

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MAKTABGACHA VA
MAKTAB TA’LIMI VAZIRLIGI HUZURIDAGI
IXTISOSLASHTIRILGAN TA’LIM MUASSALARI
AGENTLIGI
IS’HOQXON IBRAT NOMIDAGI NAMANGAN DAVLAT
CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI**



«TASDIQLAYMAN»

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**Kunduzgi ta’lim shakli 60230200–Tarjima nazariyasi va
amaliyoti (ingliz tili) yo‘nalishi bitiruvchilarining maxsus
(majburiy) fanlar bo‘yicha attestatsiya sinovi**

DASTURI

2025/2026-o‘quv yili

Tuzuvchi:

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Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 60230200-Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi dasturi Turizm va tarjima kafedrasining 2025-yil 27-dekabrda № 5-sonli majlisida muhokama qilingan hamda tasdiqqa tavsiya etilgan.

Kafedra mudiri**A.Ermirzayev**

Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 60230200-Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi dasturi Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti Kengashining 2025-yil 30-dekabrda № 4-sonli majlisida muhokama qilinib, tasdiqlangan.

Kengash kotibi**A. Sulaymonov**

I. UMUMIY QOIDALAR

1. Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 4-kurs 60230200-Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi dasturi (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Dastur**) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2024-yil 13-dekabrda 836-sonli qarori bilan tasdiqlangan "Oliy ta'lim tashkilotlari bitiruvchilarining yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini o'tkazish tartibi to'g'risida"gi Nizom, Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2021-yil 18-avgustda 356-sonli buyrug'i bilan tasdiqlangan shakli 60230200-4-kurs Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (ingliz tili) bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishining malaka talablari" (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Malaka talablar**) hamda Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti Kengashining 2025-yil 30-dekabrda 4-sonli majlisida tasdiqlangan ta'lim yo'nalishi ishchi o'quv rejasining (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Ishchi o'quv rejas**) majburiy fanlar blokida umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlari o'quv dasturlari asosida tuzildi.

2. Maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Attestatsiya sinovi**) O'zbekiston Respublikasining oliy ta'limga oid qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan tartibga ko'ra, bitiruvchilarning Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlaridan biri hisoblanib, unda ta'lim yo'nalishi xususiyati, iqtidori va xohishiga ko'ra bitiruv malakaviy ishi yozish istagini bildirmagan, o'quv rejasidagi fanlarni va ta'lim dasturlarini to'liq o'zlashtirgan, belgilangan kreditlarni to'plagan hamda to'lov-kontrakt shartlarini to'liq bajargan bitiruvchi kurs talabalariga ishtirok etish uchun ruxsat beriladi.

3. Attestatsiya sinovi institut Kengashi tomonidan tasdiqlangan shakli 60230200-Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi ishchi o'quv rejasining majburiy fanlar bloki tarkibidagi umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlar o'quv dasturlari asosida o'tkaziladi.

4. Attestatsiya sinovi fanlar mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablar bilan bir qatorda, talaba tayyorgarligining Malaka talablarida bitiruvchiga qo'yiladigan umumiy talablarga javob bera olish darajasini aniqlashga yo'naltiriladi.

II. ATTESTASIYA SINOVI SHAKLI VA MUDDATI

5. 2025/2026 o'quv yilida Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 60230200-4-kurs Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining Attestatsiya sinovi – **yoзма** shaklida o'tkaziladi.

6. O'quv yili yakuniga qadar Attestatsiya sinovi shakli o'zgartirilishi mumkin emas.

7. Attestatsiya sinovi institut o'quv jarayoni grafigiga asosan, o'quv ishlari prorektori tomonidan tasdiqlangan muddatlarda o'tkaziladi va kamida uch oy oldin talabalarga yetkaziladi.

8. Attestatsiya sinovi Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti bazasida, talabalar sig'imiga qo'yiladigan texnik talablarga mos, Attestatsiya sinovi shaklidan kelib chiqib jihozlangan o'quv xonalari (hudud)da o'tkaziladi.

III. ATTESTATIYA SINOVI SAVOLNOMASI

9. Attestatsiya sinovi savolnomasi ta'lim yo'nalishi Malaka talablarining
- bakalavrlarning tayyorgarlik darajasiga;
 - kasbiy faoliyatga;
 - umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlariga qo'yilgan talablarni qamrab oladi.

10. Attestatsiya sinovi savolnomasi ta'lim yo'nalishi O'quv rejasining majburiy fanlar blokida keltirilgan quyidagi umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlar dasturlari asosida shakllantirildi:

Yozma tarjima

O'qish va yozish amaliyoti

Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti

Chet tillarni o'qitish metodikasi

Tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakat adabiyoti

Tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatlar adabiyoti

1. Which work is considered the first major work of English literature?
2. Who is called the father of English history?
3. Which tribes invaded Britain after the Romans left?
4. Who wrote "The Ecclesiastical History of the English Race"?
5. What is "Beowulf" mainly about?
6. Who was the Anglo-Saxon king famous for creating The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle?
7. What feature is characteristic of Old English poetry?
8. Who was the hero who helped Hrothgar defeat Grendel?
9. What did Cynewulf introduce into Anglo-Saxon poetry?
10. What became the centre of learning in England in the 7th–11th centuries?
11. Which languages were used for communication in England during the Norman period?
12. What were medieval "romances" mainly about?
13. Who collected the Arthurian romances and arranged them into a prose cycle?
14. What is the title of Malory's famous work published by Caxton in 1485?
15. What distinguishes fabliaux from romances?
16. Which poem by William Langland is an allegory featuring Vice and Virtue as human beings?
17. Who is considered one of the three greatest poets of English literature, along with Shakespeare and Milton?
18. What is the structural meter used by Chaucer in The Canterbury Tales?
19. What type of literature flourished most in the 15th century after Chaucer's death?
20. Which legendary figure is associated with outlaw ballads set in Sherwood Forest?
21. The word "Renaissance" means:
22. Humanists mainly studied:
23. Which invention helped the rapid spread of knowledge in England?
24. William Caxton is known for:
25. The Elizabethan Age is known as:
26. Who were the "University Wits"?
27. Thomas More's "Utopia" describes:
28. Sir Francis Bacon introduced into English literature the form of:
29. According to Bacon, reading makes:
30. A sonnet is defined as:
31. Edmund Spenser is known as:
32. Which major work was written by Edmund Spenser?

33. “Amoretti” is a sonnet cycle dedicated to:
34. Sir Philip Sidney’s most famous sonnet cycle is:
35. Sidney’s “Apology for Poetry” argues that poetry:
36. Christopher Marlowe is regarded as:
37. Which of the following is a tragedy by Christopher Marlowe?
38. The central theme of carpe diem poetry is:
39. Ben Jonson is considered the forerunner of:
40. Which group of writers called themselves the “Sons of Ben”?
41. What was William Shakespeare first admired for by his contemporaries?
42. Shakespeare became a leading shareholder and playwright of which theatre?
43. Which parts did Shakespeare himself perform as an actor?
44. When was the first collected edition of Shakespeare’s plays published?
45. Which plays belong to Shakespeare’s third period (1601–1608)?
46. Why is “Hamlet” considered mysterious by many critics?
47. Why do Romeo and Juliet ultimately die?
48. What is the main difference between Shakespeare’s comedies and Ben Jonson’s comedies?
49. Who are the three main figures in Shakespeare’s sonnets?
50. What is the major theme that runs through Shakespeare’s sonnets?
51. What event marked the beginning of the 17th-century political crisis in England?
52. Who led the Parliamentary army during the Civil War?
53. What was the result of the Puritan Revolution in 1649?
54. What event is known as the “Glorious Revolution”?
55. Which literary movement is associated with John Donne?
56. John Milton served the Republican government as:
57. Which work was written by Milton during his final, third creative period?
58. What is “Paradise Lost” mainly about?
59. What important events does Dryden’s “Annus Mirabilis” commemorate?
60. Besides poetry, John Dryden is also known for his:
61. What was the philosophical basis of the English Enlightenment?
62. Which social class became the main focus of 18th-century English literature?
63. Which genre became the leading one in English literature of the 18th century?
64. Who is considered the “father of the English novel”?
65. Which of Defoe’s novels is based on the real story of Alexander Selkirk?
66. The main idea of *Robinson Crusoe* is:
67. Which literary device did Swift use to criticise society?
68. What does the land of the Lilliputians symbolise in *Gulliver’s Travels*?
69. The land of the Houyhnhnms represents:
70. Who is the founder of the English epistolary novel?
71. Richardson’s heroes differ from Fielding’s in that:
72. Which of Richardson’s novels is a model of the moral-didactic epistolary genre?
73. Henry Fielding created character images through:
74. Which of Fielding’s novels is considered a classical picaresque novel?
75. Laurence Sterne is known as the author of:
76. Which novel by Sterne breaks the traditional chronological structure?

77. Which literary movement dominated the first half of the 18th century?
78. What is the fundamental principle of classical poetry?
79. What is the central theme of Alexander Pope's poetry?
80. Which of Pope's works is a "mock-heroic poem"?
81. Which writer is considered the leading pre-Romantic poet?
82. What is a key feature of pre-Romantic poetry?
83. Robert Burns wrote mainly in:
84. What was Robert Burns's first published collection?
85. William Blake's *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience* are:
86. Which event contributed to the rise of Romanticism?
87. Romantic writers believed that evil came from:
88. Who are considered the first generation of English Romantic poets?
89. The publication that officially began the Romantic Age was:
90. Which Romantic poets are often called "Revolutionary Romantics"?
91. When did the Victorian Age begin?
92. What major contradiction characterized the Victorian Age?
93. What was the Chartist movement?
94. Which writers are considered the main Critical Realists of the Victorian Age?
95. Which two poets are considered the "pillars" of Victorian poetry?
96. What event caused Tennyson's long period of silence?
97. What genre is Robert Browning especially known for?
98. Why is Elizabeth Barrett-Browning especially remembered today?
99. What new type of novel did Dickens create?
100. What is the main theme of "Dombey and Son"?
101. In late 19th-century literary history, a certain trend protested against "severe reality" by retreating into dreams, fantasy, and aesthetic beauty. While English and American critics typically grouped these writers under an "Aesthetic" label, what term did contemporary Russian critics commonly use for them, implying a critique of their perceived moral and cultural decline?
102. The Decadent (or Aesthetic) writers primarily criticized their contemporary society for its:
103. What was the primary significance of Thomas Hardy's home region to his literary career?
104. Which of Thomas Hardy's novels received such severe criticism upon its publication in 1895 that it directly led the author to abandon writing novels permanently?
105. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Oscar Wilde's literary works and the aesthetic ("art for art's sake") theory he promoted?
106. What is the central thematic concern of Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?
107. Which of the following is a major theme explored in *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?
108. Which writer began his/her career in medicine and did not succeed?
109. The best and most beloved of Kipling's prose work is.....
110. In which book written by Kipling begins with a poem and ends with a song?
111. Which of the following works devoted to Kipling's son?

112. Choose the book which was not written in the volume of verse by Kipling.
113. Which of the Kipling's works show his hatred of war?
114. Why did Munro adopt the pen name "Saki"?
115. In which publication were Munro's political satires featured?
116. From which literary work did Munro take the name "Saki"?
117. Where was the playwright and satirist George Bernard Shaw born?
118. Which literary technique is George Bernard Shaw most famous for using in his plays?
119. What is the origin of the title Pygmalion in Shaw's play?
120. Into which famous musical was Shaw's Pygmalion later adapted?
121. What was George Bernard Shaw's main interest reflected in Pygmalion?
122. What goal did Shaw hope to achieve through his focus on language?
123. According to his works, what was the principal theme in H.G. Wells's best writings?
124. With which "world" or primary field is H.G. Wells most associated, according to the description?
125. In which of his works John Galsworthy criticizes country squires, the aristocracy and artists?
126. What significant honor did W.B. Yeats receive in 1923?
127. From which mythology did Yeats often draw inspiration for his plays, such as Deirdre?
128. How was Virginia Woolf primarily educated in her youth?
129. After her father's death, where did Virginia Woolf move with her siblings?
130. Katherine Mansfield's literary style is often compared to which writer, known for emphasizing atmosphere, character, and language over plot?
131. "I like things that difficult to write and difficult to answer. I like contradicting my images, saying two things at once in one word, four in two and one in six". Which author wrote this opinion to his friend?
132. In which book Richard Aldington shows war as a crime against life and beauty?
133. What is Aldington's "Death of a Hero" primarily regarded as?
134. How many romantic novels did Agatha Christie write under the penname Mary Westmacott?
135. Which of the following works by Agatha Christie was published posthumously?(after her death)
136. John Boynton Priestly's carrer as a novelist began in 1927 with the publication of "....."
137. Which of John Boynton Priestly's book was awarded the James Tait Black Prize and was a popular success as well?
138. The central narrative of The Stars Look Down is built around which primary social struggle?
139. In which historical setting does the plot of The Stars Look Down unfold?
140. What are the two important influences of Graham Greenes writing?
141. Which of the book tells the truth about the war in Vietnam by Graham Greene?
142. Which of the following pairs of novels written by Sir Charles Percy are classified under the literary category "novels of private experience"?

143. A convinced realist, always wrote about the countries he knew and had lived in. Another characteristic feature is his journalistic style of narration.
144. What is the central thematic focus of Chaplin's literary works?
145. What was Sid Chaplin's primary occupation immediately after leaving school at age sixteen?
146. Which of the following best describes the nature of Sid Chaplin's career as an adult?
147. can be characterized as a military, social and psychological novel written by James Aldridge.
148. The main theme of novels is the fate of men and women in modern society, their belief and disbelief. Her heroes are lonely and suffering people.
149. Kingsley Amis wrote as a literary critic in 1960.
150. Ted Hughes poetry deals with the

Chet til o'qitish metodikasi

1. What is a "slip" in language learning?
2. In methodology, what is an "error"?
3. What is "L1 interference"?
4. "Recasting" is a technique where the teacher:
5. Which type of correction is most appropriate during a "fluency" activity?
6. What is "overgeneralization"?
7. What is an "attempt" in language learning?
8. "Self-correction" is encouraged because:
9. What is the "interlanguage"?
10. Finger correction is often used to show:
11. What are "minimal pairs"?
11. The "schwa" (/ə/) is:
12. What is "word stress"?
13. Intonation refers to:
14. Which of the following is an example of "linking"?
15. Phonetic transcription is used by teachers to:
16. What is a "diphthong"?
17. "Sentence stress" helps the listener to:
18. What is "elision"?
19. Teaching pronunciation in TEFL is important because:
20. What is "listening for gist"?
21. Listening for "specific information" is also called:
22. What is "Top-down" processing in listening?
23. "Bottom-up" processing involves:
24. Which of the following is a "Pre-listening" activity?
25. What is "Extensive listening"?
26. "Intensive listening" usually happens:
27. What is the purpose of "scaffolding" in a listening task?
28. Authentic listening materials are:

29. A "while-listening" task should:
30. When designing a listening task, the teacher should first:
31. A "lead-in" is used to:
32. Which task is best for checking global understanding?
33. Instruction Checking Questions (ICQs) are used to:
34. The "Check-in pairs" stage after listening is important because:
35. When using audio in class, it is generally recommended to:
36. A "Ticking items" task is suitable for:
37. What is a "Post-listening" activity?
38. In task design, "grading the task, not the text" means:
39. A "Gap-fill" task in listening usually focuses on:
40. What is "Blended Learning"?
41. A "Flipped Classroom" model means:
42. What does LMS stand for in education?
43. Which tool is best for synchronous (real-time) online teaching?
44. "Gamification" in language learning refers to:
45. A "Wiki" is a digital tool that allows:
46. What is a "Podcast"?
47. In ICT, "Asynchronous learning" means:
48. "Digital Literacy" refers to the ability to:
49. WebQuests are:
50. What is "fluency" in speaking?
51. "Accuracy" in speaking refers to:
52. What is an "Information Gap" activity?
53. A "Role-play" is used to:
54. "Scaffolding" speaking means:
55. What is "Turn-taking" in conversation?
56. "Back-channeling" involves:
57. What is "STT"?
58. Teachers should aim to:
59. A "Drill" is a speaking activity focused on:
60. The primary goal of CLT is to develop:
61. In CLT, language is seen as a tool for:
62. In a CLT classroom, the teacher's role is primarily that of a:
63. Which of the following is a characteristic of CLT?
64. CLT emphasizes that:
65. "Functional language" (e.g., making requests, giving advice) is a key part of:
66. Authentic materials are preferred in CLT because:
67. CLT activities often involve:
68. "Task-Based Learning" (TBL) is an evolution of:
69. In CLT, "fluency" is often prioritized over:
70. When giving instructions for a writing task, the teacher should:
71. What is "modeling" in a writing lesson?
72. A "Lead-in" for a writing task aims to:
73. What is the "Purpose" of a writing task?

74. The "Audience" in writing refers to:
75. "Brainstorming" is an activity where students:
76. A "Writing Frame" provides:
77. "Guided writing" involves:
78. Why is it important to set a "word limit" for writing tasks?
79. "Peer feedback" in writing means:
80. The standard structure of an academic essay includes:
81. What is a "Thesis Statement"?
82. "Cohesion" in an essay is achieved by using:
83. "Coherence" refers to:
84. A "Topic Sentence" is:
85. What is "Drafting"?
86. "Editing" focuses on:
87. "Process Writing" emphasizes:
88. What is "Plagiarism"?
89. The "Conclusion" of an essay should:
90. What is the main purpose of "Developmental Observation"?
91. "Constructive feedback" should be:
92. Peer observation is:
93. A "Reflective Teacher" is one who:
94. "Hot feedback" is given:
95. In an observation, the "observer" should ideally:
96. What is a "Post-observation conference"?
97. "Self-observation" can be done by:
98. Feedback should focus on:
99. Cultural awareness in English classes helps students to:
100. What are Stereotypes?
101. Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC) includes:
102. "Small 'c' culture" refers to:
103. Non-verbal communication includes:
104. Which activity promotes cultural awareness?
105. Culture and language are:
106. What is "Culture Shock"?
107. In TEFL, an "Intercultural speaker" is someone who:
108. Global English refers to:
109. "Differentiation" in a mixed-ability class means:
111. In a mixed-ability class, a teacher can differentiate by:
112. What is an "Extension Task"?
113. "Peer teaching" is beneficial because:
114. What is "Scaffolding"?
115. In a mixed-ability class, "Grouping" should be:
116. What is a "Multilevel" class?
117. To support "weaker" students, the teacher can:
118. For "stronger" students, the teacher should:
119. A "tiered" activity is one where:

120. ESP stands for:
121. The first step in designing an ESP course is:
122. A "Needs Analysis" identifies:
123. Which is an example of ESP?
124. In ESP, the focus is more on:
125. ESP learners are usually:
126. "Target Situation Analysis" involves:
127. Materials in ESP should ideally be:
128. EAP is a branch of ESP that stands for:
129. The teacher in an ESP course often acts as a:

Yozma tarjima

1. Tarjima tarixida qadimgi davrlarda qaysi tillar orasida faol tarjima ishlari olib borilgan?
2. Tarjima rivojlanishiga qaysi madaniy va ilmiy omillar ta'sir qilgan?
3. Tarjima tarixidagi mashhur tarjimonlardan birini aytib bering va uning ishini tushuntiring.
4. Professional tarjimon bo'lish uchun qaysi asosiy sifatlar talab etiladi?
5. Tarjimon qaysi fan yoki bilim sohalarini bilishi kerak?
6. Tarjimonning til bilish darajasi va madaniyat tushunchasi qanday bog'liq?
7. Tarjimada qaysi odatlarni yomon deb hisoblash mumkin?
8. Tarjimon yaxshi odatlarni qanday shakllantirishi mumkin?
9. Noto'g'ri odatlar tarjima sifatiga qanday ta'sir qiladi?
10. Tarjimon o'z ishini qanday baholashi mumkin?
11. O'z-o'zini baholashda qaysi mezonlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq?
12. O'z ishini baholash tarjimonni qanday rivojlantiradi?
13. Tarjimada eng ko'p uchraydigan muammolar qaysilar?
14. Madaniyatlararo tafovut tarjimaga qanday ta'sir qiladi?
15. Kontekstni noto'g'ri tushunish qaysi xatoliklarga olib keladi?
16. Tarjima texnikalariga qaysilar kiradi?
17. Literal translation qachon ishlatiladi?
18. Adaptatsiya va paraphrasing texnikalari farqi nimada?
19. Tarjimada kompyuter va internetdan qanday foydalanish mumkin?
20. Onlayn manbalar tarjimaga qanday yordam beradi?
21. Tarjima jarayonida texnologiya qaysi qiyinchiliklarni kamaytiradi?
22. Tarjimon ishida qaysi kompyuter qurilmalari muhim?
23. Maxsus dasturlar tarjimon ishini qanday osonlashtiradi?
24. Texnik jihozlar va dasturiy ta'minot o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik nima?
25. Mashina tarjimasi va inson tarjimasi o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlar nimalardan iborat?
26. Qaysi holatda mashina tarjimasi yetarli bo'lishi mumkin?
27. Inson tarjimonining afzalliklari nimalardan iborat?
28. Translation Memory (TM) nima va qanday ishlaydi?
29. TM qaysi turdagi tarjimalarda eng foydali?
30. Tarjima xotirasi tarjimon ishini qanday tezlashtiradi?
31. Localization nimani anglatadi?

32. Localization qaysi sohalarda ko'proq qo'llaniladi?
33. Tarjima va lokalizatsiya o'rtasidagi farq nima?
34. Tarjimonlar internetdan qaysi maqsadlar uchun foydalanadi?
35. Onlayn lug'atlar va resurslar qanchalik foydali?
36. Internet tarjimaga qanday yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi?
37. Tarjimon qaysi turdagi lug'atlardan foydalanadi?
38. Terminologiyani boshqarish nima uchun muhim?
39. Qaysi manbalar tarjima sifatini oshiradi?
40. Tarjima qaysi asosiy sohalarda qo'llaniladi?
41. Texnik va ilmiy tarjimalar o'rtasidagi farq nima?
42. Qaysi sohalarda tarjimonning qo'shimcha bilimlari talab qilinadi?
43. Mustaqil tarjimon qanday mijozlar topishi mumkin?
44. Ish jadvalini samarali tashkil etish qanday amalga oshiriladi?
45. Freelance tarjimon o'z xizmatlarini qanday reklama qiladi?
46. Tarjimon xizmatlari narxi qanday belgilanadi?
47. Pul mablag'larini boshqarish va hisob-kitob qilishda nimalarga e'tibor berish kerak?
48. Soliq va boshqa moliyaviy masalalar tarjimonda qanday rol o'ynaydi?
49. Mijoz bilan munosabatlarni qanday mustahkamlash mumkin?
50. Tarjimon va mijoz o'rtasidagi shartnoma nima uchun muhim?
51. Noto'g'ri kommunikatsiya tarjimaga qanday ta'sir qiladi?
52. Tarjimada mualliflik huquqi qanday qo'llaniladi?
53. Maxfiylik va konfidensiallik nima uchun muhim?
54. Tarjimon qonuniy mas'uliyatni qanday bilishi kerak?
55. Tarjima ishini topishning qaysi manbalari mavjud?
56. Onlayn platformalar tarjimonlarga qanday yordam beradi?
57. Qaysi turdagi ishlarni mustaqil topish osonroq?
58. In-house tarjimonning asosiy vazifalari nimalardan iborat?
59. Bunday ishning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari nimalar?
60. Kompaniyada ishlash freelance bilan qaysi jihatdan farq qiladi?
61. Tarjimonlar uchun qaysi turdagi treninglar mavjud?
62. Kurs va seminarlardan qanday foyda olish mumkin?
63. Trening dasturlari tarjimon professional rivojlanishiga qanday yordam beradi?
64. Og'zaki tarjimonlik qaysi vaziyatlarda talab qilinadi?
65. Og'zaki tarjimonlik va yozma tarjima o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlar nimalar?
66. Interpretationda tezlik va aniqlik qanchalik muhim?
67. Tarjimon tashkilotlarining asosiy vazifasi nima?
68. A'zolik tarjimon uchun qanday imkoniyatlar yaratadi?
69. Tashkilotlar professional rivojlanish va networkingga qanday yordam beradi?
70. Tarjima faoliyati nimaga uzoq muddatli kasb sifatida qaraladi?
71. Tarjimon o'z malakasini qanday davom ettirishi mumkin?
72. Hayot davomida tarjima bilan shug'ullanishning afzalliklari nimalar?
73. Paraphrase va omission qachon qo'llaniladi?
74. Bu usullar tarjimada qaysi xatoliklardan qutqaradi?
75. Paraphrase va omission o'rtasidagi farq nima?

76. Tarjima kompaniyalari qanday xizmatlarni taklif qiladi?
77. Tarjimon kompaniya bilan qanday ishlash imkoniyatiga ega?
78. Kompaniyalar va freelance ishlash o'rtasidagi farq nima?
79. Tarjimonlar lug'atni qayerdan topadi?
80. Online va offline lug'atlar qaysi holatda foydaliroq?
81. Maxsus soha lug'atlari tarjima sifatini qanday oshiradi?
82. Tarjima ishini qaysi manbalar orqali topish mumkin?
83. Onlayn platformalarning afzalliklari nimalar?
84. Mustaqil ish topishda qaysi strategiyalar samarali?
85. Tarjimonlar uchun kurslar qaysi tillarda va shakllarda mavjud?
86. Kurslar tarjimonning qaysi ko'nikmalarini oshiradi?
87. Onlayn kurslar va amaliy mashg'ulotlar farqi nima?
88. Professional tashkilotlarga a'zo bo'lishning foydasi nima?
89. A'zolik tarjimonni qanday himoya qiladi?
90. Tashkilotlar orqali tarjimon yangi ish va loyiha imkoniyatlarini qanday topadi?

O'qish va yozish amaliyoti

1. What is reading comprehension?
2. What are the main stages of effective reading?
3. What is the purpose of pre-reading activities?
4. What is the purpose of while-reading activities?
5. What is the purpose of post-reading activities?
6. Define skimming as a reading strategy.
7. Define scanning as a reading strategy.
8. What is intensive reading used for?
9. What is extensive reading used for?
10. What is the difference between intensive and extensive reading?
11. What is academic writing?
12. What are the main features of academic writing?
13. What is formal writing?
14. What is informal writing?
15. How do formal and informal writing differ?
16. What is a paragraph?
17. What is paragraph unity?
18. What is paragraph coherence?
19. What is a topic sentence?
20. What is the function of a topic sentence?
21. What are supporting sentences?
22. What is a concluding sentence?
23. Why is paragraph structure important?
24. What is cohesion in writing?
25. What devices create cohesion in a text?
26. What are linking words?
27. Why are linking words important?

28. Give examples of cause-and-effect connectors.
29. Give examples of contrast connectors.
30. Give examples of addition connectors.
31. What is summarizing?
32. Why is summarizing important in academic writing?
33. What is paraphrasing?
34. Why is paraphrasing important?
35. What is the difference between summarizing and paraphrasing?
36. What is plagiarism?
37. Why is plagiarism unacceptable in academic writing?
38. How can students avoid plagiarism?
39. What is quoting?
40. When should quoting be used?
41. What is coherence in a text?
42. What causes coherence problems in writing?
43. What is cohesion error?
44. What is coherence error?
45. How can coherence be improved?
46. What is tone in writing?
47. What is style in writing?
48. How does tone affect meaning?
49. How does audience influence tone?
50. What is academic tone?
51. What is a thesis statement?
52. Where is a thesis statement usually located?
53. What makes a strong thesis statement?
54. What is topic development?
55. Why is topic development important?
56. What is editing in writing?
57. What is proofreading?
58. What is the difference between editing and proofreading?
59. What is revision?
60. Why is revision important?
61. What is inference in reading?
62. What is prediction in reading?
63. What is literal comprehension?
64. What is inferential comprehension?
65. What is critical reading?
66. What is critical writing?
67. What is audience awareness?
68. Why is audience awareness important?
69. What is purpose in writing?
70. How does purpose influence text structure?
71. Identify the main idea of the given passage.
72. Identify two supporting details in the text.

73. Find the meaning of an unfamiliar word using context.
74. Identify the author's purpose.
75. Identify the tone of the passage.
76. Identify the audience of the text.
77. Underline the topic sentence in the paragraph.
78. Identify a conclusion sentence in the passage.
79. Identify a fact in the text.
80. Identify an opinion in the text.
81. Summarize the passage in 3–4 sentences.
82. Paraphrase one paragraph from the text.
83. Identify any inference that can be made.
84. Identify transitional words used in the text.
85. Identify examples used to support the argument.
86. Correct the sentence: *She don't understand the text.*
87. Correct: *He have finished his homework.*
88. Correct: *They is reading an article now.*
89. Correct: *There are much information in the text.*
90. Correct: *She can writes very well.*
91. Correct: *I am agree with the author.*
92. Correct: *He were late for the class.*
93. Correct: *She interested in academic writing.*
94. Correct: *They doesn't know the answer.*
95. Correct: *He go to university every day.*
96. Rewrite the sentence in formal style.
97. Rewrite the sentence in informal style.
98. Combine two simple sentences into one compound sentence.
99. Combine two simple sentences into one complex sentence.
100. Rewrite a sentence using synonyms.
101. Write a topic sentence for a paragraph about reading.
102. Write a concluding sentence for a paragraph.
103. Expand a topic sentence into a paragraph.
104. Rewrite a paragraph adding linking words.
105. Rewrite a paragraph correcting grammar mistakes.
106. Rewrite a paragraph correcting punctuation mistakes.
107. Rewrite a paragraph improving coherence.
108. Rewrite a paragraph improving cohesion.
109. Rewrite a paragraph using formal academic style.
110. Rewrite a paragraph avoiding repetition.
121. Identify the main argument in the passage.
122. Identify supporting evidence for the argument.
123. Identify any counterargument in the text.
124. Evaluate whether the argument is convincing.
125. Justify your opinion with examples from the text.
126. Identify assumptions made by the author.
127. Identify any bias in the passage.

128. Determine whether the text is objective or subjective.
129. Analyze the effectiveness of examples used.
130. Analyze the clarity of the argument.
131. Evaluate the introduction of the passage.
132. Evaluate the conclusion of the passage.
133. Suggest ways to improve coherence.
134. Suggest ways to improve clarity.
135. Suggest ways to strengthen the argument.
136. Identify persuasive techniques used by the author.
137. Analyze the impact of word choice on meaning.
138. Analyze how tone affects the reader.
139. Analyze sentence variety in the passage.
140. Analyze paragraph structure.
141. Rewrite a weak paragraph to improve coherence.
142. Rewrite a paragraph to improve academic tone.
143. Rewrite a paragraph to improve logical flow.
144. Identify the thesis statement in the text.
145. Suggest better supporting details.
146. Identify weak evidence in the passage.
147. Evaluate the use of examples.
148. Compare two texts on the same topic.
149. Identify similarities between two texts.
150. Write a short analytical response (100–150 words) to the passage.

Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti

1. Concept of “translation” in scientific literature.
2. Translation theory as a linguistic discipline.
3. Integration of translation studies with Literary studies.
4. Integration of translation studies with Contrastive linguistics.
5. Integration of translation studies with Sociolinguistics.
6. Integration of translation studies with Psycholinguistics.
7. Integration of translation studies with Semiotics.
8. Development of translation theory and practice as a science in Europe.
9. Development of translation theory and practice as a science in Uzbekistan.
10. Development of translation theory and practice as a science in Russia.
11. Principles of translation by Etienne Dolet.
12. Principles of translation by Paul Newmark.
13. Translation history of the Bible.
14. G.Salomov and his works on translation theory and practice.
15. Types of translation.
16. Types of translation techniques.
17. Translation units.
18. Principles of text segmentation in translation.
19. Notion of Equivalency in translation.

20. Types of equivalency in translation.
21. Degrees of equivalency in translation.
22. Word semantics and translation.
23. Context and contextual meaning in translation.
24. Types of semantic variation and word meanings in translation.
25. Types of lexical correspondences in translation.
26. Concretization as a lexical transformation in translation.
27. Generalization as a lexical transformation in translation.
28. Lexical addition as a lexical transformation in translation.
29. Omission as a lexical transformation in translation.
30. Semantic development as a lexical transformation in translation.
31. Antonymic translation as a lexical transformation in translation.
32. False friends of a translator.
33. Grammatical divergence in translation. Coincidence and differences in foreign language and Uzbek sentence structures.
34. Language interference in translation.
35. Grammatical transformations in translation.
36. Modality and modal forms in translation.
37. The interpretation of style in translation.
38. Stylistic transformations in translation.
39. Recreating the stylistic figures in translation.
40. The need to consider communication elements in translation.
41. The importance of background knowledge in communicative translation.
42. Preserving the ideological orientation of the text in translation.
43. Cognitive dissonance theory in literary translation.
44. Culture and translation.
45. The concept of lacuna in translation.
46. Classification of lacunas in translation.
47. Ways of elimination of lacuna in translation
48. The concept of realia (culture-bound words) in translation.
49. Classification of realias in translation.
50. Translation ways of historical realias.
51. Translation ways of measurement units.
52. Translation ways of onomastic units.....142
53. Forms of reference in Uzbek and their expression in translation.
54. Forms of reference in English and their expression in translation.
55. Translation methods of lexical units with linguocultural characteristics.
56. Classification of phraseological units in translation.
57. Translation methods of phraseological units with linguocultural characteristics.
58. Literary translation and its qualifications.
59. Specific features of literary translation.
60. Distinctive features of translation of specialized texts.
61. Translation of scientific texts.
62. Translation of pop-science texts.
63. Translation of technical texts.

64. Translation of official documents and its main issues.
65. Translation of newspaper and journalistic texts.
66. Interpretation as a type of speech activity.
67. Types of interpretation.
68. Consecutive and simultaneous translation: distinctive features.
69. Psychological aspects of interpretation.
70. Deontological aspects of interpretation.
71. Technical aspects of interpretation.
72. Computer assisted translation.
73. Notion of gender stereotyping in writing and translation.....246
74. Translation problem of grammatical and social gender.
75. General problems of translation theory and practice.
76. Types of translation errors.

IV. ATTESTATSIYA SINOVI NATIJALARINI BAHOLASH MEZONI

11. Attestatsiya sinovi bo'yicha talabalar bilimini baholash O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2018-yil 9-avgustdagi 19-2018-son buyrug'i bilan tasdiqlangan "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi to'g'risida"gi Nizom talablari asosida amalga oshiriladi.

12. Attestatsiya sinovi bo'yicha talabalar bilimini baholashda 100 ballik tizim qo'llaniladi.

13. Talabaning Attestatsiya sinovidagi natijalari quyidagi mezonlar asosida baholanadi:

Talaba mustaqil xulosa va qaror qabul qiladi, ijodiy fikrlay oladi, mustaqil mushohada yuritadi, o'z bilimlarini amalda qo'llash imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi, topshiriq (mavzu)ning mohiyatini tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda topshiriq (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda – **90-100 ball (a'lo)**;

Talaba mustaqil mushohada yuritadi, o'z bilimlarini amalda qo'llash imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi, topshiriq (mavzu)ning mohiyatini tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda topshiriq (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda – **70-89 ball (yaxshi)**;

Talaba o'z bilimlarini amalda qo'llash imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi, topshiriq (mavzu)ning mohiyatini tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda topshiriq (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda – **60-69 ball (qoniqarli)**;

Talaba mazkur Dasturni o'zlashtirmagan, topshiriq (mavzu)ning mohiyatini tushunmaydi hamda topshiriq (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega emas, deb topilganda – **0-59 ball (qoniqarsiz)**.

14. Talaba baholash natijalaridan norozi bo'lgan taqdirda Attestatsiya sinovlari natijalari Komissiya tomonidan e'lon qilingan vaqtdan boshlab 24 (yigirma to'rt) soat davomida apellyasiya berishi mumkin.

15. Talabaning apellyasiya murojaati institut rektori buyrug‘i asosida tuziladigan Apellyasiya komissiyasi tomonidan 2 (ikki) kun ichida ko‘rib chiqiladi va uning natijasi bo‘yicha qaror qabul qilinadi.

V. ATTESTATSIYA SINOVI BO‘YICHA TAVSIYA ETILADIGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI VA USLUBIY KO‘RSATMALAR

16. Dasturni o‘zlashtirish bo‘yicha foydalanishga tavsiya etiladigan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. The Translator Handbook-Morry Sofer. The USA.,2006
2. In other words coursebook on translation.Mona BakertThe USA and Canada.Routledge-2011
3. Baker M. In other words. London. Routledge – 2011
4. Munday J. Introducing to translation studies. London 2012
5. Robinson D. Becoming a translator. London 2012
6. Mo‘minov O., Qo‘ldoshev A., Hoshimov O’. Ingliztilidarsligi (English for Translators) – Toshkent, “Sharq” nashriyoti, 2005
- 7.Muminov O., Turgunova R., Alimova D., Rashidova A. Translation.–T., 2008.
- 8.MuminovO.. A Guide to Simultaneous Translation –Tashkent, 2005.
- 9.MuminovO.. A Guide to Consecutive Translation. - Tashkent, 2013
10. Гарбовский Н. Теория перевода. – Москва, 2007. – 545 с.
12. Комиссаров В. Современное переводоведение. – Москва, 2002. – 210 с.
13. Велединская С.Б. Курс общей теории перевода. – Изд. Томского политехнического университета, 2010. – 230 с.
14. Илюшкина М.Ю. Теория перевода. Основные понятия и проблемы. – Екатеринбург, 2015. – 86 с.
15. Bassnett Susan. Translation studies. Third edition. – Routledge, 2002. – 188 p.
16. Handbook of translation studies. - John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2010. – 468 p.
- 17.Axmedova L.T., Normuratova V.I. Teaching English Practicum / Praktikum po metodike prepodavaniya angliyskogo yazika - T.: 2011.
- 18.MilrudR.P. Metodikaprepodavaniyaangliyskogoyazika. English teaching methodology. – M.: Drofa, 2005. – 253 s.
- 19.Common European Framework of Reference for languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. The Council of Europe - Strasbourg, 2005.
- 20.Jalolov J.J. Chet til o‘qitish metodikasi: chet tillar oliy o‘quv yurtlari (fakultetlari) talabalari uchun darslik. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2012. – 432 b.
- 21.Tajibayev G.Sh. Boshlangich sinflarda ingliz tili oqitish. – Namangan: Vodiy media, 2020. – 204-b.

(Fanlar ketma-ketligida, fanlarning o‘quv dasturlaridagi asosiy va qo‘shimcha FAQAT O‘QUV ADABIYOTLARI, fanlar xususiyatidan kelib chiqib, zarur hollarda boshqa adabiyotlar ro‘yxati keltiriladi. Fan bo‘yicha chop ettirilgan eng so‘nggi adabiyotlar, xorijiy adabiyotlar ham keltirilishi lozim)

22. Lauter Paul. A companion to American Literature and Culture. UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2010. – 471 p.

23. Bakoeva M. Muratova E., Ochilova M. English Literature. Tashkent, 2010. – 360 p.

23. English literature from the 19th century through today.. p. cm. — (The Britannica guide to world literature) by Britannica Educational Publishing New York, 2011. – 303 p.

24. Luebering J.E. English literature from the Restoration through the romantic period. 1st ed.p. cm.—(The Britannica guide to world literature) by Britannica Educational Publishing New York, 2011. – 242 p.

25. Gray Richard. A History American Literature. Third Edition. Blackwell Publishers Ltd UK, 2012. – 320 p.

26. Outline of the U.S. literature. - Published by: Bureau of International Information Programs United States Department of State. – 175 p.

VI. YAKUNLOVCHI QOIDALAR

17. Dasturda belgilangan qoidalar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti farmon va qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining, shuningdek ta’lim sohasidagi vakolatli davlat boshqaruvi organlari tomonidan qabul qilingan qoida va me‘yorlarga zid kelsa, yuqori turuvchi organlarda belgilangan qoida va me‘yorlar amal qiladi.

18. Dastur institut Kengashi tomonidan tasdiqlangandan so‘ng, yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi boshlanishidan uch oy oldin talabalar e‘tiboriga yetkaziladi hamda institutning rasmiy saytiga joylashtiriladi.

19. Fakultet dekanlari tomonidan bitiruvchi kurs talabalariga mazkur Dastur asosida tayyorgarlik ko‘rish va maslahatlar berish uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratiladi.