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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI

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KUNDUZGI TA'LIM SHAKLI

60230100- "TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI (INGLIZ
TIL)" TA'LIM YO'NALISHI BITIRUVCHI TALABALARI UCHUN
MUTAXASSISLIK FANLARIDAN
YAKUNIY DAVLAT ATTESTATSIYA

D A S T U R I

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti Kengashining 2026 yil 22 - 01 - daqi 5-sonli
yig'ilish qaroriga muvofiq tasdiqlangan

Dastur Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida ishlab chiqilgan.

Tuzuvchilar:

Kafedra dotsenti:

I. Egamberdiyeva

Kafedra dotsenti:

A. Axmedov

Kafedra o'qituvchisi:

M. Axmedova

Kafedra o'qituvchisi:

T. G'aniyeva

Kafedra mudiri:

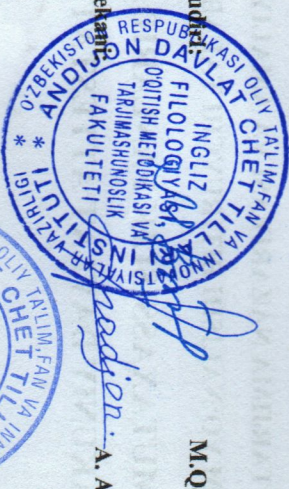
M. Qosimova

Fakulteti dekani:

A. Alaboyev

O'quv ishlari bo'yicha prorektor v.v.b.:

K. N. Karimov



KIRISH

Mazkur dastur 60230100- "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (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 bitiruvlardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiya vazirligining 20 -yil 29.08 daqi 1-son bilan tasdiqlangan hamma-viy o'quv rejadagi umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlaridan o'tkaziladi.

Yakuniy Davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlarida o'tkaziladigan fanlar

tarkibi:

1. Ixtisoslashtirilgan tarjima;
2. Badiiy tarjima;
3. Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti;
4. Tarjimolik mutaxassisligiga kirish;

1. Ixtisloshatirigan tarjima

(1-fanning nomi)

1. How does Skopos theory influence modern translation practice?

Formulated by Hans Vermeer, Skopos theory posits that the crucial factor determining any translation process is the *Skopos* (purpose) of the target text. In modern practice, it liberates translators from strict literal adherence to the source text. It justifies adapting, rewriting, or localizing content based entirely on the brief given by the client and the specific needs of the target audience.

2. What is the significance of functional equivalence in translation?

Popularized by Eugene Nida, functional (or dynamic) equivalence aims to produce the same relationship between the target receiver and target text as that which existed between the source receiver and source text. Its significance lies in prioritizing naturalness of expression and reader comprehension over structural symmetry. It ensures that the emotional and communicative impact of the message is not lost in translation.

3. How do communicative translation differ from semantic translation?

Coined by Peter Newmark, these two methods differ in their primary orientation:

- a. **Semantic Translation:** Remains close to the source language structures, focusing heavily on the thought processes of the original author. It is used when the exact wording and author's style are sacred (e.g., literature, philosophy).
- b. **Communicative Translation:** Focuses almost entirely on the target reader. It attempts to produce an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the original readers, prioritizing smooth, idiomatic, and easily understood language (e.g., journalism, advertising, public notices).

4. What are the major principles of discourse-oriented translation?

Discourse-oriented translation views a text not as a sequence of isolated sentences, but as a coherent unit of communication within a specific social context. Its major principles include:

- a. **Cohesion and Coherence:** Ensuring the logical flow and grammatical links within the target text match the expectations of the target culture.
- b. **Genre Fidelity:** Adopting the specific layout, tone, and stylistic conventions expected of that text type (e.g., legal, academic, or technical) in the target language.
- c. **Intertextuality:** Recognizing how a text refers to or relies on other cultural texts and translating those echoes accurately.

5. How does ideology affect translation?

Ideology influences translation through the processes of selection, omission, and manipulation. Translators—consciously or unconsciously—are influenced by their own political, religious, or cultural beliefs, or those of their patrons/publishers. This often leads to either domestication (assimilating the text to dominant target culture values) or selective framing to align the text with a specific ideological agenda.

6. What is the role of the translator as a cultural mediator?

A translator does not just translate words; they translate cultures. As a cultural mediator, the translator bridges the gap between different worldviews, behavioural norms, and historical contexts. They decode the cultural assumptions embedded in the source text and decide how to represent, adapt, or explain them so that the target audience can comprehend them without losing the original cultural flavour.

7. How does context determine meaning in specialized translation?

In specialized translation (legal, medical, technical), words lose their everyday polysemy and take on highly restricted meanings. Context—both linguistic (co-text) and situational (the specific field of industry)—acts as a filter. For example, the word *client* means one thing in a law firm, another in software engineering (client-server architecture), and something else entirely in social work. Context eliminates ambiguity.

8. What are the challenges of translating implicit meaning?

Implicit meaning refers to information that is understood by the source audience without being overtly stated, often relying on shared cultural knowledge or presuppositions. The primary challenge is balancing **explicitation** (making the hidden meaning explicit to help the target reader) with the risk of over-translating, which can clutter the text, change the author's tone, or insult the intelligence of the reader.

9. How does pragmatics influence translation choices?

Pragmatics deals with language in use and the realization of speaker intent (speech acts). It influences translation by forcing the translator to look at what is meant rather than just what is said. Factors like politeness strategies, irony, and speech acts (e.g., a question that functions as a command) require translators to alter syntax and lexical choices completely to ensure the intended illocutionary force is accurately transmitted to the receiver.

10. What is the relationship between language and culture in translation?

Language and culture are inextricably linked; language is the primary vehicle through which culture is expressed. In translation, this relationship means that text cannot be treated as an abstract linguistic code. A language reflects a nation's unique

worldview, ecosystem, and history (such as specialized *zoonyms* or idioms). Therefore, a successful translation requires deep bicultural competence, not just bilingual proficiency.

2. BADIY TARJIMA (2-FAN)

1. Badiy tarjima (literary translation)ning asosiy ob'ekti nima?

Badiy tarjimaning asosiy ob'ekti — badiiy matn (roman, hikoya, poema, g'azal va h.k.) hamda undagi estetik va obrazli til vositalari (metafora, o'xshatish, frazeologizmlar) hisoblanadi. Unda shunchaki ma'lumot emas, balki muallifning badiiy uslubi va his-tuyg'ulari qayta yaratiladi.

2. Badiy tarjimaning asosiy maqsadi nimadan iborat?

Asosiy maqsad — asl nusxaning estetik va emosional ta'sir kuchini saqlab qolgan holda, undagi g'oyaviy-badiiy mazmunni va muallif uslubini boshqa til kitobxoniga to'liq yetkazib berish hamda kitobxonda asl nusxa o'quvchisi kabi badiiy zavq uyg'otishdir.

3. Roman Yakobson tarjima turlarini nechta asosiy turga ajratadi?

Mashhur tilshunos Roman Yakobson tarjima jarayonini 3 ta asosiy turga ajratadi.

4. Roman Yakobson taklif etgan uch turdagi tarjima qaysilar?

- Intralingual translation (Ichki til tarjimasini yoki parafraz): Bir tilning o'zidagi so'zlarni boshqa sinonimlar bilan almashtirish.
- Interlingual translation (Tiltararo tarjima): Bir tildagi matn boshqa tilga o'girish (an'anaviy tarjima).
- Intersemiotic translation (Mubodala yoki belgilararo tarjima): Matnni muhtalabo boshqa belgi tizimiga, masalan, kitobni kinofilmla yoki musiqaga aylantirish.

5. "Poetik funktsiya" tushunchasi qaysi olim nomi bilan bog'liq?

Ushbu tushuncha XX asrning yirik tilshunosi va adabiyotshunosi Roman Yakobson nomi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, uning til kommunikatsiyasi modelidan o'tin olgan.

6. Poetik funktsiya, asosan, nimani ta'kidlaydi?

Poetik funktsiya e'tiborni xabarining mazmuriyiga emas, balki uning shakliga va qanday ifodalanayotganiga (tilning estetik va ohangdorlik xususiyatiga) qaratadi. Ya'ni, so'z shunchaki qutol emas, balki san'at asariga aylanadi.

7. E. Nida modelida badiiy matn tarjima qilishda ko'proq qaysi tipdagi ekvivalentlik muhim deb qaratiladi?

Eygeniy Nida modeliga ko'ra, badiiy matnlarni tarjima qilishda dinamik ekvivalentlik (dynamic equivalence) ko'proq muhim deb qaratiladi.

8. Badiy tarjimada "dinamik ekvivalentlik" nima degani?

Dinamik ekvivalentlik — so'zma-so'z tarjimadan voz kechib, matnning tarjima tili kitobxoniga ko'rsatilgan ruhii va emosional ta'sirini asl matn ko'rsatgan ta'sir bilan tenglashtirishdir. Bu matnning target tilda muhtalabo tabiiy yangrashiini ta'minlaydi.

9. A. Lefevere badiiy tarjimani ko'proq qanday jarayon sifatida talqin qiladi?

Andre Lefevere tarjimani shunchaki lisoniy jarayon emas, balki "rewriting" (qayta yozish/qayta yaratish) va madaniy moslashtirish jarayoni deb biladi. Uning fikricha, tarjima har doim ma'lum bir jamiyatning mafkurasi (ideology) va poetik qo'plari ta'sirida qayta shakllantiriladi.

10. Susan Bassnetting ilmiy ishlari ko'proq qaysi soha bilan bog'liq?

Susan Bassnetting ilmiy ishlari tarjima-shunoslikdagi "Madaniy burilish" (Cultural Turn) kontseptsiyasi va Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik (Comparative Literature) sohasi bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, u tarjimani tillar emas, balki madaniyatlararo mulqot sifatida o'rganagan.

3. TARJIMA NAZARIVASI VA AMALIYOTI

(3-FAN)

1. What is translation?

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) while preserving meaning, style, tone, and cultural aspects. Translation aims to achieve equivalence between the original and translated texts.

2. What is the difference between translation and interpretation?

Translation refers to the conversion of written texts from one language into another, while interpretation deals with oral communication. Translators have time to revise their work, whereas interpreters must translate instantly.

3. What are the main types of translation?

- The main types of translation are:
 - Literary translation – novels, poems, stories.
 - Scientific translation – academic and technical materials.
 - Technical translation – manuals and instructions.
 - Legal translation – contracts and laws.
 - Medical translation – healthcare documents.
 - Audiovisual translation – subtitles and dubbing.
- 4. What is equivalence in translation?
- Equivalence refers to the relationship between the source text and target text that ensures the same meaning or effect. It helps preserve the message despite linguistic and cultural differences.

5. Explain formal and dynamic equivalence.

According to Eugene Nida:

Formal equivalence focuses on preserving the original form and content as closely as possible.

Dynamic equivalence focuses on producing the same effect on the target audience as the original had on the source audience.

6. What is literal translation?

Literal translation means translating word-for-word while maintaining the grammatical structure of the source text as much as possible. It may not always sound natural in the target language.

Example: "I am hungry" → "Men ochman."

7. What is free translation?

Free translation focuses on meaning rather than exact wording. It allows translators to adapt expressions naturally into the target language.

Example: "It's raining cats and dogs" → "Yomg'ir juda qattiq yog'moqda."

8. What is communicative translation?

Communicative translation focuses on delivering the intended meaning clearly and naturally for the target audience. It prioritizes readability and understanding.

9. What is semantic translation?

Semantic translation emphasizes preserving the exact contextual meaning and stylistic features of the original text.

10. What are translation strategies?

Translation strategies are methods used to solve translation problems. Examples include:

- Borrowing
- Calque
- Adaptation
- Transposition
- Modulation
- Equivalence

4. TARJIMONLIK MUTAXASSISLIGIGA KIRISH

1. Tarjima fanining rivojlanish bosqichlari haqida ma'lumot bering.

Ushbu savol tarjima fanining tarixiy shakllanishi, rivojlanish bosqichlari va turli davrlardagi ilmiy qarashlarning tarjima nazariyasiga ko'rsatgan ta'sirini tahlil qilish ko'nikmasini shakllantirishga qaratilgan.

2. Tarjima fanining shakllanishiga ta'sir etgan omillarni tushuntiring.

Ushbu savol tarjima fanining yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo'lgan ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy omillarni tushuntirish hamda ularning tarjima taraqqiyotidagi o'rinni aniqlashga xizmat qiladi.

3. Xalqaro aloqalarning rivojlanishi tarjima faoliyatiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatgan?

Ushbu savol xalqaro aloqalar rivojlanishi natijasida tarjima faoliyatining kengayishi va uning jamiyadagi ahamiyati ortib borishini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

4. Tarjimaning umumdavlat ahamiyati nimada?

Ushbu savol tarjimaning davlat, jamiyat va madaniyat rivojidagi ahamiyatini hamda uning umumdavlat miqyosidagi vazifalarini tushuntirish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

5. Savodxonlik va tarjima o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni izohlang.

Ushbu savol savodxonlik va tarjima jarayonlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni, tarjimaning bilim almashinuvidagi rolini nazariy jihatdan yoritishga qaratilgan.

6. Tarjima ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga qanday xizmat qiladi?

Ushbu savol tarjimaning jamiyat taraqqiyoti, ilim-fan rivoji va xalqlar o'rtasidagi madaniy hamkorlikni mustahkamlashdagi ahamiyatini tushuntirishga xizmat qiladi.

7. Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti fanining tarixini tushuntiring.

Ushbu savol tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyotining shakllanish tarixi hamda uning ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida rivojlanishini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

8. O'zbek tarjima maktabining rivojlanish bosqichlarini izohlang.

Ushbu savol o'zbek tarjima maktabining shakllanish jarayoni, rivojlanish bosqichlari va mashhur tarjimonlarning faoliyatini o'rganishga xizmat qiladi.

9. Tarjima tarixi bilan adabiyot tarixi o'rtasidagi farq nimada?

Ushbu savol tarjima tarixi va adabiyot tarixi o'rtasidagi o'xshash hamda farqli jihatlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish ko'nikmasini shakllantirishga qaratilgan.

10. Tarjimada muqobilik tushunchasi nimada?

Ushbu savol tarjimada muqobilik tushunchasi, uning turlari va tarjima sifatini belgilashdagi o'rinni nazariy jihatdan tushuntirishga xizmat qiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ta'lim, fan va innovatsiya ta'lim vazirligi	
20 yil _____	dagi _____-son buyrug'iga asosan
2-8. Talabalar bilimini baholash mezonlari	
15. Talabalar bilimni quyi-dagi mezonlar asosida:	

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

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

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

talaba fan dasturini o'zlashtirmagan, fanning (mavzuning) mohiyatini tushunmaydi hamda fan (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega emas deb topilganda — **2 (qoniqsiz) baho** bilan baholanaadi.

Yakuniy Davlat attestatsiya sinovida bitiruvchi talablar uchun xar bir mutaxassislik fanidan 1 donadan jami 4 ta savoldan iborat bilet 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 bilimi aniqlanib,**

Nizomning 1-jadvaliga muvofiq bitiruvchining baxosi qo'yiladi.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar bilimni nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi to'g'risidagi Nizomga ILOVA

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
4,95 — 4,91	99	4,25 — 4,21	85
4,90 — 4,86	98	4,20 — 4,16	84
4,85 — 4,81	97	4,15 — 4,11	83
4,80 — 4,76	96	4,10 — 4,06	82
4,75 — 4,71	95	4,05 — 4,01	81
4,70 — 4,66	94	4,00 — 3,96	80
4,65 — 4,61	93	3,95 — 3,91	79
4,60 — 4,56	92	3,90 — 3,86	78
4,55 — 4,51	91	3,85 — 3,81	77
4,50 — 4,46	90	3,80 — 3,76	76

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

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