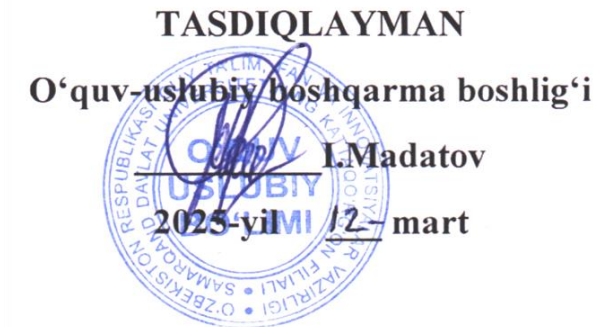




Samarqand davlat universitetning Kattaqo'rg'on filiali Pedagogika va tillarni o'qitish fakulteti bahorgi semestr Xorijiy til va adabiyoti: ingliz tili yo'nalishi 3-bosqich talabalariga « Til tarixi» fanidan yakuniy nazorat savollari

Imtihon shakli: yozma

No	Mavzu	1-QISM “OSON SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o'qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning kirish qismidan asosan nazariy savollardan iborat bo'ladi (tayanch iborasi bo'ladi).	2-QISM “ODDIY SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o'qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning 1-rejasidan asosan mulohazaviy savollardan iborat bo'ladi (tayanch iborasi bo'ladi).	3-QISM “MURAKKAB SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o'qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning 2-rejasidan asosan qoidalar, teoremlar, kabi savollardan iborat bo'ladi (tayanch iborasi bo'lmaydi).	4-QISM qism “MURAKKAB SAVOLLAR 2” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o'qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning 3-rejasidan asosan tendensiyalar, paradigmalar, konsepsiyalar kabi savollardan iborat bo'ladi (tayanch iborasi bo'lmaydi).	5-qism “QIYIN SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o'qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning xulosa yani yakuniy qismidan asosan talabani mustaqil fikrlashga, mavzuni to'liq anglashga yo'naltiradigan savollardan iborat bo'ladi (tayanch iborasi bo'lmaydi).
1.	The subject of the discipline “The History of the English language	What is the main purpose of studying the History of the English language?	How does the History of the English language contribute to the understanding of modern English?	What are the external (extralinguistic) and internal (intralinguistic) factors influencing language change?	What is the difference between the synchronic and diachronic approaches to language study?	How is the History of the English language connected to other linguistic disciplines such as phonetics,

						grammar, and lexicology?
2.		What is the comparative-historical method, and how is it applied to language history?	What are the primary sources used in studying the History of the English language?	What are the three main periods of English language development, and what characterizes each period?	How did historical events such as migrations and conquests influence the evolution of the English language?	What role do ancient historians and early written records play in reconstructing the history of the English language?
3.	General characteristics of the Germanic languages	What is the main reason why languages change over time?	Which aspects of language are affected by change?	What are the three main periods of the history of the English language?	What is the outer history of a language?	What is the inner history of a language?
4.		To which language family does English belong?	What are the three main groups of Germanic languages?	Which group of Germanic languages does English belong to?	What was the name of the missionary who translated the Gothic Bible?	Which Scandinavian language preserved early heroic literature?
5.	Phonetic peculiarities of Germanic languages	What is one of the most important features of all Germanic languages?	What is Ablaut in the Germanic languages?	What are the two types of Ablaut?	What is Umlaut, and how does it affect words?	What is Grimm's Law?
6.		Who introduced Verner's Law, and what does it explain?	How many cases did Germanic nouns originally have?	What are the two types of adjective declension in Germanic languages?	How did Germanic weak verbs form their past tense?	What is the difference between strong and weak verbs in Germanic languages?
7.	Vocabulary of Germanic Languages	What are the two main types of nouns in Old Germanic languages?	What is the difference between strong and weak nouns?	How many tenses did Old Germanic languages originally have?	What are the three grammatical genders in Old Germanic languages?	What are the four main noun cases found in Old Germanic languages?
8.		What Proto-Germanic word does the English word "fish" come from?	What type of nouns usually ended in -n in Proto-Germanic?	What is the Old English word for "father"?	How did strong verbs in Old Germanic languages form their past tense?	Which Old Germanic language best preserved the Proto-Germanic inflectional system?
9.	East Germanic Languages	What are the three main branches of the Germanic language family?	Which is the only East Germanic language with surviving texts?	Name two other East Germanic languages besides Gothic.	Where were East Germanic languages originally spoken?	What is the name of the Gothic missionary who created the Gothic alphabet?

10.		How many symbols were in the Gothic alphabet?	What is one archaic feature of the Gothic language?	What happened to the East Germanic languages?	What was the role of Crimean Gothic in the history of East Germanic languages?	How did the Gothic language change from Proto-Germanic?
11.	North Germanic Languages	What are the North Germanic languages also called?	Name two East Scandinavian languages.	Name two West Scandinavian languages.	What is the runic alphabet used in early Scandinavian languages called?	During which period did Old Scandinavian emerge?
12.		Which two modern Scandinavian languages have preserved the most from Old Norse?	What is the difference between East Scandinavian and West Scandinavian languages?	What special letters are used in Scandinavian alphabets to represent umlauted vowels?	Where is stress usually placed in Scandinavian words?	What happened to Scandinavian languages in territories like England, France, and Russia?
13.	West Germanic Languages	What are the six modern standard West Germanic languages?	Which two languages are descended from North Sea Germanic?	What linguistic change caused English to lose nasal sounds before *f, *þ, and *s?	Name one example of an English word that has a palatalized *k sound compared to its German equivalent.	Where was Frisian originally spoken a thousand years ago?
14.		How many major Frisian dialects exist today, and where are they spoken?	When do the earliest Frisian manuscripts date from?	What is the name of the stage of Frisian spoken from the 11th century to about 1575?	What is one phonetic feature that distinguishes English and Frisian from other Germanic languages?	Which sound changes resulted in Old Frisian words like "brocht" (brought) and "gōs" (goose)?
15.	The periods in the History of the English language	What are the three main periods of the English language?	When did Old English begin?	What historical event in 1066 influenced the English language?	Which languages influenced Old English vocabulary?	What is one major grammatical difference between Old English and Modern English?
16.		What was the Old English word order in sentences with adverbs?	What happened to English inflections during the Middle English period?	What invention helped stabilize English spelling?	What period of English saw a major shift in vowel pronunciation?	Which language family does English belong to?
17.	Phonetic peculiarities of Old English	What type of stress system did Old English have?	How did the length of a vowel affect meaning in Old English?	What was the Old English spelling system based on?	What alphabet was used in early Old English writing?	What event led to the adoption of the Latin alphabet in England?

18.		What was the most important Old English dialect for written records?	Who was the famous king of Wessex that promoted education and literature?	What is the most famous Old English epic poem?	What were the two best-known runic inscriptions in Old English?	What kind of poetry structure was used in Old English literature?
19.	The grammatical structure of Old English	How many grammatical cases did Old English have?	What was the main function of the nominative case in Old English?	How many tenses did Old English verbs have?	What are the three moods of Old English verbs?	What happened to the Old English case system over time?
20.		What is an example of an Old English noun that changed in meaning in modern English?	What major historical event in 1066 influenced the English language?	What are strong and weak verbs in Old English?	Why does modern English still have silent letters in words like "knight" and "write"?	How did Old Norse influence Old English grammar?
21.	The grammatical structure of Middle English	What happened to inflections in Middle English?	How did Middle English indicate the plural form of nouns?	What was one of the main reasons for the loss of grammatical gender in English?	How did the Norman Conquest affect the English language?	What change occurred in the use of personal pronouns in the 16th century?
22.		Which grammatical development became important in the 18th century?	What was the origin of the continuous tense in English?	What is a gerund, and when did it appear in English?	How did the category of aspect develop in Modern English?	Name three areas where many French words were borrowed into English.
23.	Middle english phonetics	What happened to many unstressed vowels in Middle English?	How did the pronunciation of the Old English word <i>sunu</i> change in Middle English?	What happened to vowels before the consonant <i>r</i> in Middle English?	What diphthong change occurred in the Middle English word <i>dai</i> ?	Which two new consonant sounds appeared in Middle English from palatalized Old English sounds?
24.		What happened to the [h] sound in clusters like <i>light</i> and <i>night</i> ?	Which consonant sound disappeared before <i>r</i> in words like <i>write</i> ?	What sound did the spelling gh represent in Middle English words like <i>right</i> ?	Which language influenced many new sounds and spellings in Middle English after the Norman Conquest?	10. What major phonetic change started at the end of the Middle English period and continued into Early Modern English?

25.	Phonetic and grammatical features of Early New English	What time period does Early New English cover?	What famous book was translated into English in 1611?	Which invention helped spread the London dialect in the 15th century?	What happened to the speed of language development in Early New English?	Where does stress usually fall in native English words?
26.		What is an example of a word that changed due to the Great Vowel Shift?	What is one major grammatical change in New English?	Name one way the English vocabulary expanded in Early New English.	What famous book was translated into English in 1611?	From which country did English borrow words like "kangaroo" in the 19th century?
27.	The development of official variants of the English language	What happened to vowels in the unstressed position in New English?	What is the Great Vowel Shift , and when did it occur?	How did the Middle English vowel [ū] change in the Great Vowel Shift?	What vowel change occurred when a long vowel was followed by the consonant "r"?	What two short monophthongs changed their pronunciation in New English?
28.		What new consonant appeared in New English phonetics?	Which consonant sound disappeared at the end of words like farm , horse ?	What is Verner's Law in New English, and how did it affect consonants?	Which Old English letters disappeared in Middle English? Name two.	What was the purpose of introducing etymological spellings in the 16th century?
29.	The changes of modern English Language	What were the principal means of expressing grammatical relations in Old English?	How did Middle and New English express grammatical relationships differently from Old English?	What grammatical category of nouns disappeared at the beginning of Middle English?	How many cases remained in Middle and New English noun declensions?	What are some examples of irregular noun forms that originated from Old English?
30.		What happened to the declension of adjectives in Middle and New English?	How did the system of personal pronouns change in Middle and New English?	What is the origin of the definite article "the" in English?	How did the indefinite article "a/an" develop in English?	What is an example of an analytical feature that developed in Middle and New English?