

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI**



**UMUMKASBIY VA IXTISOSLIK FANLARIGA DOIR
YAKUNIY DAVLAT ATTESTASIYASI
SINOVI BO‘YICHA
DASTUR**

Ta‘lim yo‘nalishi: 60230200 – Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (ingliz tili)

Toshkent – 2026

Dastur universitet Kengashida ko'rib chiqilgan va tasdiqqa tavsiya etilgan
(2025-yil "27" - 02 dagi "4" sonli bayonnoma)

Tuzuvchilar:

- E.Tursunnazarova - O'zDJTU Ingliz tili tarjima nazariyasi kafedrası mudiri, PhD, dotsent.
G'.Raximov - O'zDJTU Ingliz tili tarjima nazariyasi professori, f.f.d.

Taqrizchilar:

- O'.Qo'ldoshov - SamDChTI, Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti kafedrası dotsenti, (PhD).
X.Samigova - O'zDJTU Ingliz tili tarjima nazariyasi o'qituvchisi, DSc., professor.

Mazkur dastur asosida bitiruvchining umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlari bo'yicha egallagan bilim, malaka va ko'nikma darajalari doirasida kompleks tarzda baholanadi.

Tarjimonlik fakulteti dekani:

2026-yil "26" - fevral



U.Yo'ldoshev

Ingliz tili tarjima nazariyasi kafedrası mudiri:

2026-yil "26" - fevral



E.Tursunnazarova

Kirish

“Umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlardan davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi dasturi bitiruvchining oliy ta’lim davlat standartida belgilangan kasbiy vazifalarni bajarishga qo’yilgan nazariy va amaliy tayyorgarligini aniqlash uchun mo’ljallangan.

Davlat imtihonining mazmuni talaba o‘quv davrida o‘zlashtirgan oliy ta’limi dasturiga to‘liq mos keladi. Umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlardan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi yozma tarjima, tarjima nazariyasi va stilistika va tarjima tahriri, leksikologiya, tipologiya fanlaridan davlat imtihoni yozma shakllarda o‘tkaziladi.

Yozma tarjima

“Yozma tarjima” fani talabalarda tarjimonlik kasbi bo‘yicha tegishli ko‘nikmalar hosil qilishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, lingvokommunikativ va lingvomamlakatshunoslik to‘g‘risidagi tushuncha, lingvistik bilimlar saviyasi, til haqida tushunchalar, yozma nutq amaliyoti kursining mantiqiy tafakkurga tasirini tahlil qilish, chet tilidagi yozma nutq turlarini belgilash, yozma nutq malaka va ko‘nikmalarini to‘liqroq ijodiy qo‘llash kabi masalalarni qamraydi.

Fan bo‘yicha bitiruvchilarning bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalariga quyidagi talablar qo‘yiladi. Bitiruvchi:

- o‘rganilayotgan tilning yozuv qonuniyatlarini bilishi;
- o‘rganilayotgan tildagi yozuv normalarini egallash;
- turli matnlarni leksik-semantik tahlil qilish;
- matndagi grammatik, imlo va punktuasion qonuniyatlarini aniqlash va ularga tarjimada amal qilish;
- matnlarni yozuv nuqtai nazaridan talqin qilish;
- tarjima metodlarini bilish va amaliyotda qo‘llay olish;
- yozma tarjima uslublarini egallash;
- lingvokommunikativ va lingvomamlakatshunoslik bo‘yicha umumiy tushunchaga ega bo‘lish;
- lingvistik bilimlar saviyasi, til haqida tushunchaga ega bo‘lish;
- o‘tilgan mavzu boyicha o‘z fikrini erkin yozma bayon qila olish;
- chet tilidan ona tiliga va aksincha ona tilidan chet tiliga erkin yozma tarjima qila olishi va boshqalar talab etiladi.

Tarjima nazariyasi

“Tarjima nazariyasi” fani boshqa filologik fanlarning nazariy va uslubiy asosini tashkil qilib, o‘z rivojida aniq yo‘nalishdagi turdosh fanlar uchun zamin bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Talabalarga tarjima sohasidagi bilimlarning nazariy asoslarini, uning asosiy tushunchalari va kategoriyalarini, tarjima qonunlari va tamoyillarini o‘rgatish hamda ularni amaliyotda tatbiq etish ko‘nikmasini hosil qilishdan iborat.

Ushbu fan bo'yicha bitiruvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalariga quyidagi talablar qo'yiladi. Bitiruvchi:

– tarjima sohasidagi bilim asoslari, tarjimada qo'llanadigan kategoriyalar to'g'risida tasavvurga ega bo'lishi;

– tarjima nazariyasi asoslarini, tarjima qilish qonunlari, usul va metodlari, tushunchalar, kategoriyalarni, tarjima qilish jarayonlarning xususiyatlarini bilishi va ulardan foydalana olishi;

– talaba tarjima hodisasi va jarayonlarni tahlil qilish usullarini qo'llash, tarjima muammolar bo'yicha to'g'ri usul va metodlardan foydalanish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Stilistika va matn tahriri

“Stilistika va matn tahriri” yuqori kurs talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, muloqotning turli bosqichlarida tilni faol egallash, malaka va ko'nikmalarini takomillashtirishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'yadi. Stilistika va tarjima tahriri fani turli muloqot turlari, jumladan, an'anaviy, badiiy va ilmiy muloqotni o'rganish bilan bir qatorda, ish munosabatlari (biznes, marketing, menejment sohalari)da ham muloqot malakalariga ega bo'lishni taqozo etadi.

Fan bo'yicha bitiruvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalariga quyidagi talablar qoyiladi. Bitiruvchi:

- stilistika lingvistikaning qismi va nutq madaniyati nazariyasi sifatida, funksional uslublar tizimi, stilistik lug'atning tasnifi, kommunikativ nutq, stilistik uslublarning turlari, matn va matn turi tushunchalarini ajrata olish, matn tahlilining stilistik usullari haqida tasavvurga ega bo'lishi kerak;

- matnni turli uslublar yordamida tahrirlash, til qurilishining stilistik usullari va xususiyatlari, maxsus adabiy va so'zlashuv birliklarining matndagi farqi va xususiyati, matn kategoriyalarini bilishi kerak;

- kommunikasiya turini, ifoda etish shakli va tahlil etilayotgan matn kommunikativ-pragmatik turlarini aniqlash;

- til tuzilishining barcha bosqichlarida uslubiy belgilangan birliklarni tanishi, ularning uslubiy, kommunikativ-pragmatik matn vazifalarini va milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosligini aniqlash, konseptual ma'noli badiiy detallar ko'rsatish usullari, turlari va matn mazmunini ochishdagi ahamiyatini aniqlashni, muayyan axborot turini burishni, matn asosiy kategoriyalarini qo'llashning til vositalarini aniqlash, uslubiy tahrir va badiiy matn tahlilini uning konsepti va estetik bahosini ochish maqsadida adekvat tarjima qilish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Leksikologiya

“Leksikologiya” fani o'rganilayotgan tilning asosiy nazariy tushunchalari, chet tilini o'rganishning uslub va yondashuvlari, tilning ilmiy bilimlar tizimida tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati bilan tanishtirish, ularga til sathlarining nutqiy muloqot

jarayonida kuzatiladigan asosiy qonuniyatlarini o'rgatishdan iborat. Ushbu fan tillarning bir-biri bilan o'zaro munosabatlari to'g'risidagi ilmiy-nazariy tushunchalarni o'rgatish, ularning tabiiy til mohiyati to'g'risidagi bilimlarini kengaytirish, tilning ichki tuzilmasi, til qatlamlari va birliklarini ilmiy asosda tadqiq etish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishdir.

Fan bo'yicha bitiruvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalariga quyidagi talablar qoyiladi. Bitiruvchi:

- so'z ma'nosi xususiyatlari, til lug'at tarkibining asosiy birliklari, so'zning morfologik tuzilishi, so'zlarning yasalishi, frazeologik birikmalar turlari, lug'oviy birliklarning kelib chiqishi, ingliz tilining variantlari va shevalari xususiyatlari tasavvurga ega bo'lishi;

- til birliklarini semantik, strukturaviy, pragmatik va kommunikativ xususiyatlarini bilishi va ulardan foydalana olishi;

- yuqorida ta'kidlangan bilimlar yuzasidan talaba berilgan autentik matni leksikologik nuqtai nazardan taxlil qilish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak

Qiyosiy tipologiya

“Qiyosiy tipologiya” fani umumiy tilshunoslik, nazariy fonetika, nazariy grammatika, leksikologiya va stilistika kabi fanlarni o'rganish jarayonidagi bilimlariga suyanib chet tilning ona tilidan farqli xususiyatlari haqida ularda ilmiy tushuncha hosil qilishdir. Shuningdek, bo'lajak filologlarga fanning tarixi, ilmiy – nazariy masalalari, qiёslash metodlari bo'yicha atroflicha bilim berish bilan birga ularning kelajakdagi ish faoliyatlarida amaliy ahamiyat kasb etuvchi lingvistik bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Fan bo'yicha bitiruvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalariga quyidagi talablar qoyiladi. Bitiruvchi:

- qiyosiy tipologiya fanining tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichlari, fanning nazariy masalalari va metodlari, qiyoslash ob'ektini tanlash, qiyoslanayotgan kategoriyalarning ifodalanish usullarini va ularning nutqda qo'llanilishidagi xususiyatlari haqida tasavvurga ega bo'lishi;

- muayyan nazariy masalalarga oid fikrlarni bayon etishi, mavjud fikrlarga nisbatan tanqidiy munosabatini asoslay olish, tillararo izomorf va allomorf xususiyatlarni tahlil qila olish va ulardan foydalana olishi;

- o'z nuqtai nazarini ilmiy asoslab berish va bulardan amaliy masalalarni yechishda foydalana bilish, hulosalar chiqarish, ilmiy farazlarni olg'a surish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi.

Fan bo'yicha bitiruvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalariga quyidagi talablar qoyiladi. Bitiruvchi:

UMUMKASBIY VA IXTISOSLIK FANLARDAN DAVLAT ATTESTATSIYASI SINOVINI O‘TKAZISH TARTIBI VA UNI BAHOLASH MEZONI

Umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlaridan davlat attestatsiyasi yozma shaklda o‘tkaziladi. Yakuniy attestatsiya o‘tkazish uchun savollar majmuasi attestatsiyadan oldin belgilangan tartibda talabalarga yetkaziladi.

O‘quv vazifalariga ko‘ra yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi o‘tilgan nazariy ma’lumotlar va amaliy malakalarni yakuniy tekshiruv orqali baholashga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lishi kerak. Talabalar tomonidan berilgan javoblarning har biri haqqoniy baholanishi uchun ball (100 ballik) ko‘rinishida baxolanib keyin umumiy yig‘ilgan ball tasdiqlangan baholash mezonlari asosida izohlanadi va 5 baholik tizimidan kelib chiqib konvertatsiya qilinadi. Umumiy talaba to‘plashi kerak bo‘lgan ball 100 ball.

Umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlaridan davlat attestatsiyasining yozma shakl imtihoni yozma tarjima, tarjima nazariyasi, stilistika va matn tahriri, leksikologiya va qiyosiy tipologiya fanlaridan amaliy va nazariy vazifalarni o‘z ichiga olgan.

1. Umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlaridan davlat attestatsiyasining yozma shakl imtohoni (umumiy 100 ball)

1-topshiriq (yozma tarjima fani) – Berilgan 2 ta matnlarning maqsadi, asosiy funksiyalari va leksik, sintaktik, morfologik darajalariga asoslanib, matnning uslubini aniqlagan holda 1-matnni chet tilidan ona tiliga tarjima va 2-matnni ona tilidan chet tiliga tarjimani amalga oshirish: har bir matnga berilgan vazifani bajarilganligi uchun **10 balldan** (2 ta matn).

Umumiy topshiriq uchun **20 ball**

Topshiriqda har bir matnni to‘g‘ri bajarilganligini baholash uchun qo‘yilgan kriteriyalari:

BALL	KRITERIYALAR
5	Matn uslubidan kelib chiqib to‘g‘ri tarjimani amalga oshirilganligi
5	Adekvat tarjimaga erishilganligi, asliyat tilidagi ma’lumot tarjimada tog‘ri yetkazilganligi Tarjima transformatsiyalari va usullaridan
10	foydanilganligi, tarjimaning grammatik, stilistik, leksik jihatlarini inobatga olinganligi
Jami 20 ball	

2-topshiriq (yozma tarjima fani) – Tarjima jarayonida qo‘llanilgan tarjima transformatsiyalari aniqlash; har bir misolga berilgan vazifani bajarilganligi uchun **2 ball**dan (10 ta misol).

Umumiy topshiriq uchun **20 ball**

Topshiriqda har bir misolni to‘g‘ri bajarilganligini baholash uchun qo‘yilgan kriteriyalari:

BALL	KRITERIYALAR
20	Tarjima jarayonida qo‘llanilgan tarjima transformatsiyalarini to‘g‘ri aniqlanganligi

3-topshiriq (Tarjima nazariyasi fani) – Berilgan nazariy mavzuga qisqa tavsif yozish.

Umumiy topshiriq uchun **10 ball**

Topshiriqda har bir misolni to‘g‘ri bajarilganligini baholash uchun qo‘yilgan kriteriyalar:

BALL	KRITERIYALAR
5	Berilgan mavzu to‘liq yoritilganligi
5	Berilgan mavzu mazmunan to‘g‘ri yoritilganligi
Jami 10 ball	

4-topshiriq (Qiyosiy tipologiya) – Nazariy savolga javob yozish.

Umumiy topshiriq uchun **10 ball**

Topshiriqda har bir misolni to‘g‘ri bajarilganligini baholash uchun qo‘yilgan kriteriyalar:

BALL	KRITERIYALAR
5	Nazariy savol to‘liq yoritilganligi
5	Nazariy savol mazmunan to‘g‘ri yoritilganligi
Jami 10 ball	

5-topshiriq (Leksikologiya) – Nazariy savolga javob yozish.

Umumiy topshiriq uchun **20 ball**

Topshiriqda har bir misolni to‘g‘ri bajarilganligini baholash uchun qo‘yilgan kriteriyalar:

BALL	KRITERIYALAR
10	Nazariy savol to‘liq yoritilganligi

10	Nazariy savol mazmunan to‘g‘ri yoritilganligi
Jami 20 ball	

6-topshiriq (Stilistika va matn tahriri)– Topshiriq ikki qismdan iborat bo‘lib birinchi qismida nazariy savolga javob yozish. Ikkinchi qismida berilgan gapda qo‘llanilgan stilistik usulni aniqlab to‘g‘ri tarjimini amalga oshirish.

Umumiy topshiriq uchun **20 ball**

Topshiriqda har bir misolni to‘g‘ri bajarilganligini baxolash uchun qo‘yilgan kriteriyalar:

BALL	KRITERIYALAR
10	Nazariy savol to‘liq va mazmunan to‘g‘ri yoritilganligi
10	Qo‘llanilgan stilistik uslubni aniqlanganligi va tarjima to‘g‘ri amalga oshirilganligi
Jami 20 ball	

Topshiriqlar quyidagi mezonlar asosida ballar 5 baholik tizimda hisoblanadi

- 1 – topshiriq (yozma) – 20 ball
- 2 – topshiriq (yozma) – 20 ball
- 3 – topshiriq (yozma) – 10 ball
- 4 – topshiriq (yozma) – 10 ball
- 5 – topshiriq (yozma) – 20 ball
- 6 – topshiriq (yozma) – 20 ball

Umumiy to‘planishi kerak bo‘lgan ball 100 ball

<i>Ball</i>	<i>Baho</i>
<i>qoniqarsiz (0-59,9)</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>qoniqarli (60-69,9)</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>yaxshi (70-89,9)</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>a‘lo (90-100)</i>	<i>5</i>

Davlat attestatsiyasida 1-150 variantda biletlar asosida yozma ravishda o‘tkaziladi. Har bir topshiriq bajarilishiga 25 daqiqa vaqt beriladi. Davlat attestatsiyasiga maxsus biletlar kafedra tomonida tayyorlanadi va tasdiqlanadi.

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Asosiy adabiyotlar

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“Tasdiqlayman”

Rektor _____ I.Tuxtasinov
2026-yil “ ____ ” - _____

**O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI
60230200 – TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI (INGLIZ TILI)
TA’LIM YO‘NALISHI 2025-2026 O‘QUV YILI BITIRUVCHI
TALABALARI UCHUN UMUMKASBIY VA IXTISOSLIK FANLARIDAN
YAKUNIY DAVLAT ATTESTATSIYASI BO‘YICHA
NAMUNAVIY SAVOLLAR**

LEKSIKOLOGIYA

1. Define lexicology as a branch of linguistics. What is its object and subject of study?
2. Explain the concept of the word as a basic lexical unit. Discuss its main characteristics.
3. What are the differences between lexical meaning and grammatical meaning?
4. Define polysemy. How does it differ from homonymy?
5. What is semantic change? Describe its main types (metaphor, metonymy, specialization, generalization, etc.).
6. Explain the structure of the English vocabulary.
7. What are the main sources of borrowings in English? Give examples.
8. Define phraseology. What are the main types of phraseological units?
9. Explain the concept of motivation of the word.
10. What is the difference between synonyms and antonyms? Discuss their classification.
11. Define homonyms and classify them.
12. What are neologisms? What are the ways of their formation?
13. Explain the difference between free word-groups and phraseological units.
14. What is etymology? What are native and borrowed words in English?
15. Discuss the role of context in determining the meaning of a word.
16. What is the subject matter of Lexicology?
17. Compare the development of polysemy in English and Uzbek.
18. Discuss the peculiarities of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek.
19. Analyze the role of national-cultural components in English lexical units.
20. Compare derivational processes in English and Uzbek.
21. Discuss problems of lexical equivalence in translation.

22. What types of Lexicology do you know?
23. What aspects of the language is Lexicology connected with?
24. What are the main features of the lexical unit?
25. What branches of Lexicology do you know?
26. What is the subject matter of Lexicography?
27. History of British Lexicography.
28. History of American Lexicography
29. What problems can we face if we decide to compile a dictionary?
30. How can dictionaries be classified?
31. What is the difference between encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries?
32. Historical development of Oxford English Dictionary
33. What is the basic structural unit of the word?
34. What is the procedure of morphemic analysis?
35. What types of morphemes do you know?
36. What is the semi-bound (semi-free) morphemes? Give examples.
37. What is the importance of the synchronic and diachronic approaches to the study of word formation?
38. What is affixation?
39. What morphemes are called prefixes?
40. What morphemes are called suffixes?
41. What criteria for classification of affixes do we know?
42. The meaning and motivation in compounds.
43. The stem of the word and its types.
44. What branch of Lexicology studies the meaning?
45. What is the difference between the notions 'grammatical meaning' and 'lexical meaning'?
46. What types of lexical meanings can you name?
47. What is the difference between the referential and functional approaches to the meaning?
48. How can we trace the denotational and connotational meaning of the words?
49. What do you know about sound interchange?
50. What is the Lexicalisation in English language?

STILISTIKA VA MATN TAHRIRI

1. What is stylistics and how does it differ from general linguistics?
2. What are the main branches of stylistics?
3. How does functional stylistics analyze language use?
4. What is the relationship between language and style?
5. What are the main functional styles of the English language?
6. How does scientific style differ from publicistic style?
7. What are the characteristic features of literary (belle-lettres) style?
8. What linguistic features define official-business style?
9. How does colloquial style function in spoken discourse?
10. What is the role of context in stylistic analysis?
11. How does stylistics contribute to discourse analysis?
12. What is the difference between expressive means and stylistic devices?
13. How does authorial style reflect individual worldview?
14. What is foregrounding in stylistics?
15. How do lexical choices influence stylistic coloring?
16. What is the relationship between stylistics and syntax?
17. What are the language means studied from in stylistics?
18. What is Metaphor? What types of Metaphor do you know?
19. Where do general colloquial words mainly occur?
20. What are the main characteristics of slang, jargonisms, vulgarisms and dialectal words?
21. What is an Alliteration?
22. What are the main stylistic functions of Alliteration?
23. What are most frequently used structures of Alliteration?
24. What is an Onomatopoeia?
25. What are the main stylistic functions of Onomatopoeia?
26. What are most frequently used structures of Onomatopoeia?
27. What is metonymy? What is the difference between metaphor and metonymy?
28. How are metonymies classed from the semantic point of view?
29. What is irony as a stylistic device? What is the difference between irony as a stylistic device and ironical effect?
30. What types of epithets do you know? What is the difference between epithet and logical attribute?
31. What SD's do you refer to lexico-syntactical SDs?
32. What is Periphrasis and what types of Periphrasis are distinguished?
33. What is the stylistic function of Periphrasis?
34. What is Smile?
35. What are syntactical peculiarities of the written type of speech?

36. What is metonymy?
37. What is the difference between metaphor and metonymy?
38. How are metonymies classified from the semantic point of view?
39. What lexical meaning is instrumental in the formation of epithet?
40. What semantic types of epithet do you know?
41. What is the difference between Simile and logical comparison? How are these SDs classified from: a) semantic b) structural point of view?
42. What is Antithesis? Speak on its types and stylistic functions.
43. What is Gradation, its types and stylistic function?
44. What is the functional style?
45. What functional styles do you know?
46. What are the substyles of the Belles-lettres style and their distinguishing features?
47. What do you know about the scientific style?
48. What are the peculiarities of the newspaper style?
49. What are the main features of the publicistic style?
50. What is the oral speech?
51. What are the substyles of the publicistic style and their distinguishing features?
52. What do you know about written speech?
53. What are the peculiarities public speech?
54. Discuss the problem of stylistic devices from the position of Linguoculturology?
55. Interpret the notion of “cultural model”
56. What is the structure of cultural models?
57. Which stylistic devices are most relevant to cultural model representation?

QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIYA

1. Define Comparative Typology as a linguistic discipline. State its aims and objectives.
2. Explain the difference between Comparative Typology and Historical-Comparative Linguistics.
3. Describe the main branches of linguistic typology (structural, functional, areal typology).
4. Explain morphological typology and its classification criteria.
5. Characterize agglutinative, inflectional (functional), isolating, and polysynthetic languages.
6. Differentiate between analytic and synthetic languages.
7. Define syntactic typology and its main criteria.

8. Explain the typological significance of SVO, SOV, and VSO word order patterns.
9. Define phonological typology and its basic principles.
10. Define language universals and explain their types.
11. What does the term 'typology' mean?
12. What is Comparative Typology?
13. What is the role of Typology in Linguistics?
14. What tasks does Comparative Typology have?
15. What is the necessity of learning typology?
16. What is Non-Linguistic typology?
17. Name the periods of Comparative typology development.
18. Name the factors of Comparative typology development.
19. What is the first factor of linguistic comparison?
20. What is the second factor of linguistic comparison?
21. How did Dr. Buranov classify Comparative Typology?
22. What does linguistic typology study?
23. Linguistic typology is
24. What is the third factor of linguistic comparison?
25. How do you understand diachronic approach to the comparison of language systems?
26. Compare the expression of grammatical categories in isolating and agglutinative languages.
27. Characterize substantial and non-substantial types of comparison. Which is used in modern linguistics?
28. What can you say about the internal approach to the comparison?
29. What can you say about the external approach to the comparison?
30. How do you understand synchronic approach to the comparison of language systems?
31. In whose works first Comparative Psychology was mentioned?
32. Discuss the theory of language universals in modern linguistics.
33. Explain the role of transformational methods in comparative typology.
34. What is Literary criticism?
35. Name the similarities between Comparative Typology and Literary criticism?
36. What is substantial comparison?
37. What is non-substantial comparison?
38. Describe the relationship between contrastive linguistics and typology.
39. What can you say about Semantic typology?
40. What can you say about Phonetic and phonological typology?
41. What can you say about Morphological typology?

32. What can you say about Syntactic typology?
33. What can you say about Lexical typology?
34. What is ethalon language?
35. Give a definition for the term meta language?
36. What is Structural typology?
37. Name the similarities between Comparative Typology and Structural typology?
38. Compare the morphological typological features of English and Uzbek.
39. Analyze word-formation processes in English and Uzbek.
40. Compare the expression of tense category in both languages.
41. Discuss the case system in English and Uzbek from a typological perspective.
42. Compare the category of number in English and Uzbek.
43. Analyze the presence/absence of the article category in both languages.
44. Compare modal verb systems in English and Uzbek.
45. Explain nominative and ergative alignment (theoretical overview).
46. Compare complex sentence structures in English and Uzbek.
47. Analyze the category of predicativity in both languages.
48. Discuss typological changes in modern media texts.
49. Analyze typological convergence of languages in the context of globalization.
50. Compare English and Uzbek from a linguo-cultural typological perspective.

TARJIMA NAZARIYASI

1. _____ – translation between two different languages.
2. _____ – translation within the same language (rewording/paraphrasing).
3. _____ – translation from verbal signs into non-verbal systems.
4. _____ – the intended purpose of a translation.
5. _____ – the degree to which a translation produces the same effect as the original.
6. _____ – faithfulness to the source text meaning and form.
7. _____ – logical flow and conceptual unity of a text.
8. _____ – grammatical and lexical linking within a text.
9. _____ – adaptation of content to a specific market and culture.
10. _____ – creative adaptation often used in advertising translation.
11. _____ – study of meaning in context and communicative intention.
12. _____ – systematic organization and control of terms in translation projects.
13. _____ – translation focusing on contextual meaning.
14. _____ – translation aiming at reader response and naturalness.
15. _____ – the quality of being sufficiently accurate and appropriate.

16. _____ – strategy focuses on preserving the form and content of the original text.
17. _____ – 1) something that is or has been translated, esp. a written text;
18. _____ – the key data in the original (terms, dates, numbers, and proper names) that must be preserved in translation.
19. _____ – the original's language.
20. _____ – the language the original is translated to.
21. _____ – determines source and target languages.
22. _____ – the parts of a piece of writing, speech, etc., that precede and follow a word or passage and contribute to its full meaning.
23. _____ – the conditions and circumstances that are relevant to a situation.
24. _____ – a translation carried out in a written form, saved in a paper or digital memory support and available for copying and playback.
25. _____ – a translation of oral speech carried out in front of the client, unsaved in any form and unavailable for playback.
26. _____ – an act of interpreting carried out during pauses between cues the speaker makes for that very purpose.
27. _____ – an act of interpreting carried out in the moment of speech.
28. _____ – an act of shortening of the translation by omission of secondary data in the original.
29. _____ – translation of some passages, selected by the client.
30. _____ – addition of some elements in the translation that are not present in the original in order to facilitate comprehension.
31. _____ – introduction of explanations and definitions in the translation; is carried out as a footnote.
32. _____ – deliberate simplification or modification carried out during an act of translation in order to facilitate comprehension of the target audience or ensure its positive reaction.
33. _____ – a marketing term: a group of people the translation is made for or addresses to.
34. _____ – all the words contained in a language;
35. _____ – selective listing of words and/or expressions that follows a chapter in a manual;
36. _____ – the aggregate of words in the use or comprehension of a specified person, class, profession, etc.
37. _____ – a reference resource, in printed or electronic form, that consists of an alphabetical list of words with their meanings and parts of speech, and often a guide to accepted pronunciation and syllabification, irregular inflections of words, derived words of different parts of speech, and etymologies.

38. _____ – an alphabetical list of terms peculiar to a field of knowledge with definitions or explanations.
39. _____ – a book containing systematized lists of synonyms and related words.
40. _____ — the process of converting information into an appropriate format for the target language and culture.
41. _____ - is the task of defining translation correspondences between source and target texts.
42. _____ — Application that automatically pairs versions of the same text in the source and target languages in a table. Also called bi-text tool.
43. _____ — Situation in which the intended meaning of a phrase is unclear and must be verified – usually with the source text author – in order for translation to proceed.
44. _____ - are opposites words, that reside in an inherently incompatible binary relationship.
45. _____ — branch of computer science devoted to creating intelligent machines that produced the first efforts toward machine translation.
46. _____ — exact matches come up in translating new versions of a document.
47. _____ — Machine-based translation process not subject to input by a human translator.
48. _____ — Process of translating a previously translated text back into its source language.
49. _____ — Script that normally reads from right to left but contains some exceptions in which other characters, like numerals, read from left to right.
50. _____ — Computer-assisted translation (tools) – The process by which a human translator uses computer software to facilitate translation.
51. _____ — Market research agency providing data to operationalize, benchmark, optimize, and innovate industry best practices in translation, localization and associated industries.
52. _____ — Collection of symbols or characters that correspond to textual information in a language or language group.
53. _____ — In linguistics, cognates are words that have a common etymological origin.
54. _____ — The activities required to check, process and output to one or multiple target formats in a single source publishing environment (e.g. Robohelp).

55. _____ - emerging approach to translation in which companies use the elements of crowdsourcing in a controlled environment for working on large corporate projects in short periods of time.
56. _____ - This feature allows translators to select one or more words in the source segment and the system retrieves segment pairs that match the search criteria.
57. _____ - is the process of adapting software and websites linguistically and culturally.
58. _____ - refers to cultural substitution in translation.
59. _____ - is the storage of previously translated segments.
60. _____ - is the rendering of proper names according to their pronunciation.
61. _____ - is the opposite of synonymy.
62. _____ - translation performed without human intervention.
63. _____ - is the target group for whom the translation is intended.
64. _____ - includes footnotes and translator's comments.
65. _____ - is the science of compiling dictionaries.
66. _____ - is the study of meaning.

