verbs are called modal verbs? Give examples for their use in Modern English.
- 71 What grammatical categories does the verb have?
- 72 How many voices of the verb are there in Modern English?
- 73 What grammatical categories of the verb do you know?

- 74 What is the grammatical category of person and number of the verb in Modern English?
- 75 What is the grammatical category of tense of the verb in Modern English?
- 76 What is the grammatical category of voice of the verb?
- 77 What tenses has the verb in active voice in Modern English?
- 78 What tenses has the verb in passive voice in Modern English?
- 79 What is the grammatical category of mood of the verb?
- 80 How many mood types has the verb in Modern English?
- 81 What is the Indicative Mood in Modern English?
- 82 What is the Imperative Mood in Modern English?
- 83 What is the Subjunctive Mood in Modern English?
- 84 What is the grammatical category of aspect of the verb?
- 85 What aspects are distinguished in the verb system?
- 86 What is the grammatical category of order of the verb?
- 87 What are the other disputable grammatical categories of the verb in Modern English (posteriority, finitude and negopositivity)?
- 88 What is a composite sentence? What types of composite sentences are there in Modern English?
- 89 What is the compound sentence? What are the structural types of compound sentence?
- 90 What is a compound sentence with a copulative coordination?
- 91 What is a compound sentence with a causative-consecutive coordination?
- 92 What is a compound sentence with a adversative coordination?
- 93 What is a compound sentence with a disjunctive coordination?
- 94 What semantic types of compound sentence do you know?
- 95 What is a declarative compound sentence?

- 96 What is an interrogative compound sentence?
 - 97 What is an imperative compound sentence?
 - 98 What is an exclamatory (exclamative) compound sentence?
 - 99 What is a complex sentence?
 - 100 What structural types of complex sentences do you know in Modern English?
- Nazariy fonetika**
- 101 Phonetics as a Branch of Linguistics
 - 102 The Work of the Organs of Speech
 - 103 Methods of Investigating the Sound Matter of the Language
 - 104 The Importance of Phonetics as a Theoretical Discipline
 - 105 Phonetics and its Connection with other branches of linguistics
 - 106 The acoustic aspect of speech sounds
 - 107 Phonetic Peculiarities of Style
 - 108 Style-Forming and Style-Modifying Factors
 - 109 Classifying Phonetic Styles
 - 110 Aspects of Speech Sounds
 - 111 General Characteristics of Phonemes
 - 112 The articulatory aspect of speech sounds
 - 113 Main Trends in Phoneme Theory
 - 114 Methods of Phonological Analysis
 - 115 The System of English Phonemes. Consonants
 - 116 General Characteristics of Consonants
 - 117 Modifications of Consonants in Connected Speech
 - 118 General Characteristics of Vowels

- 119 Modifications of Vowels in Connected Speech
- 120 Sound Alternations
- 121 Stylistic Modifications of Sounds
- 123 Syllabic Structure of English Words
- 124 Accentual Structure of English Words
- 125 Supra segmental units of phonetics
- 126 The language and its definition
- 127 Rhythm as one of the components of intonation
- 128 Informational Style
- 129 The definition of phonetics and its theoretical importance.
- 130 Press Reporting and Broadcasting
- 131 Academic Style
- 132 Publicistic Style
- 133 Declamatory Style
- 134 Conversational Style
- 135 Phonetics and its practical importance.
- 136 Types of Phonetics and their functions.
- 137 American-Based Pronunciation Standards of English
- 138 Speech apparatus and the work of speech organs.
- 139 Theoretical phonetics as a science.
- 140 Methods of investigation.
- 141 Aspects of Phonetics.
- 142 Allophones in various phonetic environments
- 143 Allophones. Their relationship with phonemes.

- 144 Segmental and suprasegmental units of Phonetics.
- 145 The classification of English consonant sounds
- 146 The classification of English vowel sounds
- 147 Vowels and their classification according to the tongue position.
- 148 The accent in English words.
- 149 The phoneme and its definition.
- 150 Nature of Word Stress.
- 151 The classification of functional phonetic styles
- 152 Phonological and non-phonological oppositions.
- 153 Distinctive and non-distinctive features of phonemes.
- 154 Transcription and its types.
- 155 Phonetics and its relations to other sciences.
- 156 Phonological theories. The founder of phonological theories.
- 157 I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay's phonological theory.
- 158 L.V. Shcherba's definition of the phoneme.
- 159 Representatives of the Moscow phonological school and their standpoints.
- 160 D.Jones and his views.
- 161 Affixation: grammatic and word forming affixes.
- 162 English as a national language
- 163 The literary variant of the English language.
- 164 The orthoepic norm.
- 165 The nature of a dialect in English
- 166 The principal types of English pronunciation, distinguished in the British Isles.

- 167 Features of the southern English pronunciation. (RP)
- 168 Features of The northern English type of pronunciation.
- 169 The nature Scottish type of pronunciation.
- 170 The nature of the western type of American English (GA)
- 171 The nature of the eastern type of American English.
- 172 The nature of the southern type of American English.
- 173 The marked differences between RP and GA.
- 174 The main features of Canadian pronunciation.
- 175 The nature of the Australian type of pronunciation.
- 176 The choice of RP as the teaching norm.
- 177 The styles of pronunciation in English.
- 178 The marked differences between full and colloquial styles.
- 179 The informational and scientific styles.
- 180 The declamatory, familiar and publicistic styles.
- 181 The components of the phonetic structure of English.
- 182 The phonemic structure of English.
- 183 The differences between vowels and consonants (vowel-consonant distinction)
- 184 The relationship between the frequency of occurrence of vowels and consonants.
- 185 The system of segmental phonemes in English.
- 186 The classification of consonants.
- 187 The nature of vowel phonemes in English.
- 188 The phonological status of monophthongs and diphthongs.
- 189 English diphthongs.

- 190 The syllabic structure English words. The definition of syllable.
 - 191 Syllable formation in English.
 - 192 Syllable division in English.
 - 193 Graphic characteristics of syllables-orthoeptic and orthographic syllables.
 - 194 Syllable-forming sonorants in English.
 - 195 The accentual structure of English words. The definition of word stress.
 - 196 Word stress in monosyllabic and polysyllabic words.
 - 197 Degrees of stress.
 - 198 Types of stress: according to its position.
 - 199 Functions of stress in English.
 - 200 The accentual patterns of English words.
- Leksikologiya**
- 201 What are methods of investigation of lexical phenomenon?
 - 202 What types of lexico-grammatical antonyms in English do you know?
 - 203 Speak about lexico-semantic classification of homonyms.
 - 204 Clipping as a minor type of word formation.
 - 205 What semantic differences of polysemantic and monosemantic words do you know?
 - 206 Classify morphemes in English.
 - 207 Give information about comparative analysis of prefixes.
 - 208 What is abbreviation in English?
 - 209 What modern types of word formation in English do you know?
 - 210 What is the meaning of compounds?
 - 211 What ways and means of enriching the vocabulary do you know?

- 212 Give information about Canadian, Australian and Indian Variants of English.
- 213 Do you know selection of lexical units for dictionary articles?
- 214 Correlation between compounds and free phrases.
- 215 Give information about poetic and highly literary words.
- 216 Productive and non-productive ways of forming new words.
- 217 What types of word groups in English and Uzbek languages do you know?
- 218 Give information about the origin of derivational affixes.
- 219 What is word meaning?
- 220 What is the use of common names in idiomatic expressions?
- 221 Give information about semantic structure of polysemantic words.
- 222 Speak about professional words and their usage.
- 223 What types of clipping and sound – interchange do you know?
- 224 What is assimilation of borrowings?
- 225 Give information about structural and semantic peculiarities of new vocabulary units.
- 226 Classify jargonisms.
- 227 What is the difference between free word groups and phraseological units?
- 228 Homophones and homographs in English and Uzbek.
- 229 What is synchronic approach to conversion?
- 230 Etymological survey of the English word stock.
- 231 Speak about types of motivation.
- 232 What is lexical repetition?
- 233 What is the difference of connotational and denotational synonyms?
- 234 Give information about semantic similarity of morphemes and word families.

- 2:57 What is the difference between grammatical and lexical meaning of the word?
- 2:58 Give information about nouns converted from verbs.
- 2:59 What is the difference between British and American English?
- 2:60 What methods of linguistic analyses are used in Modern lexicology?
- 2:61 Can you distinguish special, descriptive, historical and general lexicology?
- 2:62 What is the etymological structure of English vocabulary?
- 2:63 Give information about international words.
- 2:64 What are dialectal words?
- 2:65 What is semantics?
- 2:67 What is interaction of logical and nominal meaning.
- 2:68 Give information about slang words.
- 2:69 What is reduplication?
- 2:70 What are meaning and context?
- 2:71 What words of native origin do you know?
- 2:72 Give information about the relations between the components of compound words.
- 2:73 Speak about verbs converted from nouns.
- 2:74 What is the special peculiarities of phraseological units?
- 2:75 What are the actual problems of lexicology?
- 2:76 What is the difference between synonymic and polysemantic phraseological units?
- 2:77 Give information about English dictionaries and their development.
- 2:78 What difficulties in translating of shortened words can we face?

- 2:55 Diachronic approach to phraseology.
- 2:56 Give information about problems of semi-affixes in lexicology.
- 2:57 Speak about conversion and sound interchange.
- 2:58 What is the change of meaning of words?
- 2:59 What is suffixation from the historical point of view?
- 2:60 Give information about compound adjectives.
- 2:61 What methods and procedures of lexical analysis are there?
- 2:62 Give information about allomorphs.
- 2:63 What principles of word-formation do you know?
- 2:64 Do you know linguistic causes of semantic change?
- 2:65 What is the difference between lingual and bilingual dictionaries?
- 2:66 Speak about interrelation between native and borrowed elements.
- 2:67 What types of specialized dictionaries do you know?
- 2:68 What are emotionally colored words?
- 2:69 Give information about the polysemy of phraseological units.
- 2:70 What is the synonymy of phraseological units?
- 2:71 What are sayings and quotations?
- 2:72 What is idiomaticity of phraseological units?
- 2:73 What categories and types of present day English word formation can you distinguish?
- 2:74 What are back formation and blending?
- 2:75 Speak about miscellaneous meanings of the word.
- 2:76 What is the difference between metonymy and metaphor?

TILLAR O'QITISH METODIKASI VA TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYASI

- 279 What are Borrowings in Mass media?
- 280 What principles of describing terminological system are there in the language?
- 281 What American variants of shortened words do you know?
- 282 Give information about allomorphs.
- 283 What principles of word-formation do you know?
- 284 Do you know linguistic causes of semantic change?
- 285 What is the difference between lingual and bilingual dictionaries?
- 286 Speak about interrelation between native and borrowed elements.
- 287 What types of specialized dictionaries do you know?
- 288 What are emotionally colored words?
- 289 Give information about the polysemy of phraseological units.
- 290 What is the synonymy of phraseological units?
- 291 What is abbreviation in English?
- 292 What modern types of word formation in English do you know?
- 293 What is the meaning of compounds?
- 294 What ways and means of enriching the vocabulary do you know?
- 295 Give information about Canadian, Australian and Indian Variants of English.
- 296 Do you know selection of lexical units for dictionary articles?
- 297 Correlation between compounds and free phrases.
- 298 Give information about poetic and highly literary words.
- 299 Productive and non-productive ways of forming new words.
- 300 What types of word groups in English and Uzbek languages do you know?

- 301 What is the role of planning in teaching a foreign languages?
- 302 What is the content of teaching vocabulary?
- 303 What techniques are used in teaching English pronunciation ?
- 304 What is the content of teaching grammar?
- 305 What is approximated pronunciation?
- 306 What is the content of teaching pronunciation?
- 307 What is language material in teaching foreign languages?
- 308 What are the difficulties in teaching vocabulary?
- 309 What methods and techniques are used in teaching vocabulary?
- 310 What is the methodological preparation of new vocabulary?
- 311 What proficiency levels in FLT can you name?
- 312 Describe the importance of teaching vocabulary in developing communicative skill
- 313 What kind of Innovative methods are used in teaching vocabulary?
- 314 What technologies are used in teaching grammar at school?
- 315 What kind of difficulties are there in teaching grammar?
- 316 What principles are used in teaching grammar?
- 317 What is Deductive approach in teaching grammar?
- 318 What is Inductive approach in teaching grammar?
- 319 What types of exercises are used in teaching grammar?
- 320 What is the role of teaching listening in FLT?
- 321 What are the extra linguistic difficulties in teaching listening?
- 322 What are the aims and tasks of teaching listening?
- 323 What types of exercises are used in teaching listening?
- 324 What are the main periods in the history of FL methodology development?
- 325 What innovations are introduced into the FLT in Uzbekistan at present?
- 326 What methods and techniques are used in teaching listening?
- 327 What are the ways and stages of developing listening skills?
- 328 What principles of FLT do you know?

- 329 What differences can be pointed out between approach and method?
- 330 Why is CLT a dominant and effective approach in FLT?
- 331 What is communicative competence?
- 332 What is technological approach?
- 333 Why do we use games in teaching?
- 334 Why is critical thinking important in English?
- 335 What are the difficulties in teaching speaking?
- 336 What is Case study in teaching English?
- 337 What are the advantages of using interactive methods in FLT?
- 338 What is the role of teaching aids in FLT?
- 339 What types of teaching aids do you know?
- 340 What are the ways and stages of teaching speaking?
- 341 Why exercises are important in FLT?
- 342 What features of English language lesson do you know?
- 343 What forms of interaction are more successful in communicative language learning?
- 344 Does lesson plan help you to organize effectively teaching process?
- 345 What is the goal of CEFR?
- 346 What are the goals of FLT?
- 347 What is classroom management?
- 348 What are the characteristic features of Communicative Language Teaching?
- 349 What is communicative competence?
- 350 What are the main periods in the history of FL methodology development?
- 351 What innovations are introduced into the FLT in Uzbekistan at present?
- 352 What is technological approach?
- 353 Describe the selection of vocabulary minimum.
- 354 Describe the selection of grammar material.
- 355 What is the use of ICT in teaching English?
- 356 Why are the textbooks important in education?
- 357 What is the role of reading in teaching FLT?

- 358 What are the difficulties of teaching reading?
- 359 Write about pre-, while-, post-reading activities.
- 360 What kind of strategies are used in teaching reading?
- 361 Write about the importance of teaching writing.
- 362 What is the content of teaching writing?
- 363 What kind of activities are used in forming and developing writing skills?
- 364 Write about pre-, while-, post-writing activities.
- 365 What kind of exercises are used in teaching writing?
- 366 What kind of approaches are used in teaching writing?
- 367 Write about the types of writing.
- 368 What do we mean by assessment?
- 369 What function does assessment fulfill in the ELT process?
- 370 What are the forms of assessment?
- 371 Write about the types, forms, and techniques of the assessment.
- 372 What is the role of extracurricular work in ELT?
- 373 Write about the content and process of organization of extra-curricular work.
- 374 What kind of work strategies are used in extracurricular activities?
- 375 What is extracurricular work?
- 376 What are the principles of lesson planning?
- 377 Describe the forms of interaction.
- 378 What are the difficulties in teaching speaking?
- 379 What is Case study in teaching English?
- 380 What are the advantages of using interactive methods in FLT?
- 381 Describe the assessing of reading.
- 382 What are the ways of assessing listening comprehension?
- 383 Write about the practical and cultural goals of teaching foreign languages.
- 384 Write about the developmental and educational goals of teaching foreign languages.
- 385 What types of components content of teaching English do you know?

- 386 How do you differentiate the terms "language material, language minimum :
teaching"?
- 387 What types of components content of teaching English do you know?
- 388 Write about "Interactive learning" and "Learner-centered learning"
- 389 Write about "Collaborative learning" and "Content-based learning"
- 390 Write about the role of exercises in teaching foreign languages.
- 391 Write about the importance of foreign language learning in Uzbekistan.
- 392 Write about the stages of teaching vocabulary.
- 393 What aspects of the language are connected with the vocabulary?
- 394 What are the basic principles and criteria for selection the active vocabulary minimum
- 395 Describe the three-phase framework of teaching vocabulary.
- 396 What do we mean by the active and passive grammar minimum.
- 397 What principles of teaching grammar do you know?
- 398 Write about the importance of teaching pronunciation.
- 399 What kind of difficulties do you know in teaching English pronunciation.
- 400 What kind of approaches are used for teaching pronunciation?

QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIYA

401. What are the four main purposes in studying Comparative
typology?
402. What is the subject matter of Comparative Typology?
403. What is the object of analysis in Comparative Typology?
404. What are the correlations between Comparative Typology and other
branches of linguistics?
405. What does Comparative typology study?
406. What does Comparative linguistics study?
407. What does Comparative-historical linguistics study?
408. What does Confrontative linguistics study?
409. What does Contrastive linguistics study?
410. What does Characterological linguistics study?
411. What does Typological linguistics study?
412. What is Comparativistics?
413. What types of typology as to the object and level of analysis do you
know?
414. What is it that unites them all? What is phonetics?
415. What does phonetics study?
416. What is phonology?
417. What does phonology study?
418. What is a phoneme?
419. What is a sound?
420. Is any sound a phoneme?
421. What phoneme types are universal with Modern English and
Uzbek/Russian?
422. What are the quantitative features of the phonemes in the compared
languages?
423. What are the qualitative features of the phonemes in the compared
languages?
424. What are the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the English and
Uzbek/Russian phonemes?
425. What are the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the English and
Uzbek/Russian phonemes explained by?
426. Is English a vocalic or a consonantic language?
427. Is Uzbek a vocalic or a consonantic language?
428. Is Russian a vocalic or a consonantic language?
429. Is a verb a universal part of speech?
430. Why is a verb called a primary part of speech?
431. What are the structural features(particle "to" and postfix "mok" or "y")
of the verb in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?

432. What grammatical categories of the verb do you know in in Modern English?
433. What grammatical categories of the verb do you know in in Modern Uzbek/Russian?
434. What are the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the grammatical category of tense of the verb in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
435. What are the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the grammatical category of mood of the verb in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
436. What are the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the grammatical category of voice of the verb in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
437. What are the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the grammatical category of person of the verb in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
438. What are the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the grammatical category of number of the verb in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
439. What grammatical category is characteristic of the Russian Language only among the compared languages?
440. What language has all the grammatical categories(person, number, mood, tense, voice, aspect, order, etc.) of the verb.
441. What is syntax?
442. What are the main notions of syntax?
443. What are the main categories of syntax?
444. What syntactical connections (or relations) are there in the compared languages
445. What is a phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
446. What phrase types do you know in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
447. What is a coordinate phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
448. What is a subordinate phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
449. What is a predicative phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
450. What is a noun phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
451. What is a verb phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?

452. What is an adjective phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
453. What is an adverb phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
454. What is a numeral phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
455. What is a pronoun phrase in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
456. What are the notions of sentence and sentence, (utterance, proposition, taxeme (monotaxeme, politaxeme), discourse, binome, polinome etc. in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
457. What simple sentence types are there in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
458. What is I.I. Meschanirov's syntactical classification of languages(into active, ergative, class, nominative) based?
459. What is a composite sentence in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
460. What is a compound sentence in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
461. What is a complex sentence in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
462. What subtypes of a complex sentence in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian do you know?
463. What is a semi-complex sentence?
464. What is a semi-complex sentence in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
465. What is a semi-complex sentence in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
466. What is a semi-compound sentence in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
467. What semantic (communicative) types of simple and composite sentences are there in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
468. What are the similar(isomorphic) and dissimilar(allomorphic) features of the sentences in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
469. What are the factors causing similar(isomorphic) and dissimilar(allomorphic) features of the sentences in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
470. What is a lexical system?

471. What is a word formation in general?
472. What is an affixation in general?
473. What is a conversion in general?
474. What is compounding in general?
475. What is word composition in general?
476. What is word building in general?
477. What is word coinage in general?
478. What is back-formation in general?
479. What is sound interchange in general?
480. What is blending in general?
481. What is acronymy in general?
483. What universal lexical phenomena are there in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
484. Are such lexical phenomena (as synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hyperonymy, paronymy, etc.) characteristic of Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
485. Is there the semantic structure of lexemes (phenomena of monosemy, polysemy and syncretism of lexemes (for example, Uzbek «учун» always has a syncretic meaning purpose and reason) the same in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?
486. What links are there between comparative typology and translation/interpretation?
487. What can comparative typology supply translatology with?
488. What is the importance of the typological data for translation/interpretation?
489. What transformations are applied to in translation/interpretation?
490. What are the links between comparative typology and lexicography?
491. What is the role of the comparative typological data in coping with various difficulties in translation/interpretation?
492. What difficulties are there in translation/interpretation?

493. How do you tackle phonetico-phonological difficulties in translation/interpretation?
494. How do you tackle lexical difficulties in translation/interpretation?
495. How do you tackle grammatical difficulties in translation/interpretation?
496. How do you tackle stylistic difficulties in translation/interpretation?
497. How do you tackle phraseological difficulties in translation/interpretation?
498. How do you tackle paralinguistic difficulties in translation/interpretation?
499. How do you tackle pragmatical difficulties in translation/interpretation?
500. What semantic (communicative) types of simple and composite sentences are there in Modern English and Uzbek/Russian?

TILI O'RGANILAYOTGAN MAMLAKATLAR ADABIYOTI

501. Who was William Shakespeare?
502. What are the main themes in Shakespeare's tragedies?
503. How is love presented in "Romeo and Juliet"?
504. What causes Hamlet's inner conflict?
505. Why is Shakespeare important in world literature?
506. What are the characteristics of Romanticism?
507. How did William Wordsworth describe nature?
508. What themes appear in Lord Byron's poetry?
509. How did Romantic poets value imagination?
510. Why was nature important for Romantic writers?
511. What social problems are reflected in Charles Dickens's novels?
512. How does Dickens describe poor people?
513. What themes are presented in "Oliver Twist"?
514. How did Victorian writers criticize society?
515. Why is Dickens considered a realist writer?
516. What is the main theme of "Pride and Prejudice"?
517. How does Jane Austen describe marriage and society?
518. What qualities make Elizabeth Bennet an interesting character?
519. How does Austen use irony in her novels?

520. Why are Austen's novels still popular today?
521. What is Modernism in literature?
522. How did World War I influence English writers?
523. What themes are explored in T. S. Eliot's poetry?
524. How does James Joyce use stream of consciousness?
525. Why did modernist writers experiment with form and style?
526. What is a dystopian novel?
527. What social criticism is presented in "1984"?
528. How does Orwell describe totalitarian government?
529. What is the role of Big Brother in "1984"?
530. Why is Orwell's work still relevant today?
531. What are the main elements of drama?
532. How does Oscar Wilde use humor in his plays?
533. What themes are common in Bernard Shaw's dramas?
534. Why is dialogue important in theatre?
535. How does drama reflect society?
536. What are the characteristics of Gothic literature?
537. How does Bram Stoker create fear in "Dracula"?
538. Who is Sherlock Holmes?
539. How does Arthur Conan Doyle build suspense?
540. Why do readers enjoy detective stories?
541. What themes are common in contemporary English fiction?
542. How do modern writers discuss identity?
543. What role do women writers play in English literature?
544. How does globalization influence literature?
545. Why is multiculturalism important in modern writing?
546. What is symbolism in literature?
547. How do poets use imagery?
548. What is the difference between metaphor and simile?
549. Why is rhyme important in poetry?
550. How does literature influence people's thinking?
551. Who was Benjamin Franklin and why is he important?
552. What are the main ideas of the Enlightenment?
553. How did Franklin encourage self-improvement?
554. What moral lessons can readers learn from Franklin?
555. How did Enlightenment ideas shape American society?
556. What are the main characteristics of Romanticism?
557. How did Washington Irving use folklore in his stories?
558. What is the frontier spirit in Cooper's novels?
559. How is nature described in Romantic literature?

560. Why are Irving and Cooper important in American literature?
561. What is Transcendentalism?
562. How did Emerson explain self-reliance?
563. Why was nature important for Thoreau?
564. What ideas are expressed in "Walden"?
565. How did Transcendentalists value individual freedom?
566. Why is Walt Whitman considered an innovative poet?
567. What is free verse?
568. How does Whitman celebrate democracy?
569. What themes appear in "Leaves of Grass"?
570. How does Whitman describe ordinary people?
571. What is abolitionism?
572. Why did Stowe write "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
573. How did the novel influence society?
574. How is slavery presented in the novel?
575. Why is "Uncle Tom's Cabin" important in American history?
576. What type of humor does Mark Twain use?
577. How is friendship shown in "Huckleberry Finn"?
578. What social criticism appears in the novel?
579. Why is the Mississippi River important?
580. How does Twain use local dialect?
581. What is realism in literature?
582. What is naturalism?
583. How does Jack London describe survival?
584. What is special about O. Henry's endings?
585. What values are shown in "The Gift of the Magi"?
586. Who were the Lost Generation writers?
587. How did World War I influence Hemingway?
588. What themes are explored in "The Sun Also Rises"?
589. How is loneliness shown in "The Old Man and the Sea"?
590. What qualities make Santiago a heroic character?
591. What was the Harlem Renaissance?
592. How did Langston Hughes represent Black identity?
593. What themes are common in African American literature?
594. How did Toni Morrison describe racism and identity?
595. Why are African American writers important?
596. What social themes appear in Arthur Miller's plays?
597. How does Tennessee Williams describe family conflict?
598. What are the characteristics of science fiction?
599. How does Ray Bradbury criticize technology?

600. Why is multiculturalism important in American literature?

Bitiruvchilarni baxolash mezonlari

Baxolash mezonlari yozma shaklda bo'ladi.

- Yozma shaklda

Baxolash mezonlarining yozma shakli quyidagicha:

Bitiruvchi talabalarni bilimini baholash 100 balli tizimda bo'lganligini hisobga olib, har bir savolga to'liq javob bera olgan talabaga 20 ballidan baholanadi. 1-savolga to'la javob yozilganda, maksimal -20 ball

- 2-savolga to'la javob yozilganda, maksimal -20 ball
- 3-savolga to'la javob yozilganda, maksimal -20 ball
- 4-savolga to'la javob yozilganda, maksimal -20 ball
- 5-savolga to'la javob yozilganda, maksimal -20 ball
- Jami:5 baho

Talabaniy yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi uchun yozgan yozma ishini tekshirishda quyidagi mezonlar tavsiya etiladi:

a) 5 baho uchun talabaniy bilim darajasi quyidagilarga javob berishi lozim:

- xulosa va qaror qabul qilish;
- ijodiy fikrlay olish;
- mustaqil mushohada yurita olish;
- olgan bilimlarini amalda qo'llay olish;
- mohiyatini tushunish;
- bilish, aytib berish;
- tasavvurga ega bo'lish.

b) 4 baho uchun talabaniy bilim darajasi quyidagilarga javob berishi lozim:

- mustaqil mushohada yurita olish;
- olgan bilimlarini amalda qo'llay olish;
- mohiyatini tushunish;
- bilish, aytib berish;
- tasavvurga ega bo'lish.

v) 3 baho uchun talabaniy bilim darajasi quyidagilarga javob berishi lozim:

- mohiyatini tushunish;
- bilish, aytib berish;
- tasavvurga ega bo'lish.

g) quyidagi hollarda talabaniy bilim darajasi 2 baho bilan baholanishi mumkin:

- aniq tasavvurga ega bo'lmaslik;
- javoblarda xatoliklarga yo'l qo'yilganlik;
- bilmaslik.

Baxolash mezonlari yozma shaklda quyidagicha:

Baholash mezonlari 100 ball tizimida baholanadi. Talabalarga fanlar bo'yicha 5 ta savol beriladi va har bir to'g'ri javob uchun 20 ball beriladi. 60 ballidan 69 balligacha "3" baxo, 70 ballidan 89 balligacha "4" baxo va 90 ballidan 100 balligacha "5" baho qo'yiladi.

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