

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

“TASDIQLAYMAN”

Rektor _____

2023-yil _____

Ro'yxatga olingan № _____

2023-yil “ ____ ” _____



**TILSHUNOSLIK FANINING
O'QUV DASTURI**

Bilim sohasi: 200 000 – San'at va gumanitar fanlar

Ta'lim sohasi: 230 000 – Tillar

Ta'lim yo'nalishi: 60230100 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz tili)

Fan kodi TIISH1104		O'quv yili 2023-2024	Semestr 1	ECTS – Kreditlar 4	
Fan turi Majburiy		Ta'lim tili O'zbek/rus		Haftadagi dars soatlari 4	
1.	Fanning nomi	Auditoriya mashg'ulotlari (soat)		Mustaqil ta'lim (soat)	Jami yuklama (soat)
	Tilshunoslik	60 (30 soat ma'ruza) (30 soat seminar)		60	120
2.	<p>I. Fanning mazmuni</p> <p>Fanni o'qitishdan maqsad – tilshunoslik fani, uning bo'limlari, o'rganish obyekti, boshqa fanlar bilan aloqasi haqida ma'lumot berish, talabalarni tilshunoslik fanining asosiy tushunchalari, kategoriyalari haqidagi bilimlar bilan qurollantirish, talabalarda olingan bilimlarni amalda qo'llay olish malakasini shakllantirish kabi vazifalarni hal etishni taqozo qiladi.</p> <p>Fanning vazifalari – til va jamiyat, til tizimi va tuzilishi, uning sathlari, birliklari va ularning namoyon bo'lish qonuniyatlari, tilshunoslik fanining boshqa fanlar bilan aloqasi, dunyo tillarining klassifikatsiyasi haqida nazariy bilimlar berishdan iboratdir.</p> <p>II. Asosiy nazariy qism (ma'ruza mashg'ulotlari)</p> <p>Mazkur "Tilshunoslik" fani birinchi kursda o'qitilishi maqsadga muvofiq.</p> <p>Fan tarkibiga quyidagi mavzular kiradi:</p> <p>1. Language and linguistics</p> <p>What is a language? And what is linguistics? The understanding that language usage adapts to the context and environment leads us to the broader definition of the word language which we linguists prefer. This definition is not restricted to the 6,000 distinct communication systems including key languages such as English, Chinese and French. It includes any form of speech within these categories, including dialect. Dialect, by the way, is the variety of a language used in a particular part of a country. The linguistics is concerned with the scientific study of language as a communicative and cognitive system.... the scientific study — of language — as a communicative — and cognitive — system. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics aims to understand how the language faculty of the mind works and to describe how language itself works. Linguists observe patterns within a language and across languages to try to understand what principles drive our brains' comprehension and production of language.</p> <p>2. Branches of Linguistics</p> <p>There are seven main branches: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and sociolinguistics. Firstly, there is phonology, the study of sounds in speech and how they are used. Secondly, there is morphology, the branch which studies the structure or forms of words. Thirdly, there is syntax, which investigates the ordering of words. Collectively these three branches are often called micro-linguistics.</p>				

3. Causes of Motor Aphasia

Motor aphasia or the loss of the power to articulate speech through brain damage. In general English, a motor means a machine which moves or powers something. Of course, the brain isn't really a machine. However, under certain circumstances, people can experience trouble performing the motor or output aspects of speech. I'm now going to look at the causes of motor aphasia and the effects.

4. The spread of English

English is a well-travelled language. On its way, it has developed through contact with other languages and cultures. English still has many grammatical similarities with German because of the shared roots of the two languages.

5. Formation and development of Linguistics

Panini is one of the first linguists. Panini lived in India in the 5th century BCE. He was interested in the structure of words, including prefixes and suffixes. Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, first examined sentence parts in the 4th century BCE. Two centuries later, another Greek, Thrax, led one of the first real grammatical studies.

6. Functions of language

There are five main functions which are common to all languages. Firstly, social interaction, a way of easy recording of facts, a means of storing information for future use, usually in written form. Thirdly, emotional expression, a way of expressing how we feel, including opinion and emotions. Fourthly, expression of identity, a way for a group of people who share similar views to show their similarity. Fifthly and finally, naming the world, a way of taking note and making sense of our environment.

7. Language acquisitions and language learning

Language acquisition refers to the subconscious process of internalizing a language and its rules. In contrast, language learning is the type of conscious language development which often takes place in the foreign language classroom. Research into first language, or L1, acquisition can be very useful when we come to think about how people learn a second language, or L2, effectively. It is also important to remember that there are many factors which influence second language development. Language learning is not a uniform process because people are different and live in diverse environments.

8. Common features of a good language learner

Second languages are determined by a number of key factors which differ from person to person. The nature of these variables can assist or inhibit the internalization of the rule system that enables second language learning. There are certain key factors which have been identified by linguists. These include age, motivation, aptitude, personality and cognitive or learning style.

9. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics examines the link between language and society. Sociolinguists analyze the ways in which language use varies according to different situations. Sociolinguistics demonstrates how human language reflects the reality of the world in which we speakers live. Sociolinguistics is

important because it helps us to understand how and why language is used by people in different circumstances.

10. Language and Technology

Computers are closely linked to the work of today's modern linguist in a way that Panini and Aristotle could never have imagined. Although the very first computers filled an entire room, technology has developed quickly and now computers have had an impact on many aspects of linguistic study. Indeed, language and computing are two fields which have an understandably close connection.

11. English Language Teaching

One popular approach to L2 pedagogy is known as Communicative Language Teaching. This approach focuses on the real communicative situations which students find themselves in. The CLT approach also influence the type of language which is taught and resources which are used. The focus is not on the teacher. Students are persuaded to communicate through actual use of authentic language. The emphasis is on collaboration with other learners for communicative purposes.

12. Language Testing

Measuring language proficiency is a complex process that necessitates the use of valid and reliable language testing tools. Language assessments take various forms depending on the skill or proficiency level being tested. There are five main types of language assessments — aptitude, diagnostic, placement, achievement, and proficiency tests.

13. Translating and Interpreting

On the surface, the difference between interpreting and translation is only the difference in the medium: the interpreter translates orally, while a translator interprets written text. Both interpreting and translation presuppose a certain love of language and deep knowledge of more than one language.

14. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis (DA) refers to the linguistic study of authentic connected speech or written discourse. DA is a qualitative method of studying the organization of language communication above sentence structure and surface level. The focus is, therefore, on longer language units or conversational exchange. Discourse analysis investigates speech acts of stimulus and response which are used in social interaction and different contexts.

15. Pronunciation and Phonology. Grammar

Phonology is a linguistics term. It is the study of the sounds and relationships between sounds that exists in a language. Different languages have different phonologies, and linguists have generally come to consensus on what they are. Pronunciation is the way in which these sounds are spoken. I can pronounce a word carefully, slowly, quickly, etc. I can use the wrong sounds and pronounce something badly. Pronunciation is phonology in action.

III. Seminar mashg'ulotlari bo'yicha ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar

Seminar mashg'ulotlari uchun quyidagi mavzular tavsiya etiladi:

1. Language and Linguistics
2. Branches of Linguistics
3. Causes of Motor Aphasia
4. The spread of English
5. Formation and development of Linguistics
6. Functions of language
7. Language acquisitions and language learning
8. Common features of a good language learner
9. Sociolinguistics
10. Language and Technology
11. English Language Teaching
12. Language Testing
13. Translating and Interpreting
14. Discourse Analysis
15. Pronunciation and Phonology. Grammar

IV. Mustaqil ta'lim va mustaqil ishlar

Mustaqil ta'lim uchun tavsiya etiladigan mavzular:

1. Language and Linguistics
2. Branches of Linguistics
3. Causes of Motor Aphasia. The spread of English
4. Formation and development of Linguistics. Functions of language
5. Language acquisitions and language learning
6. Common features of a good language learner
7. Sociolinguistics
8. Language and Technology
9. Linguistics and its connection with other disciplines
10. The social nature of language. Functions of language
11. Language and culture
12. Theories of the origin of language
13. Phonetic changes in different languages
14. A system of phonemes in different languages
15. Grammar and its subject. Grammatical category, grammatical meaning and grammatical form
16. General and different aspects of word formation methods in different system languages
17. Classification of parts of speech in different languages
18. Morpheme. Types of morphemes
19. Synthetic and analytical forms of words
20. Lexicology and semasiology. The word as the central unit of language
21. Etymology. Scientific etymology, folk etymology and "false etymology"
22. Lexicography. Dictionary types
23. Phraseology. Phraseological equivalence phenomenon
24. Types of speech

25. The actual division of the sentence. Syntactic inversion
26. Historical and modern types of writing
27. Special types of writing
28. Genealogical classification of languages
29. Linguistic map of the world
30. Language relations. Bilingualism, diglossy and interference
31. Language and other means of communication
32. Language family. German language group
33. Grammatical meaning. Ways to express grammatical meaning.
34. Sound expression. Transcription
35. Lexical-semantic relations. Phraseology
36. Morphemics
37. Types of grammatical forms
38. Classification of languages: functional, areal, typological and genealogical classifications

Mustaqil o'zlashtiriladigan mavzular bo'yicha talabalar tomonidan portfolio va taqdimotlar tayyorlash tavsiya etiladi.

3. V. Fan o'qitilishining natijalari(shakllanadigan kompetensiyalar)

Fan o'qitilishining natijalari (shakllanadigan kompetensiyalar)

Fanni o'zlashtirish natijasida *talaba*:

- Tilshunoslik fani va uning til o'rganishdagi ahamiyati;
- til sathlari va tilshunoslik bo'limlari;
- Ingliz tili taraqqiyot bosqichlari to'g'risida yetarli darajada **bilimga ega bo'lishi**;
- O'zbekiston va xorijiy davlatlarda nashr qilingan ilmiy adabiyotlar bilan ishlash;
- o'rganilayotgan chet tilidan ona tilisi xususiyatlarini ajrata olish;
- sotsiolingvistika va til o'rganishda jamiyatning roli;
- zamonaviy tilshunoslik masalalarini tushuna olish **malakasiga ega bo'lishi**;
- chet tili o'rganish amaliyotida nazariy bilimlarni qo'llash;
- tillardagi umumiy va xususiy belgilar haqidagi tushunchalarni amaliyotda qo'llash **ko'nikmasiga ega bo'lishi** zarur.

4. VI. Ta'lim texnologiyalari va metodlari:

- ma'ruzalar;
- interfaol keys-stadilar;
- seminarlar (mantiqiy fikrlash, tezkor savol-javoblar);
- guruhlarda ishlash;
- taqdimotlar tayyorlash va namoyish qilish;
- individual loyihalar;
- jamoa bo'lib ishlash va himoya qilish uchun loyihalar.

5. VII. Kreditlarni olish uchun talablar:

Fanga oid nazariy va uslubiy tushunchalarni to'la o'zlashtirish, tahlil natijalarini to'g'ri aks ettira olish, o'rganilayotgan jarayonlar haqida mustaqil mushohada yuritish va oraliq nazorat shakllarida berilgan vazifa va topshiriqlarni bajarish, yakuniy nazorat bo'yicha yozma ishni topshirish.

Asosiy adabiyotlar

1. Anthony Manning. Language and Linguistics. Course Book. – UK, Garnet Education, 2009.
2. Anthony Manning. Language and Linguistics. Teacher's Book. – UK, Garnet Education, 2009.
3. David E. Freeman, Yvonne S. Freeman. Essential Linguistics. Dedicated to Teachers. – Heinemann Portsmouth, NH, 2014
4. Irisqulov M.T. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – T., 2008.
5. Yo'ldoshev I., Muhammedova S., Sharipova O., Madjidova R. Tilshunoslik asoslari. – T., 2007/2013.
6. Muhammedova S., Yo'ldoshev I., Madjidova R., Sharipova O., To'xtamatrov X. Tilshunoslik asoslari. – Elektron darslik.
7. Maslov YU.S. Vvedenie v yazikoznanie. – M., 2007.
8. Reformatskiy A. Vvedenie v yazikoznanie. – M., 2006.
9. William B. McGregor. Linguistics. An introduction. – New York, Bloomsbury Academic Press, 2015. 430 p.
10. Keith Allan. The Oxford Handbook of the History of Linguistics, Oxford University Press London, 2013.

Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida" gi PF-4947- sonli Farmoni. O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami. 2017 y., 6-son, 70-modda.
2. Madjidova R., Sultonova SH. Vvedenie v yazikoznanie. – T., 2020.
3. Zokirov M., Madjidova R., Sultonova SH. O'zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha lingvistik atamalar muxtasar lug'ati. – T., 2016.
4. Nemchenko V.N. Vvedenie v yazikoznanie. – M., 2008.
5. Axmanova O.S. Slovar' lingvisticheskix terminov. – M., 2004.
6. Shukin A.N. Lingvodidakticheskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar'. – M., 2006.

Axborot manbalari

1. www.tdpii.uz
2. www.pedagog.uz
3. www.ziynet.uz
4. www.edu.uz

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Fan dasturi Buxoro davlat universiteti o'quv-metodik Kengashining 2023-yil "29" avgust dagi 1-sonli bayonnomasi bilan ma'qullangan va tasdiqlashga rozilik berilgan.

8.

Fan uchun mas'ullar:

Z.I.Rasulov - BuxDU, "Ingliz tilshunosligi" kafedrasi mudiri, f.f.d., dotsent.
A.B.Kobilova - BuxDU, "Ingliz tilshunosligi" kafedrasi dotsenti, PhD.

9.

Taqrizchilar:

A.A.Haydarov - BuxDU, "Ingliz tilshunosligi" kafedrasi professori.

Saidova Muhayyo Umedilloevna, Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent