

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
CHIRCHIQ DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI



Leksikologiya
O'QUV DASTURI (SYLLABUS)

Bilim sohasi:	100000 – Ta'lim
Ta'lim sohasi:	110000 - Ta'lim
Ta'lim yo'nalishi:	60110800 –Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)

• Kelajakdagi kasbiy faoliyatda ingliz tili va adabiyoti fan sohalari bo'yicha bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'ladi(KK-1); • Ingliz tili va adabiyotiga oid fanlar bo'yicha Xorijiy tllarni bilishning umumevropa xalqaro standartlari darajalari (CEFR- Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)ga ko'ra C1 (nemis tilidan B2) darajasidagi bilimlari asosida ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarida ishtirok eta oladi (KK-1.2). • Aniq maqsadlarga yo'naltirilgan kasbiy vazifalarni yechishda nazariy bilim, amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'ladi va ulardan foydalana oladi(KK-5).
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Fan mazmuni	
Mashg'ulotlar shakli: ma'ruza (M)	
M1	Introduction to science. Lexicology as a linguistic science. Its subject and tasks. The role of lexicology as a scientific and educational subject. Its place among other sciences and its relationship with them. History of formation and development of science. Basic scientific views and problems on lexicology.
M2	The word and its meaning in the study of modern foreign languages. The word is the main unit of the vocabulary of the language and the subject of studying lexicology. Description of words in contemporary linguistics. The main signs of the word in modern English.
M3	The lexical meaning of the word and its types. Semantic structure of the word. Polysemy as a typical phenomenon in modern English.
M4	Word formation as the main way of enriching the vocabulary of the modern English language
M5	Relationship of word formation to grammar. The essence of word formation from the point of view of lexicology. Different ways of forming words in modern English. Word combination as a productive method of word formation in modern foreign language. Types of word combinations, complex words with qualifiers, compound words.
M6	Word formation and its types: affixal and explicit word formation (suffixation and prefixation) and word formation without affixes (transformation and conversion). The uniqueness of complex word formation methods. Abbreviations and their types.
M7	Word acquisition Mastering the lexicon of a foreign language as one of the ways to develop and enrich the vocabulary of modern foreign languages. Extralinguistic and linguistic methods of acquiring words from a foreign language.
M8	Change of word meanings Extralinguistic and linguistic reasons for the change of word meanings
1-Joriy nazorati	

shpargakalardan, telefon va boshqa aloqa vositalaridan foydalanishi, imtihon olinadigan xonaning ichida yoki tashqarisida boshqalar bilan mulogot qilishi ta'qiqlanadi. Bunda aybdor talabalar nazorat yoki imtihon jarayonidan chetlashtiriladi to'plagan bali yoki bahosi nolga aylantiriladi.

Fan (kurs) xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib baholash va nazorat qilish mezonlariga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritilishi mumkin.

Asosiy adabiyotlar	
1. Muminov A. English Lexicology. T. 2006.	
Leonhard Lipka. English Lexicology, Lexical structure, word semantics, word-formation. Tubingen: Narr.2002.	
2. Lorge. Michail West. A General Service List Of English Words. 2009 aprel	
English Lexicology : tutorial / O. L. Ilienکو, I. A. Kamienieva, Ye. S. Moshagh ; O. M. Bekeov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv. – Kharkiv: Publishing House I. Ivanchenko, 2020.	
4. Arnold I.V. The English Word . M. 1986.	
Tavsiya qilinadigan qo'shimcha adabiyotlar	
5. X.Xakimov, F.Seit-asan. A course in english lexicology. O'quv qo'llama. O'ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI. – 2020. – 139b.	

A2	The word and its meaning in the study of modern foreign languages. The word is the main unit of the vocabulary of the language and the subject of studying lexicology. Description of words in contemporary linguistics. The main signs of the word in modern English.
A3	The lexical meaning of the word and its types. Semantic structure of the word. Polysemy as a typical phenomenon in modern English.
A4	Word formation as the main way of enriching the vocabulary of the modern English language
A5	Relationship of word formation to grammar. The essence of word formation from the point of view of lexicology. Different ways of forming words in modern English. Word combination as a productive method of word formation in modern foreign language. Types of word combinations, complex words with qualifiers, compound words.
A6	Word formation and its types: affixal and explicit word formation (suffixation and prefixation) and word formation without affixes (transformation and conversion). The uniqueness of complex word formation methods. Abbreviations and their types.
A7	Word acquisition
A8	Mastering the lexicon of a foreign language as one of the ways to develop and enrich the vocabulary of modern foreign languages. Extralinguistic and linguistic methods of acquiring words from a foreign language.
	1-Joriy nazorati
A9	Different ways of changing the meaning. Synesthesia, synecdoche, euphemism, exaggeration, hyperbola, litota. Metaphorical and metonymic relations as an expression of systematic polysemy. Ways of development of new meanings in words.
	Phraseology
A10	The concept of phraseology. Phraseology as part of lexicology. Signs of free and fixed word combinations, differences between them.
	Semantic analysis of vocabulary
A11	Synonyms. Problems of definition and classification of synonyms. Ideographic, stylistic synonyms, territorial doubles. Peculiarities of synonyms. Synonymous groups. Sources of filling in synonymous contents. Ambiguity and synonymy.
	Social professional differentiation of vocabulary
A12	Vocabulary with general and social meaning, professional lexicon, scientific and technical terminology, jargon and its groups, professional jargons and slang. Specificities of different layers of the socially colored lexicon and their relationship with the national lexicon of the language.
A13	Territorial differentiation of modern English vocabulary. Formation of local dialects in the form of a single national language. National literary

	language and regional dialects in Europe. Peculiarities of dialectal lexicon. Language options in English.
A14	Diachronic differentiation of modern foreign language vocabulary. Neologisms and archaisms in modern foreign language. The reasons for the obsolescence of words, the emergence of neologisms. The problem of defining (defining) neologisms. Uniqueness of neologisms. The main types of archaisms in English. Historicisms, semantic archaisms, phonetic, morphological archaisms. Peculiarities of using archaisms.
A15	Lexicography. Lexicography and its tasks. Classification of English dictionaries according to different signs and functions: historical, present tense, full and short, general and special dictionaries. Monolingual and bilingual, multilingual dictionaries.
	2-Joriy nazorati

O'qitish va o'rganish usullari

Modul ma'ruzalar va amaliy auditoriya mashg'ulotlari hamda talabalarining mustaqil ta'lim faoliyati orqali tashkil etiladi. Amaliy auditoriya mashg'ulotlarida chet tili darslarini tashkil qilinishi bo'yicha mashq qilish imkoniyati beriladi. Mustaqil ta'lim faoliyatida talabalar mavzularni chuqur o'rganib, adabiyotlar va ilmiy jurnallar hamda manbaalardan foydalangan holda mavzularni tahlil qilishi lozim.

	Mashg'ulot turi	Ajratilgan soat
Ma'ruza		30
Seminar mashg'ulot		30
Mustaqil ta'lim		60
Talabalarning jami o'quv va o'qitish soatlari		120

Fan bo'yicha talabalar bilimini baholash va nazorat qilish mezonlari

Talabalar bilimlarini nazorat qilish va baholash talabaning faolligi, oraliq nazorat, yakuniy nazorat xanda mustaqil ta'limni baholash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

• **Oraliq nazorat** - bu professor-o'qituvchi tomonidan talabaning modul bo'yicha olgan bilimlari va amaliy ko'nikmalarini baholashning muhim bosqichi bo'lib, kelesakda shu fan bo'yicha o'zlashtirishni prognoz qilish ko'rsatkichidir. Oraliq nazoratda talabalar bilimni baholashda turli usullardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi, masalan, testlar, og'zaki subbatlar, yozma ishlar va hokazolar. Talaba oraliq nazoratdan o'tmagan taqdirda, professor o'qituvchi individual ravishda 2 marotaba qayta topshirish imkonini beriladi. Umumiy baholashning **20 foizi**.

• **Mustaqil ta'limni baholash** – talaba yakka yoki jamoaviy tartibda kursga mos loyihalarni bajarishi, loyiha taqdimotida xulosa qilishi, qaror qabul qilishi, amaliy va seminar mashg'ulotlariga tayyorgarlik ko'rishi, ayrim mavzularni

chuqur o'rganagan holda (mazmun mohiyatini chuqur tahlil qilib boshqa sohalarga tadbiqlarini ham yoritib bergan holda) taqdimotlar qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Umumiy baholashning **50 foizi**.

• Yakuniy nazorat - bu professor-o'qituvchi tomonidan talabning kurs bo'yicha olgan bilimlari va amaliy ko'nikmalarini baholashning umumlashtruvchi bosqichi hisoblanadi. Yakuniy nazoratda talabalar bilimni baholashda turli usullardan foydalanish mumkin, masalan, testlar, og'zaki savol-javoblar, yozma ishlar va hokazolar. Umumiy baholashning **30 foizi**.

Baholash, oraliq va yakuniy nazorat topshiriqlari (vazifalari) kurs professor-o'qituvchilari tomonidan ishlab chiqiladi, oldindan moderatsiyadan o'tkaziladi va kafedra mudiri tomonidan tasdiqlanadi.

Nazorat turlarini o'tkazish bo'yicha tuzilgan topshiriqlarning mazmuni talabning o'zlashtirishini xolis, shaffof va aniq baholashga imkon berishi kerak.

Talaba akademik huquqbuzartikka (qoidabuzartik) olib keladigan har qanday harakatlarga yo'l qo'ymasligi kerak. Masalan, plagiat, o'zaro kelishib olish, natijalarni qalbakiylashtirish, imtihon jarayonida qoidabuzartik, ya'ni konspekt va shpargaklardan, telefon va boshqa aloqa vositalaridan foydalanishi, imtihon olinadigan xonaning ichida yoki tashqarisida boshqalar bilan mulqot qilishi ta'qiqlanadi. Bunda aybdor talabalar nazorat yoki imtihon jarayonidan chetlashtiriladi, to'plagan balli yoki bahosi nolga aylantiriladi.

Fan (kurs) xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib baholash va nazorat qilish mezonlariga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritilishi mumkin. Talabalar darslar jarayonida yakka tartibda va guruhlarda ishlaydilar. Ularning ishtirok va bilimlari quyidagi 3 shaklda baholanadi:

«a'lo» – talabning darslarni to'liq o'zlashtirishi, qo'shimcha o'quv-metodik adabiyotlardan keng foydalanishi, ijodiy va mustaqil ishlarni talab darajasida bajarishi, berilgan mavzularni yuqori (advanced) darajada qo'llay olishi nazarda tutiladi.

«yaxshi» - talabning darslarni to'liq o'zlashtirishi, qo'shimcha o'quv-metodik adabiyotlardan foydalanishi, ijodiy va mustaqil ishlarni bajarishi, berilgan mavzularni o'rta (intermediate) darajada qo'llay olishi nazarda tutiladi.

«qoniqarli» - talabning darslarni o'zlashtirishi, davomati, ijodiy va mustaqil ishlarni bajarishi, berilgan mavzularni past (pre-intermediate) darajada qo'llay olishi nazarda tutiladi.

«qoniqarsiz» - talabning darslarni to'la o'zlashtira olmasligi, davomati, ijodiy va mustaqil ishlarni bajara olmasligi, berilgan mavzularni past (pre-intermediate) darajada qo'llay olmasligi nazarda tutiladi.

Baholash, oraliq va yakuniy nazorat topshiriqlari (vazifalari) kurs professor-o'qituvchilari tomonidan ishlab chiqiladi, oldindan moderatsiyadan o'tkaziladi va kafedra mudiri tomonidan tasdiqlanadi.

Nazorat turlarini o'tkazish bo'yicha tuzilgan topshiriqlarning mazmuni talabning o'zlashtirishini xolis, shaffof va aniq baholashga imkon berishi kerak.

Talaba akademik huquqbuzartikka (qoidabuzartik) olib keladigan har qanday harakatlarga yo'l qo'ymasligi kerak. Masalan, plagiat, o'zaro kelishib olish, natijalarni qalbakiylashtirish, imtihon jarayonida qoidabuzartik, ya'ni konspekt va

M9	Different ways of changing the meaning. Synesthesia, synecdoche, euphemism, exaggeration, hyperbola, litota. Metaphorical and metonymic relations as an expression of systematic polysemy. Ways of development of new meanings in words.
M10	Phraseology The concept of phraseology. Phraseology as part of lexicology. Signs of free and fixed word combinations, differences between them.
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2-Joriy nazorati	
Mashg'ulotlar shakli: Seminar mashg'ulot (S)	
A1	Introduction to science. Lexicology as a linguistic science. Its subject and tasks. The role of lexicology as a scientific and educational subject. Its place among other sciences and its relationship with them. History of formation and development of science. Basic scientific views and problems on lexicology.

O'QUV DASTURI (SYLLABUS)

Turizm
fakulteti

60111800 – Xorijiy til va adabiyot (Ingliz tili)



SHIRSHIQ DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
TURIZM FAKULTETI

6. Лексикология английского языка: Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз./Р. 3. Гинзбург, С. С. Хидекель, Г. Ю. Князева и А. А. Санкин. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — М.: Высш. школа, 1979. — 269 с	
7. Е. В. Семенова, Н.В. Немчинова Лексикология английского языка. Изд. 2-е испр. и доп. Красноярск: Сибирский федеральный ун-т, 2019. 152 с.	
8. И.В. ЗЫКОВА. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ. 3-издание, М: Изд.центр "Академия". — 2008. — 288с.	

Internet manzillari

1. www.cspil.uz
2. dtn.uz/page/ceft
3. www.lpa.gov.uz/linguaskill
4. www.lesol.asia/

Umumiy ma'lumotlar			
Fan nomi:	Leksikologiya		
Fan kodi:	Lang 4354	Kredit miqdori:	4
Kafedra nomi:	Ingliz tili		
Fan o'qituvchisi:	Abdurahmanova Diana		
Email:	diana1207salitveva@gmail.com		
Fan turi:	Tanlov		
Ta'lim shakli:	Kunduzgi		
Baholash shakli:	Imtihon		
Fan tili:	Ingliz		
Faning qisqacha mazmuni			
"Leksikologiya" kursi ingliz tili leksikologiyasi haqida to'liq ma'lumot beradi, talabalarni so'zlarning maftunkor olami, ularning ma'nolari, shakllanishi, rivojlanishi va qo'llanilishi bilan tanishtiradi. Talabalarni ingliz leksikologiyasi va uning til o'rganish ahamiyatini tushinishlarini, chuqurlashtirish uchun aniq misollar va amaliy mashg'ulotlar bilan jalb qilish uchun mo'ljallangan.			
Ta'lim natijalari:			
Kursni tugatgan talabalar: • O'qitish jarayoniga oid umumiy yondashuv (talabalarining xususiyatlari va ehtiyojlari/o'qituvchining roli/sinfini boshqarish/xatolarni tuzatish usullar o'z ustida ishlash ko'nikmasini shakllantirish; • Xorijiy tilni o'qitishda ilmiy va kasbiy faoliyatga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, shu jumladan tilni taqdim etishning turli usullarini bilish va amalda qo'llay olish; • Xorijiy tilni o'qitishda asosiy tamoiilaridan (leksika, grammatika, talaffuz) shuningdek retseptiv va produktiv nutq faoliyatini (o'qish, tinglab tushunish, yozish, gapirish)ni o'rgatish bilan bir qatorda o'quvchi va talabalarining ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda ularning kelgusidagi faoliyati davomida zarur bo'ladigan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'ladi;			
Kurs natijasiga ko'ra ega bo'ladigan kompetensiyalar (KK):			

O'quv dasturi (sillabus) Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti kengashining 2023-yil "29" avgust dagi 1 -sonli bayonnomasi bilan tasdiqlangan.

Tuzuvchi:

M.A. Yusupova

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti "Ingliz tili" kafedrasi mudiri, dotsent v.b., p.f.f.d (PhD)

D.V. Abduramanova

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti "Ingliz tili" kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi

Taqrirlashlar:

J.Sh. Djumabayeva

- O'zMU ingliz filologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri, Filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

A.A. Yuldashev

- Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti Ingliz tili kafedrasi o'qituvchisi, f.f.f.d (PhD)

O'quv dasturi (sillabus) Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti Turizm fakulteti Ingliz tili kafedrasining 2023 yil "28" avgust dagi 1 -sonli majlisida ko'rib chiqilgan va tasdiqlashga tavsiya qilindi.

Kafedra mudiri:



p.f.f.d. PhD M.A. Yusupova

O'quv dasturi (sillabus) Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti Turizm fakulteti kengashining 2023-yil "28" avgust dagi 1 -sonli majlisida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Fakultet dekani v.b.



g.f.f.d., dotsent F.T. Rajabov