

TUZUVCHILAR

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**Ingliz tilini o'rganuvchilar
uchun**

QO'LLANMA



Chortoq shahri

Taqrizchi

G.Qo`shmanova - Chortoq tumanidagi 5-sonli Davlat ixtisoslashtirilgan umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktab-internati direktori, Xalq ta`limi a`lochisi

Mazkur qo`llanma O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2012-yil 10-dekabrdagi “Chet tillarni o`rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to`g`risida”gi PQ-1875-son qarori talablari asosida ingliz tilini ilk bor o`rganuvchilar, asosan umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktablari, kasb-hunar kollejlari va akademik litseylar o`qituvchi va murabbiylari uchun mo`ljallangan bo`lib u ingliz tiliga qiziquvchilarni qisqa vaqt ichida ingliz tilining alifbosi va talaffuzi, grammatikasi bilan tanishtirish va gapirishga o`rgatishdan iboratdir.

Ushbu qo`llanma - Chortoq tumanidagi 5-sonli Davlat ixtisoslashtirilgan umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktab-internati Metodika Kengashining 2013 yil 3-yanvardagi 1-yig`ilishi qarori bilan tasdiqlanib foydalanishga tavsiya etildi.

KIRISH

Til - og'zaki va yozma shaklida insonlararo aloqa o'rnatishda xizmat qiladi. Og'zaki nutq talaffuz yordamida amalga oshadi. Og'zaki nutq gaplardan, gaplar - so'z va so'z birikmalaridan, so'zlar esa tovushlardan tuziladi. So'z ma'nolarini ifodalash va fikrlash uchun xizmat qiladigan va bo'linmaydigan tovush fonema deyiladi.

Misol: tosh-bor; ter-tep

Biror tilning tarixiy taraqqiyoti jarayonida to'plangan ma'lum fonemalar yig'indisi ushbu tilning fonemalar sistemasi deyiladi. Tovushlarning hosil bo'lishini, ularning xususiyatini, urg'u, intonatsiya va umumiy talaffuz qoidalarni o'rgatuvchi fan, fonetika deyiladi.

Nutq organlari

Nutq tovushlari hosil bo'lishida bevosita ishtirok etuvchi a'zolari, nutq a'zolari (organlari) deyiladi. Bular:

1. Lablar;
2. Tishlar;
3. Til;
4. Tanglay;
5. Tovush naychalari;
6. Jag'.

Tanglay uch qismdan iborat:

1. Milk;
2. Qattiq tanglay;
3. Yumshoq tanglay.

Yumshoq tanglayning eng cho'qqi qismi kichik til deyiladi. Kichik til o'pkadan kelayotgan havo oqimini burun yoki og'iz bo'shlig'idan o'tishida muximdir. Kichik til ko'tarilsa, burun bo'shlig'iga kiradi va og'iz tovushlar hosil bo'ladi. Kichik til tushgan burun bo'shlig'idan o'tadi va burun tovushlar hosil bo'ladi.

Til ham uch qismdan iborat:

1. Til oldi qismi va til uchi (milk ro`parasi);
2. Til o`rta qismi (qattiq tanglay ro`parasi);
3. Til orqa qismi (yumshoq tanglay ro`parasi).

Tovush hosil bo`lish jarayonida harakatga tushib o`rnidan siljigan nutq a`zolarini aktiv a`zolar deyiladi. Bular: tepa va past lablar, til, yumshoq tanglay, tovush naychalari va pastki jag`.

Tovush hosil bo`lish jarayonida o`rnidan siljimagan va harakatga tushmagan nutq a`zolari passiv a`zolardir. Bular: tishlar, milk, qattiq tanglay. Og`iz va burun bo`shlig`lari «rezonator», ya`ni kuchaytiruvchi vazifasini bajaradilar.

The ABC – ingliz tili alifbosi

Ingliz tilida 26 ta xarf bo`lib, ulardan 20 tasi undosh, 6 tasi unlidir.

A,a	<i>ey</i>	aa,e,ey	N,n	<i>en</i>	n
B,b	<i>bi:</i>	b	O,o	<i>ou</i>	o,oo,ou,u,e
C,c	<i>si:</i>	k,s	P,p	<i>pi:</i>	p
D,d	<i>di:</i>	d	Q,q	<i>kyu:</i>	k
E,e	<i>i:</i>	e,i	R,r	<i>a:</i>	r
F,f	<i>ef</i>	f	S,s	<i>es</i>	s,z,j
G,g	<i>ji:</i>	g,j	T,t	<i>ti:</i>	t
H,h	<i>eych</i>	h,x	U,u	<i>yu:</i>	yu,a
I,i	<i>ay</i>	i,ay	V,v	<i>vi:</i>	v
J,j	<i>jey</i>	j	W,w	<i>dabl yu:</i>	w
K,k	<i>key</i>	k	X,x	<i>eks</i>	ks,z,ksh
L,l	<i>el</i>	l	Y,y	<i>vay</i>	ay,y
M,m	<i>em</i>	m	Z,z	<i>zed</i>	z,j

Tovush hosil bo`lishi

O`pkadan chiqib kelgan havo oqimi nafas yo`li orqali bo`g`izga o`tadi va bo`g`izda joylashgan tovush naychalariga yetib keladi. Tovush naychalari erkin holatda bo`lsa, havo oqimi oson o`tadi, tovush naychalari titramaydi va bu holatda jarangsiz undosh tovushlar hosil bo`ladilar. Tovush naychalari tarang holatda bo`lsa, havo oqimi tovush naychalari oralig`idan siqilib o`tadi, tovush naychalari titraydi va natijada unli tovushlar va jarangli undosh tovushlari hosil bo`ladi. Tovush naychalaridan o`tgan havo halqumdan og`iz yoki burun bo`shlig`iga o`tadi. Bu yumshoq tanglay va kichik tilining xolatiga bog`liq. Kichik til ko`tarilgan holatda burun bo`shlig`i yo`lini to`sadi va havo oqimi og`iz bo`lig`idan o`tib, og`iz tovushlar hosil bo`ladi.

Kichik til tushirilgan xolatda, og`iz bo`shlig`iga yo`l yonilib, havo oqimi bo`shlig`idan o`tadi va burun tovushlar hosil bo`ladilar.

Og`iz bo`shlig`idan o`tayotgan havo to`siqqa uchrasa, undosh tovushlar hosil bo`ladi, to`siqqa uchramasa unli tovushlar hosil bo`ladi.

MONOFTONGLAR

Monoftong bir, yakka, o`zgarmaydigan tovushdir. Monoftongning hosil bo`lish jarayonida nutq organlari o`z holatini o`zgartirmaydilar. Ingliz tilida 12 monoftong bor:

[i:, i, e, æ, u:, u:, ʊ, ʊ:, ʌ, ə, ə:, æ,]. Bu monoftonglar quyidagi to`rt asoslarga ko`ra klassifikatsiya qilinadilar:

1. Tilning gorizontaal harakati, ya`ni til, tish asosidan orqaga siljishi;

2. Tilning vertikal harakati, ya`ni tilning qattiq tanglay tomoniga qanday darajada ko`tarilishi;

3. Lablarning ishtiroki;

4. Tovushning qisqa yoki cho`ziqligi.

Tilning gorizontaal harakatiga ko`ra monoftonglar quyidagilar:

1. *Til oldi tovushlar:* [i:, e, æ,]

2. *Til oldi, biroz orqaga siljigan:* [l]

3. *Til o`rta tovushlar:* [ʌ, ə, ə:,]

4. *Til orqa tovushlar*: [ʒ:, ʒ, ʋ:]

5. *Til orqaga biroz oldiga siljigan*: [a:, ʋ,]

Tilning vertikal harakatiga ko`ra unli tovushlar quyidagidek:

1. *Ochiq unlilar* (til qattiq tanglay tomoniga ko`tarilmadi, erkin holatda pastki tishlar asosida joylashgan): [a:, ʒ, A, æ,]

2. *Yarim ochiq unlilar* (til biroz qattiq tanglay tomoniga ko`tarilgan): [e, ə, ə:, ʒ:,]

3. *Yopiq unlilar* (til qattiq tanglayga tegmaydi, ya'ni to`siq hosil qilmaydi): [i:, ʋ, ʋ:, l,]

Unli tovush hosil qilinganda, lablar ishtirokiga ko`ra unlilar:

1. *Lablangan*: [ʒ:, ʒ, ʋ, ʋ:] va

2. *Lablanmagan*: [i:, i, e, a:, A, ə, ə:,] bo`ladilar.

Lablangan unlilar talaffuz qilish jarayonida lablar doira shaklga keladilar, ammo cho`chchaymaydilar.

Ingliz unli tovushlari cho`zik va qisqa bo`ladilar va cho`ziq tovushlar qisqa tovuShlarga nisbatan ko`proq vaqt talaffuz qilinib, til talaffuz jarayonida orqa tomonga biroz siljiydi.

1. Qisqa unlilar o`zbek unlilaridan ikki marta qisqa talaffuz qilinadilar: [l, e, ʒ, ʋ, A, ə, æ,]

2. Cho`ziq unlilar o`zbek unlilaridan ikki barobar cho`ziq talaffuz qilinadilar: [i:, a:, ʒ:, ʋ:, ə:,]

DIFTONGLAR

Diftong ikki tovushdan tashkil topgan birikmadir. Diftongning birinchi tovush «Yadro», ikkinchi tovushi «glayd» deyiladi. Yadro kuchli, bo`rttirib, glayd esa kuchsiz talaffuz qilinadi. Yadro jag`ni keng ochilishi paytida, glayd esa jag` dastlabki holatga kelish paytida talaffuz etiladi

BO`G`IN

Bir unli, bir unli va bir undosh, bir unli va bir yoki ko`proq undoshdan tashkil topgan birikma bo`g`in deyiladi. Bo`g`inlar ochiq va yopiq bo`ladilar. Ochiq bo`g`in unli bilan tugaydi: o – na, mu, to-za, he. Yopiq bo`g`in undosh bilan tugaydi: bor, ten, mak-tab, cat.

Bo`g`in ajratish qoidasi

Ingliz so`zlarni bo`qinlarga ajratishda quyidagi qoidalar qo`llaniladi:

1. 1. Ikki unli orasida bir undosh kelsa, bo`g`in ajratish belgisi ushbu undosh oldidan chiziladi:

ti / me, wa / ke, no / te, fami / ly.

2. 2. Ikki unli orasida ikki undosh kelsa, (va bu undoshlar xarflar birikmasini tashkil qilmasa), bo`g`in in ajratish belgisi ushbu undoshlar o`rtasidan o`tadi:

ad / mit, con / sent, wor / ker, win / dow. Ammo: mo / ther, li / brary.

3. 3. Ikki unli orasida uchta undosh kelsa, bo`g`in chizig`i birinchi undoshdan keyin chiziladi:

Chris / tmas, Eng / lish, um / brella, com / plete, por / trait, chil / dren, ker / chief, dol / phin, im / prove.

4 3 2 1-chi, 4 3 2 1-chi bo`g`in
de / mon / stra / tion, re / vo / lu / tion

5 4 3 2 1-chi bo`g`in
pro / nun / ci / a / tion

Eslatma. Qo`shma so`zlarni bo`g`inlarga ajratganda, negiz so`zni e`tiborga olish kerak bo`ladi:

Hand / kerchief,
pen / knife,
head / ache.

Eslatma. yasama so`zlarni (prefiks yoki suffiks yordamida tashkil topgan so`zlar) bo`g`inlarga ajratganda negiz so`zni e`tiborga tutish kerak:

De / Part / ment,
child / hood,
un / u / su / al,
e / norm / ous.

Eslatma Bo`g`inni ajratish belgisi undosh yoki unli xarflar birikmasini buzmaydi:

Mo / ther,
te / le / pho / ne,
daugh / ter.

Eslatma n va l xarflari oldidan kelgan portlovchilar d, f, b, p, g, k harflari bilan bo`g`in yasash xususiyatiga egadirlar:

`apple [æpl], `table [ˈteibl], `middle [ˈmidl], `little [ˈlitl]

Quyidagi so`zlar yordamida ham talaffuz ham ikki bo`g`inli hisoblanadilar:

`cotton [ˈcotn], `lesson [ˈlesn], ribbon [ˈribn],
open[ˈoupn], `broken [ˈbroukn], `written[ˈritn], `total [ˈtoutl], `final
[ˈfainl],

`captain [ˈkæptn], `London [ˈlʌndn].

“n” va “l” xarflaridan oldin kelgan unli urg`usiz holatda to`liq reduktsiyaga uchraydi va o`qilmaydi.

URG`U

So`z tashkil qilgan bo`g`inlardan biri boshqalarga nisbatan kuchliroq o`qilish urg`u deyiladi. Tillar o`z urg`u qoidalarga ega bo`lib, o`zbek va rus so`zlarida urg`u ko`proq ikkinchi bo`g`inga tushadi: mak-tab, si-nf-dosh, o-na, ka-pa-lak, ki-tob, va-tan-par-var, va-tan, be-da-na, mu-so-ba-qa, tash-qa-ri.

Ammo: Ingliz tilida 85% urg`u birinchi bo`g`inga tushadi: `garden, table, `yellow, `trolley-bus.

O`zbek va rus tillarida urg`u belgisi biroz egilgan chiziq bo`lib, u urg`u olgan unlining tanasiga qo`yiladi: os-to-na, ro-za, re-ja, u-zum.

Ingliz urg`u belgisi perpendikulyar chiziq bo`lib, urg`u olgan bo`g`in oldida belgilanadi:

fa-mi-ly,
dic-ta-tion,
com-pu-ter,
in-to-na-tion.

Ingliz tilida quyidagi urg`u turlari bor:

1. *SO`Z URG`USI*. So`zni tashkil qilgan bo`g`inlardan birining kuchliroq talaffuz qilinishi so`z urg`usi deyiladi.

2. *JUMLA URG`USI*. Sintagma bu bir nafas jarayonida talaffuz qilinib tugagan yoki tugamagan ma`noga ega bo`lgan so`zlar

yig'indisidir. (Magazinga borib lug'at sotib oldim. Qishda tez-tez qor yog`adi.).

Sintagmada mustaqil so`z turkumlari (ot, fe'l, sifat, son, ravish) yordamchi so`z turkumlariga (olmosh, predlog, artikl, bog'lovchilar, modal, yordamchi va bog'lovchi fe'llar) nisbatan kuchliroq talaffuz qilinishi jumla urg'usi deyiladi.

Ann came late. She is a good girl.

3. *LOGIK URG'U*. Nutq jarayonida biror so`zga tinglovchining e'tiborini jalb qilish yoki his xayajonni ifodalash uchun ushbu so`zni kuchliroq talaffuz qilinishi logik urg'u deyiladi. Logik olgan so`z odatda baland pasayuvchi intonatsiya bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Wher is my pen? It's`on the table,

So`z urg'usi qoidalari

a) Bir bo`g'inli so`zlar urg'u oladilar:

`man, `pen, `bus.

b) Ikki bo`g'inli so`zlarida so`z urg'usi birinchi bo`g'inga tushadi: `note, `take, `English.

Eslatma:

Ingliz tiliga boshqa tillardan kelgan ikki bo`g'inlik so`zlardan birinchi bo`g'in urg'u oladi va urg'u olgan unli II-tur yopiq bo`g'in qoidasiga talaffuz qilinadi:

`copy [`kopi], `city [`siti], `very [`veri], `never [`nev^u],
`foreign [`forin].

c) Uch bo`g'inli so`zlarda urg'u birinchi bo`g'inga tushadi va urg'u olgan unli II tur yopiq bo`g'in qoidasiga binoan o`qiladi:

family [f^umily], factory [f^ukt^uri], monitor [monit^u].

Eslatma:

Lotin tilidan kelgan so`zlar bu qoidaga bo`ysinmaydi:

`dictate [`dikteit], `rotate [`roteit],

d) To`rt bo`g'inli so`zlarda urg'u birinchi bo`g'inga tushadi va urg'u olgan unli II turli yopiq bo`g'in qoidasiga bo`ysunib o`qiladi:

definite [`definit], `celebrate [`selibreit], `institute
[`institju:t], `national [`n^uʃn^ul],

4. *Besh va ko`proq bo`g`inli so`zlar* odatda boshqa tillardan (ko`pincha lotin tildan) kelgan so`zlar bo`lib, bu so`zlar ikki urg`uga (asosiy urg`u va ikkinchi darajali urg`u) ega. *Asosiy urg`u* oxirgi bo`g`indan boshlab uchinchi yoki ikkinchi bo`g`inga tushadi, ikkinchi darajali urg`u asosiy bo`g`inga tushadi, ikkinchi bo`g`inga tushadi: *demonstration, negotiation, refrigerator, illusion*. Ammo ko`p bo`g`inli so`zlarning talaffuzini lug`atdan o`rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

TO`RT TUR BO`G`IN

Ingliz tilida urg`u olgan bo`g`inlar 4 turni tashkil qiladilar va urg`u olgan unli harf ushbu bo`g`inlarga hos qonun qoidalarga bo`ysunib o`qiladi.

I tur bo`g`in-ochiq bo`g`in;

II tur bo`g`in-yopiq bo`lib, “r” xarfidan tashqari har qanday undosh bilan tugaydi.

III tur bo`g`in yopiq bo`g`in. Bu bo`g`in faqat «r» harfi yoki «r» biron boshqa undoshga tugaydi.

IV tur bo`g`in ochiq bo`g`in, “u” «re» yoki «r» unliga tugaydi.

Ingliz tilidagi 6 unli harf: a, o, u, e, i, y 4 tur bo`g`inda 20 unli tovush bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

	<i>I-ochiq</i>	<i>II-yopiq</i>	<i>III- yopiq</i>	<i>IV-yopiq</i>
a	[eɪ]-№13 <i>late, lake</i>	[æ]-№4 <i>map, cat</i>	[ɑː]-№5 <i>park, car</i>	[eə]-№19 <i>care, fare</i>
o	[ou]-№14 <i>note, so</i>	[ɒ]-№6 <i>not, mop</i>	[ɔː]-№7 <i>corn, port</i>	[ɔː]-№7 <i>core, more</i>
u	[uː],[juː]-№9 <i>cute, rule</i>	[ʌ]-№10 <i>cut, sun</i>	[ʊː]-№11 <i>fur, turn</i>	[iə]-№18 <i>cure, pure</i>
i,y	[aɪ]-№15 <i>like, my</i>	[i]-№2 <i>in-myth; sit-kid</i>	[ɪː]-№11 <i>girl, sir, myrtle</i>	[aɪə]-triftong <i>tire, fire</i>

Yuqoridagi jadvalda keltirilgan raqamlar asosida quyidagi qoidalar ifodalangan:

Unli tovushlarning o'qilishi

A- harfi

Ingliz tilida mazkur harf bir necha tovushni ifodalaydi

/ei/	able
/æ/	apple
/o/	always
/ɑ:/	car
/ə/	about

4-son [æ].

1. II-tur yopiq bo`g`inda:

mat, cat, sat, black, flat, bat, crack, trap

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo`g`inli so`zlarda:

atom, talent, camel, shadow.

3. Mustasno holatda:

mass, lass, ass, and anger.

13-son [ei]

1. I-tur ochiq bo`g`inda:

take, fate, plate, blame, flame.

2. a - ste: paste, taste, waste.

3. a - nge: danger, strange, stranger, arrange.

5-son [a:]

1. III- tur yopiq bo`g`inda:
car, farm, park, bar.

2. “a”- harfidan keyin quyidagi undosh birikmalari kelsa:
-ss, -st, -sk, -sp, -mpl, -nce, -nt, -th, -ft, -lm, -lf, -uch, -ff,
grass-past-ask-grasp-sample-dance-plant- bath-shaft-calm-half-
branch-staff.

3. are so`zi urg`uli holatda [a:] deb o`qiladi.
19-son [eə].

1. IV-tur ochiq bo`g`inda:
care, fare, hare, dare
6-con [ɜ].

1. oldidan “w” harfi kelsa:
want, wasp, wash, watch, warrent.
7-son [ɜ:].

1. III-tur yopiq bo`g`inda “w” harfidan keyin:
war, warm.
water.

1. 1. -ll, -lt, -lse, -lk ta`sirida:

all, ball, wall, salt, false, chalk, talk, walk.

4. -qu ta`sirida:
quarter, quartz

3-son [e].

Mustasno so`zlarda:
any, many, ate, said.

2-son [i].

To`liq bo`lmagan reduktsiyaga uchraganda:
village, comrade, climate

12-son [ɜ].

Qattiq reduktsiyaga uchraganda:
sofa, accept.

O harfi

/o/	office
/ʊ/	old
/a/	orange
/wa/	once
/ə/	occasion

14-son [ou].

1. I tur ochiq bo`lganda:
note, wrote, alone.
2. “ll and ld” undosh birikmalari oldida:
old, roll, cold.
3. Mustasno so`z: comb [coum].

6-son [ʊ].

1. II tur yopiq bo`g`inda:
hot, long, got, pot, spot, flock, block.
2. Chet tillardan ikki bo`g`inli so`zlarda:
model, novel, column, body, honor, honest

7-con [ʊ:]

1. III va IV tur bo`g`inlarida:
port, short, store, shore, ore.

10-son [ʌ].

1. -n, -m, -th, -v oldida:
son, some, mother, love, above.
2. Mustasno so`zlarda: dozen, color.

9-con [u:].

1. Mustasno so`zlar:
do, who, whom, whose, move, two, lose, tomb.

11 -son [ɜ:].

1. “w” harfi ta`sirida:
work, worm, corn, fork.

8-son [u].

1. Mustasno so`zlar:
wolf-wolves; woman.

12-son [ɪ].

1. Qattiq reduktsiyaga duch kelganda:
doctor, minor.

U harfi

/ə/	bus
/ju/	pure
/ə:/	turn
/u/	super
/i:/	business

9-son [ju]; r, l, t,+ [u:].

1. I tur ochiq bo`lganda:

mule, mute, rule, June, pure, sure.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan so`zlarda, urg'usiz holatda:

Institute, unite, museum.

3. Mustasno:

truth, ruth.

10-son [A].

1. II tur yopiq bo`g`inda:

cut, nut, but, cut.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo`g`inli so`zlarda:

study.

11-son [ʊ:].

1. III tur yopiq bo`g`inda:

fur, curtain.

20-son [juə] [r-l-t-d+uə]

1. III tur ochiq bo`g`inda:

cure, pure, sure, during, jury.

8-con [u].

1. Mustasno so`zlarda:

full, pull, push, bull, bullet, butcher, put, bush, pussy, cushion, pudding.

2-con [i].

1. Mustasno so`zlarda: busy [`bizi], business [biznis]

12-son [ʊ].

1. Qattiq reduktsiyaga uchraganda:

murmur, cucumber

3-son [e].

1. Mustasno so`z:

bury [`beri].

E harfi

/i:/	evil
/ɪ/	cinema
/i/	delay
/e/	bed
/-/	apple

1-son [i:]

1. I tur ochiq bo`lganda:

scene, theme

3-son [e]

1. II tur yopiq bo`g`inda:

tender, went, sent, lend, tent, spend.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo`g`inli so`zlarda:

clever, eleven, ever, never, lemon, melon, metal, present, level, legend, very.

11-son [ɜ:].

1. II tur yopiq bo`g`inda:

term, her.

2. Mustasno co`z:

were [wɜ:]

18-son [iə].

1. IV tur ochiq bo`g`inda:

here, mere.

19-con [eə].

1. Mustasno so`zlar:

there [ðeə], where [weə].

2-son [i].

1. Mustasno: `pretty [`priti].

12-con [ə].

1. Maxsus reduksiyaga uchraganda:
absent, student, sentence, vegetable.

I, Y harflari

/i/	king
/ai/	ice
/e/	levity
/ə/	shirt

15-son [ai].

1. I tur ochiq bo`g`inda:
kite, type, write.

2. –ght harflar birikmasi ta`sirida:
high, light, night, flight.

3. –ld, -nd, gn birikmalari ta`sirida:
child, kind, sign, wild, mind.

4. Chet tillardan kelgan so`zlarda, urg`usiz holatda:
idea, satisfy, identic, ratify.

5. Mustasno so`z: island [ailənd].

2-con [i].

1. II tur yopiq bo`lganda:

hit, kyd, kitchen, lynch.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo`g`inli so`zlarda:

city, lily, live, give, pity, prison, river, shiver, lyric.

11-son [ə:].

1. III tur yopiq bo`g`inda:
girl, murtle.

Triftong [aɪə].

1. IV tur ochiq bo`g`inda:
fire, tyre, tired, lyre, Ireland.

1-son [i:].

1. Chet tillardan kelgan so`zlarda:

ski [ski:], magazine [mægəzɪn], machine [məʃɪn],
technique [tekni:k].

Eslatma. Hamma unli harflar orqasidan –rr-birikmasi kelsa, urg`uli holatda II tur yopiq bo`g`in qoidasiga bo`ysunib o`qiladilar:

`carry [kæri], lorry [lori], tomorrow [təmorou],
`current [kʌrənt], merry [meri], mirror [mirə], pyrrol [pirə].

Merry Mary wants to marry
[`meri `mɛəri wʌnts təmæri]

UNLI TOVUSHLARNING IFODASI

№ 1 [i:]

1. e- II tur yopiq bo`g`in: meter.

2. ee; see.

3. ea: read.

4. ie: field, believe.

5. ei-mustasno:

ceiling, receive

№ 2 [i]

1. i, y-II tur yopiq bo`g`in:

his, kyd.

2. e, y, i-yumshoq reduksiya:

duty, exam, insist.

3. To`la bo`lmagan reduksiya:

climate, cabbage, baggage, luggage.

№ 3 [e]

1. ye-II tur yopiq bo`g`in:

pen, let, pet, ten, get, set,

2. yea-mustasno:

bread, breakfast, breath, breadth, dead, death, deaf, head, health, heavy, ready, weather, pleasure, leather, thread.

2. Mustasno: bury [’beri:]

№ 4 [**æ**]

1. a-II tur yopiq bo`g’in:

map, bad, sad, fat, cat, hat, rat, cap.

2. «a+ss» mustasnosi:

ass, lass, mass, pass.

№ 5 [a:]

1. a-III tur yopiq bo`g’in:

car, park.

2. «a+ss» pass, grass, class.

a+sk-task

a+ft-raft

a+st-past

a+nt-plant

a+lm-palm

a+th-bath

a+rp-sharp

a+sp-grasp

3. ea+r: heart.

4. au-mustasno:

aunt, laugh, laughter.

№ 6 [**ɔ**]

1. o-II tur yopiq bo`g’in:

lot, not, pot, got.

2. w + a - want, wash, was, watch, wander.

Who - what.

№ 7 [**ɔ:**]

1. o-III tur bo`g’in: port.

2. o-IV tur bo`g’in: core, more.

3. au, aw: autmn, saw, lawn.

4. a+ll-all, wall.

a+lk-walk, talk.

a-lt-salt.

5. w+a-III tur bo`g'in: war, warm.
6. oo+r mustasno: door, floor.
7. Augh: daughter, caught, taught.
8. ought: thought, brought, fought.
9. oa-r: board.
10. ou+r: four, course, your.

№ 8 [u]

1. oo + k: book, cook, took, spoon.
2. u-I tur –mustasno:
full, bull, bush, bullet, butcher, pull, put, push, puss, cushion,
pudding.
3. oo-mustasno:
foot, good, stood, wool, wood, hood, room, groom, soot.

№ 9 [ju:]; r, l, t q [u:]

1. u-I tur:
use, dune, rule.
2. oo: spoon, too, food.
3. o-mustasno:
do, who, move, whom, whose, two.
4. ou-mustasno:
group, soup, rouble, you, youth.
5. Reduktsiya bo`lmaydi:
singular, communism, institute, museum, unite, multitude.
6. eu-ew: few, fend.

№ 10 [A]

1. u-II tur bo`g'in:
cup, cut.
2. o+n, m, th: son, money, brother, love, some.
3. ou-mustasno: young, trouble, country, cousin.
4. oo-mustasno: blood, flood.

№ 11 [ɜ:].

1. e, I, y, u-III tur bo`g'inda:
sir, birth, girl, her, turn.
2. ea+r: learn, year, earth, early.

3. mustasno:

were [wɜ:].

№ 12 [ʊ].

1. a, o, u-qattiq reduktsiya:
admit, consent, minor, picture, famous.

2. Reduktsiyaning alohida hollari:
moment, silence, possible, responsible.

№ 13 [ei].

1. a-I tur: take, lake, tape.

2. ai: rain, plain, pain.

3. ay-day, may, say.

4. ey-ei: they, vein, grey.

5. eigh: eight, neighbour.

6. ea-mustasno: break, steak, great.

№ 14 [ou].

1. o-III tur bo`g`in: phone, tone.

2. oa: boat, coat, road.

1. ow: know, slow, show.

2. O+ll, o+ld: roll, cold, old.

3. window, sparrow.

4. oe: toe.

№ 15 [ai].

1. i, y-I tu: my, like.

2. igh: light, right.

3. i+gh: sigh.

4. I+ld: child, wild, mild.

5. I+nd: kind, mind, bind.

6. Mustasno: eye [ai].

№ 16 [au].

1. ou: count, house, out.

2. ow: how, now, down.

№ 17 [oi].

1. oi: oil, boil.

2. oy: toy, boy.

№ 18 [iə].

1. e-tur bo`g`in:

here, mere.

2. ea-r: car, hear, fear.

3. eer: steer.

№ 19 [**ea**].

1. a-IV tur bo`g'in:
care, share, parents.

2. e-re-mustasno:
where, there.

3. ea-r: bear.

4. ai-r: air, hair.

№ 20 [**ju**].

1. u-IV tur bo`g'in:
cure, during, jury.

2. oo-r; poor.

3. Ou-r-Mustasno: tour.

Triftonglar:

[ai] 1. i, y-IV tur bo`g'in: fire, type.

1. on-r: our, flour.

2. ower:

flower, shower.

Digraf	Urg'uli xolatda	Mustasno	Urg'usiz xolatda
<i>ee</i>	[i:] <i>see, meet, meat</i>	-	[i] <i>coffee, committee.</i>
<i>ea</i>	[i:] <i>sea, tea, meat</i>	[e] "d" va "th" dan oldin <i>bread, breath, dead, deaf, head, health, heavy, ready, weather, pleasure, leather, thread, leisure, measure.</i> [ei] <i>great, steak, break.</i> [ie] <i>theatre.</i>	[i] <i>forehead</i>
<i>oi</i> <i>oy</i>	[ɔɪ] <i>-boil, toil, coil.</i> [ɔɪ] <i>-joy, boy, toy.</i>	-	[ɔɪ] <i>-typhoid</i> [ɔɪ] <i>-envoy, convoy</i>
<i>ei</i>	[ei] <i>veil, vein, eight, weight.</i>	[i:] <i>ceiling, receive, deceive, seize, ammo either- [ai]</i>	[i] <i>typhoid</i> [ɔɪ] <i>-envoy, convoy</i>
<i>ey</i>	[ei] <i>they, grey</i>	[i:] <i>key</i>	[i] <i>hockey, money, valley.</i>

ou	[au]-out, sound, count.	[ʌ] <i>country, couple, rough, cousin, touch, enough, young, trouble, cough.</i> [u:] <i>you, youth, soup, group, through, double.</i> [ou] <i>poultry, shoulder, though, dough.</i>	[ə] famous, nervous
ow	[au]-now, cow. [ou]-show, blow.	-	[ou] window, Moscow, shadow.
eu	[ju:]-feudal, natural.	-	[ju:] neutrality.
ew	[ju:]-few, new, dew.	[r, l, d] dan keyin [u:] <i>blew, drew, few.</i> [ou] sew-tikmoq.	[ju:] nephew, curfew.
au	[o:]-taught, pause, clause, author	aunt [a:nt]	-
aw	[o:]- law, saw, paw.	-	[o:] Warsaw
ao	[ou]-coat, boat, coal.	[o:] broad	[ou] cocoa
oe	[ou]-toe	-	-
ee + r	[ɪə]-sheer, beer, deer.	-	-
ai + r	[eə]-air, chair, stair, hair.	-	-
ei + r	[eə]-their	-	-
ea + r	[ɪə]-near, hear, dear.	[ə:] <i>learn, earth, heard, yearn, search, rehearse, year</i> [a:] <i>heart, hearth</i> [eə] <i>bear-ayiq</i>	-
oa + r	[o:]	-	-
oo + r	[uə]	[o:] <i>door, floor</i>	-
ou + r	[au]	[uə] <i>four</i> [o:] <i>court, course, source</i>	[ə] <i>labor, honor</i>

UNDOSH HARFLARNING O`QILISHI

S harfi

[s] orqasidan yumshoq unli kelsa: scent, city.

[k] 1. qattiq unli oldida: cap, cut, corn

2. so`z oxirida: sac.

3. Undosh oldida:

across, function.

4. ck harflar birikmasida:

luck, back, track.

5. sh birikmasi lotin tilidan kelgan so`zlarda:

chemist, technical

6. [ʃ] chet tilidan kelgan so`zlarda –ea, –ia, –io, oldidan: ocean, special, social, commercial, deplicious.

[tʃ] -mustasno so`zlarda: ma`chine.

[tʃ] -ch, tch birikmalarda: mutch, clutch.

NUMERALS - SONLAR

Ingiliz tilidagi sonlar sanoq va tartib sonlarga bo`linadi:

Sanoq sonlar

Sonlar	Yozilishi	O`qilishi
0	Zero	Zero
1	One	Van
2	Two	Tu
3	Three	Sri
4	Four	fo
5	Five	fayf
6	Six	Siks
7	Seven	Sevn
8	Eight	Eyt
9	Nine	Nayn
10	Ten	Ten
11	Eleven	Ilevn

12	Twelve	Tvelv
13	Thirteen	Sotin
14	Fourteen	Fotin
15	Fifteen	Fifin
16	Sixteen	Sikstin
17	Seventeen	Sevntin
18	Eighteen	Eytin
19	Nineteen	Nayntin
20	Twenty	Tventi
21	Twenty one	Tventi van
22	Twenty two	Tventi tu
23	Twenty three	Tventi sri
24	Twenty four	Tventi fo
25	Twenty five	Tventi fayf
26	Twenty six	Tventi siks
27	Twenty seven	Tventi sevn
28	Twenty eight	Tventi eyt
29	Twenty nine	Tventi nayn
30	Thirty	Soti
40	Fourty	Foti
50	Fifty	Fifti
60	Sixty	Siksti
70	Seventy	Sevnti
80	Eighty	Eytti
90	Ninety	Naynti
100	One hundred	Van handred
1000	One thousand	Van sauzend
1000000	Million	milian

365- three hundred and sixty-five

436-four hundred and thirty-six

2703-two thousand seven hundred and three

TARTIB SONLAR

Barcha tartib sonlar (birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi sonidan tashqari) sanoq sonlarning oxiriga –th suffiksini qo`shish orqali yasaladi. Masalan: four – the fourst, six – the sixth

Birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi tartib sonlari boshqa o`zakdan yasaladi. one – the first, two – the second, three – the third.

Tartib sonlar

Sonlar	Yozilishi	O`qilishi
1 st	First	Fo`st
2 nd	Second	Second
3 rd	Third	So`d
4 th	Fourth	Fos
5 th	Fifth	Fifs
6 th	Sixth	Sikss
7 th	Seventh	Sevns
8 th	Eighth	Eyts
9 th	Nineth	Nayns
10 th	Tenth	Tens

XRONOLOGIK SANALARNING O`QILISHI:

Ingliz tilida yillar quyidagicha o`qiladi.

1964 – nineteen sixty-four

1900 – nineteen hundred

1945 – nineteen forty-five

SEASONS - [SIZINS] - YIL FASLLARI

Spring – [spring] – bahor

Summer – [samme] – yoz

Autumn – [o;tm] – kuz

Winter – [vinte] – qish

MONTHS - OY NOMLARI

January – [jenuari] – yanvar

February – [februari] – fevral

March – [mach] – mart

April – [eypril] – aprel

May – [mey] – may
 June – [jun] – iyun
 July – [julay] – iyul
 August – [o: gst] – avgust
 September – [septembe] – sentabr
 October – [oktobe] – oktabr
 November – [novembe] – noyabr
 December – [desembe] – dekabr.

WEEKDAYS - HAFTA KUNLARI

Monday – [mandi] – dushanba
 Tuesday – [tyuzdi] – seshanba
 Wednesday – [venzdi] – chorshanba
 Thursday - [so`zdi] – payshanba
 Friday – [fraydi] – juma
 Saturday – [setidi] – shanba
 Sunday – [sandi] – yaksanba } weekend

HUMAN'S BODY – INSON TANA A`ZOLARI

arm	[a:m]	Tirsak
head	[hed]	Bosh
eye	[aye]	Ko`z
face	[feys]	Yuz
hair	[heye]	Soch
brain	[breyn]	Miya
hand	[hend]	Qo`l
ear	[iye]	Quloq
knee	[ni:]	Tizza
teeth	[ti:s]	Tishlar
foot	[fu:t]	Oyoq
chin	[chin]	Yanoq
finger	[finge]	Barmoq
nose	[nouz]	Burun
heart	[ha:t]	Yurak

COLOURS [KALES] - RANGLAR

Black-[blek]-qora
White-[vayt]-oq
Red – [red]-qizil
Yellow-[yellou] - sariq
Pink-[pink] - pushti
Majenta-[mejenta] – to`q qizil
Orange-[ourange] – to`q sariq
Blue-[blu:] – ko`k
Dark blue-[da: k blu:] – to`q qora
Violet-[vaelit] - siyohrang
Grey-[grey] - kulrang
Green-[gri:n] - yashil
Brown-[braun] - jigarrang
Dark-[da:k] – qora
Dark green-[da: k gri: n] – to`q yashil
Light blue-[layt blu:] - havorang
Light green-[layt gri: n] – och yashil
Light brown- [layt braun] – och jigarrang

FRUITS – [FRUTS] – MEVALAR

Apple – [epl] – olma
Orange – [orenj] – apelsin
Lemon – [leman] – limon
Banana – [banana] – banan
Pine apple – [payn epl] – ananas
Kiwi – [kivi] - kivi
Cherry – [cherri] – gilos
Strawberry – [stroberri] – qulupnay
Pears – [pears] – nok
Apricot – [eprikat] – o`rik
Grape – [greyp] – uzum
Pomegranate – [Pomegreneyt] – anor
Fig – [fig] – anjir

PROFESSIONS – [PROFESHINS] - KASBLAR

Job – [job] – ish
Teacher – [tiche] – o`qituvchi
Doctor – [dokte] – shifokor
Farmer - [fame] – fermer
Engineer – [injiniye] – muhandis
Accountant – [ekauntend] – hisobchi
Banker – [banke] – bankir
Scientist – [sayintist] – olim
Driver – [drayve] – haydovchi
Secretary – [sekreteri] – kotiba
Typist – [taypist] – machinist

ANIMALS – [ENIMALS] – XAYVONLAR

Lion – [layn] – sher
Tiger – [tayge] – yo`lbars
Zebra – [zebra] – zebra
Panda – [panda] – panda
Monkey – [manki] – maymun
Wolf – [vulf] – bo`ri
Fox – [foks] – tulki
Donkey – [danki] – eshak
Sheep – [shi:p] – qo`y
Rabbit – [rebit] – quyon
Horse – [hoos] – ot
Cow – [kau] – mol
Kitten – [kitten] – mushukcha
Rooster – [ruste] – xo`roz
Hen – [hen] – tovuq
Chick – [chik] – jo`ja
Fish – [fish] – baliq

GREETINGS – [GRITING] – SALOMLASHISH

Hello - [helou] - salom.
How do you do – [hau du yu du] – assalomu alaykum, yahshimisiz?
Good morning [gud mo ning] – salom, hayrli tong.

Good afternoon [gud aftenun] – salom, hayrli kun.
 Good evening [gud ivning] – salom, hayrli kech.
 Good night [gud nait] – hayrli tun.
 Welcome – [velkom] – hush kelibsiz
 Good bye – [gud bay] – xayr (rasmiy)
 Bye – bye – [bay-bay] – xayr (do`stona)
 See you again – [si yu egeyn] – ko`rishguncha
 Take care – [teyk keye] – sog` bo`ling
 Let me introduce myself – [let mi introdyus may self] –
 ijozatingiz bilan o`zimni tanishtiray
 My name is... - [may neym iz] – mening ismim ...
 What about you [vot ebaut yu] - siznikichi
 I am glad to meet you – [ay em gled tu mit yu] – sizni
 ko`rganimdan hursandman
 Me to – [mi tu] – men ham
 Thank you – [senk yu] – rahmat
 Sorry – [sorri] – uzr
 I am sorry [ay em sorri] – meni kechiring
 It's all right [its ol rayt] - yaxshi

PERSONAL PRONOUNS - KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI.

I [ai]-men
 He [hi:] -u (erkak)
 She [shi]-u (ayol)
 It [it]-u (jonsiz va xodisalar)
 We [wi]-biz
 You [ju]-sen, siz
 They [ei]-ular

Kishilik olmoshlarining ob`yekt kelishikdagi shakli.

Me [mi]-meni, menga
 Him [him]-uni, unga (erkak)
 Her [hə:] -uni, unga (ayol)
 It [it]-uni, unga (narsa va xodisa)
 Us [s]-bizni, bizga
 You [ju]- sizlarni, sizlarga
 Them [em]-ularni, ularga

2. Biror narsaga ega ekanligini ifodalovchi «to have»
(bor, ega bo'lmoq) fe`li

SO'ROQ OLMOSHLARI.

Quyida og'zaki nutqdagi eng ko'p uchraydigan so'roq olmoshlar va ularning o'zbekcha muqobillari berilgan.

who	kim?
what	nima?
when	qachon?
where	qaerda?
why	nima uchun?
whom	kimni? nimani?
how many	Qancha? nechta?
how much	qancha?

Eslab qoling: **How many** so'rog'idagi **many** so'zi faqat sanaladigan narsalar haqida so'z yuritganda ishlatiladi.

“TO BE” FE`LI

Boshqa tillarda bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham **3 shaxs** mavjud bo'lib, ular **birlik** va **ko'plikka** bo'linadi:

Men	I	1 shaxs birlik
Sen	You	2 shaxs birlik
U (og'il)	He	3 shaxs birlik
U (qiz)	She	3 shaxs birlik
U (<i>narsalar va hayvonlar uchun</i>)	It	3 shaxs birlik
Biz	We	1 shaxs ko'plik
Siz(lar)	You	2 shaxs ko'plik
Ular	They	3 shaxs ko'plik

E'tibor bersangiz, ingliz tilida **Sen** va **Siz** bir xil yoziladi va o'qiladi: **You**. Farqini gapdagi otdan ajratsa bo'ladi.

You are a student. – Sen talabasan.

You are students. – Sizlar talabasizlar.

Endi ingliz tilidagi eng muhim narsalardan biri bo'lmish **to be** (*bo'lmoq*) fe'lini hozirgi zamonda tuslanishiga e'tibor qaratsak:

to be a student – talaba bo'lmoq

Bo'lishli shakli

I am a student

You are a student

He (She) is a student

We are students

They are students

Bo'lishsiz shakli

I am not a student

You are not a student

He (She) is not a student

We are not students

They are not students

Gapda shaxsni aniqlash oson. Masalan: **Karim bog`da ishlayapti.**

Karim so'zining shaxsini aniqlamoqchi bo'lsangiz, ichingizda erinmasdan birma-bir hamma shaxslarni qo'yib chiqing:

Men bog`da ishlayapti. – *unday deb bo'lmaydi*

Sen bog`da ishlayapti. – *hatto o'zbek tilida ham gap o'xshamayapti.*

U bog`da ishlayapti.

Shunday desa to'g'ri bo'ladi. Demak, **Karim** so'zini **U** so'zi bilan almashtirsa bo'lar ekan. Bu degani **Karim 3-shaxs birlikdadir**. Agar shu gapni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilsangiz: **Karim is** working in the garden bo'ladi.

A / An va **The** nima?

A / An va **The** artikl bo'lib, ular otning aniqlovchisi deb ataladi. O'zbek tilida artikl va shunga yaqin bo'lgan tushuncha yo'q. Ingliz tilida istalgan

sanaladigan otdan oldin albatta yoki artikl (**a / an / the**) yoki boshqa biror aniqlovchi soʻz (**my, his, her, any, some**) turishi shart. **A** – soʻz undosh bilan boshlansa – **a pen** va **an** – soʻz unli bilan boshlansa ishlatiladi – **an aʻle**. **A (An)** *bitta dona, qandaydir, kimnikidir* deb tarjima qilinadi. Koʻplikda ishlatilmaydi.

This is **a** pen – Bu ruchkadir. (soʻzma-soʻz esa – Bu bitta dona, qandaydir, kimningdir ruchkasidir)

I am **a** student – Men talabaman. (yaʼni talabalar koʻp, oʻshalardan biri menman.)

~~This is pen~~ va ~~I am student~~ desa xato boʻladi.

The – **bu, oʻsha** degan maʼnoni anglatadi. Joyiga qarab ham birlikda, ham koʻplikda ishlatsa boʻladi.

There is **a** pen on the table. **The** pen is red.

Stol ustida ruchka bor. **U** qizildir.

Birinchi gapda biz ruchka bilan tanishdik. Ikkinchi gapni esa quyidagicha tarjima qilsa boʻladi: **Oʻsha** ruchka qizildir.

Ingliz tilida gap kesimsiz boʻlmaydi.

I **am** a student. It **is** a book. I a student yoki It a book deb boʻlmaydi. Oʻzbek tilida esa 2 xil aytsa boʻladi. Men talabaman yoki Men - talaba. Men talaba desa xato hisoblanadi.

“TO BE” FEʼLINING ISHLATILISHI

To be (*boʻlmoq*) feʼlining soʻroq shaklini yasash uchun **ega** bilan **kesimni** joylarini almashtirsangiz bas. Yangi soʻz qoʻshmang. Soʻroq belgisini qoʻying xolos.

Masalan:

He **is** a student.

Is he a student? Yes, he is. *or* No, he isn't. No, he is.

Am I a student?

Are you a student?

Is he (she) a student?

Is it a book?

Are we students?
Are you students?
Are they students?

Agar so'roq gapda maxsus so'roq so'zlar: *who* – kim, *what* – nima, qanday, *whose* – kimning, *where* – qaerda, qaerga, *how* – qanday, qanday qilib, *why* – nimaga va hokazo bo'lsa, **oldin** shu **so'roq so'zni** yozasiz, **keyin kesim** va **undan so'ngina egani yozasiz**.

“THE”-ARTIKLI

1. Ma'lum bir guruhga oid predmetlarning bittasini yoki bir nechtasini ajratib ko'rsatilganda qo'llaniladi.

Bring me the chair please. (aniq bittasini ko'rayapti)

Bring me a chair please. (hohlagan bittasini ko'rdi)

2. So'zlovchi ham tinglovchiga ham ma'lum bir predmet nomining oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

Leave the hat on the shelf.

When I came in to the room I saw an old man at the window.

The man was very sad.

Once there lived an old doctor in a small town.

The doctor was known everybody in the town as a very kind man

3. Bir predmet orqali shu guruhga oid barcha predmetlar nazarda tutilsa, shu predmet oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The African elephant is taller than the Indian elephant.

The pine grows in Russia.

4. Dunyoda yagona bo'lgan predmetlar oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The sun, the moon, the earth, the cosmos, the sky, the world.

5. Ma'lum bir holatda yagona bo'lgan predmetlar oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

When I came in the director was speaking to the pupils.

(Agar shu soʻzlar qoʻshma kesimning ot qismi boʻlib kelsa artikl qoʻllanilmaydi).

My brother is director of school.

6. Okean, dengiz, daryo, togʻ tizimlari kabi geografik nomlari oldidan the artikli qoʻllaniladi.

The Pacific ocean, the Thames, the Oral see, The Black sea, the Pamiris, the Sahara, the English chanel.

7. Agar orol nomlari koʻplik sonda tursa the artikli qoʻllaniladi:

The Canaries, the Bahams, the west Indias.

(Agar orol nomi birlik sonda qoʻllanilsa, artikl qoʻllanmaydi Grete).

8. Flot, kema nomlari oldidan the artikli qoʻllaniladi. The Titanic, The Queen Mary.

9. Bino nomlari oldidan the artikli qoʻllaniladi.

The white house, the country hall.

10. Har turli tashkilot, mahkama, klub agentlik, naShriyot, mehmonxona nomlari oldidan the artikli ishlatiladi.

The Police station, the post office, the coca-cola company, the women club, the insurance ogention, the Intercontinental, the Savoii, the Arcanchi.

11. Angliya va Amerika gazetalari oldidan the qoʻllaniladi.

The times, the new-time.

12. Dunyodagi baʼzi davlat nomlari oldidan the qoʻllaniladi.

The USA, the UK, the Netherland, the Argentine, the Ukrain, the Philipins, the Creams.

13. Dunyodagi faqat bitta shahar oldidan the qoʻllaniladi.

The Hague.

14. Odatda odam ism-familiyasi oldidan the ishlatilmaydi, ammo bir familiyadan ikkita odamni bir-biridan farqlanganda the qo`llaniladi.

She is married the Mr. Smith who is an economist, not the Mr. Smith who is a doctor.

15. Agar odam familiyasi butun oilani bildirib kema the artikli qo`llaniladi.

The Petrovs, the Smirnow, the Browns.

16. Sifatlarning orttirma darajalari oldidan the artikli qo`llaniladi. The best, the most.

17. Agar otlarni

following

last

next

very

same

only so`zlari aniqlab kelsa, ular oldidan the artikli qo`llaniladi.

That's is the very person we need.

I shall return the same day.

18. Odatda til nomlaridan oldin artikl qo`llanilmaydi, ammo language so`zi qo`llanilsa the artikli qo`llaniladi.

The Uzbek language, the English language.

19. Sifatlarni oldidan the artikli qo`llanilib, ularni otlashtirib yuboradi.

a poor man-the poor (kambag'allar)

a rich man-the rich (boylar)

the black-negirlar

the blind-ko`rlar

20. Qit'a nomlari oldidan artikl qo`llanilmaydi, ammo qit'a nomi of predlogi bilan aniqlansa the qo`llaniladi.

South America-the South of America.

21. to school-maktabga o`qish uchun bormoq
to the school-maktabga birovni ko`rish uchun bormoq
to hospital-davolanish uchun bormoq
to the hospital-birovni ko`rish uchun bormoq
to church-sig'inish uchun bormoq
to the church-cherkovga ish bilan bormoq

22. Agar ot-so`z o`zi tegishli bo`lgan so`zlardan ajratib ko`rsatuvchi aniqlovchisi bo`lsa, uning oldidan the artikli qo`llaniladi.

The doctor of the room was open.
Show the telegram which was received yesterday.

23. Aniq biror-bir predmet ko`rsatilib, gapirilib turilsa the artikli qo`llaniladi.

Where is the key?
Please open the door.

24. Aniq artikl shuningdek ko`plik sondagi otlardan oldin qo`llanilmaydi, qachonki ular dunyodagi barcha predmetlarni ifodalasa yoki ma'lum bir holatdagi barcha predmetlarni ifodalasa.

Lake Baikal's the deepest of all the lakes in the world.
The students of our school learn foreign languages.
He teaches English to students of our Institute.

25. Agar biror-bir ot-so`z aniqlovchi ergash gaplar bilan aniqlanib kelsa, ularning oldida the qo`llaniladi.

That's the man who came here yesterday.

26. The artikli ot-so`zlar individuallashtirilgan aniqlovchilar bilan aniqlangan otlardan oldin qo`llaniladi.

The man brought to the police station.
The key to my room has been lost.

27. Odatda fan nomlari oldidan artikl qo`yilmaydi. Ammo o`sha fan nomi biror-bir davrga yoki predmetga taaluqli bo`lsa the artikli bilan qo`llaniladi.

We learn history at school.

The history of Temur.

We are learning the history of Temurlang now.

I like music. I like the music by Shopen.

(In the morning he goed to school).

The artiklli iboralar

in the morning

in the evening

in the afternoon

in the night

what is the time?

the day before yesterday

the day after tomorrow

on the right (left)

in the country

on the one (other)

on the whole

the other day

to go to the theatre

to go to the cinema

to go to the pictures

to play the piano

to play the violin

to tell the time

to tell the truth

to pass the time

to run the risk

It is out of the question. To take trouble, to take something, in the original, to keep house, to be on the safe.

The artiklsiz iboralar

at night

by day

at home

at work

at sunset

at first sight

at pease

at war

by tram (boat, bus)

by air

by water

by sea

by sea

by land

by post (air mail)

28. one of, some of, many of, each of, most of, all, both so`zlaridan keyin the qo`llaniladi.

29. Odamlarning sotsial sinfini oldidan the qo`llaniladi the qo`llaniladi. The worker.

Present Continuous Tense – Hozirgi zamon davom fe`li.

Ishlatishdan maqsad:

- a) Ayni gapirayotgan paytimizda qilayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:
Men xat yozayapman. (Demak shu ishni hozir qilayapman va shu haqda ma`lumot berayapman)
- b) Garchi ayni daqiqada sodir bo`lmayotgan bo`lsada, lekin hali ham tugamagan, davom etish ehtimoli aniq bo`lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:
Anavi yozuvchi yangi roman yozayapti. (gapirayotgan vaqtimizda, balkim, u yozmayotgandir, lekin to romanni yozib bo`lmaguncha ishini davom ettiradi)
- c) Haddan tashqari tez-tez takrorlanaveradigan, kutilmagan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi va o`zbek tilidagi **nuqul, qachon qarama** degan iboraga mos keladi.
Sen doim narsalaringni yo`qotib yuraverasan. (Mana hatto hozir ham yo`qotib kelding)
- d) Vaqtincha ish-harakatga nisbatan qo`llaniladi:
Biz hozir Londondamiz. SHinam mehmonxonada turibmiz. (Biz vaqtincha turibmiz, u yerda abadiy qolib ketmaymiz)

Signal so`zlar: **now** – hozir,

at the moment – ayni daqiqada,

here – shu yerda.

Yasalishi:

Bo`lishli shakli.

I am reading

You are reading

He (she, it) is reading

We are reading

They are reading

Bo`lishsiz shakli.

I am not reading

You are not reading

He (she, it) is not reading

We are not reading

They are not reading

Level 1
Unit 3
The present continuous tense
Part I



She's eating.
 She isn't reading.

It's raining.
 The sun isn't shining.

They're running.
 They aren't walking.

The present continuous is: **am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing** *etc.*

I	am	(not)	-ing	I'm working.	
he	}	is	(not)	-ing	Chris is writing a letter.
she					She isn't eating. (<i>or She's not eating.</i>)
it					The 'hone is ringing.
we	}	are	(not)	-ing	We're having dinner.
you					You're not listening to me. (<i>or You aren't</i>
they					...)
					The children are doing their homework.

am/is/are + -ing = something is ha''ening *now*:

I'm working.
 She's wearing a hat.
 They're 'laying
 football.

I'm not watching
 television.

past ————— **NOW** ————— *future*

- Please be quiet. I'm working. (=I'm working now)

- Look at Sue! She's **wearing** her new hat. (=she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice at the moment. It's **not raining**.
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're **laying** in the park.'
- (*on the 'hone*) We're **having** dinner now. Can you phone again later?
- You can turn off the television. I'm **not watching** it.

S'elling:

come →	coming	write →	writing	dance →	dancing
run →	running	sit →	sitting	→	swim swimming
lie →	lying				

Present Continuous Tense – Hozirgi zamon davom fe`li

Bu mavzuda ham present Continuous Tense haqida so'z boradi. Faqat so'roq shakli xususida. So'roq shakl yasash uchun **ega va yordamchi fe`lning** o'rinlarini almashtirsangiz bas. Yangi so'z qo'shmang.

Masalan:

He is reading a book. **Is he** reading a book?

Yes, he is. *or* No, he is not. *or* No, he isn't. No, he is.

Ingliz tilida **so'roq gaplarda har doim ega yordamchi va asosiy fe`l o'rtasida turadi:**

What **is he doing?**

yordamchi	ega	asosiy
fe`l		fe`l

Ilova: Ingliz tilida ko'rish-sezish, hissiyot va holat fe`llari *present Continuous Tense* da ishlatilmaydi, chunki bu fe`llari doimiy xarakterga ega. Uning o'rniga ular *present Indefinite Tensed*a ishlatiladi.

Do you hear me? Are you hearing me?

I have a car. I am having a car.

Level 1

Unit 4
The present continuous tense
Part II

I am he } she } is it } we } you } are they }	doing working going saying <i>etc.</i>	Am I { he Is { she { it { we Are { you { they	doing? working? going? saying? <i>etc.</i>
--	--	--	--

- ‘**Are** you **feeling** OK?’ ‘Yes, I’m fine, thank you.’
- ‘**Is** it **raining**?’ ‘Yes, take an umbrella.’
- Why **are** you **wearing** a coat? It’s not cold.
- ‘What’s ‘aul **doing**?’ ‘He’s **reading** the news’a’er.’
- ‘What **are** the children **doing**?’ ‘They’re **watching** television.’
- Look, there’s Sally! Where’s she **going**?
- Who **are** you **waiting** for? **Are** you **waiting** for Sue?

Study the word order:

is/a *subject* -ing

re +

+

Is He **working** today?

Is ‘aul **working** today? (*not* ‘Is working ‘aul today?’)

Where **are** They **going**?

Where **are** those people **going**? (*not* ‘Where are going those people?’)

short answers

Yes, I am . { he } Yes, { she } is . { it } { we }
--

No, I’m not . { he’s } No, { she’s } not . <i>or</i> No, { he } { it’s } { she } isn’t . { we’re } { it } { we }
--

Yes, you they are.	No, you're not. <i>or</i> No, you aren't. they're they
------------------------------	--

- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is 'aul working today?' 'Yes, **he is.**'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, **it isn't.**'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, **they aren't.** They're staying with me.'

XOZIRGI ZAMON ODDIY FE'LI

present Simple Tense (= ba'zan **present Indefinite Tense** deb ham ataladi.)

Ishlatishdan maqsad:

a) Doimiy xarakterga ega bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

Men Toshkentda yashayman.

b) Takrorlanib turadigan ish-harakatni ifodalydi:

Men har kuni soat 6 da o'rindan turaman.

Signal so'zlar:

often – ko'pincha, **never** – hech qachon, **always** – har doim, doimo, **seldom** – goho, kamdan-kam, **sometimes** – ba'zan, **usually** – odatda, **every day** – har kuni, **every morning** – har tong, har kuni ertalab, *qisqasi every* so'zi bor iboralar, **in the morning(s)** – ertalab(lari) va hokazo, **in the autumn** – kuzda va hokazo.

often – chasto, **never** – nikogda, **always** – vsegda, **seldom** – redko, **sometimes** – inogda, **usually** – obqchno, **every day** – kajdqy deng', **every morning** – kajdoe utro i drugie vqrajeniya so slovom **every**, **in the morning(s)** – po utram, **in autumn** – oseng'yu i t.d.

Yasalishi:

Bo'lishli shakli:

I live	We live
You live	You live
He (she, it) lives	They live

E`tibor bering: Hammasi deyarli bir xil, faqat 3 shaxs birlikda (he, she, it) s qo`shish shart – He (she, it) lives.

Ilova:

often, never, always, seldom, usually **egadan** keyin, asosiy fe`ldan oldin turadi:

I often go there.

Sometimes ham shu qoidaga bo`ysunadi, lekin undan tashqari uni gap boshida ishlatsa ham bo`ladi:

I sometimes go there. *or* **Sometimes I go** there.

every day, every morning va hokazo, *in the autumn* va hokazo kabi iboralarni yoki gap boshida, yoki gap oxirida ishlatsa bo`ladi:

Every day I go there.

I go there **every day**.

present simple (Indefinite)

Part I



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** *etc.* = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
He/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

He works/she lives/it rains *etc.*

- **I work** in a sho'. **My brother works** in a bank. (*not* 'My brother work')
- **Linda lives** in London. **Her 'arents live** in Scotland.

- **It rains** a lot in winter.

I **have** – he/she/it **has**:

- **John has** a shower every day.

spelling:

-es after **-s/-sh/-** ‘ass - ‘asses **finish** - finishes **watch** - watches

ch:

-y - -ies: **study** - studies **try** - tries

also: **do** - does **go** – goes

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that ha’’en sometimes or all the time:

- I **like** big cities.
- The sho’s **open** at 9 o’clock and **close** at 5.30.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o’clock in the evening.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

always/never/often/sometimes/usually + present simple:

- Sue **always arrives** at work early. (*not* ‘Sue arrives always’)
- I **usually go** to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (*not* ‘I go usually’)
- Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. We **often see** him.

Bu mavzuda ham **present Simple (Indefinite)** haqida gap boradi. Faqat bo’lishsiz, ya`ni inkor shakli haqida.

Yasalishi:

Bo’lishsiz shakli:

I **do not** live
 You **do not** live
 He (She, it) **does not** live

We **do not** live
You **do not** live
They **do not** live

do not ni qisqartirsa **don't**, **does not** ni qisqartirsa **doesn't** deb yoziladi.

E'tibor bering: Hamma shaxslar uchun **don't** faqatgina 3 shaxs birlik (he, she, it) uchun **doesn't**:

He **doesn't** live.

He **don't** live.

He **doesn't** lives.

Ilova: Bo'lishli (*inkor*) shaklda ham **often, usually, sometimes, always, seldom** egadan keyin, asosiy fe'ldan oldin turadi:

He **doesn't** *often* **go** to the cinema.

Never o'zi inkor so'z. Ingliz tilida bir gapda ikki marta inkor ishlatilmaydi:

He never gets u' early. He **doesn't** never get u' early.

Endi e'tiboringizni **often** – *ko'pincha, tez-tez* va **very often** – *juda tez-tez* so'zlarining gapdagi o'rniga qaratmoqchimiz.

I *often* go to the cinema.

I go to the cinema *very often*.

I **don't** *often* go to the cinema.

I **don't** go to the cinema *very often*.

Do you *often* go to the cinema?

Do you go to the cinema *very often*?

Present simple (Indefinite) ***Part II***

The present simple negative is **don't / doesn't + verb**:



She **doesn't** drink coffee.



He **doesn't** like his job.

positive

I we you they	work like do have
he she it	works likes does has

negative

I we you they	do not (don't)	work like do have
he she it	does not (doesn't)	

- I **drink** coffee but I **don't drink** tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- You **don't work** very hard.
- We **don't watch** television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- Gerry and Linda **don't know** many people.

Remember:

I/we/you/they **don't ...** • **I don't** like football.
he/she/it **doesn't ...** • **He doesn't** like football.

- **I don't** like Fred and **Fred doesn't** like me. (*not* 'Fred don't like')
- **My car doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* 'My car don't use')
- Sometimes he is late but **it doesn't** happen very often.

We use **don't/doesn't** + *infinitive* (don't **like** / doesn't **speak** / doesn't do *etc.*):

- I **don't like** washing the car. I **don't do** it very often.
- Sandra **s'eaks** S'anish but she **doesn't s'eak** Italian. (*not* 'doesn't s'eaks')
- Bill **doesn't do** his job very well. (*not* 'Bill doesn't his job')
- Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not* 'doesn't... has')

Bu mavzuda so'roq shakli ustida gap boradi. So'roq shakl yasash uchun **do** va **does** yordamchi fe'llari gap boshida turadi.

So'roq shakli:
Do I live?
Do you live?
Does he (she, it) live?
Do we live?
Do you live?
Do they live?

Ingliz tilida so'roq gaplarda har doim **ega yordamchi** va **asosiy fe'l** o'rtasida turadi:

Where **do** **you** **live?**
 yordamchi ega asosiy
 fe'l fe'l

Qisqa javoblarga e'tibor bering:

Do you live in Tashkent?

Yes, I do *or*

No, I don't. No, I do

Level 1

Unit 7

Present simple (Indefinite)

Part III

We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive

I we you they	work like do have
he she it	works likes does has

question

Do	I we you they	work? like? do? have?
Does	he she it	

Study the word order:

do/does + *subject* + *infinitive*

	Do	you	work	in the evening?
	Do	your friends	live	near here?
Where	Does	Chris	'lay	tennis?
	do	your 'arents	live?	
How often	do	you	wash	your hair?
What	does	this word	mean?	
How much	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	often	'lay	tennis?
What	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- **'What do you do?'** 'I work in a bank.'

Remember:

do I/we/you/they ...

does he/she/it ...

• **Do they** like music?

• **Does he** like music?

short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they do.
	he/she/it does.

No,	I/we/you/they don't.
	he/she/it doesn't.

- **'Do you 'lay tennis?'** 'No, **I don't.**'
- **'Do your 'arents s'eak English?'** 'Yes, **they do.**'
- **'Does George work hard?'** 'Yes, **he does.**'
- **'Does your sister live in London.'** 'No, **she doesn't.**'

TO HAVE FE`LI

to have – egalik qilmoq, bor bo'lmoq

Masalan: Menda *biro narsa* bor.

Bo'lishli shakli:

British English	American English
I have got	I have
You have got	You have
He (She, it) has got	He (She, it) has
We have got	We have
They have got	They have

Bo'lishsiz shakli:

British English	American English
I haven't got	I don't have
You haven't got	You don't have
He (She, it) hasn't got	He (She, it) doesn't have
We haven't got	We don't have
They haven't got	They don't have

So'roq shakli:

British English	American English
Have I got?	Do I have?
Have you got?	Do you have?
Has he (she, it) got?	Does he (she, it) have?
Have we got?	Do we have?
Have they got?	Do they have?

What have you got?

What do you have?

Eslab qoling: Savol qaysi so'zga boshlansa, javobda ham o'sha so'z bo'ladi.

Have you got a car? – Yes, I have. Yes I do.

Do you have a car? – Yes, I do. Yes, I have.

Javob berayotganda **got** so'zi ishtirok etmaydi:

Yes, I have. Yes I have got.

No, I have not. *or* No, I haven't. No, I have not got.

O'zbek tilida "Mening mashinam bor." yoki "Menda mashina bor." deyiladi, lekin "Men mashinaga egalik qilaman." deb aytilmaydi. Ammo shu gapni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilsangiz "I have (got) a car." bo'ladi. Demak ingliz tilida faqat kishilik olmoshlari (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) ishlatiladi.

You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I we you they	have	<i>OR</i>	I we you they	have got	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	has		he she it	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)

- I've got blue eyes. (or I have blue eyes.)
- Tim has got two sisters. (or Tim has two sisters.)
- Our car has got four doors.
- Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got)
- They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

I haven't got / have you got? etc.

<i>negative</i>			<i>question</i>			<i>short answers</i>		
I we you they	have not (haven't)	got	Have	I we you they	got?	Yes, No,	I we you they	have. haven't.
he she it	has not (hasn't)		Has	he she it		Yes, No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

- I've got a motor-bike but I haven't got a car.
- Mr and Mrs Harris haven't got any children.
- It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
- 'Have you got a camera?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'
- What kind of car has she got?

I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use **do/does ...** :

- They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)
- It's a nice house but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden)
- **Does Ann have** a car? (= **Has Ann got** a car?)
- How much money **do you have?** (= How much money **have you got?**)

Verb to have and have got
To have fe`li va have got oboroti

To have fe`li va have got oborotining ma`nosi *egalik qilish*. (Menda ... bor, Unda ... bor)

We **have got** a new car. *or* We **have** a new car.

Ann **has got** two sisters. *or* Ann **has** two sisters.

Present Tense

British English

I have got

You have got

He (She, It) has got

We have got

They have got

I have not got

You have not got

He (She,It) has not got

We have not got

They have not got

or I have got no

or You have got no

or He (She,It) has got no

or We have got no

or They have got no

Have I got?

Have you got?

Has he (she,it) got?

Have we got?

Have they got?

Answer: Yes, I have. (not 'Yes, I have got.')

No, I haven't. (not 'No, I haven't got.')

American English

I have

You have

He (She, It) has

We have

They have

I do not have	<i>or</i>	I have no
You do not have	<i>or</i>	You have no
He (She,It) does not have	<i>or</i>	He (She,It) has no
We do not have	<i>or</i>	We have no
They do not have	<i>or</i>	They have no

Do I have?
Do you have?
Does he (she, it) have?
Do we have?
Do they have?

Answer: Yes, I do. (not 'Yes, I have.')

No, I do not. (not 'No, I do not have.')

(not 'No, I have not.')

Past Tense

I had (not 'I had got')	
You had	
He (She, It) had	
We had	
They had	
I did not have	<i>or</i> I had no
You did not have	<i>or</i> You had no
He (She, It) did not have	<i>or</i> He (She, It) had no
We did not have	<i>or</i> We had no
They did not have	<i>or</i> They had no

Did I have?
Did you have?
Did he (she, it) have?
Did we have?
Did they have?

Answer: Yes, I did. (not 'Yes, I had.')

No, I did not. (not 'No, I had not.')

(not 'No, I had not got.')

Future Tense

I will have (not 'I will have got')
You will have
He (She, It) will have (not 'He will has')
We will have
They will have

I will not have	<i>or</i>	I will have no
You will not have	<i>or</i>	You will have no
He (She,It) will not have	<i>or</i>	He (She,It) will have no
We will not have	<i>or</i>	We will have no
They will not have	<i>or</i>	They will have no

Will I have? (not 'Will I have got?')
Will you have?
Will he (she, it) have?
Will we have?
Will they have?
Answer: Yes, I will. (not 'Yes, I will have.')

No, I will not.

I va **We** shaxsiy olmoshlari uchun **will** bilan bir qatorda **shall** ishlatish mumkun:

I shall have

We shall not have

Qisqargan shakllari:

I have got = I've got

He has got = He's got

I have not got = I haven't got

I do not have = I don't have

He does not have = He doesn't have

I did not have = I didn't have

I (shall) will have = I'll have

He will have = He'll have

I will not have = I won't have

I shall not have = I shan't have

Kasallik yoki og`riq joylar xaqida gap ketganda ikkalasini ham qo'llash mumkun:

I've got a headache. *or* I have a headache.

Pay attention:

I have not got a car.

I do not have a car.

I have not a car. (*less usual*)

Have you a car? (*less usual*)

But: I have no car. (not 'I have no a car.')

I have got no car. (not 'I have got no a car.')

I have not got any English books.

I do not have any English books.

I have not any English books. (*less usual*)

But: I have no English books.

(not 'I have no any English books.')

I have got no English books.

(not 'I have got no any English books.')

I did not have a car last year.

I did not have any English books last year.

But: I had no car last year.

(not 'I had no a car last year.')

I had no English books last year.

(not 'I had no any English books last year.')

Note:

- I have not got a dog *or* I have got no dog

- Neither have I. *or* Neither does he.

But: - I don't have a dog *or* I have no dog

- Neither do I. *or* Neither does he.

I have a **friend** who **has** good knowledge on English.

But: I have **some friends** who **have** good knowledge on English.

To have fe`li (*lekin have got emas*) bahzi otlar bilan birikib kelganda o`zining asosiy - *egalik qilish* ma`nosini yo`qotib, yangi ma`no kasb etadi va mustaqil fe`l bo`lib keladi:

to have breakfast	to have a cu' of coffee
to have dinner	to have a cigarette
To have a swim	to have a rest
to have a holiday	to have a nice time
to have an ex'eriencia	to have a dream
to have trouble	to have fun
to have a bath	to have an accident
to have a shower	to have difficulty
to have a Party	to have a cold
to have a look (at something)	
to have a chat (with somebody)	
to have a baby (=give birth to a baby)	

Examples:

I **have** breakfast at 7 o'clock every day.

(not 'I have got breakfast...')

She has breakfast at 7 o'clock every day.

I **don't have** breakfast at 7 o'clock every day.

(not 'I haven't breakfast...')

She **doesn't have** breakfast at 7 o'clock every day.

(not 'She hasn't breakfast...')

Do you have breakfast at 7 o'clock every day?

(not 'Have you breakfast...?')

Does she have breakfast at 7 o'clock every day?

(not 'Has she breakfast...?')

Yes, I **do**. *or* No, I **don't**.

Yes, she **does**. *or* No, she **doesn't**.

I had breakfast at 7 o'clock yesterday.

He didn't have breakfast at 7 o'clock yesterday.

(not 'He had not breakfast...')

Did you have breakfast at 7 o'clock yesterday?

(not 'Had you breakfast...?')

Yes, I **did**. *or* No, I **didn't**.

I will have breakfast at 7 o'clock tomorrow.

He will not have breakfast at 7 o'clock tomorrow.

Will you have breakfast at 7 o'clock tomorrow?

Yes, I **will**. *or* No, I **will not**.

About myself	O`zim haqimda
My full name is Abdullayev Rashid Salimovich	Mening to`liq ismim Abdullayev Rashid Salimovich
I was born on the 16 th of July in 1980 in Chartak	Men 1980 yil 16-iyulda Chortoqda tug`ulganman
I went to the 1 st form of a secondary school in 1987	Men o`rta maktabning 1-sinfiga 1987-yilda borganman
I finished school in 1996	Men maktabni 1996-yili tugatdim
I entered the vocational college	Men kasb xunar kolejiga kirdim
After vocational college I entered the pedagogical Institute	Kasb xunar kollejidan so`ng men pedagogika institutiga kirdim
Now I am a student	Xozir men studentman
I have a family I have a father, a mother, two sisters, and a brother.	Meni oilam bor. Meni dadam, onam, 2 ta singlim va 1 ta ukam bor
My father is a teacher	Meni dadam o`qituvchi
My mother is a doctor.	Onam vrach
My sisters and my brother are pupils.	Meni singillarim va ukam o`quvchi

My family	Mening oilam
I have a family My family is big. We are 6.	Meni oilam bor. Oilam katta. Biz 6 kishimiz.
I have a grandmother, a father, a mother, a sister and a brother.	Buvim, dadam, onam, opam va ukam bor.
My grandmother is old. She is on pension.	Buvim keksa. U nafaqada.
My father is 50. He is a teacher.	Dadam 50 yoshda U o`qituvchi
My mother is a housewife. She is 45.	Onam uy bekasi. U 45 da.

My sister is 25 years old.	Meni opam 25 yoshda
She is married. She has a son	U turmushga chiqqan Uning o`g`li bor.
My brother is a pupil	Ukam o`quvchi
I am a student	Men studentman
I go to the the Institute	Men institutda o`qiyman.
I am 20	Men 20 yoshdaman
We live in Chartak	Biz Chortoqda yashaymiz.

My friend	Do`stim
I have many best friends	Meni ko`p do`stlarim bor
One of them is my best friend.	Ulardan biri chin do`stim
My friends name is Odil	Do`stimning ismi Odil
He was born in 1980 in Namangan	U 1980 yil Namanganda tug`ilgan.
He is tall	U baland bo`yli.
He is handsome	U kelishgan.
He is fond of sports	U sportga qiziqadi.
He goes to the Institute	U insitutda o`qiydi.
His family is not large.	Uning oilasi katta emas.
He has a father a mother and a sister	Uning dadasi, onasi va singlisi bor.
His father is a worker	Uning dadasi ishchi.
His mother is a teacher	Uning onasi o`qituvchi.
His sister is a student	Uning singlisi student.

My working day	Ish kunim
I am a student. I go to the Institute	Men studentman. Men institutda o`qiyman.
My working day begins early	Meni ish kunim erta boshlanadi.
I get u` at 6	Men 6 da turaman.
I do my morning jerks	Men ertalabki mashqlarni bajaraman
I wash and dress	Men yuvinaman va kiyinaman.
I prepare breakfast	Men nonushta tayyorlayman.
I have breakfast with my family	Men oilam bilan nonushta qilaman.
I go to the institute at 7:40.	Men 7:40 da institutga boraman.
Our lessons begin at 8.	Darslarimiz 8 da boshlanadi.
We have 6 or 8 lessons	Bizda 6 yoki 8 soat dars bo`ladi.
After lessons I go home	Darsdan so`ng uyga boraman.

I have dinner	Tushlik qilaman.
I have a rest	Dam olaman.
I have su''er	Kechki ovqat yeyman.
After su''er I do my lessons.	Kechki ovqatdan so`ng darslarimni bajaraman.
I watch TV	Men televizor ko`raman.
I go to bed at 11	Men o`rnimga soat 11 da yotaman

My day off	Mening dam olish kunim
Sunday is my day off	Yakshanba meni dam olish kunim.
I get up later on Sunday	Yakshanbada men kechroq turaman.
I do my morning jerks	Men ertalabki badan tarbiya mashg'ulotlarini qilaman.
I wash and dress	Men yuz va qo'llarimni yuvaman.
I prepare breakfast	Men nonushta tayyorlayman
We have breakfast with our family	Biz oilamiz bilan birga nonushta qilamiz
Then I hel' my mother	Keyin onamga yordam beraman
We have dinner at 1	Biz 1 da tushlik qilamiz
After dinner I go to visit my friend or to the cinema	Tushlikdan so`ng men do`stimnikiga yoki kinoga boraman.
I come home at 5	Men 5 da uyga kelaman.
I prepare supper	Men kechki ovqatni tayyorlayman.
We have supper at 7	Biz 7 da kechki ovqat yeymiz
After supper I wash dishes	Kechki ovqatdan so`ng idishlarni yuvaman
I watch TV	Men televizor ko`raman
I go to bed at 10	Men 10 da yotaman

Seasons	Fasllar
There are four seasons in a year	Bir yilda 4 ta fasl bor
They are : s'ring, summer, autumn and winter	Ular: bahor, yoz, kuz va qish
S'ring is a very 'leasant season	Bahor eng yoqimli fasl
The weather is warm, sometimes it rains	havo iliq ba'zan yomg'ir yog'adi
Summer is the hottest season of a year	Yoz yilning eng issiq fasli
Many people have vocation	Yozda ko`pgina kishilar tahtilga

in summer	chiqadilar
Autumn is a very beautiful season	Kuz juda xam chiroyli fasl
The leaves of the trees are red, yellow and brown.	Daraxtlarni barglari qizil sariq va qo`ng`ir bo`ladi
In winter it is very cold.	Qishda juda sovuq bo`ladi
It often snows in winter.	Qishda tez-tez qor yog`adi
I like s`ring very much.	Men bahorni juda yoqtiraman
It is my favourite season	U mening sevimli faslim

My future profession	Meni kasbim
Every boy and girl stepping into the independent life after finishing school choose his future profession	Xar bir yigit -qiz maktabni tamomlab, mustaqil xayotga qadam qo`yar ekan kasb tanlaydilar
There are many professions such as: an engineer and economist, a translator and others	Juda ko`p kasblar bor: injener, quruvchi, iqtisodchi, tarjimon
I like the profession of a teacher	Men o`qituvchilik kasbini yoqtiraman
That`s why I entered the pedagogical Institute	SHuning uchun men pedagogika institutga o`qishga kirdim
Our institute trains teachers of various subjects	Institutimiz xar xil fan o`qituvchilarini tayyorlaydi
The profession of a teacher is one of the most honorable professions	o`qituvchilik kasbi eng sharafli kasblardan biridir
The teachers` main work is to teach children his subject	o`qituvchilarning asosiy vazifasi o`z fanini o`rgatish

Uzbekistan	O`zbekiston
Uzbekistan is my motherland	O`zbekiston meni ona vatanim
It is situated in the central Part of Central Asia between two rivers	U O`rta Osiyoning markazida ikki daryo orasida joylashgan
The territory of Uzbekistan is 447,4 sq. km	O`zbekiston territoriyasi 447,4 kvadrat kilometr

Uzbekistan is multinational republic	O'zbekiston ko`p millatli respublika
28 million people live in Uzbekistan	O'zbekistonda 28 million xalq yashaydi
It is an independent republic	U mustaqil respublika
It has it's own flag, emblem and national hymn	Uning o`zini bayrog'i, gerbi va milliy madhiyasi bor
Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan	O'zbekiston Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, Tojikiston, Turkmaniston va Afg'onistonlar bilan chegaradosh
Uzbekistan is the republic of sunshine	O'zbekiston serquyosh respublika
The climate of Uzbekistan is very hot in summer and cold in winter	O'zbekiston iqlimi yozda issiq qishda sovuq bo`ladi

Outstanding people of Uzbekistan	O'zbekistonning mashxur kishilari
Alisher Navoi	Alisher Navoiy
Alisher Navoi was a great poet	A.Navoiy buyuk yozuvchi
He was the statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature	U davlat arbobi va o`zbek adabiyotini asoschisidir
Alisher Navoi was born in Herat on February 9 in 1441	Alisher Navoiy Xirotda 9 fevral 1441 y. tug'ilgan
Alisher Navoi got a very good education	Alisher Navoiy juda yaxshi ma`lumot olgan
He knew all poetic forms	U xamma shehrlarni yoddan biladi
Navoi wrote mostly in Turkic and persian very little	Navoiy ko`proq Turk tilida kamroq fors tilida yozgan
His most important work is Hamsa. Five poems written between 1483 and 1485	Uning eng muhim asari «Xamsa» 1483 va 1485 yillar orasida yozilgan

Our school	Bizning maktab
Our school is situated in Chartak	Bizning maktab Chortoqda joylashgan
Our school is big and beautiful	Bizning maktabimiz katta va chiroyli
There are 13 class at our school	Bizning maktabda 13 ta sinf bor
There are many study rooms, librarie, sport hall, work shops at our school	Ko`p o`quv xonalari, kutubxona, sport zali ustaxonalar bor
We have all conditions for our study	Bizning o`qishimiz ychun hamma sharoitlar bor
I like my school very much	Men maktabimizni juda yaxshi ko`raman

My native town	Ona shaxrim
I live in Uzbekistan	Men O`zbekistonda yashayman
My native town is Chartak	Meni ona shaxrim Chortoq
Chartak is situated in Uzbekistan	Chortoq O`zbekistonda joylashgan
The population of Chartak is about 155 thousand people	Chortoq axolisi 155 mingdan ortiq
Chartak is not big, but it is a very beautiful town	Chortoq katta emas lekin u chiroyli shaxar
There are many schools, colleges, museum, cinemas in Chartak	Chortoqda ko`p maktablar, kollejlari, muzey va kinoteatrlar bor
There are plants and factories in Chartak	Chortoqda zavod va fabrikalar bor
I like my native town very much	Men ona shaxrimni juda yaxshi ko`raman

My flat	Meni kvartiram
My flat is large and comfortable	Kvartiramiz keng va qulay

There are 4 rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom in it.	4 ta xona, oshxona va vannaxona bor
The rooms are: a sitting room , a dining room, a bedroom and a study	Xonalar: mexmonxona ovqatlanish xonasi, yotoqxona va dars xona
In the sitting room there is a TV set, some pictures on the walls, car'ets on the floor and a sofa	Mexmonxonada televizor, devorda rasmlar, polda gilamlar bor
There is a table, 6 chairs and a sofa in the dining room	Oshxonada stol va 6 ta stul bor
There are 2 beds, a small table, and a mirror in the bedroom	Yotoqonada kichkina stol va 2 ta divan va oyna bor
The fourth room is mine	4 chi xona meniki
My room is a small room	Meni xonam kichkina
There are some shelves in the study	Xonamda bir necha tokchalar bor
There are many books on the shelves	Tokchalarda ko`p kitoblar bor

Holidays	Bayramlar
There are many holidays in the world	Dunyoda ko`p bayramlar bor
Uzbek people also have their national holidays	O`zbek xalqining ham ko`p bayramlari bor
Every year we celebrate many holidays	Har yili biz ko`p bayramlarni nishonlaymiz
Independence day is the Great holiday of Uzbek people	O`zbek xalqining mustaqillik kuni eng buyuk bayram
This holiday is celebrated on the first of Se'tember	Bu bayram 1- sentyabrda nishonlanadi
Constitution Day, it is celebrated on the 8 th of	Konstitutsiya kuni 8- dekabrda nishonlanadi

December	
New year, is celebrated on the 31 st of December	Yangi yil 31 dekabrda nishonlanadi
On the 14 th of January we celebrate armed Forces day	14 yanvarda biz Qurolli Kuchlar kunini nishonlaymiz
Navruz is celebrated on the 21 st of March	Navro`zni 21-martda nishonlaymiz
Memory day – is celebrated on the 9 th of May	Xotira kuni- bu bayram 9 mayda nishonlanadi

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