

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
QO'QON UNIVERSITETI



**Bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun mutaxassislik fanlaridan yakuniy attestatsiya
sinovi**

DASTURI



60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)” bakalavr ta’lim yo’nalishi

QO'QON – 2024

Ushbu dastur O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2018-yil 12-dekabrda 1963-2-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim muassasalarini bitiruvchilarining yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi to'g'risidagi nizomga o'zgartirishlar kiritish haqida"gi buyrug'i talablari asosida ishlab chiqildi.

Dasturda 60111800 – "Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalarini ixtisoslik fanlaridan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovini o'tkazish tartibi, test savollari, baholash mezonlari va o'quv adabiyotlari hamda elektron ta'lim resurslari keltirilgan.

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60111800 – "Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs uchun mutaxassislik fanlaridan o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovi

DASTURI

60111800 – "Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalarini uchun ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalarini uchun mutaxassislik fanlaridan o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovi "Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi", "Leksikologiya", "Stilistika", "Tilshunoslik", "Xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilida test qilish" fanlaridan test shaklida o'tkazilishi belgilandi.

"Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi" fani bo'yicha

Oliy ta'lim Davlat standartiga muvofiq, Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishiga tegishli bir qator o'zaro bog'liq fanlar mavjud bo'lib, ular qatoriga "Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi" fani ham kiradi.

Fan vazifasi – talabalarga turli bosqichdagi ta'lim muassasalarida ingliz tilidan dars berishning zamonaviy metodika va texnologiyalarini o'rgatish, tilning barcha ko'nikmalarini o'zaro muvofiq holda rivojlantirib borishni ta'minlovchi resurslarni tanlash, darsning maqsadi, vazifalari, bosqichlarini o'rganish, vaqt taqsimotini to'g'ri belgilash, o'quvchilar bilimini baholash kabi turli ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishdir.

Talabalarining erkin va mustaqil ishlashini samarali tashkil etish maqsadida, qo'yilgan o'quv vazifalarini mustaqil bajarishni tashkil etish xorijiy til ta'limi muhitidan keng foydalanish ko'zda tutiladi.

60111800 – "Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalarini uchun "Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi" fanidan o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	What is the main focus of general methodology?
2.	Which sciences are considered basic sciences for TFLM?
3.	What is the main purpose of methodology in teaching English?
4.	What does TFLM stand for?
5.	Which educational stages are associated with the C1 level according to CEFR?
6.	What is the practical aim of teaching foreign languages?
7.	What is the main task of the upbringing aim in teaching foreign languages?
8.	Which aim focuses on developing learner's language skills and widening their outlook?

9.	What does the content of teaching foreign language include?
10.	The selection of the content of teaching is based on which two basic principles?
11.	What are the recognized principles of teaching foreign languages?
12.	What is the method called "Snow ball" useful for?
13.	What aims are set at the foreign language lesson?
14.	What are the components of FLT (Foreign Language Teaching)?
15.	What is the relationship between methods and approaches in language teaching?
16.	According to J.C. Richards and Th. S. Rodgers, what are the two dimensions of language learning theories?
17.	What does the content of an approach in language teaching include?
18.	What is the purpose of a method in language teaching?
19.	What is the primary consideration in choosing teaching methods for different age groups?
20.	Which level of conceptualization deals with the nature of language teaching and learning?
21.	What is the role of techniques in language teaching?
22.	What are the three theoretical views of language and nature of language proficiency?
23.	How is an approach different from a method?
24.	What is the purpose of a technique in language teaching?
25.	What is one way to involve students in the assessment process?
26.	What is the first step in problem-solving?
27.	What are the advantages of cooperative learning?
28.	What is the role of the facilitator in cooperative learning?
29.	What are the three main functions of pedagogical technology?
30.	What is the goal of problem-based learning?
31.	What is the main advantage of using technology in education?
32.	What are the potential challenges of implementing project-based learning?
33.	What is the term for an approach that emphasizes students' active involvement in the learning process?
34.	What is the main goal of critical thinking?
35.	What is the main focus of private methodology?

36.	What are the four major skills emphasized in FL teaching curricula?
37.	Which organization's language policy and activities have influenced FL teaching in many European countries?
38.	What is the most widely-spoken foreign language in the EU?
39.	Which language dominated in Uzbek schools during the period when the Uzbek Socialist Republic was formed?
40.	What is the purpose of using authentic materials in language teaching?
41.	Which educational stage learners in the 5-9 forms are considered A2+ level according to CEFR?
42.	What are teaching means in the context of foreign language teaching?
43.	What is the purpose of the "Common European Framework of Reference for Languages" (CEFR)?
44.	What does the CEFR document aim to promote?
45.	According to the CEFR, what should learners of every language teaching context be facilitated to gain?
46.	What is the purpose of non-technical means in teaching?
47.	What are the main categories of methodology in foreign language teaching?
48.	According to E. Antony, what are the three levels of conceptualization and organization in FLT?
49.	Which level of analysis in approach and methods deals with lesson integration and teaching and learning activities?
50.	What is the goal of cooperative learning?
51.	Which teaching strategy involves students working together in small groups?
52.	What is the definition of pedagogical technology?
53.	What are the three basic functions of problem-solving?
54.	What is the purpose of a case study?
55.	What is the role of the teacher in project-based learning?
56.	What is one teaching strategy to promote critical thinking?
57.	What are the benefits of using technology in the classroom?
58.	What does LCT stand for in the context of education?
59.	What does the Direct method emphasize as the starting point for language teaching?
60.	Which method is often associated with the use of Cuisenaire rods and color-coded wall charts?
61.	What did Henry Sweet, Wilhelm Victor, and Paul Passy believe language teaching should be based on?

62.	What does the internet provide as a supplement to real-world language schooling?
63.	What does "Methodology" refer to?
64.	What are the challenges or problems that the methodology of teaching English in Uzbekistan deals with?
65.	What does the modern model of teaching and learning English in Uzbekistan emphasize?
66.	What is the purpose of teaching English in Uzbekistan?
67.	How is the multistage model of FLT in Uzbekistan related to the multilevel model of FLT in foreign countries?
68.	What is the role of the teacher in the communicative approach to language teaching?
69.	What is the main focus of the task-based approach to language teaching?
70.	What is the role of culture in language teaching?
71.	What does the linguistic component of teaching English include?
72.	What does the content of FLT include?
73.	What are the criteria for the selection of cultural material in FLT?
74.	What does the content of teaching vocabulary include?
75.	What are the three systems of tasks suggested by N.D. Galskova?
76.	What is the role of the teacher-coach in project-based learning?
77.	What are the three basic functions of problem-solving?
78.	What is the primary focus of problem-solving technology?
79.	What did Stephen Krashen propose in his Input Hypothesis?
80.	What is the main focus of the task-based approach to language teaching?
81.	What approaches to teaching and learning foreign languages are widely used in Uzbekistan at present?
82.	Why are questionnaire, testing, talking, chronometrage, and interview called supplementary methods of investigation?
83.	Why did methodology start its development in the end of the 19th century?
84.	What is the difference between teaching method and research method?
85.	Why are Linguistics, Pedagogy, and Psychology considered basic sciences for TFLM?
86.	What other sciences are connected with TFLM and why?
87.	How can cooperative learning enhance student learning outcomes?
88.	What is the role of English in international cooperation?

89.	What are the major reasons for non-native speakers to learn English?
90.	What is the potential impact of the spread of English on other foreign languages?
91.	What does the author mean by "language death"?
92.	What is the main reason for English becoming an international language?
93.	How many steps are there in project-based learning?
94.	Which method emphasizes individualized instruction and the use of flashcards?
95.	In the classroom, why do teachers often base their lessons on a mixture of methods and approaches?
96.	What type of lexicon causes semantic, functional, and formal difficulties?
97.	According to S. F. Shatilov, how many types of exercises are differentiated while teaching speech activities?
98.	N.I. Gez suggests that teaching communicative writing is based on how many types of exercises?
99.	Which technology focuses on learning in cooperation?
100.	What is metacognition?

"Leksikologiya" fani bo'yicha

"Leksikologiya" fani ingliz tilining lug'at tarkibini, zamonaviy ingliz tilining leksik savhini tashkil etgan so'zlarning kelib chiqish tarixini – etimologiyasini hamda boyib borish usullarini o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan.

Ushbu fanning asosiy maqsadi – ingliz tili lug'at tarkibining tuzilishi, leksik savhini tashkil qiluvchi birliklarning – leksemalarning kelib chiqish tarixi hamda rivojlanish tadrijini – ingliz tili lug'at tarkibining rivojlanish, boyib borish qonuniyatlarini bo'yicha bilim va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishdir. Fanning vazifalari orasida ingliz tili lug'at tarkibini boyitib borishning ustuvor usullari hisoblangan so'z yasashning turli usullari (so'zlarni qisqartirib yangi so'z yasash), boshqa tillardan so'z olish hamda so'z yasash, so'zlarni qisqartirib yangi so'z yasash), boshqa tillardan so'z olish hamda arxalizmlar, neologizmlar, leksik vositalarni o'rganish, ularni tasniflash kabi ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	What is the primary focus of Lexicology?
2.	Which of the following is a key component studied in Lexicology?
3.	How does Lexicology classify words?

4.	Which field of study is closely related to Lexicology and focuses on the origin and history of words?
5.	What does a Lexicologist study about idioms?
6.	How does Lexicology interact with Semantics?
7.	What is the relationship between Lexicology and Syntax?
8.	Which branch of linguistics deals with the history and evolution of words, complementing the work of Lexicology?
9.	In what way does Lexicology collaborate with Pragmatics?
10.	How does Morphology relate to Lexicology?
11.	What period of the English language is known for being shaped by the influence of the Norman Conquest in 1066?
12.	Which period of the English language is characterized by the development of a standardized literary and administrative language?
13.	What is the process of creating a new word by adding a prefix or suffix to a base word?
14.	Which term describes the creation of a new word by shortening a longer word without changing its class?
15.	What is the formation of a word from the initial letters of each word in a phrase called?
16.	The word 'brunch' is an example of which word formation process?
17.	What is it called when a word changes its grammatical category without adding a suffix or prefix?
18.	Which process describes the formation of a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from an existing word?
19.	The word 'smog' is formed by combining which two words?
20.	Which period of the English language followed immediately after the Norman Conquest?
21.	Which literary figure is associated with the transition from Middle to Early Modern English?
22.	Which characteristic is NOT associated with Old English?
23.	Which of the following innovations was introduced during the Early Modern English period?
24.	What major event in the 15th century significantly affected the English language, marking the beginning of the Early Modern English period?
25.	In what way does phonology interact with lexicology?
26.	How does sociolinguistics enhance the field of lexicology?
27.	What role does historical linguistics play in lexicology?

28.	Which branch of linguistics assists lexicology by analyzing the social functions and variability of language?
29.	How do computational linguistics and lexicology work together?
30.	What is the primary focus of lexicology?
31.	Which subfield of lexicology deals with the origins and historical development of words?
32.	How does lexicology differentiate from lexicography?
33.	What does applied lexicology primarily focus on?
34.	Which aspect of language does comparative lexicology examine?
35.	In lexicology, what is considered a 'lexeme'?
36.	Which of the following best describes semantic fields in lexicology?
37.	What is the basic unit of meaning in a word called?
38.	Which type of morpheme can stand alone as a word?
39.	What is a prefix?
40.	Which of the following is an example of a compound word?
41.	Which term describes a word made by combining two or more words?
42.	What is a suffix?
43.	What is the process called when new words are formed by shortening and combining parts of words?
44.	Which language has had the most influence on English vocabulary after French and Latin?
45.	The word "bravo" has its roots in which language?
46.	From which language does the word "kindergarten" originate?
47.	Which language is the source of the word "yacht"?
48.	The word "chocolate" comes from which language?
49.	What is the origin of the English word "describe"?
50.	What type of affix is "-hood"?
51.	What is the function of the suffix "-er" in the word "teacher"?
52.	What does special lexicology study?
53.	What is the role of the prefix "inter-" in the word "international"?
54.	What would the term 'lexeme' refer to in special lexicology?
55.	Which of the following prefixes means "after" or "behind"?
56.	How many types of conversion are there according to the formation a word?
57.	According to the complexity, what type of compounding is the word "ex-housewife"?
58.	The branch of linguistics concerned with the study of meaning of a word.
59.	What is the origin language of "mandarin"?

60.	What does 'back-formation' refer to in word formation?
61.	Which type of word formation involves creating a word from the initials of several words?
62.	In linguistics, what is 'reduplication'?
63.	What is 'conversion' in the context of word formation?
64.	What does 'clipping' refer to in the creation of new words?
65.	Which type of minor word formation is illustrated by 'flu' from 'influenza'?
66.	"Nativization" is an example of which word formation process?
67.	What is the process called when 'edit' is formed from 'editor'?
68.	Which process describes the formation of words like 'LOL' (Laugh Out Loud)?
69.	What does a paradigmatic relationship between words imply?
70.	Which type of relationship explores how words combine to form phrases and sentences?
71.	What is the main unit of Lexicology?
72.	What is the main unit of Morphology?
73.	What is the main unit of Phraseology?
74.	Who is the Father of English History?
75.	Who was Dr. Samuel Johnson?
76.	What are Two or more words identical in sound form and spelling, or in one of these aspects, but different in meaning?
77.	What are the Words that are identical in sound form but different in spelling and meaning?
78.	What are the Words different in sound-form and in meaning but identical in spelling?
79.	What is the The branch of Lexicology that studies the meaning of the word ?
80.	What is the The branch of Lexicology that studies the word structure ?
81.	Which of the following is a key component studied in Lexicology?
82.	How does Lexicology classify words?
83.	Which field of study is closely related to Lexicology and focuses on the origin and history of words?
84.	Which process describes the formation of words like 'LOL' (Laugh Out Loud)?
85.	In which period of English did the language first begin to develop, influenced by Germanic tribes?
86.	Which period of the English language features the publication of important dictionaries and grammars, such as Samuel Johnson's dictionary?

87.	What period of the English language follows the Second Industrial Revolution and is characterized by the rapid evolution of vocabulary due to technological advancements?
88.	What is the origin of the English word "government"?
89.	The English word "create" is taken from the language.
90.	Which language heavily influenced the English vocabulary in the domain of cuisine and cooking?
91.	In which language the term "karavan" has its roots?
92.	From which language does the word "kiosk" originate?
93.	Which language contributed the word "sky" to English?
94.	From which language the word "rendezvous" comes from?
95.	Find the idiom : Very sensitive person
96.	Find the idiom : to listen very attentively
97.	Find the idiom : Money influences a lot of people
98.	Find the idiom : to put up with a difficult situation
99.	Find the idiom : Go away !
100.	Find the idiom : to tell the secret

"Stilistika" fani bo'yicha

Fanni o'qitishdan maqsad – talabalarga zamonaviy ingliz tili nutq uslublarini, tilning turli sathlariga oid birliklarning stilistik xususiyatlari, fonetik sathga oid stilistik figuralar, leksik sathga oid stilistik figuralar, sintaktik sathga oid stilistik figuralar hamda ularning nutq ko'rinishlaridagi ahamiyatini, turli nutqiy birliklarni stilistik bo'yqodgor, ravon, tushunarli hamda ta'sirchan bo'lishidagi vazifalarini o'rganishdir.

Fanning vazifasi –stilistikaning nazariy asoslari, nutq ko'rinishlarini mazmunan boy, oson tushunarli va uzoq vaqt yodda saqlanib qolinishini ta'minlashda stilistik vositalarning ahamiyatini talabalarga o'rgatish va ularni qo'llashdan iborat.

60111800 – "Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun **"Stilistika"** fanidan o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

Nº	Savollar
1.	"... the penguins put their bodies over the surface of the sand exactly as if they were swimming". What type of stylistic device is used?
2.	His honor rooted is dishonor and faith unfaithfully kept him true. What type of stylistic device is used?
3.	How clever it is not to take umbrella when it is raining hard. What type of stylistic device is used?

4.	Nurse was helping Annie alter Mother's much-too-long-and-tight-under-the-arms dress. What type of stylistic device is used?
5.	He was certainly the best hated man in the ship. We called him Mr. Know-All, even to his face. He took it as a compliment. What type of stylistic device is used?
6.	Mr. Dombey's cup of satisfaction was so full, however, that he felt he could afford a drop of its contents, even to sprinkle on the dust in the by-path of his little daughter. What type of stylistic device is used?
7.	Through the window was visible a small piece of the garden, some trees, and above the trees in the far distance the tower of the school. In front of Demoyte stood a table spread with books and papers. What type of stylistic device is used?
8.	Rude I am in my speech... What type of stylistic device is used?
9.	What kind of stylistic device is the repetition identical, similar structure in the syntactical unit. What type of stylistic device is used?
10.	"Nice to meet you, to see you, nice!" What type of stylistic device is used?
11.	What is called a repetition of concluding elements of syntactical units?
12.	"I needed a drink, I needed a lot of life insurance, I needed a vacation, I needed a home in the country." What type of stylistic device is used?
13.	"There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." What type of stylistic device is used?
14.	What stylistic device is the initial part of syntactical unit, in most cases of a sentence, are repeated at the end of it?
15.	What are the Words are no longer recognizable in modern English and have either dropped out of the language or have changed in their appearance and become unrecognizable?
16.	What are The repetition of vowel sounds to create internal rhyming within phrases or sentences (a rhyme in this case being just the syllabic resemblance)?
17.	What is a combination of speech sounds which aim is imitating sounds produced in nature, by things, by people or by animals?
18.	What is A regular alteration of similar or equal units of speech?
19.	What is the repetition of the last word in a line or clause at the beginning of next syntactical unit (as a chain)?
20.	What kind of phonetical expressive means is used? "The moan of doves in immemorial elms. And murmuring of innumerable bees."
21.	What kind of stylistic device is used? "The boy was a good footballer, because his father was a footballer, and his grandfather was a footballer."
22.	What kind of syntactical expressive means is used? "I don't sing because I am happy, I am happy because I sing. "

23.	What kind of syntactical expressive means is used? "The politician declared, " We will fight come what may, we will fight on all fronts, we will fight for a thousand years."
24.	What kind of syntactical expressive mean is used? "Never in my life have I faced a sadder duty."
25.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? "Beauty is power, a smile is its sword."
26.	Intentional mixing of the stylistics aspect of the word is....?
27.	Metaphor is
28.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? "Let me give you a hand."
29.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? "She broke his heart and his record."
30.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? "An elephant's opinion carries a lot weight."
31.	What is a stylistic device based on the interplay of emotive and logical meaning in an attribute word, phrase or sentence used to characterize an object?
32.	What kind of stylistic device is used? "At last, she got her life-long-expected letter from him?"
33.	What kind of stylistic device is used? "At that moment she has nobody-lives-in-the-house feeling. "
34.	What kind of stylistic device is used? "I have to let you go for now (you are fired)."
35.	What kind of stylistic device is used? "I need a bit piece and quiet (go away)."
36.	What is a reference to a person, place, event, or literary work that a writer expects the reader to recognize and understand, it may come from history, geography, literature, art, music and religion?
37.	What is the skeleton of the language?
38.	"Who doesn't know Mona Lisa?" What kind of stylistic device is it?
39.	Some remarkable pictures in this room, gentlemen. A Holbein, two Vanghoks, and, if I am not mistaken, A Velasques. I am interested in pictures. What type of stylistic device is used?
40.	Julia was not dissatisfied with herself. What type of stylistic device is used?
41.	Tim's look expressed curiosity, difference, and affection. Mor's look expressed affection, exasperation and remorse. What type of stylistic device is used?
42.	The range of emotions was as grand as Grand opera, but no subtler. What type of stylistic device is used?

43.	They were upon the whole, a well-matched, fairly balanced give-and-take couple. What type of stylistic device is used?
44.	It is the mob that labour in your fields and serve in your houses – that man, your navy and recruit army, that have enable you when to defy all the world, and can also defy you neglect and calamity have driven them to despair. What type of stylistic device is used?
45.	“You forget what you want to remember, and you remember what you want to forget” What type of stylistic device is used?
46.	“Had I seen him before, I would have given him the keys.” What type of stylistic device is used?
47.	Sir Pitt came in first, very much flushed. Rather unsteady in his gait. What type of stylistic device is used?
48.	What is called a repetition of initial elements of syntactical units?
49.	What are the words which came into the English vocabulary from other language and having equivalent or exact translation?
50.	What are Non literary words which are used to create fresh names for some things and used by the same generation?
51.	What are words which are used in certain spheres of human activity. They are used in a definite trade, professors or calling by people connected by common interest at work and at home?
52.	What is a combination of words and such an arrangement of utterance which produces a pleasant acoustic effect?
53.	What is a phonetic stylistic device, by deliberate use of similar consonant sounds in close succession?
54.	Sally sells seashells by the seashore. This is an example of which stylistic device?
55.	My sister's room is a pig pen. This is an example of which stylistic device?
56.	What kind of phonetical stylistic device is used? “Bang, bang, bang.”
57.	What kind of phonetical expressive means is used? “Doubting, dreading, dreams no mortals ever dared to dream before (Poe).”
58.	What kind of phonetical expressive means is used? “On a proud round cloud in white high night...”
59.	What is the opposite of hyperbole, which is a deliberate use of understatement, the aim of which is to lessen, weaken, reduce the real characteristics of the object so that to show its insignificance?
60.	“And what did you think of our little city?” What type of literary device is used?
61.	What kind of syntactical expressive mean is used? “He has seen the ravages of war , he has known natural catastrophes , he has been to singles bars .”
62.	What kind of syntactical expressive mean is used? “ Good coffee is like friendship : rich and warm and strong”.

63.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? “ The White House said that it would continue to seek support for military response.”
64.	What kind of device is used? “Her face was not unpretty!”
65.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? “Britain’s biggest dog was named Tiny”.
66.	What kind of stylistic device is used? “His parents were from The Windy City of the USA.”
67.	What is a device which denotes the use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter and plainer form of expression?
68.	What is a word or phrase used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one?
69.	What is an ascending series of words or utterances in which intensity or significance increases step by step?
70.	“She was gone. For food.” What kind of stylistic device is it?
71.	“She should decline his invitation, or ...” What kind of stylistic device is it?
72.	What is the omission of a word necessary for the complete syntactical construction of a sentence, but not necessary for understanding?
73.	What is a deliberate avoidance of conjunctions in construction in which they would normally used?
74.	What is “chiasmus”?
75.	What is “zeugma”?
76.	Identify the stylistic device in the phrase: “Deafening silence.”
77.	Identify the stylistic device: “The White House issued a statement.”
78.	Identify the stylistic device: “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”
79.	Identify the stylistic device: “He’s not the worst singer I’ve heard.”
80.	Identify the stylistic device: “I came, I saw, I conquered.”
81.	“The book was so boring that it could put a coffee-drinking owl to sleep.” What kind of stylistic device is used?
82.	“Speech is silver, but silence is golden.” What kind of stylistic device is used?
83.	“The wind whispered through the trees.” What kind of stylistic device is used?
84.	What is an “oxymoron”?
85.	Which stylistic device repeats conjunctions for emphasis?
86.	What is a device that uses repeated sounds at the ends of words?

87.	Which device uses a question that doesn't require an answer?
88.	"She is a good violine." is an example of what?
89.	What is a play on words called?
90.	The bitter form of Irony is ...?
91.	What is the repetition of vowel sounds in close proximity called?
92.	Which device involves a deliberate understatement for effect?
93.	What is the device of contrasting ideas in the same sentence called?
94.	"The sound of silence" is an example of which device?
95.	What is the repetition of initial consonant sounds in neighboring words called?
96.	Which stylistic device uses a comparison with "like" or "as"?
97.	What are the Non-literally words which are used by definite group of people?
98.	"Hannah's home has heat hopefully" What kind of stylistic device is used?
99.	What is a figurative language in which nonhuman things or abstractions are represented as having human qualities?
100.	What was "style" in ancient times?

Fanni o'qitishdan maqsad:

- talabalarda tilning paydo bo'lishi, rivojlanishi, tarixiy taraqqiyoti, strukturasi, sathlari, tilshunoslik bo'yicha ilg'or maktablar tarixini o'rganish;
- Talabalarni fonetika, fonologiya, morfologiya, sintaksis va semantika kabi tilning asosiy qismlarini o'rganishga yo'naltirish. Bu qismlar tilning tuzilishi va grammatik qoidalarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.
- Tilning aloqa vositasi sifatida qanday ishlashini va uning insonlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, axborot uzatish va ijtimoiy me'yorlarni shakllantirishdagi rolini o'rganish.
- Turli tillarning tarixiy rivojlanishi va o'zgarishini, shu jumladan, til oilalari va tillarning kelib chiqishini o'rganish. Bu tilshunoslikning tarixiy yo'nalishi (diakronik lingvistik) deb ataladi.

- Tilning ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatlarini, ya'ni turli ijtimoiy guruhlar, madaniyatlar va jamiyatlar orasidagi farqlarni tushunish. Bu soha soziolingvistika deb ataladi.
 - Tilning psixologik jarayonlar bilan bog'liqligini o'rganish, shu jumladan, til o'rganish va til qobiliyatining rivojlanishi (psixolingvistika) va tilning kognitiv jarayonlar bilan bog'liqligini o'rganish (kognitiv lingvistik).
 - Tilshunoslik fanidan amaliy sohalar, masalan, til o'qitish, tarjima, kompyuter lingvistikasi, tilshunoslikning huquqiy, tibbiy va boshqa sohalarida foydalanishni o'rganish.
 - Tilshunoslik bilimlarini insoniyat duch keladigan til bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal qilishda qo'llash, masalan, yozuv tizimlarini standartlashtirish, nutq terapiyasi va tillarni saqlash.
- Tilshunoslik fani bu maqsadlar orqali talabalarga til va nutqning murakkab tabiati haqida chuqur tushuncha beradi va ularni turli ijtimoiy va professional kontekstlarda tilshunoslik bilimlarini qo'llashga tayyorlaydi.
- 60111800 – "Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun **"Tilshunoslik"** fanidan o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	What is replacing words that have already been used in the text called?
2.	What is the primary goal of linguistics?
3.	Phonetics is concerned with the ways....?
4.	What is concerned with the ways words go together to form sentences, and how the words are related to one another?
5.	What deals with the way the words of a language are structured, how they are made up of smaller meaningful parts?
6.	Which phonetics studies how speech is perceived by the brain?
7.	How many stages are there in speech act theory?
8.	Who is the founder of structural linguistics?
9.	Denotation means ...?
10.	Saussure regarded language...?
11.	What is the definition of the "morpheme"?
12.	Illocutionary stage is?
13.	Which language family does English belong to?
14.	Sentences in what kind of languages are composed of independent root morphemes and the predicative line is expressed with the help of conjunctions, prepositions and word order?
15.	In what kind of languages words contain several morphemes that are always clearly differentiable from one another and each morpheme represents only one grammatical meaning?
16.	Which group of languages use melody to identify the meaning of the word?

17.	The term "polysynthetic" was borrowed from ...?
18.	What kind of languages have the ability to form words that are equivalent to whole sentences in other languages?
19.	What is the formation of a new word by cutting off a part of the word called?
20.	What is the formation of a new word which combines the features of both clipping and composition called?
21.	What are grammatical words like <i>and</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>if</i> and the like that join words or groups of words together called?
22.	What are grammatical forms of one word can be formed by using different roots called?
23.	What is the phenomenon, common in bilingual speech communities, in which speakers switch from one language to another within the same conversation?
24.	There are types of tone in Chinese language?
25.	Links of linguistics to social sciences include
26.	What investigates the mental processes underlying language processing?
27.	The term was first used by Haver Currie in 1952?
28.	What are the actions and movements of the speech organs in producing sounds called?
29.	Dok-child, dak-children Which grammatical means is used here?
30.	What are resonant sounds, characterized by the position of the highest point of the tongue, and the shape of the lips?
31.	Which Linguistics studies how languages change over time?
32.	Signs in paradigmatic relation form a
33.	Sino-tibetan languages use what to identify the meaning of the word? There is no affixation in these languages.
34.	How many sounds are there in the English language?
35.	What is the part of linguistics which deals with the vocabulary and characteristic features of words and word-groups
36.	What is the branch of lexicology which studies meaning?
37.	The branch of lexicology which studies phraseological units is called ...?
38.	What is the study of the history and origin of proper names, especially personal names called?
39.	What studies the process of giving names to objects and events?
40.	What is concerned with the construal of complex chunks of knowledge?
41.	What is the speech interaction called?
42.	What is the grammatical or lexical relationship between different elements of a text called?
43.	What are sequences of moves by different speakers that go together as complementary in speech act value?
44.	What is the verbalized culture, the culture externalized in signs of language?

45.	What includes all humankind and their distinctive features in the language?
46.	The study of language in the brain and the brain functions involved in language processing is...?
47.	What is characterized by severe difficulties in comprehension, but quite fluent speech, which is often incomprehensible and may include nonsense words?
48.	Which aphasia is the inability to name things seen?
49.	What gestures involve the depiction of a feature of an object or event in terms of shape, size, movement pattern?
50.	Primary sign languages – also called sign languages?
51.	What are the signs, which are formed with a part of the body other than the hands, such as the face, eyes, mouth, head and torso called?
52.	What types does Language change have?
53.	Loss of word-final segments is called
54.	Loss of a segment from the beginning of a word is
55.	 beginning at about two or three months?
56.	 refers to the child's generalization of the meaning of the word beyond the sense in the adult language?
57.	 Is where the child assigns a narrower meaning to the word?
58.	 languages in which sounds produced on velaric air contrast with sounds produced on pulmonic air?
59.	What is a pattern that occurs systematically across natural languages, potentially true for all of them?
60.	The Uzbek Language is
61.	The Russian language is a language?
62.	Chinese is a(n) Language?
63.	According to the relations of elements, languages are classified into...?
64.	The shortening of an existing word of more than one syllable, generally to a single syllable ...?
65.	Movement of interests of researcher from the object of cognition to the subject in..... paradigm?
66.	According to V. N. Telia, is described as a world-conception, world-perception, and world-comprehension of a people?
67.	The is considered as a multifunctional mental expression?
68.	 cannot express universal understanding in the frame of one language culture?
69.	Latin octo 'eight' became otto in Italian, noctem 'night' became notte, and factum 'done' became fatto. These are examples of
70.	 is the reverse of assimilation?
71.	 is the inversion of the order of adjacent or nearby phones?
72.	English examples include ask from Old English <i>ascian</i> (in fact, <i>aks</i> was regular until the 17th century, and is still found in some dialects), bird

	from Old English brid, and horse from Old English hros. These are examples of ...?
73.	Following the Norman invasion of England in 1066 English acquired a large number of lexical items from?
74.	 is the process by which a word with a certain morphological structure comes to be analyzed differently over time?
75.	 had free word order?
76.	Syntactic change is a?
77.	 generally involves phonological reduction and semantic bleaching?
78.	 is the process by which a word acquires negative connotations?
79.	 is when a word comes to acquire positive connotations?
80.	In a word loses a strong aspect of meaning through frequent exaggerated use?
81.	 is another type of exaggeration that can lead to semantic change through overuse?
82.	Who introduced the theory of the "paradigm shift"?
83.	The founder of the paradigm is F. de Saussure?
84.	 Paradigm - is the analysis of language in a human being and human being in language?
85.	 the study of the relationships between linguistic behaviour and psychological processes, including the process of language acquisition?
86.	 investigates language as a mechanism of transformation and codification of it?
87.	 shows the observation of the world in the certain view by the cultural prism and by a certain nation's mind and culture?
88.	Which direction investigates interconnection between culture and language and researches the language as a phenomenon of culture?
89.	The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis can be separated into?
90.	Women used pitch when speaking Japanese than English, while men used the same pitch in both languages?
91.	The first component of Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is the principle of?
92.	Who examined stories told by children about a wordless picture book?
93.	Which lobe processes auditory information?
94.	 speech, beginning at two to three years of age?
95.	A is a visible bodily activity which is used in discourse?
96.	Who distinguished between imagistic and non-imagistic gestures?
97.	In languages words contain several morphemes that are always clearly differentiable from one another and each morpheme represents only one grammatical meaning?

98.	 languages have the ability to form words that are equivalent to whole sentences in other languages?
99.	Manual signs are analyzable into four component meaningless features :?
100.	 signs, which are formed with a part of the body other than the hands, such as the face, eyes, mouth, head and torso?

“Xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilida test qilish” fani bo'yicha

Ushbu fan talabalarga xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayonida o'z bilimlarini tekshirish, baholash va rivojlantirish uchun test metodlarini o'rganish va qo'llash imkoniyatini berishdir. Maqsadlar quyidagilardan iborat:

Talabalarni ingliz tilida turli test turlarini to'g'ri tushunish va yaratish bo'yicha nazariy bilimlar bilan tanishtirish.

Talabalar ingliz tilida muloqot qilish qobiliyatlarini aniqlash va baholash usullarini o'rgatish.

Ingliz tilida test topshiriqlarini ishlab chiqish va tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish.

Test natijalarini tahlil qilish va talabalar bilim darajasini aniqlashda statistik usullardan foydalanishni o'rgatish.

Talabalarni ingliz tilida test tuzishda texnologik vositalardan foydalana olishlarini ta'minlash.

Ushbu maqsadlar orqali talabalar xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilini o'rganishda mustaqil va samarali baholash jarayonlarini amalga oshirishga qodir bo'lishadi.

60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)” bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun **“Xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilida test qilish”** fanidan o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	“Nice job!”, “Good work!”, “Did you say can or can't?” What kind of assessment is it?
2.	... can take a number of forms, starting with incidental, unplanned comments and responses, along with coaching and other impromptu feedback to the student?
3.	... aims to measure, or summarize, what a student has grasped and typically occurs at the end of a course or unit of instruction?
4.	The primary role of ... test is to determine whether course objectives have been met—and appropriate knowledge and skills acquired—by the end of a given period of instruction?

5.	An ... is designed to measure capacity or general ability to learn a foreign language a priori (before taking a course) and ultimate predicted success in that undertaking?
6.	In which type of a test, each test-taker's score is interpreted in relation to a mean (average score), median (middle score), standard deviation (extent of variance in scores), and/or percentile rank?
7.	... is the process of quantifying the observed performance of classroom learners?
8.	... Are designed to give test-takers feedback, usually in the form of grades, on specific course objectives?
9.	... positively influences what and how teachers teach; positively influences what and how learners learn?
10.	... provides some thematic organization to items, such as through a storyline or episode; offers tasks that replicate real-world tasks?
11.	TOEFL, IELTS...?
12.	When was CEFR established?
13.	What are systematic, planned sampling techniques constructed to give teacher and student an appraisal of student achievement?
14.	... aims to measure, or summarize, what a student has grasped and typically occurs at the end of a course or unit of instruction?
15.	A ... is not limited to any one course, curriculum, or single skill in the language; rather, it tests overall ability?
16.	MLAT and PLAB are...?
17.	... contains language that is as natural as possible; has items that are contextualized rather than isolated; includes meaningful, relevant, interesting topics?
18.	Which of the principle of testing is described below? "the effect of testing on teaching and learning" (Hughes, 2003, p. 1)
19.	Which of the testing principle checklist is described below? Is the test designed in such a way that you can give feedback that will be relevant to the objectives of the unit being tested? Have you given students sufficient pre-test opportunities to review the subject matter of the test? In your written feedback to each student, do you include comments that will contribute to students' formative development?
20.	Which of the testing principle checklist is described below? Are topics and situations interesting, enjoyable, and/or humorous? Is some thematic organization provided, such as through a story line or episode? Do tasks represent, or closely approximate, real-world tasks?
21.	... "appraising or estimating the level or magnitude of some attribute of a person" (Mousavi, 2009, p. 36).
22.	... are a subset of assessment, a genre of assessment techniques. They are prepared administrative procedures that occur at identifiable times in a curriculum when learners must all their faculties to offer peak

23.	performance, knowing that their responses are being measured and evaluated? is the process of quantifying the observed performance of classroom learners?
24.	... can take a number of forms, starting with incidental, unplanned comments and responses, along with coaching and other impromptu feedback to the student?
25.	What are the genres of writing?
26.	<i>Technical reports, theses, dissertations</i> are examples of...?
27.	<i>Phone messages, letters/e-mails, manuals</i> are examples of...?
28.	<i>Advertisements, announcements, memos, project reports</i> are examples of...?
29.	<i>Greeting cards, invitations, short stories</i> are examples of...?
30.	<i>Financial documents, checks, immigration documents</i> are examples of ...?
31.	What are the types of writing performance? Which type of writing is described below?
32.	<i>This category includes the ability to spell correctly and to perceive phoneme-grapheme correspondences in the English spelling system?</i> Which type of writing is described below?
33.	<i>Meaning and context are of some importance in determining correctness and appropriateness, but most assessment tasks are more concerned with a focus on form and are rather strictly controlled by the test design?</i> Which type of writing is described below?
34.	<i>Genres of writing include brief narratives and descriptions, short reports, lab reports, summaries, brief responses to reading, and interpretations of charts or graphs. Under specified conditions, the writer begins to exercise some freedom of choice among alternative forms of expression of ideas?</i> Which type of writing is described below?
35.	<i>This type of writing implies successful management of all the processes and strategies of writing for all purposes, up to the length of an essay, a term paper, a major research project report, or even a thesis?</i> Which type of writing is also called 'controlled'?
36.	<i>A paragraph is read at normal speed, usually two or three times, then the teacher asks students to rewrite the paragraph from the best of their recollection?</i> Which type of assessment task is described? ○ Change the tenses in a paragraph. ○ Change full forms of verbs to reduced forms (contractions).
37.	<i>Change statements to yes/no or wh- questions</i> Which type of assessment task is described? • Combine two sentences into one using a relative pronoun. • Change direct speech to indirect speech. • Change from active to passive voice.

40.	Which type of assessment task is described? <i>A sequence of three to six pictures depicting a story line can provide a suitable stimulus for written production.</i>
41.	Both _____ and _____ writing tasks are the subject of some classic, widely debated assessment issues that take on a distinctly different flavor from those at the lower-end production of writing?
42.	Each point in _____ is given a systematic set of descriptors, and the reader/evaluator matches an overall impression with the descriptors to arrive at a score?
43.	Which type of scoring emphasizes the task at hand and assigns a score based on the effectiveness of the text's achieving that one goal?
44.	Classroom evaluation of learning is best served through _____ in which as many as six major elements of writing are scored, thus enabling learners to hone in on weaknesses and capitalize on strengths?
45.	In teaching the languages, which method was more about learning the structures of the language than using it for communicative purposes?
46.	Which method is described below? _____ didn't focus on grammar teaching at all because it was thought that grammar would be learned through exposure and interaction, in much the same manner that native speakers acquire their first language.?
47.	Which method is described below? <i>The goal is to help the language learner be able to communicate effectively in the real world.</i>
48.	_____ are short fixed phrases that perform a variety of functions such as qualifying, marking fluency, disagreement, etc. For example: <i>for the most part, so to speak, and wait a minute?</i>
49.	_____ are longer utterances that are fixed in form such as proverbs and formulas for social interaction. For example: <i>pot calling the kettle black, nice to meet you, how's it going, see you later, etc?</i>
50.	_____ are medium-length phrases that have basic structure with one or two slots that can be filled by various words or phrases. For example: <i>yours truly/sincerely, as far as I know /can tell/am aware, etc?</i>
51.	_____ are phrases that provide the framework for a complete sentence with one or two slots where whole ideas can be expressed. For example: <i>that reminds me of X, on the other hand X, and not only X but also X,?</i>
52.	How many types are there in speaking?
53.	In which type of speaking, performance is the ability to simply parrot back (imitate) a word or phrase or possibly a sentence?
54.	Examples of _____ assessment tasks include directed response tasks (requests for specific production of speech), reading aloud, sentence and dialogue completion, limited picture-cued tasks including simple sequences, and translation up to the simple sentence level?

55.	_____ assessment tasks include interaction and test comprehension but at the somewhat limited level of very short conversations, standard greetings and small talk, simple requests and comments, and the like?
56.	Which type of speaking is it? The stimulus is almost always a spoken prompt (to preserve authenticity), with only one or two follow-up questions.
57.	Extensive oral production tasks include?
58.	At the _____ level of speaking, test-takers produce short stretches of discourse (no more than a sentence) through which they demonstrate linguistic ability such as grammar and vocabulary?
59.	Giving instructions and directions, for example, how to cook delicious palov, is a sample for _____. Because Speaker 1 poses the problem, and Speaker 2 responds?
60.	Interview, role play, discussion, conversations are sample assessment tools for _____?
61.	What is bottom-up processing or bottom-up strategy in reading?
62.	Reference material (dictionaries, online encyclopedias, etc.), textbooks, theses are samples for _____?
63.	Novels, short stories, jokes, drama, poetry are samples for _____?
64.	Forms, applications, questionnaires, financial documents (bills, invoices, etc.) are samples for _____?
65.	Skimming the text for the gist and for main ideas, Distinguishing between literal and implied meanings are _____?
66.	Recognizing grammatical word classes (nouns, verbs, etc.), systems (e.g., tense, agreement, pluralization), patterns, rules is a _____?
67.	_____ reading tasks involve attending to the components of larger stretches of discourse: letters, words, punctuation, and other graphic symbols. Bottom-up processing is implied?
68.	In _____ type of reading, certain typical tasks are used: picture-cued tasks, matching, true/false, multiple-choice?
69.	... "appraising or estimating the level or magnitude of some attribute of a person" (Mousavi, 2009, p. 36)?
70.	... is the process of quantifying the observed performance of classroom learners.
71.	... can take a number of forms, starting with incidental, unplanned comments and responses, along with coaching and other impromptu feedback to the student?
72.	The primary role of ... test is to determine whether course objectives have been met—and appropriate knowledge and skills acquired—by the end of a given period of instruction?
73.	The purpose of a ... is to diagnose aspects of a language that a student needs to develop or that a course should include?

74.	The purpose of ... test is to place a student into a particular level or section of a language curriculum or school?
75.	A ... is not limited to any one course, curriculum, or single skill in the language; rather, it tests overall ability?
76.	... fosters intrinsic motivation, individualized feedback is provided and it is oriented to process?
77.	Which principle of testing is described below: ... refers to the logistical, down-to-earth, administrative issues involved in making, giving, and scoring an assessment instrument. These include "costs, the amount of time it takes to construct and to administer, ease of scoring, and ease of interpreting/reporting the results"
78.	Which principle of testing is described below: • stays within budgetary limits • can be completed by the test-taker within appropriate time constraints • has clear directions for administration
79.	Which principle of testing is described below <i>If you give the same test to the same student or matched students on two different occasions, the test should yield similar results.</i>
80.	What kind of test is described below: • is consistent in its conditions across two or more administrations • gives clear directions for scoring/evaluation • has uniform rubrics for scoring/evaluation
81.	Which principle of testing is described below: ... "the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment"
82.	What kind of test is described below: • measures exactly what it proposes to measure • does not measure irrelevant or "contaminating" variables • relies as much as possible on empirical evidence (performance)
83.	... encompasses all the consequences of a test, including such considerations as its accuracy in measuring intended criteria, its effect on the preparation of test-takers, and the (intended and unintended) social consequences of a test's interpretation and use?
84.	... refers to the degree to which a test <i>looks</i> right, and <i>appears</i> to measure the knowledge or abilities it claims to measure, based on the subjective judgment of the examinees who take it, the administrative personnel who decide on its use, and other psychometrically unsophisticated observers"?
85.	... contains language that is as natural as possible; has items that are contextualized rather than isolated; includes meaningful, relevant, interesting topics?
86.	... provides some thematic organization to items, such as through a story line or episode; offers tasks that replicate real-world tasks?

87.	In multiple choice test format, one of the options is called key, others are...?
88.	... enhances a number of basic principles of language acquisition: intrinsic motivation, autonomy, self-confidence, language ego, interlanguage, and strategic investment, among others?
89.	Which of the skills is typically tested in English proficiency exams?
90.	What does the TOEFL test mainly assess?
91.	What type of test format involves multiple-choice questions about grammar or vocabulary?
92.	Which type of question tests a learner's ability to infer meaning from context?
93.	What does the "productive skills" category include?
94.	Which testing method assesses speaking ability in a structured way?
95.	In a listening test, what is typically evaluated?
96.	What is tested in a cloze test?
97.	What type of test requires learners to choose the correct word or phrase to complete a sentence?
98.	What type of question is commonly used to assess reading comprehension?
99.	What does a placement test aim to determine?
100.	Which type of testing evaluates a learner's progress during a course?

Yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlarida majburiy fanlar bo'yicha bitiruvchilar bilimini baholash MEZONLARI

Bitiruvchi kurs talabalari yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlari natijalarini baholash, Qo'qon universiteti Kengashining 2024-yil 19-iyundagi 4-son bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan **"Akademik baholash tartibi"** mezonlari asosida amalga oshiriladi.

1. Bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlari o'zbek va rus tillarida o'tkaziladi.
2. Bitiruvchi kurs talabalarining yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlari belgilangan majburiy fanlar bo'yicha test sinovi shaklida o'tkaziladi. Bunda, test savollar 5 xil variantda tuziladi.
3. Test sinovi variantlari 50 ta test savolidan va har bir savolga ehtimoliy 4 javobdan iborat bo'ladi.
4. Yakuniy attestatsiy sinovlari natijalarini baholashda quyidagi jadvaldan foydalaniladi:

Baho	Foiz	GPA
A+	95-100	4,5
A	90-94	4
B+	80-89	3,5
B	70-79	3
C+	65-69	2,5
C	60-64	2
F	0-59	0

Bunda, asosiy baholash mezonni sifatida foiz hisobidan foydalaniladi.

5. 0 – 59 oralig'ida ball to'plagan talabalar yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlaridan o'ta olmagan hisoblanadi. Yakuniy attestatsiyasi sinovidan o'ta olmagan shaxs o'qish muddati tugagandan so'ng, arizasiga muvofiq yakuniy attestatsiyasi sinovini keyingi yillarda qayta topshirish huquqiga ega. Bunda oliy ta'lim muassasasi rektori (direktori) shaxsni yakuniy attestatsiyasi sinovini qayta topshirishga qo'yish bo'yicha buyruq chiqarishi lozim bo'ladi.

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