

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI
A K A D E M I Y A

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INGLIZ TILI

*O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV tomonidan Vazirlik oliy ta’lim
muassasalari uchun darslik sifatida ruxsat etilgan*

1-qism

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Ushbu darslik ingliz tili fonetikasi va grammatikasi haqidagi asosiy ma’lumotlar hamda egallangan bilim va ko‘nikmalarni mustahkamlash uchun berilgan mashq va topshiriqlarni o‘z ichiga olgan. Taqdim etilgan material asosan kundalik turmushda keng qo‘llanuvchi grammatik qoliplar, so‘z va iboralar, huquqshunoslikka oid ommalashgan atamalar va kasb-hunar leksikasini aks ettirgan.

Darslik O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi o‘quv yurtlari tinglovchilari va kursantlari, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlarining xodimlari uchun mo‘ljallangan.

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SO‘Z BOSHI

Ushbu darslik O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasida ingliz tilini o‘rganayotgan tinglovchilar va amaliyot xodimlari uchun mo‘ljallangan. Darslikni yaratishdan asosiy maqsad undan o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari jarayonida tinglovchi va kursanlarning ingliz tili bo‘yicha ta‘limning avvalgi bosqichlarida egallagan tayanch bilim va ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlash va kasbga yo‘naltirgan holda rivojlantirish yo‘lida amalda foydalanishdir. U tinglovchilarni ingliz tili fonetikasi, orfografiyasi, grammatikasi va leksikasi asoslari bilan tanishtirish, inglizcha nutq tovushlari va so‘zlarni to‘g‘ri talaffuz qilish, urg‘u va intonatsiyani to‘g‘ri qo‘llash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish, so‘z boyligini doimo oshirib borish, inglizcha yozma manbalarni ovoz chiqarib va ichda o‘qib tushunish ko‘nikmalarini takomillashtirish, og‘zaki erkin muloqot ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, bo‘lajak kasblariga aloqador original matnlar mazmunini o‘qib tushunish va ulardan kerakli ma‘lumotlarni ajratib olish kabi malakalarni egallashlariga yaqindan yordam beradi.

Darslikdan o‘rin olgan grammatik material avvalgi bosqichlarda o‘tilgan mavzularni takrorlash va ularni qo‘llash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi. Leksik materialning asosiy qismi kundalik turmushda keng qo‘llanuvchi grammatik qoliplar, so‘z va iboralar, huquqshunoslikka oid ommalashgan atamalar va kasb-hunar leksikasini aks ettirgan. O‘quv qo‘llanmada berilgan matn va topshiriqlar tinglovchilarni inglizcha og‘zaki nutqning turli ko‘rinishlariga o‘rgatish maqsadidan kelib chiqib tanlab olingan. Matnlar, dialoglar, og‘zaki va yozma mashqlar hamda boshqa ijodiy ishlar uchun berilgan topshiriqlarning mazmuni maishiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy sohalarni qamrab olgan.

Ingliz tilini o‘rganishda tinglovchilar oldiga ingliz tilining fonetik va grammatik xususiyatlarini, og‘zaki va rasmiy til uslublari xususiyatlarini, tarjima nazariyasiga oid zarur ma‘lumotlarni, mutaxassislik tilining atamalar qatlamini va kasb-hunar leksikasini, lug‘atlardan to‘g‘ri foydalanishni, inglizcha matnni eshitib tushunishni, sohaga oid inglizcha manbalarni o‘qish va ulardagi ma‘lumotlarni tahlil qilishni, o‘z xizmat faoliyatida inglizcha manbalardagi ma‘lumotlardan foydalanishni, ingliz tilidan ona tiliga va ona tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilishni o‘rganish vazifalari qo‘yiladi.

Mashg‘ulotlarda ingliz tilining fonetikasi, grammatikasi va leksikasiga oid mavzularni darslikda berilgan izchillikda tushuntirib borish va o‘quv mavzularini mustahkamlash uchun berilgan mashq va topshiriqlarni to‘liq

bajarish tavsiya etiladi. Har bir mashg‘ulotda nutq faoliyatining barcha turlari, ya’ni o‘qish, yozish, gapirish va eshitishga o‘rin berilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

Barcha mavzular bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha adabiyotlar ushbu darslik va «Ingliz tili» fani bo‘yicha o‘quv dasturida tavsiya etilgan. Tilni yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish uchun mo‘ljallangan boshqa adabiyotlardan ham foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

Darslik mazkur ixtisoslik bo‘yicha o‘zbek tilida ilk marotaba tayorlanganligi bois unda muayyan kamchiliklar uchrashi tabiiy. Shu bois muallif ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma yuzasidan bildirilgan tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar va takliflarni mamnuniyat bilan qabul qiladi va kelgusi ishlarida ulardan foydalanadi.

UNIT ONE

Phonetics: 1. Vowel **a**. 2. Letter combinations **ch, tch, ck, sh, th**. 3. The Stress.

Grammar: 1. Infinitive and Imperative mood. 2. Articles **a/an, the**. 3. Personal Pronouns. 4. "To be" in the Present.

Text: About Myself.

Conversational practice: Greetings and leave-taking.

a [ei]

ochiq bo'g'in	yopiq bo'g'in	R harfi bilan	
[ei]	[ж]	ar [a:]	ear [iə]
name [neim]	plan [plʌn]	car [kɑ:]	ear [iə]
game [geim]	has [hʌz]	far [fɑ:]	near [niə]
same [seim]	lab [lʌb]	star [stɑ:]	dear [diə]
date [deit]	bag [bʌg]	farm [fɑ:m]	clear [kliə]
day [dei]	add [ʌd]	are [eə]	air [eə]
say [sei]	hat [hʌt]	stare [steə]	air [eə]
stay [stei]	fat [fʌt]	spare [speə]	hair [heə]
main [mein]	map [mʌp]	parents ['peərənts]	chair [tʃeə]
pain [pein]	sad [sʌd]	prepare [pri'peə]	stairs [steə]
<i>istisno:</i> said [sed]			

Ikki unlii birikmalar

au	aw	ea	
[o:]		[e]	[i:]
August ['o:gəst]	saw [so:]	head [hed]	eat [i:t]
cause [ko:z]	law [lo:]	bread [bred]	pea [pi:]
autumn ['o:təm]	awful ['o:ful]	ready ['redi]	tea [ti:]
daughter ['do:tə]	awed [o:d]	death [deθ]	read [ri:d]
<i>istisnolar:</i> aunt [a:nt], laugh [lʌf].			

O'ziga xos birikmalar

a + nge	a + ste	w + a		qu + a	
[ei]	[ei]	[o:]	[o]	[o:]	[o]
range [reindʒ]	taste [teist]	warm [wo:m]	was [woz]	quarter ['kwo:tə]	quality ['kwoliti]
change [tʃeindʒ]	haste [heist]	toward [tə'wo:d]	wash [wɒʃ]		squash [skwɒʃ]
exchange [iks'tʃeindʒ]	waste [weist]	ward [wo:d]	want [wɒnt]		

istisnolar: wacky [wʌki], wagon/waggon [wʌgən], wake [weik].

a + the / th	a + ss/sk/sp/st	a + ft / ff	a + nce/nch/nt/nd
[a:]			
father [fa:pə] rather ['ra:pə] bath [ba:] path [pa:ɪ]	pass [pa:s] ask [a:sk] grasp [gra:sp] last [la:st]	after ['a:ftə] staff [sta:f]	dance [da:ns] branch [bra:ntʃ] can't [ka:nt] demand [di'ma:nd]

istisno: mass [mʌs].

a + ll / lt / ls	alm	alf	alv
[o:]	[a:m]	[a:f]	[a:v]
all [o:l] salt [so:lt] also [o:lsəʊ]	calm [ka:m] almost [o:lməʊst]	half [ha:f]	halves [ha:vɪz]

ch	tch	ck
[tʃ]		[k]
chess [tʃes] child [tʃaɪld] chat [tʃæt] each [i:tʃ]	ditch [dɪtʃ] Dutch [dʌtʃ] catch [kætʃ] fetch [fetʃ]	duck [dʌk] lock [lɒk] thick [ɪk] cock [kɒk]

sh	th	
[ʃ]	[ɪ]	[p]
ship [ʃɪp] she [ʃi:] shape [ʃeɪp] shelf [ʃelf] dash [dʌʃ] fish [fɪʃ]	thin [ɪn] three [θri:] thief [θi:f] faith [feɪn] myth [mɪn] ninth [naɪnɪ]	the [pə] this [pɪs] that [pʌt] these [pi:z] father [fa:pə] mother [mʌpə]

Stress – Urg‘u

ikki bo‘g‘inli so‘zlar	uch bo‘g‘inli so‘zlar	ko‘p bo‘g‘inli so‘zlar
become [bi'kʌm] decide [di'saɪd] prepare [pri'peə] report [ri'pɔ:t] select [si'lekt] forget [fə'get] mistake [mis'teɪk]	practical ['præktɪkəl] different ['dɪfərənt] difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] instrument ['ɪnstɪmənt] institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] property ['prɒpəti] definite ['defɪnɪt]	geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi] political [pə'lɪtɪkəl] necessity [ni'sesɪti] geology [dʒi'ɒlədʒi] economy [i'kɒnəmi] democracy [di'mɒkrəsi] population [pɒp'ju:leɪʃn]

EXERCISES

1.1. Read the following words.

Bad, man, make, map, pan, Kate, at, tape, name, Ann, take, add, band, tap, nap, main, pay, pain, bag, gate, bad, act, bank, eat, beat, head, mad, table, break, weather.

1.2. Spell the following words.

[tʃp], [eɪp], [dʒmp], [peɪn], [dʒn], [teɪbl], [hed], [deɪt], [eɪm], [neɪm], [ri:d], [seɪm], [meɪd], [mʌd], [teɪk], [meɪn], [bred], [meɪ], [pʃn].

1.3. Read the following words and transcribe them.

Bar, car, far, card, part, art, arm, park, hard, charge, are, ask, class, last, craft, path, plant, staff, France, branch, grasp, calm, half, halves, guard, aunt, all, small, tall, talk, salt, water, law, saw, draw, war, warm, was, wash, quarter, quality, father, rather.

Infinitive and Imperative Mood

To go – Go! – Let's go

to begin	Begin!	Do not begin!	Let's begin.
to read	Read!	Don't read!	Let's read.
to write	Write!	Don't write!	Let's write.
to go	Go!	Don't go!	Let's go.
to translate	Translate!	Don't translate!	Let's translate.
to see	See!	Don't see!	Let's see.
to drink	Drink!	Don't drink!	Let's drink.

do not = don't:

Do not talk. = **Don't** talk.

Do not take this case. = **Don't** take this case.

- **Help** me, please.
- Please, **meet** me.
- **Take** a plan.
- **Stay** at home, please.
- **Don't take** my pen.
- **Don't go** home.
- **Stop** and **help** me, please.
- **Let's meet** and speak.
- **Let's take** a plan.
- **Let's stay** at home and **rest**.
- **Let's take** a taxi.
- **Let's speak** English.

EXERCISES

1.4. Read and translate.

1. To come – Come in, please.
2. To open – Open the window, please.
3. To begin – Begin to read.
4. To take – Take a seat, please.
5. To do – Do the exercise.

6. To give – Give the textbook, please.
7. To close – Close the door, please.
8. To speak – Meet and speak, please.

1.5. Translate the following sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Do not do the exercise. | 7. Don't photograph. |
| 2. Do not commit a crime. | 8. Do not write the words. |
| 3. Don't read text 8. | 9. Do not shoot. |
| 4. Don't use a revolver. | 10. Don't open the door. |
| 5. Do not take a book. | 11. Don't close the window. |
| 6. Don't go home. | 12. Don't make noise. |

1.6. Translate the following sentences:

1. Let's rest at this club.
2. Let's go to the Criminal Investigation Department.
3. Let's solve the problem.
4. Let's read the newspaper.
5. Let's stay at home.
6. Let's stop here.
7. Let's go to the library.
8. Let's take a taxi.
9. Let's drive a car.
10. Let's see the new film.

1.7. Apply to your friend.

- to speak English: *Speak English, please.*
- to take photograph of the crime scene:
- to give the book:
- to read the text:
- to tell an interesting story:
- to watch the new film:
- to answer the question:
- to interrogate the suspect:
- to teach Uzbek:

Apply to your friend not to make the above mentioned actions.

– to speak Uzbek: *Do not (don't) speak Uzbek, please.*

1.8. Invite your friend to make the following actions.

– to go to the library: *Let's go to the library.*

– to speak English:

– to translate the text:

– to do the homework:

– to study criminal law:

– to go out to the crime scene:

– to learn the new words:

– to make a record:

1.9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Unga minnatdorchilik bildiring. 2. Bu kitobni o'qing. 3. Vazirlikka boring. 4. Kitobni o'qimang. 5. Jinoyat sodir bo'lgan joyga chiqing. 6. Iltimos, uyda qoling. 7. Bayonnoma tuzing. 8. Gumon qilinuvchini so'roq qiling. 9. Jinoyatchini toping. 10. Diktant yozing. 11. Maqolani tarjima qiling.

1.10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Akademiyaga boraylik. 2. O'tirib gaplashaylik. 3. Ayolga yordamlashaylik. 4. Inglizcha gaplashaylik. 5. Taksi ushlaylik. 6. 10-mashqni bajaraylik. 7. Yangi filmni ko'raylik. 8. Gazeta o'qiylik. 9. Jinoyat joyiga boraylik. 10. Birga ishlaylik. 11. Do'stimizga xat yozaylik. 12. Metroda uchrashaylik. 13. Keling, suratga tushamiz. 14. Keling, reja tuzaylik. 15. Keling, avtobusga chiqamiz.

a / an – (article)

a [ə] = one thing or person:

- Ahmad works in **a** bank.
- I have got **a** car.

an (not 'a') before a / e / i / o / u:

- This is **an** apple.
- That is **an** umbrella:

also an hour (h is not pronounced) but a university, a European.

Noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*:

countable sanaladigan		uncountable sanalmaydigan	
a	an	—	
a car	an investigator	water	music
a man	an accident	milk	sand
a room	an hour	tea	fame
a revolver	an idea	coffee	love
a house	an apple	blood	beauty
a key	an article	oil	tennis
a child	an accessory	cheese	money
a book	an egg	rice	gold

EXERCISES

1.11. Write **a** or **an**.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ... old book. | 4. ... door. | 7. ... academy. |
| 2. ... new academy. | 5. ... office. | 8. ... judge. |
| 3. ... university. | 6. ... hour. | 9. ... European country. |

1.12. What are these things? Choose from the list: **river, mountain, profession, fruit, city, planet, game, flower, bird, vegetable, animal, name.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Aziza is <i>a name</i> . | 7. A judge is |
| 2. Tennis is | 8. A swallow is |
| 3. Chimgan is | 9. An apple is |
| 4. Jupiter is | 10. A potato is |
| 5. A rose is | 11. The Amu–Darya is |
| 6. Tashkent is | 12. A lion is |

1.13. What are their jobs? Choose the words from the list and finish the sentences: **judge, photographer, operative worker, doctor, dentist, teacher, dancer.**

1. She is (o‘qituvchi) – *She is a teacher.*
2. He's (shifokor) –
3. She's (raqqosa) –
4. My father is (sudya) –
5. My cousin's (suratkash) –
6. My sister's (tish shifokori) –
7. My friend's (tezkor xodim) –
8. And you? I'm

a / an – the

a / an	the
<p>Can you open a window? <i>(there are three windows in the room)</i></p> <p>I've got a car. <i>(there are many cars and I've got one)</i></p> <p>Can I ask a question? <i>(There are many questions – can I ask one?)</i></p> <p>Is there a hotel here? <i>(there are many hotels – is there one here ?)</i></p> <p>Tashkent is an ancient city. <i>(there are many ancient cities and Tashkent is one)</i></p> <p>Bob is a student. <i>(there are many students and Bob is one)</i></p>	<p>Can you open the window? <i>(there is only one window there)</i></p> <p>I'm going to clean the car tomorrow. <i>(= my car)</i></p> <p>Can you repeat the question? <i>(= the question that you asked)</i></p> <p>We stay at a hotel. The hotel is very nice. <i>(= our hotel)</i></p> <p>Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan. <i>(there is only one capital of Uzbekistan)</i></p> <p>Bob is the best student in his group. <i>(there is only one best student in his group)</i></p>

We say **the** ... when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

the door / the ceiling / the floor / the carpet / the light *(of a room)*

the roof / the garden / the kitchen / the bathroom *(of a house)*

the centre / the station / the airport / the town hall *(of a town)*

We say:

the Pacific Ocean / the Aral Sea / the Urals
the USA / the UK / the Crimea
the World News / the Times
the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
the British Museum / the Intercontinental
the sun / the moon / the world / the ground
the sky / the sea¹ / the country
the police / the fire brigade / the army
the top / the end / the middle / the left
in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening
play the piano / the guitar
the Browns

We say: Listen to **the radio** *but* watch **television**.

have **breakfast / lunch / dinner** (*not* have the breakfast)
next / last + week / month / year / summer / Monday *etc.* (*not*
the next week).

- When Margaret saw that the house was on fire she called **the fire-brigade**.
- Yesterday I went to **the bank** to take some money from my account and then to **the post-office** to buy some envelopes.
- Last week Sam had a sore throat and went to **the doctor**. (to his doctor)

EXERCISES

1.14. Put in the articles: **a / an** or **the**.

1. London is ... big city. ... city is beautiful.
2. Please, give me ... pen.
3. This is ... blackboard. ... blackboard is in the classroom.
4. This is ... interesting film. Show me ... film, please.
5. This is ... trace. ... trace is hot.
6. That is ... witness. ... witness is ... old man.

¹ But go to sea and be at sea.

7. Every evening my father listens to ... radio.
8. I would love to live near ... sea.
9. Do you like to live in ... town or in ... country?

1.15. Fill in the blanks with the articles **a/an** or **the** if possible:

1. This is ... textbook. Read ... textbook, please.
2. This is ... nice city.
3. Read ... page 10.
4. My friend is ... good student.
5. That is ... pen. Please, give me ... pen.
6. Tashkent is ... big city.
7. His brother is ... inspector.
8. These are ... English books.
9. That is ... judge.

1.16. Complete the sentences using **a** or **the** + one of these words: **airport, cup, a rule, door, computer, floor, picture, radio.**

1. Can you open, please?
2. How far is it to ?
3. Can I have of coffee, please?
4. That's nice, I like it.
5. Can you turn off, please?
6. Why are you sitting on?
7. is not expensive.
8. is meant to be broken.

1.17. Complete the sentences. Choose the words from the list .Use **the** if necessary: **sun, guitar, BBC, breakfast, radio, television, river.**

1. *The sun* is shining.
2. He's listening to
3. She's playing
4. They are watching
5. They are having
6. They're swimming in
7. I'm listening to the news on

1.18. Write **a**, **an** or **the** if necessary.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The</i> end of this street. | 2. bottle of water. |
| 3. two cars. | 4. middle of the room. |
| 5. city centre. | 6. cup of coffee. |
| 7. piece of cheese. | 8. hat and umbrella. |
| 9. beautiful day. | 10. sun and moon. |
| 11. next year. | 12. bar of chocolate. |
| 13. nearest bank. | 14. can of oil. |

Personal Pronouns

Objective case

People:

<i>subject</i>	I	we	you	he	she	they
<i>object</i>	me	us	you	him	her	them

subject

object

I	I know Ann.	Ann knows me .	me
We	We know Ann.	Ann knows us .	us
You	You know Ann.	Ann knows you .	you
He	He knows Ann.	Ann knows him .	him
She	She knows Ann.	Ann knows her .	her
They	They know Ann.	Ann knows them .	them

Things:

singular

plural

<i>subject</i>	it	It's nice.
<i>object</i>	it	I like it .

they	They are nice.
them	I like them .

Possessive case

adjective

my This is **my** pen.
his That is **his** pen.
her That is **her** pen
its Oxford (= it) is famous
for **its** university.
our This is **our** room.
your That **your** room.
their That is **their** room.

noun replacement

mine This pen is **mine**.
his That pen is **his**.
hers That pen is **hers**.
-
ours This room is **ours**.
yours That room is **yours**.
theirs That room is **theirs**.

We use **my** / **your** / **his** *etc.* + *a noun*:

- Ted is in **his** room.
- Jane is in **her** car.
- We are in **our** garden.

We use **mine** / **yours** / **his** *etc.* instead of *a noun*:

- This is Julie's bicycle, but this is **mine**. (my bicycle)
- This book is not mine, it's **yours**. (your book)
- He put his hand on **mine**. (my hand)

To be (am / is / are)

My name **is** John.

I**m** from Chicago.

I**m** not married.

My father **is** a doctor and my mother **is** a
journalist.

I**m** American.

I**m** 22. I**m** a student.

My favourite colour **is** red.

My favourite sports **are** tennis and diving.

positive

negative

I	am	(I m)	I	am not	(I m not)
He		(he's)	He		(he's not or he isn't)
She	is	(she's)	She	is not	(she's not or she isn't)
It		(it's)	It		(it's not or it isn't)
We		(we're)	We		(we're not or we aren't)

You are (you're)	You are not (you're not or you aren't)
They (they're)	They (they're not or they aren't)

- **I'm** 19 years old. **My sister is** 14.
- **My brother is** very tall. **He's** a policeman.
- **Your books are** on the table.
- **I'm** tired but **I'm** not hungry.
- **Tom isn't** interested in music. **He is** interested in politics and sports.
- **Those people aren't** Uzbek. **They are** English.

that's = that **is** **there's** = there **is** **here's** = here **is**

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Jane.
- "Here's your key." "Thank you."

Are you...? What is...?

questions

short answers

Am	I?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Is	he? she? it?	he Yes, she is . it	he's No, she's not . <i>or</i> No, she isn't . it's it
Are	we? you? they?	we Yes, you are . they	we're No, you're not . <i>or</i> No, you aren't they're they

- "Am I late?" "No, **you're** in time".
- "Is your father at work?" "No, **he's** at home".
- **Your shoes are** nice. **Are they** new?
- "Is it cold in your classroom?" "Yes, a little."
- "Are you tired?" "Yes, **I am**."
- "Are you hungry?" "No, **I'm not** but I'm thirsty."
- "Is your father a policeman?" "Yes, **he is**."
- "Is that my pen?" "No, **it isn't**."

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- **Where is** Tom? Is he at home?
- “**Where are** you from?” “USA.”
- “**What colour is** your car?” “It's red.”
- “**How old is** your sister?” “She's 15.”
- **How are** your parents? Are they well?
- “**How much are** these postcards?” “Fifty pence.”
- “**Why are** you late?”

What's = what is / who's = who is / how's = how is / where's = where is

- **What's** the time?
- **Who's** that young man?
- **Where's** Bob?
- **How's** your mother?

EXERCISES

1.19. Translate the sentences:

1. Give me your book, please.
2. Don't give him my book.
3. Let us go to the library.
4. Let her drive the car.
5. Don't give her the revolver.
6. Michael is behind John and me.
7. Excuse me. Are you Mr. Lee?
8. This is our classroom.

1.20. Write the short form (**she's / we aren't ...**).

1. She is *She's*.
2. It is not
3. I am not
4. They are
5. That is
6. You are not

1.21. Put in **am / is / are**.

1. The weather nice today.
2. I not tired.
3. This bag heavy.
4. These cases important.
5. I an inspector.
6. He afraid of dogs.
7. Look! There Feruza.
8. My brother and I good students.

9. Nigora at home. Her children at school.
10. My sister a teacher.
11. Tom and I good tennis players.

1.22. Write full sentences. Use **is / isn't / are / aren't.**

1. (Your shoes very dirty) – *Your shoes are very dirty.*
2. (My brother an inspector) – *My*
3. (This house not very old) – *.....*
4. (the bank not open today) – *.....*
5. (Botir 19 years old) – *.....*
6. (My keys in my bag) – *.....*
7. (You not very tall) – *.....*

1.23. Write sentences about yourself.

1. (name?) *My*
2. (from?) / *.....*
3. (age?) *.....*
4. (job?) *.....*
5. (married?) *.....*
6. (favourite colour or colours?) *.....*
7. (interested in?) *.....*

1.24. Write the true sentences, positive or negative. Use: **am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't.**

1. (It / warm today) *It is warm (or It is not warm) today.*
2. (I / hungry) I *.....*
3. (I / interested in politics) *.....*
4. (I / afraid of dogs) *.....*
5. (My hands / cold) *.....*
6. (USA / a very big country) *.....*
7. (Our work / difficult) *.....*
8. (I / interested in football) *.....*
9. (New York / in USA) *.....*
10. (Samarkand / in Uzbekistan) *.....*

1.25. Make questions with these words. Use **is** or **are**.

1. (the inspector / at the district Department of interior?) *Is the inspector at the district Militia Department?*
2. (your friend / well?)
3. (interested in Criminal Law / you?)
4. (the shops / open today?)
5. (at the Academy / the students)
6. (Why / you / late?)
7. (at home / your mother)
8. (from London / Linda)

1.26. Find the right answers for the questions.

1. Where is the camera?	A) Blue.	1 F
2. Is your car white?	B) No, I'm not.	2 ...
3. Is Ulugbek from Russia?	C) Yes, you are.	3 ...
4. Am I late?	D) My aunt.	4 ...
5. What colour is your bag?	E) No, it's black.	5 ...
6. Are you hungry?	F) In your bag.	6 ...
7. How is Mike?	G) No, he is Uzbek.	7 ...
8. Who is that woman?	H) Very well.	8 ...
9. Is your brother a judge?	I) Yes, they are.	9 ...
10. Are they your friends?	J) Yes, he is.	10 ...

1.27. Complete the questions. Use **What...** / **Who...** / **Where...** / **How...**

1. <i>How are</i> you?	I'm very well.
2. your favourite sport?	Chess.
3. the man in the room?	That's my uncle.
4. my new glasses?	At the table.
5. that man?	That's our teacher.
6. these apples?	100 sums a kilo.
7. National Bank?	At the end of the street.

1.28. Write the questions. Read the answers first.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (name) <i>What's your name?</i> | William. |
| 2. (married or single?)..... | I'm married. |
| 3. (from America?)..... | No, I'm from England. |
| 4. (How old?)..... | I'm 25. |
| 5. (an investigator?)..... | No, I'm a student. |
| 6. (wife a lawyer?)..... | No, she's a student too. |
| 7. (Where from?).. .. | She is from Scotland. |
| 8. (her name?)..... | Gloria. |
| 9. (how old?)..... | She's 22. |

1.29. Write short answers (**Yes, I am.** / **No he isn't.** etc.).

1. Are you a student? *Yes, I am.*
2. Is it dark now?
3. Is it cold now?
4. Are you at the Ministry?
5. Are you thirsty?
6. Are your shoes black?
7. Are you 30?
8. Is your sister beautiful?
9. Am I late?
10. Is he hungry

TEXT

About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Atabek Rahimov. I am 19 years old. Now I am a student. I study law and many other subjects. I am going to be a lawyer.

Every day I get up at 7 o'clock, do my morning exercises, wash and dress. Then I have my breakfast. I have a cup of tea or coffee and sandwiches. At 8 o'clock I leave home and go to the institute. I take a bus, sometimes I take a metro. It takes me 40 minutes to get to the institute. The lessons begin at 9 o'clock. I usually have dinner at the student's canteen. In the evening I have supper and do my homework.

Then I watch TV, read books, listen to the music or play chess with my father. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

1.30. Answer the questions.

1. What's your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What are you?
4. Where do you study?
5. What are you going to be?
6. What do you do in the morning?
7. When do you go to the institute?
8. How long do you get to the institute?
9. What time do the lessons begin?
10. When and where do you have dinner and supper?
11. When do you come home?
12. What do you do in the evening?
13. What time do you go to bed?

1.31. Translate into English.

1. Men 19 yoshdaman.
2. Men talaba emasman.
3. Men yurist bo'lmogchiman.
4. Men har kuni institutga boraman.
5. Men soat 8 da nonushta qilaman.
6. Men inglizcha kitoblar o'qiyman.
7. Mashqni bajarishim uchun bir soat ketadi.

1.32. Tell about your friend. Complete the sentences.

My friend's name is

He is old.

He is a

He studies at.

He is going to be

He lives in street not far from the

Every day he takes to get to the institute.

He has dinner at
In the evening he
He likes while he is eating.
We often go to
After the lessons we often

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Greeting and Parting

Hello / Hi! – Salom!

Hello everybody. – Barchaga salom.

Good morning / Morning! – Xayrli tong!

Good afternoon / Afternoon! – Kunduzgi salom.

Good day! – Xayrli kun!

Good evening / evening! – Xayrli oqshom!

How are you? – Ahvollaringiz qalay? (Yaxshimisiz?)

How do you do? – Ishlaringiz qalay?

Fine, thank you! / OK, thanks – Yaxshi, rahmat!

I am quite well. – Juda yaxshi(man).

Much the same. – Har doimgidek.

Not bad. – Yomon emas.

Very pleased. – Nihoyatda minnatdorman.

Welcome! – Xush kelibsiz! / Marhabo!

Glad to see you! – Sizni ko‘rganimdan xursandman.

Pleased to meet you! – Sizni uchratganimdan xursandman.

Good-bye – rasmiy xayrlashuv.

(Good-) bye for now / bye (then) / bye now / bye-bye norasmiy xayrlashuv.

See you – Og‘zaki nutqqa xos. Asosan yoshlar nutqida uchraydi.

See you later / tonight / tomorrow / on Saturday / next week / at the theatre / concert / party etc.

(I’ll) be seeing you – Qachondir yana uchrashguncha ma’nosida.

All the best – Biror kishi bilan uzoq muddatga xayrlashayotganda aytiladi.

Good luck – Asosan xat yozganda va qandaydir sinov oldida turgan shaxsga aytiladi.

Good night – Tun kirishiga yaqin xayrlashayotganda yoki uxlashga yotishdan oldin aytiladi.

Biror kishi bilan xayrlashayotganda ba'zan uning oila a'zolari yoki umumiy do'stimizga salom yo'llash istagi tug'iladi. Quyidagi iboralar shunday vaziyatlarda qo'llanadi:

(Please) give my (kind) regards to ...

(Please) remember me to ...

Give my love to ...

Murojaat qilingan shaxs quyidagicha javob beradi:

Thank you / Thanks I (certainly) will.

LISTENING

Tape script 1

- Hello! My name is Ann. What's your name?
- Luke.

* * *

- Hello, my name is David Wilson. What's your name?
- My name is Maria Olivan.

Tape script 2

- John, this is Maria Olivan. Maria, this is John Black.
- Hello, Maria!
- Hello, John!

Tape script 3

- Luke, this is Jane. Jane, this is Luke.
- Hello, Jane!
- Hello, Luke!

Tape script 4

- Hi, Ann! How are you?
- Fine. Thanks, Luke. And you?
- Fine, thanks.

Tape script 5

- How are you, Maria?
- Fine, thanks. And you?
- Very well. Thanks.

Tape script 6

- Hi, John!
- Hello, Irene! Nice to see you.
- And you!

- How is work?
- Oh, not bad thanks.

Tape script 7

- Good buy, Mike.
- Good buy, Sally.
- Have a nice weekend.
- Thanks Mike. Same to you.
- Thanks. See you on Monday.

Tape script 8

- Hello! My name is Julia. What's your name?
- My name is Maria. Hallo, Julia! How are you?
- Fine, thanks.
- Sandra, this is Maria.
- Hello, Maria!
- Hello, Sandra!

Tape script 9

- What's his name?
- His name is Luke.
- What's her name?
- Her name is Ann.

Tape script 10

The United States.

England, Spain, Italy, Japan, France.

Tape script 11

a, h, j, k.

b, c, d, e, g.

f, l, m, n, s, x, z.

i, y.

o, q, u, w.

r.

Tape script 12

He is a doctor.

They are doctors.

She is a taxi driver.

They are taxi drivers.

Tape script 13

- Is Jim from the United States?
- Yes, he is.

- Is he a teacher?
- No, he isn't.

Tape script 14

Is Jim from England?
Is he from the United States?
Is he a policeman?
Is he a shop assistant?
Is he a student?
Is he seventeen?
Is he nineteen?
Is he married?

Tape script 15

Sonia isn't from Hungary.
She is from Austria.
She isn't hairdresser.
She is a travel agent.
She isn't eighteen.
She is twenty.
She isn't married.

Tape script 16

Sonia is from England.
She is from Austria.
She is a housewife.
She is a doctor.
She is a travel agent.
She is seventeen.
She is twenty.
She is married.

Tape script 17

- Sonia, are you from Austria?
- Yes, I am.
- Are you a student?
- No, I'm not.

Tape script 18

- Hello! We are the Johnson family and we live in Leeds.
- Halo! I'm Poly Johnson. I have two sisters: Lucy and Nichol, My mother, my father and I. They are hair dressers. We work from Tuesday to Saturday. We don't work on Sundays and Mondays. My

sisters don't work. They are at school. They like swimming on Saturdays. In the evenings we all like watching television. My sisters like listening to music. But my parents and I don't. We like reading. My parents like cooking. But my sisters and I don't. We like going out with our friends at weekends.

Tape script 20

- Do you and your sisters like swimming, Poly?
- I don't but Lucy and Nichol do. I like playing tennis. Do you like swimming, Mike?
- Yes, I do very much. But I don't like playing tennis. When do you play tennis?
- On Sundays and Mondays. When do you go swimming?
- On Thursday afternoons.
- Oh, Lucy and Nichol go swimming then too.
- Really?

UNIT TWO

Phonetics: 1. Vowel **e**. 2. Consonants **s, c, g**.

3. Letter combinations **gn, kn, ng, nk**.

Grammar: 1. Numerals. 2. What time is it? 3. Plural of Nouns. 4. This – these / that – those. 5. Present Simple. 6. I have (got) / he has (got).

Text: **About my family.**

Conversational practice: **Acquaintance, age, family.**

e [i:]

ochiq bo‘g‘in	yopiq bo‘g‘in	R harfi bilan	
[i:]	[e]	er [ə:]	eer [iə]
me [mi:]	egg [eg]	her [hə:]	cheer [tʃiə]
be [bi:]	men [men]	serve [sə:v]	beer [biə]
we [wi:]	met [met]	term [tə:m]	sheer [ʃiə]
see [si:]	bed [bed]	ear + cons. [ə:]	ere [iə]
meet [mi:t]	help [help]	early [ə:li]	mere [miə]
tea [ti:]	belt [belt]	earn [ə:n]	here [hiə]

Ikki unlili va o‘ziga xos birikmalar

ei / ey	eu	ew	ie	
[ei]	[ju:]		[i:]	[ai]
eight [eit]	neutral [nju:trəl]	new [nju:]	field [fi:ld]	pie [pai]
weight [weit]	Europe [ju:ərəp]	few [fju:]	piece [pi:s]	tie [tai]
grey [grei]		stew [stju:]	niece [ni:s]	die [dai]
<i>istisnolar:</i> flew [flu:], friend [frend].				

g = [dʒ] / [g]

g + e / i / y	dg	g + a / o / u	g + cons	final
[dʒ]		[g]		
age [eidʒ]	judge [dʒʌdʒ]	garden [ga:dn]	great [gri:t]	flag [flʒg]
imagine [i'mʒdʒin]	bridge [bridʒ]	go [gou]	glad [glʒd]	bag [bʒg]
geology [dʒi'olədʒi]	edge [edʒ]	gun [gʌn]	glue [glu:]	leg [leg]
<i>istisnolar:</i> girl [gə:l], geese [gi:z], give [giv], get [get].				

c = [s] / [k]

c + e / i / y	c + a / o / u	c + consonant	final
[s]	[k]		
cell [sel]	cat [kʌt]	crime [kraim]	public ['pʌblik]
civil ['sivil]	came [keim]	clean [kli:n]	domestic [dəu'mestik]
scene [si:n]	code [kəud]	close [klouz]	clinic ['klinik]
ice [ais]	cold [kəuld]	act [ʌkt]	democratic [demə'krʌtik]
cycle [saikl]	cut [kʌt]	fact [fʌkt]	logic ['lɒdʒik]

s = [s] / [z]

so'z boshida	jarangsiz undoshdan oldin va keyin	unlidan keyin	jarangli undoshdan keyin
[s]		[z]	
see [si:]	mist [mist]	seas [si:z]	pens [penz]
sea [si:]	fast [fa:st]	has [hʌz]	legs [legz]
sand [sʌnd]	ask [a:sk]	is [iz]	bills [bilz]
step [step]	maps [mʌps]	his [hiz]	walls [wo:lz]
salt [sa:lt]	books [buks]	cheese [tʃi:z]	rooms [rumz]
same [seim]	facts [fʌkts]	goes [gəuz]	beds [bedz]
swim [swim]	desks [desks]	these [pi:z]	heads [hedz]

gn, kn, ng, nk

so‘z boshida		so‘z oxirida	
gn	kn	ng	nk
[n]		[ŋ]	[ŋk]
gnat [nʌt]	knit [nit]	bring [brɪŋ]	drink [drɪŋk]
gnash [nʌʃ]	knife [naɪf]	thing [θɪŋ]	bank [bʌŋk]

EXERCISES

2.1. Read the following words. Find their meaning in the dictionary.

Bench, shelf, desk, belt, tea, meat, sheep, peach, sea, niece, leaf, me, men, met, bed, bread, heaven, friend, need, meet, feet, field, speed, bell, piece, help.

2.2. Arrange the words given below into groups according to the pronunciation of the letters **s**, **c**, **g**.

a) see, is, song, desks, also, small, branches, pigs, sky, son, sun, class, legs, fast, laps, films, pens, speed, this, legs, best, sea, bills, as, sigh, chess, easy, sand, step, salt, mist, books, swim, has, his, walls, heads, lips.

[s]: *see, ...*

[z]: *is, ...*

b) cell, cat, cake, clip, city, criminal, civil, code, democratic, ice, close, scene, cycle, cut, space, public, clinic, mice, act, code, scene, scan, face, fact, cape, niece, clean, crime.

[s]: *cell, ...*

[k]: *cat, ...*

c) egg, age, great, gem, game, gave, dig, gin, stage, gale, got, bag, get, glad, gymnastic, gun, imagine, judge, edge, bridge, leg, glue, flag, garden.

[dʒ]: *age, ...*

[g]: *egg, ...*

Numerals

Cardinal Sanog	Ordinal Tartib	Cardinal Sanog	Ordinal Tartib
1 one	the first	16 sixteen	the sixteenth
2 two	the second	17 seventeen	the seventeenth
3 three	the third	18 eighteen	the eighteenth
4 four	the fourth	19 nineteen	the nineteenth
5 five	the fifth	20 twenty	the twentieth
6 six	the sixth	30 thirty	the thirtieth
7 seven	the seventh	40 forty	the fortieth
8 eight	the eighth	50 fifty	the fiftieth
9 nine	the ninth	60 sixty	the sixtieth
10 ten	the tenth	70 seventy	the seventieth
11 eleven	the eleventh	80 eighty	the eightieth
12 twelve	the twelfth	90 ninety	the ninetieth
13 thirteen	the thirteenth	100 a (one) hundred	the hundredth
14 fourteen	the fourteenth	65 sixty five	the sixty-fifth
15 fifteen	the fifteenth	83 eighty three	the eighty third
1000 a (one) thousand		the thousandth	
1000000 a (one) million		the millionth	
243 two hundred and forty three		the two hundred forty third	
3735 three thousand (and) thirty five		three thousand (and) thirty fifth	

We say:

1700 – seventeen hundred

1807 – eighteen hundred and seven *or* eighteen O seven

1958 – nineteen fifty eight.

- I was born **in nineteen eighty one.**
- Case number **ninety-nine.**

EXERCISES

2.3. Write the following numerals:

cardinal: 8, 11, 9, 1, 2, 34, 45, 12, 17, 50, 56, 70, 74, 80, 87, 98, 42, 78, 91, 69, 99, 100.

ordinal: 1, 10, 7, 3, 14, 67, 22, 89, 62, 67, 81, 73, 65, 98, 37, 29, 100.

2.4. Translate the following word combinations:

1. Uch talaba; beshta mashina; yettita stul; o‘n to‘rtta ruchka; uchta avtobus; yigirma olti kun; sakson to‘rt bet.
2. Birinchi ko‘cha; uchinchi qavat; ikkinchi raund; yigirmanchi yanvar; 92-xona; 1941 yil; o‘n ikkinchi oy; 2000 yil; qirq uchinchi yig‘majild.

2.5. Read in English:

1534, 1629, 1837, 1919, 1705, 1800, 1099, 1999, 2000, 1582, 1638, 1744, 1868, 1959, 2007.

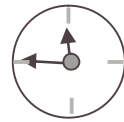
2.6. Answer the questions.

1. When was Alisher Navai born? *Alisher Navai was born in 1441.*
2. When is the Independence Day of Uzbekistan?
3. When was the present Constitution of Uzbekistan adopted?
4. When did you enter the Academy?
5. When is your birthday?
6. When was the flag of Uzbekistan adopted?
7. When were you born?
8. When was the national anthem of Uzbekistan proclaimed?
9. When are you going to graduate from the Academy?
10. When was the Academy of MIA founded?
11. When do we celebrate “Navruz”?
12. When is the Independence Day of the USA?
13. When was your father born?
14. When was your mother born?
15. When was your grandfather born?
16. When was your grandmother born?
17. When was your brother born?

“What time is it?” “It is three o’clock.”



It is **about** three o’clock.



It is 15 minutes **to** 12
or
It’s a quarter **to** 12.



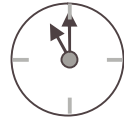
It is five minutes **past** 12.



It is 5 minutes **to** 12.



It is half **past** 12.
or
It is 30 **past** 12.



It is 11 o’clock.



It is 25 minutes **to** 12.



It is 3 o’clock.

a.m. – **ante meridiem** (= before midday)

p.m. – **post meridiem** (= after midday)

- She caught the 8 **a.m.** train from London.
- He caught the 5 **p.m.** train from Manchester.

2.7. Write in English.

8²⁰ *It's 20 minutes past 8.*

15⁴⁰

9²⁵

11⁴⁵

15¹⁵

12⁰⁰

12⁵⁰

4⁴⁵

2⁴⁷

1⁵⁵

3⁰⁵

12⁴⁵

21⁵⁰

18²²

20³⁰

22⁰⁰

23⁰⁵

14⁴⁵

12⁵⁰

19⁰⁰

22²⁵

23²⁸

Plural of Nouns

pen(s), class(es), man (men)

The plural of a noun is usually *-s / -es* :
singular (= one) and *plural* (= two or more)

a pencil – two pencils	a week – two weeks
a book – four books	a flower – some flowers
this shop – these shops	a nice place – many nice places
a victim – five victims	an old friend – two old friends
that student – those students	a question – some questions
a desk – seven desks	a red car – three red cars
a car – three cars	a criminal – two criminals
a table – two tables	an investigator – some investigators
a boy – five boys	an officer – nine officers
a year – ten years	a picture – four pictures
an hour – three hours	a bird – some birds
an egg – seven eggs	a kitten – three kittens
a box – six boxes	a witness – two witnesses

Spelling

-s / -sh / -ch / -x <i>also</i>	-es -o	bus–buses dish–dishes church–churches box–boxes potato–potatoes
<i>but</i>	-y -ies -ay / -ey / -oy -ys	city–cities baby–babies party–parties day–days key–keys boy–boys
-f / -fe	-ves	shelf–shelves wife–wives life–lives

These things are plural in English:

tights (a pair of tights)
scissors ['sizəz] (a pair of scissors)
glasses ['glɑ:sɪz] (a pair of glasses)
trousers (a pair of trousers)
jeans (a pair of jeans)
shorts (a pair of shorts)
pyjamas [pi'dʒɑ:məz] (a pair of pyjamas)

Some plurals do not end in -s:

a man – men	a kind man – three tall men
a woman – women	an old woman – some young women
a child – children	a good child – four nice children
a foot – feet	one foot – two feet
a tooth – teeth	one tooth – all his teeth
a sheep – sheep	a fat sheep – ten sheep
a fish – fish	a little fish – a lot of fish

a **person** – two **people** / some **people** / a lot of **people**

- **She** is a nice **person**. *but* **They** are nice **people** (not “nice persons”).

People is plural (=they):

- A lot of **people** speak English. (*not* “speaks”)
- I like **the people** here. **They are** very friendly.

Police is plural:

- **The police are** at the crime scene.

This – these / that – those

this – these:

this boy – **these** boys (*the object is close to the speaker*).

that – those:

that man – **those** men (*the object is not close to the speaker*).

- **This** is a map and **that** is a notebook.
- **This** is a judge and **that** is a criminal.
- **This** is a teacher and **those** are students.
- **These** are children and **that** is a man.
- **Those** are women and these are **men**.
- **That** is an investigator and **this** is a witness.
- **This** is Mike, **those** are his friends.

Questions	Responses	
This is a bag, isn't it?	Yes, it is.	No, it is not.
That is a tape, isn't it?	Yes, it is a tape.	It's a book.
These are scissors, aren't they?	That's right.	
Those are tourists, aren't they?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

EXERCISES

2.8. Rewrite the following in the plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a judge – <i>judges.</i> | 8. a ministry – |
| 2. a city – | 9. a child – |
| 3. a student – | 10. a man – |
| 4. an address – | 11. a holiday – |
| 5. a knife – | 12. a family – |
| 6. an Academy – | 13. a shelf – |
| 7. a potato – | 14. a boy – |

2.9. Rewrite the following in the singular, if possible.

Norms, flies, flats, mice, courts, streets, men, cities, scissors, judges, teeth, jeans, oxen, cases, feet, news, knives, boxes, children, photos.

2.10. Rewrite the following in the plural:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. this crime – <i>these crimes.</i> | 7. an old friend – |
| 2. that investigator – | 8. his little child – |
| 3. this bad criminal – | 9. her tooth – |
| 4. that good student – | 10. your question – |
| 5. my teacher – | 11. a big city – |
| 6. a tall man – | 12. a pretty woman – |

2.11. Translate into Uzbek or Russian.

1. This hotel is expensive but it's very nice.
2. Which shoes do you like most? These or those?
3. "I'm sorry I'm late". "That's all right".

4. "You are a student, aren't you?" "Yes that's right".
5. "I can't come to the party tomorrow." "Oh, that's a pity. Why not?"
6. "Mark, this is my sister, Ann." "Hello, Ann."

I do / he does (present simple)

positive

negative

I	work	I		watch
We	read	We	do not	work
You	do	You	(don't)	read
They	study	They		do
He	lives	He	does not	live
She	watches	She	(doesn't)	study
It	takes	It		take

- **I study** at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal affairs.
- **My brother works** at a bank. But my sister **does not work**.
- Linda **lives** in London. Her parents **live** in Scotland.
- **It takes** you 10 minutes to get to the Academy. **Don't hurry**.

Spelling:

-es after -s / -sh / -ch:	pass – passes, finish – finishes, watch – watches;
-y – -ies:	study – studies, try – tries;
<i>also:</i>	do – does, go – goes

- Tim **finishes** his work at 7 o'clock.
- My sister **studies** law.
- My car **doesn't** use much petrol.
- Bill **does** his job very well.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.

question

short answers

Do	I we you they	work? like? do? read?	Yes,	I / we / you / they he / she / it	do. does.
Does	he she it	drive? watch? live?	No,	I / we / you / they he / she / it	don't. doesn't.

- “**Do you** work in the evening?” “Yes, **I do.**”
- “**Do your brothers** speak English?” “No, **they don't**”.
- “**Does Chris** drive a car?” “Yes, **he does**”.
- “Where **do your friends** live?” “In Samarkand.”
- “What **does this word** mean?” “**I don't** know.”
- “How much **does it** cost?” “Five dollars.”

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

- Sue **always arrives** at work early. (*not* “Sue arrives always”)
- I **usually go** to the Academy by bus but sometimes I **walk**.
- Tim **never watches** television. He **usually listens** to the radio.
- We **often see** him near the bank.
- **Do you always have** time to play tennis?
- **Does your brother often go** to the library?
- What **do you usually do** at weekends?

Word order

Positive and negative:

subject + *predicate*

Now	My friend	–	studies	at the Academy	now.
	We	don't	work	at the Ministry	
	The student	–	reads	at the library	
	You	don't	work	at a school	
	The boy	–	reads	at the library	
	He	doesn't	work	in the evening	
	I	–	play	football	

Questions:

do / does + *subject* + *predicate*

Where	Do	you	study	in the evening?
What	Do	your parents	work	at university?
How much	Does	Alisher	use	a revolver?
	do	your friends	study?	
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to London?

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

	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
What	Does	Pete	often	visit	his parents?
Where	do	you	usually	do	in the evening?
Why	does	he	usually	go	on his holidays?
	do	you	always	forget	your promise?

EXERCISES

2.12. Write these verbs + **-s** or **-es**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (write) she <i>writes</i> . | 5. (read) she |
| 2. (live) he | 6. (go) he |
| 3. (finish) it | 7. (identify) he |
| 4. (wear) he | 8. (teach) Sue |

2.13. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs: **go, work, detect, play, investigate, teach**.

1. They *live* in a very big house.
2. Every day we tennis.
3. An operative worker criminals.
4. He criminal cases.
5. I at the Academy of the MIA.
6. We often to the library.
7. My mother German.

2.14. Put the verb in the correct form, positive or negative.

1. My friend (to speak) three languages. *My friend speaks three languages.*
2. An investigator usually (to solve) crimes.
3. Our work is very difficult. We (to like) it.
4. Kadyrov is a professor. He (to teach) History of Uzbekistan.
5. They (to work) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
6. You always (to make) reports.
7. Food is expensive. It (to cost) a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They (to cost) a lot of money.
9. The shops usually (to open) at 9 o'clock.
10. The museum (to close) at 5 o'clock in the evening.

2.15. Make up sentences from the following words. Put the verb in the right form.

1. Football / I / play / often *I often play football.*
2. He / by / car / usually / go / to work *He*
3. Sometimes / alone / go / I / to the crime scene / *.....*
4. Jessica / eat / breakfast / never *.....*
5. They / get / up / always / early *.....*
6. My / brother / never / watch / TV *.....*

2.16. Write the negative.

1. I play chess very well. *I don't play chess very well.*
2. He uses a revolver. *He doesn't*
3. We master Defensive tactics.
4. You find and collect evidence.
5. My friend studies Law.
6. I like ice-crime.
7. They drink tea.
8. We work hard.
9. She always gets up at 6 o'clock.
10. We study Criminal law.

2.17. Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use **don't, doesn't** + one of these verbs: **read, like, do, see, want, go, use.**

1. I like English but sometimes I *don't do* my homework.
2. He reads books but he newspapers.
3. We like ice cream but we sweets.
4. They like films but they to the cinema very often.
5. Sandra lives near us but we her very often.
6. Bob is a law student but he to be a lawyer.
7. My friend has a car but he it very often.

2.18. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. I *work* as an inspector. I'm a lawyer. (work)
2. He English. He it. (speak, like)
3. Where's John? I'm sorry I (know)
4. We at the Criminal Investigation Department.
(work)
5. Mike three languages: English, French and Spanish.
(speak)
6. They at the Academy. They are students. (study)

2.19. Write question with **Do ...?** and **Does ...?**

1. I play volley-ball. And you? *Do you play volley-ball?*
2. I want to be an investigator. And you?
3. Jim plays basket-ball. And you?
4. You often go to the cinema. And your friends?
5. He uses a crime technique. And you?
6. An investigator interrogates suspects. And a judge?
7. My brother drives a car. And your brother?

2.20. Write questions. Use the words in brackets (...) + **do / does.** Put the words in the right order.

1. (Where / live / you) – *Where do you live?*
2. (you / early / always / get up) – *Do you always get up early?*
3. (your friend / like / football)
4. (to the library / often / you / go)
5. (what / you / do / in the evening)

6. (what / she / do / in the evening)?
 7. (your sister / work / where)?

2.21. Write short answers (**Yes, he does.** / **No I don't** etc.).

1. Do you like ice cream? *No, I don't.*
2. Do you study at the Academy?
3. Do you drive a car?
4. Do you live in a big city?
5. Do you take pictures?
6. Does it rain in summer?
7. Does it snow in autumn?
8. Do you know English well?
9. Does your friend play football?

2.22. Complete the questions. Use **do, do, enjoy, go, like, teach** .

1. What *do you do* ?
2. it?
3. How to work?
4. What your father.....?
5. his job?
6. What his mother?

I study at university.
 It's OK.
 Usually by bus.
 He is a judge.
 Yes, he loves it.
 English.

I have (got) / he has (got)

positive

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	<i>or</i>	He She It	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)

I have got = I've got
He has got = He's got

I have not got = I haven't got
He has not got = He hasn't got

<i>negative</i>		<i>question</i>			<i>short answer</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 don't have / do you have? *etc.*

They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)

It's 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?**)

EXERCISES

2.23. Write the short form (**we've got, he hasn't got** *etc.*)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. We have got | 4. She has not got |
| 2. They have not got | 5. I have not got |
| 3. He has got | 6. It has got |

2.24. Write questions.

- You / English books? *Have you got English books?*
- You / many friends?
- Your father / a car?
- Dan / English classes?
- You / any brothers and sisters?
- What / kind of bicycle?
- How much money / we?
- He / a family?

2.25. Read and translate:

- "Have you got many books at home?" "Yes I've got a lot."
- "How many children do they have now?" "They've got two children."

3. "She hasn't got any brothers, has she?" "Yes, she has."
4. "Has she got a cold?" "Yes, but she doesn't often have colds."

2.26. Make the following sentences negative or interrogative.

1. Bob has got a lot of friends. *Bob hasn't got a lot of friends.*
2. My friend has got a family.
3. The judge has got a lot of cases to hear.
4. He has got a high temperature.
4. We have our English classes in the morning.
5. They have dinner at the canteen.
6. I have a lot of work to do.

2.27. Answer the questions.

1. Have you got a family? *Yes, I've got / No, I haven't got.*
2. Have you got a sister?
3. How many sisters have you got?
4. Which of your friends hasn't got a family?
5. Which of your friends has got a brother?
6. Do you have dictations during the lessons?
7. Have you got much work to do?
8. When do you have much work to do?
9. Have you got time to go to the club tonight?

2.28. Put in **have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got or hasn't got.**

1. Mike *hasn't got* a car. He goes everywhere by bicycle.
2. He doesn't read much. He many books.
3. She likes animals. She two dogs and three cats.
4. Mr. White is happy. She any problems.
5. We want to go to the concert but we tickets.
6. We like birds. We many parrots and a canary.
7. They many friends.
8. The Browns four children.
9. My brother and his wife a son.

2.29. Translate into English.

1. Otabekning oilasi bor.
2. Malikaning ko‘p do‘stlari bor.
3. Sizning do‘stlaringiz bormi?
4. Do‘stingizning nechta farzandi bor?
5. Menda bitta savol bor.
6. Mening mashinam yo‘q, akamda esa, bor.
7. Siz soat nechada nonushta qilasiz?
8. Biz soat birda tushlik qilamiz.
9. Ular kechqurun soat 7 da ovqatlanishadi.

TEXT

My Family

My name is Alisher Batirov. I'm 20 years old. I study at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. I am going to be an inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Our family is large. I have parents, a grandfather, a grandmother, a sister and two brothers.

My father is 46. He is a judge. He works at a Court. My mother is 43. She is a teacher. She teaches English at school. My grandmother and grandfather are on pension now. My elder brother is an engineer. He is 26. He is married and has a family of his own. He has two children: a son and a daughter. His wife is a doctor. My younger brother is a pupil. His name is Farruh. He is in the ninth form at school. He is good at mathematics and physics and is interested in electronics. My sister is a student. She is a first-year student at the university. She wants to become a teacher of history. She likes and knows English well. In the evening we usually talk and have a good time together.

2.30. Answer the questions:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you study?
4. What are you going to be?

5. How large is your family?
6. Do you have brothers and sisters?
7. How old is your brother?
8. Is your brother married?
9. What's his wife?
10. Is your sister a student?
11. What's her name?
12. What does she know well?
13. What's your younger brother's name?
14. Is he good at literature?
15. What do you usually do in the evening?

2.31. Put in the proper words.

1. I at the Academy of MIA.
2. I to be an inspector of CID.
3. I parents, a grandmother, a grandfather, a sister and two brothers.
4. My father is
5. My and are on pension now.
6. My brother a family.
7. My sister is a at the University.
8. She knows well.
9. In the evening we a good time together.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Acquaintance, age, family

What is your name? – Ismingiz nima?

My name is ... – Mening ismim

Let me introduce myself – Ruxsat eting, o'zimni tanishtiray.

Please, introduce yourselves – Marhamat, o'zingizni tanishtiring.

May I introduce you – Ruxsat eting sizni tanishtiray.

Mr. [mistə] – Janob.

Mrs. [misiz] – Xonim (turmushga chiqqan).

Miss. [mis] – Xonim (turmushga chiqmagan).

Ms. [miz, məz] – Turmushga chiqqan yoki chiqmaganligi noma'lum bo'lgan ayolga nisbatan yozma nutqda ishlatiladi.

Sir – 1. Erkaklarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Yoshlar kattalarga, sotuvchi xaridorga, o'quvchilar o'qituvchilariga, ofitsiantlar xo'randalarga, notanishlarga, safdorlar zobitlarga shunday murojaat qiladilar. 2. Meros yoki in'om qilingan unvon, faxriy nom sifatida ismlarning oldiga qo'shib aytiladi.

Madam – Xonim: ayol xaridorlar, xo'randalar va shu kabilarga sotuvchi, ofitsiant, xizmatkorlar shu so'z bilan murojaat qiladilar.

What country are you from / Where are you from?

I am from Tashkent (London / Moscow) – Men Toshkent (London/ Moskva)likman

How old are you? – Yoshingiz nechada?

I am 18 years old. – Men 18 yoshdaman.

When were you born? – Qachon tug'ilgansiz?

I was born in 1990. – Men 1990 yilda tug'ilganman.

Where were you born? – Qayerda tug'ilgansiz?

I was born in Tashkent. – Men Toshkentda tug'ilganman.

Are you married? – Siz uylanganmisiz? *yoki* Siz turmushga chiqqanmisiz?

I am single. – Men bo'ydoqman.

I am divorced. – Men ajralishganman.

She is a widow. – U beva.

He is a widower. – U beva.

Is your family large? – Oilangiz kattami?

My family is (not) large. – Oilam katta (emas).

Do you have children? – Farzandlaringiz bormi?

brothers – aka-ukalar.

sisters – opa-singillar.

father-in-law – qayin ota.

mother-in-law – qayin ona.

sister-in-law – qayin singil yoki qayin opa.

brother-in-law – qayin og'a.

uncle – tog'a, amaki.

aunt – amma, xola.

nephew – jiyan (o'g'il).

niece – jiyan (qiz).

cousin – amaki (tog‘a) yoki amma (xola) ning o‘g‘li yoki qizi.

I have one child. – Mening bir farzandim bor.

I do not have children. – Mening farzandlarim yo‘q.

I have no children = I do not have children.

How old is your son? – O‘g‘lingiz necha yoshda?

daughter – qiz (farzand).

He (she) is ... years old. – U ... yoshda.

This is my wife / friend – Bu mening rafiqam / do‘stim.

LISTENING

Tape script 1

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

Tape script 2

Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.

Tape script 3

Twelve, fifteen, eighteen, seven, thirteen.

Tape script 4

21 twenty one	27 twenty seven	50 fifty
22 twenty two	28 twenty eight	60 sixty
23 twenty three	29 twenty nine	70 seventy
24 twenty four	30 thirty	80 eighty
25 twenty five	31 thirty one	90 ninety
26 twenty six	40 forty	100 a hundred

Tape script 5

13 thirteen	16 sixteen	19 nineteen
14 forty	17 seventy	
15 fifty	18 eighteen	

Tape script 6

21, 25, 32, 57, 43, 86, 78, 99, 64, 100.

Tape script 7

- What's his name?
- His name is Luke.
- What's her name?
- Her name is Ann.

Tape script 8

The United States, England, Spain, Italy, Japan, France.

Tape script 9

- Where are you from?
- I'm from Italy. Where are you from?
- I'm from Spain.

Tape script 10

- Where is Ann from?
- She is from England.
- Where is Luke from?
- He is from France.

Tape script 11

- Hallo! What's your name?
- My name is Lydia.
- Where are you from Lydia?
- I am from Spain.

Tape script 12

- What's his name?
- Jim Conway.
- Where is he from?
- The United States.
- What's his address?
- 1, 3, 5 Roadway, New York.
- What's his phone number?
- 5, 4, 2, 1, 8, 7, 0.
- How old is he?
- He is 19.
- What's his job?
- He is a student.
- Is he married?
- No, he isn't.

Tape script 13

- Is Jim from the United States?
- Yes, he is.
- Is he a teacher?
- No, he isn't.

Tape script 14

- Hallo, what's your name, please?
- James. James Gordon.
- And, how old are you James?
- I am 18.
- Eighteen, thank you. Now, are you a student?
- Yes. Yes, I am.
- And you aren't married, are you?
- No, I'm not.
- Are you from England, James?
- Well, no, I'm from Scotland.
- A... Scotland. Ok. And what's your address in Scotland.
- It's Ten links, l, i, n, k, s, road peebles.
- Peebles?
- Yes, p, e, e, b, l, e, s.
- OK, thank you. And what's your phone number?
- It's 4, 7, 7, 8, 9, 2, 4.
- That's 4, 7, 7, 8, 9, 2, 4.
- That's right.
- Good. Well, ...

Tape script 15

Sonia is from England.

She is from Austria.

She is a housewife.

She is a doctor.

She is a travel agent.

She is seventeen.

She is twenty.

She is married.

Tape script 16

- Sonia, are you from Austria?

- Yes, I am.
- Are you a student?
- No, I'm not.

Tape script 17

Spain, thanks, fine.
 Seven, England, number.
 Germany, Hamburger, hospital

Tape script 18

Five, France, name.
 Married, teacher, student.
 Italy, telephone, photograph.

Tape script 19

a, h, j, k; b, c, d, e, g; f, l, m, n, s, x, z; i, y; o, q, u, w; r.

Tape script 20

- Do you live in Glasgow?
- Yes, I do.
- Do you work in a bookshop?
- Yes, I do.
- Do you like your job?
- Yes, I do.
- Do you eat meat?
- No, I don't.
- Do you drink coffee?
- No, I don't.

Tape script 21

- Good afternoon. Can I have a coffee please?
- Certainly. Here you are.
- Thank you very much.

Tape script 22

- Do you have a brother?
- Yes, I do. Three brothers.
- Do you have a sister too?
- No, I don't.

Tape script 23

- Do you have a video?
- Yes, I do.
- Do you have a computer too?
- No, I don't.

Tape script 24

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

Tape script 25

- It's two o'clock.
- It's quarter past two.
- It's twenty past two.
- It's half past two.
- It's quarter to three.
- It's ten to three.

Tape script 26

- It's five o'clock.
- It's quarter past nine.
- It's twenty past seven.
- It's half past ten.
- It's quarter to four.
- It's ten to eleven.

Tape script 27

1.

- Oh, halo David! What's the time, please?
- A... m, It's twenty past four.
- Thanks very much.

2.

- Time for a coffee.
- Why? What's the time?
- It's quarter past eleven.
- Oh, good!

3.

- Hurry up! We are late.
- What's the time?
- It's five to seven.
- Oh, OK.

Tape script 28

- Excuse me?
- Yes?
- Can you tell me the time, please?
- Certainly, it's ten past five.
- Thank you.

Tape script 29

- What's this in English?
- It's a notebook.
- Can you spell it, please?
- n, o, t, e, b, o, o, k.
- Thank you.

Tape script 30

- What's this in English?
- It's a dictionary.
- Sorry, can you say it again, please?
- A dictionary.

Tape script 31

- What's this in English?
- Sorry, I don't know.
- Thanks anyway.

Tape script 32

My name is David Warrick. I'm 47. My mother's name is Pad and she is 68. My father's name is Ken. He is 72. I'm a husband and father. My wife's name is Linda and she is 39, I think. We have three children, two sons and a daughter. This is James, he is fourteen. His brother's name is Tomas, he is eleven. Our daughter's name is Emma and she is eight.

UNIT THREE

Phonetics: 1. Vowels **i, y**. 2. Letter combinations **ph, gh, ps**.

Grammar: 1. Possessive Case of Nouns. 2. Adjectives.

3. Pronouns **some, any, no**. 4. Prepositions **in, at, on**.

5. Prepositions **under, behind, opposite** etc.

Text: **Our Academy**.

Conversational practice: **Line commands**.

i [ai] / y [wai]

ochiq bo'g'in		yopiq bo'g'in	
i	y	i	y
[ai]		[i]	
fine [fain]	type [taip]	ill [il]	system ['sistəm]
five [faiv]	try [traɪ]	fill [fil]	symbol ['simbəl]
nice [nais]	rye [rai]	is [iz]	myth [miθ]
mile [mail]	eye [ai]	in [in]	
tie [tai]	buy [bai]	him [him]	
hide [haid]	my [mai]	his [hiz]	
file [fail]		did [did]	

R harfi bilan		ikki unlili birikmalar	
ir	ire / yre	oi	oy
[ə:]	[aiə]	[oi]	
sir [sə:]	tired [taiəd]	join [join]	joy [dʒoi]
first [fə:st]	wireless ['waiəlis]	coin [koin]	enjoy [in'dʒoi]
firm [fə:m]	acquire [ək'waiə]	voice [vois]	boy [boi]
bird [bə:d]	inquire [in'kwaiə]	point [point]	toy [toi]
girl [gə:l]	Byron ['baiərən]	oil [oil]	employ [im'ploi]
dirty [də:ti]		spoil [spoil]	
birth ['bə:ɪ]		toil [toil]	

O'ziga xos birikmalar

ci / si / ti + vow.	i + nd / ld / gh	vow. + sion
[ʃ]	[ai]	[ʒən]
special ['speʃəl] efficient [i'fiʃənt] social ['souʃəl] specialist ['speʃəlist] Russia ['rʌʃə] mission ['miʃən] nation ['neiʃən] station ['steiʃən] option ['opʃən]	find [faɪnd] kind [kaɪnd] child [tʃaɪld] wild [waɪld] mild [maɪld] high [haɪ] sigh [saɪ] right [raɪt] light [laɪt]	corrosion [kə'rouʒən] erosion [i'rouʒən] explosion [iks'plouʒən]

ph, gh, ps.

ph	u + gh	ps
[f]		[s]
philosophy [fi'lɒsəfi] photo ['fəʊtəʊ]	laugh [lɑːf] cough [kɒf]	psychic ['saɪkɪk] psychology [saɪ'kɒlədʒi]

's (possessive case of nouns)

We use -'s for *people*:

Ann's camera my brother's car the teacher's table
 (her camera) (his car) (his or her table)

- It's **my sister's** house (*not* "the house of my sister").
- Meet **Mr. Brown's** wife.
- Let's go to **James's** party.
- Bob is a **man's** name. Paula is a **woman's** name.

You can use -'s without a noun after it:

- Mary's hair is longer than **Ann's**. (= Ann's hair)
- "Whose coat is this?" "It's my **friend's**". (= my friend's coat)
- "Where is Kelly now?" "She is at her **uncle's**". (= uncle's house)

friend's *and* friends'

My friend's house = *one friend* (= **his** house *or* **her** house)

My friends' house = *two or more friends* (= **their** house)

My mother's car (*one mother*)

My parents' car (*two parents*)

My father's car (*one father*)

- My parents' house isn't very big.
- This building is our students' hostel.

We use **of** ... for *things, places etc.:*

- Look at the window **of that house**. (*not* “that house's window”)
- What's the name **of this village**?
- Rome is the capital **of Italy**.
- What is the cause **of this crime**?
- Sit in the back **of the car**, please.

EXERCISES

3.1. Read the family tree. Write the sentences about the people in the family.

Lola and Batir are married. They have a son, Alisher, and a daughter, Nodira. Nodira is married to Muzaffar. Nodira and Muzaffar have a son, Anvar.

1. (Batir / husband) *Batir is Lola's husband.*
2. (Nodira / mother) *Nodira is Anvar's mother.*
3. (Lola / wife) *Lola is wife.*
4. (Alisher / brother) *Alisher*
5. (Alisher / uncle)
6. (Nodira / wife)
7. (Lola / grandmother)
8. (Nodira / sister)
9. (Muzaffar / husband)
10. (Muzaffar / father).....
11. (Anvar / nephew)

3.2. Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. I stay at the house of my brother. *My brother's house.*
2. What is the name of this river? *OK*

3. I do not like the colour of this car.
4. Tell me the phone number of Bill.
5. The job of my brother is very interesting.
6. Write the date at the top of the blackboard.
7. The head of the department is on holiday at the moment.....
8. Are you going to the office of Tom tomorrow?
9. The car is at the end of the street.
10. The window of this room is open.
11. What is the name of the victim?
12. The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
13. Observing a crime scene is the most difficult part of my job. ...
14. When is the birthday of our chief?

3.3. Read and translate.

A) Rules of behaviour, the law of the jungle, House of Lords, House of Commons, House of Representatives, speaker of the house, house of Congress, the Republic of Uzbekistan, some of us, member of committee, a cup of water, a man of thirty five, love of nature, lover of poetry, the loss of power.

B) The lawmaking arm of the federal government, the Court System of England and Wales, the highest Court of Appeal, European Court of Justice, European Court of Human Rights, General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Old / nice / interesting (adjectives)

adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes)

<i>adjective + noun</i>	
It's a nice	day today.
Laura has got brown	eyes .
There's a very old	tree in the centre of the city.
He doesn't speak any foreign	languages .
Who is that tall	man in the street?
Do you like Italian	food ?
There are some beautiful red	flowers in the garden.
I have got a new red	car .

be (am / is / are etc.) + adjective:

- The weather **is nice** today.
- These flowers **are very beautiful**.
- **Are you cold?**
- **I'm hungry.**
- Please **be quiet**. I'm reading.

look / feel / smell / taste / sound + adjective:

- “You **look tired.**” “Yes, I **feel tired.**”
- George told me about his new job. It **sounds very interesting.**
- Don't cook that meat. It doesn't **smell good.**
- I like Italian food. It **tastes good.**

Compare:

He	is feels looks	tired	They	are look sound	American	It	is smells tastes	good
----	---	--------------	------	---	-----------------	----	---	-------------

Some, any, no.

positive

some somebody / someone something somewhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I went to buy some clothes.• Somebody is in the room.• I'm hungry. I want something to eat.• We always go to the cinema. Let's go somewhere different.
--	---

negative and interrogative

any anybody / anyone anything anywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I don't want to buy any hats.• Do you meet anybody on your way home?• She hasn't anything to talk about.• Do they live anywhere near the city centre?
---	--

no nobody / no-one nothing nowhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We have got no coffee.• We met nobody in the street.• “Who do you meet?” “No-one”.• She has nothing to talk about.• The book was nowhere to be found.
---	--

but we use **some** (*not any*) when we offer things (**would you like ...?**) or when we ask for things (**Can I have ...?**):

- Would you like **some** coffee?
- Can you lend me **some** money?

not + any = no / none

- There aren't **any** cars in the car park.
- There are **no** cars in the car park.
- "How many cars are there in the car park?" "**None.**"

EXERCISES

3.4. Write the sentences in the interrogative form and give the negative answers.

1. There are some magazines on the table. *"Are there any magazines on the table?" "No, there are no magazines on the table."*
2. There are some people in the hall.
3. There were some papers on this table.
4. There are some passengers in the compartment.
5. There were some old music instruments in the museum.
6. The investigator found something in the car.
7. I saw somebody in the smoking compartment.

3.5. Put in **some / any / no / somebody / nobody / anybody** etc.

1. There are fingerprints on the bottle.
2. There are not footprints on the floor.
3. Do you know about the Constitution of the USA?
4. "Do you need money?" "No, thank you. I have"
5. There aren't pictures on the wall.
6. The weather was cold but there was wind.
7. Can you lend me money?
8. That house is empty. lives there.
9. "Would you like to drink?" "Yes, please – a cup of tea."
10. There's not trace of crime. We haven't got
11. I'm looking for my English book. I can't find them
12. I don't like cold weather. I want to live warm.

13. "Did see the accident?" "No," "
14. "What's in that cupboard?" "..... . It's empty."
15. We don't go out very much because there's to go.
16. Did you go interesting for your holidays?
17. "Is there in the garden?" "..... ."
18. They live in the south of the city.
19. "Who did you speak to?" "..... ."
20. I didn't know about the meeting. told me.

Prepositions in, at, on (places 1).

in

in a room – xonada	in a garden – bog‘da
in a shop – magazinda	in a town – shaharda
in a car – mashinada	in the city centre – shahar markazida
in the water – suvda	in the street – ko‘chada

- "Where's Sonia?" "**In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In Tashkent.**"
- What's **in that bag / in that box?**
- A policeman is **in the shop / in the bank / in the street**
- The children are **in the river / in the sea.**
- I am **in the town / in the country.**
- York is **in the north of England.**

at

at the bus stop – avtobus bekatida
at the door – eshik oldida
at the traffic lights – svetofor oldida (qarshisida)
at her desk – o‘z yozuv stolida

- There's somebody **at the bus stop / at the door.**
- The car is waiting **at the traffic lights.**
- Julia is working **at her desk.**

at the top / at the bottom / at the end (of ...):

- Write your name **at the top** of the page.
- His office is **at the end of the street.**

on

on a shelf – javonda

on a wall – devorda

on a balcony – balkonda

on the ceiling – shiftda

on the floor – polda

on the door – eshikda

- The books are **on the shelf**.
- The pictures are **on the wall**.
- “Where is Ted?” “**On the balcony.**”
- There’s a spider **on the ceiling**.
- Why are sitting **on the floor**.
- There is no number **on this door**.

on the tree / on a horse / on a bicycle / on the envelope / on a motor-bike:

- Who is that man **on the horse / on the bicycle / on the motor-bike?**

EXERCISES

3.6. Answer the questions. Use **in / at / on** + the words in brackets.

1. Where is he? (oshxonada) *In the kitchen.*
2. Where is the clock? (devorda).
3. Where is the bus? (avtobus bekatida).
4. Where are the horses? (dalada).
5. Where are they standing? (balkonda).
6. Where is she swimming? (basseynda).
7. Where is the spider? (shiftda).
8. Where is she sitting? (stulda).
9. Where is London? (Angliyada).

Prepositions in, at, on (places 2).

in

in bed	• Where's Kate? She is in bed .
in hospital / prison	• Ravshan's father is ill. He is in hospital .
in a street	• He lives in a small street near the bank.
in the sky	• There are many stars in the sky .
in the world	• What's the largest city in the world ?
in a photograph / a picture	• She looks sad in this photograph .
in a newspaper / a book	• I read about the accident in the newspaper.
in a car / a taxi	• My son is in your car .
in the middle (of ...)	• There's a table in the middle of the room.

at

at home at work / at school at university / at college at the station / at the airport at Jane's / at the doctor's <i>etc.</i> at a concert / at a party at a football match <i>etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• My sister is not at home now.• “Where's Kate?” “She's at work”• Is Mike at his college now?• There are some people at the station.• “Where is Judy?” “At Jane's.”• Jane is at the concert now.• “I saw Tom at the football match.”
--	---

Often it's possible to use **in** or **at** for buildings (hotel, restaurant *etc.*):

- We stayed **at** a nice hotel. *or* We stayed **in** a nice hotel.

on

on a bus / on a train / on a plane / on a ship • Do you go there on the bus ? on the first floor / on the ground floor <i>etc.</i> • The office is on the first floor . on the way (to) / on the way home • I met Ann on the way to work / on the way home.
--

Prepositions to, in, at (places 3).

to	in / at
go / come / return / walk (etc.) to .. We are going to London next week. I want to go to Italy . What time do you go to bed ? I like reading in bed . The bus is going to the airport . Sally is not going to work today. I go to our club every week. You must come to our house .	be / stay / do something (etc.) in ... Piccadilly Circus is in London . My brother lives in Italy . Her office is in the city centre . be / stay / do something (etc.) at ... Sally is not at work now. The bus is at the airport . Ann stays at her brother's house . I meet her at our club every week.

home

go / come / walk (etc.) home (without “to”):

- I'm tired. I'm **going home** (*not* “to home”).
- Do you **walk home**?
- Last night she **came home** late.

be / stay / do something (etc.) at home:

- I'm **staying at home** this evening.
- “Where's Ann?” “**At home.**”
- I have my dinner **at home.**

arrive and get

arrive in a country or town (arrive in Tashkent / arrive in London etc.):

- They **arrived in** England last week.

arrive at other places (arrive at the station / arrive at a work etc.):

- What time did you **arrive at the hotel?**

get to (a place):

- What time do you **get to the institute?**
- What time do you **get to your office?**

get home / arrive home (no preposition):

- I was tired when I **got home.** *or* I was tired when I **arrived home.**

EXERCISES

3.7. Translate into Uzbek or Russian.

1. She is at home now. 2. Bob is at University now. 3. Many people are at the football match. 4. The planes are at the airport. 5. Don't come on a bus. Come in a car or in a taxi. 6. Boys and girls are at the party. 7. The office is on the first floor. 8. My sister is at school and my brother is at work. 9. “Where are they?” “At the doctor's.” 10. Helen learns English at home. 11. Where is your father? “At my uncle's.

3.8. Answer the questions. Use **in / at / on** + the words in brackets.

1. Where is she? (shifoxonada) In hospital.
2. Where is the restaurant? (uchinchi qavatda).
3. Where are they? (aeroportda).
4. Where is she? (ishda).

5. Where is he? (krovatda).
6. Where are they? (samolyotda).
7. Where are your sisters? (taksida).
8. Where is the policeman? (jinoyat joyida).
9. Where are the stars? (osmonda).
10. Where are Brian and Tom? (kemada).
11. Where is Michael? (shifokor huzurida).
12. Where is Ann? (to'yda).

3.9. Put in *in* / *at* / *on*.

1. What is the longest river the world?
2. There is a big table the middle of the room.
3. Who is that man this photograph? Do you know him?
4. Charley is hospital.
5. "Where are your children?" "Are they school?"
6. "Is Tom here?" "No, he's his brother's."
7. There are many apples the tree.

3.10. Read and translate.

Go to London. – My father is in London.

Go home. – I'm at home now.

Arrive in Italy. – Arrive at the station.

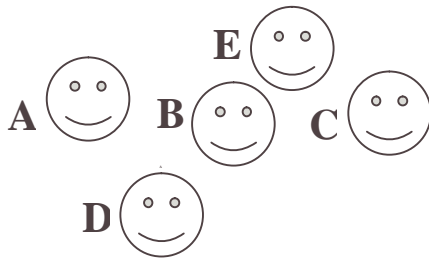
Get home. – Arrive home.

3.11. Write *to*, *at* or *in* if necessary.

1. My brother likes reading *in* bed.
2. Sue is on holiday England at the moment.
3. What time do you usually go bed?
4. I'm tired. I'm going home.
5. Ann is not very well. She is the doctor's.
6. "Is Liz home?" "No, she's work."
7. Why do you go home early every day?
8. We're going a concert tomorrow evening.
9. Is there a restaurant the station?
10. My house is the end of the street on the left.

Prepositions under, behind, opposite, ...

next to (or beside) / between / in front of / behind.



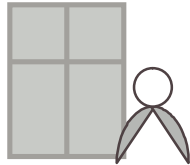
A is **next to** B *or* A is **beside** B.
 B is **between** A and C.
 D is **in front of** B.
 E is **behind** B.
Also
 A is **on the left**. C is **on the right**.
 B is **in the middle** (of the group).

opposite / in front of



- A is **in front of** B
- C is **opposite** A.
- A is **opposite** C.
- B is **opposite** C.

by (= next to / beside)



- Our house is **by the sea** (= beside the sea)
- Who is that man **by the window**?
- “Is there a public phone here?” “Yes, **by the door**.”

under



- The ball is **under** the table.
- The girl is **under** the tree.
- I'm wearing a jacket **under** my coat.

under the table

above and below



A is **above the line**.
 (= higher than the line)

- The pictures are **above the shelves**.
- The shelves are **below the pictures**.

B

B is **below the line**.
 (= lower than the line)

Prepositions up, over, through, ...

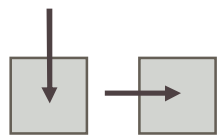
to

Jane is going **to** America next week.



They walked **from** the hotel **to** the station.

from



into (in)

Come **out of** the house and get **into** the car.

Take the pen **out of** your bag.





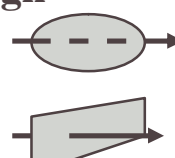



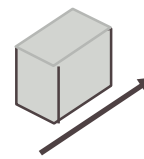
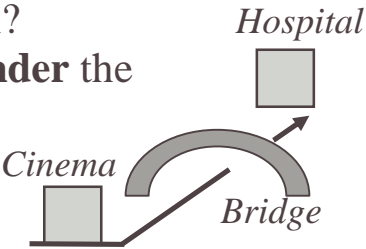
Put these books **in** your case.

Let's jump **into** the water.

Look **out of** the window.



Out of

<p>on</p> 	<p>Don't put your feet on the table. Please take your suitcase off the table.</p>	<p>off</p> 
<p>up</p> 	<p>Let's walk up the hill to the house. Be careful! Don't fall down the stairs.</p>	<p>down</p> 
<p>through</p> 	<p>Let's go through the village. Let's walk round the town. You can also use around (= round): This road goes around the city.</p>	<p>round</p>  <p>Round the town</p>
<p>along</p> 	<p>Let's go for a walk along the river Let's swim across the river</p>	<p>across</p> 
<p>past</p> 	<p>– Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital? – Go along this road, past the cinema, under the bridge and the hospital is on the left. They walked past me without speaking.</p>	

EXERCISES

3.12. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. The cat is *under* the table (tagida).
2. The tree is the house (orqasida).
3. The plane is the clouds (tepasida).
4. She is the piano (oldida).
5. The cinema is (o'ng tarafda)
6. She is the phone (yonida).
7. The switch is the window (tagida).
8. The cupboard is the sink (tepasida).
9. The shoes are the bed (tagida).
10. The plant is the piano (yonida).
11. In Britain we drive (chap tarafdan).

3.13. Somebody asks you the way to a place. You say which way to go. Write sentences beginning **Go + one of the prepositions in brackets.**

1. Go *past* the school (up / on / past).
2. Go the bridge (into / under / across).
3. the hill (up / into / out of).
4. the steps (round / down / through).
5. this street (under / off / along).
6. the hotel (into / over / under).
7. the bridge (over / out of / in).
8. the park (up / on / through).

3.14. Translate into English.

1. Bu samolyot bizning qishlog‘imiz ustidan uchib o‘tadi.
2. Oy Yer atrofida aylanadi.
3. Iltimos, xonadan chiqing.
4. Sumkangizni stol ustiga qo‘ymang.
6. Har kuni kechqurun men Navoiy ko‘chasi bo‘ylab sayr qilaman.

3.15. Put in a preposition (**over/from/into/out of/to/round/in/on**).

1. My grandmother likes to look *out of* the window and watch the people in the street.
2. My house is very near here. It’s just the corner.
3. How far is it the hotel the airport?
4. You can put your case the chair.
5. Put my coat the back of the chair.
6. Take the key my bag and open the door.
7. In tennis, players hit the ball the net.

Prepositions at, on, in (time).

at 6 o’clock at 12.30 at midnight <i>etc.</i>
--

- I get up **at** 6 o’clock.
- The shops close **at** 6.30.
- He often comes home **at** midnight.

on Sunday(s) *etc.*
on 23 April *etc.*
on New Year's Day *etc.*

in April / June *etc.*
in 1999 / 1785 *etc.*
in summer / spring *etc.*

- Good by! See you **on Friday**.
- The concert is **on 26 April**.
- I don't work **on Sundays**.
- Don't swim **in October**.
- She left school **in 1992**.
- It is hot **in summer**.

We say:

at the weekend
at night
at Christmas / at Easter

at the end of ...
at the moment

- Are you free **at the weekend**?
- Do you sleep well **at night**?
- Where will you be **at Christmas**?
(*but on Christmas Day*)
- I'm going on holiday **at the end of** May.
- Is he busy **at the moment**

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

- I always feel good **in the morning**.
- He often watches television **in the evening**.

but

on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon / on Friday evening
etc.

- I'm going to a party **on Sunday evening**.
- The plane will arrive **on Saturday night**.

Do *not* use **at / on / in** before:

this ...(this morning/this week *etc.*)
last ... (last day/last week *etc.*)
next ... (next day/next month *etc.*)
every...(every day/every week *etc.*)

- Are you at home **this evening**?
- It was very cold **last night**.
- I'm going to my brother's **next week**.
- We learn new words **every day**.

in five minutes / in a few days / in two weeks / in three years *etc.*

- The train leaves **in five minutes**. (= it leaves five minutes from now)
- Good bye! I'll see you **in a few days**. (= a few days from now)

EXERCISES

3.16. Write *at* / *on* / *in*.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>on</i> 6 June | 10. Thursday |
| 2. <i>in</i> the evening | 11. 11.45 |
| 3. half past two | 12. Christmas Day |
| 4. Wednesday | 13. Christmas |
| 5. 1987 | 14. Saturday night |
| 6. November | 15. night |
| 7. 27 September | 16. the end of the month |
| 8. the morning | 17. the weekend |
| 9. Friday morning | 18. spring |

3.17. Write *at* / *on* / *in*.

1. Goodbye! See you *on* Friday.
2. I like getting up early the morning.
3. Let's meet 7.30 tomorrow evening.
4. Do you often go out the evening?
5. I often go away the weekend.
6. George isn't here the moment.
7. My sister's birthday is January.
8. Do you work Saturdays?
9. I like to look at the stars night.

3.18. Write *at* / *on* / *in* if necessary.

1. I always feel tired *in* the evening.
2. I phone Karim every Sunday.
3. I don't often go out night.
4. Batir's father sends him some money the end of every month.
5. Nusrat visits his grandmother and grandfather every week.
6. Robert is always at home Sundays.
7. What are you doing the weekend?
8. The train leaves five minutes.
9. Farida is coming next Friday.

3.19. Read and translate the text.

In the classroom

This is a classroom. The students' tables are along the walls. The teacher's table is in the middle of the room. The books, textbooks, exercise-books, newspapers, pens, pencils, rulers, pointers are on the table and the desks.

The blackboard is on the wall. The pieces of chalk and the duster are on the blackboard. The clock is on the wall above the blackboard. The door and two windows are in the room. The map is on the wall between the windows.

The door is brown. The desks are blue. And the table is yellow.

The wall and the ceiling are white. The lamp is on the ceiling. The room is light and clean.

3.20. Find the nouns in the text and write them in singular and plural.

1. *a classroom – two classrooms*
2.
3.

3.21. Answer the questions.

1. What is this? *This is a classroom.*
2. Where are the students' tables?
3. Is the teacher's table in the middle of the room?
4. Are the books, text-books, exercise-books, newspapers, pens and pencils in the table or on the desks?
5. What are on the wall?
6. The pieces of chalk and the duster are on the blackboard, aren't they?
7. What colour is the door?
8. Is the ceiling white or blue?
9. Where is the lamp?
10. The classroom is light and clean, isn't it?

3.22. Write some sentences about your classroom.

This is my classroom.

TEXT

Our Academy

The history of the Academy of the MIA began from 1967, when the Tashkent Higher School was founded. In 1994 it was renamed the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Academy of MIA trains qualified specialists for the organs of internal affairs.

My friends and I are students of the Academy. During the school years we study History of Uzbekistan, Philosophy, Psychology, Theory of State and Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Administrative Law, Civil Law, Criminology, Criminalistics, a foreign language and other subjects. All of us must study hard in order to know Uzbek laws and fight crime well.

At our Academy we must attend lectures and seminars and take part in the work of various circles. Classes usually begin at nine o'clock in the morning and are over at four o'clock in the afternoon. After classes the students do their home tasks and prepare for their seminars in the classrooms or in the reading-room. At the library they can find all necessary books.

Sport plays a very important role in educational process. The students have an opportunity to go in for different kinds of sport and take part in competitions, championships of different levels. There are champions of Uzbekistan, champions of the world and champions of the Olympic Games among the students of our Academy.

The graduates of the Academy of MIA leave it as lawyers of high qualification. They work as operative workers, investigators, forensic experts, crime prevention inspectors at the organs of Internal Affairs.

3.23. Answer the questions.

1. When was the Tashkent Higher School founded?
2. When was it renamed?
3. What subjects do the students study during the school years?
4. What time do the lessons begin?
5. What role does the sport play in educational process?
6. What qualifications do the graduates of the Academy get?

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Line commands

- Form in a column!** – Kolonna bo‘lib saflan!
- Form in two columns!** – Ikki kolonna bo‘lib saflan!
- Form in two ranks!** – Ikki qator bo‘lib saflan!
- Attention!** – (Diqqat!) Rostlan!
- Company attention!** – Rota, rostlan!
- Group attention!** – Guruh, rostlan!
- Dress!** – Tekislan!
- Right (left) dress!** – O‘ngga (chapga) qara!
- Eyes right!** – O‘ngga qara!
- Eyes left!** – Chapga qara!
- Eyes front!** – O‘rtaga qara!
- Stand at ease / at ease!** – Erkin (tur)!
- Right turn!** – O‘ngga buril!
- Left turn!** – Chapga buril!
- About turn (face)!** – Orqaga buril!
- Quick march!** – Shahdam qadam tashlab yur!
- Dress** – Kiyim; kiyinmoq.
- Cerimonial step** – shahdam qadam.
- Dress uniform** – Parad kiyimi.
- Combatant service** – saf xizmati.
- Combatant forces** – saf qismlari.
- Combatant officer / executive officer** – saf ofitseri.
- Drill** – saf tayyorgaligi.
- Drill regulations** – saf nizomi.
- Field manual** – Jangovar nizom.

LISTENING COMPREHENTION

Tape script 1

- Mr. Green, do you like music?
- Oh yes, I do, very much.
- Do you have a radio?
- Yes, I do.
- And, do you have a CD player?

- No, I don't.

- Miss Taylor, do you like music?
- No, I don't. Not very much.
- Oh dear. Well, do you have a radio?
- Yes, I do.
- And do you have a CD player?
- No, I don't. That's very expensive.

- Mr. Patel, do you like music?
- Yes, I do. Yes.
- Oh, well. Do you have a radio?
- Yes, of course.
- Do you have a CD player too?
- Yes, I do.

Tape script 2

1. Jane is Peter's wife.
2. Peter is Jane's husband.
3. Jane is Simon and Katie's mother.
4. Peter is Simon and Katie's father.
5. Katie is Jane and Peter's daughter.
6. Simon is Jane and Peter's son.
7. Katie is Simon's sister.
8. Simon is Katie's brother.
9. Katie and Simon are Jane and Peter's children.
10. Jane and Peter are Katie and Simon's parents.

Tape script 3

- Simon is Peter's son.
- Katie is Simon's mother.
- Katie is Simon's sister.
- Peter is Katie's brother.
- Peter is Katie's father.
- Jane is Peter's sister.
- Jane is Simon's mother.
- Katie is Peter's son.

Tape script 4

In the morning
In the afternoon
In the evening
On Monday
On Friday
On Sunday
On Monday mornings
On Friday afternoons
On Sunday evenings
At weekends

Tape script 5

- When do you work?
- From Monday to Friday.
- When do you have English lessons?
- On Tuesday and Thursday evenings.
- When do you drink coffee?
- In the mornings and in the evenings.

Tape script 6

Rita Libby is from Canada but she lives in London. She isn't married. She works in a hospital. Rita has a car and usually drives to work. She lives home at half past eight and arrives at the hospital at nine o'clock. She likes her job but she likes the weekends too. On Saturdays she sometimes goes shopping. She goes to the centre of London by train. On Sundays she eats in a restaurant with her friends. She never cooks on Sundays.

Tape script 7

Rita works in a hospital.
She arrives at the hospital at 9 o'clock.
She likes her job.

Tape script 8

1. He lives in Oxford.
2. She sometimes eats in a restaurant.
3. She goes to the centre of London by train.

Tape script 9

- Does Rita live in London?
- Yes, she does.
- Does she like her job?
- Yes, she does.
- Does she go to work by train?
- No, she doesn't.
- Does she cook on Sundays?
- No, she doesn't.

Tape script 10

Sam Taylor lives in London. He is married and has two small children. He teaches in a secondary school. He gets up early and has breakfast at 7 o'clock. He starts work at 8 o'clock and leaves work at 4 o'clock. He likes his job because he likes teaching children. But he doesn't teach every day. On Tuesdays and Thursdays he stays at home with his children.

Andrea Taylor is Sam's sister. She doesn't have children. She is only 23 and she doesn't live in Britain. She lives in Italy. She works in a travel agency in Rome. She doesn't get up early. She starts work at 10 o'clock. She doesn't have breakfast. She has a sandwich for lunch at 12 o'clock. She lives work at 7 o'clock. She likes her job because it is very interesting. At weekends she visits her boyfriend Roberto. He lives in Florence.

Tape script 11

Where does Sam live?

What does he do?

When does he get up?

Who does he teach?

Why does he like his job?

Tape script 12

- Where does Sam live?
- In London.
- What does he do?
- He is a teacher.
- When does he get up?
- At half past six.

- Who does he teach?
- Children in a secondary school.
- Why does he like his job?
- Because he likes teaching children.

Tape script 13

Sam lives in London.

Andrea lives in Britain.

Sam has three small children.

Andrea works in a hospital.

Sam gets up at 7 o'clock.

Andrea doesn't have breakfast.

Sam teaches on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Andrea has a salad for lunch.

Andrea lives work at 6 o'clock.

Tape script 14

- Good morning, John.
- Good morning! So you have some questions for me.
- Yes, that's right. Do you go to work by train?
- Sometimes. I drive to work when I have the car but when my wife has the car I go by train.
- Do you get up early for work then?
- Oh, always. I get up at 6 o'clock and at weekends too.
- Really? And tell me, what do you have for breakfast? Do you have tea for breakfast?
- I usually have tea for breakfast but coffee is alright too.
- Right. Now let's talk about the weekend. Do you visit friends at weekends?
- Never. In my job I talk to people all week. I relax with my family at weekends.
- What about shopping? Do you go shopping on Saturdays?
- Yes, we often go shopping on Saturdays. I don't like shopping but my wife and daughter love it.
- OK. Thank you John.

UNIT FOUR

Phonetics: 1. Vowel **o**. 2. Consonant **x**. 3. Letter combinations **wr, wh, ws**.

Grammar: 1. Construction **there is / there are**. 2. Past Simple. 3. **Was, were**. 4. **Always, usually, never** etc.

Text: **Flag of Uzbekistan**.

Conversational practice: **Attracting Attention**

o [əʊ] / [ou]

ochiq bo‘g‘in	yopiq bo‘g‘in	R harfi bilan	
[ou]	[o]	or [o:]	oor [uə]
go [gəʊ]	dog [dog]	order [o:də]	poor [puə]
note [nəʊt]	loss [los]	more [mɔ:]	boor [buə]
nose [nəʊz]	got [got]	ower [auə]	w + or [ə:]
bone [bəʊn]	golf [gɒlf]	power [paʊə]	work [wɜ:k]
smoke [sməʊk]	clock [klok]	tower [tauə]	word [wɜ:d]
stone [stəʊn]	coffee [kɒfi]	flower [flaʊə]	world [wɜ:ld]
<i>istisnolar</i> : do [du:], door [do:].			

Ikki unlili birikmalar

oo		ou	
[u:]	[u]	[au]	[ou]
moon [mu:n]	book [buk]	out [aut]	oak [əʊk]
stool [stu:l]	took [tuk]	loud [laud]	goat [gəʊt]
food [fu:d]	shook [ʃuk]	round [raʊnd]	goal [gəʊl]
too [tu:]	good [gʊd]	sound [saʊnd]	loaf [ləʊf]
soon [su:n]	room [rum]	house [haus]	throat [θrəʊt]

O'ziga xos birikmalar

ow				owe
[au]		[ou]		[auə]
now [nau]	brown [braun]	low [lou]	snow [snou]	towel [tauəl]
how [hau]	bow [bau]	show [ʃou]	know [nou]	flower [flauə]
o + ld / lt / ll / lk /		o + m / n / v / th		
[əʊ]		[ɪ]		
old [əʊld]	bolt [bəʊlt]	come [kɪm]	above [əbɪv]	
told [təʊld]	roll [rəʊl]	done [dʌn]	cover [kɪvə]	
cold [kəʊld]	toll [təʊl]	money [mʌni]	other [ɪθə]	
hold [həʊld]	droll [drəʊl]	Monday [mʌndi]	mother [mʌθə]	
bold [bəʊld]	folk [fəʊlk]	love [lʌv]	brother [brʌθə]	

x = [ks] / [gz] / [z]

[ks]	[gz]	[z]
mix [miks]	exact [ig'zækt]	Xerox ['ziəroks]
six [siks]	exam [ig'zæm]	xylophone ['zailəfoun]
fix [fiks]	example [ig'zɑ:mpəl]	xylograph ['zailəgrɑ:f]
text [tekst]	exalt [igz'o:lt]	xistor ['zistə]
next [nekst]	examine [ig'zæmin]	
fax [fæks]	exemplar [ig'zemplə]	

wr, wh, sw

wr	wh		sw
[r]	[w]	[h]	[s]
write [rait]	what [wɒt]	who [hu:]	answer [ɑ:nsə]
wrap [ræp]	when [wen]	whom [hu:m]	
wrangle [ræŋl]	which [witʃ]	whose [hu:z]	
wrong [rɒŋ]	why [wai]	whole [houl]	
wraps [ræps]	while [wail]	whoop [hu:p]	

EXERCISES

4.1. Copy out the words, transcribe them and find their meanings in the dictionary.

Globe, loud, loaf, round, house, point, bone, toy, town, vote, brown, join, open, how, sound, oil, most, poll, boy, now, close, code, south, down, hope, goat, noise, throat.

4.2. Read the words and find their meanings in the dictionary.

a) mix, exalt, six, fix, text, exact, next, fax, exam, examine, xylophone, exemplar, Xerox, example, xylograph, xistor.

b) wrap, answer, what, wrong, whom, while, whole, wraps, which, who, whoop, wrangle, why, when, whose.

There is... / There are ...

singular

there is ... (there's)

is there ... ?

**there is not ... (there isn't
or there's not)**

- **There is** a book on the table.
- **There's** a train at 12.15.
- **Is there** anybody at home?
- **"Is there** a bus-stop near here?"
"Yes, **there are.** / No, **there isn't.**"

plural

there are ...

are there ... ?

**there are not ...
or (there aren't)**

- **There are** some books on the table.
- **There are many accidents** on this road.
- **"Are there** any fingerprints on the door?"
"Yes, **there are.** / No, **there aren't.**"
- **There aren't** many people in this club.

We can use **no** in *negative* sentences:

no ... = not + any or not + a

- **There are no** books on the table. (= **there aren't any** books)
- **There is no bus-stop** near here. (= **there isn't a** bus-stop).

EXERCISES

4.3. Read and translate.

1. There is a stadium in this street.
2. There are many students at the Academy.
3. There is an operative group at the crime scene.
4. There is a big park in the centre of the city.
5. There is not an Underground in Samarkand.
6. There are not any exercises in this book.
7. There are no children in this room.
8. There is no bus stop near here.

4.4. Answer the following questions.

1. Are there many museums in your city? *Yes, there are many museums in our city.*
2. Is there a club at your Academy?
3. Are there 12 months in a year?
4. Are there 24 weeks in a year?
5. Are there 600 minutes in an hour?
6. Are there any old houses in the city centre?
7. Is there a good reading hall in the Academy?
8. Is there an apple tree in your garden?

4.5. Write seven sentences about your town. Use **there is / are / isn't / aren't**.

1. *There are many schools in our town.*
2.

4.6. Write sentences with **There are...** . Choose from the boxes.

twenty four thirty one twenty six eleven seven twelve two

letters players days months days hours TV towers
--

in

March Tashkent a football team a day the English alphabet a week a year

1. *There are twenty four hours in a day.*
2.

4.7. Put the verb **to be** (**is** or **are**) in the right form.

1. There many notebooks on the table.
2. There no airport in Khiva.
3. There two libraries in our Academy.
4. There a bus stop near our house.
5. How many seasons there in a year?
6. How many days there in September?

4.8. Translate into English.

1. Jinoyat joyida qon izlari bor.
2. Shaharda kinoteatrlar ko‘p.
3. Stol ustida ruchkalar ko‘p.
4. Xonada hech kim yo‘q.
5. Kriminalistika kafedrasida laboratoriya bor.
6. Bir yilda 12 oy bor.
7. Bir haftada 7 kun bor.
8. Kutubxonada biror kishi bormi?
9. Jinoyat joyida oyoq izlari bormi?

Past Simple

They watch television every evening. (*present simple*)

They watched television yesterday evening. (*past simple*)

I / we / you / they / he / she / it	watched
--	----------------

Make the past simple in regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the present simple:

work – worked	open – opened	look – looked
play – played	visit – visited	arrive – arrived

- I **started** my work at 8 o'clock this morning.
- I **played** football yesterday.
- Jim **worked** at a court from 2004 to 2010.
- Mr. Brown and his wife **arrived** in Tashkent last night.
- Everybody **enjoyed** the party last night. They **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight.
- The accident **happened** yesterday at lunchtime.

Spelling

try – tried	study – studied	copy – copied
stop – stopped	plan – planned	beg – begged

Some verbs are *irregular*. The past simple is not **-ed**:

begin - began	fall - fell	leave - left	sell - sold
break - broke	find - found	lose - lost	sit - sat
bring - brought	fly - flew	make - made	sleep - slept
build - built	forget - forgot	meet - met	speak - spoke
buy - bought	get - got	pay - paid	stand - stood
catch - caught	give - gave	put - put	take - took
come - came	go - went	read - read	tell - told
do - did	have - had	ring - rang	eat - ate
drink - drank	hear - heard	say - said	win - won
think - thought	know - knew	see - saw	write - wrote

- Yesterday I **met** Paul and **gave** him my English book.
- He **bought** a lot of food.
- They **came** late last Sunday.
- This morning Tom **went** to the shop and **bought** some vegetables.
- The witness **saw** the suspect and **spoke** to him.

We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

infinitive

positive

negative

work	I	worked	I	did not (didn't)	work
go	we	went	we		go
study	you	studied	you		study
plan	they	planned	they		plan
have	he	had	he		have
do	she	did	she		do
play	it	played	it		play

question

Did	I	work?	Did	he	have?
	we	go?		she	do?
	you	study?		it	play?
	they	plan?			

short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did
No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't

- We **went** to the library last Sunday.
- He **did not** translate the text the day before yesterday.
- “**Did** you **go** to the museum last week?” “Yes, I **did**.”
- He **didn't** translate the text.

Adverbs:

a minute / hour / day / week / year / century **ago**:

- They came **two hours ago**.

yesterday:

- Tom worked in the garden **yesterday**.

last week / month / year / evening *etc.*:

- **Last year** I visited Samarkand.

EXERCISES

4.9. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:
work, learn, see, start, stay, prepare, go, forget, discuss, send.

1. I *started* working at 8 o'clock this morning.
2. She to send the telegram.
3. We some important facts about the war in Iraq.
4. My parents to the theatre and the new play there.
5. Last Tuesday Kate me the text-book by post.
6. Yesterday we this problem at our meeting.
7. Some years ago he as an inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department.
8. They in that hotel for a week.
9. Last evening I..... for my English exam.

4.10. Complete the sentences with the verb in the negative:

1. The investigator went out to a crime scene but the dog-guide *didn't go out*.
2. A year ago I worked at a school but Jane there.
3. The investigator interrogated a witness but he a suspect.
4. We learned to detect a criminal but we to use some crime technique.
5. She had a pen and a text-book but she any notebook.
6. They showed their passports but an old man his passport.
7. We went to the post office but to the bank.

4.11. Write questions with **did ...?**

1. I played football yesterday. And you? *Did you play football yesterday?*
2. I visited my friend last evening. And you?
3. I came home early. And you?
4. I got up at 6 o'clock this morning. And you?
5. I made a report at the conference. And you?
6. I listened to the radio last night. And you?
7. I went to bed before 11.30. And you?

8. I worked at the Academy. And you?
9. I learned to drive a car. And you?
10. I studied detective activity. And you?
11. I gave first aid to the victim. And you?

4.12. What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.

1. (see the new film) *I saw the new film. OR I didn't see the new film.*
2. (learn to take pictures)
3. (get up at 6 o'clock)
4. (have lectures)
5. (visit my friend)
6. (help my friends)

4.13. Read and translate.

- a) 1. Last year my brother worked at the District Militia Department.
2. Yesterday I saw my friends. 3. Last Monday we had a lecture in Criminal Law. 4. Last week we solved two criminal cases. 5. Two years ago he worked as an investigator.
- b) 1. Last year we didn't study Civil Law. 2. They didn't go to the country last week-end. 3. He didn't master special means, methods and forms of fighting crimes. 4. Yesterday we didn't have a dictation. 5. They didn't inspect a crime scene this morning.
- c) 1. Did you see your friends yesterday? 2. Did you make a record? 3. Did he find evidence? 4. Did they inspect a crime scene? 5. Did you go to the Ministry yesterday?

Was / were

am / is (present) – **was** (past):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • I am in the classroom now. | • I was in bed at midnight. |
| • Ann is at work now. | • Ann was at work yesterday. |

are (present) – **were** (past):

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • You are at work now. | • You were at home last night. |
| • They aren't here now. | • They weren't here yesterday. |

positive

negative

question

I he she it	was	I he she it	was not (wasn't)	was	I? he? she? it?
we you they	were	we you they	were not (weren't)	were	we? you? they?

short answers

Yes,	I / he / she / it was.	No,	I / he / she / it wasn't.
	we / you / they were.		we / you / they weren't.

- I' m 21 now. I was 20 last year.
- Diana was at home last Sunday but she was not at home yesterday.
- The weather was fine last week.
- “Were they at the party last night?” “Yes, they were.”
- “Was Albert at the Academy last Sunday?” “No, he wasn't.”

EXERCISES

4.14. Change **am / is / are** into **was / were**.

1. I am not well. *I was not well.*
2. He is here.
3. The weather is fine.
4. We are free.
5. He is in London.
6. Bob is not at work.
7. There are some clouds in the sky.
8. Jane and Susan are always together.
9. Is this man a criminal or not.

4.15. Where were the people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

1. (Rustam / school) *Rustam was at school.*

2. (Jack / bed)
3. (Ben and Susan / restaurant)
4. (Chris / station)
4. (The policeman / street)
6. (My parents / my grandmother's)
7. And you? /

4.16. Put in *was* / *were* or *weren't* / *wasn't*.

1. My brother *was* in London last week but she *wasn't* in Paris.
2. "Where are my books?" "I don't know." "They on the table, but they are not there now."
3. "..... you at home last evening?" "No I at the club."
4. "Where your friends last week-end?" "They in the country."
5. Yesterday a national holiday and the banks closed.
6. Azim at the Academy three days ago. He ill.
7. You at home last night. Where you?

4.17. Write the questions. Use the words in brackets in the correct order + *was/were*.

1. (at the party / you / last night / why / not?) *Why weren't you at the party last night?* I prepared for my Law exam.
2. (difficult / your exam?) No, it was not very difficult.
3. (yesterday / where / Richard and Anvar?) They were at the club.
4. (nice / the weather / last week?) Yes, it was beautiful.

Always, usually, never, ...

always	rarely	all	just
usually	seldom	never	already
often	ever	also	still
sometimes			both

These words (**always** / **never** *etc.*) + the verb:

- I **usually** get up at seven o'clock.
- We **often do** our lessons at the library.
- We **seldom (or rarely) go** to the club.
- I **sometimes conduct** crime scene investigation alone. (*or Sometimes I conduct ...*)
- Quick and accurate solution of the crime **always depends** on education and practical skill of an inspector.
- Do you **ever go** to a stadium?
- He **never speaks** about his past.
- She **still works** in the same place.
- Ann is fond of playing tennis. She **also likes** to play volleyball.
- I have got two brothers. They **both work** at a plant.
- My sister has got three children. They **all** learn English now.

but **always / often** *etc.* go after **am / is / are / was / were**:

am is are was were	+	usually never always still both <i>etc.</i>
--------------------------------	---	---

- I'm **usually** at home on Sundays.
- It **is never** late to learn.
- They **are always** tired after the lessons.
- When I came back, he was **still** in bed.
- Last week the police arrested two criminals. They **were both** burglars.

always/often *etc.* go between two verbs (**have ... been / will ... go** *etc.*):

	<i>verb 1</i>		<i>verb 2</i>
will can do <i>etc.</i>	always often never <i>etc.</i>	forget help walk <i>etc.</i>	
have has		seen been	

- I will **never** forget you.
- He can **still** help that man.
- Do you **often** walk to your office?
- I will **always** remember what you said.
- "Does she **ever** get angry?" "Sometimes."
- I have **never** seen this film before.
- Has she **ever** been to France.
- "Is Bob here?" "He's **already** gone out."

EXERCISES

4.18. Translate into English:

1. Biz hech qachon boshqalarga o‘z ishimiz haqida gapirmaymiz.
2. Men uni klubda kamdan-kam uchrataman.
3. Opam menga ingliz tilini o‘rganishimda doim yordam beradi.
4. Men ba‘zan metroda, ba‘zan avtobusda yuraman.
5. U tez-tez shaxmat o‘ynab turadi.
6. Ular odatda shanba kunlari do‘stlarini ko‘rgani boradilar.
7. “Alisher uydami?” “U hozirgina do‘sti bilan teatrga ketdi”.

4.19. Write the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. I’m at home on Sundays. (usually) *I’m usually at home on Sundays.*
2. Jane is angry with his students. (often)
3. Pete wears his long black coat. (rarely)
4. Diane is at university. (still)
5. Steve meets Susan in the park. (sometimes)
6. This policeman patrols alone. (never)
7. My brother has got two children. They go to school. (both)
8. This thief is careful and he doesn’t leave his fingerprints.
(always / never)
9. The police have three witnesses on this case. But they are children.(all)

4.20. Make up some sentences. Use: **ever, already, also, all, seldom, still, just** etc.

1. *Have you ever been to London?*
2. *We have already*
3. also
4. all
5. seldom *etc.*

TEXT

Flag of Uzbekistan

The flag of Uzbekistan was approved at the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on November 18, 1991.

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a colored cloth consisting of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green. The color blue represents water and the sky, white symbolizes holy peace, green symbolizes nature, and the red stripes symbolize the power of life.

The depiction of the crescent is connected to historical traditions of Uzbekistan. The 12 stars are representative of spiritual and divine symbols. The significance of the number 12 (the number of months in an astronomical calendar) is the development of astronomy and scientific thought in Uzbekistan. There were also 12 principles that were used to lay the foundation of the Uzbek state.

4.21. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. When was the national flag of Uzbekistan approved?
2. What colors does the flag consist of?
3. What does the color blue represent?
4. What does the color white symbolize?
5. What does the red color symbolize?
6. What is the depiction of the crescent connected to?
7. What symbols do the 12 stars represent?
8. What other national flags do you know? Can you describe one?

4.22. Learn by heart the new words; make up some sentences using them.

4.23. Retell the texts.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Attracting Attention

Excuse me, (please) – kechirasiz; e'tiborni qaratishning eng keng tarqalgan usuli bo'lib, har xil vaziyatlarda qo'llanadi.

May / Can I have your attention, please? – o'zaro suhbatlashib turgan bir necha kishining diqqatini jalb qilish uchun qo'llanadi, masalan,

bir guruh sayyohlar yoki anjuman qatnashchilariga biror e'lonni eshittirish uchun.

Attention, please – rasmiy e'lonlarni eshittirish uchun aeroport kabi jamoat joylarida qo'llanadi.

I say – ba'zan suhbat chog'ida keyingi gapga alohida diqqatni qaratish uchun ishlatiladi. Odatda yakka shaxsga emas, ko'pchilikka qaratilgan bo'ladi.

Look here! – suhbatdoshning fikriga qarshi chiqayotganda, uning e'tiborini o'z fikriga qaratish uchun ishlatiladi (ko'pincha jahl bilan aytiladi).

Just a minute – suhbatdoshingiz kutilmaganda ketmoqchi bo'lib qolganda, biroq hali unga aytadigan gapingiz tugamagan bo'lsa, uni to'xtatib qolish uchun yoki birovga e'tiroz bildirish maqsadida uning gapini bo'lish uchun ishlatiladi.

Hey! – g'azabni ifodalashda yoki biror kishini zudlik bilan biror xavf-xatardan ogoh qilishda ishlatiladi. Agar shunchaki e'tiborni qaratish uchun aytilsa, bu qo'pollik bo'ladi.

Look / watch out! – biror kishini xavf-xatardan ogohlantirishda qo'llanadi.

Mind (your head)! – (Boshingga) ehtiyot bo'!

- **Excuse me, please.** Could you tell me the way to the city centre?
- **Excuse me, please.** How much are these trousers?
- **Excuse me, please.** May I ask a question?
- **Excuse me, Mr. Walker.** Mr. Davis is asking for you on the telephone.
- **I say.** Have you seen this notice? It says the concert has been cancelled.
- **Just a minute!** You haven't given me your address.
- **Hey!** There is a car coming.
- **Hey!** Those seats are reserved.
- **Look out!** There is a hole in the pavement.
- **Mind** the step! (= *be careful not to fall down it*).
- **Mind** your head! (= *be careful not to bump your head, for example, on a low ceiling*).

4.21. Make up some dialogues using the words and phrases given above.

LISTENING

Tape script 1

- O, I'm sorry.
- It's OK.
- Let me help you.
- Not, thanks. It is very kind of you.

Tape script 2

1.

- Good morning!
- Good morning!
- Can I have stamps for Italy, please?
- Certainly. That's one pound twenty five, please.
- Thank you.
- Thank you.

2.

- Good morning!
- Morning!
- I'd like these post cards, please.
- That's one pound, please.
- Here you are thank you.
- Thanks.

Tape script 3

1.

- How much is the red pen?
- It's ninety nine pence.
- How much are the brown envelopes?
- They are one pound fifty.

2.

- Can I have a "Daily express" please?
- Here you are.
- How much is that.
- That is thirty p., please.

Tape script 4

30 p.

1 pound 30

75 p.

99 p.

1 pound 50

40 p.

Tape script 5

1.

- Good morning, Marry!
- Good morning Henry! Can I have two red pens, please?
- Here you are.
- How much is that?
- 1 pound 98.
- Here you are, thanks. See you tomorrow.
- See you, bye.

2.

- Good afternoon!
- Good afternoon! Can I help you?
- Yes, can I have “Woman and home”, please?
- Here you are. That’s 1 pound 30. Anything else?
- No, thanks.

3.

- Good morning!
- Good morning!
- How much are the small notebooks?
- They are 75 p.
- OK. Two please.
- Anything else?
- Yes, a magazine. Do you have “Journalism today”?
- Yes, here you are.
- 1 pond 50 and 1 pond 10. That’s 2 ponds 60.

Tape script 6

- Good morning! Do you have any Spanish newspapers?
- Yes, we have “El Mundo”, or “El Paies”.
- How much is “El Mundo”.
- It’s 1 pound 15.

- OK. And can I have that birthday card, the card with the picture of the boy and the birthday cake?
- Here you are. It's 1 pound 10. Anything else?
- Yes, how much are these post cards?
- They are 30 pence each.
- Can I have three, please?
- Certainly, do you want stamps too?
- Oh, yes, three stamps for Spain, please.
- That's 75 pence than. Is that everything?
- Yes, thanks.
- How much is that?
- Let me see. That's 3 pounds 90.

Tape script 7

Living room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, toilet, balcony.

Tape script 8

In my living room there is a sofa and there're two armchairs. There's a table and four chairs. There are flowers on the table and there're two plants. There's a television and there's a telephone.

Tape script 9

There is a sofa.

There is a television.

There are two armchairs.

There are two plants.

Tape script 10

- Is there a table?
- Yes, there is.
- Is there a video?
- No, there isn't.
- Are there any plants?
- Yes, there are.
- Are there any newspapers?
- No, there aren't.

Tape script 11

- Is there a sofa?

- Yes, there is.
- Is there a CD player?
- No, there isn't.
- Are there any armchairs?
- Yes, there are.
- Are there any photos?
- No, there aren't.

Tape script 12

- What color is the sofa?
- It's blue.
- What color are the chairs?
- They are brown.

Tape script 13

1. What color is your bedroom?
2. Are there any plants in your bathroom?
3. Is there a table in your living room?
4. What color is your living room?
5. Are there any pictures in your kitchen?

Tape script 14

Well, there are eleven students in my English class. So in our classroom there are two big tables with twelve chairs. One chair is for our teacher of course. On one wall there is a board for the teacher and there are also some nice pictures on the wall. On the table there is a cassette player and here also some books.

UNIT FIVE

Phonetics: 1. Vowel **u**. 2. Letter combinations **lk, lv, lf, lm**.

Grammar: 1. **To be going to ...** . 2. I am doing (present continuous). 3. Prepositions **on, at, by, with, about**.

Text: **Coat of arms of Uzbekistan.**

Conversational practice: **Profession.**

u [ju:]

ochiq bo'g'in		yopiq bo'g'in	
[ju:]	[u:]	[ɹ]	[u]
tube [tju:b] music [mju:zik] due [dju:] tune [tju:n] student [ˈstju:dənt] duty [ˈdju:ti] value [ˈvælju:] pupil [ˈpju:pl]	June [ju:n] July [ˈju:lai] rule [ru:l] rude [ru:d] true [tru:] fruit [fru:t] blue [blu:] flu [flu:]	bus [bʌs] cup [kʌp] but [bʌt] stuff [stʌf] mud [mʌd] shut [ʃʌt] must [mʌst] dull [dʌl]	put [put] push [puʃ] pull [pul] bull [bul] full [ful]

R harfi bilan

ur	our			ure
[ə:]	[o:]	[uə]	[auə]	[uə] / [juə]
burn [bɜ:n] turn [tɜ:n] hurt [hɜ:t] burst [bɜ:st]	four [fo:] your [jo:] court [ko:t] course [ko:s]	tour [tuə] tourist [tuərist]	our [auə] hour [auə]	sure [ʃuə] cure [kjue] pure [pjue]

O'ziga xos birikmalar

g + uar		g + ue	qu
[a:]	[ʒ]	[e]	[kw]
guard [ga:d]	guarantee [gʒrən'ti:]	guess [ges] guest [gest]	quite [kwait] quick [kwik]

sure		ture	dure
[ʃuə] / [ʃə]	[ʒə]	[tʃə]	[dʒ]
sure [ʃuə]	measure ['meɜə]	lecture ['lektʃə]	procedure
ensure [in'ʃuə]	pleasure ['pleɜə]	future ['fju:tʃə]	[prə'si:dʒə]
pressure ['preʃə]	treasure ['treɜə]	culture ['kʌltʃə]	
tonsure ['tonʃə]	exposure [iks'pəʊɜə]	nature [neɪtʃə]	

lk, lv, lf, lm.

lk	lv	lf	lm
[k]	[v]	[f]	[m]
talk [to:k]	halve [ha:v]	half [ha:f]	calm [ca:m]

EXERCISES

5.1. Copy out the words, transcribe them and find their meanings in the dictionary.

tube, put, fruit, true, shut, must, pupil, due, put, but, burn, court, tour, our, hour, cure, your, quick, sure, guard, nature, measure, procedure, guarantee, tourist, course, hurt, duty, under, full.

To be (I am / he is / we are) going to ...

I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.

We use **am / is / are going to ...** for the *future*:

<i>positive:</i>	I	am	(not) going to	do.
	He / she / it	is		drink.
	we / you / they	are		buy.

<i>question:</i>	Am	I	going to	be?
	Is	he / she / it		watch?
	Are	we / you / they		stay?

I'm going to do something = I have decided to do it, my intention is to do it:

- “What **are you going to be?**” “**I'm going to be** a judge.”
- He **is going to visit** his grandmother this evening.
- They **are going to be** inspectors.
- I'm **not going to have** breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.
- “Your hands are dirty.” “Yes, I know. I'm **going to wash** them”.
- **Are you going to invite** your friends to your birthday?
- **Is she going to do** it tomorrow?

EXERCISES

5.2. Read and translate.

1. I'm going to be an inspector of the CID.
2. My brother is going to be an operative worker.
3. We are going to solve the crime quickly and accurately.
4. My sister is going to write a letter to her friend.
5. My parents are going to watch TV this evening.
6. They are going to play chess.
7. I am going to buy some books tomorrow.
8. Ann is going to drive a car.
9. It is going to rain.
10. He is going to take a taxi.
11. I don't want to go home by bus. I'm going to walk.
12. The operative group is going to search the crime scene this evening.
13. Look at the sky. It's going to snow.
14. It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready. I'm going to be late.

5.3. What are you going to do tomorrow? Write some sentences.

1. I'm *going to work in the garden* tomorrow.
2. I'm going to tomorrow.
3. I'm going to
4. I'm

I am doing (present continuous)

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

I	am (not)		I'm (not) writing .
He / she / it	is (not)	<i>verb+ing</i>	He is (not) working .
We / you / they	are (not)		We are (not) eating .

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
- Tom **is doing** his English lessons. He **is not playing** tennis.
- You can switch off the light. I'm **not reading**.
- **Are you going** to Ann's party?
- Why is he under the table? What **is he doing** there?
- This police officer **is investigating** a serious crime now.
- They **are discussing** an important question now.

Do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous:

like love want know understand depend need prefer hate mean remember believe forget
--

Use the present simple only with these verbs (**I want / do you like?**):

- I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not* "I'm wanting")
- "Do you **know** that judge?" "Yes, but I **don't remember** his name."
- I **don't understand**. What **does it mean**?

Spelling:

come – coming	write – writing	dance – dancing
run – running	sit – sitting	swim – swimming
lie – lying	die – dying	tie – tying

EXERCISES

5.4. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs: **swim, go, do, read, investigate, cook, stay, rain, go.**

1. Where is Kate? She is at home. She *is doing* her homework.
2. Look. Somebody in the river.
3. We to the new theatre in the centre of the city.

4. This group of officers a serious crime now.
5. My sister an interesting book now.
6. "Where's Ann?" "She is in the kitchen. She"
7. "Where you" "At the Uzbekistan Hotel."
8. The weather is nice at the moment. It's not
9. I now. Goodbye.

5.5. Look at your friend. Write sentences about him or her. Use **he / she verb+ing** or **he / she isn't verb+ing**.

1. (have dinner) *Alisher is not having dinner.*
2. (sit at the desk)
3. (watch television)
4. (read a book)
5. (sit on the floor)
6. (write a letter)
7. (wear a uniform)
8. (sleep)
9. (speak English)

5.6. What's happening at the moment? Write true sentences.

1. (I / play / football) *I'm not playing football.*
2. (It / rain)
3. (We / learn / English)
4. (I / wear / uniform)
5. (The sun / shine)
6. (I / read / a textbook)
7. (I / listen / to music)
8. (I / go / home)
9. (The teacher / explain / a grammar rule)

Prepositions on, at, by, with, about.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| on holiday | • Jane is on holiday this week. |
| on television | • We watch the news on television every evening. |
| on the radio | • We listen to the news on the radio every morning. |
| on the phone | • I speak to Carol on the phone once a week. |
| on fire | • The building is on fire! Call the fire brigade. |

at (the age of) **21** / **at 50 kilometres an hour** / **at 100 degrees** *etc.*:

- Children in England go to school **at 5**. (*or ... at the age of 5.*)
- This car travels **at 250 kilometres an hour**.
- Water boils **at 100 degrees** Celsius.

by car / **by bus** / **by plane** (*or by air*) / **by bike** *etc.*:

- I don't like travelling **by train**.
- Alisher usually goes to work **by bus**.

but **on foot**:

- My sister goes to work **on foot**. (= she walks)

a book **by** ... / a painting **by** ... / a piece of music **by** ... *etc.*:

- I like reading books **by Charles Dickens**?
- **Who** is that painting **by**? Picasso?

by after the passive:

- He is always punished **by his father**.

with / **without**:

- Does he stay at a hostel or **with friends**?
- Do you like your tea **with** or **without sugar**?
- I cut the bread **with a knife**.

a man **with** a beard / a woman **with** glasses *etc.*:

- I don't know that man **with the beard**.
- Do you know the woman **with glasses** in this photo?

talk / **speak** / **think** / **hear** / **know about** ... :

- My brother **talks about** his work all the time.
- I don't **know** anything **about** that woman.

a book / **a question** / **a programme** (*etc.*) **about** ... :

- He is reading **a book about** terrorism.

EXERCISES

5.7. Complete the sentences. Use **on** + one of these words: **holiday, the phone, the radio, television.**

1. I listen to the news *on the radio* every day.
2. My father is this week.

3. I talk to my grandmother twice a week.
4. There is a film at 10 o'clock this evening.

5.8. Complete the sentences with a preposition (**at / by / on** etc.).

1. I cut the bread *with* a knife.
2. He doesn't like travelling air.
3. Don't you know that woman short hair?
4. Sue and Tom are talking the weather.
5. The house is fire.
6. She's listening to some music Mozart.
7. The plane is flying 600 miles an hour.
8. My wife is holiday this week.
9. Who is the young man glasses?
10. He's reading a novel Charles Dickens.
11. It's raining. Don't go out an umbrella.
12. How long does it take to get from Paris to Rome train?
13. My brother doesn't use his motor-bike very often. He prefers to go foot.
14. His grandmother died the age of 97.
15. He likes football but he doesn't go to the football matches. He watches them television.
16. One of the most famous paintings in the world is the Mona Lisa Leonard de Vinci.
17. Please, give me some information hotels in this city.

TEXT

Coat of arms of Uzbekistan

The current coat of arms of Uzbekistan was adopted on July 2, 1992. The coat of arms is in the form of a circle and mainly bears the national colors blue, white, and green. On the left there is a cotton plant and to the right wheat borders the coat of arms, cotton and wheat are the two major agricultural products of the country.

The eight-pointed star at the top of the coat of arms symbolizes the unity of the Republic. The crescent and the star inside it is a symbol of Islam, to which a majority of Uzbeks profess.

In the middle, a khumo, symbol of happiness and love of freedom, beats its wings. In the background a bird's eye view of Uzbekistan is painted. The rising sun over the mountains with its sun rays rounds off the image.

The two rivers behind the bird, leading to the mountains, symbolize the Amu Darya and Syr Darya.

5.9. Read and translate the texts.

5.10. Learn by heart the new words; make up some sentences using them.

5.11. Answer the questions.

1. When was the current coat of arms of Uzbekistan adopted?
2. What is the form of the coat of arms and what colours does it bear?
3. What are there on the left and right of the coat of arms?
4. What does the eight-pointed star at the top of the coat of arms symbolize?
5. Where are the crescent and the star, and what do they symbolize?
6. What is there in the middle of the coat of arms and what does it mean?
7. What is painted in the background?
8. What do the two rivers behind the bird symbolize?

5.12. Retell the texts.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Profession

What are you? – Siz (kasb-koringiz bo'yicha) kimsiz?

What's your job? – Nima ish bilan shug'ullanasiz?

What's your profession? – Kasbingiz nima?

I am a judge. – Men sudyaman.

an inspector – inspektor

an investigator – tergovchi

a dentist – tish shifokori

a salesman – sotuvchi

a policeman – politsiyachi
a worker – ishchi
a businessman – biznesmen
a doctor – shifokor
an engineer – muhandis
a teacher – o‘qituvchi
a driver – haydovchi
a forensic scientist – ekspert-kriminalist.

Where do you work? – Siz qayerda ishlaysiz?

I work at the Economic Court – Men xo‘jalik sudida ishlayman.

The Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs – Ichki ishlar vazirligi Akademiyasi.

The Criminal Investigation Department – Jinoyat qidiruv bo‘limi.

Do you work or study? – Siz ishlaysizmi yoki o‘qiysizmi?

I study, I am a student. – Men o‘qiyman, men talabaman

LISTENING

Tape script 1

Interesting, envelope, beautiful, newspaper, hair dresser, video, bananas, computer, expensive, policeman, magazine, afternoon.

Tape script 2

Tennis, mother, salad, agent, children, chocolate, evening, actress, Japan, address, cassette.

Tape script 3

Oranges, beautiful, sandwiches, factory, classical, cinema, hungry, radio, dictionary, united, computer, assistant, policeman, umbrella.

Tape script 4

What do I like doing? Let me see. Well, I like cooking very much. I don't like swimming. I don't like the water. Reading. Yes, I like reading very much and I like listening to music. I like pop music and classical music. Television. Yes, I like watching television in the evenings. But I don't like dancing. No, Not at all. And yes, I like

eating in restaurants very much. I sometimes eat in restaurants at weekends.

Tape script 5

- What's his job?
- He is a doctor.
- What's her job?
- She is a teacher.

Tape script 6

1. Does he live in Manchester?
2. Does he work at home on Fridays?
3. Does he drive to London?
4. Does he play football?
5. Does he cook dinner for his friends?

Tape script 7

1. When do you go to work? When do you go to school?
2. When do you drink tea?
3. When do you go to the supermarket?
4. When do you study English at home?
5. When do you go to the cinema?

Tape script 8

- Halo! What's your name?
- Martin Whoops.
- And what's your name?
- Isabel Oliviera. Do you live here in London?
- I work in London but I live in Raiding.
- What's your job?
- I'm a travel agent. And you?
- I'm a doctor.
- Where're you from Isabel?
- Pochigo.
- Oh, I like Pochigo.
- Really?
- Oh, yes, very much. I like the food and wine especially.

UNIT SIX

Grammar: 1. Modals **can / could, may / might, must**. 2. I was doing (past continuous). 3. Participle I (present participle).

Text: **Uzbekistan**.

Conversational practice: **The Seasons and the Weather**.

Can / could, may / might, must.

can + *infinitive* (**can do / play / speak etc.**):

positive and negative

I / we / you / they he / she / it	can cannot (can't)	do play speak come etc.
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

question

Can	I / we / you / they / he / she / it	do? play? speak? come? etc.
------------	-------------------------------------	--

- I **can speak** English but I **can't speak** French.
- “**Can you drive** a car?” “Yes, I **can.**” or “No, I **can't.**”

Can is used mainly for *ability, possibility, and permission*.

Ability (= to be able to, to be capable of, to know how to do):

- I **can speak** English but I **can't speak** French.
- Paul **can translate** this text easily.

Possibility (something may happen if conditions are suitable):

- No one is perfect; everyone **can make** mistakes.

Permission (be allowed to, be permitted to, have permission to do):

- You **cannot borrow** books from the library without a library card.

Can you ... ? Could you ... ? Can I ... ? Could I ... ?

We use **Can you ... ?** or **Could you ... ?** when we ask people to do things:

- **Can you** close the window, please? or **Could you** close ... ?

We use **Can I have ... ?** or **Could I have ... ?** to ask for something:

- **Can I have** this camera, please? or **Could I have** this ... ?

Can I ... ? or **Could I ... ?** = is it OK to do something?:

- Jim, **can I** borrow your bicycle? or ... **could I** borrow ... ?
- Hello, **could I** speak to Tom, please? or ... **can I** speak ... ?

For the past (**yesterday / last week etc.**), we use **could / couldn't**:

- Two years ago I **couldn't drive** a car.
- When I was young, I **could run** very fast.

May / might + *infinitive* (**may go / might be etc.**)

I / we / you / they he / she / it	may / might (not)	be go take come etc.
--------------------------------------	--------------------------	---

May and **might** are used mainly for *permission* and *possibility*:

- I **might go** to my uncle this evening. *or* I **may go**
- “When is Ann going to phone you?” “I don’t know. She **might phone** this afternoon.”
- You **may come** back at ten o’clock tomorrow.
- Linda **might not** be at home now.

Might is used to show the *past*, but it is often replaced by **could**:

- You **may** wait here now until the doctor can see you. (*present*)
- The nurse **told** them that they **could (might)** wait in the waiting room. (*past, reported speech*)

May I ... ? = is it OK to ... / **Can I ... ?**

- **May I** ask a question? (= **Can I ... ?**)
- “**May I** take your text book?” “Yes, of course.”

Must + infinitive (must do / must come etc.):

I / we / you / they he / she / it	must must not (mustn't)	be go take come etc.
--------------------------------------	--	---

Use **must** when you think it is necessary to do (*or not to do*) something:

- Your shoes are very dirty. You **must clean** them.
- I **mustn't forget** to phone Martin. (= I must remember to phone him)
- You **mustn't miss** classes.

For the past (*yesterday / last week etc.*) we use **had to . . .** (not **must**):

- I **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses.
- I **did not have to walk** home last night.

EXERCISES

6.1. Read and translate.

1. May I come to see you on Sunday?
2. We must take a bus in order to get to the exhibition.
3. Can you make a record?
4. May I ask a question?
5. An investigator must be patient and tactful during the interrogation.
6. The witness says that he can identify the criminal.
7. I must take the pictures of the objects of the crime scene.

6.2. Answer the questions.

1. Can you drive a car? *Yes, I can. OR No, I can't.*
2. Can you use a revolver?
3. Can you take pictures?
4. Can you speak English?
5. Can you use a crime technique?

6. Can you identify, locate and apprehend a suspect?
7. Can you detect a criminal?
8. Can you develop fingerprints?
9. Can you find traces of the criminal act?
10. Can you give first aid to a victim?

6.3. Ask your friend if he can do these things:

1. (suzmoq) *Can you swim?*
2. (shaxmat o‘ynamoq)
3. (nemischa gapirmoq)
4. (kutubxonadan kitob olmoq).....
5. (yozda ta’til olmoq)
6. (kechqurun singlisini kutib olmoq)
7. (klubga bormoq)
8. (bayonnoma tuzmoq)
9. (ashyoviy dalillarni topmoq va saqlamoq)
10. (voqea joyini qo‘riqlamoq)
11. (barmoq izlarini caqlamoq)
12. (so‘roq qilmoq)

6.4. Tell your friend that you must:

1. (jinoyatchini topmoq) *I must find the criminal.*
2. (jinoyatni ochmoq)
3. (qonunlarni o‘rganmoq)
4. (kriminalistik texnikani bilmoq)
5. (sambo bilan shug‘ullanmoq)
6. (jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashmoq)
7. (ko‘p fanlarni o‘rganmoq)

6.5. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. In order to know English well, you must study it every day.
2. In order to solve crime, we must have education and practical skill.
3. In order to conduct the interrogation, the investigator must go out to a crime scene several times.
4. In order to protect footprints, we can use boxes.
5. In order to identify a criminal, we may use fingerprints.

I was doing (past continuous)

It is 6 o'clock now. Sarah **is** at home. She **is watching** television.
 At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home. She **was** at the club.
 She **was playing** tennis. She **wasn't watching** television.

was / were + -ing is the past continuous:

positive

negative

I he she it	was	doing going watching playing	I he she it	was not (wasn't)	doing going watching playing
we you they	were	running living working	we you they	were not (weren't)	running living working

question

Was	I he she it	doing? going? watching? playing?	Were	we you they	running? living? working?
------------	----------------------	---	-------------	-------------------	---------------------------------

- What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday? **Where** were you **working**?
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 1995 they **were living** in Canada.

Spelling:

live - living	run - running	lie - lying
make - making	stop - stopping	die - dying
write - writing	get - getting	tie - tying etc.

EXERCISES

6.6. Where were the people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write sentences using the words in brackets.

1. (Ann / home / watch TV) *Ann was at home. She was watching TV.*

2. (Carol and Jack / the cinema / watch a film)
3. (Tom / his car / drive)
4. (Catherine / the station / wait for a train)
5. (Mr. and Mrs. Hall / the park / walk)
6. (The judge / the court / hear / a case)
7. (The policeman / a crime scene / protect evidence)

6.7. Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. (wash / her car) *At quarter to eleven she was washing her car.*
2. (read / a newspaper) At
3. (have breakfast) At
4. (swim / the pool) At
5. (listen / the radio)
6. (cook / dinner)

6.8. Complete the questions. Use **was/were - ing**. Use **what/where/why** if necessary.

1. (you / live) *Where were you living* in 1995? In London.
2. (you / do) at 2 o'clock? I was asleep.
3. (it / rain) when you got up? No, it was sunny.
4. (Ann / drive) so fast? Because she was in a hurry.
5. (Tim / wear) a suit yesterday? No, a T-shirt and jeans.
6. (he / go) at 10 o'clock? Home.
7. (Tom / carry) an umbrella this morning?
Because it was raining.
8. (she / eat) at 3 o'clock? An ice-cream.

Participle I (present participle)

verb + ing: going, speaking etc.

go	speak	walk	+ ing	=	going	speaking	walking
run	sleep	do			running	sleeping	doing

Present participle is used in verb phrases to form tenses:

- Tom isn't **working** today.
- "What were you **doing** at 11.30?" "I was **watching** television."

Present participle can be an adjective:

- The man **walking** down the street seems tired.
- This man is one of the **leading** scholars of our Academy.
- **Running** water is pure.

Participle phrases can include a *subject* and *adverbs*:

- We left him **sleeping**.
- We watched him **running**.
- **Finding** the course too difficult, Penny decided to drop it.
- **Lending** Doris the book, Joe told her she could keep it for a week.
- **Hearing** the news, I ran to tell it to my friend.
- **Knowing** the subject very well, the student was not afraid of the **coming** exam.

Compare:

- While **translating** difficult texts we'll use a dictionary.
- While **translating** difficult texts we used a dictionary.
- While **translating** difficult texts we use a dictionary.
- (When *or* while) **Going** home I met one of my friends.
- When **crossing** the street, first look to the left.
- The man **driving** a car is an inspector.

EXERCISES

6.9. Translate into English:

yoqmoq – yoqayotgan *to write* – *writing*
gapirimoq – gapirayotgan
o'qimoq – o'qiyotgan
yurmoq – yurayotgan
yashamoq – yashayotgan
qilmoq – qilayotgan
o'rganmoq – o'rganayotgan
kelmoq – kelayotgan
kurashmoq – kurashayotgan

6.10. Give **Participle I** for the following words and translate:

- to take *taking – olayotgan*
- to defend
- to detect.....
- to learn
- to give.....
- to investigate
- to know.....
- to fight
- to commit.....
- to protect
- to prevent.....
- to punish
- to prepare.....

6.11. Translate the sentences, use the words in brackets.

1. Inglizcha gapirayotgan tinglovchi – mening akam (speak English) *The student speaking English is my brother.*
2. Deraza oldida turgan kishi – sudya (stand at the window)
3. Hodisa joyini suratga olayotgan ayol biz bilan ishlaydi (take pictures of the crime scene)
4. Jabrlanuvchiga birinchi yordam ko‘rsatayotgan kishi – tibbiy ekspert (give first aid to a victim)
5. Guvohlarni topishda yordam berayotgan kishi – inspektor (help to find witnesses)
6. Voqia joyini dastlabki ko‘zdan kechirishga rahbarlik qilayotgan ofitser – qidiruv guruhining rahbari (to direct primary crime scene investigation)
7. Siz Tom bilan gaplashayotgan qizni bilasizmi? (to talk to Tom)

TEXT

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has an area of 447,400 square kilometers (172,700 sq mi). It is the 56th largest country in the world by area and

the 42nd by population. Among the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries, it is the 5th largest by area and the 3rd largest by population. Its population is 27.7 million people now. Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan stretches 1,425 kilometers (885 mi) from west to east and 930 kilometers (578 mi) from north to south. It borders on Kazakhstan and the Aral Sea to the north and northwest, Turkmenistan to the southwest, Tajikistan to the southeast, and Kyrgyzstan to the northeast. Uzbekistan also shares a short border (less than 150 km) with Afghanistan to the south.

The climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan is continental. The average summer temperature tends to be 40 °C, while the average winter temperature is around 0 °C.

Major cities include: Bukhara, Samarqand, Namangan, and the capital Tashkent. Uzbekistan is divided into twelve provinces and one autonomous republic.

The country is now the world's second-largest exporter of cotton – while developing its mineral and petroleum reserves.

Note:

temperature **tends to be 40 °C** – harorat odatda 40 °C bo‘ladi.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

The seasons and the weather

1

In Britain, the weather is very varied; people never know what it will be like the next day.

The summer is warmer than the winter, but even in summer the average temperature is only 16 degrees. Sometimes the sun shines, but at other times the sky is covered in cloud and it often rains.

In winter it is sometimes very cold, especially in the north of the country. The temperature may fall below 0, and then there is often snow and ice.

The best season of the year is probably late spring. At this time of year the weather is often sunny and quite warm; the countryside looks very green, and there are wild flowers everywhere.

2

Uzbekistan is situated in Central Asia between two rivers the Amu-Darya and Sir-Darya. People call it “Sunny Uzbekistan” because of its sunny climate.

Summer in Uzbekistan is very hot; sometimes the temperature reaches more than 40 degrees. It is also very dry. It is hot in the day-time and cool at night. Such weather is very good for growing cotton.

Autumn in Uzbekistan is the best season of the year. As a rule September is very fine here. There are red and yellow leaves on the ground. The days are warm though it is rather fresh at night.

In October it begins raining and it gets much cooler than in September. In November it is sometimes very cold. A lot of fruits ripen in autumn.

We do not usually have much snow in Uzbekistan in winter and when it does come it melts soon. It often rains and drizzles in winter.

In March it gets warmer. Trees all break into blossom. In May water in rivers gets warm and it is pleasant to bathe in it. Spring in Uzbekistan is a fine season. But it is very short. Already in May it gets hot and people wear summer clothes.

6.1. Read and translate texts 1 and 2.

6.1. Answer the questions.

1. What are differences between the climate in Uzbekistan and the climate in Britain?
2. What season do you like most? Why?

LISTENING

Tape script 1

1.

- Good morning! Can I help you?
- Yes, can I have a cheese with a sandwich and a cup of tea, please?

- Certainly. Here you are. Anything else?
- No, thanks.
- That's 2 pounds, please.
- Thanks.
- Thank you.

2.

- Halo!
- Hi! Can I have a pizza and the salad, please?
- Anything to drink?
- Yes, an orange juice and the mineral water, please.
- OK.
- How much is that?
- 5 pounds 85, please.
- Here you are, thanks.
- Thank you.

Tape script 2

1.

- Good afternoon. Can I help you?
- Can I change these travel checks, please.
- Certainly. Can I see your passport, please?
- Here you are.
- Thank you. Sign here, please. Right. That's twenty, forty, sixty, eighty pounds.
- Thank you. Good bye.

2.

- Good morning, can I change some money, please?
- How much do you want to change?
- A hundred and fifty dollars.
- OK. Sign here, please. Thank you. That's twenty, forty, sixty, eighty, one hundred pounds.
- Thank you, good bye.

Tape script 3

Father

The computer

Can I have a salad?

Cup of coffee

I'm from Stoddard.

She is at work.

Apple and orange pie.
She drives to school.
9 o'clock
There are two plants in my living room.

Tape script 4

1.

We like spring. We've a big garden and the plants and flowers start to grow in March. In spring we usually work and relax in the garden at weekends. We never go on holiday in spring.

2.

I love summer. It's always hot in Granada. I go swimming every day and I like going out with my friends in the long warm evenings. I don't often stay at home in summer. I sometimes go to the beach with my family for two weeks in August.

3.

My favorite season is autumn. We like walking and we often walk in the woods near our house. We like the colors of the trees in October, brown, yellow, orange and gold.

4.

Winter in ... is often cold, wet and gray. The days are short but it's my favorite season because I go skiing in January. I usually go skiing in the Alps. I love the sun and the snow.

Tape script 5

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Tape script 6

March, May, June.
April, August.
July.
September, October, November. December.
January, February.

UNIT SEVEN

Grammar: 1. Participle II (past participle). 2. Passive voice 1.

Text: **The State Structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

Conversational practice: **In the restaurant/cafe/bar.**

Participle II (past participle)

Past participle of regular verbs are *the present form + -ed or -d*:

visit	+ ed	visited	+ d	vote	voted
wait		waited		translate	translated
wash		washed		like	liked
work		worked		love	loved
walk		walked		examine	examined

Spelling:

study – studied	stop – stopped	enjoy – enjoyed
try – tried	commit – committed	play – played
marry – married	prefer – preferred	betray – betrayed
copy – copied	<i>but</i> happen – happened	stay – stayed

The past participle of *irregular verbs* is sometimes the same as the past simple and sometimes different:

the same:

buy – bought	bring – brought	fight – fought	leave – left
cost – cost	cut – cut	put – put	meet – met
lend – lent	send – sent	spend – spent	pay – paid

different:

break - broke - broken	take - took - taken	know - knew - known
steal - stole - stolen	run - ran - run	go - went - gone

The past participle is often used:

before a noun:

broken bottles **disturbed** crowd **lost** child **stolen** property

- The inspector found a **broken** bottle under the table.
- The **disturbed** crowd began to shout.

after a noun:

- Any mark **found** at the crime scene must be recorded and preserved.
- Any measures **taken** to preserve a mark should be made very carefully.

after be: (passive)

- The people **were disturbed**.
- His car **was stolen** two weeks ago.

as an objective complement:

- The doctor declared the criminal **disturbed**.
- He found his computer **broken**.

with very:

- She was **very interested** in this case.
- The children were **very tired** after the classes.

Passive Voice (1)

Compare active and passive:

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>present simple</i>	Somebody cleans the office every day.	The office is cleaned every day.
<i>past simple</i>	Somebody cleaned the office yesterday.	The office was cleaned yesterday.
<i>future simple</i>	Somebody will clean the office tomorrow.	The office will be cleaned tomorrow.

The passive is:

<i>present simple</i>	am / is / are	(not) +	<i>past participle</i>	
<i>past simple</i>	was / were		cleaned	done
<i>future simple</i>	shall be / will be		invited	built
			arrested	bought
			written	stolen

- The new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan **was adopted** on December 8, 1992.
- The thief **was arrested** last night.
- The crimes committed against personal property **are heard** by the district court.
- I **am** never **invited** to parties.
- ‘**Was** anybody **injured** in the accident?’ ‘Yes, two people **were taken** to hospital.’

EXERCISES

7.1. Write the past participle of these verbs:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to learn <i>learned OR learnt</i> | 6. to protect |
| 2. to interrogate | 7. to apprehend |
| 3. to find | 8. to close |
| 4. to collect | 9. to locate |
| 5. to inspect | 10. to open |

7.2. Read and translate the sentences.

1. The topics discussed at the lessons are always interesting.
2. The article discussed at the seminar yesterday dealt with criminality.
3. The exercise done by the student was difficult.
4. The cup broken by the boy was on the floor.
5. She looked surprised.
6. I received a letter written by my friend.
7. United Kingdom doesn't have its written constitution.
8. The discussed report was about the duties of the citizens of our country.
9. All the demonstrated films were interesting.
10. The students trained at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs study law.
11. The subjects taught at this Academy are very important for the students.
12. When asked about the history of the establishment of our Academy, he told us many interesting things.

13. When invited by his friends to see a new exhibition, he thanked them.

7.3. Write sentences from the words in brackets.

1. (the work / carry out / operative workers / difficult) *The work carried out by the operative workers is difficult.*
2. (the article / translate / students / interesting)
3. (the evidence / collect / the investigator / very important)
4. (the film / show / on television / last night / not interesting)
5. (the letter / write / my parents / on the table / this morning)
6. (the book / read / you / interesting)

7.4. Write the sentences in the passive.

1. They asked me my name and address. *I was asked my name and address.*
2. The student translated the text.
3. The operative workers must detect a criminal.
4. This investigator can solve the crime.
5. Somebody told us a funny story.
6. The judge will give him a fair trial.
7. The teacher didn't ask him any question.
8. The guide will show the tourists the sights of Tashkent.

7.5. Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present, past or future) of these verbs: **solve, adopt, elect, use, collect, operate, arrest, take, teach, hear.**

1. Many subjects at the Academy by the professors.
2. Criminal cases by investigators.
3. Dictionaries may not at the examination.
4. He to hospital this afternoon and tomorrow morning.
5. All the evidence by the investigator.
6. Some important cases by the Supreme Court next week.
7. The Supreme court for a term of five years.
8. According to the Constitution no person may without the sanction of the procurator.
9. Our Constitution on December 8, 1992.

TEXT

The State Structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The first of September 1991 became the day of Independence of Uzbekistan. Now Uzbekistan is a sovereign Democratic Republic. It includes 12 provinces and Karakalpakstan sovereign republic.

Under the Constitution the government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The executive branch is headed by the President who is chosen in nation-wide election every seven years. The Cabinet of Ministers is the highest executive body of the state power. The Cabinet of Ministers is formed by the President and approved by the Oliy Majlis. The Prime Minister of the republic is the chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers.

The Oliy Majlis of the Republic is the highest legislative body of the state power. It consists of the upper chamber and the lower chamber. The upper chamber is called the Senate and the lower chamber is called the Legislation Chamber.

The legal system in Uzbekistan consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Higher Economic Court. It also includes regional, district, town and Tashkent city courts. These courts are elected for a term of five years.

The Soviets of People's Deputies are the representative bodies of authority in regions, districts and towns. They are led by khokims.

There are five major political parties in Uzbekistan: The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the Selflessness' National Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, Social and Democratic Party of Justice, the Party of National Renaissance of Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party.

7.6. Answer the questions.

1. When is the day of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
2. How many regions does Uzbekistan include?
3. What's the highest executive branch of state authority?
4. What's the highest legislative branch of the state power?

5. What are the organs that represent the state authority in regions, districts, cities and towns?
6. What courts does the judicial branch in Uzbekistan consist of?
7. How many political parties are there in the Republic?

7.7. Read and translate the words.

Administrative, committee, constitution, deputy, democratic, economy, economic, nation, nationality, organ, political, policy, republic, structure, system, sovereign, commission, party, ombudsman, secretary, secretariat.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

In a restaurant / bar / cafe

Vocabulary

salad – salat

vegetables – 1) sabzavotlar; 2) garnir

fish – baliq

meat – go'sht

juice – sharbat

fruit – meva

steak [steik] – 1. go'sht yoki baliq bo'lagi (qovurish uchun); 2.

bifshteks

pea [pi:] – no'xat

pancake [ʔpinkeik] – quymoq

vegetable curry – achchiq ziravor; achchiq ziravor qo'shilgan taom

rice – guruch

cheese – pishloq

biscuits – pechenye

sugar – qand; shaker

hamburger – gamburger

chips – parrak yoki qalamcha shaklida qovurilgan kartoshka

brown bread – qora (jaydari) non

margarine [ma:gərrɪ:n] – margarin

butter – yog'

spaghetti [spəʔgeti] – spagetti

cereal – yanchilgan don mahsulotlaridan tayyorlanadiga va sut bilan iste'mol qlinadigan taom; bo'tqa
toast – olovga tutib qizartirilgan non bo'lagi
honey – asal
peanut – yeryong'oq

Dialogue

*Mike and Jill are having lunch with Dad, Ben, Tom, and Becky.
Everyone is hungry.*

Dad: I'll have steak, chips and peas, pancakes and a cup of coffee.
What about you, Ben?

Ben: I don't like meat ... I'll have vegetable curry and rice, then
cheese and biscuits.

Dad: Do you want a cup of coffee?

Ben: No, I'd like a cup of tea with sugar, please.

Mike: I'll have a hamburger, beans and chips.

Dad: Would you like anything else?

Mike: Yes, a yoghurt and a fruit juice ... apple juice, please.

Becky: I'd like a salad with brown bread and margarine and a glass of
milk.

Dad: What about some ice cream?

Becky: No, thanks. I'll have apple pie.

Jill: Oh yes, I like apple pie! Can I have apple pie?

Dad: Just apple pie?

Jill: No, I'd like fish and chips, too, and some white bread and butter.

Dad: OK. What would you like, Tom?

Tom: I don't know.

Ben: What about spaghetti? You like spaghetti.

Tom: No, I had it yesterday.

Dad: Oh dear! Aren't you hungry?

Tom: Oh yes, I'm hungry but ...

Becky: Tom likes very funny food.

Dad: You can have anything you like.

Tom: Well, I'd really like cereal, tomato soup, toast and honey, and
some peanuts!

Dad: Good! Now everyone's happy. Let's have lunch!

LISTENING

Tape script 1

Food, cake, pizza, oranges, meat, chocolate, sandwiches, bananas, salad, apples, hamburgers, drink, coffee, water, wine, tea, milk, coke, beer.

Tape script 2

I like beer. I don't like water.

Tape script 3

I like pizza and I like cake.

I don't like salad and I don't like apples.

Tape script 4

- Do like pizza?
- Yes I do.
- Do you like salad?
- No, I don't.

Tape script 5

Hi, I'm Susan. I live in Glasgow in Scotland. I work in a bookshop. I like my job. I like the weekends too. I don't eat meat. I am a vegetarian. I don't drink coffee, I don't like it.

Tape script 6

Do you live in Glasgow?
Do you work in a bookshop?
Do you like your job?
Do you eat meat?
Do you drink coffee?

Tape script 6

Your table

Simon: Good evening. I'm Simon Johns. I've got a reservation for dinner.

Manager: How many people?

Simon: Three. Три.

Manager: Come with me, please. Here's your table. Is this all right?

Simon: Yes, this is lovely. Would you take the ladies` coats?

Manager: No problem. Make yourself comfortable.

Simon: Thank you.

Drinks

Waiter: Good evening.

Paula: Hello..

Waiter: Would you like any drinks?

Paula: Yes, we would. A gin and tonic for us and whiskey for the gentleman, please.

Dinner

Waiter: Here are your drinks. What would you like for dinner?

Paula: We'd like chicken and vegetables for us and a steak for the gentleman, please.

Waiter: What do you prefer as a garnish: roast potatoes, noodles or rice?

Paula: Have you got any cauliflower?

Waiter: I'm sorry, we haven't got any cauliflower.

Paula: OK, We'll order rice.

Waiter: Would you like anything to start with?

Paula: I'd prefer a tomato salad. A prawn cocktail for the lady and a grapefruit for the gentleman.

Waiter: Anything else?

Paula: Have you got Yorkshire pudding? We want our guest from Russia to taste it.

Waiter: Certainly, we have! I'll bring you your order in a moment...Here you are. Enjoy your meals!

Paula: Thank you.

Paula: Bring the bill, please.

Waiter: Here you are. 150 pounds.

Paula: Should we pay cash? Or I can use a credit card?

Waiter: As you wish.

Paula: We'll pay cash. Here you are. And this is your tip.

Waiter: Thank you.

UNIT EIGHT

Grammar: 1.Impersonal sentences. 2.Compound sentences. 3. **when**. 4. Modals: **be able to, might, needn't**. 5.Passive voice 2. 6.**Have something done**.
Text: **United Kingdom**.
Conversational practice: **Asking the way**.

It ... (impersonal sentences)

We use **it** for **time, day, distance, weather**:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| <i>time</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What time is it? • It is half past ten. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's late. • It's time to go home. |
| <i>day</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What day is it? • It's 25 May. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is Wednesday. • It's my birthday today. |
| <i>distance</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a long way from here to the airport. • How far is it from Tashkent to Samarkand? • We can walk home. It isn't far. | |

We use **far** in *questions* (**is it far**) and negatives (**it isn't far**). We use **a long way** in *positive sentences* (**it's a long way**).

- weather*
- **It**'s raining. **It** isn't snowing.
 - **It** rains a lot in spring. Does **it** snow a lot in winter?
 - **It** is cold / warm / hot / windy / foggy / sunny / dark *etc.*

It's nice to ... etc.

It's	difficult / easy / impossible / important / dangerous / expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc.	to	go. do. speak etc.
-------------	---	-----------	---------------------------

- **It**'s nice to see you again.
- **It** isn't difficult to learn English.
- Is **it** possible to identify the criminal?

EXERCISES

8.1. Put in **it is** or **is it**.

1. What day *is it* today? Monday? No, *it is* Sunday.
2. 15 kilometers from our house to the country.
3. my birthday today. I am 22.
4. "What time?" "..... 8 o'clock."
5. dangerous to meet an armed criminal.
6. easy to translate this text.
7. I don't believe it. impossible.

8.2. Write sentences. Choose the words from the boxes.

It's

interesting
time
difficult
cold
impossible
~~nice~~

to

swim in winter
understand him
begin our lesson
study Law
detect a criminal
see you again

1. *It's nice to see you again.* 2.

Compound sentences

A *compound sentence* has two or more independent *clauses*:

- Francis is a student and his brother is a policeman.

The *clauses* of a *compound sentence* may be joined by:

a semicolon (;):

- Francis is a student; his brother is a policeman.

a comma (,):

- I drink tea, I don't like coffee.

one of these *coordinating conjunctions*: **and, but, or, so, because**:

- Francis is a student **and** he studies at Cambridge University.
- Francis is a student, **but** his brother is a policeman.
- You must pay a fine **or** you must go to jail.
- I go to my office on foot, **because** I live not far from my office.
- They like films, **so** they often go to the cinema.

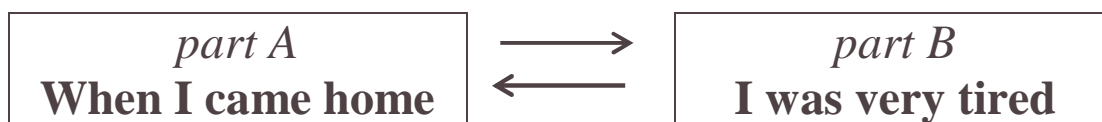
EXERCISES

8.3. Put in **and** / **but** / **or** / **because** or **so**.

1. I'm a student *and* my sister is a pupil.
2. My friend doesn't know law he knows English well.
3. We often go to see our relatives they come to see us.
4. It is a nice house it hasn't got a garden.
5. This evening I'm staying at home watching television.
6. Linda is fond of dancing she often goes to the dance hall.
7. It's not raining it's very cloudy.
8. I don't drink coffee, I don't like it.

When

When I came home, I was very tired.



You can begin with part A or part B.

- **When I came home**, I was very tired.
- **I was very tired** when I came home.

We write comma (,) if part A is before part B:

- **When** you are tired, don't drive.
- Don't drive **when** you are tired.

Modals **be able to**, **might**, **needn't**.

be able to = can

- I'm **not able to** visit you every day.
- He hasn't **been able to** work recently. (**can** has no Present Perfect)
- She might not **be able to** fly to London. (**can** has no infinitive)

could *and* **was able to**:

- Tom **could** play football very well.
- She **couldn't** speak English.

Use **could** before **see, hear, smell, taste, feel, understand, remember**:

- He spoke so quickly that I **couldn't** understand him at all.
- Though I was sitting in the last row, I could see the film well.

was / were able to:

- He didn't want to buy a new suit but at last we **were able to** persuade him.
- She **wasn't able** to pass the exam.

might = may:

- He **may** be busy now. *Or* He **might** be busy now.
- Jack **may** be in his office.
- He **might** be having lunch.

may not = might not (mightn't):

- Ann **might not** know about it. (Perhaps she doesn't know.)
- Jack **might not** be ready for the exam. (Perhaps he is not ready.)

Use **might have done** in the past:

- “Why didn't she answer the phone?” “She **might have gone** shopping.”

may have (done):

- “I can't find my key anywhere.” “You **may have lost** it while you walked with your dog.”

needn't (do) = it's not necessary to do something:

- You've got plenty of time. You **needn't** hurry.
- I can hear you quite clearly. You **needn't** shout.

needn't = don't / doesn't need to:

- You've got plenty of time. You **don't need** to hurry.

Always say “**don't need to hurry**” (not “needn't hurry”).

needn't have (done)

- Tom **needn't have** hurried (because the train has not arrived yet; it's being late).
- Ann bought some eggs but when she got home she found that she already had plenty of eggs. So she **needn't have** bought any eggs.

- Thank you for doing the washing-up but you **needn't have** done it really. I was going to do it later.

Didn't need to (didn't have to)

- I **didn't need to** go, so I didn't go.
- I **didn't need to** go but I decided to go anyway.

EXERCISES

8.4. Use can or be able to:

1. Jane cook well. She is good at cooking.
2. I play football when my foot is better.
3. I used to understand his lessons.
4. He finish this work by six o'clock.
5. I can't swim. I've never swim.

8.5. Answer the questions. Use was / were able to:

1. "Did they buy tickets for the concert?" "Yes it wasn't easy but they buy them."
2. You were going to see the British Museum. Did you find the way? – Yes. It was difficult but I find it.
3. Did you interview that witness? – Yes. It took much time to find him but I do it.

8.6. Write in can, could or be able to.

1. He decide where he would spend his weekend.
2. As far as I see, you don't speak French but you speak English?
3. I think you will make impression on the committee.
4. He worked hard and pass his examination.

8.7. Make up sentences. Use may or might (have).

1. Do you know if they are married? – *I'm not sure. They may be married.*
2. Do you know if she wants to go? – *I'm not sure.*
3. Do you know if he is telling the truth? – *I'm*

4. Do you know if he has a car? –
5. Do you know if she was ill? –
6. Do you know if she told anybody? –
7. Do you know if they were listening –

8.8. Write sentences for explaining each situation. Use the words in brackets.

1. Look! Sue's going out. I wonder where she's going.
(she may / go / to the theatre)
2. Why didn't Tom answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was in the house at the time.
(he might / have / go / to bed early)
3. How do you think the fire started?
(someone may / have / drop / a cigarette)
4. I wonder where Tom was going when you saw him.
(he might / go / to work)
5. George didn't come to the party. I wonder why not.
(he might / have / go / somewhere else)

8.9. Write sentences about your plans for the future. Use **may** or **might**.

1. What are you going to do when you graduate from the Academy? – I'm not sure yet but I work as an investigator.
2. Where will you put the piano? – I haven't made up my mind yet but I put it in the living room.
3. When is Marry coming to see us? – I'm not sure but she come on Saturday.
4. What are you going to do on Sunday? – I'm not sure yet but I visit the Picture Gallery.
5. What are you going to do in the evening? – I'm not sure yet but I watch TV.

8.10. Answer the questions. Use **needn't**.

1. Shall I clean the room today? – No, you You tomorrow.
2. Shall I tape these letters now? – No, you You later.
3. Shall I go to the bank this morning? – No, You this afternoon.

4. Shall I translate this text in the classroom? – No, You
at home.

Passive voice (2)

active (subject → object)

Somebody built this castle in 1512.

Your son broke my window.

Her words shock me.

passive (subject)

This castle was built in 1512.

My window was broken by your son.

I am shocked by her words.

Passive is **to be** (is/are/was/were/have been etc.) + **the Past Participle**
(taught, built, sold, answered etc.):

Passive in Present and Past tenses

Present Simple

<i>Active:</i>	Somebody shows us new films every day.
<i>Passive:</i>	We are shown new films every day. Houses are built very quickly in this country. I'm invited to the concert. How is this word translated ?

Past Simple

<i>Active:</i>	Somebody showed us new film yesterday.
<i>Passive:</i>	We were shown new film yesterday. The car was given to her sister. When were these books published?

Present Continuous

<i>Active:</i>	Somebody is showing us a new film at the moment.
<i>Passive:</i>	We are being shown a new film at the moment. The carpet is being cleaned now. Excuse the mess: the house is being repaired .

Past Continuous

<i>Active:</i>	Somebody was showing us a new film when he entered.
<i>Passive:</i>	We were being shown a new film when he entered. I felt as if we were being followed.

Present Perfect

<i>Active:</i>	Somebody has just shown us a new film.
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<i>Passive:</i>	We have just been shown a new film. Have you been told the news? I have never been bitten by a dog.
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Past Perfect

<i>Active:</i>	Somebody had shown us a new film before he came.
<i>Passive:</i>	We had been shown a new film before he came. Jim didn't know why he had been closed .

Infinitive

<i>Active:</i>	We must finish this work as soon as possible.
<i>Passive:</i>	This work must be finished as soon as possible. This book can be bought everywhere. His letter ought to be translated at once. A new theatre is going to be opened next year. Go away! I want to be left alone.

Perfect Infinitive

<i>Active:</i>	Somebody should have washed the car.
<i>Passive:</i>	The car should have been washed. My bag has disappeared. It must have been stolen . You were too careless. You might have been hurt .

being done / cleaned etc:

<i>Active:</i>	She likes people looking at her.
<i>Passive:</i>	She likes being looked at. I remember being told about it. Do you hate being kept waiting?

get = be (when something happens unexpectedly):

- There was an accident in the street but nobody **got hurt**. (= nobody was hurt)
- Why didn't Joe **get offered** the job? (=why wasn't Joe offered the job?)

by:

- This wall was painted **by** my uncle. (= my uncle painted it).
- We are worried **by** her silence. (=her silence worries us).

Have something done

Jane **painted** the house. (= she did it herself)

Jane **had** the house **painted**. (= not Jane but somebody else painted the house)

Word order:

	<i>have</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>past participle</i>
Jane	had	the house	painted.
Where did she	have	her suit	made?
Mike has just	had	his car	repaired.

In colloquial English “**Get something done**” = “**Have something done**”.

- When are you going to **get the house painted**?
- I think I should **get my coat cleaned**.

Sometimes “**Have something done**” is used when happens something (often unpleasant):

- I **had my flat robbed**. Of course I didn't arrange for somebody to rob my flat!
- Shirley **had her leg broken** in the accident.

EXERCISES

8.11. Put in the following verbs in the Passive: **arrest, wake, knock, repair, translate, find, drive, spend, hear, carry**.

1. A decision will not until tomorrow.
2. That bridge is dangerous. It ought to ... down before it falls down.
3. The house is in very bad condition. It must
4. I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to up early in the morning.
5. His new book will probably into French.
6. If you robbed a bank, you'd
7. We are looking for the missing dog. It can't anywhere.
8. My father thinks that less money should on dresses.
9. I don't like driving. I prefer to by a good driver.
10. The injured girl couldn't move and had to

8.12. Write the sentences in Passive.

1. My father built this house ten years ago. This house
2. He had to postpone the trip because of illness. The trip

3. Somebody might have stolen your car. Your car
4. They are going to hold their meeting on Monday. Their meeting
5. They shouldn't have played tennis in such hot weather. Tennis

8.13. Write the Passive forms of the sentences.

1. Somebody stole my bag in the shop. *My bag was stolen in the shop.*
2. The police have arrested three men. *Three men have been arrested by the police.*
3. We don't use this word very often. *This word*
4. They cancelled all flights because of fog. *All flights*
5. Somebody accused me of stealing the gold ring. *I*
6. They are building a new shed in the garden. *A new shed*
7. We have changed the place of the meeting. *The place of the meeting ...*
8. She told me that Brian had met her in the station. *She told me that she by Brian.*

TEXT

United Kingdom

United Kingdom is situated in northwestern Europe on the cluster of islands known as the British Isles. Great Britain is the largest island in the cluster of islands. The country's official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

England is the largest and most populous division of the island of Great Britain, making up the south and east. Wales is on the west and Scotland is to the north. Northern Ireland is located in the northeast corner of Ireland, the second largest island in the British Isles.

The United Kingdom has a population of 60,609,153 (2006 estimate), with an average population density of 251 persons per sq km (650 per sq mi). The capital of the United Kingdom is the city of London.

People often confuse the names for this country, and frequently make mistakes in using them. *United Kingdom*, *UK*, and *Britain* are all proper terms for the entire nation, although the term *Britain* is also often used when talking about the island of Great Britain.

The use of the term *Great Britain* to refer to the entire nation is now outdated; the term *Great Britain*, properly used, refers only to the island of Great Britain, which does not include Northern Ireland. The term *England* should never be used to describe Britain, because England is only one part of the island.

It is always correct to call people from England, Scotland, or Wales *British*, although people from England may also properly be called *English*, people from Scotland *Scottish* and people from Wales *Welsh*.

Notes:

making up the south and east – janub va sharqni egallagan holda.

the use of the term Great Britain to refer to the entire nation – Buyuk Britaniya atamasini butun millatga nisbatan qo‘llash.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Asking the Way

Can you tell me the way to ...? – ...ga boriladigan yo‘lni aytib bera olasizmi?

How can I get to the ...? – ...ga qanday borsam bo‘ladi?

theatre, museum, post-office, street, square, exhibition, bus-stop, underground station – teatr, muzey, pochta, ko‘cha, maydon, ko‘rgazma, avtobus bekati, metro bekati.

Will you show me the way ...? – Iltimos, ...ga boradigan yo‘lni ko‘rsatib bering.

Where’s the nearest ...? – Eng yaqin ... qayerda (joylashgan)?

What’s the shortest way to the ...? – ...ga boradigan eng qisqa yo‘l qaysi?

I don’t know the way – Men yo‘lni bilmayman.

I'm a foreigner – Men chet ellikman.

I'm looking for ... – Men ...ni izlayapman.

street ... – ... ko'chasi.

house number ... – ... raqamli uy.

Write the address down, please – Iltimos, manzilgohni yozib bering.

Is it too far from here? – Bu yerdan ancha uzoqdami?

Can I get there by bus (tram, underground, trolley-bus) – U yerga avtobusda (tramvayda, metroda, trolleybusda) borsam bo'ladimi?

fare – yo'l haqi.

Which bus? – Nechanchi avtobus?

Where do I get off? – Qayerda tushaman?

What's the name of this street? – Bu ko'chani nomi nima?

Go straight to Navai Street – To'g'ri Navoiy ko'chasiga boring.

Keep straight on ... – ... bo'ylab to'g'riga yuring.

Turn to the left (right) – Chapga (o'ngga) buriling.

Round the corner – Burilishdan keyin.

I am sorry (I beg your pardon) – Kechirasiz (uzr).

Don't mention – Arzimaydi.

How long will it take me to get to ... ? – ... ga yetib olishim uchun qancha vaqt ketadi?

It will take you ... – ... vaqtingiz ketadi.

What is the fare by bus? Avtobus yo'l haqi qancha?

How many stops until ... ? – ...gacha nechta bekat bor?

LISTENING

Tape script 1

Asking the way

- Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the opera?
- Sure. I'd show you in the map. We're here, on this corner. Turn right at the intersection, go straight ahead and then take the second left.
- O.K. I'll remember that. Thank you very much.
- You're welcome. Enjoy your evening at the opera.

Tape script 2

The bank is in front of the library.

Excuse me. I am looking for Hill Street.
It's on your left.

Tape script 3
Lost on Frost Road

Jack and Can are driving to a party at the Mason's house. They are not sure how to get there. You will hear the conversation twice. The first time just listen. The second time repeat each sentence as you hear it.

- We're lost.
- No, we're not. Just listen to me. Turn left at this corner.
- O.K.
- Wait a minute. Don't turn left. Turn right.
- Jack, this is Hill Street. We're looking for Frost Road.
- You're right. We are lost.
- Let's ask someone.
- O.K. Stop at the gas station. Excuse me. I'm looking for Frost Road.
- Mr., this is Frost Road.

Tape script 4

- Mr., I'm looking for Dave Mason.
- Turn left at the super market. Then ...
- Where is the super market?
- It's on this street. It's across from the high school.
- And then what?
- Turn left on Main Street. Go straight ahead to Royal Street. Turn left again.
- Is that Hill Street?
- No, Hill Street is two blocks straight ahead.
- O.K. Thanks for your help.

UNIT NINE

Grammar: 1. **I shall go / You will go** (future simple).
 2. Prepositions **from ... to, until, before, after, during, while**. 3. **There was / were, there will be**.

Text: U.K. Government

Conversational practice: Getting about Town.

I shall go / You will go (future simple)

She **is** at work **now**. (*present*)

She **was** at work **yesterday**. (*past*)

She **will be** at work **tomorrow**. (*future*)

will + infinitive (will be / will win / will come etc.)

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come	will	I we you they	be? win? eat? come? <i>etc.</i>
----------------------------	--	--	-------------	------------------------	---

'll = will: I'll (I will) / you'll / she'll *etc.*

won't = will not; I won't (= I will not) / you won't / she won't *etc.*

We use **will** for the *future (tomorrow / next week etc.)*:

- You can phone me this evening. I'll be at home.
- We'll probably go out this evening.
- Will you be at home this evening?
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.

We often say **I think ... will ...** :

- I think Linda will pass the exam.
- I don't think it will rain this afternoon.

I shall / we shall = I will / we will

- I shall be late tomorrow *or* I will (I'll) be late tomorrow.
- I think we shall win *or* I think we will (we'll) win.

But do not use **shall** with **you / they / he / she / it**.

Tom will be at home tomorrow. (*not* “Tom shall be”)

They will come next week. (*not* “They shall come”)

EXERCISES

9.1. Sarah is in Europe now. Complete the sentences with **she is, she was, she will be**.

1. Yesterday *she was in Paris*.
2. Tomorrow in Amsterdam.
3. Last week in Barcelona.
4. Next week in London.
5. At this moment in Brussels.
6. Three days ago in Munich.
7. At the end of her trip very tired.

9.2. Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use:

I'll be ... or I'll probably be ... or I don't know where I'll be.

1. (at 11 o'clock tomorrow) *I'll probably be in the park.*
OR I'll be at work. OR I don't know where I'll be.
2. (tonight)
3. (at 7.30 in the afternoon)
4. (next Sunday)
5. (in summer)
6. (in three years)

9.3. Make the sentences negative or interrogative:

1. We shall make diagrams. *We'll not (we won't) make diagrams. OR Will you make diagrams?*
2. You will identify a suspect.
3. He will use a revolver.
4. I shall learn English.
5. They will take pictures.
6. I think it will be late.
7. I think she will be a judge.

9.4. Put in will ('ll) or won't.

1. Learn all subjects. You use them in the future.
2. Don't take pictures. There be a photographer.
3. I study at this Academy. I be an investigator.
5. He learns English but he teach it. He be a guide.
6. Don't forget to meet your friend at the station. He arrive at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

9.5. Answer the questions:

1. Will you have a free time tomorrow?
2. Will you go to the library on Sunday?
3. What will you do tonight?
4. Will you visit your parents next Monday?
5. What will you do at the stadium?
6. Where will you be in the evening?
7. Will you play chess with me?
8. Will your friend help us to translate the text?

9.6. Make up the sentences. Use the words in these boxes.

I	my friend
my sister	my brother
my cousin	my neighbour

a judge	a student
a teacher	a doctor
an inspector	a policeman

1. *I'll be an inspector.*
2. *My sister*
3.
4.
5.
6.

9.7. Translate into English.

1. Ertaga biz diktant yozasak kerak.
2. Menimcha kelasi haftada munozara darsi bo'lmaydi.
3. Kelasi oyda sizlar amaliyotga chqsangiz kerak.
4. U ertaga mashina haydamaydi

5. Siz jinoyat sodir bo‘lgan joyga kechroq borasizmi?
6. Sizning singlingiz vrach bo‘ladimi?
7. Akangiz ertaga uyda bo‘ladimi?
8. Ular ikki kunddan keyin kelishadi.
9. Menimcha u ertaga kutubxonaga bormaydi.

9.8. Read and translate.

1. Raymond is very lazy. He doesn't like to work hard.
2. Where did your parents go for their holiday last year?
3. I couldn't solve the crime. It was very difficult.
4. My sister usually goes to school at 8 o'clock, but I usually go to work at 8.30.
5. I think the operative group will go out to a crime scene and examine it.
6. My mother is at home now. She has a lot of work to do.
7. We are going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets.

Prepositions from ... to, until.

from ... to ... from Monday to Saturday

- We lived in Washington **from** 1992 **to** 1998.
- They study **from** Monday **to** Saturday.

You can also say **from ... until ...** :

- We lived in Samarkand **from** 1992 **until** 1998.

until + *the end of a period*

until Friday, until December, until 3 o'clock, until I come back

- He's going away tomorrow. He'll be away **until Friday**.
- Alex usually works **until 7 o'clock**.
- Wait here **until I come back**.

You can also say **till** (= **until**):

- Wait here **till I come back**.

Compare:

- "How long will you be away?" "Until Monday."
- "When are you coming back?" "On Monday."

EXERCISES

9.9. Read the information about the people and complete the sentences. Use **from ... to / until**

Richard lives in Uzbekistan now. He lived in Russia before. He came to Uzbekistan in 1995.

Andrew works at a district court now. He worked at a Criminal Investigation Department before. He started work at the court in 1997.

Alice lives in England now. She lived in France before. She came to England in 1987.

Gerry is a driver now. He was a teacher before. He started work as a driver in 1998.

1. (Richard/Russia/2005–2008) *Richard lived in Russia from 2005 to 2008.*
2. (Richard / Russia / – 2008) *Richard lived in Russia*
3. (Alice / France / – 1987) *Alice lived in*
4. (Alice / France / 1979 – 1987) *Alice lived*
5. (Andrew / CID / 1990 – 1997) *Andrew worked*
6. (Andrew / CID / – 1997) *Andrew worked*
5. (Gerry / a teacher / 1979 – 1998) *Gerry was a*

Prepositions before, after, during, while.

before	• Everybody is nervous before exams.
during	• Don't sleep during the lesson.
after	• We are going to our friend's after the lessons.

before	• Don't forget to close the window before you go out.
	• Before you cross the road, always look both ways.
	• Always look both ways before you cross the road.
while	• I often go to sleep while I'm watching television.
after	• They often do their homework after the lessons

during and while

We use **during** + *noun* (during **the film**).

We use **while** + verb (while he **is watching**).

- We don't speak **during the meal**.

but • He doesn't speak **while he is eating**. (*not* "during he is eating")

You can use **before / after** + **-ing** (**before going / after doing** *etc.*):

- I always have breakfast **before going** to work. (= before I go to work)
- **After doing** their homework, they usually go home. (= after they did)

EXERCISES

9.10. Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

before		the lessons
during		the exam
after	+	they went to Russia
while		the end
		breakfast
		you are waiting
		the night
		the evening
		you were sleeping

1. He is always nervous *before the exam*.
2. Yesterday I trained myself two hours in the morning, and another two hours
3. The film was very boring. We left
4. My brother and his wife lived in Samarkand
5. Your friend phoned
6. Would you like to sit down
7. "Are you going home"? "No, I'm visiting my aunt."
8. I usually don't read anything
9. Somebody broke into my neighbor's house

9.11. Write sentences with **before** + **-ing** and **after** + **-ing**.

1. They did shopping. Then they went home. *After doing the shopping, they went home.*
2. He left the Academy. Then he worked at the CID for five years. *After*
3. I did all my home works. Then I went to sleep. *Before*
4. We investigated the crime scene for three hours. We were very tired. *After*
5. The inspector will interview a witness. Then he'll go home. *Before*

There was / were, there will be

- **There is** a book on the table. (*now*)
- **There was** a book on the table. (*yesterday*)
- **There will be** a book on the table. (*tomorrow*)
- **There is** a train every hour. – The time now is 11.15. – **There was** a train at 11 o'clock.

there is / are:

- **There is** a good film on TV tonight.
- We are staying at a very big hotel. **There are** 250 rooms.
- **Are there** any letters for me this morning?
- I'm hungry but **there isn't** any thing to eat.

there was / were:

- **There was** a good film on TV last night.
- We stayed at a big hotel. **There were** 250 rooms.
- **Were there** any letters for me yesterday?
- When I got home, I was hungry but **there wasn't** anything to eat.

there will be:

- Do you think **there will be** a lot of people at the party on Sunday?
- The manager of the company is leaving, so **there will be** a new manager soon.
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because **there won't be** time tomorrow. (**there won't be** = **there will not be**)

EXERCISES

9.12. Open the brackets. Use the correct form of the verb:

1. There (is / was) a large table in my room now.
2. There (are / were) three windows in my classroom.
3. There (are / were) three windows in my classroom when I studied at the Academy.
4. There (are / were) five pens in my bag. Now there (are, were) only two.
5. There (was / will be) a school here in 1905.
6. There (are, were) many children in the park yesterday.
7. There (aren't, weren't) many interesting articles in the newspaper.

9.13. Change the sentences using **there was / were**.

1. The book was on the desk. *There was a book on the desk.*
2. The pencils were in the box.
3. The picture was on the wall.
4. The chair was near the wall.
5. The student was in the room.
6. A piece of chalk was on the blackboard.
7. A judge was at the Magistrate's Court.

9.14. Make the sentence negative or interrogative.

1. There were students' tables along the wall. *There were not any tables along the wall.*
2. There was a blackboard on the wall.
3. There was a map on the wall.
4. There were some chairs in the classroom.
5. There were many exercise-books on the table.
6. There were many flowers at the windows.
7. There was some chalk on the table.

TEXT

U.K. Government

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy – that is, the head of state is a monarch with limited powers. Britain's democratic

government is based on a constitution composed of various historical documents, laws, and formal customs adopted over the years. Parliament, the legislature, consists of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the monarch, also called the crown.

The House of Commons is far more influential than the House of Lords, which in effect makes the British system unicameral, meaning the legislature has one chamber. The chief executive is the prime minister, who is a member of the House of Commons. The executive branch also includes Her Majesty's Government, commonly referred to simply as "the government."

The government is composed of ministers in the Cabinet, most of whom are members of the House of Commons; government departments, each of which is responsible to a minister; local authorities; and public corporations. Because the House of Commons is involved in both the legislative and executive branches of the British government, there is no separation of powers between executive and legislature as there is in the United States.

Notes:

is far more influential ta'sir kuchi ancha katta.

Her Majesty's hazrati oliyalari.

LISTENING

I wanna talk about my life in UK

I went to study in the UK a few years ago. The most exciting experience is that I went to a **host family** for my Christmas holiday in December. I went there alone...on a train, it took me one or two hours to get there, to York and then I stayed there for one week. This was the first time that I spent time with a UK family which I learnt a lot from them. They treat me like a family member, they took me out to eat, to play and to see all the different interesting culture of their region. On Christmas Day, they even bought me some presents to celebrate the Christmas.

When I went back to Oxford, which was the place that I stayed for that year, I had a chance to teach in a Chinese school every Sunday. The kids are about 14 years old and I taught them Chinese. They were all very cute but they all speak (spoke) in English. I spent lots of time to **encourage** them to speak in Cantonese.

During my study (studies) in the UK, I lived with few other students from different countries. They are very nice and we use to cook on our own just like a big family. Every day we will go to...every day we went to supermarkets to buy food and drinks and desserts. We cooked every day...I was not a good cook, normally I just put everything into oven. And I've tried to bake a cake before but failed and they all laughed at me. And every time when I bake a cake, they never taste it. We share a flat together - we share kitchen, bathrooms but we do have our own sink and bedroom. The life in the UK is quite relaxing besides study because you can **explore** more and do different activities at school or even some other **extracurricular activities**.

After I come back (to) Hong Kong, I still **keep in touch** with all my friends in the UK, from different countries like Italy, Malaysia, Japan, UK and other countries. Sometimes we even send email(s) to each other, sometimes they may come to Hong Kong to visit and we will meet each other again.

I really enjoy the time in the UK, I hope you will also have the chance to explore more in other different countries in the future.

UNIT TEN

Grammar: 1. **If we go ...** . 2. **If I had ...** . 3. **Who, that, which.** 4. **It is (was) ... that (who) ...** .
Text: **United States of America.**
Conversational practice: **Traveling by Railway.**

If we go ...

- Shall we go by bus or taxi?
- **If** we go by bus, it will be cheaper.
- We'll get there more quickly **if** we go by taxi.

If can be *at the beginning* of a sentence or *in the middle*.

If at the beginning:

- **If** you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.
- **If** a criminal is very careful, he may not leave any fingerprints.
- **If** you understand this problem, show me how to do it.

If in the middle:

- You'll miss the train **if** you don't hurry.
- A criminal may not leave any fingerprints **if** he is very careful.
- You will have fewer cavities **if** you brush your teeth every day.

In conversation, we often use **if** – part of the sentence alone:

- “Will you write to me?” “Yes, **if** you give me your address.”

After **if**, we use the present (*not* ‘will’):

- **If I'm** late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not* “if I will be”)
- **If it rains** this evening, we'll stay at home. (*not* “if it will rain”)

if and **when**

If I go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I'm not sure:

- Are you going out later?
- Perhaps. **If I go out**, I'll close the window.

When I go out = I'm going out (for sure):

- Are you going out later?
- Yes, I am. **When I go out**, I'll close the window.
- **When** I get the crime scene, I'm going to investigate it again.
- **If** you go by taxi, you won't be late.

EXERCISES

10.4. Make sentences beginning with **if**. Choose from the boxes.

If +	you don't hurry you don't need this book you are not busy tomorrow you come home early this evening you fail the exam you need money you don't mind you take a taxi	+	you can do it again I can lend you some you'll be there on time I'll interview the witness just now I'll put it on the book-shelf you will miss the train we can go to the museum we will go to the concert
-------------	--	---	--

1. *If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.*

10.5. Complete these sentences using your own ideas.

1. If a criminal is very careful, *he may not leave any fingerprints.*
2. *We'll stay at home* if it rains.
3. If you are hungry,
4. Do you mind if
5. If an investigator is not patient,
6. I will fail the exam.
7. if you don't study hard.
8. If you don't mind,
9. You should go to the doctor's if

10.6. Put **if** or **when**.

1. *If* I'm late this evening, don't wait for me.
2. I'm writing a report now. I finish it, I can watch TV.

3. an offender in our country wants to return to an honest life, he will have every opportunity to do so.
4. A person may be put in prison he violates the law.
5. John is still in prison. He wants to have an honest life of labour he is released.
6. he improves his spelling, he will get good marks.
7. I'm going to do some shopping now. I come back, we can have lunch.

If I had ... , if we went

Dan likes fast cars but he doesn't have one.

He doesn't have enough money.

If he **had** enough money, he **would buy** a fast car.

IF	I you it they	had / went (<i>etc.</i>), didn't have / go (<i>etc.</i>), was / were (<i>etc.</i>), could (<i>etc.</i>),	I you it they	would(n't) could(n't)	buy ... be ... have ... go ...
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- **If he had** the money, he would buy a car. (**If ... at the beginning**)
- or He would buy a car **if he had** the money. (... **if ... in the middle**)

I would = I'd **she would = she'd** **they would = they'd** *etc.:*

- I don't know Italian. **If I knew** Italian, I'd not ask you to help me to understand this instruction.
- I like that jacket but it is very expensive. I'd **buy** it **if it wasn't** so expensive.
- I'm sorry I can't help you. I'd **help** you **if I could**.
- I don't know the answer. **If I knew** the answer, I'd **tell** you.
- **If she had** more experience, she **wouldn't spend** so much time on this work.

If (I) was / were ...

You can say: **if (I / he / she / it) was or were ... :**

- It's cold. **If I were** you, I'd **put** your coat on. (*or If I was you ...*)

- The mother **would let** the children go out and skate **if** the day **were** good now. (*or* if the day **was** ...)

Compare:

if I have / if it is etc.	if I had / if it was etc.
I must go and see Ann.	I must go and see Ann.
If I have time, I will go today.	If I had time, I would go today.
(= perhaps I'll have time, so perhaps I'll go)	(= I <i>don't</i> have time today so I will not go)

EXERCISES

10.7. Put the verb in the correct form.

1. If *he had* the money, he would buy a fast car. (he / have)
2. Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn't be happy if *she lived* in the country. (she / live)
3. If I wanted to learn Italian, to Italy. (I / go)
4. What would you do if an investigator? (you / be)
5. It is not a very good car. it if I were you. (I / not / drive)
6. punished if you were more obedient. (You / not / be)

10.8. Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

1. I'd go to the dentist if *I had a toothache*.
2. If I could go anywhere in the world,
3. I wouldn't be late if
4. I'd lend you some money if
5. If I saw him before
6. The world would be a better place if

Who, that, which.

I met a woman. **She** can speak six languages. 2 sentences

she → **who**

I met **a woman who** can speak six languages. 1 sentences

Jim was wearing a hat. **It** was too big for him. 2 sentences

it → **that or which**

Jim was wearing a **hat that** was too big for him.

I sentences

or

Jim was wearing a **hat which** was too big for him.

I sentences

who is for people (*not* things):

A thief is a person	who steals things.	
Do you know anybody	who can speak French?	
The person	who saw the victim last	is his brother.
The people	who work in the office	are very friendly.

that is for things *or* people:

This is the knife	that was left at the crime scene.	
Meet me at place	that you did yesterday.	
The people	that work in the office	are very friendly.

You can use **that** for people, but **who** is more usual.

which is for things (*not* people):

This is the knife	which was left at the crime scene.	
The case	which you learn	is difficult.

Do not use **which** for people:

- **The person who** said the last sentence is Hob. (*not* ‘the person which’)

It is (was) ... that (who)

It is the Ministry of Internal Affairs **that** maintains public order.

It is an investigator **who** solves crimes.

It was the operative worker **who** apprehended that robber.

It is this Academy **that** trains qualified specialists for the organs of Internal Affairs.

EXERCISES

10.9. Make one sentence from two.

1. (A man is going into the bank. He is a suspicious person.) *The man who is going into the bank is a suspicious person.*

2. (A boy played tennis with my son. He lives not far from the stadium.) *The boy not far from the stadium.*
3. (I liked the story. Margaret told it.)
4. (The bicycle was for my birthday. My Uncle Albert sent it.).....
5. (A woman spoke to me. She asked the way to the city centre.) ...
6. (Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.)
7. (A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)

10.10. Put in *who* or *which*.

1. I met a woman *who* can speak six languages.
2. I enjoyed the book about the history of England, you gave me for my birthday.
3. You need a person is a good lawyer and can give you his advice.
4. Where is the picture was hanging on the wall?
5. You always ask questions are difficult to answer.
7. Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him?
8. The man commits a crime is a criminal.
9. Read the article is on page 21.

TEXT

United States of America

The United States of America is a constitutional federal republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America. Its forty-eight states and Washington, D.C. lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. It is bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait, and the state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. The United States also possesses several territories, or insular areas, scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific.

At 3.79 million square miles (9.83 million km²) and with over 300 million people, the United States is the third or fourth largest country

by total area, and third largest by land area and by population.

The nation was founded by thirteen colonies of Great Britain located along the Atlantic seaboard. Proclaiming themselves "states," they issued the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. A federal convention adopted the current United States Constitution on September 17, 1787; its ratification the following year made the states part of a single republic. The Bill of Rights, comprising ten constitutional amendments, was ratified in 1791.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Travelling by Railway

Anna and Michael took a taxi to the station to **catch their train** to London. They arrived just **in time**: the train is **due to leave** in a few minutes. They don't need to get to the **ticket office**, because they bought their tickets yesterday, and **reserved** two **seats** to be sure of getting somewhere to seat.

At the ticket barrier, they show their tickets to the **ticket collector**, who **clips** them to show that they have been used. On the **platform** Anna looks for a **porter** to help them with their **luggage**. They find their seats in the first **compartment** in the **carriage** next to the **restaurant car**. They put their **cases** on the **luggage rack** as the train **moves off**.

During the journey a **ticket inspector** comes to look at each passenger's ticket. Anna asks him if they have to **change trains**. The inspector tells her it's express train and it goes **direct** to London.

The train **pulls into** the station exactly **on time**, and the passengers **get off**.

Vocabulary

catch one's train – poyezdiga ulgurmoq

on time – belgilangan vaqtida

in time – vaqtida (kechikmay)

due to leave – jo'nashi kerak

reserve a seat – oldindan joy olib qo'yimoq

ticket office – chiptalar sotish shoxobchasi

clip – qirqib olmoq; kesib olmoq
platform – platforma
porter – hammol, yuk tashuvchi
luggage – yuk
compartment – yo‘lovchilar bo‘linmasi, kupe
carriage – yo‘lovchilar vagoni
restaurant car – vagon-restoran
case – jamadon
luggage rack – yuk javoni
move off – jo‘namoq, qo‘zg‘almoq
ticket inspector – chipta tekshiruvchi
change trains – boshqa poyezdga chiqmoq
direct – to‘g‘ri
pull into – yetib kelmoq
get off – tushmoq

10.11. What is the word or expression for:

1. The place where you buy your ticket.
2. The man who looks at the tickets on the train.
3. The place where you can buy drinks.
4. Not early or late.

10.12. Make up a dialogue “At a railway station”.

LISTENING

How to travel to a sales conference

Kevin is very excited. His boss has asked him to go to a big sales conference. You remember that Kevin has written a paper for his company about the market for cat food. One of the top people in his company has seen the paper and likes it. The top person does not actually understand the paper. That is because top people only understand big things like international finance, and where shall we play golf next weekend. But the top person said to himself, “This Kevin obviously understands all about cat food. He must come to the sales conference.”

So Kevin makes plans to go to the sales conference. The conference takes place in an executive hotel near Heathrow airport in London. This hotel is possibly the least attractive place in England. And it is expensive. But the sales conference has always been held there, every year since 1998, so it has become a tradition.

Kevin decides to travel to the conference on the train. Other people come to the conference in their cars. The people from America and Germany come on the plane to Heathrow airport. Other people come on a bus, or on the underground, or in a taxi. The director responsible for the company's environmental policy comes on her bicycle.

This is very confusing, isn't it – “on a train”, “in a car”, “on a bicycle” – how can we remember when to say “in” and when to say “on”? Well, I am afraid that you just have to learn. But while you are learning, remember that you can nearly always use the word “by” to explain how you are going to travel. So here are some of the ways to get to the sales conference. You can travel by car, or by road; you can travel by train or by rail; you can come by plane or by air; and you can arrive by bus, by tram, by underground, by taxi, by coach, by helicopter, by horse, or by elephant. The only time that you can't use “by” is when you walk – you arrive “on foot”, not “by foot”. (And you can't seriously go to the sales conference near Heathrow airport by elephant. I just put that in to see if you were awake!)

What is the best way to travel? In English we have a saying that “it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive”. It comes from the 19th century Scottish writer Robert Louis Stevenson. What does it mean? It is about our journey through life. Some people look forward all the time to new things. They welcome new opportunities, new things to do, new things to learn. Even when they are old, they still want to visit new places and meet new people. They are travelling “hopefully” (that is, “with hope”). Other people have perhaps done many things in their lives, but now they do not want to experience anything new. They have arrived. Which is better, do you think – to travel hopefully, or to arrive?

UNIT ELEVEN

Grammar: 1. **I have done** (present perfect). 2. Prepositions **since, for**. 3. Conjunctions **whom, whose, what, as soon as, as, that's why, therefore**.

Text: **U.S. Government**.

Conversational practice: **At the Airport**.

I have done (present perfect)

Andrew 's shoes are dirty.

He is cleaning his shoes.

He **has cleaned** his shoes. (= his shoes are clean now)

The *present perfect* is **have (has) + past participle**:

	<i>past participle</i>		
<i>positive and negative</i>	I We You They	have ('ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned finished started studied
	He She It	has ('s) has not (hasn't)	done been gone
			<i>regular verbs</i> <i>irregular verbs</i>

	<i>past participle</i>		
<i>question</i>	Have	I we you they	cleaned? finished? started? studied?
	Has	he she it	done? been? gone?
			<i>regular verbs</i> <i>irregular verbs</i>

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past* with a result *now*:

- **I've lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)

- “Where is Klara?” “He **has gone** out.”
- We’ve **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
- Can I take this magazine? **Have** you **finished** with it?
- I can’t find my text–book. Somebody **has taken** it.

just = a short time ago

- Are your parents at home?
- Yes, they’ve **just arrived**.
- Are you hungry?
- No, I’ve **just had** dinner.
- Is Tom here?
- No, I’m afraid he’s **just gone**. (= he **has** just gone)

already = before a particular time; before expected

- What time are your parents coming?
- They’ve **already arrived**. (before you expected)
- Do you have any problems with those exercises?
- No, I’ve **already finished** them.

yet = until now

You can use **yet** in *negative sentences* and *questions*. **Yet** is usually *at the end*.

- Are your parents here?
- No, they **haven’t arrived yet**.
- **Have** your parents **arrived yet**?
- No, not yet. I’m still waiting for them.

Have you ever ... ?

We use the *present perfect* (**have been** / **have had** / **have played** *etc.*) when we talk about a time from the past until now.

- “**Have** you **been** to London?” (*in your life*) “No, I **haven’t**.”
- I’ve **been** to Turkey but I **haven’t been** to Greece.
- He **has committed** many petty thefts but he **hasn’t been** imprisoned.
- “**Have** you **seen** this man before?” “Yes, I **have seen** him once.”

present perfect + **ever** (in questions) and **never**:

- “**Has she ever been** to England?” “Yes, twice.” (**twice** = two times)
- “**Have you ever driven** a car?” “Yes, I often drive my father’s car.”
- I’ve **never ridden** a horse.
- My grandmother **has never traveled** by air.

gone and been

- Alisher **has gone** to Moscow. (= he is in Moscow *now*)
- Batir **has been** to London. (= he went to London but *now he is back*)

How long have you . . . ?

- **How long has he been** in London?
- He has been in London **since Monday**.
- **How long has Mark lived** in London?
- He **has lived** there **for three years**.
- **How long have you known** him?
- I’ve **known** him **for** a long time.

Prepositions since, for.

since + *a time in the past (to now)*

since Monday **since 1999** **since 2.30** **since I arrived**

Use **since** after the *present perfect* (**have been** / **have done** etc.):

- John is at the crime scene. He has been there **since 9 o’clock**.
- Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have been married **since 1987**.
- It has been raining **since I arrived**.

Compare:

- We lived in Glasgow **from** 1990 **to** 2000.
We lived in Glasgow **until** 2000.
- Now we live in Tashkent. We came to Tashkent **in** 2000.
We have lived in Tashkent **since** 2000. (= from 2000 until now)

We use **for** (not **since**) + *a period of time* (**two days** / **ten years** etc.):

- John has been in hospital **for three days**. (not ‘since three days’)

for + *a period of time*

for three days for ten years for two weeks for a long time

- The police investigated the case **for two weeks**.
- I'm going away **for a few days**.
- This tree has been here **for two hundred years**.
- They have been married **for ten years**.
- He will stay here **for a week**; then he will leave.

EXERCISES

11.6. Complete the sentences with a verb from the list: **forget, see, tell, see, break, read, go, bring.**

1. It's Neil's birthday today and her father *has brought* a camera for her.
2. I'm looking for our commander. youhim?
3. I'm sorry, I to buy the book that you need.
4. How many times she to the theatre this month?
5. Bob many interesting films this week.
6. I seven good books this year.
7. Look! Somebody that window.
8. 'Does your chief know that you are ill?' 'Yes, I him.

11.7. Write responses. Use the present perfect with **already, yet, just, never.**

1. You must do this exercise now. *I've done it already.*
2. You were in Samarkand last month, weren't you? (never)
3. Why didn't you do your lessons? (already)
4. You say Bill hasn't returned your camera. (just)
5. I saw you at the library this morning. (yet)
6. I think you have translated all the text. (yet)
7. I know you haven't had dinner today. (already)

11.8. Put in **for** or **since**.

1. Richard lived in Russia *for* eleven years.
2. Richard has lived in Uzbekistan *since* 1995.
3. Richard has lived in Uzbekistan five years.
4. Alice has lived in England thirteen years.

5. Alice has lived in England 1987.
6. Andrew worked at the CID five years.
7. Andrew has worked at a district court three years.
8. Andrew has worked at a district court..... 1997.
9. Gerry was a teacher two years.
10. Gerry has been a driver 1998.
11. Gerry has been a driver two years.

11.9. Put in *until* / *since* / *for*.

1. I'm tired. I'm going to lie down *for* a few minutes.
2. Don't open the door of the train the train stops.
3. This is our Academy. I have studied here 2010.
4. Jack has gone away. He'll be away Wednesday.
5. Next week we are going to New York two weeks.
6. I usually finish work at 5:30, but sometimes I work six.
7. I have known Andrew we were at school together.
8. Karim and Lola have been married 1995.
9. Lola taught children English at school she was married.
10. He has been in hospital Wednesday.

11.10. Read the fragment and find the verbs used in the Present Perfect.

One night in September 1983 Constable David (Scottie) McLintock and Constable Peter Owen were on patrol in the mountains of North Wales. Some thieves were stealing sheep from the local farms. The two police officers were looking for the thieves.

DJ: It's 3:30 am on Thursday 23 September and you're listening to the "Late Late Snow" on Radio Wales ...

Owen: We've been on patrol for six hours now. We haven't seen anything/

McLintock: We were on patrol for six hours yesterday. We didn't see anything then. Call Sergeant Jones.

Owen: Ok. Car CX7 to base. Car CX7 to base. We've had no luck, Sarge. The thieves haven't come/ Can we come in now?

Sergeant: Base to CX7. Have you seen anything?

Owen: Nothing but sheep. We've searched the hills and we've talked to all the farmers.

Segeant: All right. Come back to the station.

Owen: Mmm. We're on our way back to a nice cup of tea at the station now. I don't know why ...

McLintock: Wait a minute, Taff. What's that over there? I've just seen a light by the old mine.

Whom, whose, what, as soon as, as, that's why, therefore.

whom

- The woman **whom** you saw there was a judge.
- I met a woman **whom** I know.
- The minister, to **whom** I spoke recently, agrees.

We can also use **whom** with prepositions (**to** / **from** / **with** whom etc.):

- The girl **with whom** he fell in love left him after a few weeks.
(he fell in love with her)

But we do not often use **whom**. In spoken English we normally prefer **who** or **that** (or you can leave them out):

- The woman (who/that) you saw ...
- The girl (who/that) he fell in love ...

whose

Use **whose** instead of **his** / **her** / **their**:

We saw some people. **Their** car had broken down.

We saw some people **whose** car had broken down.

- My friend **whose** wife works at our Academy is an investigator.

what

- She told me **what** to do.
- I know **what** you mean.
- I don't know **what** it is.
- I don't know **what** he said.

as soon as

- The crime scene investigator will take pictures **as soon as** he arrives at the crime scene.
- I'll tell him about it **as soon as** he comes.

as (= because)

- **As** he knows law well, he is a good judge.

that's why

- We study hard **that's why** we know English well.
- I was feeling ill. **That's why** I went to bed early.

therefore

- I don't know much about China, **therefore** I can't advise you about it.

EXERCISES

11.11. You and your friend met some people who had some bad experiences. You met:

1. a man / his wife became ill and was taken to hospital
2. a woman / her husband was arrested by the police
3. a girl / her passport was stolen
4. a couple / their luggage disappeared

You can't remember the name of these people, so you ask your friend. Make sentences with **whose**.

1. *What was the name of the man whose wife became ill and was taken to hospital?*
2. What
3.
4.

11.12. Put in **what, as, as soon as, therefore, that's why**.

1. Did you hear I said?
2. I'll come I've finished.
3. He'll be informed he comes back.
4. I won't tell anyone happened.

5. they live near us, we see them quite often.
6. We had nothing better to do we watched television the whole evening.
7. He doesn't know anything about the history of the USA he can't tell you anything about it.

TEXT

U.S. Government

The United States is a constitutional republic. It is fundamentally structured as a representative democracy. The United States Constitution serves as the country's supreme legal document and as a social contract for the people of the United States. In the American federalist system, citizens are usually subject to three levels of government, federal, state, and local.

The federal government is composed of three branches:

Legislative: The bicameral Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives makes federal law, declares war, approves treaties, has the power of the purse, and has the rarely used power of impeachment, by which it can remove sitting members of the government.

Executive: The president is the commander-in-chief of the military. He can veto legislative bills before they become law. He also appoints the Cabinet and other officers, who administer and enforce federal laws and policies.

Judicial: The Supreme Court and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the president with Senate approval, interpret laws and can overturn laws they deem unconstitutional.

Note:

power of the purse davlat mablag‘ini sarflashni nazorat qilish huquqi.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

At the airport

Pat arrived at the **airport** two hours ago to **catch** her **plane** to Tokyo. At the **check-in counter**, a ticket agent looked at her ticket and her **passport**, and her **baggage** was **checked in** (weighed on the scales). Pat's

suitcases were very heavy, so she had to pay an **excess baggage charge** (amount of money for additional weight). Next she was given a **boarding pass** (a ticket that allows her to get on the plane). The boarding pass has a seat number written on it, and Pat was given a window seat in the **non-smoking section**. Her suitcases were labeled and sent off to be **loaded** into the **hold** of the **airplane**.

While waiting for the **flight** to be **called**, Pat goes to the **newsstand** to buy a newspaper. Then she goes through the **security check**, where her **carry-on luggage** (the bags she is keeping with her on the plane) is searched. Then Pat goes into the **duty free shop** where she has a chance to buy some things cheaply. The goods she buys here are cheap because they are not taxed.

In the **departure lounge**, Pat joins the other passengers who are sitting and waiting until it is time for their flight to depart. After a few minutes Pat hears the **announcement**: “Flight 156 to Tokyo now **boarding** at **Gate Three**”, and she goes to **board** (get on) her plane.

Vocabulary

check-in counter – yuklarning og‘irligini o‘lchash joyi

scales – tarozi

label – yorliq yopishtirmoq

load – ortmoq

hold – yukxona

call the flight – samolyotga chiqishni e‘lon qilmoq

security check – xavfsizlik xizmati tekshiruvi

departure lounge – kutish zali

newsstand – gazeta do‘koni

announcement – e‘lon

gate – darvoza

board – bort

boarding – (samolyotga) chiqish

11.11. Answer the following questions:

1. When you arrive at the airport you first go to counter.
2. You have to have a pass so that you can get on the plane.
3. After the security check, you wait in the lounge.
4. You can buy many things cheaply at the shop.
5. When you hear the announcement, you go to the to board your plane.

LISTENING

Departure Lounge

1

- Frank, I'm Jenny from the Entertainment news.
- Hi Jenny.
- What are you doing here, Frank?
- I'm going to make a film here.
- What film?
- It's a remake of a Hitchcock film.

2

- Where are you?
- I'm at the airport.
- Good.
- What do I do now?
- Go outside the terminal. A car is waiting for you. It's going to take you to your hotel.
- Right.

3

- Oh, James.
- Darling.
- Am I going to see you again, James?
- Yes, darling. It's only a week.
- Are you going to call me?
- Yes, darling. Every night.

4

- Esther!
- Nicky! What are you doing here?
- I'm going to Bangkok.
- Bangkok?
- Yes, I'm going to see a friend. And you?
- I'm going to visit my father in Romania.

5

- Excuse me, you can't leave your bags here.
- It's just for a minute. I'm going to use the toilet.
- Please take your bags with you.
- I'm not going to take these big bags into the toilet!
- I'm sorry madam, but these are the rules.

UNIT TWELVE

Grammar: 1. Verb + ing (Gerunds). 2. Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs.

3. Construction “It is said that ...”.

Text: **European Convention of Human Rights.**

Conversational practice: **Describing someone.**

Verb + -ing (Gerunds)

Spelling

write+ing – writing

put+ing – putting

tie+ing – tying

take+ing – taking

run+ing – running

die+ing – dying

come+ing – coming

swim+ing – swimming

lie+ing – lying

stop

delay

admit

enjoy

avoid

risk

deny

mind

postpone

fancy

regret

suggest

practise

imagine

consider

involve

+ verb + ing

- **Stop talking!**
- I'll do the shopping after I've **finished** cleaning the flat.
- I don't **fancy going** out this evening.
- Have you ever **considered going** to live in another country?
- I can't **imagine** George **riding** a motor-bike.
- When I'm on holiday, I **enjoy** not **having** to get up early.

give up (= stop)

go on (= continue)

keep on (= do something repeatedly)

put off (= postpone)

carry on (= continue)

+ verb + ing

- Are you going to **give up** smoking?
- She **kept on** interrupting me while I was speaking.

Do not use infinitive after above mentioned verbs:

- I enjoy dancing. (not “to dance”)
- Would you mind closing the door? (not “to close”)
- Tom suggested going to the cinema. (not “to go”)

Use verb + **ing** when you speak about a finished action:

- He admitted stealing the money.
- They now regret **getting** married.

Infinitive *or* -ing?

like	hate	enjoy	can't bear	+ verb + ing
dislike	love	mind	can't stand	

- I **enjoy** being alone.
- Why do you **dislike** living here?
- I **don't like** people shouting at me.
- Ann **hates** flying.
- Tom **doesn't mind** working at night

You can use **verb + ing** or **infinitive** after **love** and **can't bear**:

- I **love meeting** people. *Or* I **love to meet** people.
- She **can't bear being** alone. *Or* She **can't bear to be** alone.

Like

Use **verb + ing** or **infinitive** after **like**:

- I **like getting** up early. *or* I **like to get** up early.

‘I **like doing**’ = I enjoy:

- Do you **like cooking**? (= do you enjoy it?)
- I **don't like driving**. (= I don't enjoy it.)

‘I **like to do**’ = I like to do something:

- I **like to wash** my hair twice a week.

- Tom **likes to do** the washing-up immediately after the meal.

would like (love / hate / prefer) + infinitive (not verb + ing):

- I **would like to be** rich.
- Would you **like to come** to a party?
- Would you prefer to have dinner now or later?
- I'd love to be able to travel round the world.

Compare:

- I like playing tennis. (= I enjoy it in general)
- I would like to play tennis today. (= I want to play)

EXERCISES

12.1. Put in the verbs given below: **try, meet, look, write, make, wash, eat, splash, go, drive, take.**

1. Could you please stop so much noise?
2. I don't enjoy letters.
3. Does your job involve a lot of people?
4. I considered the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. If you use the shower, try and avoid water on the floor.
6. Jack gave up to find a job in Britain and decided to emigrate.
7. Have you finished your hair yet?
8. The phone rang while Ann was having her dinner. She didn't answer it; she just carried on
9. He admitted the car but denied it dangerously.
10. Why do you keep on at me like that?
11. They had to postpone away because their son was ill.

12.2. Read the sentences and make up your own ones with the meaning. Begin the sentences as it is shown in the exercise.

1. I don't want to go out this evening. I don't fancy
2. Are you sorry you didn't take the job? Do you regret

3. Why don't you go away tomorrow instead of today? Why don't you put off until
4. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush-hour. It's better to avoid
5. Could you turn the radio down, please? Would you mind?
6. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a license. The driver of the car admitted
7. Tom said "Let's have fish for dinner." Tom suggested

12.3. Continue the sentences using **verb + -ing**.

1. At weekends I enjoy
2. This evening I fancy
3. I often regret
4. Learning English involves
5. I think people should stop

12.4. Answer the questions using the verbs given in brackets.

1. Why do you always wear a hat? (like) /
2. Why does Pete watch television so often? (enjoy) *He*
3. Why do you never go to the cinema? (not/like) /
4. Why does Jack take so many photographs? (like)
5. Why don't you work in the evenings? (hate)

12.5. Use the verbs in **-ing** or **infinitive** form.

1. Do you mind (travel) such a long way to work every day?
2. Ann loves (cook) but she hates (wash) up.
3. I can't stand people (tell) what to do when I'm driving.
4. I don't like that house. I would hate (live) there.
5. Do you like (drive).
6. When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried about missing it. So I like (get) to the station in plenty of time.
7. I very much enjoy (listen) to classic music.
8. I would love (come) to your wedding but it just isn't possible.
9. Sometimes I'd like (learn) to play the guitar.

12.6. Say if you like actions described in brackets. Choose one of the following verbs for each of your sentence: **(don't) like, love, hate, enjoy, don't mind, can't stand.**

1. (playing cards) I like
2. (learning languages)
3. (visiting museums)
4. (lying on the beach in the sun)
5. (shopping)

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

Comparative forms

This man is thick. This apple is big.
This man is **thicker**. This apple is **bigger**.

Bigger and **thicker** are the comparative forms.

- My friend works hard. He must work **harder** to pass his exam.
- I can't hear you. Can you speak **louder**?

Use **than** after the comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs:

- It's cheaper to go by car than to go by train.

Add **-er** for the comparison with one-syllable adjectives and adverbs.

Spelling:

cheap – cheaper	thin – thinner	dry - drier	pretty – prettier
hard – harder	big – bigger	busy - busier	happy - happier

Add **-er** to two-syllable adjectives ending with **y**:

easy-easier healthy-healthier pretty- prettier

Also narrow -narrower simple -simpler

Use **more...**(not **-er**) with other two and more syllable adjectives:

- more** modern, **more** serious, **more** expensive, **more** comfortable.
- She is beautiful. Madonna is **more** beautiful.

Use **more** with adverbs ending with **-ly**:

- Could we walk more slowly, I'm too tired.
- There are very many mistakes in your exercise. You should do it more carefully.

Say **more often** (not 'oftner') but **earlier** (not 'more early'):

- Now I see him more often as he works in the same department.
- He came earlier to finish his work before the lesson.

Before comparatives you can use **a bit / a little / much / a lot / far** (= a lot):

- Don't go by train. It's much (*or* a lot) cheaper.
- Could you speak a bit (*or* a little) more slowly?

Superlatives

- What is **the longest river** the world?
- What was **the most enjoyable** holiday you've ever had?

Longest and **most enjoyable** are the superlative forms.

Add **-est**: for the superlative of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs:

long – the **longest** hot – the **hottest**
easy – the **easiest** hard – the **hardest**

- Yesterday was the hottest day of the year.
- That was the most boring film I've ever seen.
- 'Why did you stay at that hotel?' 'It was the cheapest we could find.'
- She is a really nice person - one of the nicest people I know.

Use **the most** with two-syllable adjectives and adverbs:

the most famous, the most boring, the most difficult.

but

pretty – **the prettiest** tender – **the tenderest**

- He was **the most famous** actor in Great Britain.
- It was **the most boring** film I have ever seen.

most + adjective (without 'the')

most interesting = **very** interesting

- The book you lent me was most interesting. (= very interesting)
- Thank you for the money. It was most generous of you. (= very generous)

Irregular comparisons

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
good	better (than)	(the) best (of all)
bad	worse (than)	(the) worst (of all)
little	less (than)	(the) least (of all)
much	more (than)	(the) most (of all)
many	more (than)	(the) most (of all)
far	farther (than)	(the) farthest (of all)
	further (than)	(the) furthest (of all)

- We are glad that this work is **less** difficult.
- I smoke **more** than I used to.
- Is there any further news? (**further** =any more news)
- I can't walk any **farther**. I'm exhausted.(= distance)
- That was a delicious meal. It's one of **the best** I've ever had.
- Why does he always come to see me at **the worst** possible moment?

A few words add **-most** as an ending to show a superlative meaning:

inner**most** further**most** upper**most**
fore**most** outer**most** ut**most**

older and elder:

- My **elder** sister is an artist.
- My sister is **older** than me. (not 'elder than me')

the + comparative + the better.

- "What time shall we leave?"
- "**The sooner the better.**" (= it will be best if we leave as soon as possible)
- "What size box do you want?"
- "**The bigger the better.**" (= it will be best if the box is as big as possible)
- **The warmer** the weather, **the better** I feel.
- **The more** you have, **the more** you want.

EXERCISES

12.7. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative forms of the following adjectives or adverbs: **crowded, early, easily, expensive, interested, large, near, quiet, thin.**

1. This jacket is too small. I need a *larger* size.
2. You look Have you lost weight?
3. He is not so keen on his studies. He's in having a good time.
4. You will find your way around the town if you have a map.
5. You're making too much noise. Can you be a bit?
6. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was than usual.
7. You're late. I expected you to be here
8. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much
9. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived

12.8. Complete the sentences. Use **a bit / a little / much / a lot / far** + the comparative of the words in brackets + **than**.

1. His illness was *much more serious than* we at first thought. (much / serious).
2. It's today It was yesterday. (a little / warm)
3. I prefer this armchair. It's the other one. (much / comfortable)
4. You looked depressed this morning but you look now. (a bit / happy).
5. This flat is too small for me. I need something (much / big)
6. It's to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken. (a lot / easy)
7. "Did you enjoy your visit to the museum?" "Yes, I found it I expected (far / interesting)

12.9. Complete the sentences with a superlative and preposition.

1. It is a very nice room. It's *the nicest room in* the hotel.

2. It's very cheap restaurant. It's the town.
3. She's a very intelligent student. She's the Academy.
4. It was a very happy day. It was my life.
5. He's a very rich man. He the city.
6. He's a very good investigator. He the department.
7. He's a very dangerous criminal. He the country.

12.10. Write questions using the words in brackets. Then answer them.

1. (what / large / city / your country?) *What is the largest city in your country?*
2. (who / famous singer / your country?)
3. (what / popular sport / your country?)
4. (what / expensive thing / you / ever bought?)
5. (what / happy / day / your life?)
6. (what / stupid thing / you / ever done?)
7. (who / intelligent person / you know?)

as ... as

Henry is rich.

He is richer than Arthur.

But he isn't **as** rich **as** Joe. (= Joe is richer than he is)

- Jack isn't as old as he looks. (= he looks older than he is.)
- The city centre wasn't as crowded this morning as it usually is. (= it is usually more crowded)
- Jim didn't do as well in his examination as he had hoped. (= he had hoped to do better)
- "The weather's better today, isn't it?" "Yes, it's not as cold." (= yesterday was colder)
- I don't know as many people as you do. (= you know more people)

"not so ... as" = **"not as ... as"**:

- Henry isn't **so** rich **as** Joe.

twice as ... as, three times as ... as etc.

- Petrol is **twice as expensive as** it was a few years ago.
- Their house is about **three times as big as** ours.

the same as:

- Ann's salary is **the same as** mine. (*or* Ann gets the same salary as me.)
- Tom is **the same age as** George.
- “What would you like to drink?” “I'll have **the same as** last time.”

EXERCISES

12.11. Complete the sentences using **as ... as**.

1. My salary is high but yours is higher. My salary isn't *as high as yours*.
2. You know a bit about cars but I know more. You don't
3. I still smoke but I used to smoke a lot more. I don't
4. I still feel quite tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday. I don't
5. They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here longer. They haven't
6. I was a bit nervous before the interview but usually I'm a lot more nervous
7. The weather is still unpleasant today but yesterday it was worse. The weather isn't

12.12. Make sentences with **the same as**.

1. (Tom / same age / George) *Tom is the same age as George.*
2. (your hair / same colour / mine) Your hair
3. (I arrived here / same time / you)
4. (you made / same mistake / I made)
5. (Ann's salary / same / mine)
6. (I would like / to drink / same / last time)
7. (Your father / same age / my father)
8. (His job / same / it / ten years ago)
9. (My brother / same height / as your uncle)

It is said that ... or He is said to ...

It is said that the ring is \$1.000. or The ring is said to be \$1.000.

It is (was)	+	said thought believed reported understood known expected alleged considered	+	that ...
<i>or</i>				
I am				
He She is (was) It				
We You are (were) They				
				to ...

- **It is said that** he sleeps 2 hours a day. *Or* **He is said to** sleep 2 hours a day.
- **It is believed that** boys like football. *Or* **Boys are believed to** like football.
- **It is expected that** the flight will be delayed. *Or* **The flight is expected to** be delayed.
- **It is reported that** the village was ruined in the storm. *Or* **The village is reported to** have been ruined in the storm.

be supposed to ... =

it is said to ...
should ...

- Let's go to this restaurant. It's **supposed to** be very good. (*It is said that the restaurant is very good.*)
- You **are supposed to** start work at 8 o'clock. (*You should start work at 8.*)
- Children **are supposed to** go to school every day. (*Children should go to school every day.*)

be supposed (should) often expresses contradiction between “what is supposed” and “what really happens”.

- You **were supposed** to come early. Why are you late?
- Cats **are supposed** to be afraid of dogs, but my cat fights with them.

not supposed to = not allowed to

- Young people are **not supposed to** buy strong drinks.
- You are **not supposed to** spend my money.

EXERCISES

12.13. Read and write the sentences changing the construction ‘It is said (believed *etc.*) that’ into ‘be said (believed *etc.*) to’.

1. It is believed that wanted the man is wearing a black suit. *The wanted man is believed to be wearing a black suit.*
2. It is said that many people are losing a lot of money. *Many people are said...*
3. It is known that many people are homeless. *Many people*
4. It is expected that the weather will be good. *The weather ...*
5. It is thought that the building was destroyed by fire. *The building*
6. It is alleged that he kicked a man. *He*
7. It is reported that three men escaped from the prison. *Three men*

12.14. Make up sentences using the construction “be supposed to”.

1. People say that George eats snakes. *George is supposed to eat snakes.*
2. People say that George is very rich. *George*
3. People say that he has 22 children. *He*
4. People say that he sleeps on the ceiling. *He*
5. People say that he lost a lot of money. *He*
6. People say that he paints pictures. *He*

12.15. Use “be supposed to” (=should) + one of the verbs given below for each sentence: **lean, come, be, smoke, phone, study, take**

1. You know you *are not supposed* to smoke in this room.
2. Why are the rooms still dirty? You were supposed to clean them.
3. What are you doing at home? You at the institute.
4. He in the evenings but he always sleeps.
5. Don't eat chocolate, dear. You know you sugar.
6. Oh, dear! I my wife. I completely forgot.
7. The train at 2 o'clock, but it was late.

TEXT

The European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR)

The European Convention on Human Rights is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948.

The Convention is concerned mainly with civil and political rights.

The Convention was drafted under the auspices of the Council of Europe, an international organization composed of 21 West European states which was formed in 1949 as the result of the first post-war attempt at unifying Europe.

The Convention defined a set of fundamental individual rights. The rights included in the Convention include the right to life, the right to liberty and security of person, the right not to be subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment, not to be required to perform forced or compulsory labour, the right to a fair hearing, to respect for private life, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, to freedom of expression and assembly and free elections. These and other provisions of the ECHR are called Articles.

The parties to the Convention are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Liechtenstein is a member of the Council of Europe but not a party to the Convention.

12.16. Answer the questions.

1. Has your country signed the Convention?
2. Is your country a signatory to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights?
3. Do you know anything about the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)?
4. What document is it? When was it adopted? What is it based on? What are the aims of the ECHR?
5. What is the Convention concerned nowadays?
6. Nowadays the Convention is concerned mainly with civil and political rights, isn't it?
7. What rights are included in the Convention?
8. What countries are the parties to the Convention?

12.17. Read and translate.

A set of individual rights; the right to an adequate standard of living; the well-being of citizens of all countries; the right to work; the right to a fair trial; the right to own property; the right to life; the right to liberty and security of person; the right not to be subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment; the right not to be required to perform forced or compulsory labour; the right to a fair hearing; the right to respect for private life; the right to freedom of thought; conscience and religion; the right to freedom of expressions and assembly and free elections; the right to marry and found a family; freedom of peaceable assembly; freedom of peaceable association; freedom from torture and slavery; freedom of conscience and religion.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

Describing someone

General appearance

- **What does he look like?**
- He's pretty tall, with red hair.
- Does he **wear** glasses?

- Yes, he does.
- Does he **have** a mustache?
- No, he doesn't.

Age

- **How old** is he?
- He's about 25. He's in his twenties .

Hair

- **What color** is her hair?
- Light brown.
- **How long** is her hair?
- She has dark brown hair. It's medium length.

Height

- **How tall** is she?
- She's fairly short. She's five feet.

12.18. Write questions to match these statements. Then compare with a partner.

1. ? My brother is 26.
2. ? I'm 173 cm (five feet eight).
3. ? Julia has brown hair.
4. ? No, she wears contact lenses.
5. ? He's tall and very handsome.
6. ? I have brown eyes.

12.19. Write five questions about your teacher's or a classmate's appearance. Then take turns asking and answering your questions.

1. What color is Ann's hair?
2.

Additional texts for reading

TEXT 1

Tashkent

Tashkent is the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The city is located 455 m. above sea level in the valley of the Chirchik River. Its territory is 250 square kilometres and its population is more than two and a half million people. More than 100 nations and nationalities live in Tashkent.

Tashkent is one of the ancient cities in the world. It is more than 2000 years old. The city was given its name, Tashkent, more than eight hundred years ago. In the middle ages the city was seized and destroyed by numerous invaders.

By the middle of the 19th century Tashkent had become a major centre of trade with Russia. In 1865 it was captured by the Russian Empire, and two years later became the administrative centre of the Turkestan Governor.

Over the years Tashkent has turned into the most important industrial, scientific and cultural centre in the Middle East. Tashkent is known as a 'City of Plenty', 'Garden City', 'City of Peace' and 'City of Friendship'.

During the years of independence Tashkent rapidly changed its appearance. In a few years after independence hundreds of dwelling houses, administrative buildings, and cultural, communal and memorial centres of modern style were built. The current architecture is very different from what it used to be.

The Tashkent underground railway is the pride of the Tashkenters. Each station of the Tashkent Metro is worth seeing. Tashkent is a city of international festivals, conferences and symposiums, and is an important tourist centre. Guests from all over the world come to Tashkent to enjoy its beauty and achievements. They note the great hospitality of Uzbek people.

TEXT 2

Arthur Conan Doyle

People say that many visitors to London want to go to Baker Street and see the house where Sherlock Holmes lived. They get very surprised and disappointed when they learn that Sherlock Holmes never lived in Baker Street, or anywhere else, that he was not a real man but a literary character.

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930), the famous English writer and author of the stories about Sherlock Holmes, wrote other books too, among them fantastic books, but the greatest popularity was brought to him by the books about this brilliant detective. Sherlock Holmes became popular as soon as the first stories about him appeared, and when, some years later, Conan Doyle wrote history about the death of the detective, his readers didn't like it; they demanded new stories about the adventures of Sherlock Holmes, and the writer had to bring his hero back to life.

TEXT 3

The Electoral System of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The elections in our Republic are held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the age of 18 have the right to vote. Every citizen has only one vote.

According to the Constitution every citizen of our Republic at the age 25 can be elected to the Oliy Majlis.

The Uzbek electoral system makes no difference between men and women or between Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks or any other nationality and they have the same rights. Citizens serving in the armed forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to elect and to be elected on equal terms with other citizens.

Elections are usually held on Sundays. Democracy is the essential feature of our electoral system. All candidates to the Soviets of People's Deputies are nominated by mass organizations. Which candidate will be nominated by a given collective is decided by a

majority vote. Deputies must report back to their electors. They may be recalled if they don't justify their electors' confidence.

The electoral procedure shall be specified by Law.

TEXT 4

The United Nations Organization: Purposes and Principles

The United Nations Organization came into existence on October 24, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States and by a majority of other signatories.

The purposes of the United Nations are: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The UN acts in accordance with the following principles: It is based on the sovereign equality of all its Members. All Members are to fulfill in good faith their Charter obligations: They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering international peace, security and justice. They are to refrain from the threat or use of force against other states. They are to give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter and shall not assist States against which the UN is taking preventive or enforcement action; nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

Membership of the UN is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are willing and able to carry out these obligations.

Uzbekistan has been the Member State since March 2, 1992. New Member States are admitted by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

**INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASI
(MA'LUMOTNOMA)**

OT THE NOUN

Otlar shaxslar, hayvonlar, joylar, narsalar, hodisalar va turli-tuman mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi soʻzlar boʻlib, **Who? (kim?)** va **What? (nima?)** soʻroqlariga javob boʻladi.

Sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar

Ingliz tilidagi otlar ham oʻzbek tilidagi kabi oʻzi ifodalagan tushunchaga koʻra sanaladigan yoki sanalmaydigan otlarga boʻlinadi. Baʼzi koʻp maʼnoli otlar bir maʼnosida sanaladigan otlar sirasiga kirsam, boshqa maʼnosi bilan sanalmaydigan otlar qatoridan oʻrin olishi mumkin. Sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar quyidagi xususiyatlari bilan farqlanadi:

Sanaladigan otlar	Sanalmaydigan otlar
birlik va koʻplik shakllariga ega boʻladi	faqat birlik shakliga ega
birlik yoki koʻplikda kelishiga qarab birlik yoki koʻplik shaklidagi feʼl bilan keladi	birlik shaklidagi feʼllar bilan keladi
birlik shaklida kelganda oldida <i>a</i> , <i>an</i> , yoki <i>one</i> kabi aniqlovchilar boʻlishi mumkin	oldidan <i>a</i> , <i>an</i> yoki <i>one</i> soʻzlari aniqlovchi sifatida kelmaydi
koʻplik shaklida kelganda oldida <i>many</i> yoki <i>few</i> aniqlovchilari boʻlishi mumkin	oldidan aniqlovchi sifatida <i>much</i> ishlatilishi mumkin
faqat koʻplik shaklida kelganda oldidan <i>some</i> aniqlovchisi ishlatilishi mumkin	oldidan aniqlovchi sifatida <i>some</i> kelishi mumkin
faqat koʻplik shaklida oldidan <i>number of</i> kelishi mumkin	oldidan <i>amount of</i> qoʻllanishi mumkin

Muayyan turdagi otlar odatda doim **sanaladigan** bo'ladi. Ularni quyidagi guruhlarga ajratish mumkin:

1. Odam, hayvon, o'simlik, hasharot va ularning qismlarini atovchi otlar: *a boy (bir bola)*, *a girl (bir qiz)*, *a man (bir kishi)*, *a student (bir student)*, *a teacher (bir o'qituvchi)*, *a wife (bir rafiq)*, *a woman (bir ayol)*, *a cat (bir mushuk)*, *a dog (bir it)*, *a horse (bir ot)*, *a mouse (bir sichqon)*, *a tiger (bir yo'lbars)*, *a wolf (bir bo'ri)*, *a zebra (bir zebra)*, *a cactus (bir kaktus)*, *a bush (bir buta)*, *a flower (bir gul)*, *an oak (bir eman)*, *a potato (bir kartoshka)*, *a rose (bir atirgul)*, *a tree (bir daraxt)*, *an ant (bir chumoli)*, *a butterfly (bir kapalak)*, *a caterpillar (bir qurt)*, *a fly (bir pashsha)*, *a mite (bir burga)*, *a tick (bir kana)*, *a wasp (bir ari)*, *an ankle (bir to'piq)*, *a bone (bir suyak)*, *a face (bir yuz)*, *a head (bir bosh)*, *a nose (bir burun)*, *an ear (bir quloq)*, *a wing (bir qanot)* va boshqalar.

2. Turli shakllarga ega bo'lgan narsa va obyektlarning nomlari: *a ball (bir to'p)*, *a building (bir bino)*, *a house (bir uy)*, *a tent (bir palatka)*, *a car (bir mashina)*, *a door (bir eshik)*, *a window (bir deraza)*, *a shop (bir do'kon)*, *a mountain (bir tog')*, *a river (bir daryo)*, *a lake (bir ko'l)*, *a valley (bir vodi)*, *a street (bir ko'cha)*, *a church (bir cherkov)*, *a stadium (bir stadion)*, *a tree (bir daraxt)*, *a lamp (bir lampa)*, *an umbrella (bir soyabon)*, *a book (bir kitob)*, *a pen (bir ruchka)* va boshqalar.

3. O'lchov birliklari (uzunlik, maydon, og'irlik, hajm, harorat, bosim, tezlik va boshqalarni o'lchashda ishlatiladigan so'zlar) va tasnif so'zlari (turlarni atash uchun xizmat qiladigan so'zlar). Sanalmaydigan otlar o'lchanishi yoki tasniflanishi mumkin: *an inch (bir dyum = 2,54 sm.)*, *a foot (bir fut = 30,48 sm.)*, *a type (bir tur)*, *a bit (bir chimdim, ozgina)*, *a piece (bir bo'lak)*, *a square foot (bir kvadrat fut)*, *a square meter (bir kvadrat metr)*, *a cubic inch (bir kub dyum)*, *a cubic centimeter (bir kub sm.)*, *a part (bir qism)*, *a degree (bir daraja)*, *a drop (bir tomchi)*, *a gramm (bir gramm)*, *a meter (bir metr)*, *a pound (bir funt)*, *an item (bir band)* va boshqalar.

4. Jamiyatdagi tasniflanishga oid otlar: *a family (bir oila)*, *a clan (bir to'da)*, *a tribe (bir qabila)*, *a country (bir mamlakat)*, *a city (bir*

shahar), a state (*bir davlat*), a word (*bir soʻz*), a phrase (*bir ibora*), a language (*bir til*) va boshqalar.

5. Baʼzi mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi otlar: *a help* (*bir yordam*), *a hindrance* (*bir toʻsiq*), *an idea* (*bir fikr*), *an invention* (*bir kashfiyot*), *a nuisance* (*bir noxushlik*), *a plan* (*bir reja*), *a rest* (*bir hordiq*), *a scheme* (*bir chizma*), *a taboo* (*bir tabu/taqiq*) va boshqalar.

Sanalmaydigan otlarni quyidagi guruhlarga boʻlish mumkin:

1. Oziq-ovqat, materiallar va metallar, tabiiy sifatlarni nomlovchi otlar: *bread* (*non*), *cake* (*pirog*), *chocolate* (*shokolad*), *meat* (*goʻsht*), *spaghetti* (*makaron*), *spinach* (*ismaloq*), *butter* (*saryogʻ*), *cheese* (*pishloq*), *copper* (*mis*), *cotton* (*paxta*), *grass* (*maysa*), *iron* (*temir*), *rayon* (*cellulosa*), *steel* (*poʻlat*), *wood* (*taxta*), *lightness* (*yorugʻlik*), *darkness* (*qorongʻulik*), *heaviness* (*ogʻirlik*), *brightness* (*charogʻonlik*), *foolness* (*axmoqlik*), *luminescence* (*miltirash, chaqnash*), *adolescence* (*yoshlik; yigitlik va qizlik*) va boshqalar.

2. Suyuqliklar, gazlar va juda mayda qismlardan iborat jismlar: *coffee* (*kofe*), *milk* (*sut*), *oil* (*yogʻ*), *tea* (*choy*), *air* (*havo*), *carbon dioxide* (*uglekislotali gaz*), *oxygen* (*kislorod*), *smoke* (*tutun*), *barley* (*arpa*), *rice* (*guruch*), *sugar* (*shakar*), *popcorn* (*bodroq*) va boshqalar.

3. Tillarning nomlari: *Arabic, English, Chinese, French, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Welsh* va boshqalar.

4. Koʻpchilik *-ing* qoʻshimchasi bilan tugovchi otlar (quyidagilar bundan mustasno: **building, feeling, dealing, wedding, helping** ovqat maʼnosida; **a saving** – iqtisod, lekin **savings** – tejalgan pul; **furnishings**) doim koʻplikda ishlatiladi: *clothing* (*kiyim*), *dancing* (*raqs*), *studying* (*oʻqish*), *hiking* (*sayr*), *learning* (*oʻrganish*), *lightning* (*chaqmoq*), *trying* (*urinish*), *waiting* (*kutish*), *smoking* (*chekish*) va boshqalar.

5. Koʻpchilik mavhum otlar, shu jumladan, *-ness, -ance* va *-ity* qoʻshimchalari bilan yasalgan otlar mavhum tushunchalarni bildiradi va sanalmaydi: *beauty* (*chiroy*), *equality* (*tenglik*), *serenity* (*osudalik*), *happiness* (*baxt*), *selfishness* (*xudbinlik*), *ignorance* (*nodonlik*),

importance (ahamiyat), obsolescence (toliqish), peace (tinchlik), plenty (ko‘p), sanity (sog‘lomlik), verbosity (sergaplik) va boshqalar.

Boshqa tillarda sanaladigan ko‘pgina otlar ingliz tilida sanalmaydigan otlar sirasiga kiradi: *advice (maslahat), anger (jahl), applause (qarsaklar), baggage (bagaj), behavior (fe‘l-atvor), cash (naqd pul), chaos (xaos), chess (shahmat va boshqa o‘yin nomlari), conduct (xulq-atvor), damage (zarar), dirt (iflos), furniture (mebel), garbage (axlat), harm (zarar), hospitality (mehmondo‘stlik), information (ma‘lumot), laughter (kulgi), leisure (bo‘sh vaqt), luck (omad), luggage (bagaj), melancholy (melanxoliya), money (pul), news (yangiliklar), permission (ruxsat), photography (fotografiya va – aphy ga tugaydigan boshqa otlar), poetry (nazm, she‘riyat), progress (progres), publicity (oshkoralik), rubbish (chiqit), safety (xavfsizlik), violence (zo‘ravonlik), weather (ob-havo), moonlight (oy nuri), mud (balchiq), music (musiqa)* va boshqalar.

Sanalmaydigan otlar o‘lchanganda yoki tasnif qilinganda (turlarga, sinflarga bo‘linganda), ularning ko‘pchiligidan oldin *of piece, of bit, of item* so‘zlari kelishi mumkin. Boshqa shularga o‘xshash so‘zlar ham, sanalmaydigan otlarning ayrimlari bilan qo‘llanishi mumkin:

- a *slice of* bread, cake, meat (bir bo‘lak (parrak) non, pirog, go‘sh)
- a *bar of* chocolate, candy, soap (bir bo‘lak shokolad, konfet, sovun)
- a *sheet of* paper, ice (bir varaq qog‘oz, bir bo‘lak muz)
- a *blade of* grass, wheat (bir tup maysa, bug‘doy)
- a *grain of* rice, barley, wheat (bir dona guruch, arpa, bug‘doy)
- a *lump of* coal, sugar (bir bo‘lak ko‘mir, qand)
- a *bit of* paper, metal, wood (bir parcha qog‘oz, metal, yog‘och)
- a *piece of* paper, cake, wood (bir bo‘lak qog‘oz, pirog, taxta)

Atoqli va turdosh otlar

Atoqli otlar alohida olingan odamlar, joylar yoki narsalarning nomlaridir. Ular bosh harf bilan yoziladi. Qolgan barcha otlar turdosh otlar hisoblanadi.

George Allen attends Lakeview College. (Jorj Allen Leykvyu kollejiga qatnaydi.)

Monday, June 15, is Marilyn Morgan's birthday. (Dushanba kuni, 15 iyunda Marilin Morganning tug'ilgan kuni.)

Agar atoqli ot ikki va undan ortiq kishi, joy yoki narsaning nomi bo'lsa, uning oldidan aniq artikl yoki biror aniqlovchi qo'yiladi.

*My brother is named Bill Johnson and my cousin is also named Bill Johnson. **The Bill Johnson** who lives across the street from me is my brother. (Akamning ismi Bill Jonson, jiyanimning ismi ham Bill Jonson. Ko'chaning narigi tomonida (mening qarshimda) yashaydigan Bill Jonson mening akam.)*

Turdosh otlar mavhum va aniq otlarga bo'linadi. Mavhum tushunchalar fikr va tasavvurlar, hissiyotlar, sifatlar va jarayonlarni nomlaydi: *justice (adolat), beauty (chiroy), happiness (baxt), length (uzunlik), weight (og'irlik), classification (tasnif)*. Aniq otlar hissiyotlar orqali to'g'ridan to'g'ri sezish mumkin bo'lgan narsalar yoki jonzotlarni nomlaydi: *ball (koptok), boy (bola), bread (non), chair (stul), heat (issiqlik), noise (shovqin), fire (olov), smoke (tutun), ice (muz), water (suv)* va hokazo.

Jamlovchi otlar

Jamlovchi otlar bir guruh kishilar, hayvonlar, qushlar, hasharotlarni ifodalaydi. Jamlovchi ot harakatning guruh tomonidan birga bajarilayotgani yoki guruhning har a'zosi tomonidan alohida bajarilayotganiga qarab fe'lining birlik yoki ko'plikdagi shaklini oladi.

Ijtimoiy uyushma va guruhlarini ifodalovchi jamlovchi otlardan ayrimlari quyidagilar: *army (qurolli kuchlar), audience (auditoriya), band (orkestr), brigade (brigada, komanda), clan (to'da, guruh), congregation (kongregatsiya, to'plangan kishilar), group (guruh), orchestra (orkestr), chorus (xor), police (politsiya), team (jamo'a, komanda), troop (qo'shin)* va boshqalar.

Hayvonlar, qushlar va hasharotlarni ifodalaydigan jamlovchi otlardan ayrimlari quyidagilar: *a herd of cattle, sheep, goats (mollar, qo'ylar, echkilar podasi), a flock of birds, chickens (qushlar, jo'jalar galasi), a hive of bees (arilar galasi), a swarm of ants, bees, flies (chumolilar to'dasi, arilar, pashshalar galasi)* va boshqalar.

Otlarda ko‘plik

Ingliz tilidagi aksariyat otlarning ko‘plik shakli to‘g‘ri yo‘l bilan, ya‘ni otning birlik shakliga *-s* qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi.

boy – boys book – books pencil – pencils

-s, -ch, -sh, -tch, -x, -z harflari bilan tugagan so‘zlarning ko‘plik shaklini yasash uchun *-es* qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish kerak.

bunch – bunches (o‘ramlar)

patch – patches (bo‘laklar)

fox – foxes (tulkilar)

Eslatma: “o” harfi bilan tugovchi ko‘pgina so‘zlarga *-s* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi, biroq quyidagi otlarning ko‘plik shaklini yasash uchun *-es* qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish lozim bo‘ladi:

echo – echoes (aks-sadolar)

potato – potatoes (kartoshkalar)

embargo – embargoes (embargolar)

tomato – tomatoes (pomidorlar)

hero – heroes (qahramonlar)

torpedo – torpedoes (torpedalar)

Negro – Negroes (habashlar)

veto – vetoes (vetolar)

Ba‘zi otlarga ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilganda muayyan imlo o‘zgarishlari yuz beradi. So‘z oxirida undoshdan keyin kelgan “y” harfi “i”ga aylanadi va *-es* qo‘shiladi:

baby – babies (go‘daklar)

city – cities (shaharlar)

study – studies (o‘qishlar)

Ba‘zi otlar oxiridagi *-f* yoki *-fe* ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi (*-s/-es*) qo‘shilgach *-ves* ga aylanadi:

calf – calves (buzoqlar)

loaf – loaves (buxankalar)

elf – elves (elflar)

self – selves (o‘zlari)

half – halves (yarimlar)

shelf – shelves (javonlar)

hoof – hooves (tuyoqlar)

thief – thieves (o‘g‘rilar)

knife – knives (pichoqlar)

wife – wives (rafiqalar)

leaf – leaves (barglar)

wolf – wolves (bo‘rilar)

life – lives (umrlar)

Lekin *roof (tom) – roofs (tomlar)*, *belief (ishonch) – beliefs (ishonchlar)*, *proof (dalil) – proofs (dalillar)* kabilar bundan mustasno.

Hozirgi ingliz tilida ayrim otlarning qadimgi ingliz tilida qoʻllangan shakllari ishlatiladi:

man – men (kishilar)

woman – women (ayollar)

fireman – firemen (oʻt oʻchiruvchilar)

workman -workmen (xizmatchilar)

mouse – mice (sichqonlar)

louse – lice (ablahlar)

child – children (bolalar)

ox – oxen (hoʻkizlar)

goose – geese (gʻozlar)

foot – feet (oyoqlar)

tooth - teeth (tishlar)

Ayrim otlar birlik shaklini saqlagan holda jamlovchi koʻplik maʼnosini bildirishi mumkin. Bunday otlar sirasiga quyidagilar kiradi:
Hayvonlar, qushlar va baliqlarning nomlari:

<i>Mr. Parker hunts (ovlaydi)</i>	{	<i>deer (bugʻu).</i>
		<i>pheasant (qirgʻovul).</i>
		<i>duck (oʻrdak).</i>
<i>He catches (tutadi)</i>	{	<i>trout (forel).</i>
		<i>perch (okun).</i>
		<i>bluefish (lufar).</i>

Daraxtlar va boshhoqli oʻsimliklarning nomlari:

<i>The Allens planted (ekdilar)</i>	{	<i>pine (qaragʻay)</i>	<i>on their farm this year. (oʻz xoʻjaliklariga bu yil)</i>
		<i>oak (eman)</i>	
		<i>wheat (bugʻdoy)</i>	
		<i>corn (don)</i>	
		<i>sorghum (sorgoh)</i>	
		<i>barley (arpa)</i>	

Odamlarni anglatuvchi nomlar:

*Everyone – man, woman, and child – is affected by air pollution.
(Barcha – erkagu ayolu bola – havoning ifloslanishidan zaharlandi.)*

Student and teacher alike signed the petition. (Talaba va o'qituvchi ikkalasi petitsiyaga qo'l qo'yishdi.)

O'zbek tilida otlar ikki va undan katta sanoq sonlardan keyin kelganda ham birlik shaklida qo'llanadi (*o'nta kitob*), lekin ingliz tilida oldidan birdan katta sanoq son kelgan otlar ko'plik shaklida ishlatilishi kerak: *two girls (ikkita qiz), ten books (o'nta kitob), five chairs (beshta stul), seven days (yetti kun)*.

Otlarda egalik kelishigi

Ot turkumiga mansub so'zlar ikki kelishikdan birida qo'llanadi: umumiy (common) va egalik (possessive). Umumiy kelishikda otga hech qanday qo'shimcha qo'shilmaydi. Egalik kelishigi shaxs yoki narsaning biror kimsaga tegishli ekanini ifodalaydi va **whose?** (kimning?) so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Otning egalik kelishigi shakli ikki usulda yasaladi:

Birinchi usulida otga -'s qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va u o'zbek tilidagi **-ning** (qaratqich kelishigi) qo'shimchasiga mos keladi, masalan:

the girl's bag (qizning sumkasi)

the boy's tent (bolaning chodiri)

Jack's coat (Jekning paltosi)

George's book (Jorjning kitobi)

Agar otga ko'plik qo'shimchasi -s (-es) qo'shilgan bo'lsa, so'z oxiridagi "s" harfidan keyin tutuq belgisi qo'yiladi. Masalan: *the boys' books (bolalarning kitoblari)*.

-'s quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1. -'s odamlar va inson faoliyati bilan aloqador otlarga qo'shiladi, masalan:

Atoqli otlar: *Abraham Lincoln's speech (Abraham Linkolnning nutqi)*.

Shaxslarni nomlovchi otlar: *the girl's dress (qizning ko'ylagi)*.

Jamlovchi otlar: *the team's success (jamoaning muvaffaqiyati)*.

Inson faoliyati bilan aloqador otlar: *the body's ability (tananing qobiliyati)*.

Geografik nomlar: *Canada's history* (Kanadaning tarixi).

Muassasalarning nomlari: *the University's budget* (Universitetning byudjeti).

2. Vaqtni ifodalovchi ko'pchilik so'zlarning egalik kelishigi **-s** bilan yasaladi, masalan: *a month's pay* (bir oylik ish haqqi), *a year's work* (bir yillik ish), *two week's vacation* (ikki haftalik ta'til), *season's greetings* (mavsumning ochilishi).

3. Ba'zi turg'un iboralar tarkibidagi otlar **-s** bilan birikadi, masalan: *our money's worth* (pulimizga yarasha), *at arm's length* (nariroqda).

4. Hayvonlarning nomlariga **-s'** qo'shiladi, masalan: *a dog's life* (itning hayoti), *the horse's mane* (otning yoli), *the kitten's cry* (mushukchaning yig'lashi), *the cat's meow* (mushukning miyovlashi).

Qolgan holatlarda otlarning egalik kelishigi **of** predlogi yordamida yasaladi. Bunda o'zbek tilidan farqli ravishda birikmadagi aniqlanmish oldin, aniqlovchi esa keyin keladi, masalan: *the tires of the car* (mashinaning balonlari), *the surface of the road* (yo'lning yuzasi), *the roof of the house* (uyning tomi), *the leaves of the tree* (daraxtning barglari).

ARTIKLLAR

ARTICLES

Artikllar mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lmagan yordamchi so'zlar bo'lib, otlarning aniqlovchisi hisoblanadilar. Ingliz tilida artikllarning ikki turi mavjud: **noaniq artikl** (the indefinite article) va **aniq artikl** (the definite article).

Noaniq artikl (a / an)

Noaniq artikl (**a/an**) "qandaydir bir" degan ma'noni anglatadi, ya'ni bir turdagi bir necha narsalardan qaysidir bittasi ekanligini bildiradi. O'zbek tilida unga aynan mos keladigan so'z yo'q, shuning uchun u ko'pincha tarjima qilinmaydi. Ba'zan *bir*, *bitta*, *qandaydir* kabi so'zlar bilan tarjima qilinishi mumkin. Quyidagi ikki gapni qiyoslang:

Bandargohga paraxod keldi.

Paraxod bandargohga keldi.

Birinchi gapdagi *paraxod* soʻzi shu turga oid predmetlarning birini ifodalamoqda, yaʼni bandargohga keladigan paraxodlardan biri, lekin aynan qaysi biri ekanligi noaniq. Ikkinchi gapdagi *paraxod* soʻzi shu maʼlumotni (gapni) yetkazayotgan va uni tinglayotgan shaxslar uchun aniq narsani, yaʼni ular kutayotgan paraxodni ifodalayapti. Shuning uchun birinchi misoldagi *paraxod* soʻzi ingliz tiliga **a ship** tarzida, ikkinchi misoldagisi esa **the ship** tarzida oʻgʻirilishi kerak.

Noaniq artikl faqat birlik shaklidagi sanaladigan otlarning oldidan qoʻyiladi.

Noaniq artiklning **a** shakli undosh tovush bilan boshlanuvchi otlardan oldin qoʻyiladi: **a ball** (bir koptok), **a man** (bir kishi), **a policeman** (bir politsiyachi), **a book** (bir kitob), **a house** (bir uy), **a dog** (bir it).

Noaniq artiklning **an** shakli unli tovush bilan boshlanuvchi otlardan oldin qoʻyiladi: **an apple** (bir olma), **an umbrella** (bir soyabon), **an example** (bir misol), **an egg** (bir tuxum), **an inkpot** (bir siyohdon), **an eye** (bitta koʻz).

Give me, please, a pen. (Iltimos, menga (birorta) ruchka bering.

This man is a teacher. Bu kishi (qandaydir bir) oʻqituvchi.

He is an investigator. U (bir) tergovchi.

Agar otning oldida artikldan boshqa aniqlovchi ham boʻlsa, u holda artikl oʻsha aniqlovchidan oldin qoʻyiladi.

It is a book. (Bu bir kitobdir.)

It is an interesting book. (Bu – qiziqarli kitob).

Noaniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda ishlatilmaydi:

Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan:

I like cheese and milk. (Men pishloq va sutni yaxshi koʻraman.)

Koʻplikdagi otlar bilan:

They are schoolchildren. (Ular maktab bolalaridir.)

Atoqli otlar bilan:

I spoke to Peter about it. (Men bu (narsa) haqida Piter bilan gaplashdim.)

Otlar oldidan egalik va ko'rsatish olmoshlari kabi aniqlovchilar kelganda:

*I need **this book**. (Menga bu kitob kerak.)*

*I see **his car**. (Men uning mashinasini ko'ryapman.)*

O'zidan keyin sanoq son kelgan otlardan oldin:

*He lives in **apartment 3**. (U 3-xonadonda yashaydi.)*

Aniq artikl (the)

Aniq artikl – **the** so'zlovchi va tinglovchi uchun aniq bo'lgan shaxs, narsa, hodisa kabilarni ifodalovchi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

The book is interesting. (Kitob qiziqarli.- So'zlovchi va tinglovchi uchun aniq bo'lgan kitob).

Ingliz tilidagi aniq artikl **the** odatda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi. Ba'zan o'sha olmoshi yoki tushum kelishigi qo'shimchasi (-ni) yoxud boshqa vositalar bilan tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

*This is **the book** I asked you for. (Bu – men sizdan so'ragan o'sha kitob.)*

The hamma otlar bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Aniq artikl (**the**)ni quyidagilarni ko'rsatuvchi otlarni aniqlash uchun ishlatish kerak:

Oldinroq tilga olib o'tilgan otga qayta ishora qilinganda:

*We saw a new film yesterday. **The film** was interesting. (Kecha biz yangi film tamosho qildik. Film qiziqarli ekan.)*

*A dog has been barking all day and here is **the dog** now, standing outside the gate. (Bir it kuni bo'yi hurib chiqdi, endi o'sha it tashqarida, darvoza tashqarsida turibdi.)*

Otning o'zidan keyin keladigan aniqlovchisi borligini bildirish uchun.

***The man at the door** wants to speak to you. (Eshik yonidagi kishi siz bilan gaplashishni xohlaydi.)*

***The dog that has been barking** all day has finally stopped barking. (Kuni bilan hurib chiqqan it nihoyat hurishdan to'xtadi.)*

*Every student should know something about **the history of his own***

country. (*Har bir talaba o‘z vatani tarixi haqida biror narsa bilishi kerak.*)

Aniq artikl (**the**) orttirma darajadagi sifat va ravishlar hamda tartib sonlardan oldin qo‘yilishi shart (bunda ko‘pincha otdan keyin birikmali aniqlovchi keladi).

*This is **the best cake I have ever eaten.** (Bu men umrimda yegan eng yaxshi shirin kulcha ekan.)*

*China has **the largest population of all countries in the world.** (Xitoy dunyodagi barcha mamlakatlar ichida eng ko‘p aholiga ega.)*

*Mr. Everest is **the highest mountain in the world.** (Janob Everest (tog‘i) dunyodagi eng baland tog‘.)*

*Charles Lindbergh was **the first person to fly the Atlantic alone.** (Charlz Lindberg Atlantika (okeani)dan yolg‘iz uchib o‘tgan birinchi insondir.)*

Eslatma: yakka holda ishlatilgan, ya‘ni o‘zidan keyin aniqlanmish kelmagan tartib son oldidan artikl qo‘yilmaydi.

*She was **first** in her class. (U o‘z sinfida birinchi edi.)*

*Our team is **third** in the standings. (Bizning lamoam mavqeyi bo‘yicha uchinchi.)*

So‘zlovchi (yozuvchi) va tinglovchi (o‘quvchi) uchun ma‘lum bo‘lgan kontekstda.

*Here comes **the** teacher. (Bu yoqqa o‘qituvchi kelyapti. – O‘quvchilarga ma‘lum bo‘lgan o‘qituvchi.)*

*Turn on **the** light in **the** kitchen. (Oshxonadagi chiroqni yoq. – Oshxonada faqat bitta chiroq bor.)*

*Have you been to **the** mountains recently? (Siz yaqinda tog‘da bo‘ldingizmi? – Shu yaqin atrofdagi hammaga ma‘lum tog‘da.)*

*They prefer to live in **the** city. (Ular shaharda yashashni afzal ko‘radilar. – O‘quvchi shaharda yoki uning chekkasida yashash bilan qishloqda yashash orasidagi farqni tushunadi.)*

Narsaning sinfini aniq ko‘rsatish uchun:

***The** child is the hope of the future. (Bola kelajakimiz umididir.)*

***The** nuclear threat is frightening. (Atom (bombasi) havfi dahshatga solmoqda.)*

Aniq artikl **the** ba'zan sifatdan oldin kelishi ham mumkin, masalan:

***The** elderly are often lonely. (Keksalar ko'pincha yolg'iz bo'ladilar.)*

***The** handicapped need access to public buildings. (Nogironlarga jamoat binolariga kirish huquqini berish kerak.)*

Ilovali¹ birikmalar boshida.

*This is my friend, **the** one I was telling you about. (Do this experiment first, **the** experiment on page 29.)*

Yagona holda mavjud bo'lgan narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar oldidan. Masalan: *the sky (osmon), the sun (quyosh), the moon (oy), the earth (yer), the president (prezident), the capital (poytaxt)* va boshqalar.

*Tashkent is **the** capital of our country. (Toshkent mamlakatimizning poytaxti.)*

***The** sun rises in **the** east, and sets in **the** west. (Quyosh sharqdan chiqib, g'arbga botadi.)*

Artikllar (**a/an, the**) quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:

Ot bir sinfga (turga) mansub bo'lgan barcha narsalarni ifodalaganda:

***Dogs** are domestic animals. (Itlar uy hayvonlaridir.)*

*Mary likes **dogs**. (Meri itlarni yaxshi ko'radi.)*

***Man** proposes; **God** disposes. (Insondan harakat, Allohdan barakat.)*

Bir turni boshqa turdan ajratish uchun:

***Dogs**, not **squirrels**, are domestic animals. (Olmaxonlar emas, itlar uy hayvonlaridir.)*

*Mary likes **dogs**, not **cats**. (Meri mushuklarni emas, itlarni yoqtiradi.)*

***Men**, not **women**, are boxers. (Ayollar emas, erkaklar bokschilardir.)*

¹I lova (*appositive*) – bevosita otdan keyin keluvchi boshqa ot, olmosh yoki ot birikma bo'lib, birinchi kelgan ot haqida ko'proq ma'lumot beradi.

Bir turga mansub barcha narsalarni emas, ularning qanchadir miqdori ifodalanganda:

Leaves are beginning to fall. (Barglar to‘kila boshlayapti.)

Engineers make good salaries. (Injenerlar yaxshi maosh olishadi.)

*The edge of the field was marked by **trees**. (Dalaning cheti daraxtlar bilan belgilab qo‘yilgan edi.)*

be fe‘lidan keyin kelgan ko‘plikdagi otlar bilan:

*Most of my friends are **students**. (Do‘stlarimning ko‘pchiligi – student.)*

*His sisters are **teachers**. (Uning opalari – o‘qituvchi.)*

O‘ziga xos va yagona bo‘lgan muassasa va jarayonni ifodalovchi otlar bilan:

***School** begins Monday. (Maktab dushanbada boshlanadi.)*

***Breakfast** will be late tomorrow. (Ertaga nonushta kechikadi.)*

*People are angry with **Congress**. (Odamlar Kongresdan norozi.)*

Lekin,

*People are angry with **the** state legislature. (Odamlar davlat qonunchiligidan norozi.)*

*People are angry with **the** city council. (Odamlar shahar kengashidan norozi.)*

Quyidagilarga o‘xshash qotib qolgan iboralar, ko‘pincha juft otlar bilan: *man and wife (er va xotin), father and son (ota-o‘g‘il), brother and sister (aka-singil), lock and key (qulf-kalit), sun, moon and stars (quyosh, oy va yulduzlar), heaven and hell (jannat va do‘zax), wind and rain (shamol va yomg‘ir), snow and sleet (qor va yomg‘ir), go home (uyga bor), come home (uyga kel).*

Quyidagilarga o‘xshash old ko‘makchili (predlogli) birikmalar bilan: *at war (urushda), at peace (tinchlik vaqtida), at ease (erkin), at rest (dam olishda), at sea (dengiz bo‘yida), at lunch (lanchda); in danger (xatarda), in need (muhtojlikda), in tears (ko‘z yosh to‘kib), in reply (javoban), in love (oshiqlikda), in difficulty (qiyinchilikda); on guard (himoyada), on purpose (ataylab), on fire (o‘t ichida), on sale*

(*sotuvda*), *on vacation* (*o‘quv ta‘tilida*), *on time* (*vaqtida*), *on duty* (*navbatchilikda*), *on land* (*yerda*), *on sea* (*dengizda*); *by accident* (*tasodifan*), *by design* (*qasdan*), *by heart* (*yoddan*), *by surprise* (*to‘satdan*), *by chance* (*tasodifan*), *by mistake* (*yanglishib*), *by bus* (*avtobusda*), *by plane* (*samalyotda*), *by car* (*mashinada*); *out of control* (*nazoratdan chiqqan*), *out of danger* (*xatardan xoli*), *out of date* (*eskirgan*), *out of door* (*tashqarida*), *out of order* (*buzilgan*), *out of stock* (*qolmagan*), *out of turn* (*navbatdan tashqari*).

Gazetadagi bosh satrlar, kitob nomlari, belgilar, sarlavhalardagi yozuvlarda:

PRISONER FREED (MAHBUS OZOD QILINDI)

ENTRANCE TO PARKING (TO‘XTASH JOYIGA KIRISH)

BEWARE OF DOG (EHTIYOT BO‘LING IT BOR)

SON NUMERALS

Sonlar ikki turga bo‘linadi: sanoq (cardinal) va tartib (ordinal) sonlar.

Sanoq sonlar

1 dan 12 gacha bo‘lgan **sanoq** sonlar:

<i>1 – one</i>	<i>5 – five</i>	<i>9 – nine</i>
<i>2 – two</i>	<i>6 – six</i>	<i>10 – ten</i>
<i>3 – three</i>	<i>7 – seven</i>	<i>11 – eleven</i>
<i>4 – four</i>	<i>8 – eight</i>	<i>12 – twelve</i>

13 dan 19 gacha bo‘lgan sanoq sonlar 3 dan 9 gacha bo‘lgan sonlarga **-teen** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi va bu qo‘shimcha ham urg‘u bilan talaffuz qilinadi:

<i>13 – thirteen</i>	<i>15 – fifteen</i>	<i>18 – eighteen</i>
<i>14 – fourteen</i>	<i>16 – sixteen</i>	<i>19 – nineteen</i>
	<i>17 – seventeen</i>	

20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 kabi o‘nliklarni yasash uchun 2 dan 9 gacha bo‘lgan sonlarga **-ty** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi:

<i>20 – twenty</i>	<i>40 – forty</i>	<i>60 – sixty</i>	<i>80 – eighty</i>
<i>30 – thirty</i>	<i>50 – fifty</i>	<i>70 – seventy</i>	<i>90 – ninety</i>

100 va undan keyingi yaxlit sonlar quyidagilar:

100 – hundred

1000000 – one million

1000 – thousand

bir milliard – one billion

100 dan katta murakkab sonlar quyidagi tartibda yasaladi:

104 – one hundred (and) four

392 – three hundred (and) ninety two

1025 – a thousand (and) twenty five

2235 – two thousand (and) two hundred and thirty five

100.736 – a hundred thousand and seven hundred thirty six

5.219.348 – five million (and) two hundred nineteen thousand (and) three hundred forty eight

Tartib sonlar

1 dan 3 gacha bo‘lgan **tartib sonlar** quyidagilardir:

first – birinchi

second – ikkinchi

third – uchinchi

Qolgan tartib sonlar (4 va undan keyingilari) sanoq sonlarga **-th** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish yo‘li bilan yasaladi.

fourth – to‘rtinchi

eighth – sakkizinchi

thirteenth – o‘n uchinchi

fifth – beshinchi

ninth – to‘qqizinchi

fourteenth – o‘n to‘rtinchi

sixth – oltinchi

tenth – o‘ninchi

twentieth – yigirmanchi

seventh – yettinchi

eleventh – o‘n birinchi

Ayrim tartib sonlarning yasalishida quyidagi imlo o‘zgarishlari yuz beradi:

1. Sanoq son “y” harfi bilan tugagan bo‘lsa (*twenty, forty* va h.k.), “y” harfi o‘rniga “ie” yoziladi va **-th** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi:

twenty – twentieth

fifty – fiftieth

seventy – seventieth

thirty – thirtieth

sixty – sixtieth

eighty – eightieth

fourty – fortieth

ninety – ninetieth

2. Quyidagi tartib sonlarning yasalishidagi imlo o‘zgarishlarini eslab qoling:

five – fifth

twelve – twelfth

nine – ninth

OLMOSHLAR PRONOUNS

Kishilik olmoshlari

Kishilik olmoshlari (Personal Pronouns) ikkita kelishikda tuslanadi, bosh (nominative) va obyekt (objective) kelishiklari.

Bosh kelishikdagi olmoshlar ega va kesim vazifalarida qo‘llanadi.

	Birlik (Singular)		Ko‘plik (Plural)	
I shaxs	<i>I</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>Biz</i>
II shaxs	-	-	<i>You</i>	<i>Siz</i>
	<i>He</i>	<i>U (er)</i>		
III shaxs	<i>She</i>	<i>U (ayol)</i>	<i>They</i>	<i>Ular</i>
	<i>It</i>	<i>U (narsa)</i>		

My name is Jasur. I am a student. (Mening ismim Jasur. Men talabaman.)

My friend's name is Sultan. He is not a student. (Do‘stimning ismi Sulon. U talaba emas.)

This is my sister. She is a dentist. (Bu mening singlim. U tish shifokori.)

That is a book. It is a text-book. (Anavi kitob. U – darslik.)

My family is large. We are five. (Mening oilam katta. Biz besh kishimiz.)

Do you speak English? (Siz inglizcha gaplashasizmi?)

My parents are not at home now, they are in Italy. (Ota-onam hozir uyda emas. Ular Italiyada.)

Obyekt kelishigidagi kishilik olmoshlari to‘ldiruvchi va hol vazifalarida ishlatiladi.

Birlik (Singular)

I shaxs	<i>me</i>	<i>meni, menga, mendan</i>
II shaxs	-	-
	<i>him</i>	<i>uni, unga, undan (er)</i>
III shaxs	<i>her</i>	<i>uni, unga, undan (ayol)</i>
	<i>it</i>	<i>uni, unga, undan (narsa)</i>

Ko'plik (Plural)

I shaxs	<i>us</i>	<i>bizni, bizga, bizdan</i>
II shaxs	<i>you</i>	<i>sizni, sizga, sizdan</i>
III shaxs	<i>them</i>	<i>ularni, ularga, ulardan</i>

*He met **me/us** at the railway station. (U **meni/bizni** temiryo'l bekatida kutib oldi.)*

*The teacher helped **me/us** to translate the text. (O'qituvchi **menga/bizga** matnni tarjima qilishda yordam berdi.)*

*A man asked **me/us** the way to the station. (Bir kishi **mendan/bizdan** temiryo'l bekatiga boradigan yo'lni so'radi.)*

*Do you know **him/them**? (Siz **uni/ularni** bilasizmi?)*

*Please, write **him/them** a letter. (Iltimos, **unga/ularga** xat yozing.)*

*The teacher asked **him/them** to repeat the grammar rules. (O'qituvchi **undan/ulardan** grammatika qoidalarini qaytarishni iltimos qildi.)*

*Susan is arriving this evening. Meet **her** at the airport. (Syuzan bugun kechqurun yetib keladi. **Uni** aeroportda kutib oling.)*

*Susan and Tom are arriving this evening. Meet **them** at the airport. (Syuzan va Tom bugun kechqurun yetib kelishadi. **Ular**ni aeroportda kutib oling.)*

*My sister lives in England now. Yesterday I wrote **her** a letter. (Singlim hozir Angliyada yashaydi. Kecha men **unga** xat yozdim.)*

*Do you help **them** with their home works? (Uy vazifalarini bajarishda **ularga** yordam berasizmi?)*

*The woman carrying a black case looked suspicious and the customs officer asked **her** to open the case. (Qora jamadon ko'targan ayol shubhali ko'rindi va bojxona ofitseri **undan** jamadonini ochishini so'radi.)*

The book is on the table. You can take it. (Kitob stolning ustida. Uni olishing mumkin.)

The dog was sitting at the door. The boy opened the door and gave it a bone. (It eshik tagida o'tirar edi. Bola eshikni ochib, unga suyak berdi.)

He va **she** olmoshlari jinsiga qarab jonivorlarga nisbatan ham qo'llanishi mumkin.

The dog is looking for his/her/its bone. (It suyagini qidiriyapti.)

The hen cackled after she/it laid her/its egg. (Tuxumini tug'ib bo'lgach, tovuq qaqilladi.)

Uchinchi shaxs birlik olmoshi **it** hamma jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan ishlatiladi, biroq **ship**(kema)ga nisbatan doim **she** ishlatiladi. Ba'zan insonga juda yaqin bo'lgan narsalar (masalan, avtomobil) ko'pincha ayolga qiyoslanib **she** olmoshi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

An'anaga ko'ra **he** aralash guruhlarga yoki jinsi noma'lum bo'lgan guruhlarga nisbatan ishlatilib kelgan. Lekin hozir ko'pchilik buni ma'qullamaydi va bu muammoni olmoshning ko'plik shaklini (**they**) ishlatish orqali chetlab o'tish mumkin.

AN'ANAVIY: *Everybody brought his own book. (Har kim o'z kitobini olib keldi.)*

NOQULAY: *Everybody brought his or her own book. (Har kim o'z kitobini olib keldi.)*

QULAY: *All the students brought their own books. (Talabalarning hammasi o'z kitoblarini olib keldilar.)*

Egalik olmoshlari

Kishilik olmoshlarining (Possessive Pronouns) har biri o'zining egalik olmoshiga ega. Egalik olmoshlarining ikki shakli bor. Birinchisi **oddiy** shakli bo'lib gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi. Ikkinchisi **mutlaq** shakli bo'lib, gapda otlar o'rnida ishlatiladi.

Egalik olmoshlarining **oddiy shakllari**:

	Birlik		Ko‘plik	
I shaxs	my	<i>mening</i>	our	<i>bizning</i>
II shaxs	-	-	your	<i>sizning</i>
	his	<i>uning (er)</i>		
III shaxs	her	<i>uning (ayol)</i>	their	<i>ularning</i>
	its	<i>uning (narsa)</i>		

My brother is an investigator. **His** name is Charly. (**Mening** akam tergovchi. **Uning** ismi Charli.)

*Susan is not at home, she is at **her** aunt's.* (Syuzan uyda emas, **u** xolasinikida.)

*Ted washed his face and put on **his** glasses.* (Ted yuzini yuvdi va ko‘zoynagini taqdi.)

*This word is not clear to me. I don't know **its** meaning.* (Bu so‘z menga tushunarli emas. Men **uning** ma’nosini bilmayman.)

*These people are from England and **their** language is English.* (Bu odamlar Angliyalik bo‘lib, **ularning** tili inglizcha.)

Egalik olmoshlarining **mutlaq shakllari** gapda otning o‘rnida ishlatiladi.

	Birlik		Ko‘plik	
I shaxs	mine	<i>meniki</i>	ours	<i>bizniki</i>
II shaxs	-	-	yours	<i>sizniki</i>
	his	<i>uniki (er)</i>	theirs	<i>ularniki</i>
III shaxs	hers	<i>uniki (ayol)</i>		

*This book is not **mine**, it is **yours**.* (Bu kitob **meniki** emas, **u seniki**.)

*My family lives in Oregon, but **his** lives in California (his family).* (Mening oilam Oregonda yashaydi, lekin **uniki** Kaliforniyada yashaydi.)

*Their country is England but **ours** is Uzbekistan.* (Ularning yurti Angliya, lekin **bizniki** O‘zbekistondir.)

*Our country is Uzbekistan but **theirs** is England.* (Bizning mamlakatimiz O‘zbekiston, lekin **ularniki** – Angliya.)

Ko‘rsatish olmoshlari

Ko‘rsatish olmoshlarini (Demonstrative Pronouns) yakka holda olmosh sifatida yoki otlardan oldin aniqlovchi sifatida qo‘llash mumkin. Ko‘rsatish olmoshlari masofani yoki masofaga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan nomuvofiqlikni ifodalaydi.

So‘zlovchiga yaqinroq bo‘lgan narsa/shaxs yoki qiyoslanayotgan ikki narsadan birinchisini ifodalash uchun **this** [pis] olmoshi ishlatiladi va o‘zbek tiliga “bu”, “ushbu”, “shu”, “mana bu”, “bunisi” kabi olmoshlar bilan tarjima qilinadi. Uning ko‘plik shakli **these** [pi:z] bo‘lib, ot o‘rnida ishlatilganda o‘zbek tiliga ko‘plikda (“bular”, “shular”, “mana bular”, “mana shular”, “bulari”, “shulari” tarzida), biror otni aniqlab kelganda esa birlikda, ya’ni “bu”, “ushbu”, “shu”, “mana bu” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

This is my friend. (Bu - mening do‘stim.)

This man is our teacher. (Bu kishi – bizning o‘qituvchimiz.)

These are my books. (Bular – mening kitoblarim.)

These books are not expensive. (Bu kitoblar qimmat emas.)

So‘zlovchidan uzoqroq bo‘lgan narsa/shaxs yoki qiyoslanayotgan ikki narsadan ikkinchisini ifodalash uchun **that** [pʁt] olmoshi ishlatiladi va o‘zbek tiliga “u”, “o‘sha”, “anavi”, “ana shu” kabi olmoshlar bilan tarjima qilinadi. Uning ko‘plik shakli **those** [pəuz] bo‘lib, o‘zbek tiliga “ular”, “o‘shalar”, “ana ular” kabi olmoshlar orqali tarjima qilinadi. Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelganda odatda birlik shaklida, ya’ni “u”, “o‘sha”, “anavi”, “ana shu” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

That is not my book. (U mening kitobim emas.)

That man didn’t tell me his address. (O‘sha kishi menga manzilini aytmedi.)

Those roses are more beautiful. (Anavi atir gullar chiroyliroq.)

Those are not your books. (Ular sizning kitoblaringiz emas.)

Those “kishilar”, “odamlar”, “shaxslar” ma’nosida ham ishlatiladi.

Those who eat too much gain weight. (Juda ko‘p ovqat yeydigan odamlarning vazni og‘irlashadi.)

Those who are friendly have many friends. (Xushmuomala kishilarning do'stlari ko'p bo'ladi.)

Birgalik olmoshlari

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi *each other* va *one another* olmoshlari birgalik olmoshlari (Reciprocal Pronouns) hisoblanadi.

each other – bir-bir(lar)i (-ni/-ga/-da/-dan)

one another – bir-bir(lar)i (-ni/-ga/-da/-dan)

Martha and Harold gave each other gifts on their wedding anniversary. (Marta va Xarold nikoh yubileydarida bir-birlariga sovg'alar berishdi.)

The students greeted each other after their long summer vacation. (Uzoq yozgi ta'tildan so'ng talabalar bir-birlarini olqishladilar.)

Members of the class were asked to prepare questions for one another. (Sinf a'zolaridan bir-birlariga savollar tayyorlash so'raldi.)

Belgilash olmoshlari

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida *all, half, each, every, both, either, neither, another, other(s)* kabi belgilash olmoshlari (Defining Pronouns) ishlatiladi.

All – hamma(si), barcha(si):

All are present. (Hamma bor.)

All the boys are here. (Hamma bolalar shu yerda.)

All his children are here. (Uning hamma bolalari shu yerda.)

Half – yarim, yarmi(si):

Half a loaf is better than none. (Yarimta non yo'qdan ko'ra yaxshiroq.)

Each (one) – har, har bir(i), har qaysi(si):

Each summer they go to the country. (Har yoz ular qishloqqa borishadi.)

Each of the students has own text-book. (Har bir talabaning o'z darsligi bor yoki talabalarning har biri o'z darsligiga ega.)

Each one of the books is on the table. (Kitoblarning har biri stol ustida.)

Every – har, har bir, har qaysi:

Every student has his own text-book now. (Endi har bir talabaning o‘z darsligi bor.)

Both – ikkala(si), har ikka-la(si), ikkovi, har ikkovi:

Both the children are asleep. (Ikkala bola (ham) uxlayapti yoki bolalarning (har) ikkalasi uxlayapti.)

Either – ikkala, har ikkala:

If either of my brothers wins the race, I will be happy. (Agar ikkala akam poygani yutsa, baxtiyor bo‘lardim.)

*“Do Mary and Margaret both want bananas?” “Marry doesn’t want any, and Margaret doesn’t, **either**.” (“Meri va Margaret ikkalasi ham banan yeyishni xohlaydimi? “Meri xohlamayapti, Margaret ham.”)*

Neither – **not either** o‘rnida ishlatiladi:

*The first experiment did not give the expected results, and **neither** did the second one. (Birinchi tajriba kutilgan natijalarni bermadi, ikkinchisi ham.)*

Another – boshqa, boshqa bir, yana, yana bir:

*Ted is reading **another** book now. (Ted hozir boshqa (bir) kitobni o‘qiyapti.)*

*She wants **another** cup of tea. (U yana bir chashka choy ichmoqchi.)*

Other – boshqa:

*He really doesn’t like **other** coffee. (U chindan ham boshqa kofeni yoqtirmaydi.)*

*All **other** books are on the shelf. (Boshqa hamma kitoblar javonda.)*

Others – boshqalar:

*Wait for the **others**. (Boshqalarni kuting.)*

*Eslatma: **Either** va **neither** ko‘proq teng bog‘lovchi vazifasida qo‘llanadi.*

O‘zlik olmoshlari

Ingliz tilida o‘zlik olmoshlari (Reflexive Pronouns) fe‘l yoki predlog to‘ldiruvchisi vazifasida gapning egasiga tegishli ekanini

ko‘rsatish uchun qo‘llanadi. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida qo‘llanadigan o‘zlik olmoshlari quyidagilar:

	Birlik		Ko‘plik	
I shaxs	<i>myself</i>	<i>o‘zim</i>	<i>ourselves</i>	<i>o‘zimiz</i>
II shaxs	<i>yourself</i>	<i>o‘zing</i>	<i>yourselves</i>	<i>o‘zlaringiz</i>
	<i>himself</i>	<i>o‘zi</i>		
III shaxs	<i>herself</i>	<i>o‘zi</i>	<i>hemselves</i>	<i>o‘zlari</i>
	<i>itself</i>	<i>o‘zi</i>		

The child is able to dress himself. (Bolaning o‘zi kiyina oladi.)

The hunter accidentally shot himself in the foot. (Ovchi bexosdan o‘z oyog‘iga otib qo‘ydi.)

The boy is old enough to go on the bus all by himself. (Bola avtobusda yolg‘iz o‘zi yurish uchun yetarlicha ulg‘aygan.)

O‘zlik olmoshi oxirgi misolimizdagi kabi **all by** birikmasi bilan kelganda “yolg‘iz o‘zi”, “boshqalarning yordamisiz” ma’nosini ifodalaydi.

Istisno: makonni ifodalovchi predlogli birikmalarda o‘zlik olmoshlari o‘rnida ularning obyekt kelishigidagi shakllari qo‘llandi:

They put their books on the tables in front of them. (Ular kitoblarini (o‘zlarining) oldilaridagi stol ustiga qo‘yishdi.)

Walter looked up at the light above him. (Uolter o‘zining tepasidagi chiroqqa qaradi.)

The little girl hid her hands behind her. (Qizcha qo‘llarini (o‘zining) orqasiga yashirdi.)

Kuchaytirish olmoshlari

Kuchaytirish olmoshlarining (Intensive Pronouns) shakllari o‘zlik olmoshlariga mos keladi. Kuchaytirish olmoshi to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri o‘zi tegishli bo‘lgan so‘zdan keyin yoki gap oxirida keladi. O‘zbek tiliga odatda “-ning o‘zi-” yoki “o‘zi-” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

*The president **himself** spoke to us. / The president spoke to us **himself**. (Prezidentning o‘zi biz bilan gaplashdi.)*

*The drivers **themselves** were to blame for the accident. / The drivers were blame for the accident **themselves**. (Baxtsiz hodisada haydovchilarning o‘zlari aybdor edilar.)*

*The dean **himself** visited the class. / The dean visited the class **himself**. (Dekanning o‘zi sinfga tashrif buyurdi.)*

*Margaret and I did the work **ourselves**. (Ishni Margaret va men o‘zimiz bajardik.)*

Agar birinchi shaxs olmoshi bilan ikkinchi shax olmoshini yoki uchinchi shaxsdagi ot yohud olmoshni birga qo‘llash kerak bo‘lsa, birinchi shaxsdagi kuchaytirish olmoshi gapda (qolgan ikkala olmoshga tegishli ekanini ko‘rsatish uchun) ikkala olmoshdan keyin keladi. Agar ikkinchi shaxsdagi olmosh bilan uchinchi shaxsdagi ot yoki olmoshni ishlatish kerak bo‘lsa, ikkinchi shaxsdagi kuchaytirish olmoshi avvalgi ikkala olmoshdan keyin keladi.

***Don** and I found **ourselves** wandering through the building looking for the right classroom.*

***You** and **Paul** lost control of **yourselves** at the party last night. (O‘tgan oqshomdagi kechada sen va Paul o‘zingizni yo‘qotib qo‘ydinglar.)*

Some, any, no olmoshlari

***Some** olmoshi “bir necha”, “bir qancha” degan ma’nomlarni anglatib, faqat bo‘lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi:*

*There are **some** books on the table. (Stol ustida bir qancha kitoblar bor.)*

*I’ve got **some** French books. (Menda bir nechta fransuzcha kitob(lar) bor.)*

***Any** olmoshi bo‘lishsiz va so‘roq gaplarda **some** o‘rnida ishlatiladi va “hech qancha”, “hech qanday”, “birorta” kabi ma’nomlarni anglatadi:*

*There are not **any** book(s) on the table. (Stolning ustida hech qanday kitob yo‘q.)*

*Are there **any** book(s) on the table? (Stolning ustida birorta kitob bormi?)*

*I haven't got **any** French books. (Menda hech qanday fransuzcha kitob yo'q.)*

*Have you got **any** French books? (Sizda birorta fransuzcha kitob bormi?)*

*Eslatma: **Any** olmoshi bo'lishli gaplarda "har qanday", "istagan", "xohlagan" kabi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi.*

*Come and see me **any** time. (Istagan vaqtda kelib, men bilan uchrash.)*

***Some** va **any** sanalmaydigan otlardan oldin kelganda odatda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi.*

*Give me **some** milk, please. (Iltimos, menga sut bering.)*

*I've got **some** money, but not enough to buy a car. (Menda pul bor, lekin mashina sotib olish uchun yetarli emas.)*

*Is there **any** butter in the fridge? (Muzlatkichda saryog' bormi?)*

***Some** va **any** olmoshlaridan keyin **of** predlogi kelishi mumkin.*

***some of** ... -ning (-dan) ba'zilari (ayrimlari, bir nechtasi, bir qanchasi, bir nechtasi):*

***Some of** the books are on the table. (Kitoblarning ayrimlari stolning ustida.)*

***Some of** the participants will come later. (Ishtirokchilardan ba'zilari kechroq kelishadi.)*

***any of** ... bo'lishli gaplarda -ning (-dan) istalgani (har biri, har bittasi, har qaysisi, qaysi biri bo'lsa ham), bo'lishsiz gaplarda -ning (-dan) hech biri (hech qaysisi, birortasi ham) tarzida tarjima qilinishi mumkin:*

***Any of** the books will do. (O'sha kitoblarning qaysi biri bo'lsa ham bo'laveradi.)*

***Any of** those people couldn't give useful information. (O'sha kishilarning hech biri foydali ma'lumot bera olmadi.)*

*Eslatma: Agar so'roq gap orqali biror narsa taklif qilinsa yoki so'ralsa **any** emas **some** olmoshi qo'llanadi:*

*Would you like **some** coffee? (Kofe ichishni xohlaysizmi?)*

*Would you like **some** cheese? (Pishloq yeyishni xohlaysizmi?)*

*Could you lend me **some** money? (Menga qarzga pul bera olasizmi?)*

***No** olmoshi faqat bo‘lishsiz gaplarda **not any** o‘rnida ishlatilishi mumkin:*

*There are **no** book(s) on the table. (Stolning ustida kitob(lar) yo‘q.)*

*I have **no** time to do it now. (Buni qilishga hozir vaqtim yo‘q.)*

***Some, any** va **no** olmoshlarining har biri **body, one, thing, where** so‘zlari bilan birikib yangi olmoshlarni hosil qiladi.*

somebody/someone

anybody/anyone

nobody/no-one

something

anything

nothing

somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

***Somebody** va **someone** olmoshlari ma‘nodosh bo‘lib, “kimdir, birov” degan ma‘noni anglatadi:*

***Somebody** (or **someone**) is knocking the door. (Kimdir eshikni taqillatyapti.)*

***Something** “nimadir”, “biror nima”, “biror narsa” kabi ma‘nolarda ishlatiladi:*

*I am hungry. I want to eat **something**. (Qornim ochdi. Biror narsa yegim kelyapti.)*

***Somewhere** – “biror joy”, “biror yer”, “qayerdir” kabi ma‘nolarni ifodalaydi:*

*“Where is Ted?” “He is **somewhere** in Europe.” (“Ted qayerda?” “U qayerdadir Yevropada.”)*

***Some** bilan yasalgan barcha olmoshlar tasdiq gaplarda ishlatiladi.*

***Anybody** va **anyone** olmoshlari so‘roq va inkor gaplarda “kimdir”, “biror kishi”, “hech kim” kabi ma‘nolarda ishlatiladi:*

*Can **anybody** (**anyone**) help? (Biror kishi yordam bera oladimi? Kim bo‘lishidan qat‘i nazar.)*

*Don’t let **anyone** open the door. (Hech kimga eshikni ochishga ruxsat berma.)*

*They did not find **anybody** who could help them. (Ular yordam bera oladigan hech kimni topmadilar.)*

Anything olmoshi so‘roq va inkor gaplarda “nimadir”, “biror narsa”, “hech narsa” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatiladi:

*Did he tell you **anything** about that accident? (U sizga (o‘sha) baxtsiz voqea haqida biror narsa aytib berdimi?)*

*He doesn’t know **anything** about the accident. (Baxtsiz voqea haqida u hech narsa bilmaydi.)*

Anywhere olmoshi so‘roq va inkor gaplarda “biror yer”, “biror yoq”, “biror joy”, “hech yer”, “hech qayer” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatiladi:

*Will you go **anywhere** this weekend? (Bu dam olish kunlari biror yoqqa borasizmi?)*

*Last evening I was at home; I didn’t go **anywhere**. (Kecha kechqurun uyda edim; hech qayerga bormadim.)*

Nobody/no-one faqat inkor gaplarda “hech kim”, “hech kimsa” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatiladi va **not anyone** o‘rnida qo‘llanishi mumkin:

***Nobody** needs to worry about ice storms in Jamaica. (Yamaykada hech kimga qorbo‘ron haqida qayg‘urishga hojat yo‘q.)*

*The examiner asked somebody to come in but **nobody/no-one** came in. (Imtihon qiluvchi biror kishining kirishini iltimos qildi, lekin hech kim kirmadi.)*

Nothing olmoshi faqat inkor gaplarda “hech narsa” ma’nosida ishlatiladi:

***Nothing** of their plans was known to me. (Ularning rejasi haqida hech narsa bilmas edim.)*

*There is **nothing** in the box; it is empty. (Qutida hech narsa yo‘q; u bo‘m-bo‘sh.)*

Nowhere olmoshi faqat inkor gaplarda “hech yer”, “hech yoq” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatiladi:

***Nowhere** have I seen so many beautiful houses. (Men bunday chiroyli uylarni hech qayerda ko‘rmaganman.)*

SHAXSSIZ GAPLAR

IMPERSONAL SENTENCES (*It ...*)

Ingliz tilida har qanday gapning egasi bo‘lishi shart. Shuning uchun o‘zbek tilidagi “Qish.” “Sovuq.” “Qorong‘i.” kabi shaxssiz

gaplarni ingliz tilida ifodalash uchun *it* olmoshi ega vazifasida qoʻllanadi:

Ega Kesim

It is dark. Qorongʻi.

It is cold. Sovuq.

It is easy. Oson.

It rained. Yomgʻir yogʻdi

Bunday gaplardagi *it* olmoshi oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi. Bogʻlovchi va yordamchi feʼllar (*is, was, will be, had been*) shaxs va zamonni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

It's getting late. (Kech boʻlyapti.)

It's too early to go now. (Ketishga hali juda erta.)

It was dark. (Qorongʻi edi.)

It won't be easy. (Oson boʻlmaydi.)

Kesimning ismdan iborat qismi odatda ot, sifat, son, ravish turkumlaridan biriga oid soʻzdan iborat boʻladi:

It's summer now. (Hozir yoz fasli.)

It was warm and so he didn't put on his coat. (Havo iliq edi, shuning uchun u paltosini kiymadi.)

It was nine (o'clock) when we got home. (Uyga kelganimizda soat toʻqqiz edi.)

It was early morning. (Erta tong edi.)

Shaxssiz gaplar odatda quyidagi holatlarda qoʻllanadi:

1. Tabiat hodisalari va ob-havo sharoitini ifodalashda:

It rains often in England. (Angliyada tez-tez yomgʻir yogʻadi.)

It doesn't snow in summer. (Yozda qor yogʻmaydi.)

It is windy. (Shamol.)

It is foggy. (Tuman.)

Havoning ochiq yoki bulutli, issiq yoki sovuq ekanligi kabi belgilari ifodalangan inglizcha gaplar oʻzbek tiliga “havo” yoki “kun” soʻzini qoʻshib tarjima qilinadi.

It's warm. (Havo iliq.)

It is hot. (Kun issiq.)
It's cloudy. (Havo bulut.)
It is cold. (Kun sovuq.)
It is fine. (Havo yaxshi.)

2. Vaqtni ifodalashda:

It's five o'clock. (Soat besh.)
It's time to go home. (Uyga ketadigan vaqt bo'ldi.)
It was early when we got home. (Uyga kelganimizda hali erta edi.)
It will be cold when winter sets in. (Qish kirgach, sovuq bo'ladi.)

3. Masofani ifodalashda:

It is a long way from here to the airport. (Bu yerdan aeroportgacha uzoq.)

We can walk home. It isn't far. (Uyga piyoda ketishimiz mumkin. Uzoq emas.)

It's 20 miles from our village to the nearest town. (Qishlog'imizdan eng yaqin shahargacha 20 mil.)

3. Harakat yoki hodisaga munosabatni ifodalashda:

<i>It's easy. (Oson.)</i>	<i>It's dangerous. (Havfli.)</i>
<i>It's possible. (Mumkin.)</i>	<i>It's good. (Yaxshi.)</i>
<i>It's impossible. (Mumkin emas.)</i>	<i>It's wonderful. (G'aroyib.)</i>
<i>It's safe. (Ishonchli.)</i>	<i>It's difficult. (Qiyin.)</i>
<i>It's stupid. (Ahmoqlik.)</i>	<i>It's expensive. (Qimmat.)</i>
<i>It's cheap. (Arzon.)</i>	<i>It's terrible. (Azob.)</i>

THERE IS / THERE ARE KONSTRUKSIYASI **THE CONSTRUCTION THERE IS / THERE ARE**

There is (There are) bilan boshlanuvchi gaplar biror joyda biror kimsa (lar) yoki narsa(lar)ning borligini ifodalayadi. Mazkur konstruksiyali gaplardagi so'zlar tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

<i>there is/are</i>	+	<i>ega</i>	+	<i>o'rin holi</i>
<i>There is</i>		<i>a newspaper</i>		<i>on the table.</i>
<i>There are</i>		<i>books</i>		<i>on the shelf.</i>

Bunday gaplar o‘zbek tiliga o‘rin holdan boshlab tarjima qilinadi:
Stol ustida gazeta bor. Javonda kitoblar bor.

Eslatma: Gapda bir nechta ega kelgan bo‘lsa, kesim (*to be*) odatda, o‘zidan keyin turgan ega bilan sonda moslashadi.

There is a table and five chairs in the room. (Xonada stol va beshta stul bor.)

Tasdiq, inkor va so‘roq gaplar quyidagi ko‘rinishlarda bo‘ladi:

Tasdiq:

There is a book on the table. (Stol ustida kitob bor.)

There’s a good film on TV today. (Bugun televizorda yaxshi film bor.)

There are some / a few / many chairs in this room. (Xonada bir nechta (ozgina / ko‘p) stullar bor.)

Inkor:

There is not any book on the table. (Stol ustida hech qanday kitob yo‘q.)

There isn’t any good film on TV today. (Bugun televizorda birorta ham yaxshi film yo‘q.)

There is no good film on TV today. (Bugun televizorda yaxshi film yo‘q.)

There are not any chairs in this room. (Xonada hech qancha stul yo‘q.)

There’re no factories in our district. (Bizning tumanda fabrikalar yo‘q.)

There are no good films on TV today. (Bugun televizorda yaxshi filmlar yo‘q.)

So‘roq:

Is there any book on the table? (Stol ustida birorta kitob bormi?)

Is there any good film on TV today? (Bugun televizorda biror yaxshi film bormi?)

Are there any books on the table? (Stol ustida kitoblar bormi?)

Are there any factories in your district? (Sizning tumaningizda fabrikalar bormi?)

There is / There are dan keyin sanalmaydigan otlar kelsa, odatda ulardan oldin ***some, little, a little, no, a lot of, much*** so‘zlaridan biri ishlatiladi:

There is some bread at home. (Uyda non bor.)

There is little sugar in the cup. (Chashkada ozgina shakar bor.)

There is a little butter on the plate. (Likopchada ozgina saryog ' bor.)

There is no money in my bag. (Sumkamda pul yo 'q.)

There is a lot of oil in our country. (Mamlakatimizda neft ko 'p.)

There is much work at our office today. (Bugun idoramizda ish ko 'p.)

There is / There are dan keyin sanaladigan ot birlikda kelsa, u noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlar va sanalmaydigan otlar bilan esa, **some, any, no** olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

There is a telephone in that room. (Anavi xonada telefon bor.)

There are some students in the library. (Kutubxonada bir nechta talabalar bor.)

There aren't any children in the park. (Istirohat bog 'ida bolalar yo 'q.)

O'tgan zamonda **is** o'rniga **was, are** o'rnida **were** qo'llanadi:

There was ...

There were ...

There was not (wasn't) ...

There were not (weren't) ...

Was there ... ?

Were there ... ?

Kelasi zamonda **is** va **are** o'rniga **will be** ishlatiladi:

There will be ...

There will not (won't) be ...

Will there be ... ?

HAVE GOT / HAS GOT

Og'zaki nutqda "ega bo'lmoq" ma'nosida **have (has) got** ishlatilib, o'zbek tiliga "bor" deb tarjima qilinadi.

Tasdiq (positive):

I

Menda

We

Bizda

You

have (got) a car.

Sizda

mashina bor.

They

Ularda

He

She

has (got) a car.

Unda

mashina bor.

It

I have got black eyes yoki *I have black eyes.* (Mening ko'zlarim qora.)

*He **has got** a large family yoki He **has** a large family. (Uning katta oilasi bor.)*

*They **have got** a lot of English books yoki They **have** a lot of English books. (Ularda ko‘p inglizcha kitoblar bor.)*

Inkor (negative):

<i>I</i>			<i>Menda</i>		
<i>We</i>	haven't (got)	<i>car.</i>	<i>Bizda</i>		<i>mashina yo‘q.</i>
<i>You</i>			<i>Sizda</i>		
<i>They</i>			<i>Ularda</i>		
<i>He</i>					
<i>She</i>	hasn't (got)	<i>a car.</i>	<i>Unda</i>		<i>mashina yo‘q.</i>
<i>It</i>					

*I have got a sister but I **haven't got** a brother. (Mening singlim bor, lekin ukam yo‘q.)*

*You **haven't got** any mistake in your dictation. (Diktatingizda (hech) xato yo‘q.)*

*Mike **hasn't got** his own car. (Maykning o‘z mashinasi yo‘q.)*

*They **haven't got** any animals at home. (Ularning uyida jonivorlar yo‘q.)*

So‘roq (question):

	<i>I</i>			<i>Menda</i>	
Have	<i>we</i>	(got)	<i>a car?</i>	<i>Bizda</i>	
	<i>you</i>			<i>Sizda</i>	<i>mashina bormi?</i>
	<i>they</i>			<i>Ularda</i>	
	<i>he</i>				
Has	<i>she</i>	(got)	<i>a car?</i>	<i>Unda</i>	<i>mashina bormi?</i>
	<i>it</i>				

*“**Have you got** a car?” “Yes, I have.” (“Mashinangiz bormi?” “Ha, bor.”)*

*“**Has Ann got** a family?” “No, she hasn't.” (“Annaning oilasi bormi?” “Yo‘q.”)*

*“**Have they got** any witnesses?” “I don't know.” (“Ularning guvohlari bormi?” “Bilmadim.”)*

Inkor va so‘roq gaplarda **do** fe’lini ishlatish mumkin:

Negative (inkor): **don’t have / doesn’t have**

<i>I</i>		<i>Menda</i>	
<i>We</i>	don’t (do not) have a car.	<i>Bizda</i>	<i>mashina yo‘q.</i>
<i>You</i>		<i>Sizda</i>	
<i>They</i>		<i>Ularda</i>	

<i>He</i>			
<i>She</i>	doesn’t (does not) have a car.	<i>Unda</i>	<i>mashina yo‘q.</i>
<i>It</i>			

Question (so‘roq): **Do you have / Does she have**

	<i>I</i>		<i>Menda</i>	
Do	<i>we</i>	have a car?	<i>Bizda</i>	<i>mashina bormi?</i>
	<i>you</i>		<i>Sizda</i>	
	<i>they</i>		<i>Ularda</i>	

	<i>he</i>			
Does	<i>she</i>	have a car?	<i>Unda</i>	<i>mashina bormi?</i>
	<i>it</i>			

They don’t have any children (Ularning bolalari yo‘q.)

“Does Ann have a car?” “No, she doesn’t.” (“Annaning mashinasi bormi?” “Yo‘q.”)

“Do you have any question?” “No, I don’t.” (“Birorta savolingiz bormi?” “Yo‘q.”)

Do you have enough time to do your lessons? – No, I don’t have. (“Darslaringni tayyorlash uchun vaqting yetarlimi?” “Yo‘q.”)

O‘tgan zamonda **have / has** o‘rnida **had** shakli ishlatiladi:

I had some money. (Menda pul bor edi.)

I didn’t have any money. (Menda hech qancha pul yo‘q edi.)

Did you have any money? (Pulingiz bormidi?)

Have got va **has got** shakllari faqat hozirgi zamonga xosdir.

Have fe'li *breakfast, dinner, supper, tea, coffee* kabi bir qator otlar bilan birikib kelganda o'zbek tiliga o'ziga xos tarzda tarjima qilinadi:

to have dinner – ovqatlanmoq, tushlik qilmoq;

to have supper – ovqatlanmoq, kechki ovqatni tanavvul qilmoq;

to have a cup of tea – bir chashka choy ichmoq.

I usually have dinner at two o'clock. (Men odatda soat ikkida tushlik qilaman.)

I don't have breakfast in the morning. (Men ertalab nonushta qilmayman.)

I had dinner at 3 yesterday. (Kecha soat 3 da tushlik qildim.)

SIFAT VA RAVISHLARNING QIYOSIY DARAJALARI COMPARATIVE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Ingliz tilidagi sifat va ravishlarning ham o'zbek tilidagi kabi uchta qiyosiy darajasi mavjud: **oddiy**, **qiyosiy** va **orttirma** darajalar.

Qisqa (bir yoki ikki bo'g'inli) so'zlarning **qiyosiy** darajasi **-er** va **orttirma** darajasi **-est** qo'shimchalari yordamida yasaladi. Orttirma darajadagi sifat yoki ravish oldidan aniq artikl (the) ishlatiladi:

deep – *deeper* – **the deepest** (*chuqur* – *chuqurroq* – eng *chuqur*);

small – *smaller* – **the smallest** (*kichik* – *kichikroq* – eng *kichik*).

Undosh ketidan kelgan “y” harfi bilan tugagan so'zlarga **-er** va **-est** qo'shimchalari qo'shilganda “y” harfi “i”ga aylanadi:

easy – *easier* – **the easiest** (*oson* – *osonroq* – eng *oson*);

busy – *busier* – **the busiest** (*band* – *bandroq* – eng *band*);

dirty – *dirtier* – **the dirtiest** (*iflos* – *iflosroq* – eng *iflos*).

Qisqa unlidan keyin keluvchi undosh bilan tugagan so'zlarga **-er** yoki **-est** qo'shilganda oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi.

thin – *thinner* – **the thinnest** (*yupqa* – *yupqaroq* – eng *yupqa*);

big – *bigger* – **the biggest** (*katta* – *kattaroq* – eng *katta*).

Ko'pchilik ikki bo'g'inli va barcha ko'p bo'g'inli sifat va ravishlarning qiyosiy hamda orttirma darajalari **more** (ko'proq) yoki **less** (kamroq), **most** (eng ko'p) yoki **least** (eng kam) so'zlari

yordamida yasaladi:

difficult – more difficult – the most difficult (qiyin – qiyinroq – eng qiyin);

interesting – more interesting – the most interesting (qiziq – qiziqroq – eng qiziq).

Qiyosiy darajadagi sifat va ravishlardan keyin “qaraganda”, “nisbatan” ma’nosidagi **than** bog‘lovchisi keladi:

Peter, David and Stephen are all tall. (Piter, David va Stefan – barchasi novcha.)

Peter is taller than David. (Piter Daviddan novcharoq.)

Stephen is taller than both David and Peter. (Stefan Daviddan ham, Piterdan ham novcharoq.)

Stephen is the tallest of the three. (Stefan uchchallasining ichida eng novchasi.)

This book is more interesting than that one. (Bu kitob narigisidan qiziqarliroq.)

Qiyosiy darajani kuchaytirish uchun “ancha” ma’nosidagi **much** so‘zi ishlatiladi:

The Volga is much longer than the Neva. (Volga Nevadan ancha uzunroq).

Bir xil sifatli ikki narsa qiyoslanganda oddiy darajadagi sifat yoki ravishning oldidan va ketidan **as ... as** qo‘yiladi va o‘zbek tiliga “(xuddi) ... kabi”, “(xuddi) ... -ga o‘xshab”, “-chalik”, “(xuddi) ... -dek/-daka” tarzida tarjima qilinadi:

This book is as interesting as that one. (Bu kitob (xuddi) narigisi kabi qiziq.)

Was that man as fat as you? (O‘sha kishi (xuddi) siz kabi semizmidi?)

Inkor gaplarda birinchi **as** ko‘pincha **so** bilan almashadi:

This armchair is not so comfortable as that one. (Bu kreslo narigisichalik qulay emas.)

Ayrim sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari boshqa soʻzlar bilan ifodalanadi.

good – better – the best (yaxshi – yaxshiroq – eng yaxshi);

bad – worse – the worst (yomon – yomonroq – eng yomon);

little – less – the least (kichik/kam – kichikroq/kamroq – eng kichik/eng kam);

many – more – the most (koʻp – koʻproq – eng koʻp);

much – more – the most (koʻp – koʻproq – eng koʻp).

All of the boys' work is good. (Hamma bolalarning ishi yaxshi.)

Tom's work is better than Ted's. (Tomning ishi Tednikidan yaxshiroq.)

Fred's work is better than both Tom's and Ted's. (Fredning ishi Tomnikidan ham, Tednikidan ham yaxshiroq.)

Fred's work is the best. (Fredning ishi eng yaxshisi.)

FE'L ZAMONLARI

TENSE

Oddiy hozirgi zamon

Fe'lning oddiy hozirgi zamon (Simple Present Tense) shakli infinitivning “to”siz shakliga toʻgʻri keladi. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda fe'l oʻzagiga *-(e)s* qoʻshimchasi qoʻshiladi.

Tasdiq (Positive):

I Men oʻynayman.

We Biz oʻynaymiz.

You play. Siz oʻynaysiz.

They Ular oʻynaydilar.

He U oʻynaydi.

She plays. U oʻynaydi.

It U oʻynaydi.

Uchinchi shaxs birlikda ishlatilayotgan fe'l undoshdan keyin keluvchi “y” harfiga tugagan boʻlsa, “y” harfi “i”ga aylanadi va *-es* qoʻshimchasi qoʻshiladi:

study – studies

try – tries

“o” unlisi va “ch”, “sh”, “s” yoki “x” kabi sirg‘aluvchi undoshlar bilan tugagan so‘zlarga *-es* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi:

go – goes teach – teaches fish – fishes
do – does pass – passes fix – fixes

Inkor va so‘roq gaplar **do** yordamchi fe’li vositasida yasaladi:

Inkor (Negative):

<i>I</i>			<i>Men o‘ynamayman.</i>
<i>We</i>	do not (don’t)	<i>play.</i>	<i>Biz o‘ynamaymiz.</i>
<i>You</i>			<i>Siz o‘ynamaysiz.</i>
<i>They</i>			<i>Ular o‘ynamaydilar</i>
<i>He</i>			<i>U o‘ynamaydi.</i>
<i>She</i>	does not (doesn’t)	<i>play.</i>	<i>U o‘ynamaydi.</i>
<i>It</i>			<i>U o‘ynamaydi.</i>

So‘roq (Question):

	<i>I</i>		<i>Men o‘ynaymanmi?</i>
Do	<i>We</i>	<i>play?</i>	<i>Biz o‘ynaymizmi?</i>
	<i>You</i>		<i>Siz o‘ynaysizmi?</i>
	<i>They</i>		<i>Ular o‘ynaydilarmi?</i>
Does	<i>He</i>	<i>play?</i>	<i>U o‘ynaydimi?</i>
	<i>She</i>		<i>U o‘ynaydimi?</i>
	<i>It</i>		<i>U o‘ynaydimi?</i>

Oddiy hozirgi zamon har xil holatlarda ishlatilishi mumkin. U doim ham hozir bo‘layotgan ish-harakat yoki holatni ifodalamaydi.

Oddiy hozirgi zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

Biror narsa yoki kimsaning hozirgi holati yoki maqomini ifodalash uchun holat fe’llari bilan:

Ben is hungry. (Benning qorni och.)

Now I believe that you are right. (Endi haqligingga ishonyapman yoki ishondim).

*That cake **smells** good. (Anavi shirin kulchadan yaxshi hid kelyapti.)*

***Do** you **realize** what you are saying? (Nima deyayotganingni tushunyapsanmi?)*

*Caroline **attends** college. (Karolin kollejga qatnaydi yoki qatnayapti.)*

***Does** Harold **live** in Rome now? (Harold hozir Rimda yashayaptimi?)*

Bunday gaplarda ***now, at this time/moment, today, tonight, this minute/morning/noon/evening*** kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

Oddiy hozirgi zamon mutlaq haqiqat yoki tabiiy qonuniyatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

*The moon **affects** the tides. (Oy suvning ko'tarilishi va pasayishiga ta'sir qiladi.)*

*Parallel lines never **meet**. (Parallel chiziqlar hech qachon to'qnashmaydi.)*

*Hot air **rises**. (Issiq havo ko'tariladi.)*

Hydrogen and oxygen combine to make water. (Suv hosil bo'lishi uchun vodorod bilan kislorod qo'shiladi.)

Bunday gaplarda ***always** (doim), **never** (hech qachon), **inevitably** (muqarrar), **without fail** (albatta), **at all times** (hamisha), **invariably** (shubhasiz)* kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

Oddiy hozirgi zamon odat tusiga kirgan, takrorlanuvchi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

*Beverly **drinks** coffee every morning. (Beverli har kuni ertalab kofe ichadi.)*

*We always **celebrate** my birthday with a family party. (Biz doim mening tug'ilgan kunimni oilaviy kecha bilan nishonlaymiz.)*

*The Browns **do not wash** their windows every week. (Braunlar derazalarini har hafta yuvishmaydi.)*

***Do** the Andersons plant tomatoes every year? (Andersonlar har yili pamidor ekishadimi?)*

Bunday gaplarda ***always** (doim), **never** (hech qachon), **usually***

(odatda), **seldom** (kamdan kam/ba'zida), **sometimes** (ba'zan), **rarely** (kamdan kam), **not ever** (doim emas), **occasionally** (tasodifan), **often** (tez-tez), **not often** (tez-tez emas), **every** (har), **each** (har) kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

Hozirgi oddiy zamon badiiy, ilmiy, sahna va san'at asarlarini muhokama qilishda boshqalarning avval aytgan yoki yozgan gaplariga murojaat qilinganda tarixiy hozirgi zamoni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

In the short story "The Lottery", Shirly Jackson writes an allegory of the injustice of life. ("Lottereya" nomli qisqa hikoyasida, Shirli Jakson hayot adolatsizligi allegoriyasini yozgan.)

Darwin presents evidence for the development of life from lower to higher forms. (Darvin hayotning quyi shakldan yuqori shaklga qarab rivojlanishi haqida dalillar keltiradi.)

The author of this textbook explains the problem clearly. (Bu darslik muallifi muammolarni yaxshi tushuntirib bergan.)

Bunday gaplarda **skillfully** (mohirona), **cleverly** (oqilona), **correctly** (to'g'ri), **incorrectly** (noto'g'ri), **clumsily** (qo'pol), **brilliantly** (a'lo darajada), **well** (yaxshi), **poorly** (bo'sh), **adequately** (mos tarzda), **inadequately** (nomuvofiq tarzda), **properly** (to'g'ri), **rightly** (haqli ravishda), **wrongly** (noto'g'ri) kabi baholash ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

Hozirgi oddiy zamon biror narsani izohlash, tushuntirish yoki aniqlashda ishlatiladi:

To fight against criminality means to prevent and solve crimes. (Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashmoq jinoyatlarni oldini olmoq va ochmoq demakdir.)

An investigator solves crimes but an operative worker detects criminals. (Tergovchi jinoyatlarni ochadi, tezkor xodim esa, jinoyatchilarni izlab topadi.)

Hozirgi oddiy zamon shart va payt ergash gaplarda kelajakda sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi:

Uncle Robert will give you fifty dollars if he likes your work. (Agar ishing yoqsa, Robert amaki senga ellik dollar beradi.)

Uncle Robert will give you fifty dollars when he sees you. (Robert amaki seni ko‘rganida senga ellik dollar beradi.)

Hozirgi oddiy zamon keljakda sodir bo‘lishi aniq bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi:

The plane leaves at 9:25 tonight. (Samolyot kechqurun soat 9:25da uchadi.)

The term is over on December 16. (Muddat 16-dekabrda tugaydi.)

Oddiy kelasi zamon

Fe’ning oddiy kelasi zamon (The Simple Future Tense) shaklini yasash uchun **shall** (I shaxs birlik va ko‘plikda) va **will** (II va III shaxslar birlik va ko‘plikda) yordamchi fe’llari hamda asosiy fe’ning “to”siz infinitiv shaklidan foydalaniladi. Hozirgi ingliz tilida barcha shaxslar uchun, ham birlikda ham ko‘plikda **will** yordamchi fe’lini qo‘llash oddiy holga aylangan:

I shall (will) do it tomorrow. (Men buni ertaga bajaraman.)

Og‘zaki nutqda tasdiq va so‘roq gaplarda yordamchi fe’llarning qisqargan shakllari ishlatiladi.

<i>I shall</i>	= <i>I’ll</i>	<i>we shall</i>	= <i>we’ll</i>	<i>shall not</i>	= <i>shan’t</i>
<i>I will</i>	= <i>I’ll</i>	<i>he will</i>	= <i>we’ll</i>	<i>will not</i>	= <i>won’t.</i>
<i>he will</i>	= <i>he’ll</i>	<i>you will</i>	= <i>you’ll</i>		
<i>she will</i>	= <i>she’ll</i>	<i>they will</i>	= <i>they’ll</i>		

So‘roq gaplarda yordamchi fe’l egadan oldin qo‘yiladi.

Tasdiq			So‘roq		
<i>I</i>		<i>be</i>	<i>I</i>		<i>be ... ?</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>will (’ll)</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>have ... ?</i>
<i>You</i>		<i>come</i>		<i>you</i>	<i>come ... ?</i>
<i>They</i>		<i>do</i>		<i>they</i>	<i>do ... ?</i>

<i>He</i>		<i>go</i>		<i>he</i>	<i>go ... ?</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>will not</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>take ... ?</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>(won't)</i>	<i>give</i>		<i>it</i>	<i>give ... ?</i>

Simple Future kelgusida sodir bo‘ladigan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamonda ko‘pincha **tonight** (*bugun tunda*), **tomorrow** (*ertaga*), **the day after tomorrow** (*indinga*), **in two days (a month)** (*ikki kundun (bir oydan) keyin*), **next week** (*kelasi haftada*), **next month** (*kelasi oyda*), **soon** (*yaqinda, tezda*) kabi payt ravishlari ishlatiladi:

She travels a lot. Today she is in London. Tomorrow she'll be in Rome, next week she'll be in Tokyo. (U juda ko‘p sayohat qiladi. Bugun u Londonda. Ertaga u Rimda bo‘ladi, kelasi haftada Tokioda bo‘ladi.)

We'll probably go out for a walk after dinner. (Tushlikdan keyin sayr qilishga chiqsak kerak.)

I won't be at home tonight. (Bugun tunda uyda bo‘lmayman.)

Oddiy kelasi zamon ko‘pincha **if, when, after, as soon as, before** bog‘lovchilari bilan bog‘langan shart va payt ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda ishlatiladi. Bunday qo‘shma gaplardagi bosh gap odatda kelasi zamonda keladi.

Oddiy kelasi zamon **be going to** “-moqchi” vositasida ham ifodalanishi mumkin.

Oddiy o‘tgan zamon

to be fe‘lining oddiy o‘tgan zamonda tuslanishi

Oddiy o‘tgan zamonda **to be** (bo‘lmoq) fe‘li ikki shaklda ishlatiladi: **was** - birlikda va **were** - ko‘plikda.

Tasdiq		Inkor	
<i>I</i>	<i>edim</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>emasdim</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>edi</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>was not</i> <i>emasdi</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>was</i> <i>edi</i>	<i>She</i>	<i>(wasn't)</i> <i>emasdi</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>edi</i>	<i>It</i>	<i>emasdi</i>

We	<i>edik</i>	We		<i>emasdik</i>
You	<i>were edingiz</i>	You	<i>were not</i>	<i>emasdingiz</i>
They	<i>edilar</i>	They	<i>(weren't)</i>	<i>emasdilar</i>

So'roq		Javob	
	<i>I ... ? edimmi?</i>		<i>you were. (were not)</i>
Was	<i>he ... ? edimi?</i>	<i>Yes,</i>	<i>he was. (was not)</i>
	<i>she ... ? edimi?</i>	<i>(No,)</i>	<i>she was. (wasn't)</i>
	<i>it ... ? edimi?</i>		<i>it was. (wasn't)</i>
	<i>we ... ? edikmi?</i>		<i>you were. (weren't)</i>
Were	<i>you ... ? edingizmi?</i>	<i>Yes,</i>	<i>we were. (were not)</i>
	<i>edingmi?</i>	<i>(No,)</i>	<i>I was. (wasn't)</i>
	<i>they ... ? edilarmi?</i>		<i>they were. (weren't)</i>

To'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llar

O'tgan zamon shaklining yasashiga ko'ra ingliz tilidagi fe'llar ikki turga bo'linadi: **to'g'ri fe'llar** (regular verbs) va **noto'g'ri fe'llar** (irregular verbs).

To'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli **-ed** qo'shimchasi yordamida yasaladi va [d] yoki [t] yohud [id] tarzida talaffuz qilinadi.

Jarangli undoshlar va unlilardan keyin [d] tarzida o'qiladi:

to open (ochmoq) – opened

to play (o'ynamoq) – played

Jarangsiz undoshlardan keyin [t] tarzida talaffuz qilinadi:

to work (ishlamoq) – worked

to talk (gaplashmoq) – talked

“d” va “t” harflaridan keyin [id] tarzida aytiladi:

to want (xohlamoq) – wanted

to depend (bog'liq bo'lmoq) – depended

to shout (baqirmoq) – shouted

to demand (talab qilmoq) – demanded

Imlo (spelling)

“-e” harfiga tugagan to‘g‘ri fe‘llarga **-d** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilib, o‘tgan zamon shakli yasaladi:

to translate (tarjima qilmoq) – translated

to investigate (tekshirmoq) – investigated

Undoshdan keyin keluvchi “y” harfiga tugagan fe‘lga **-ed** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilganda “y” harfi “i”ga aylanadi:

to study (tahsil olmoq) – studied

to identify (aynanlashtirmoq) – identified

Noto‘g‘ri fe‘llarning o‘tgan zamon shakli fe‘l o‘zagining o‘zgarishi bilan hosil bo‘ladi:

to write (yozmoq) – wrote

to become (bo‘lmoq) – became

to go (bormoq) – went

to have (ega bo‘lmoq) – had

to drive (haydamoq) – drove

to speak (gapirmoq) – spoke

to break (sindirmoq) – broke

to bring (keltirmoq) – brought

Hozirgi ingliz tilida ko‘p ishlatiladigan noto‘g‘ri fe‘llarning ro‘yxati darslikning oxiriga ilova qilingan.

Positive (tasdiq)

I watched. Ko‘rdim.

He did. Qildim.

She went. Bordi.

It rained. Yomg‘ir yog‘di.

We played. O‘ynadik.

You begun. Boshlading(iz).

They cleaned. Tozaladilar/tozalashdi.

Inkor va so‘roq gaplar **do** yordamchi fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon shakli **did** vositasida yasaladi:

Negative (inkor)

<i>I</i>	<i>watch.</i>	<i>Ko‘rmadim.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>Qilmadi.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>did not go.</i>	<i>Bormadi.</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>(didn’t) rain.</i>	<i>Yomg‘ir yog‘madi.</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>play.</i>	<i>O‘ynamadik.</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>begin.</i>	<i>Boshlamading(iz).</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>clean.</i>	<i>Tozalamadilar/tozalashmadi.</i>

Interrogative (so‘roq)

<i>I</i>	<i>watch?</i>	<i>Ko‘rdimmi?</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>do?</i>	<i>Qildimi?</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>go?</i>	<i>Bordimi?</i>
<i>Did it</i>	<i>rain?</i>	<i>Yomg‘ir yog‘dimi?</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>play?</i>	<i>O‘ynadikmi?</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>begin?</i>	<i>Boshlading(iz)mi?</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>clean?</i>	<i>Tozaladilarmi/tozalashdimi?</i>

Oddiy o‘tgan zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

O‘tmishda bir marta sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun *yesterday* (kecha), *the day before yesterday* (o‘tgan kuni), *yesterday morning* (kecha ertalab), *last night* (kecha oqshom), *an hour/a week/a month/a year ago* (bir soat/hafta/oy/yil ilgari) kabi payt ravishlari bilan:

She visited her parents last week. (U o‘tgan hafta ota-onasini ko‘rib keldi.)

Yesterday we went to the library. (Kecha biz kutubxonaga bordik.)

O‘tmishdagi odatiy, qaytariluvchi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun:

Last month I went to the theatre every week. (O‘tgan oyda men har hafta teatrga bordim.)

Bo‘lib o‘tgan bir necha ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun:

Jane did much yesterday; she cleaned her room, did shopping, went to the chemistry and looked after the children. (Jeyn kecha ko‘p ish qildi; u xonani yig‘ishtirdi, do‘konga chiqib keldi, dorixonaga bordi va bolalarga qaradi.)

I got up, had breakfast and went to work. (O‘rnimdan turdim, nonushta qildim va ishga ketdim.)

Hozirgi davomli zamon

Continuous (davomli, davom etuvchi) zamonlari guruhi ish-harakatning muayyan vaqtda (o‘tmishda, hozir yoki kelgusida) sodir bo‘lib turganligini yoki hali tugamaganligini bildiradi.

Hozirgi davom etuvchi zamon *to be* yordamchi fe‘lining hozirgi zamon shakllaridan biri (*am, is, are*) va asosiy fe‘ning hozirgi zamon sifatdosh shakli (**Participle I**) yordamida yasaladi.

Positive

I am working.

He

She is working.

It

We

You are working.

They

Tasdiq

Ishlayapman.

Ishlayapti.

Ishlayapmiz.

Ishlayapsiz.

Ishlayaptilar.

Negative

I am not working.

He

*She is not working.
(isn't working)*

It

We

*You are not working.
(aren't working)*

They

Inkor

Ishlamayapman.

Ishlamayapti.

Ishlamayapmiz.

Ishlamayapsiz.

Ishlamayaptilar.

Question		So‘roq
<i>Am I</i>	<i>working?</i>	<i>Ishlayapmanmi?</i>
	<i>he</i>	
<i>Is she</i>	<i>working?</i>	<i>Ishlayaptimi?</i>
	<i>it</i>	
	<i>we</i>	<i>Ishlayapmizmi?</i>
<i>Are you</i>	<i>working?</i>	<i>Ishlayapsizmi?</i>
	<i>they</i>	<i>Ishlayaptilarmi?</i>

Present Continuous ba’zi manbalarda **Progressive Tense** deb ham yuritiladi. Mazkur zamon ayni paytda sodir bo‘lib turgan, lekin tugaydigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamon payt ravishlari bilan ishlatilganda kelasi (Future) zamoni ifodalaydi.

Present Continuous quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. Hozir sodir bo‘lib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda *now, today, this minute, this month, this year, at the moment* kabi va boshqa payt ravishlari bilan:

The children are playing outside today. (Bugun bolalar tashqarida o‘ynashyapti.)

“What are you doing now?” “I’m reading a book.” (“Hozir nima qilyapsiz?” “Kitob o‘qiyapman.”)

It is raining. (Yomg‘ir yog‘yapti.)

2. Odat bo‘lib qolgan ish-harakatni, ko‘pincha salbiy munosabat bildirilganda:

That little girl is always biting her fingernails. (O‘sha qizcha doim tirnog‘ini tishlab yuradi.)

Tracy is always eating too much. (Treysi doim ko‘p ovqat yeydi.)

3. Kelgusida sodir bo‘lishi kutilayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda *this afternoon, tonight, tomorrow, next week, soon, next month* va shu kabi boshqa payt ravishlari bilan:

The chief constable is arriving from London at 2:15 tomorrow afternoon. (Bosh konstabel ertaga kunduzi soat 2:15 da Londondan keladi.)

We are going to the theatre tonight. (Bugun kechqurun teatrga bormoqchimiz.)

She is leaving on Friday. (U juma kuni jo'nab ketyapti)

Jismoniy, aqliy va ruhiy hissiyotlarni ifodalaydigan quyidagi fe'llar **Continuous** zamonlarida ishlatilmasdan, **Simple** (oddiy) zamonlarda ishlatiladi: *to like* (yoqtirmoq), *to know* (bilmoq), *to have* (ega bo'lmoq), *to wish* (xohlamoq), *to hear* (eshitmoq), *to understand* (tushunmoq), *to notice* (payqamoq, sezmoq), *to believe* (ishonmoq), *to remember* (eslamoq), *to love* (sevmok), *to feel* (sezmoq), *to forget* (unutmoq), *to see* (ko'rmoq), *to intent* (jazm qilmoq).

Do you hear a strange voice? (Siz g'alati ovozni eshityapsizmi?)

I don't like this song. (Menga bu qo'shiq yoqmayapti.)

O'tgan davomli zamon

O'tgan davomli zamon (The Past Continuous Tense) **was** yoki **were** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin asosiy fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshini qo'llash bilan hosil qilinadi:

Positive

Tasdiq

<i>I</i>			<i>edim.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>was working.</i>	<i>Ishlayotgan</i>	<i>edi.</i>
<i>She</i>			<i>edi.</i>
<i>It</i>			<i>edi.</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>were</i>		<i>edik.</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>working.</i>	<i>Ishlayotgan</i>	<i>eding(iz).</i>
<i>They</i>			<i>edilar.</i>

Negative

Inkor

<i>I</i>			<i>edim.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>was not working</i>		<i>edi.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>(wasn't working)</i>	<i>Ishlamayotgan</i>	<i>edi.</i>
<i>It</i>			<i>edi.</i>

We	were not working.		edim.
You	(weren't working)	Ishlamayotgan	eding(iz).
They			edilar.

Question		So‘roq	
	<i>I</i>		<i>edimmi?</i>
Was	<i>he</i>	<i>working?</i>	<i>Ishlayotgan edimi?</i>
	<i>she</i>		<i>edimi?</i>
	<i>it</i>		<i>edimi?</i>
	<i>we</i>		<i>edikmi?</i>
Were	<i>you</i>	<i>working?</i>	<i>Ishlayotgan eding(iz)mi?</i>
	<i>they</i>		<i>edilarmi?</i>

Past Continuous o‘tmishda muayyan vaqtda sodir bo‘lib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. O‘tmishdagi muayyan vaqt nutq vaziyatidan anglashiladi yoki gapda ifodalanadi.

Ish-harakat davom etayotgan vaqt gapda payt holi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin. Bunda *at four o'clock* (soat to‘rtida), *at that time* (o‘sha vaqtda), *all day/night long* (butun kun/tun davomida), *the whole evening/morning* (butun oqshom/tong), *from six to seven* (oltidan yettigacha) va boshqalar ishlatilishi mumkin.

I was watching television the whole evening yesterday. (Kecha butun oqshom davomida televizor ko‘rayotgan edim yoki kecha butun oqshom televizor ko‘rdim.)

From five to seven we were playing chess. (Soat beshdan yettigacha shaxmat o‘ynayotgan edik.)

Ish-harakat davom etayotgan vaqt o‘tgan zamondagi boshqa fe‘l orqali ifodalanishi mumkin. Bunday gaplar odatda *when* (paytda) yoki *while* (-yotganda) bog‘lovchisi bilan bog‘langan payt ergash gapli qo‘shma gap ko‘rinishida bo‘ladi.

When I came home, my brother was having supper. (Men uyga kelgan paytda (yoki uyga kelganimda) akam ovqatlanayotgan edi.)

James and I were watching television when lightning struck the

house. (Uyni yashin urganda Jeyms va men televizor ko'rayotgan edik.)

While James and I were watching television, lightning struck the house. (Jeyms va men televizor ko'rayotganimizda uyni yashin urdi.)

Past Continuous bir vaqtda bo'layotgan ikki va undan ortiq ish-harakatni ham ifodalashi mumkin.

While I was working in the garden my sister was making dinner. (Men bog'da ishlayotganimda singlim ovqat pishirayotgan edi.)

Kelasi davomli zamon

Kelasi davomli zamon (The Future Continuous Tense) *shall* (I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun) va *will* (qolgan shaxslar uchun) yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin *be* va asosiy fe'lning **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshini** qo'llash orqali hosil qilinadi.

Positive

I shall be working.
We ('ll be working)

He
She will be working.
It ('ll be working)
You
They

Tasdiq

Ishlayotgan bo'laman.
Ishlayotgan bo'lamiz

Ishlayotgan bo'ladi.
Ishlayotgan bo'ladi.
Ishlayotgan bo'ladi.
Ishlayotgan bo'lasiz.
Ishlayotgan bo'ladilar.

Negative

I shall not be working.
We (shan't be working)

He
She will not be working.
It (won't be working)
You
They

Inkor

Ishlayotgan bo'lmayman.
Ishlayotgan bo'lmaymiz.

Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydi.
Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydi.
Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydi.
Ishlayotgan bo'lmaysiz.
Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydilar.

O‘zbek tilidagi kelasi davomli zamonda inkor asosiy fe‘l bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin, masalan, *ishlayotgan bo‘lmayman* o‘rniga *ishlamayotgan bo‘laman* deyish mumkin.

Question		So‘roq
Shall	<i>I</i> <i>we</i>	<i>be working?</i> <i>Ishlayotgan bo‘lamanmi?</i> <i>Ishlayotgan bo‘lamizmi?</i>
	<i>he</i>	<i>Ishlayotgan bo‘ladimi?</i>
Will	<i>she</i> <i>it</i>	<i>be working?</i> <i>Ishlayotgan bo‘ladimi?</i> <i>Ishlayotgan bo‘ladimi?</i>
	<i>you</i>	<i>Ishlayotgan bo‘lasizmi?</i>
	<i>they</i>	<i>Ishlayotgan bo‘ladilarmi?</i>

Future Cuntinuous quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

Yaqin yoki uzoq kelajakda sodir bo‘ladigan harakatlarni ifodalashda:

What will you be doing tomorrow at 9? (Ertaga soat 9da nima qilayotgan bo‘lasan?)

He’ll be taking his next exam next week. (Kelasi hafta u keyingi imtihonini topshirayotgan bo‘ladi).

I’ll be seeing him tomorrow. (Uni ertaga u bilan uchrashayotgan bo‘laman.)

Kelgusida ma’lum bir vaqtda sodir bo‘ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalashda:

I shall be doing my homework at eight o’clock tomorrow again. (Men ertaga soat sakkizda yana uy vazifamni tayyorlayotgan bo‘laman.)

Payt va shart ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplardagi bosh gap kelasi zamonda bo‘lsa, ergash gapning kesimi, ish-harakat mantiqan kelasi zamonda sodir bo‘lishiga qaramay, hozirgi zamon shaklida ifodalanadi.

I shall be working when you come to see me. (Sen meni ko‘rgani kelganingda men ishlayotgan bo‘laman.)

When you arrive at the airport, he will be waiting for you there. (Sen aeroportga yetib kelganingda u seni o‘sha yerda kutayotgan bo‘ladi.)

Hozirgi natijali zamon

Hozirgi natijali zamon (**Present Perfect Tense**) *have* (uchinchi shaxs birlikda *has*) yordamchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi. To'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle** yoki **Participle II** (O'tgan zamon sifatdosh yoki Sifatdosh II) shakli ularning Simple Past (Oddiy o'tgan zamon) shakliga mos keladi:

to live (yashamoq) – *lived*
to play (o'ynamoq) – *played*
to study (tahsil olmoq) – *studied*
to talk (gaplashmoq) – *talked*
to inspect (teksirmoq) – *inspected*

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning sifatdosh II shakli noto'g'ri fe'llar jadvalining uchinchi ustunida berilgan. Ko'pchilik noto'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle** shakli o'zakning o'zgarishi bilan yasaladi:

to begin (boshlamoq) – *began* – *begun*
to do (qilmoq) – *did* – *done*
to drive (haydamoq) – *drove* – *driven*
to see (ko'rmoq) – *saw* – *seen*
to give (bermoq) – *gave* – *given*
to ring (jiringlamoq) – *rang* – *rung*
to steal (o'g'irlamoq) – *stole* – *stolen*
to break (sindirmoq) – *broke* – *broken*
to take (olmoq) – *took* - *taken*

Fe'ning bu zamondagi shakli o'zbek tilida turlicha ifodalanishi mumkin. Perfect zamonlarining asosiy xususiyati ish-harakatning tugaganligi yoki tugamaganligini, ya'ni natijani ko'rsatishdir. Shuning uchun uni o'zbek tiliga oddiy o'tgan zamonda (*I have walked* - *Men piyoda yurdim*), ravishdosh yordamida (*Yurib bo'ldim/qo'ydim/keldim*), o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (*I have been to London* - *Men Londonda bo'lganman*.) vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

Hozirgi natijali zamondagi fe'l shaxs va sonda quyidagicha tuslanadi:

Positive		Tasdiq
<i>I</i>		<i>Yurdim. (piyoda)</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>have walked.</i>	<i>Yurdik.</i>
<i>You</i>		<i>Yurdingiz.</i>
<i>They</i>		<i>Yurdilar.</i>

<i>He</i>	<i>has walked. ('s walked)</i>	<i>Yurdi.</i>
<i>She</i>		
<i>It</i>		

Negative		Inkor
<i>I</i>		<i>Yurmadim.</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>have not walked</i>	<i>Yurmadik.</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>(haven't walked)</i>	<i>Yurmadingiz.</i>
<i>They</i>		<i>Yurmadilar.</i>

<i>He</i>	<i>has not walked</i>	<i>Yurmadi.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>(hasn't walked)</i>	
<i>It</i>		

Question		So'roq
<i>I</i>		<i>Yurdimmi?</i>
<i>Have we</i>	<i>walked?</i>	<i>Yurdikmi?</i>
<i>you</i>		<i>Yurdingizmi?</i>
<i>they</i>		<i>Yurdilarmi?</i>

<i>he</i>		
<i>Has she</i>	<i>walked?</i>	<i>Yurdimi?</i>
<i>it</i>		

I have seen him this week. (Bu hafta men uni ko'rdim.)

He's written a book. (U kitob yozgan.)

He has just phoned me. (U hozirgina menga qo'ng'iroq qildi.)

I have read a lot of books. (Men juda ko'p kitoblarni o'qib chiqdim.)

Present Perfect zamonini quyidagi holatlarda qo'llash mumkin:

1. O'tmishda boshlanib, hozirgacha yoki hozirga yaqin bo'lgan

biror vaqtgacha davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu zamonda hech qachon **ago** soʻzini qoʻllamaslik kerak. Payt ravishlaridan **for** + muddatni ifodalovchi soʻz (*for five years* “*besh yildan beri*”), **since** + aniq sana yoki vaqt (*since ten o'clock* “*soat oʻndan beri*”), **in/during the last/past hour, day, week, month, year, decade, century** (soʻnggi/oʻtgan soat, kun, hafta, oy, yil, oʻn kunlik, asr ichida/davomida), **yet** (hali), **so far** (hamon), **up to now** (hozirgacha) kabilarni qoʻllash mumkin.

Shirley has lived in Chicago for six years. (Shirli Chikagoda olti yildan beri yashaydi).

They have waited since ten o'clock. (Ular soat oʻndan beri kutishyapti).

During the last years, many people have moved from rural to urban areas. (Soʻnggi yillar ichida koʻp odamlar qishloq joylardan shaharlarga koʻchib oʻtmoqda - koʻchish hali davom etyapti).

I have finished the work and I'm going home now. (Ishni tugatib boʻldim, endi uyga ketyapman.)

2. **Present Perfect** zamonini oʻtmishda boshlanib, hozirga yaqin bir vaqtda tugagan yoki yaqin kelajakda tugaydigan ish-harakatni ifodalashda qoʻllash mumkin. Bunda **already** (allaqachon), **not yet** (yoʻq hali), **early** (erta), **late** (kech), **just** (endigina), **this minute** (shu daqiqada/onda), **today** (bugun), **this month/year** (shu oy/yil), **recently** (yaqinda, yaqin oʻtmishda), **lately** (soʻnggi vaqtda) kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

I have already finished those exercises. (Oʻsha mashqlarni allaqachon bajarib boʻldim yoki boʻlganman.)

The players have come early. (Oʻyinchilar erta kelishgan.)

The players have just arrived. (Oʻyinchilar hozirgina yetib kelishdi.)

Paul has rebuilt the engine of his car. (Pol mashinasining dvigatelini taʼmirlab boʻldi.)

They have recently announced their engagement. (Ular yaqinda nikohdan oʻtganliklarini eʼlon qilishdi.)

When, where va *how* soʻzlari bilan boshlanuvchi soʻroq gaplarda **Present Perfect** ishlatilmaydi:

When did you come back? (Qachon qaytib kelding?)

Oʻtgan natijali zamon

Oʻtgan natijali (yoki **tugallangan**) zamon (The Past Perfect Tense) yordamchi feʼl **had** va asosiy feʼlning oʻtgan zamon sifatdoshi (Past Participle) yordamida yasaladi.

Positive

I

He

She

It

We

You

They

had worked.
(ʼd worked)

Tasdiq

Ishlab boʻlgan edim.

Ishlab boʻlgan edi.

Ishlab boʻlgan edi.

Ishlab boʻlgan edi.

Ishlab boʻlgan edik.

Ishlab boʻlgan edingiz.

Ishlab boʻlgan edilar.

Negative

I

He

She

It

We

You

They

had not worked
(hadn't worked)

Inkor

Ishlab boʻlmagan edim.

Ishlab boʻlmagan edi.

Ishlab boʻlmagan edi.

Ishlab boʻlmagan edi.

Ishlab boʻlmagan edik.

Ishlab boʻlmagan edingiz.

Ishlab boʻlmagan edilar.

Question

I

He

She

Had

It

worked?

We

You

They

Soʻroq

Ishlab boʻlgan edimmi?

Ishlab boʻlgan edimi?

Ishlab boʻlgan edimi?

Ishlab boʻlgan edimi?

Ishlab boʻlgan edikmi?

Ishlab boʻlgan edingizmi?

Ishlab boʻlgan edilarmi?

Past Perfect zamoni ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda kechgan boshqa bir ish-harakatgacha sodir bo'lganligini ifodalaydi. Ikkinchi ish-harakat oddiy o'tgan zamon shaklidagi fe'l bilan ifodalanadi. Bu zamonda payt ravishlaridan *already* va oddiy o'tgan zamonda ishlatiladigan hamma ravishlar qo'llanishi mumkin:

Before Karen came here, she had studied in Paris for two years. (Bu yerga kelishidan oldin, Karen ikki yil Parijda o'qigan.)

After Philip had failed twice, he finally passed his test for his driver's license. (Filip ikki marta yiqilgach, oxiri haydovchilik guvohnomasi uchun sinovni topshirdi.)

When Philip found out that he had failed again, he gave up. (Filip yana yiqilganini bilgach, (o'qishni) tashladi.)

Agar "o'tgan zamondan oldingi o'tgan zamon" ekanligi gapdagi payt ravishi (masalan, *before*, *after* kabilar) bilan ifodalangan yoki kontekstdan ma'lum bo'lsa, ikkala fe'l uchun ham oddiy o'tgan zamon qo'llanadi.

Aniq vaqt *by* (-ga kelib) predlogi yordamida ifodalanishi mumkin: *by Sunday* (yakshanbaga kelib/yakshanbada), *by two o'clock* (soat ikkiga kelib/soat ikkida).

He had repaired the car by Saturday. (Shanba kuniga kelib u mashinani tuzatib bo'lgan edi.)

Kelasi natijali zamon

Kelasi natijali (tugallangan) zamon (The Future Perfect Tense) *shall have* yoki *will have* yordamchi fe'li hamda asosiy fe'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi vositasida yasaladi. Amerika inglizchasida faqat *will have* shakli ishlatiladi:

Positive		Tasdiq
<i>I</i>	<i>shall have done it.</i>	<i>Bajarib bo'laman.</i>
<i>We</i>		<i>Bajarib bo'lamiz.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>will have done it.</i>	<i>Bajarib bo'ladi.</i>
<i>She</i>		<i>Bajarib bo'ladi.</i>
<i>It</i>		<i>Bajarib bo'ladi.</i>
<i>You</i>		<i>Bajarib bo'lasiz(lar).</i>
<i>They</i>		<i>Bajarib bo'ladilar.</i>

Negative		Inkor
<i>I</i>	shall not have	<i>Bajarmagan bo'laman.</i>
<i>We</i>	done it (shan't)	<i>Bajarmagan bo'lamiz.</i>
<i>He</i>		<i>Bajarmagan bo'ladi.</i>
<i>She</i>	will not have	<i>Bajarmagan bo'ladi.</i>
<i>It</i>	done it (won't)	<i>Bajarmagan bo'ladi.</i>
<i>You</i>		<i>Bajarmagan bo'lasiz(lar).</i>
<i>They</i>		<i>Bajarmagan bo'ladilar.</i>

Question		So'roq
Shall	<i>I</i>	<i>Bajargan bo'lamanmi?</i>
	<i>we</i>	<i>Bajargan bo'lamizmi?</i>
	<i>he</i>	<i>Bajarib bo'ladimi?</i>
	<i>she</i>	<i>Bajarib bo'ladimi?</i>
Will	<i>it</i>	<i>Bajarib bo'ladimi?</i>
	<i>you</i>	<i>Bajarib bo'lasiz(lar)mi?</i>
	<i>they</i>	<i>Bajarib bo'ladilarmi?</i>

Future Perfect zamoni kelajakda bo'ladigan ish-harakatdan oldin bo'lib o'tadigan boshqa bir ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamonda **by** predlogi bilan keladigan payt bildiruvchi so'zlar, masalan, **by the end of the year** (yil oxiriga kelib), **by that time** (o'sha vaqtda), **by tomorrow** (ertaga), **by this afternoon** (bugun kunduzi), **by tonight** (bugun tunda/oqshom), **by next week/month/year** (kelasi hafta/oy/yil) kabi payt ravishlari keladi.

Bu zamonda ifodalangan inglizcha fe'llar o'zbek tiliga odatda o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (-gan) yoki ravishdosh (-ib) hamda har xil yordamchi fe'llar vositasida tarjima qilinadi (masalan, *tugatgan bo'ladi* yoki *tugatib bo'lgan bo'ladi*; *ko'rib chiqadi* yoki *ko'rib chiqqan bo'ladi* kabi).

This obedience school will have trained fifty dogs by the end of the year. (Itlarni o'rgatadigan maktab yil oxiriga kelib ellikta it tayyorlab chiqaradi.)

By the end of the winter season, more tourists will have visited the

island than ever before. (Qish mavsumining oxiriga kelib orolga har doimgidan ham ko‘proq sayyohlar kelib ketishgan bo‘ladi.)

*I left several letters unfinished on my desk, but I **will have finished** them before noon tomorrow. (Yozuv stolimda bir nechta tugatilmagan xatlarni qoldirdim, lekin ertaga peshingacha ularni tugatib bo‘laman.)*

*We **shall have completed** the experiment by the end of the month. (Oy oxiriga kelib tajribani tugatgan bo‘lamiz.)*

*They **will have reached** the village by 10 o’clock. (Ular soat 10 da qishloqqa yetib borgan bo‘ladilar.)*

Zamonlar moslashuvi

To‘ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda bosh gapning kesimi o‘tgan zamondagi fe‘l bilan ifodalangan bo‘lsa, bosh va ergash gaplar zamonda moslashadi.

Ergash gap orqali bir marta sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakat ifodalanganda **Past Simple** yoki **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi:

*He **said** that he often **saw** her. (U uni tez-tez ko‘rib turganligini aytdi.)*

*He **said** that she **was preparing** for the exam. (U imtihonga tayyorlanayotganligini aytdi.)*

Bosh gapda ifodalangan ish-harakat ergash gapdagidan keyin sodir bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, to‘ldiruvchi ergash gapda **Past Perfect** yoki **Past Perfect Continuous** qo‘llanadi.

*She **said** that she **had passed** her exam. (U imtihonni topshirganligini aytdi.)*

*She **said** that she **had been** preparing for the exam for two weeks. (U imtihonga ikki hafta tayyorgarlik ko‘rganini aytdi.)*

To‘ldiruvchi ergash gapdagi kelasi zamonga oid ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **o‘tgan kelasi** zamon shakllaridan biri **would** yoki **should** qo‘llanadi.

*He **said** that he **would** help me the next day. (U menga ertasiga yordam berishini aytdi.)*

*He **said** that he **would** be waiting for me at 3. (U soat 3 da meni kutayotgan bo‘lishini aytdi.)*

Agar gap hammaga ma'lum bo'lgan biror tabiiy hodisa haqida borsa, zamonlar moslashuvi buzilishi mumkin.

Galileo proved that the Earth goes round the Sun. (Galiley yerning quyosh atrofida aylanishini isbotlagan.)

O'zganing nutqini ifodalash uchun (o'zlashgan gaplarda) *say, ask, tell* so'zlari berilib, undan keyin to'ldiruvchi ergash gap keladi. Agar mazkur fe'llar o'tgan zamonda (*said, asked, told* tarzida) ifodalangan bo'lsa, zamonlar moslashuviga amal qilinadi va gapdagi ko'rsatish olmoshlari va payt ravishlari boshqasi bilan almashtiriladi: *this (bu) – that (o'sha), these (bular) – those (o'shalar), now (hozir) – then (o'shanda), today (bugun) – that day (o'sha kuni), tomorrow (ertaga) – the next day (ertasiga), yesterday (kecha) – the day before (oldingi kuni), ago (avval) – before (oldin), here (bu yerda) – there (o'sha yerda).*

O'zlashgan gaplarning so'roq shakli *if* yoki *whether* bog'lovchisi vositasida beriladi.

He asked me, "Are you busy?" – He asked me if (whether) I was busy.

(Bandmisan?"), - *so'radi u mendan. – U mendan bandmanmi, yo'qmi, (shuni) so'radi.)*

FE'L NISBATLARI

Ingliz tilidagi fe'llarning ikki nisbati mavjud: **aniq nisbat** va **majhul nisbat**.

Aniq nisbat

Aniq nisbat (Active voice) maxsus grammatik ko'rsatkichga ega emas. Ma'nosiga ko'ra aniq nisbat ish-harakatning asosan ega tomonidan bajarilganligini ifodalaydi.

William Shakespear wrote "Hamlet". (Uilyam Shekspir "Hamlet"ni yozgan.)

Majhul nisbat

Majhul nisbat *to be* fe'lining shaxs va zamondagi tegishli shakli va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi yordamida yasaladi.

Hozirgi zamon:	<i>This work is done every day. (Bu ish har kuni qilinadi.)</i>
O'tgan zamon:	<i>This work was done yesterday. (Bu ish kecha qilingan.)</i>
Kelasi zamon:	<i>This work will be done tomorrow. (Bu ish ertaga qilinadi.)</i>
Must modal fe'li:	<i>This work must be done at once. (Bu ish hoziroq qilinishi kerak.)</i>
Can modal fe'li:	<i>This work can be done at any time. (Bu ish har qachon qilinishi mumkin.)</i>
May modal fe'li:	<i>This work may be done now. (Bu ish hozir qilinishi mumkin.)</i>

Majhul nisbatning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, agar oddiy nisbatda gapning egasi ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi bo'lsa, majhul nisbatda gapning egasi ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi bo'lmaydi:

*This house **was built** in 1920. (Bu uy 1920 yilda qurilgan.)* – majhul.

Qiyoslang:

*Somebody **built** this house in 1920. (Bu uyni kimdir 1920 yilda qurgan.)* – oddiy.

Active:

We can solve this problem. (Biz bu muammoni hal eta olamiz.)

Passive:

This problem can be solved. (Bu muammo hal etilishi mumkin.)

The new hotel will be opened next year. (Yangi mehmonxona kelasi yil ochiladi.)

This room is going to be painted next year. (Bu xona kelasi yil bo'yalmoqchi.)

Active:

Someone is cleaning the room right now. (Ayni paytda kimdir xonani tozalayapti.)

Passive:

The room is being cleaned right now. (Ayni paytda xona tozalanyapti.)

Past Continuous zamonidagi majhul darajani yasash uchun **was** va **were** ishlatiladi: **was / were being + done / cleaned**

Active:

Someone was cleaning the room. (Kimdir xonani tozalayotgan edi.)

Passive:

The room was being cleaned when I arrived. (Men yetib kelganimda xona tozalanayotgan edi.)

Present Perfect zamonida: **have / has been + done / cleaned:**

Active:

Somebody has already cleaned the room. (Kimdir xonani allaqachon tozalab qo'yibdi.)

Passive:

The room has already been cleaned. (Xona allaqachon tozalab qo'yilgan.)

Past Perfect zamonida: **had been + done / cleaned:**

Active:

When we came, somebody had cleaned the room. (Biz kelganimizda kimdir xonani tozalab qo'ygan edi.)

Passive:

When we came, the room had been cleaned. (Biz kelganimizda xona tozalab qo'yilgan edi.)

Majhul nisbat o'zbek tilida fe'l o'zagiga asosan **-l** (yozdi – yozildi), va **-n** (ko'rdi – ko'rindi) qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

This problem is much spoken about. (Bu muammo haqida ko'p gapiriladi.)

Inglizcha majhul nisbatdagi ayrim gaplarni o'zbek tiliga birgalik nisbatida (**-sh**) qo'shimchasi vositasida (gapirdi – gapirishdi) ham tarjima qilish mumkin.

This problem is much spoken about. (Bu muammo haqida ko'p gapirishadi.)

Ann wasn't offered a job. (Annaga ish taklif qilishmadi.)

A job wasn't offered to Ann. (Annaga ish taklif qilinmadi.)

The way to the station was shown to us. (Bizga temir yo‘l bekatiga boradigan yo‘lni ko‘rsatishdi.)

MODAL FE‘LLAR MODALS

Ingliz tilida modallik (ish-harakatga munosabat) ma’nosini ifodalovchi maxsus fe’llar mavjud. Modallik ma’nosi deyilganda asosan majbur etish, zaruriyat, ruxsat, taxmin kabilar tushuniladi. Modal fe’llar o‘zlari mustaqil ishlatilmay, boshqa fe’llarga qo‘shilib keladi.

Can mumkinlik, layoqat, qobiliyat, imkoniyat kabilarni ifodalaydi.

Who can speak English? (Kim inglizcha gapira oladi?)

Can modal fe’linig ekvivalenti **be able to** modal fe’lidir.

He is not able to translate this text. (U bu matnni tarjima qila olmaydi.)

May mumkinlik, ijozat, faraz qilish kabilarni ifodalaydi.

May I come in? (Kirsam maylimi? yoki Mumkinmi?)

May modal fe’lining ekvivalenti sifatida **be allowed to** ishlatiladi.

Then he was allowed to come in. (Keyin unga kirishga ruxsat berildi.)

Must va **should** modal fe’llari majburiylik, zaruriyat kabilarni ifodalaydi.

You must do as I told you. (Siz men aytganimdek qilishingiz kerak.)

The windows are dirty. I must clean them. (Derazalar iflos. Ularni artishim kerak.)

You should go and see this film. It’s very interesting. (Siz, albatta, borib bu filmni ko‘rishingiz kerak. U juda qiziqarli.)

Must modal fe’li bilan tuzilgan savolga inkor javob qaytarilganda **needn’t (=need not)** ishlatiladi.

“Must I do it now?” “No, you needn’t”. (“Shuni hozir qilishim shartmi?” “Yo‘q, shart emas.”)

Agar nima qilishingiz haqida ko‘rsatma olmoqchi bo‘lsangiz **shall**

fe'lini qo'llang.

Shall I repeat the sentences? (Gapni qaytarishim kerakmi?)

Must modal fe'li inkor shaklda qat'iyman qilishni ifodalaydi.

*You **mustn't** do that. (Bunday qilmasliging kerak.)*

*You **mustn't** be late. (Kechikmasligingiz kerak.)*

Must modal fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli mavjud emas. O'tgan zamonda unga ma'nodosh bo'la oladigan *have to* yoki *have got to* ishlatilishi mumkin.

*I can't go with you now, I **have to** (**have got to**) do my homework. (Men hozir sizlar bilan keta olmayman, uy vazifamni tayyorlashim kerak.)*

*There was no bus in the street and we **had to** walk home. (Ko'chada birorta ham avtobus yo'q edi va biz uyga piyoda ketishga majbur bo'ldik.)*

Have to modal fe'lining so'roq shakli egadan oldin *do / does / did* yordamchi fe'lini qo'llash orqali ifodalanadi.

*When **do** I **have to** do it? (Men buni qachon qilishim kerak?)*

Inkor gaplarda *do not (don't) / does not (doesn't) / did not (didn't)* ishlatiladi.

*You **don't have to** stay. (Qolishingiz shart emas.)*

*They **didn't have to** wait long. (Ko'p kutishlariga to'g'ri kelmadi.)*

Hozirgi zamonda inkorni *haven't got / hasn't got* tarzida ham ifodalash mumkin.

*You **haven't got** to stay. (Sizning qolishingiz shart emas.)*

*He **hasn't got** to use a dictionary. (Uning lug'atdan foydalanishi shart emas.)*

Have to o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda ham qo'llanishi mumkin.

*It was too late and we **had got to** walk home. (Juda kech bo'lgan edi va biz uyga piyoda ketishga majbur bo'ldik.)*

*I'll **have to** do this work tomorrow. (Bu ishni ertaga qilishimga to'g'ri keladi.)*

Should modal fe'li ko'proq maslahat va nasihat ma'nosida

qo‘llanadi.

*You **should** see a doctor. (Sen shifokorga uchrashishing kerak.)*

*He **shouldn't** work so hard. (U bunchalik qattiq ishlamasligi kerak.)*

***Be to** oldindan kelishilganlikni ifodalaydi.*

*We **are to** start tomorrow. (Biz ertaga jo‘nab ketishimiz kerak.)*

*The students **are to** come at two o'clock. (Talabalar soat ikkida kelishlari kerak.)*

***Need** modallik ma'nosini asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ifodalab keladi.*

*You **needn't** go there. (U yerga borishingiz kerak emas.)*

*He **needn't** work so hard. (U bunchalik qattiq ishlashi kerak emas.)*

***Dare** botinish va jur'at etishni ifodalaydi.*

*I **dare** not to ask him to come here. (Undan bu yerga kelishni iltimos qilishga botina olmadim.)*

SO'Z TARTIBI (TASDIQ VA SO'ROQ GAPLAR)

Word order (positive and negative)

Ingliz tilida odatdagi so‘z tartibi egadan keyin fe’l, undan keyin ravishlarning kelishidir. *Teskari* so‘z tartibi fe’lning egadan oldin kelishidir. Inglizcha so‘zlarning grammatik ma’nosi o‘zgarganda odatda ularning shakli o‘zgarmaydi, shu boisdan ingliz tili uchun so‘z tartibi juda muhim. Ingliz tilida so‘z tartibi so‘zlarni bog‘lovchi asosiy grammatik vositalardan biri hisoblanadi. Shu sababdan ham ingliz tilida so‘z tartibi o‘zbek tilidagiga qaraganda ancha qat’iy va o‘zgarmas. Bu degani shuki, gap tarkibidagi har bir so‘z o‘z joylashuv o‘rniga ega.

Tasdiq gaplarda odatda **egadan** keyin **fe’l**, fe’ldan keyin **to‘ldiruvchi** keladi. Gapda ikkita **hol** kelganda (masalan payt va o‘rin hollari) ularning biri to‘ldiruvchidan keyin, ikkinchisi gapning boshida kelishi mumkin.

Ega	kesim	to'ldiruvchi			hol		
		predlog-siz	vositasiz	vositali va predlogli	harakat tarzi	o'rin	payt
<i>She</i>	<i>teaches</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>English</i>		<i>at home</i>		<i>every week.</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>Ann</i>	<i>a letter.</i>				
<i>I</i>	<i>sent</i>		<i>a letter</i>	<i>to her.</i>			
<i>Ann</i>	<i>got</i>		<i>a letter</i>	<i>from him.</i>			
<i>We</i>	<i>read</i>		<i>this book</i>		<i>with great pleasure.</i>		

Quyidagi hollarda ega kesimdan keyin kelishi mumkin:

1. **There is (are)** bilan boshlanadigan gaplarda:

There is a book on the table. (Stolning ustida kitob bor.)

2. Ko'chirma gaplarda:

"I'm tired", said she. ("Men charchadim", - dedi u.)

3. **Here, never, neither, no, no sooner ... (than), hardly ... (when) only** ravishlari bilan:

Never in my life have I seen such a film. (Hayotimda hech qachon bunday filmni ko'rmaganman.)

Only then did I realize it. (Faqat shundan keyingina men uni amalga oshirdim.)

So'roq gaplarda so'z tartibi bir muncha o'zgaradi. Umumiy so'roq gaplar yordamchi yoki modal fe'llar bilan boshlanadi. (**do, did, am, is, are, was, were, have, will, shall, can, must** va boshqalar):

"Do you speak English?" – "Yes, I do." ("Inglizcha gapirasizmi?" – "Ha, gapiraman.")

"Did he study History at University?" – "Yes, he did." ("U universitetda tarixni o'qiganmi?" – "Ha, o'qigan.")

"Can you retell the text?" – "No, I can't." ("Matnni yoddan aytib bera olasizmi?" – "Yo'q, aytib bera olmayman.")

Maxsus so'roq gaplar so'roq so'zlari bilan boshlanadi:

What do you do? (Nima qilasiz?)	kesimga
Whom do you meet at the club? (Klubda kimni uchratasiz?)	to'ldiruvchiga
What do you like? (Nimani yaxshi ko'rasiz?)	

<i>Which book do you like? (Qaysi kitobni yaxshi ko‘rasiz?)</i> <i>How many pencils do you need? (Sizga nechta qalam kerak?)</i>	aniqlovchiga
<i>Where do you go every day? (Har kuni qayerga borasiz?)</i>	o‘rin holiga
<i>When (what time) do you get up? (Qachon (soat nechada) turasiz?)</i>	payt holiga
<i>How well does he speak English? (U qay darajada inglizcha gapiradi?)</i>	harakat tarziga
<i>Why does he read badly? (Nima uchun u yomon o‘qiydi?)</i>	sabab holiga

Egaga aloqador savollar ***who? (kim?) what? (nima?)*** so‘roq so‘zlari bilan boshlanadi va tasdiq gap tartibida davom etadi.

***Who** teaches you English? (Kim sizga ingliz tilini o‘qitadi?)*

***What** helps you in your work? (Sizga ishingizda nima yordam beradi?)*

Alternativ (tanlov) so‘roq gaplardagi so‘zlar tartibi umumiy so‘roq gaplardagi kabidir.

Do you know English or German? (Siz ingliz tilini bilasizmi yoki nemis tilinimi?)

Ajratilgan so‘roq gaplar tasdiq gaplar kabi boshlanadi. So‘roq gapning ikkinchi qismi yordamchi fe‘lning inkor shakli va eganing olmoshlangan shaklidan iborat bo‘ladi va o‘zbek tiliga “shunday emasmi” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

You study English, don’t you? (Siz ingliz tilini o‘rganasiz, shunday emasmi?)

You are a student, aren’t you? (Siz talabasiz, shunday emasmi?)

SIFATDOSHLAR

Sifatdoshlar fe‘lning maxsus shakllari bo‘lib, ingliz tilida sifatdoshlarning ikki turi bor: **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshlari** (Present participles) va **o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshlari** (Past participles).

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi yoki sifatdosh I (Participle I) fe'l o'zagiga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi.

walk – walking *sleep – sleeping* *follow – following*
speak – speaking *eat – eating* *detect – detecting*

Imlo:

Ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli “-e” ga tugovchi fe'llarga **-ing** qo'shilganda “e” harfi tushib qoladi:

give – giving *become – becoming*
take – taking *indicate – indicating*
say – saying *study – studying*

Fe'l o'zagi urg'uli unidan keyin keluvchi undosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi:

run – running *drop – dropping*
cut – cutting *stop – stopping*
transfer – transferring *begin – beginning*

-ie harflari bilan tugaydigan fe'llarga **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda **-ie** o'rniga **y** yoziladi:

die – dying *lie – lying* | *tie – tying*

O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi

O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi yoki sifatdosh II (Participle II) to'g'ri fe'llar o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

work – worked *last – lasted*
walk – walked *play – played*
clean – cleaned *apprehend – apprehended*

Imlo:

“-e” ga tugagan fe'llarga **-d** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

move – moved *convince – convinced*
save – saved *observe – observed*
receive – received *indicate – indicated*

Undoshdan keyin keluvchi “y” harfiga tugagan fe’lga **-ed** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilganda “y” harfi “i”ga almashadi:

study – studied

bury – buried

identify – identified

satisfy – satisfied

Fe’l o‘zagi urg‘uli unlidan keyin keluvchi undosh bilan tugagan bo‘lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi:

omit – omitted

drop – dropped

pit – pitted

stop – stopped

transfer – transferred

occur – occurred

Noto‘g‘ri fe’llarning o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshlari mazkur qo‘llanmaga ilova qilingan **noto‘g‘ri fe’llar ro‘yxatida** berilgan.

Sifatdoshlarning ishlatilishi

Sifatdoshlar fe’llarning zamon shakllarini yasashda ishlatilishi yoki sifat bo‘lib kelishi mumkin.

1. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi **be** fe’lidan keyin davomli zamonlarni hosil qilish uchun ishlatiladi (**hozirgi davomli zamon, o‘tgan davomli zamon, kelasi davomli zamon** mavzulariga qarang).

2. O‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi **have** fe’lidan keyin natijali zamonlarni yasash uchun ishlatiladi (**hozirgi natijali zamon, o‘tgan natijali zamon, kelasi natijali zamon** mavzulariga qarang).

3. O‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi o‘timli fe’llarning majhul nisbatini yasashda ishlatiladi (**majhul nisbat** mavzusiga qarang).

4. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi sifat bo‘lib kelganda u ifodalagan ish-harakat asosiy fe’l ifodalagan ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir bo‘layotganini bildiradi:

*The man **walking** down the street **seems** tired. (Ko‘chada ketayotgan kishi charchagan ko‘rinadi.)*

5. O‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi sifat bo‘lib kelganda u ifodalagan ish-harakat asosiy fe’l ifodalagan ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo‘lganligini bildiradi:

*The man, **having walked** for several miles, **seems** tired. (Bir necha mil yurib qo‘ygan kishi charchagan ko‘rinadi.)*

6. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi allaqachon sodir bo'lgan, lekin hozirgacha o'sha holat yoki maqomni saqlab turgan ish-harakatni ham ifodalashi mumkin:

The dish broken into a dozen pieces cannot be mended. (O'nlab bo'laklarga bo'lingan idishni tiklab bo'lmaydi.)

7. Sifatdoshli birikmalar o'z egasi, to'ldiruvchisi va ravish bilan kelishi mumkin. Bunda sifatdoshning egasi sifatida ob'yekt kelishigidagi olmosh ishlatiladi:

*We left **him** sleeping. (Biz uni uxlayotganida tark etdik.)*

O'timli fe'llardan yasalgan sifatdoshlar vositali to'ldiruvchi bilan kelishi mumkin:

***Finding** the course too difficult, Penny decided to drop it. (Kursning juda qiyinligini bilib, Penni uni tashlashga qaror qildi.)*

GERUND GERUNDS

Gerund fe'lning shaxssiz shakli bo'lib, uni fe'lning otlashgan shakli deb atash ham mumkin. Gerund har qanday fe'lning o'zagiga “-ing” qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. O'zbek tilida fe'lning bunday shakli so'z o'zagiga -sh, -ish, -moq qo'shimchalaridan birini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

Masalan: *read + ing, study + ing, work + ing* (o'qish, o'rganish, ishlash). Gerund fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatdosh (present participle) shakli bilan bir xil yasaladi.

Running is useful for health (gerund). (Yugurish sog'liq uchun foydali.)

*The **smoking** boy is my friend (participle). (Chekayotgan bola mening do'stim.)*

Ba'zi fe'l o'zaklariga -ing qo'shimchasini qo'shishda ayrim imlo o'zgarishlari sodir bo'ladi.

<i>write+ing – writing</i>	<i>put+ing – putting</i>
<i>take+ing – taking</i>	<i>run+ing – running</i>
<i>come+ing – coming</i>	<i>swim+ing – swimming</i>

tie+ing – tying
die+ing – dying
lie+ing – lying

Gerund har qanday otlar kabi predloglardan keyin qo‘llanish xususiyatiga ega:

*I thanked her **for giving** me the dictionary. (Menga lug‘at berganligi uchun unga minnatdorchilik bildirdim.)*

*Fred confessed **to stealing** the jewels. (Fred qimmatbaho toshlarni o‘g‘irlaganini tan oldi.)*

Gerund egalik kelishigidagi otlar va egalik olmoshlari bilan ishlatilishi mumkin.

*They objected to **Helen’s taking** part in this expedition. (Ular Helenning ushbu ekspeditsiyada ishtirok etishiga qarshilik qilishdi.)*

*He insisted on **their sending** the goods by train. (U mollarni poyezdda jo‘natish fikrida turib oldi.)*

Gerund gaplarda quydagi vazifalarda keladi:

1. Predlogli to‘ldiruvchi:

*She is fond **of reading**. (U o‘qishni yaxshi ko‘radi.)*

*We succeeded **in finishing** our work in time. (Biz ishimizni o‘z vaqtida yakunlashga erishdik.)*

2. Aniqlovchi (ko‘p hollarda otdan keyin **of** predlogi bilan):

*There are different ways **of doing** it. (Buni amalga oshirishning turli yo‘llari mavjud.)*

*We have no objection to **apprehending** the criminal. (Jinoyatchini qo‘lga olishga hech qanday qarshiligimiz yo‘q.)*

3. Hol (turli predloglar bilan):

*After **saying** this he left the room. (Shuni aytgach, u xonadan chiqib ketdi.)*

*He improved his pronunciation by **reading** aloud every day. (U har kuni baland ovozda o‘qish yo‘li bilan o‘z talaffuzini yaxshiladi.)*

*He left Tashkent without **leaving** his address. (U o‘z manzilini goldirmasdan Toshkentdan jo‘nab ketdi.)*

4. Ega vazifasida:

***Smoking** is harmful for health. (Chekish sog‘liq uchun zararli.)*

5. Kesim vazifasida:

*Her favourite occupation is **skating**. (Uning sevimli mashg‘uloti chang‘ida uchish.)*

6. Vositali to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida:

*He suggested **discussing** this question at the conference. (U bu masalani konferensiyada muhokama qilishni taklif etdi.)*

Gerund noaniq va perfekt (tugal) shakllariga ega.

*He is proud of **winnig** the chess tournament. (U shaxmat bo‘yicha bellashuvda g‘olib bo‘lishlikdan faxrlanadi.) – noaniq.*

*He is proud of **having won** the first place in the chess tournament. (U shaxmat bo‘yicha bellashuvda g‘olib bo‘lganidan faxrlanadi.) – tugal.*

O‘timli fe’llardan yasalgan gerundlar oddiy va majhul nisbatlarda kelishi mumkin.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<i>asking</i>	<i>being asked</i>
Perfect	<i>having asked</i>	<i>having been asked</i>

*He likes **asking** questions. (U savol berishni yaxshi ko‘radi.)*

*He likes **being asked** questions. (Unga savol berishlarini yaxshi ko‘radi.)*

*A burglar entered the room without **noticing** housekeeper. (O‘g‘ri uy egasini payqamay xonaga kirdi.)*

*A burglar entered the room without **being noticed** by anybody. (O‘g‘ri hech kimga sezdirmasdan xonaga kirdi.)*

Gerunddan keyin ravish kelishi mumkin:

He likes walking quickly. (U tez yurishni yaxshi ko‘radi.)

The teacher insists on the boy’s reading slowly. (O‘qituvchi bolaning sekin o‘qishini talab qiladi.)

PREDLOGLAR PREPOSITIONS

Payt predloglari at in on

My sister was born (Singlim tug‘ilgan)	at 3.15 a.m. on March 23. in 1990.	(tungi 3.15 da) (23 martda) (1990 yilda)
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The inspector arrived at nine o’clock. (Inspektor soat to‘qqizda yetib keldi.)

He usually comes home at midnight. (U uyga odatda yarim tunda keladi.)

Lekin soat so‘ralganda **at** tushib qoladi.

At what time ...? emas, **‘What time?’** deb so‘rash kerak:

What time are you going out this evening? (Bugun kechqurun soat nechada chiqib ketasiz?)

at predlogi quyidagi so‘zlar bilan qo‘llanib, o‘zbek tiliga o‘rin-payt kelishigi qo‘shimchasi “-da” orqali tarjima qilinadi:

at night (tunda)	<i>I don’t like going out at night. (Tunda tashqariga chiqishni yoqtirmayman.)</i>
at Christmas (at Easter) (Rojdestvoda)	<i>We give them presents at Christmas. (Rojdestvoda ularga sovg‘alar berdik.)</i>
at the moment (at present) ayni paytda (hozir)	<i>I am free at the moment. (Ayni paytda (hozir) bo‘shman.)</i>
at the same time bir vaqtda	<i>Bob and Dick arrived at the same time. (Bob va Dik bir vaqtda yetib kelishdi.)</i>

<i>at the age of</i> <i>yoshida</i>	<i>I left school at the age of 17.</i> <i>(Men 17 yoshimda maktabni tamomladim.)</i>
<i>at the beginning of ...</i> <i>... (-ning) boshida</i>	<i>We are going away at the beginning of</i> <i>December.</i> <i>(Dekabrning boshida biz jo‘nab ketyapmiz.)</i>
<i>at the end of ...</i> <i>... (-ning) oxirida</i>	<i>There was a bank at the end of the street.</i> <i>(Ko‘chaning oxirida bank bor edi.)</i>

on predlogi oy va hafta kunlari oldidan ishlatiladi:

<i>on April 15</i>	<i>(15 aprelda)</i>
<i>on Friday(s)</i>	<i>(juma kun(lar)i)</i>
<i>on Monday evening(s)</i>	<i>(dushanba kun(lar)i kechqurun)</i>
<i>on Tuesday afternoon(s)</i>	<i>(seshanba kun(lar)i kunduzi)</i>
<i>on Christmas Day</i> <i>but at Christmas</i>	<i>(Rojdestvo kunida</i> <i>lekin, Rojdestvoda)</i>
<i>on Thirtday night(s)</i>	<i>(payshanba kun(lar)i tunda)</i>

I am usually busy on Monday mornings. (Men odatda dushanba kunlari ertalab band bo‘laman.)

This bank doesn’t work on Fridays. (Bu bank juma kunlari ishlaymaydi.)

in predlogi quyidagi so‘zlar bilan ishlatiladi:

<i>in May</i>	<i>(mayda)</i>
<i>in 2003</i>	<i>(2003 yilda)</i>
<i>in (the) summer</i>	<i>(shu) yozda)</i>
<i>in the 21st century</i>	<i>(XXI asrda)</i>
<i>in the 1990s</i>	<i>(1990 yillarda)</i>
<i>in the Middle Ages</i>	<i>(O‘rta asrlarda)</i>
<i>in the morning(s)</i>	<i>(ertalab(lari))</i>
<i>in the afternoon(s)</i>	<i>(kunduz kun(lari))</i>
<i>in the evening(s)</i>	<i>(kechqurunlari)</i>

Our summer examinations usually begin in May. (Yozgi imtihonlarimiz odatda mayda boshlanadi.)

He entered the National University in 2003. (U Milliy universitetga 2003 (yil)da kirgan.)

In the evenings she usually watches TV. (Kechqurunlari u odatda televizor ko‘radi.)

last (o‘tgan) va *next* (kelasi) so‘zlari oldidan predloglar (*at / on / in*) qo‘yilmaydi.

See you next Friday. (Kelasi jumada uchrashguncha.)

They got married last winter. (Ular o‘tgan qishda turmush qurishgan.)

in predlogi “-dan keyin” ma’nosida ham ishlatiladi.

He’ll be back in a few minutes. (U bir necha daqiqadan keyin qaytadi.)

The house will be ready in a month. (Uy bir oydan keyin bitadi.)

Bunday birikmalarga *in six month time, in a week’s time* kabi *time* so‘zini qo‘shib ishlatish ham mumkin:

They are leaving in 2 week’s time. (Ular 2 haftadan keyin ketishadi.)

in predlogi “ichida”, “davomida” ma’nosida ham ishlatilib, o‘rin-payt kelishigi qo‘shimchasi “-da” vositasida tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

I learned to drive in four weeks. (Men mashina haydashni to‘rt haftada o‘rgandim.)

before after during while

Before predlogi “(-dan) oldin” ma’nosini ifodalaydi:

before the lesson (darsdan oldin)

before the film (filmdan oldin)

Before the lesson he brought to the classroom some text-books from the reading hall. (Darsdan oldin u sinfga o‘quv zalidan bir nechta darslik olib keldi.)

After predlogi “(-dan) keyin” ma’nosida ishlatiladi:

after the film (filmdan keyin)

after the lesson (darsdan keyin)

After the lesson he went to the library. (Darsdan keyin u kutubxonaga ketdi.)

We were tired **after** our visit to the museum. (*Muzeyga qilgan sayohatimizdan keyin charchagan edik.*)

Before va **after** predloglaridan keyin ko‘pincha “-ing” qo‘shimchasini olgan fe‘l keladi.

*I always have breakfast **before going** to work. (Ishga ketishimdan oldin doim nonushta qilaman.)*

*I started work **after reading** the newspaper (Gazetani o‘qib bo‘lgach ishni boshladim.)*

During predlogi “paytida”, “vaqtida”, “davomida” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatilib, undan keyin faqat ot turkumiga mansub so‘z keladi.

during the lesson (dars paytida)

during the film (film davomida)

*I fell asleep **during** the movie. (Film paytida men uxlab qoldim.)*

*Don’t make noise **during** the lesson. (Dars paytida shovqin qilmang.)*

*We met a lot of interesting people **during** our vacation. (Ta’til davomida biz ko‘p qiziqarli kishilar bilan uchrashdik.)*

While predlogi “paytida”, “vaqtida”, “davomida” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatilib, undan keyin ega yoki fe‘l turkumiga mansub so‘z keladi. O‘zbek tiliga odatda “-yotgan paytda” yoki “-yotganida” yohud “-yotib” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

while he is eating (u ovqatlanayotganida / ovqatlanayotgan paytida / ovqatlanayotib)

while we were on vacation (ta’tildaligimizda / ta’tildalik vaqtimizda)

*My father likes reading newspaper **while** he is eating. (Otam ovqatlanayotganida gazeta o‘qishni yaxshi ko‘radi.)*

*We met a lot of interesting people **while** we were on vacation. (Ta’tildaligimizda biz ko‘p qiziqarli kishilar bilan uchrashdik.)*

*I fell asleep **while** I was watching TV. (Televizor ko‘rayotib uxlab qoldim.)*

from ... to ..., until (till), for since.

From ... to ... predlogi “-dan ...-gacha” ma’nosini ifodalaydi:

*We work **from** Monday **to** Saturday. (Biz dushanbadan shanbagacha ishlaymiz.)*

*He lived in Britain **from** 1985 to 1993. (U Britaniyada 1985 yildan 1993 yilgacha yashagan.)*

***Until** yoki **till** predloglari “-gacha” ma’nosini ifodalaydi:*

until (till) Friday (jumagacha)

until (till) winter (qishgacha)

until (till) I come (kelgunimcha)

*We’ll stay here **until** Friday. (Jumagacha shu yerda bo‘lamiz.)*

*Wait here **till** I come. (Kelgunimcha shu yerda kut.)*

*“How long will you be away?” “**Until (till) Sunday.**”
(“Qachongacha safarda bo‘lasiz?” “Yakshanbagacha.”)*

***For** predlogi “davomida” ma’nosini ifodalaydi va muayyan vaqtni ifodalovchi so‘zdan oldin qo‘yiladi. Ko‘pincha o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:*

***for** a week (bir hafta (davomida))*

***for** 10 years (o‘n yil (davomida))*

***for** a long time (uzoq vaqt/muddat (davomida))*

*Ted will wait **for** ten minute; then he will leave. (Ted o‘n minut kutadi; keyin ketadi.)*

*He waited **for** an hour. (U bir soat kutdi.)*

*He stayed with us **for** a week. (U biz bilan bir hafta turdi.)*

*I have lived in this house **for** 24 years. (Men bu uyda 24 yil yashaganman.)*

*Mazkur predlog **go** (bormoq), **come** (kelmoq), **last/continue** (cho‘zilmoq) kabi fe’llardan keyin kelsa, “-ga” qo‘shimchasi vositasida tarjima qilinadi:*

*He is **going** away **for** a few days. (U bir necha kunga ketyapti.)*

*Next time she will **come** for a week. (Keyingi safar u bir haftaga keladi.)*

*The coference **lasted** for three days. (Konferensiya uch kunga cho‘zildi.)*

***For** predlogi Present Perfect zamonidagi fe’ldan keyin kelganda “-dan beri” ma’nosini ifodalaydi:*

*This tree has been here **for** two hundred years. (Bu daraxt ikki yuz yildan beri shu yerda turibdi.)*

For predlogi belgilangan yoki tayinlangan vaqtni ham ifodalashi mumkin. Bunda u o‘zbek tiliga jo‘nalish kelishigi qo‘shimchasi “-ga” vositasida tarjima qilinadi:

*The judge has appointed the hearing of the case **for** 3:00. (Sudya ishni eshitishni (soat) 3:00 ga belgilagan.)*

Since predlogidan keyin biror muddatni ko‘rsatuvchi so‘z keladi va o‘sha muddatdan hozirgacha bo‘lgan vaqt tushuniladi. O‘zbek tiliga “-dan beri (boshlab)” tarzida tarjima qilinadi:

***since Friday** (jumadan beri)*

***since 1998** (1998 yildan beri)*

***since the morning** (ertalabdan beri)*

Gapda **since** predlogi odatda Present Perfect (have been / have done / have seen) zamonidagi fe‘l bilan keladi:

*I haven’t seen Pete **since** Sunday. (Men Pitni yakshanbadan beri ko‘rmadim.)*

*My parents **have been** married **since** 1980. (Ota-onam 1980 yildan beri turmush qurib kelishadi.)*

*It **has been** raining **since** the morning. (Ertalabdan beri yomg‘ir yog‘yapti.)*

Makon va harakat predloglari

Quyidagi predloglarning ko‘pchiligi gapning mazmuniga qarab ham makon, ham harakatga nisbatan qo‘llanishi mumkin:

***above** (tepasida, -dan balandda)*

***across** (narigi tomonida, u betida)*

***against** (qarshi)*

***along** (bo‘ylab)*

***alongside** (yonma-yon, yonida)*

***among** (orasida)*

***around** (atrofida)*

***at** (-da, yonida)*

***away from** (-dan uzoqda, olisda)*

***before** (oldin)*

***behind** (orqasida)*

***in back of** (orqasida)*

***in front of** (oldida)*

***inside** (ichida)*

***inside of** (-ning ichida)*

***in the middle of** (-ning o‘rtasida)*

***into** (-ga, ichiga)*

***near** (yaqinida)*

***next to** (-dan keyingi, -ning yonida(gi))*

***off** (-dan)*

***on** (-da, ustida)*

***opposite** (ro‘parasida)*

below (-dan pastda, quyida)
beneath (tagida)
beside (yonida)
between (orasida)
beyond (-dan tashqarida)
by (yonida)
by (the edge/side of)
 (qirg‘oq) bo‘ylab, tomondan)
down (ish-harakatning pastga
 yo‘nalganligini ko‘rsatadi)
far (away) from (-dan uzoqda)
from (-dan)
in (-da, ichida)

out (tashqari(ga))
out of (-dan tashqari(ga))
outside (tashqarida)
over (ustidan)
past (oldidan)
round (atrofida)
through (orqali)
throughout (-da)
towards (-ga, -ga qarab, tomonga)
under (tagida)
underneath (tagida)
up (ish-harakatning yuqoriga
 yo‘nalganini bildiradi)

Yuqoridagi ro‘yxatda *of* bilan berilganlaridan tashqari, boshqa predloglardan keyin *of* predlogi ishlatilmaydi, ya‘ni *off of* yoki *behind of* tarzida qo‘llash mumkin emas. Mazkur predlog qo‘yilishi ham, qo‘yilmasligi ham mumkin bo‘lgan holatlarda, uni ishlatmagan ma‘qul.

Ko‘pchilik predloglar ravish vazifasida ham qo‘llanadi, lekin hammasi emas. Ba‘zi predloglarning ravish shakli boshqa predlogni talab qilishi mumkin. Masalan, *away* yoki *far* ravishlardir, lekin *away from* va *far from* predloglardir:

Shirley is waiting outside the door. (Shirli eshik orqasida (tashqarisida) kutayapti (predlogli birikma)).

Shirley is waiting outside. (Shirli tashqarida kutayapti (ravish)).

Ba‘zi ravishlar predloglarga juda o‘xshab ketadi, lekin ularni aynan bir xil deb bo‘lmaydi:

The taxi was waiting near the hotel. (Taksi mehmonxona yonida kutayotgan edi (predlogli birikma)).

The taxi was waiting nearby. (Taksi yaqin atrofda kutayotgan edi (ravish)).

Quyidagi predlogli turg‘un birikmalarni eslab qoling:

<i>Harriet lives</i> (Xarriyet yashaydi)	<i>in Denver.</i> (Denverda) <i>in Colorado.</i> (Koloradoda) <i>on Green Avenue.</i> (Grin Avenyuda) <i>at 261 Green Avenue.</i> (Grin Avenyu 261-(uy)da)
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	<i>in Room or Apartment 210-A (210-maxsus xona yoki xonadonda)</i>
<i>Harriet's friend lives (Xarriyetning do'sti yashaydi)</i>	<i>in Canada. (Kanadada)</i> <i>at/away from home. (uyida/uyidan uzoqda)</i> <i>on a farm. (fermer xo'jaligida)</i> <i>in an apartment, house, student hostel. (xonadonda, uyda, talabalar yotoqxonasida)</i> <i>in poverty, wealth, a city, a suburb (kambag'al(-chilikda), badavlat, shaharda, shahar atrofida)</i>
<i>The plane landed (Samolyot qo'ndi)</i>	<i>in the South, West. (shimolga, g'arbga)</i> <i>in Chicago. (Chikagoga)</i> <i>at O'Hare Airport. (Ou Hare aeroportiga)</i> <i>at the Chicago Airport. (Chikago aeroportiga)</i>
<i>He is (U)</i>	<i>in college. (kollejda)</i> <i>at the university. (universitetda)</i>
<i>We are going (Biz)</i>	<i>across the forest. (o'rmonni kesib) o'tyapmiz.</i> <i>across the Mississippi River. (Mississippi daryosini kesib o'tyapmiz.)</i> <i>across the desert. (cho'lni kesib o'tyapmiz)</i>
<i>Their house is (situated) (Ularning uyi (joylashgan))</i>	<i>on the beach. (qirg'oqda)</i> <i>on the ocean. (okeanda)</i> <i>at the shore. (sohilda)</i> <i>in the mountains. (tog'da)</i> <i>on the river, bay, lake. (daryoda, ko'rfazda, ko'lda)</i> <i>in the desert. (cho'lda)</i> <i>on the plains. (dashtda)</i>

Harriet lives at 261 Green Avenue, Denver, Colorado. (Xarriyet Kolorado (shtati), Denver (shahri), Grin Avenyu (ko'chasidagi) 261 (uy)da yashaydi.)

The plane landed at O'Hare Airport, Chicago. (Samalyot Chikago (shahridagi) Ou Xare aeroportiga qo'ndi.)

We are going to visit my cousin in Denver. (Biz Denverdagi jiyanimni ko'rgani ketyapmiz.)

Between predlogi joylashuv ikki nuqtaga nisbatan olinganda ishlatiladi. **Among** predlogi esa, joylashuv ikkitadan ortiq nuqtaga nisbatan olinganda qo'llanadi:

Our house is **between** the house of the Andersons and the house of the Simpsons. (*Bizning uyimiz Andersonlarning uyi va Simpsonlarning uyi o'rtasida joylashgan.*)

My car is parked **among** hundreds in the parking lot, **between** Joe's car and Cliff's car. (*Mening mashinam to'xtash joyidagi yuzlab avtomobillar ichida, Joyning va Klifning mashinalari o'rtasiga qo'yilgan.*)

To predlogi ba'zi iboralarda yo'nalishni bildiradi:

perpendicular to (-ga perpendikular)

horizontal to (-ga gorizontalar)

to the north, south, east, west (shimolga, janubga, sharqqa, g'arbga)

next to (-dan keyingi)

lekin, *north, south, east, west of the library* (kutubxonaning shimoli, janubi, sharqi, g'arbi)

Eslatma: kompas tomonlarini ifodalovchi qo'shma so'zlar qo'shib yoziladi.

northeast (shimoli sharq)

southeast (janubi sharq)

northwest (shimoli g'arb)

southwest (janubi g'arb)

Kompas tomonlarni ifodalovchi so'zlar yo'nalishini ifodalaganda kichik harf bilan yoziladi.

Makon va harakatni ifodalovchi predloglar *qaysi biri* ekanligi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Quyidagilar ravishli birikmalar bo'lib, ot yoki olmoshdan keyin keladi.

The buses in the city run every ten minutes. (*Shahar avtobuslari har o'n minutda yuradi.*)

The houses on the bay were damaged by the hurricane. (*Ko'rfazdagi uylar dovuldan zarar ko'rdi.*)

BOG'LOVCHILAR CONJUNCTIONS

Bog'lovchilar fikrlar va gaplardagi grammatik bo'laklarni o'zaro bog'laydi. Gaplarni to'g'ri tuzish va fikrni aniq ifodalash uchun

bog‘lovchilarning turlarini bilish kerak. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi bog‘lovchilar uch turga bo‘linadi: **teng bog‘lovchilar** (coordinating conjunctions), **juft bog‘lovchilar** (correlative conjunctions), **ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar** (subordinating conjunctions).

Teng bog‘lovchilar

Teng bog‘lovchilar bir xil grammatik kategoriyadagi ikki va undan ortiq so‘z, ibora yoki gaplarni bog‘laydi. *And, but, or, nor, for, so, yet, and/or* teng bog‘lovchilar hisoblanadi.

Eslatma: for, so va yet bog‘lovchilari gapda boshqa vazifalarda ham kelishi mumkin.

And bog‘lovchisi qo‘shish yoki qo‘shimcha qilishni ifodalaydi. Qo‘shishni ifodalaganda “-ga” qo‘shimchasi bilan, boshqa holatlarda “va”, “bilan”, “hamda” so‘zlari bilan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinadi:

Two and four make six. (Ikkiga to‘rt (qo‘shilsa) olti bo‘ladi.)

Rise and potatoes are common foods. (Guruch va kartoshka doimiy yemishlardir.)

But ziddiyatni ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tiliga “ammo”, “lekin”, “biroq” so‘zlari bilan tarjima qilinadi.

Two and four make six, but two and three make five. (Ikkiga to‘rt olti bo‘ladi, lekin ikkiga uch besh bo‘ladi.)

Many trees lose their leaves in winter, but evergreen trees do not. (Qishda ko‘pchilik daraxtlar barglarini to‘kadi, lekin doimiy yashil daraxtlar to‘kmaydi.)

Or tanlash yoki ajratishni ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tiliga “yoki”, “yo”, “yohud” kabi bog‘lovchilar vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

Two and four or five and one make six. (Ikkiga to‘rt yoki birga besh olti bo‘ladi.)

Today travellers go by plane or by bus. (Bugun sayyohlar samolyot yoki avtobusda ketadilar.)

They had enough money for eggs or bread, but not enough for both. (Ularda tuxum yoki non uchun yetarli pul bor edi, lekin ikkalasi uchun emas.)

Nor bog‘lovchisidan oldin **not** yoki **neither** keladi va o‘zbek tiliga “na ..., na ...” tarzida o‘giriladi.

They did not buy eggs, nor did they buy bread. (Ular na tuxum, na non sotib olishdi.)

So natijani ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tiliga “natijada”, “shunday qilib”, “shunday ekan” kabi so‘zlar bilan tarjima qilinadi.

They did not have enough money to buy milk, so they bought only eggs and bread. (Ular sut sotib olish uchun yetarli pul yo‘q edi, natijada faqat tuxum bilan non sotib olishdi.)

For sababni ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tiliga “chunki”, “uchun”, “sababli”, “boisdan” kabi so‘zlar yoki “-dan” qo‘shimchasi vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

They bought only eggs and bread, for they did not have enough money to buy milk. (Ular faqat tuxum va non sotib olishdi, chunki ular sut sotib olish uchun yetarli pul yo‘q edi yoki sut sotib olish uchun pullari yo‘qligi uchun ular faqat tuxum bilan non sotib olishdi.)

Yet ziddiyatni ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tiliga “lekin” va unga ma‘nodosh bog‘lovchilar bilan tarjima qilinadi.

They bought eggs and bread, yet they forgot to buy milk. (Ular tuxum bilan non sotib olishdi, biroq sut sotib olishni unutishdi.)

For va **yet** bog‘lovchilari og‘zaki nutqda juda kam ishlatiladi, biroq rasmiy yozma nutqda ikkalasi ham ko‘p qo‘llanadi.

And/or bog‘lovchilari o‘zidan keyingi so‘zning avvalgi fikrga qo‘shimcha yoki ilova qilinganligini bildiradi. Ular rasmiy adabiy tilda ishlatilmaydi, ammo ilmiy uslubda tez-tez uchrab turadi:

Her letters are poorly typed. She needs a new typewriter and/or a new secretary. (Uning harflari juda yomon bosilgan. Unga yangi yozuv mashinkasi va/yoki yangi kotiba kerak.)

The glassware is not clean. He needs a new dishwasher and/or better procedures. (Shisha idishlar toza emas. Unga yangi idish yuvish mashinasi kerak yoki ishni yaxshiroq bajarish kerak.)

And bog‘lovchisi gap egasining bo‘laklarini bog‘layotgan bo‘lsa, fe’lni ko‘plikda qo‘llash kerak:

*The boys **and** their father **are** going together. (Bolalar va ularning otasi birga ketishyapti.)*

***Or** yoki **nor** gap egasi qismlarini bog‘layotgan bo‘lsa, kesim o‘ziga yaqinroq turgan ega bo‘lagi bilan moslashadi:*

*Neither the boys **nor** their father is going. (Na bolalar, na ularning otasi ketyapti.)*

*Neither Father nor our uncle **nor the boys** are going. (Na otamiz, na amakimiz, na bolalar ketishyapti.)*

Teng bog‘lovchilar ikki bosh gapni bog‘lab kelganda bog‘lovchidan oldin vergul qo‘yiladi. Lekin teng bog‘lovchi ikki so‘zni, iborani yoki ergash gaplarni bog‘lab kelganda vergul qo‘yilmaydi:

*They bought bread and milk, **but** they forgot to buy eggs. (Ular non sotib olishdi, lekin tuxum sotib olishni unutishdi.)*

They had enough money for eggs and bread or for eggs and milk. (Ularda tuxum bilan nonga yoki tuxum bilan sutga yetadigan pul bor edi.)

Juft bog‘lovchilar

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida ishlatiladigan juft bog‘lovchilar quyidagilardir:

***both . . . and** (va . . . (har) ikkalasi /ham . . . ham)*

***either . . . or** (yo . . . yo)*

***not only . . . but also** (nafaqat . . . balki . . . ham)*

***neither . . . nor** (na . . . na)*

Juft bog‘lovchilar teng turuvchi grammatik qurilmalardan keyin keladi.

***Both** the parents **and** the children enjoyed the program. (Ota-onalar ham, bolalar ham dasturni miriqib tamosho qildilar.)*

***Neither** the parents **nor** the children enjoyed the program. (Na ota-onalar, na bolalar dasturni miriqib tomosho qildilar.)*

***Not only** the parents **but also** the children enjoyed the program. (Nafaqat ota-onalar, balki bolalar ham dasturni miriqib tamosho qildilar.)*

***Either** the parents **or** the children will attend, but not both. (Yo ota-onalar, yo bolalar qatnashadilar, lekin ikkovlari emas.)*

Ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar

Ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar tobe gaplardan oldin keladi. Bosh (mustaqil) gapdagi fikr tobe gap orqali izohlanishi yoki tushuntirilishi mumkin. Ravish ergash gaplar ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar bilan kiritiladi. Ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar teng bog‘lovchilardan ko‘p jihatlari bilan farqlanadi:

1. Ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchi bilan boshlanuvchi tobe gap alohida gap sifatida ajratilmaydi. Agar alohida gap sifatida tinish belgisi bilan ajratilsa, xato hisoblanadi.

Mustaqil gap

The alarm clock rang.

(Qo‘ng‘iroqli) soat jiringladi.)

Mark cooked breakfast.

(Mark nonushta tayyorladi.)

Bosh (mustaqil) gap

When the alarm clock rang,

(Soat jiringlaganda)

After Mark cooked breakfast,

(Nonushtani tayyorlab bo‘lgach,

Mustaqil gap

Mark got up.

(Mark (uyqudan) turdi.)

Mark ate breakfast.

(Mark nonushta qildi.)

Ergash (tobe) gap

Mark got up.

(Mark (uyqudan) turdi.)

he ate it.

(Mark uni yedi.)

2. Ba’zi ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar predloglar bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunday hollarda gapning qurilishiga qarang, so‘ngra fe‘lning qaysi shaklini ishlanish va qanday tinish belgisini qo‘yishni hal qiling.

Predlogli birikma:

Since my arrival here, I have made many friends. (Bu yerga kelganimdan beri ko‘p do‘stlar orttirdim.)

Tobe gap:

Since I arrived here, I have made many friends. (Bu yerga kelganimdan beri ko‘p do‘stlar orttirdim.)

Because bog‘lovchisining predlog shakli **because of** dir. Bu shakllarni chalkashtirmaslik kerak. Predlogdan keyin ot, olmosh yoki otlashgan so‘z (masalan, **-ing** qo‘shimchali fe‘l) keladi:

Because the alarm clock rang, Mark got up. (Soat jiringlagani uchin Mark uyg‘ondi.)

Because of the ringing of the alarm clock, Mark got up. (Mark soatning jiringlashidan uyg‘ondi.)

Ko‘p ishlatiladigan ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar quyidagilardir:

<i>*after</i>		<i>how</i>
<i>although</i>	<i>even though</i>	<i>If</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>except that</i>	<i>in case</i>
<i>as far as</i>	<i>in order that</i>	<i>*till</i>
<i>as if</i>	<i>once</i>	<i>*until</i>
<i>as long as</i>	<i>rather than</i>	<i>When</i>
<i>as though</i>	<i>*since</i>	<i>Whenever</i>
<i>because</i>	<i>so that</i>	<i>Where</i>
<i>*before</i>	<i>sooner than</i>	<i>Wherever</i>
<i>-er + than</i>	<i>though</i>	<i>While</i>

Yulduzcha (*) qo‘yilgan so‘zlar predlog bo‘la oladilar. Boshqalari predlog bo‘la olmaydi.

We’ll arrive after you’ve left. (Sen ketgach, biz kelamiz.)

Although everyone played well, we lost the game. (Hamma yaxshi o‘ynaganiga qaramay, biz o‘yinda yutqazdik.)

I watched her as she combed her hair. (U sochini tarayotganida men unga qarab turdim.)

As you were not there, I left a massage. (Sen u yerda bo‘lmaganliging sababli xat goldirdim.)

Try as he might, he couldn’t open the door. (Qanchalik harakat qilmasin, u eshikni ocha olmadi.)

Do as I say and sit down. (Aytganimdek qilginda, o‘tir.)

As you know, Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean. (Bilasizki, Kipr Tinch okeanida joylashan oroldir.)

She is unusually tall, as are both her parents. (U (qiz) ota-onasiga o‘xshab, haddan tashqari novcha.)

SO‘Z YASOVCHI OLD QO‘SHIMCHALAR

Prefixes

Old qo‘shimcha	Ma’nosi	Misol	Ma’nosi
a-	no-, be-, -siz, emas	amoral atypical	axloqsiz tipik emas

ante-	oldin	to antedate	oldin bo‘lmoq, oldin kelmoq
anti-	qarshi	anticlockwise	soat miliga qarshi
arch-	oliy, bosh, asosiy	archbishop	cherkovga oid lavozim
auto-	avto-, o‘z	autobiography	avtobiografiya
bi-	ikki	bilingual	ikki tilda gaplasha oladigan
by-	ikkinchi darajali, qo‘shimcha	by-product	ikkinchi darajali mahsulot
co-	ham-, -dosh	co-worker	xizmatdosh
contra-	qarshi	to contradict	qarshi chiqmoq, e’tiroz bildirmoq
counter-	qarshi	counter clock- wise	soat miliga qarshi
de-	tushirish, pasaytirish	to devalue	qiymatini tushirmoq
dis-	no-, -siz, aks harakat	to disagree discontented to disconnect	norozi bo‘lmoq baxtsiz uzmoq
ex-	sobiq	ex-president	sobiq prezident
fore-	old, oldindan	to foresee	oldindan ko‘rmoq
hyper-	o‘ta	hypersensitive	o‘ta sezuvchan
in- (il-, im-, ir-)	no-, be-, siz-	insensitive illegal immoral irreligious	hissiyotsiz noqonuniy axloqsiz dinsiz
inter-	aro	international	millatlar aro
mal-	yomon	malformed	yomon ishlangan, yasalgan
mis-	xato, noto‘g‘ri	to misjudge	noto‘g‘ri fikr yuritmoq
mono-	bir	monosyllabic	bir bo‘g‘inli
multi-	ko‘p	multistorey	ko‘p qavatli
neo-	yangi	neocolonialism	neokolonializm
non-	-maslik	nonpayment	to‘lamaslik
out-	haddan ziyod	to outgrow	haddan ziyod o‘sib ketmoq
over-	ko‘p, ortiqcha	to overeat	ortiqcha yemoq

	ustidan	overland	quruqlikdan
post-	keyingi	postwar	urushdan keyingi
pre-	oldingi	prewar	urushdan oldingi
pro-	tarafida, foydasiga	pro-education	ta'lim foydasiga
proto-	birlamchi	prototype	prototip
pseudo-	qalbaki, soxta	pseudo-classic	soxta klassik
quadr- (quadri-)	to'rt	quadrilateral	to'rt tomonli
re-	yangidan, boshqatdan	to restart	yangidan boshlamoq
semi-	yarim, nim-	semiprivate	yarim xususiy
sub-	ostki kichikroq qism	subway subdivision	yer osti yo'li bo'linma
trans-	ko'chish, kesib o'tish	transatlantic to transform	atlantika okeanini kesib o'tuvchi shaklini butkul o'zgartirmoq
tri-	uch	tricycle	uch g'ildirakli velosiped
ultra-	o'ta, haddan tashqari	ultranationalism	o'ta millatchilik
un-	aks harakatni ifodalaydi	to uncover	ochmoq

SO'Z YASOVCHI QO'SHIMCHALAR

Suffixes

Sifat yasovchi qo'shimchalar

Qo'shim- cha	Ma'nosi	Misol	Ma'nosi
-able, -ible	-sa bo'ladigan	teachable reducible	o'qitsa bo'ladigan qisqartirsa bo'ladigan
-al	-iy, -viy; -ga oid	national personal	milliy shaxsiy
-ant	-li	tolerant	chidamli
-arian	sifatiga ega	authoritarian	avtoritar
-ative	-ga oid, aloqador	investigative	tergovga oid
-ese	-lik	Chinese	xitoylik

-esque	uslubida, -ona	Romanesque	Rimliklar uslubida
-ful	ser-	meaningful	serma'no
-ic	-ga oid, sifatiga ega	democratic	demokratik
-ical	-iy, -viy	theoretical	nazariy
-ish	-ga mansub (millati)	Swedish	shved
-ash	-ga o'xshash	reddish	qizg'ish
-ive	sifatiga ega, -ovchi	explosive	portlovchi
-less	-siz, be-	childless	bolasiz
-like	-ga o'xshash	childlike	bolaga o'xshash
-ous, -eous, -ious	sifatiga ega, -li	dangerous suspicious	xavfli shubhali
-some	uyg'atuvchi, qo'zg'atuvchi	fearsome troublesome	qo'rquv uyg'atuvchi tashvishga soluvchi
-y	-li, bilan qoplangan	sandy	qumli, qumloq

Ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar

Qo'shimcha	Ma'nosi	Misol	Ma'nosi
-age	harakat nomi, mavhum ot	carriage sinkage marriage	tashish cho'kish nikoh
-an	-ning a'zosi, -ga mansub, -chi	republican	respublikachi
-ance, -ence	faoliyat, holat	guidance independence	boshqarish mustaqillik
-ancy, -ency	faoliyat, biror holatda bo'lish	consultancy constancy	maslahat berish barqarorlik
-ant, -ent	qiluvchi, -chi	informant defendant litigant	xabarchi javobgar sudlashuvchi
-arian	guruhiga mansub	vegetarian authoritarian	vegetarian avtoritar
-ation	biror ishni bajarishdagi maqom	domination communication	ustunlik aloqa
-crat	-ga mansub shaxs	democrat bureaucrat	demokrat byurokrat
-ee	-chi, biror harakatni	refugee employee	qochoq xizmatchi

	bajaruvchi		
-eer	biror amalning bajaruvchisi	auctioneer engineer	auktsioner injiner
-er	qiluvchi, -chi	teacher silencer	o‘qituvchi tovush yutgich (glushitel)
-er	yashovchi	Londoner	Londonlik
-ery	faoliyat nomi	robbery forgery	o‘g‘rilik, talonchilik qalbakilashtirish
-ery	jamlovchi	machinery	uskunalar
-ese	-lik	Chinese	xitoylik
-ess	biror ishni bajaruvchi ayol	actress waitress	aktrisa ofitsianka
-ette	kichraytirish	kitchenette	kichik oshxona
-ful	sig‘im	mouthful cupful	qultum (bir) stakan
-hood	-lik, maqom	falsehood motherhood	yolg‘onlik onalik
-ian	-ga aloqador	Parisian	Parijlik
-ing	material nomi harakat nomi	piping wiring walking	quvur sim yurish, sayr qilish
-ion	biror ishni bajarish	confession	iqrorlik
-ism	yo‘nalish, e‘tiqod, holat	terrorism abseteeism	terrorizm yo‘qlik
-ite	guruh a‘zosi	socialite	sotsialist
-ity	maqom, sifat	complexity curiosity	murakkablik qiziquvchanlik
-let	kichik, arzimas	booklet starlet	kitobcha, buklet yulduzcha, mashhur bo‘la boshlagan aktrisa
-ling	ahamiyatsiz	weaking	zaif, kuchsiz kishi
-ment	holat, harakat	treatment government	munosabat, muomala hukumat, boshqaruv
-ness	holat	seriousness readiness	jiddiylik tayyorlik
-or	-er ning o‘zga shakli	survivor	o‘limdan qutilib qolgan
-ship	holat	friendship	do‘stlik

		ownership	xususiy mulk
-ster	ish bajaruvchisi	trickster	g'irromchi
-tion, -tion	harakat nomi	prevention legislation	oldini olish qonunchilik
-y	erkalash, hurmatlash	daddy	dadajon

Ravish yasovchi qo'shimchalar

Qo'shimcha	Ma'nosi	Misol	Ma'nosi
-ly	ravishda	closely strictly	yaqindan qat'iyon
-ward	tomonga; -ga qarab	homeward backward	uy tomonga orqaga qarab
-wise	tarzda, bo'ylab	clockwise	soat yo'nalishi bo'ylab

Fe'l yasovchi qo'shimchalar

Qo'shimcha	Misol	Ma'nosi
-ate	regulate activate	tartibga solmoq faollashtirmoq
-en	tighten deafen	taranglashtirmoq ovozini o'chirmoq
-ify	beautify simplify	go'zallashtirmoq soddalashtirmoq
-ize	popularize	ommalashtirmoq

NOTO'G'RI FE'LLAR RO'YXATI

O'tgan oddiy zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllari har xil:

<i>Infinitiv</i>	<i>O'tgan oddiy zamon</i>	<i>O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi</i>	<i>Ma'nosi</i>
break	broke	broken	sindirmoq
choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
steal	stole	stolen	o'g'irlamoq
wake	woke	woken	uyg'onmoq

drive	drove	driven	haydamoq
ride	rode	ridden	minmoq
rise	rose	risen	ko'tarilmoq
write	wrote	written	yozmoq
beat	beat	beaten	urmoq
bite	bit	bitten	tishlamoq
hide	hid	hidden	yashirmoq
eat	ate	eaten	yemoq
fall	fell	fallen	yiqilmoq
forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
give	gave	given	bermoq
see	saw	seen	ko'rmoq
take	took	taken	olmoq
blow	blew	blown	esmoq
grow	grew	grown	o'smoq
know	knew	known	bilmoq
throw	threw	thrown	tashlamoq
fly	flew	flown	uchmoq
draw	drew	drawn	chizmoq, tortmoq
show	showed	shown	ko'rsatmoq
begin	began	begun	boshlamoq
drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
swim	swam	swum	suzmoq
ring	rang	rung	jiringlamoq
sing	sang	sung	kuylamoq
run	ran	run	yugurmoq
come	came	come	kelmoq
become	became	become	bo'lmoq

O'tgan oddiy zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllari bir xil:

<i>Infinitiv</i>	<i>O'tgan oddiy zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi</i>	<i>Ma'nosi</i>
cost cut hit hurt let put shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	baholanmoq kesmoq urmoq og'ritmoq ruxsat bermoq qo'yimoq yopmoq
lend send spend build	lent sent spent built	qarzga bermoq jo'natmoq sarflamoq qurmoq
lose shoot get light sit	lost shot got lit sat	yo'qotmoq o'q uzmoq olmoq yoqmoq o'tirmoq
burn learn smell	burnt learnt smelt	yonmoq, yondirmoq o'rganmoq hidi kelmoq, hidlamoq
keep sleep	kept slept	saqlamoq uxlamoq
feel leave meet dream mean	felt left met dreamt meant	sezmoq tark etmoq uchrashmoq orzu qilmoq anglatmoq
bring buy fight think catch teach	brought bought fought thought caught taught	keltirmoq sotib olmoq kurashmoq o'yilamoq tutmoq o'qitmoq
sell tell	sold told	sotmoq aytmoq

find	found	topmoq
have	had	ega bo‘lmoq
hear	heard	eshitmoq
hold	held	ushlamoq
read	read [red]	o‘qimoq
say	said [sed]	demoq
pay	paid	to‘lamoq
make	made	qilmoq, yaratmoq
stand	stood	turmoq
understand	understood	tushunmoq

INGLIZCHA – O‘ZBEKCHA LUG‘AT

A

a [ə] noaniq artikl.

a.m. [ei em] *lotincha ante meridiem* tushgacha, sutkaning birinchi yarmi.

abate [ə'beit] *fe'l* (abated) 1.ozaymoq, kamaymoq; 2.ozaytirmoq, kamaytirmoq; 3.to'xtatmoq.

able [eibl] *rav.* 1.qobil, uddalay oladigan; 2.mohir, mahoratli; malakali.

about [ə'baut] *pred.* 1.to'g'risida, haqida. 2.tevaragida, atrofida; 3. deyarli, salkam.

academy [ə'kædəmi] *ot* akademiya.

accessory I [ək'sesəri] *ot* 1.jihoz; 2.sherik, ishtirokchi.

accessory II [ək'sesəri] *sif.* 1. Ishtirok etuvchi; 2.qo'shimcha, yordamchi; 3.ikkinchi darajali.

accident ['æksidənt] *ot* 1.baxtsiz hodisa; 2.tasodif.

accord [ə'ko:d] *fe'l* 1.kelishmoq; 2.kelishilmoq.

according [ə'ko:diŋ] *rav.* muvofiq, binoan; **according to** -ga ko'ra, -ga muvofiq.

accordingly [ə'ko:diŋli] *rav.* shunga ko'ra.

accurate ['ikjurit] *sif.* aniq va to'liq; **accurate examination** to'liq tekshiruv.

accurately ['ikjuritli] *rav.* aniq va to'liq.

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *ot* yutuq, muvaffaqiyat.

across [ə'kros] *pred.* 1.kesib; 2.orqali.

act [ikt] *ot* 1.akt; hujjat; 2.harakat.

action ['ik](ə)n] *ot* 1.harakat; 2.ta'sir.

activity [ək'tiviti] *ot* faoliyat.

add [id] *fe'l* qo'shmoq.

adjective ['idjektiv] *ot* sifat (*so'z turkumi*).

administer [əd'ministə] *fe'l* 1.ish yuritmoq; boshqarmoq; 2.(adolatli sudlov, huquq-tartibot kabilarni) amalga oshirmoq

administrative [əd'minstrətiv] *sif.* ma'muriy; **administrative buildings** ma'muriy binolar; **administrative law** ma'muriy huquq.

admire [əd'maiə] qoyil qolmoq.

admit [əd'mit] *fe'l* 1.yo'l qo'ymoq; rozi bo'lmoq; 2.(xato, ayb kabilarni) tan olmoq; iqrór bo'lmoq; 3.olmoq; qabul qilmoq; 4.(havo, suv, yorug'lik kabilarni) o'tkazmoq.

adopt [ə'dopt] *fe'l* 1.qabul qilmoq; 2.o'zlashtirmoq; orttirmoq; 3.o'g'il (qiz) qilib olmoq; bola asrab olmoq.

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *ot* sarguzasht.
adverb [əd'və:b] *ot* ravish (*so'z turkumi*).
affair [ə'feə] *ot* ish, mashg'ulot.
afraid [ə'freid] *rav.* qo'rqan, cho'chigan; **be afraid of** -dan qo'rqmoq.
after ['a:ftə] *rav.* keyin, so'ng.
afternoon [a:ftə'nu:n] *ot* kunduzgi vaqt; tushdan shomgacha bo'lgan vaqt.
against [ə'geinst] *pred.* qarshi.
age I [eidʒ] *ot* 1.yosh; 2.davr; 3.uzoq muddat, abadiylik; 4.qarilik, keksalik; 5.xizmat muddati (*mashina va boshqalar haqida*).
age II [eidʒ] *fe'l* 1.qarimoq, keksaymoq; 2.keksa qilib ko'rsatmoq; 3.*tex.* eskirmoq.
ago [ə'gəu] *rav.* ilgari, oldin, avval.
agriculture [ri'grɪkʌltʃə] *ot* qishloq xo'jaligi.
agricultural [i'grɪkʌltʃərəl] *sif.* qishloq xo'jaligiga oid.
ahead I [ə'hed] *rav.* olg'a, oldinga, ilgari.
ahead II [ə'hed] *sif.* kelgusi, oldinda turgan.
aid I [eid] *fe'l* yordamlashmoq, ko'mak bermoq, qo'llab-quvvatlamoq.
aid II [eid] *ot* yordam, ko'mak, madad, qo'llab-quvvatlash.
air [eə] *ot* 1.havo, havo qatlami; 2.muhit.
airport [eə'pɔ:t] *ot* aeroport.
all [o:l] *olm.* barcha, hamma, butun; **all of us** hammamiz, barchamiz.
allow [ə'lau] *fe'l* ruxsat bermoq, ijozat bermoq, yo'l qo'ymoq.
almost ['o:lməust] *rav.* deyarli.
alone [ə'ləun] *rav.* 1.yolg'iz; 2.faqat.
also ['o:lsəu] *rav.* yana, ham.
although [o:l'pəu] *bog'l.* -ga qaramay.
amazing [ə'meiziŋ] *sif.* antiqa, ajoyib.
American I [ə'merikən] *sif.* Amerikaga oid.
American II [ə'merikən] *ot* amerikalik.
among [ə'moŋ] *pred.* orasida, o'rtasida; **among them** ulardan, ular orasida.
ancient ['einjənt] *sif.* qadimiy.
and [ænd] *bog'l.* va; **and so on** va shu kabilar.
angry [iŋ'ri] *sif.* jahli chiqqan, g'azablangan.
animal ['iniməl] *ot* hayvon, jonivor, maxluq.
answer I ['a:nsə] *ot* javob.
answer II ['a:nsə] *fe'l* javob bermoq.
ant [ɪnt] *ot* chumoli.
anthem [i'niəm] *ot* madhiya, gimn.
any I ['eni] *olm.* 1.birorta; 2.qandaydir; 3.har qanday; 4.hech qanday; 5.hech qancha.

any II ['eni] *rav.* hech, hecham.

anybody ['enibodi] *olm.* 1.biror kishi; 2.har qanday odam; 3.hech kim.

anything ['eniɪŋ] *olm.* nimadir (*so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda*).

anywhere ['eniweə] *olm.* 1.hech qayerda; 2.biror yerda; 3.har yerda.

ape [eip] *fe'l* ko'r-ko'rona taqlid qilmoq.

appeal I ['pi:l] *ot* 1.chaqiriq, da'vat, murojaat, xitobnoma; 2.shikoyat qilish, norozilik bildirish.

appeal II ['pi:l] *fe'l* norozilik bildirib ariza bermoq, shikoyat qilmoq.

appear [ə'piə] *fe'l* 1.ko'rinmoq; 2.paydo bo'lmoq; 3.hozir bo'lmoq.

appearance [ə'piərəns] *ot* ko'rinish, manzara.

apple [ipl] *ot* olma.

apply [ə'plai] *fe'l* 1. iltimos bilan murojaat qilmoq, ariza bermoq; 2.qo'llamoq.

appoint [ə'point] *fe'l* 1.tayinlamoq; 2.belgilamoq.

apprehend [ipri'hend] *fe'l* qo'lga olmoq, qo'lga tushirmoq, ushlamoq.

approach I [ə'prəutʃ] *ot* 1.yaqinlashuv; 2.yondoshuv.

approach II [ə'prəutʃ] *fe'l* 1.yaqinlashmoq; 2.yondoshmoq.

approval [ə'pru:vəl] *ot* 1.ma'qullash; 2.tasdiqlash.

approve [ə'pru:v] *fe'l* ma'qullamoq, tasdiqlamoq.

arch I [a:tʃ] *ot* 1.arka, ravoq; 2. yoy, kamon; 3.bosh, eng katta.

arch II [a:tʃ] *fe'l* 1.gumbaz bilan qoplamoq; 2.yoy shakliga kirmoq, egilmoq.

archipelago [a:ki'peligəu] *ot* arxipelag, orollar guruhi.

architect ['a:kitekt] *ot* me'mor.

area ['eəriə] *ot* hudud, maydon.

arm I [a:m] *ot* qo'l (*panjadan yelkagacha bo'lgan qismi*).

arm II [a:m] *ot* qurol-yaroq.

army ['a:mi] *ot* armiya, qo'shin.

arrange [ə'reindʒ] *fe'l* 1.tartibga solmoq; 2.tasnif qilmoq; 3. tashkillashtirmoq, uyushtirmoq, tayyorlamoq; 4.kelishmoq, shartlashib olmoq; 5.yo'lga qo'yimoq; 6.saflamoq.

arrest I [ə'rest] *ot* 1.ushlash; 2.hibsga olish; 3.mulknini olib qo'yish; 4.to'xtab qolish; **arrest of judgement** hukmni kechiktirish.

arrest II [ə'rest] *fe'l* 1.hibsga olmoq; 2.to'xtatmoq; ushlab turmoq.

arrive [ə'raiv] *fe'l* 1.yetib kelmoq; 2.erishmoq, yetishmoq.

article ['a:tikl] *ot* 1.artikl; 2.maqola; 3.modda, paragraf; 4.shartnoma, bitim.

as I [i:z] *pred.* 1.sifatida; **as future officers of militia** bo'lajak militsiya ofiserlari sifatida; **as soon as** zahoti; bilan.

as II [i:z] *rav.* kabi, -dek.

ask [a:sk] *fe'l* 1.savol bermoq; 2.so'ramoq, iltimos qilmoq.

ass [is] *ot* eshak.

astronomy [əs'tronəmi] *ot* astronomiya.

at [ɪt] *pred.* -da, yonida; huzurida; **at the same time** ayni paytda; **at the top** tepasida, uchida, boshida.

Atlantic Ocean [ət'lintik 'əuʃən] *ot* Atlantika okeani.

attend [ə'tend] *fe'l* qatnashmoq.

attention [ə'tenʃən] *ot* 1.diqqat, e'tibor; 2.g'amxo'rlik.

attract [ə'trikt] *fe'l* o'ziga jalb qilmoq.

average ['ʒv(ə)ridʒ] *sif.* o'rtacha.

avoid [ə'void] *fe'l* 1.o'zini olib qochmoq, ehtiyot bo'lmoq; 2.chetlab o'tmoq, qutilib qolmoq.

aunt [a:nt] *ot* amma, xola.

author ['o:ɪə] *ot* muallif.

authority [o:'ɪoriti] *ot* 1.hokimiyat; 2.vakolat; 3.nufuz.

autumn ['o:təm] *ot* kuz.

awaken [ə'weikən] *ot* uyg'onmoq.

away [ə'wei] *rav.* 1.narida, chetda, uzoqda; 2.qadim zamonda; 3.uzoqlashish, uzoqlashish harakatini bildiradi: **go away** ketmoq; **run away** yugurib ketmoq; **away with you** ket!, yo'qol!

B

back I [bɪk] *ot* 1.orqa, tananing orqa tomoni; 2.umurtqa; 3.orqa tomon, orqa qism; 4.teskari tomon; 5.himoyachi (*futbolda*); **behind backs** yashirin tarzda, maxfiy ravishda; **turn one's back** qochmoq; **put one's back into** biror ishga jiddiy kirishmoq.

back II [bɪk] *rav.* 1.orqadagi, orqa tomondagi; 2.kechikkan, qoloq; 3.front ortidagi, ichki; 4.kechikkan, muddati o'tgan (*to'lov haqida*); 5.eski, eskirgan.

back III [bɪk] *fe'l* 1.qo'llab-quvvatlamoq, homiylik qilmoq; 2.dalil, isbot bilan tasdiqlamoq; 3.orqaga yurgizmoq, ortga haydamoq; chekinmoq; 4.imzolamoq; **back away** orqaga harakat qilmoq, chekinmoq; orqa bilan yurmoq; **back down** qaytib tushmoq; chekinmoq, tan bermoq (*baxslashuvda*); **back into** 1) orqa bilan kirmoq; orqaga yurgizmoq; 2) orqaga yurganda biror narsani urib yubormoq; **back off** orqaga o'tib yo'l bermoq; **back onto** tutashmoq (*binolar haqida*); **back out** 1) orqa bilan chiqmoq, orqaga yurgizmoq; 2) rad etmoq; **back up** 1) qo'llab-quvvatlamoq; 2) qiyalikka orqa bilan chiqmoq; 3) to'sib qo'ymoq.

bad I [bɪd] *sif.* 1.yomon; 2.noqobil, qo'lidan ish kelmaydigan; 3.sifatsiz, yaroqsiz; 4.axloqsiz, buzuq; 5.zararli; 6.kasal, hasta.

bad II [bɪd] *ot* 1.omadsizlik, baxtsizlik, noxushlik; 2.yo'qotish, zarar; qarz.

balcony ['bɪlkəni] *ot* balkon.

bald [bo:ld] *sif.* 1.sochi yo'q, kal; 2.yalangbosh.

band [bænd] *ot* to‘da, guruh.

bank I [bæŋk] *ot* 1.bank; 2.qirg‘oq; 3.uyum;

bank II [bæŋk] *fe‘l* 1.bankka pul qo‘ymoq; 2.uymoq, to‘plamoq.

bar I [ba:] *ot* 1.metal bo‘lagi; 2. to‘siq; 3.sterjen; **bar of soap** sovun bo‘lagi; **bar of chocolate** plitkali shokolad; **bar of gold** oltin quymasi; **bar none** istisnosiz.

bar II [ba:] *ot* 1.peshtaxta; 2.bar, bufet.

bar III [ba:] *fe‘l* 1.to‘smoq; 2.man etmoq; 3.yopmoq.

bare I [beə] *sif.* 1.yalang‘och; 2.ochilgan, fosh etilgan; 3.ochiq; yopilmagan, o‘ralmagan; 4.xoli.

bare II [beə] *fe‘l* 1.yechintirmoq; 2.ochmoq; fosh etmoq; 3.bo‘shatmoq, xoli qilmoq.

barn [ba:n] *ot* 1.ombor; 2.otxona, molxona.

bat I [bæt] *ot* ko‘rshapalak.

bat II [bæt] *ot* tayoq, to‘qmoq; bita; raketka.

bat III [bæt] *fe‘l* tayoq, to‘qmoq, bita, raketka kabilar bilan urmoq.

bath I [ba:ɪ] *ot* 1.vanna; 2.cho‘milish (*vannada*); 3.hammom.

bath II [ba:ɪ] *fe‘l* cho‘miltirmoq.

bathroom [ˈba:ɪrʊm] *ot* vannaxona.

bats [bæts] *sif.* mastlikdan aqlini yo‘qotgan.

battle [bætl] *ot* kurash, jang.

bear [beə] *fe‘l* (bore, borne) 1.tashimoq, elitmoq; ko‘tarib yurmoq; 2.o‘zini tutmoq; 3.chidamoq; 4.dunyoga keltirmoq, tug‘moq.

bear [beə] *ot* 1.ayiq; 2.politsiyachi.

beard [biəd] *ot* soqol.

beat [bi:t] *fe‘l* (beat, beaten) 1.urmoq; 2.qoqmoq (*gilam, palos kabilar haqida*); 3.qanot qoqmoq.

beautiful [ˈrɒju:tɪfʊl] *sif.* chiroyli, go‘zal.

beauty [ˈrɒju:ti] *ot* chiroy, go‘zallik.

became [biˈkeɪm] *fe‘l* **become** fe‘li fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon shakli.

because [biˈko:z] *bog‘l.* chunki.

become [biˈkʌm] *fe‘l* (became, become) 1.bo‘lmoq; 2.yarashmoq.

bed [bed] *ot* karavot, ko‘rpa-to‘shak, yotar joy, o‘rin.

been [bi:n] *fe‘l* **be** fe‘li fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi.

beer [biə] *ot* pivo.

before [biˈfo:] *rav.* oldin, avval, ilgari.

beg [beg] *fe‘l* so‘ramoq, iltimos qilmoq; yalinmoq.

began [biˈgɪn] *fe‘l* **begin** fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon shakli.

begin [biˈgɪn] *fe‘l* boshlanmoq; boshlamoq, boshlab bermoq, kirishmoq.

begun [biˈgʌn] *fe‘l* **begin** fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi.

behavior [bi'heiviə] *ot* axloq, xulq, xatti-harakat.
believe [bi'li:v] *fe'l* 1.ishonmoq; 2.faraz qilmoq.
bell [bel] *ot* qo'ng'iroq.
below [bi'ləu] *rav./pred.* quyida, pastda.
belt I [belt] *ot* 1.kamar, belbog'; 2.bel.
belt II [belt] *fe'l* belbog' bog'lamoq; kamar taqmoq.
bench [bentʃ] *ot* o'rindiq.
bend [bend] *fe'l* egmoq, bukmoq.
beside [bi'said] *pred.* yonida, oldida, yaqinida.
best [best] *sif.* eng yaxshi.
better ['betə] *sif.* yaxshiroq.
between [birtwi:n] *pred.* orasida, o'rtasida.
bicameral ['bai'kim(ə)rəl] *sif.* ikki palatali.
bicycle ['baisikl] *ot* velosiped.
bid I [bid] *fe'l* narx taklif qilmoq, narx qo'yimoq.
bid II [bid] *ot* narx taklif qilish; taklif etilgan narx.
big [big] *sif.* katta, yirik.
bigger ['bigə] kattaroq.
bike [baik] *ot* velosiped.
bill [bil] *ot* 1.qonun loyihasi; 2.ro'yxat.
bird [bə:d] *ot* qush; parranda.
bit I [bit] *ot* kichik bo'lak, burda; chimdim.
bit II [bit] *ot* 1.parma; 2.kalitning tili.
bit III [bit] *fe'l* jilovlamoq.
black [blik] *sif.* qora.
blood [blʌd] *ot* qon.
blossom ['blɒsəm] *ot* 1.gullash; 2.gul (*mevali daraxtlar haqida*).
blue [blu:] *sif.* ko'k, havorang.
board I [bo:d] *ot* 1.taxta; 2.sahna; 3.tuzalgan stol, dasturxon; 4.bort (*kemada*);
5.boshqaruv; kengash; hay'at; vazirlik.
board II [bo:d] *fe'l* 1.pol qoqmoq; 2.ovqatlanmoq; 3.kema, poyezd kabilarga
chiqmoq; 4.hay'at qabuliga chaqirmoq.
body I [rɒdi] *ot* 1.tana; 2.jasad; 3.asosiy qism, bo'lak; 4.harbiy qism, otryad;
5.guruh.
body II [rɒdi] *fe'l* 1.shakl bermoq, shaklga solmoq; 2.o'zida
mujassamlashtirmoq.
boil I [boil] *ot* 1.qaynash; 2.chipqon; yara.
boil II [boil] *fe'l* 1.qaynamoq; qaynatmoq; 2.qizishmoq.
bold [bəuld] *sif.* qo'rqmas, dadil, jasur, botir.

bone I [bəʊn] *ot* 1.suyak; 2.skelet; 3.suyakdan yasalgan narsa; 4.oshiq (o‘ynaladigan).

bone II [bəʊn] *fe’l* go‘shni suyakdan ajratmoq.

book [buk] *fe’l* 1.joy, chipta kabilarga oldindan buyurtma bermoq; 2.daftarga kiritmoq, qayd etmoq.

book [buk] *ot* 1.kitob; 2.bir kishi tomonidan sodir etilgan jinoyatlar majmuasi.

border I [ˈbo:də] *ot* chegara.

border II [ˈbo:də] *fe’l* 1.chegaradosh bo‘lmoq; 2.chegaralamoq, o‘ramoq.

bore I [bo:] *ot* 1.teshik; 2.diametr, kolibr.

bore II [bo:] *fe’l* parmalab teshmoq.

bore III [bo:] *ot* zerikarli kishi yoki narsa.

bore IV [bo:] *fe’l* zeriktirmoq.

bore V [bo:] *ot* zerikish.

bore VI [bo:] *fe’l* **bear** fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli.

born [bo:n] *fe’l* **bear** fe’lining o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi: **was born** tug‘ilgan.

borrow [ˈbɒrəʊ] *fe’l* 1.olib turmoq, vaqtincha foydalanmoq; 2.o‘zlashtirmoq.

both [bəʊθ] *olmosh* ikkala, ikkisi, har ikkisi.

bottle I [bɒtl] *ot* 1.shisha, butilka; 2.bolalar so‘rg‘ichi.

bottle II [bɒtl] *fe’l* shishaga, idishga quymoq.

bottom I [ˈbɒtəm] *ot* ost, tag, tub: **at the bottom** ostida, tagida.

bottom II [bɒtəm] *sif.* 1.quyi, pastki; 2.so‘ngi, oxirgi; 3.asosiy.

bought [bo:t] *fe’l* **buy** fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli.

bound I [baʊnd] *ot* 1.chegara, poyon, sarxad; 2.cheklov, doira;

bound II [baʊnd] *fe’l* 1.chegaralamoq; 2.cheklamoq.

bound III [baʊnd] *fe’l* **bind**ning o‘tgan zamoni va o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi.

box [bɒks] *ot* quti, quticha.

bracket [brɪkɪt] *ot* qavs.

branch I [bra:ntʃ] *ot* 1.shox; 2.tarmoq, bo‘lim; 3.shajara.

branch II [bra:ntʃ] *fe’l* 1.shoxlamoq, shox chiqarmoq; 2.tarmoqlarga bo‘linmoq.

brave I [breɪv] *sif.* jasur, qo‘rqmas, mard, botir.

brave II [breɪv] *fe’l* mardlik ko‘rsatmoq.

bread [bred] *ot* 1.non; 2.yegulik.

break I [breɪk] *ot* 1.yoriq, siniq; 2.tanaffus.

break II [breɪk] *fe’l* 1.sinmoq; 2.buzilmoq; 3.sindirmoq; 4.buzmoq; **break into blossom** birdaniga gullamoq.

breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] *ot* nonushta.

breast I [brest] *ot* 1.ko‘krak, ko‘ks, to‘sh; 2.qalb, yurak.

breast II [brest] *fe’l* ko‘kragi bilan to‘smoq; ko‘kragini qalqon qilmoq.

breath [breɪθ] *fe’l* 1.nafas olmoq, nafas chiqarmoq; 2.esmoq.

bridge [ˈbrɪdʒ] *ot* ko‘prik.
brigade [brɪgeɪd] *ot* brigada.
brilliant I [ˈbrɪljənt] *ot* brilliant.
brilliant II [ˈbrɪljənt] *sif.* 1.yarqiroq, toblanuvchi; 2.ajoyib, tengi yo‘q, yagona.
bring [brɪŋ] *fe’l* 1.olib kelmoq, keltirmoq; 2.boshlab kelmoq.
British Kingdom [ˈbrɪtɪʃ ˈkɪŋdəm] *ot* Britaniya Qirolligi.
brother [brʌðə] *ot* aka, uka.
brought [bro:t] *fe’l* **bring** fe’lining o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi.
brown [braʊn] *sif.* jigarrang.
building [bɪldɪŋ] *ot* bino, imorat.
built [bɪlt] **build** fe’lining o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi.
burglar [bɜːglə] *ot* qulfbuzar o‘g‘ri, xonadon o‘g‘risi.
business [ˈbɪznɪs] *ot* ishbilarmonlik.
busy I [bɪzi] *sif.* 1.band 2.faol, ishchan, serg‘ayrat, serharakat; 3.serqatnov
(ko‘cha haqida).
busy II [bɪzi] *fe’l* 1.ish bermoq; 2.shug‘ullanmoq.
but [bʌt] lekin.
buy [baɪ] *fe’l* sotib olmoq, xarid qilmoq
by [baɪ] *pred.* 1.yonida, yaqinida; 2.bo‘ylab; 3.orqali; 4.-ga; -gacha;
5.davomida; 6.bo‘yicha; -ga asosan.

C

cabinet [rɪkɪbɪnɪt] *ot* 1.kabinet; 2.mahkama; **Cabinet of Ministers** Vazirlar
Mahkamasi.
cake [keɪk] *ot* 1.tort; 2.keks.
call I [kɔ:l] *ot* 1.so‘rov; 2.chaqiriq, chaqirish.
call II [kɔ:l] *fe’l* 1.atamoq, nomlamoq; 2.chaqirmoq; 3.qo‘ng‘iroq qilmoq;
4.undamoq.
calm I [kɑ:m] *ot* 1.xotirjamlik; 2.sokinlik; 3.sukunat.
calm II [kɑ:m] *sif.* 1.xotirjam; 2.yuvosh; 3.tinch, sokin.
calm III [kɑ:m] *fe’l* 1.tinchlantirmoq; 2.tinchlanmoq.
can I [kæn] *fe’l* qila olmoq, uddalamoq, qodir bo‘lmoq.
can II [kæn] *ot* 1.bidon; 2.konserva bankasi.
canteen [kænti:n] *ot* oshxona, bufet.
cap I [kæp] *ot* 1.shapka, kepka; 2.qopqoq.
cap II [kæp] *fe’l* yopmoq.
capable [keɪpəbl] *sif.* qobil, layoqatli.
cape [keɪp] *ot* burun (*geografiya*).
capital [kæpɪtl] *ot* 1.poytaxt; 2.bosh harf.

car [ka:] *ot* avtomobil.

card [ka:d] *ot* 1.karta (*o'ynaladigan*); 2.vizitka.

cardinal I [ka:dinl] *ot* kardinal.

cardinal II [ka:dinl] *sif.* sanoq.

carefully [rkeəfli] *rav.* 1.sinchiklab; diqqat bilan; 2.ehtiyotkorlik bilan.

Caribbean [kʌri'biən] *ot* Karib dengizi.

carpet I [ka:pit] *ot* gilam.

carpet II [ka:pit] *fe'l* gilam to'shamoq.

carry [rki:ri] *fe'l* 1.olib bormoq; tashimoq; 2.olib yurmoq, tutmoq; 3.o'tkazmoq, amalga oshirmoq; **carry out** olib bormoq, o'tkazmoq.

case I [keis] *ot* 1.hodisa; holat; ish; 2.jamadon; 3.g'ilof.

case II [keis] *fe'l* 1.to'smoq; 2.qoplamoq, o'ramoq.

cat [kit] *ot* mushik.

catch I [kitʃ] *ot* 1.ushlash, tutish, qo'lga tushirish; 2.o'lja; 3.foйда; 4.tutib turuvchi moslama.

catch II [kitʃ] *fe'l* (caught) 1.tutmoq, ushlamoq; 2.egallamoq.

cause I [ko:z] *fe'l* 1.keltirib chiqarmoq; sabab bo'lmoq; 2.majbur qilmoq.

cause II [ko:z] *ot* sabab, vaj.

ceiling [si:liŋ] *ot* shift.

cell [sel] *ot* 1.bo'lma; 2.qamoq kamerasi; 3.katak.

celsius ['selsjəs] *sif.* Selsiy shkalasi bo'yicha.

cent [sent] *ot* sent (dollar, gulden, rupiyning yuzdan bir qismi).

central ['sentr(ə)l] *sif.* markaziy.

centre ['sentə] *ot* markaz.

century [rsentʃri] *ot* asr, yuz yillik.

certain [sə:tn] *sif.* 1.ishonchi komil; qat'iy; 2.aniq, ma'lum.

chain I [tʃein] *ot* zanjir

chain II [tʃein] *fe'l* 1.zanjirband qilmoq; 2.ulamoq.

chairman [rtʃeəmən] *ot* rais.

chamber [rtʃeimbə] *ot* parlament palatasi.

chance [tʃa:ns] *ot* imkon, imkoniyat.

change I [tʃeindʒ] *ot* 1.o'zgarish; 2.almashtirish; 3.qaytim; mayda pul; 4.qarzni qaytarish.

change II [tʃeindʒ] *fe'l* 1.o'zgarmoq; o'zgartirmoq; 2.almashtirmoq; 2.almashtirmoq.

character I [rkiriktə] *ot* 1.belgi, ramz, harf, raqam kabilarni umumlashtiruvchi tushuncha; 2.xat, husnixat; 3.fe'l-atvor; 4.shaxs; 5.asar qahramoni.

character II [rkiriktə] *fe'l* 1. belgi, ramz, harf, raqam kabilarni tushirmoq; yozmoq; 2.tavsiflamoq; tasvirlamoq.

charge I [tʃa:dʒ] *ot* 1.ayblov; 2.yuklama; 3.to'lov; 4.javobgarlik; 5.elekt
quvvati.

charge II [tʃa:dʒ] *fe'l* 1.ayblamoq; 2.buyurmoq; 3.elekt toki bilan
quvvatlantirmoq; 4.yuklamoq.

chat I [tʃɪt] *ot* 1.do'stona suhbat, suhbat.

chat II [tʃɪt] *fe'l* suhbatlashmoq.

cheese [tʃi:z] *ot* pishloq.

chess [tʃes] *ot* shaxmat.

chick [tʃɪk] *ot* jo'ja.

child [tʃaɪld] *ot* bola, go'dak.

chocolate [tʃɒkəlɪt] *ot* shokolad.

choose [tʃu:z] *fe'l* (chose, chosen) 1.tanlamoq; 2.afzal ko'rmoq.

christmas [krɪsməs] *ot* Rojdestvo (Iso payg'ambarning tug'ilgan kunida
nishonlanadigan bayram).

church [tʃɜ:tʃ] *ot* cherkov.

cinema [rɪnɪmə] *ot* kinoteatr.

circle [se:kl] *ot* 1.doira, aylana; 2.orbita; 3.kishilar guruhi; 4.to'garak.

city [rɪsɪti] *ot* shahar; **city of friendship** do'stlik shahri; **city of peace** tinchlik
shahri; **city of plenty** farovonlik shahri.

civil [rɪsɪvɪl lo:] *sif.* fuqaroviy; fuqarolik; **civil law** fuqarolik huquqi.

civilization [sɪvɪlaɪzɪʃ(ə)n] *ot* sivilizasiya, taraqqiyot.

class [kla:s] *ot* 1.sinf; 2.toifa; 3.mashg'ulot, dars.

classroom [rɪkla:srum] *ot* sinfxona.

clean I [kli:n] *sif.* toza.

clean II [kli:n] *fe'l* tozalamoq.

climate [klaɪmɪt] *ot* iqlim.

climb I [klaɪm] *ot* ko'tarilish, chiqish.

climb II [klaɪm] *fe'l* ko'tarilmoq, chiqmoq.

clock [klɒk] *ot* devor yoki stol soati.

close [kləuz] *fe'l* yopmoq.

cloth [klɒθ] *ot* 1.mato, gazlama; 2.kiyim-kechak.

cloud [klaʊd] *ot* bulut.

club [klʌb] *ot* klub.

cluster [klʌstə] *ot* 1.g'ujum, bog'lam, bog'; 2.to'p, to'da, guruh.

coat [kəʊt] *ot* 1.palto; ustki qalin kiyim; 2.ustki qavat; 3.qoboq; **coat of arms**
gerb, davlat tamg'asi.

code [kəʊd] *ot* kodeks.

coffee [kɒfi] *ot* kofe.

cold [kəʊld] *sif.* sovuq.

collect [kəlekt] *fe'l* to'plamoq, yig'moq.

collection [kə'leɪʃ(ə)] *ot* 1.to'plash, yig'ish; 2. to'plam.
colonel [kə:nəl] *ot* polkovnik.
colored [r'kɒləd] *sif.* rangli.
colour [r'kɒlə] *ot* 1.rang, tus; 2.bo'yoq.
combination [kəm'bi:neɪʃ(ə)n] *ot* birikuv, birikish; birikma.
come [kʌm] *fe'l* (came, come) 1.kelmoq; 2.yetmoq; **come in** kirmoq; **come out** chiqmoq.
commander [kə'mɑ:ndə] *ot* 1.qo'mondon; 2.harbiy boshliq.
commander-in-chief [kə'mɑ:ndərin'tʃi:f] *ot* bosh qo'mondon.
commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l] *sif.* tijoratga oid.
commit [kə'mɪt] *fe'l* sodir etmoq.
common ['kɒmən] *sif.* umumiy.
commonly ['kɒmənli] *rav.* odatda, odatga ko'ra.
communal [r'kɒmjʊnəl] *sif.* 1.jamoaga tegishli; 2.umumiy.
compare [kəm'peə] *fe'l* solishtirmoq, taqqoslamoq, qiyoslamoq.
complete [kəm'pli:t] *fe'l* tugatmoq, bitirmoq, oxiriga yetkazmoq.
complete [kəm'pli:t] *sif.* to'liq, tugatilgan, mukammal.
compose [kəm'pəuz] *fe'l* 1.(musiqiy yoki badiiy asarlar) ijod qilmoq; 2.majhul iborat bo'lmoq, tashkil topmoq.
composed [kəm'pəuzɪd] *sif.* tashkil topgan, tuzilgan.
comprise [kəm'praɪz] *fe'l* o'z ichiga olmoq; iborat bo'lmoq.
comprising [kəm'praɪzɪŋ] *sif.* o'z ichiga oluvchi; iborat bo'lgan.
conceal [kən'si:l] *fe'l* berkitmoq, yashirmoq.
concern I [kən'sɜ:n] *ot* 1.aloqadorlik; 2.qiziqish; 3.tashvishlanish.
concern II [kən'sɜ:n] *fe'l* 1.aloqador bo'lmoq, daxldor bo'lmoq; 2.tashvishlanmoq; 3.qiziqmoq, shug'ullanmoq.
concert ['kɒnsə:t] *ot* 1.konsert; 2.rozilik.
condition [kəndɪʃ(ə)n] *ot* 1.holat, ahvol; 2.muhit, shart-sharoit.
conduct I [kɒndʌkt] *ot* 1.xatti-harakat, xulq-atvor; 2.o'tkazish, amalga oshirish.
conduct II [kɒndʌkt] *fe'l* 1.o'tkazmoq, amalga oshirmoq; 2.rahbarlik qilmoq.
conference [kɒnf(ə)r(ə)ns] *ot* kengash, konferensiya.
confuse [kən'fju:z] *fe'l* chalkashtirmoq, almashtirmoq.
Congress ['kɒŋɡres] *ot* kongres.
conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃ(ə)n] *ot* 1.bog'lanish; 2.bog'lovchi.
conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] *sif.* konservativ.
consider [kən'sɪdə] *fe'l* 1.ko'rib chiqmoq; muhokama qilmoq; 2.mulohaza qilmoq, o'ylab ko'rmq; 3.o'ylamoq, hisoblamoq; taxmin qilmoq; 4.hisobga olmoq, e'tiborga olmoq; 5.hurmat qilmoq; hisoblashmoq.
consist [kən'sɪst] *fe'l* iborat bo'lmoq; o'z ichiga olmoq.
constitution [kən'stɪtju:ʃn] *ot* 1. ta'sis qilish; 2.konstitutsiya.

constitutional [kənstɪtʃu:ʃənəl] *sif.* konstitutsiyaviy; **constitutional court** konstitutsiyaviy sud; **constitutional monarchy** konstitutsiyaviy monarxiya.

construction [kənstrʌkʃ(ə)n] *ot* 1.qurilish, yasalish; 2.tuzilish.

continental [kɒntɪ'nentl] *sif.* mintaqaviy.

continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *sif.* 1.uzluksiz, davomli, to'xtamaydigan; 2.o'zgarmas (*tok qaqida*).

conversation [kɒnvəseɪʃ(ə)n] *ot* suhbat.

conversational [kɒnvəseɪʃ(ə)nəl] *sif.* suhbatga oid.

cook [ku:k] *fe'l* pishirmoq.

cool I [ku:l] *sif.* salqin, sovuq.

cool II [ku:l] *fe'l* sovimoq, sovitmoq.

co-ordinate [kəu'ɔ:dneɪt] *fe'l* muvofiqlashtirmoq.

corner [kɔ:nə] *ot* burchak.

corporation [kɔ:pə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *ot* uyushma.

corpse [kɔ:ps] *ot* jasad, murda.

correct I [kə'rekt] *sif.* to'g'ri.

correct II [kə'rekt] *fe'l* to'g'irlamoq; tuzatish kiritmoq.

cotton [kɒtn] *ot* paxta.

countable [kauntəbl] *sif.* sanaladigan.

country [kʌntri] *ot* 1.mamlakat; 2.qishloq.

couple [kʌpl] *ot* juft.

court [ko:t] *ot* sud.

create [kri:et] *fe'l* yaratmoq, barpo qilmoq.

crescent ['kresnt] *ot* yangi oy.

crime [kraɪm] *ot* jinoyat; **crime scene** jinoyat joyi; **crime scene inspection** / **crime scene search** jinoyat joyini ko'zdan kechirish.

criminal I [krɪmɪnəl] *ot* 1.jinoyatchi; **criminal's modus operandi** jinoyatchining ish uslubi; **criminal's movements and tactics** jinoyatchining harakatlari va taktikasi.

criminal II [krɪmɪnəl] *sif.* jinoyatga oid; **criminal investigation department** jinoyat qidiruv bo'limi; **criminal law** jinoyat huquqi; **criminal procedure** jinoyat prosessi.

criminalistics [krɪmɪnəlɪstɪks] *ot* kriminalistika.

criminology [krɪmɪnɒləʒi] *ot* kriminologiya.

crops [krops] *ot* ekinlar.

crown [kraʊn] *ot* 1.toj; 2.tuju taxt; qirol hokimiyati; 3.monarx; qirol; qirolicha.

cuff I [kʌf] *ot* 1.manjet, yeng qaytarmasi; 2.kishan

cuff II [kʌf] *fe'l* kishan solmoq.

cultivate [kʌltɪveɪt] *fe'l* yetishtirmoq.

cultural [kʌltʃərəl] madaniy.

cup [kʌp] *ot* 1.chashka; piyola; 2.kubok.
cure I [kjʊə] *ot* davolash, tuzatish.
cure II [kjʊə] *fe'l* davolamoq, tuzatmoq.
current I ['kʌrənt] *ot* oqim.
current II ['kʌrənt] *sif.* 1.amaldagi; hozirgi; 2.kechayotgan.
cut I [kʌt] *ot* 1.kesish, qirqish; 2.qisqartirish, kamaytirish; 3.uzish; 4.o'rish.
 5.qilich yoki qamchi zarbasi.
cut II [kʌt] *fe'l* 1.kesmoq, qirqmoq; uzmoq; 2.qisqartirmoq, kamaytirmoq, pasaytirmoq; 3.uzmoq; 4.o'rmoq; 5. qilich yoki qamchi bilan urmoq.
cycle [saɪkl] *ot* 1.davr, davra; 2.davriylik, uzoq davr, asr; 3.velosiped.

D

dance I [da:ns] *ot* raqs.
dance II [da:ns] *fe'l* raqsga tushmoq.
dancer ['da:nsə] *ot* raqqosa, raqqos
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *sif.* xavfli, xatarli.
dark [da:k] *sif.* 1.qorong'i; 2.qora; 3.to'q.
dash I [dɪʃ] *ot* 1.kuchli zarba; 2.shiddatli harakat; 3.chiziq, tire.
dash II [dɪʃ] *fe'l* 1.kuchli va keskin zarba bermoq; 2. otmoq, irg'itmoq.
date I [deɪt] *ot* sana, yil, oy, kun.
date II [deɪt] *fe'l* sanani qo'ymoq; sanani belgilamoq.
date III [deɪt] *ot* xurmo daraxti va mevasi.
daughter [do:tə] *ot* qiz farzand.
day [deɪ] *ot* kun.
daytime [deɪtaɪm] *ot* kunduz.
dead I [ded] *sif.* 1.o'lik; 2.qurigan.
dead II [ded] *ot* marhum.
dead III [ded] *rav.* butkul, batamom.
deal I [di:l] *ot* 1.qanchadir miqdorda: **great deal of** ko'p; 2.kelishuv, bitim
deal II [di:l] *fe'l* 1.tarqatmoq, ulashmoq; 2.birga ish yuritmoq (asosan savdo ishlarini); 3.aloqador bo'lmoq.
dear [diə] *sif.* 1.suyukli, aziz; 2.qimmat.
death [deθ] *ot* o'lim, vafot.
decide [dɪsaɪd] *fe'l* qaror qilmoq.
deem [di:m] *fe'l* o'ylamoq, fikrlamoq; hisoblamoq.
deep I [di:p] *sif.* 1.chuqur; 2.ma'nodor.
deep II [di:p] *ot* chuqurlik.
deer [diə] *ot* bug'u.
defense [dɪfens] *ot* mudofaa, himoya.

defensive [difensiv] *sif.* mudofaaga oid, himoyaviy.
defensive tactics [dirfensiv rtiktiks] himoyalanish taktikasi.
degree [dig'ri:] *ot* 1.daraja; 2.unvon.
delay I [di'lei] *ot* to'xtatib turish, ushlab turish.
delay II [di'lei] *fe'l* 1.keyinga qoldirmoq, orqaga surmoq; 2.to'xtatib turmoq.
demand [dirma:nd] *fe'l* talab qilmoq.
democratic [demərkritik] *sif.* demokratik.
density ['density] *ot* zichlik; **population density** aholi zichligi.
dentist ['dentist] *ot* tish shifokori.
deny [di'nai] *fe'l* 1.rad etmoq; 2.to'sqinlik qilmoq.
department [di'pa:tmənt] *ot* 1.bo'lim; 2.idora.
depend [di'pend] *fe'l* bog'liq bo'lmoq.
depiction [di'pikʃn] *ot* tasvir, surat.
describe [dis'kraib] *fe'l* 1.tasvirlamoq; 2.ifodalamoq.
deserts [dirzə:t] *ot* cho'l, sahro.
design [dirzain] *fe'l* loyihalashtirmoq.
detect [di'tekt] *fe'l* 1.iziga tushmoq; izlamoq; 2.ochmoq, fosh etmoq.
detective I [dirtektiv] *ot* izquvar.
detective II [dirtektiv] *sif.* izquvarlikka oid; **detective activity** tezkor qidiruv faoliyati.
dialogue [daiələg] *ot* dialog, suhbat.
dictionary [dikʃin(ə)ri] *ot* lug'at.
die [dai] *fe'l* o'lmoq, vafot etmoq.
died [rdaiəd] **die** (vafot etmoq) *fe'*lining o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdosh shakli.
different ['difrənt] *sif.* 1.boshqa, o'zga; 2.har xil; **different kinds** har xil, turli tuman.
difficult ['difikəlt] *ot* qiyin, mushkul.
dig [dig] *fe'l* qazimoq, kavlamoq.
dine [dain] *fe'l* 1.tushlik qilmoq; 2.tushlikka taklif qilmoq.
dinner [rdinə] *ot* tushlik; **have dinner** tushlik qilmoq.
direction [d(a)irekʃ(ə)n] *ot* 1.yo'nalish, tomon, taraf; 2.rahbarlik, boshqarish; 3.ko'rsatma, farmoish.
dirty [də:ti] *sif.* 1.iflos, kir; 2.qabih, razil; 3.odobsiz, uyatsiz.
disappoint [disərpəint] *fe'l* hafsalasi pir bo'lmoq.
discover [dis'kʌvə] *fe'l* fosh etmoq, ochmoq; aniqlamoq.
discuss [dis'kʌs] *fe'l* bahslashmoq, muhokama qilmoq.
dislike [dis'laik] *fe'l* yomon ko'rmoq.
district [distrikt] *ot* tuman; okrug.
ditch [ditʃ] *ot* 1.ariq, zovur; 2.o'ra, chuqur.

divide [divaid] *fe'l* 1.bo'lmoq, ajratmoq; 2. turkumlamoq.

divine [di'vain] *sif.* ilohiy.

division [dirvizən] *ot* 1.bo'lish, taqsimlash; 2.to'siq, devor; 3.bob, qism, bo'lim; 4.muassasa bo'limi; 5.ma'muriy bo'linma; okrug; viloyat; hudud; 6.diviziya.

divisional [dirvizənl] *sif.* 1.bo'lishga oid; bo'linadigan; 2.bo'limga oid; 3.ma'muriy bo'linmaga oid; **divisional inspector** profilaktika inspektori (uchastka noziri).

divorced [di'vo:st] *sif.* ajralishgan (er va xotin haqida).

do [du] *fe'l* qilmoq, bajarmoq.

dock [dok] *ot* dok; savdo kemalari to'xtaydigan joy; bandargoh.

doctor ['doktə] *ot* 1.shifokor; 2.ilmiy daraja.

door [do:] *ot* eshik.

double [dʌbl] *sif* qo'shaloq, juft.

dove [dʌv] *ot* kabutar.

down I [daun] *ot* par; pat.

down II [daun] *ravish* 1.pastga; **come down** – pastga tushmoq; **fall down** – yiqilib tushmoq; 2.markazdan uzoqlashadigan harakatni bildiradi; 3.pastda; **the is down** – quyosh botdi; 4.oxirigacha, to'liq; **write down** – yozib olmoq; 5.miqdor, ko'lam, hajm kabilarning kamayishini, kuchning zaiflashishini, sog'liqning yomonlashuvini bildiradi; **to be down** – betob bo'lmoq; **slow down** – tezlikni rfmaytirmoq; **Turn down the radio.** – Radioni pasaytir; **The wind died down.** – Samol to'xtadi.

down III [daun] *predlog* 1.harakatning pastga yo'nalganligini bildiradi; 2.narsaning pastda joylashganligini bildiradi.

down IV [daun] *ot* 1.tushish, pasayish; 2.yomonlashish

draw [dro:] *fe'l* 1.tortmoq, sudramoq; 2.jalb qilmoq; 3.sug'irib olmoq; 4.rasm solmoq, chizmoq.

dray [drei] *ot* arava, ot arava.

dress I [dres] *ot* 1.ko'ylak, kiyim, libos; 2.taramoq (*sochni*); 3. yara, jarohat kabilarni bog'lamoq.

dress II [dres] *fe'l* 1.kiyinmoq; kiyintirmoq; 2.yasantirmoq.

drink I [driŋk] *ot* ichimlik.

drink II [driŋk] *fe'l* ichmoq, xo'plamoq.

drive [draiv] *fe'l* haydamoq, boshqarmoq.

drive [draiv] *ot* ulovda, transportda yurish.

drizzle [drizl] *fe'l* maydalab yomg'ir yog'moq

drop I [drop] *ot* 1.tomchi; 2.tushish, pasayish.

drop II [drop] *fe'l* 1.tommoq; 2.tushmoq, pasaymoq.

drug I [drʌg] *ot* 1.dori-darmon; 2.giyohvand modda, narkotik; **a drug addict**

giyohvand, narkoman; **a drug dealer (pusher)** narkotiklar bilan savdo-sotiq qiluvchi; **take drugs** narkotik iste'mol qilmoq; **peddle (push, sell) drugs/traffic in drugs** narkotiklar bilan savdo-sotiq qilmoq; **hard drugs** kuchli narkotiklar; **illegal (illicit) drug** noqonuniy narkotik; **drug trafficking** narkotik savdosi.

drug II [drʌg] *fe'l* 1.narkotik kabi ta'sir o'tkazmoq; ongni zaharlamoq; 2.narkotik bermoq; 3.narkotik iste'mol qilmoq; 4.ichimlik yoki yegulikka narkotik yoki zahar qo'shmoq.

dry I [draɪ] *ot* quruq.

dry II [draɪ] *fe'l* 1.quritmoq; 2.artmoq.

dull [dʌl] *sif.* 1.ahmoq, nodon; 2.beg'am; 3.ezilgan, g'amgin; 4.zerikarli.

during [rdʒuring] *pred.* davomida.

duster ['dʌstə] *ot* chang artadigan latta.

duty [dju:ti] *ot* 1.burch, vazifa; 2.majburiyat; 3.navbatchilik.

dwell [rdwel] *fe'l* 1.yashamoq, istiqomat qilmoq; 2.batafsil to'xtalmoq; **dwelling house** turar joy binosi.

E

each [i:tʃ] *olm.* har, har bir.

ear I [iə] *fe'l* boshoqlamoq, boshoq chiqarmoq.

ear II [iə] *ot* 1.quloq; 2.boshoq.

early I [ə:li] *sif.* 1.erta; 2.avvalgi; 3.muddatidan oldingi; ertapishar; 4. yaqin kelajakdagi; **early years** yoshlik yillari.

early II [ə:li] *rav.* 1.erta, barvaqt; 2.muddatidan oldin; 3.yaqinda, yaqin kelajakda.

earth [ə:θ] *ot* 1.yer, tuproq; 2.yer shari; 3.in, uya.

east [i:st] *ot* sharq; **east end** sharqiy chekka.

Easter [i:stə] *ot.* pasxa (xristianlarning diniy bayrami).

easy [i:zi] *sif.* oson, yengil.

eat [i:t] *fe'l* yemoq.

economic [i:konəmik] *sif.* iqtisodiy.

edge I [edʒ] *ot* 1.tig'; 2.chet, qirra; 3.qirg'oq; 4.hoshiya.

edge II [edʒ] *fe'l* 1.charxlamoq, o'tkirlamoq; 2.xoshiyalamoq.

educated [redʒukeitid] *sif.* ta'lim-tarbiyali; o'qigan, tarbiya ko'rgan.

education [edju:'kei(ə)n] *ot* 1.ta'lim-tarbiya; 2.maorif.

educational [edju:'kei(ə)n] *sif.* ta'lim-tarbiyaga oid; pedagogik; ma'rifiy.

effect [i'fekt] *ot* 1.natija, oqibat; 2.ta'sir; **in effect** haqiqatda, aslida.

egg [eg] *ot* tuxum.

eight [eit] *son* sakkiz; sakkizta; **eight-pointed star** sakkiz qirrali yulduz.

elect [i'lekt] *fe'l* saylamoq; tanlamoq.
else [els] *rav.* 1.yana; boshqa; 2.aks holda.
emblem [remblem] *ot* 1.ramz; 2.tamg'a; 3.gerb.
empty ['empti] *sif.* 1.bo'sh; 2.foydasiz.
end I ['end] *ot* oxir, nihoya.
end II ['end] *fe'l* oxirlamoq, tugatmoq.
ending [rendiŋ] *ot* tugash, oxir.
endless ['endlis] *sif.* tuganmas, cheksiz, bepoyon.
enforce [in'fo:s] *fe'l* 1.majburlamoq, majbur qilmoq; 2.(*qonun, farmon kabilarni*) hayotga tadbiiq qilmoq; qonuniy kuch bermog; 3.amalga oshirmog, ijro etmog.
England [riŋglənd] *ot* Angliya.
enjoy [in'dʒoi] *fe'l* huzur qilmoq.
ensemble [a:nrsa:mbl] *ot* 1.qismlardan iborat narsaning yaxlit ko'rinishi; 2.taassurot; 3.kiyimlar to'plami; 4.birga ishlovchilar guruhi.
enter ['entə] *fe'l* 1.kirmog, kirishmog; 2.qo'shilmog.
entire [in'taiə] *sif.* to'liq, butun.
envelope ['envələup] *ot* xatjild, konvert.
estimate [restimeit] *fe'l* 1.
Europe [rjuərəp] *ot* Yevropa.
European [juə'pi(:)ən] *sif.* Yevropa, Yevropaga oid.
even I [i:vn] *sif.* 1.tekis, ravon; 2.bosiq, og'ir; 3.bir xil, teng; 4.adolatli.
even II [i:vn] *rav.* 1.xatto, xattoki; 2.xuddi, aynan.
even III [i:vn] *fe'l* 1.tekislamoq, silliqilamoq; 2.tenglashtirmog, muvozanatga keltirmog.
evening ['i:vnin] *ot* kechki payt, oqshom.
every [revri] *olm.* har; **every 4 years** har 4 yilda; **every day** har kuni.
everywhere ['evriweə] *olm.* har joyda, hamma yerda.
evidence I ['evidəns] *ot* 1.asos; 2.dalil, isbot; 3.guvohlik.
evidence II ['evidəns] *fe'l* 1.dalil bo'lmoq; 2.isbotlamoq; 3.guvohlik bermog.
exactly [ig'ziktli] *rav.* 1.aniiq, to'g'ri; 2.mutlaqo.
exam [ig'zīm] *ot* imtihon.
examine [ig'zimin] *fe'l* tadqiq qilmoq, tekshirmog.
example [ig'za:mpl] *ot* misol.
exchange I [iksrtʃeindʒ] *ot* 1.almashish; almashtirish; 2.pulni maydalash; 3.xorijiy valyuta; 4.valyuta kursi; 5.birja.
exchange II [iksrtʃeindʒ] *fe'l* 1.almashmog; almashtirmog; 2.pulni maydalamog.
excuse I [iks'kju:s] *ot* 1.uzr; 2.sabab, bahona.
excuse II [iks'kju:s] *fe'l* uzr so'ramog.
executive I [igrzekjutiv] *sif.* ijro etuvchi; **executive committee** ijroiya qo'mitasi.

executive II [igrzekjutiv] *ot* 1.(*the executive*) ijro etuvchi hokimiyat; 2. ijro etuvchi hokimiyat organi; 3. (*Executive*) ijro etuvchi hokimiyat boshlig'i;
Chief Executive 1. ijro etuvchi hokimiyat boshlig'i; 2.AQSh presidenti.
exhibition [eksi'bi(ə)n] *ot* ko'rgazma.
expect [iks'pekt] *fe'l* 1.kutmoq; 2.umid qilmoq; 3.taxmin qilmoq.
expensive [iks'pensiv] *sif.* qimmat.
experience [iksɹpiəriəns] *ot* tajriba.
extraordinary [ikstrə'o:dnri] *sif.* favqulotdagi; navbatdan tashqari.

F

face [feis] *ot* 1.yuz, chehra; 2.sirt, yuza; 3.old taraf.
fact [fikt] *ot* 1.voqea, hodisa; 2.voqelik, haqiqat; 3.mohiyat.
faith [feɪn] *ot* 1.ishonch, ishonish; 2.e'tiqod; 3. sadoqat; 4. va'da.
fall I [fo:l] *ot* 1.qulash, yiqilish; 2.kuz.
fall II [fo:l] *fe'l* (fell, fallen) qulamoq, yiqilmoq.
fallen [fo:lən] *fe'l* fall fe'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi.
fame [feim] *ot* shon-shuhrat.
family I [rfimili] *ot* oila.
family II [rfimili] *sif.* oilaviy; **family name** familiya, nasab.
famous ['feiməs] *sif.* atoqli, mashhur; **famous for** bilan mashhur.
fan I [fin] *ot* ishqiboz, havasmand.
fan II [fin] *ot* 1.yelpig'ich; 2.shamol parrak.
fan III [fin] *fe'l* yelpimoq.
fancy I ['fʌnsi] *ot* (**fantasy**ning qisqargan shakli) 1.xayolot, tasavvur; 2.moyillik.
fancy II ['fʌnsi] *sif.* 1.g'aroyib; 2.chiroyli, rang-barang.
fancy III ['fʌnsi] *fe'l* 1.xayol qilmoq; tasavvur qilmoq; 2.o'ylamoq, hisoblamoq; taxmin qilmoq
fantastic [fɪntɪstɪk] *sif.* fantastik; ajoyib, mo'jizaviy.
far [fa:] *sif./rav.* uzoq, yiroq; **far more** ancha ko'p; **far less** ancha kam.
fast I [fa:st] *sif.* 1.qattiq, pishiq, mustahkam; 2.sabotli, matonatli; 3.tezkor, chaqqon.
fast II [fa:st] *ot* ro'za.
fat I [fit] *ot* 1.yog', moy; 2.semizlik.
fat II [fit] *sif.* 1.semiz; 2.yog'li, moyli.
father-in-law [fa:pərinlo:] *ot* qaynota.
fault [fo:lt] *ot* 1.kamchilik, nuqson; 2.ayb, gunoh.
favourable [rfeivərəbl] *sif.* qulay.
favourite [feiv(ə)rit] *sif.* sevimli, suyuqli.
federal ['fedər(ə)l] *sif.* federal, ittifoqdosh.

feel [fi:l] *fe'l* sezmoq, his qilmoq.
feet [fi:t] *ot* **foot** so'zining ko'pligi.
fell I [fel] *ot* 1.teri; 2.mo'yna.
fell II [fel] *ot* tepalik.
fell III [fel] *fe'l* daraxt kesmoq.
fell IV [fel] *fe'l* **fall** *fe'lining* o'tgan zamon shakli.
fetch I [fetʃ] *ot* sharpa, arvoh.
fetch II [fetʃ] *fe'l* 1.keltirmoq, olib kelmoq; 2.yetmoq, yetishmoq.
few [fju:] *sif.* oz, kam; **quite a few** anchagina; **not a few** oz emas; **a good few** ancha; **few and far between** kam tarqalgan, kam uchraydigan; **as few as** faqat, faqatgina; **some few** ozgina, kam miqdorda; **in few** gapning qisqasi, lo'nda qiqilib aytganda; **in a few words** qisqa qilib aytganda.
field [fi:ld] *ot* 1.maydon; 2.dala, ekinzor; 3.soha.
fig [fig] *ot* anjir.
fight I [fait] *ot* kurash.
fight II [fait] *fe'l* kurashmoq, jang qilmoq, urushmoq; **fight against criminality** jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashmoq; **fight crime** jinoyatga qarshi kurashmoq.
fighting [rfaɪtɪŋ] *ot* kurashish; kurash.
fill [fil] *fe'l* to'ldirmoq.
financial [faɪnənsiəl] *sif.* moliyaviy.
find I [faɪnd] *fe'l* 1.topmoq; 2.uchratmoq, duch kelmoq.
find II [faɪnd] *ot* topilma.
fine I [faɪn] *sif.* 1.nozik; 2.o'tkir; 3.yaxshi, ajoyib; 4.ochiq (*havo haqida*); **fine arts** tasviriy san'at.
fine II [faɪn] *ot* jarima.
fine III [faɪn] *fe'l* jarima solmoq.
fingerprint I [fɪŋgəprɪnt] *ot* barmoq izi.
fingerprint II [fɪŋgəprɪnt] *fe'l* barmoq izini olmoq.
finish I [fɪniʃ] *ot* 1.oxir, nihoya; 2.marra.
finish II [fɪniʃ] *fe'l* tugatmoq.
fire I ['faɪə] *ot* 1.olov, o't; 2.yong'in; 3.o't ochish.
fire II ['faɪə] *fe'l* 1.o't yoqmoq; 2.o't ochmoq.
firm I [fɜ:m] *ot* 1.firma, savdo uyi.
firm II [fɜ:m] *sif.* 1.qattiq; 2.mustahkam; 3.ishonchli.
first [fɜ:st] *son* 1.birinchi; 2.birinchiidan.
fish [fɪʃ] *ot* baliq.
fit I [fɪt] *ot* 1.xuruj (*kasallik haqida*); 2.g'ayrat, shijoat.
fit II [fɪt] *sif.* munosib, mos.
fix [fɪks] *fe'l* 1.o'rnatmoq; 2.tartibga tushirmoq; 3.quyiltirmoq, qotirmoq.

flag [fliɡ] *ot* bayroq, bayroqcha.
flat I [flæt] *ot* kvartira, xonadon.
flat II [flit] *sifat* yassi, silliq.
flight [flait] *ot* uchish, parvoz.
floor [flo:] *ot* 1.pol; 2.qavat.
flourishing [rflʌrɪʃɪŋ] *sif.* yashnayotgan.
flower [flauə] *ot* gul.
fly [flai] *fe'l* uchmoq.
foggy ['fogi] *sif.* 1.tumanli; 2.noaniq.
folk [fo:k] *ot* odamlar; muayyan guruhga mansub kishilar.
follow ['foləu] *fe'l* 1.ergashmoq; 2.amal qilmoq.
fond [fond] *sif.* suyuvchi, yaxshi ko'ruvchi; **be fond of** – -ni yaxshi ko'rmoq.
food [fu:d] *ot* oziq-ovqat, ozuqa, yemish.
foot [fut] *ot* oyoq.
footprint ['futprint] *ot* oyoq izi.
for [fo:] *pred.* 1.uchun; 2.davomida:
He lived in England for five years U Angliyada besh yil yashadi; 3.-ga; **He is leaving for three weeks** U uch haftaga ketyapti; 4.sharafiga, nomiga.
for the first president of the USA AQSHning birinchi prezidenti sharafiga.
for the first president of the USA AQSHning birinchi prezidenti sharafiga.
force I [fo:s] *ot* 1.kuch; 2.harbiy otryad.
force II [fo:s] *fe'l* majburlamoq, zo'rlamoq.
foreign ['forɪn] *sif.* 1. xorijiy; 2.tashqi.
forest [rforɪst] *ot* o'rmon.
forget [fə'get] *fe'l* (forgot, forgotten) unutmoq.
form I [fo:m] *ot* tashqi ko'rinish; shakl.
form II [fo:m] *fe'l* tuzmoq, shakllantirmoq.
formal ['fo:m(ə)] *sif.* 1.shakliy; 2.rasmiy; **formal customs** rasmiy odatlar.
found [faund] *fe'l* tashkil etmoq, asos solmoq.
founder [rfaundə] *ot* asoschi.
free I [fri:] *sif.* 1.ozod, erkin; 2.ko'ngilli; 3.bo'sh, band bo'lmagan
free II [fri:] *fe'l* ozod qilmoq, xalos qilmoq.
french [frentʃ] *ot* fransuz; fransuz tili.
frequently [rfri:kwəntli] *rav.* tez, tez-tez.
fresh [freʃ] *sif.* toza; yangi.
friend [frend] *ot* do'st, o'rtoq.
friendly [frendli] *rav.* do'stona.
from [frɒm] *pred.* -dan.
front [frʌnt] *ot* 1.old tomon; 2.front.
frosty [froʃti] *sif.* izg'irin, sovuq.

fruit [fru:t] *ot* meva.

further [fə:pə] *sif.* 1.keyingi; 2.uzoqroq.

future [fju:tʃə] *ot* kelajak.

G

gain [gein] *fe'l* erishmoq, qo'lga kiritmoq.

gale [geil] *ot* dovul, to'fon.

gallery [rgaləri] *ot* gallereya; suratlar ko'rgazmasi.

game [geim] *ot* o'yin.

garden [ga:dn] *ot* 1.bog'; 2.poliz.

gather ['gʌpə] *fe'l* to'plamoq, yig'moq; to'planmoq, yig'ilmoq.

gem [dʒem] *ot* qimmatbaqo tosh.

general [rdʒenərl] *sif.* 1.umumiy; 2.odatiy; **general assembly** bosh assambleya; **general secretariat** bosh kotibiyat; **general holiday** umumxalq bayrami; **in general** umuman.

geographical [dʒiəgrəfɪkəl] *sif.* geografik, jug'rofiy.

geography [dʒiəgrəfi] *ot* geografiya.

german [dʒə:mən] *ot* 1.nemis; 2.nemis tili.

get [get] *fe'l* 1.olmoq, qo'lga kiritmoq; 2.yetmoq; 3.tushunmoq; **get up** turmoq; **get warmer** ilimoq.

gin [dʒin] *ot* 1.qopqon, tuzoq; 2.jin (*aroq turi*).

give [giv] *fe'l* bermoq.

glad [glɪd] *sif.* 1.xursand; 2.baxtli.

glass I [gla:s] *ot* 1.shisha, oyna; 2.shisha idish; stakan.

glass II [gla:s] *fe'l* oyna qo'ymoq.

glasses [gla:sɪz] *ot* ko'zoynak.

go [gəu] *fe'l* 1.bormoq; 2.yurmoq; **go in for** biror narsaga qiziqmoq; biror yo'lga kirmoq; **go to bed** uxlashga yotmoq; **go to sea** dengiz safariga chiqmoq.

goal [gəul] *ot* 1.maqsad; 2.darvoza; 3.gol.

goat [gəut] *ot* 1.echki; 2.ahmoq.

God [god] *ot* Alloh, Xudo.

gold [gould] *ot* oltin.

good [gud] *sif* 1.yaxshi, yaxshilik; 2.saxiy, marhamatli; **good harvest** mo'l hosil; **good luck** baxt, omad; **good time** yaxshi vaqt, qulay fursat.

got [got] *fe'l* **get** (olmoq) *fe'lining* o'tgan zamon shakli.

government ['gʌvnmənt] *ot* hukumat.

graduate ['grɪdjuət] *fe'l* 1. oliy o'quv yurtini tamomlamoq; daraja olmoq; 2.diplom olmoq

grandparents ['grɪndrpeərnts] *ot* bobo va buvi

grape [rgreip] *ot* uzum; tok.
grass [gra:s] *ot* maysa, o't.
great [gri:t] *sif.* buyuk, katta, ulkan.
greatest [rgri:test] *sif.* eng katta, eng buyuk, eng ulkan.
green [gri:n] *sif.* yashil.
greeting [gri:tiŋ] *ot* salomlashish; olqishlash.
ground [graund] *ot* yer, zamin.
group [gru:p] *ot* guruh.
grow [grəu] *fe'l* 1.o'smoq, unmoq; 2.o'stirmoq, undirmoq.
growing [rgrouiŋ] *ot* o'stirish, yetishtirish.
guard [ga:d] *ot* soqchi, qorovul.
guest [gest] *ot* mehmon.
guide [gaid] *ot* 1.yo'l boshlovchi; 2.gid.
guitar [gita:] *ot* gitara.
gun [gʌn] *ot* o'tochar qurol.

H

half [ha:f] *ot* yarim; **two and a half** ikki yarim.
hall [ho:l] *ot* 1.zal; 2.qabulxona; vestibyul.
hallo [hɪləu] *kir.* Salom!
halve [ha:v] *fe'l* teng ikkiga bo'lmoq.
happening ['hɪp(ə)niŋ] *ot* voqea, hodisa.
hard I [ha:d] *sif.* 1.qattiq; 2.kuchli; 3.qiyin.
hard II [ha:d] *ravish* tirishqoqlik bilan, zo'r berib.
hat [hɪt] *ot* shlyapa.
hate [heit] *fe'l* nafratlanmoq.
have [hav] *fe'l* (had) ega bo'lmoq; bor; **have an opportunity** imkoniyatga ega bo'lmoq; **have breakfast** nonushta qilmoq; **having a rest** dam olish.
head I [hed] *ot* 1.bosh; 2.boshliq; **at the head** boshida; boshchiligida; **head of state** davlat boshlig'i.
head II [hed] *fe'l* boshqarmoq.
headquarters [rhedrkwo:təz] *ot* shtab, bosh shtab.
heart [ha:t] *ot* yurak.
heat [hi:t] *ot* issiqlik; **heat-loving** issiqsevar.
heaven [hevn] *ot* osmon, falak.
help I [help] *fe'l* yordam bermoq.
help II [help] *ot* yordam, ko'mak.
here [hiə] *olm.* shu yerda, bu yerda.
hero [rhɪərəu] *ot* qahramon.

Hide Park [haid pa:k] *ot* Hayd park.
high [hai] *sif.* yuqori, baland; **high qualification** yuqori malaka.
higher [ˈhaiə] *sif.* 1.yuqoriroq, balandroq; 2.oliy; **Higher Economic Court** Oliy xo‘jalik sudi.
highest [ˈhaiəst] *sif.* eng baland, eng yuqori.
him [him] *olm.* uni, unga.
his [hiz] *olm.* uning, o‘zining (*erkaklarga nisbatan*).
historical [hisˈtorikəl] *sif.* tarixiy.
history [ˈrhistori] *ot* tarix; **history of Uzbekistan** O‘zbekiston tarixi.
holiday [ˈholədei] *ot* 1.bayram; 2.ta‘til.
holy [ˈhəuli] *sif.* muqaddas.
home [həum] *ot* uy; **home tasks** uy vazifalari.
horizontal [horizəntəl] *sif.* gorizontal; to‘g‘ri yotiq.
hospital [ˈhospitəl] *ot* kasalxona, shifoxona.
hospitality [hospɪrɪliti] *ot* mehmondo‘stlik.
hostel [hostl] *ot* yotoqxona.
hot [hot] *sif.* issiq.
hotel [həut(ə)l] *ot* mehmonxona.
hottest [ˈhotest] *sif.* eng issiq.
hour [auə] *ot* soat (*vaqt o‘lchovi birligi*).
house [haus] *ot* 1.uy; 2.parlament palatasi; **House of Lords** Lordlar palatasi (*Buyuk Britaniya*); **House of Commons** Umumlar palatasi (*Buyuk Britaniya*); **House of Representatives** Vakillar palatasi |(AQSH).
how [hau] *olm.* 1.qanday, qanday qilib.
how many [hauməni] *olm.* nechta.
how much [haumʃtʃ] *olm.* qancha.
hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd] *son* yuz; **hundreds** yuzlab.
hungry [ˈhʌŋgri] *sif.* och.
hurry I [ˈhʌrɪ] *ot* shoshilish.
hurry II [ˈhʌrɪ] *fe‘l* shoshilmoq.
hurt I [hə:t] *ot* 1.ofat, balo; 2.zarar; 3.jarohat; 4.ranjish, ruhiy og‘riq.
hurt II [hə:t] *fe‘l* 1.og‘ritmoq; ozor yetkazmoq; 2.zarar yetkazmoq.
husband I [ˈhʌzbənd] *ot* er.
husband II [ˈhʌzbənd] *fe‘l* 1.yerga ishlov bermoq; dehqonchilik qilmoq; 2.tejamkorlik bilan sarflamoq; 3.er bo‘lmoq.

I

I [ai] *olm.* men.
ice I [ais] *ot* muz; **ice cream** muz qaymoq.

ice II [ais] *fe'l* muzlamoq.

icon [raikon] *ot* ikona.

icy [raisi] *sif.* 1.muzdek; 2.sirpanchiq.

idea [ai'diə] *ot* 1.fikr, g'oya; 2.tushuncha; 3.reja.

identification [aidentifirkeiʃn] *ot* aynanlashtirish; shaxsini aniqlash.

identify [ai'dentifai] *fe'l* 1.tanib olmoq; 2.aynanlashtirmoq; shaxsini aniqlamoq.

if [if] *bog'l.* agar.

ill [il] *sif.* kasal.

image [rimiʒ] *ot* tasvir, surat, ko'rinish.

imagine [i'midʒin] *fe'l* 1.tasavvur qilmoq, xayoliga keltirmoq; 2.taxmin qilmoq, o'ylamoq.

impeachment [im'pi:tʃmənt] *ot* 1.ayblash va javobgarlikka tortish (*asosan davlat jinoyatlari uchun*); 2.prezidentni lavozimidan ozod qilish haqida ish qo'zg'atish.

import I [im'po:t] *ot.* 1.kiritish; 2.xorijdan mol keltirish, import.

import II [im'po:t] *fe'l* 1.kiritmoq; 2.xorijdan mol keltirmoq.

important [im'pɔ:tənt] *sif.* muhim, ahamiyatli.

impossible [im'pɔsəbl] *sif.* ilojsiz, mumkin emas.

in [in] *pred.* 1.-da, ichida; 2.-dan keyin.

include [in'inklud] *fe'l* o'z ichiga olmoq.

independence [indirpendəns] *ot* mustaqillik.

industrial [in'dʌstriəl] *sif.* sanoat, sanoatga oid; **industrial plants and factories** zavod va fabrikalar.

influence ['influəns] *ot* ta'sir.

influential [influ'enʃəl] *sif.* ta'sirchan, ta'sir kuchiga ega.

information [infə'mei(ə)n] *ot* 1.axborot, xabar; 2.ma'lumot.

inquiry [in'kwaiəri] *ot* 1.surishtiruv; ma'lumot to'plash; 2.so'roq; 3.tergov; 4.tadqiqot.

inscribe [in'skraib] *fe'l* yozmoq; ichiga yozmoq.

inside [in'said] *ot* ichki tomon; ichkari.

inspect [in'spekt] *fe'l* sinchiklab tekshirmoq.

inspector [in'spektə] *ot* nozir, tekshiruvchi.

insular ['insjulə] *sif.* oroldan iborat.

intend [intend] *fe'l* 1.biror ishni mo'ljallamoq, rejalamoq; 2.nazarda tutmoq.

intention [intenʃ(ə)n] *ot* 1.jazm; 2.istak, niyat, maqsad; 3.mazmun, mohiyat; 4.g'oya, tushuncha; 5.yaraning bitishi.

interest I [rintirist] *ot* 1.qiziqish; 2.manfaat.

interest II [rintirist] *fe'l* qiziqmoq; qiziqtirmoq; **interested in** -ga qiziqqan.

interesting ['intristiŋ] *sif.* qiziq, qiziqarli.

internal [in'tə:nl] *sif.* ichki.

international [intərnɪʃənl] *sif.* xalqaro.
Interpol [rɪntəpɒl] *ot* Interpol.
interpret [ɪn'tə:pɪt] *fe'l* 1.tushuntirmoq; izohlamoq; 2.og'zaki tarjima qilmoq.
interrogate [ɪn'terəʊgeɪt] *fe'l* so'roq qilmoq.
interrogation [ɪnterəʊ'geɪj(ə)n] *ot* so'roq.
into [rɪntu] *pred.* -ga; ichiga.
introduce I [ɪntrə'dju:s] *fe'l* 1.tiqmoq; 2.biror kishini tashkilot, jamiyat kabilarga kiritmoq; 3.joriy qilmoq; 4.tanishtirmoq.
introduce II [ɪntrədju:s] *fe'l* 1.ichiga joylashtirmoq; kiritmoq; 2.ta'sis qilmoq; 3.keltirmoq (*misol, iqtibos kabilar haqida*); 4.tanishtirmoq; 5.qonun loyihasini muhokamaga qo'yimoq.
investigate [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt] *fe'l* 1.tekshirmoq, tadqiq qilmoq; 2.tergov qilmoq.
investigation [ɪn'vestɪgeɪj(ə)n] *ot* 1.tekshiruv, tadqiqot; 2.tergov.
investigative [ɪn'vestɪgeɪtɪv] *sif.* 1.tekshiruvga oid; 2.tergovga oid;
investigative technique tergov texnikasi; jinoyatlarni ochish texnikasi.
investigator [ɪn'vestɪgeɪtə] *ot* 1.tadqiqotchi; 2.tergovchi.
invite [ɪnvaɪt] *fe'l* taklif qilmoq.
involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *fe'l* 1.jalb etmoq, tortmoq (*in, with*); 2.chalkashtirmoq; murakkablashtirmoq; 3.aloqador bo'lmoq; 4.keltirib chiqarmoq.
irregular [ɪ'regju:lə] *sif.* 1.odatdagidan tashqari; 2.noto'g'ri.
Islam [rɪslɑ:m] *ot* Islom.
island [raɪlənd] *ot* orol.
isle [aɪl] *ot* orol; **British Isles** Britaniya orollari.
issue I [ɪʃu:] *ot* 1.chiqish; oqib chiqish; 2.nashr; 3.avlod; 4.natija; 5.munozarali masala.
issue II [ɪʃu:] *fe'l* 1.chiqmoq, oqib chiqmoq; 2.paydo bo'lmoq; 3.sodir bo'lmoq; kelib chiqmoq; 4.chop etmoq, nashr etmoq; 5. (*farmon, buyruq kabilarni*) chiqarmoq; 6.muomalaga kiritmoq.
it [ɪt] *olm.* u, bu, shu (*asosan jonsiz predmetlarga nisbatan*).
its [ɪts] *olm.* uning; o'zining; **its own** uning o'ziga tegishli.

J

jacket ['dʒɪkɪt] *ot* kurtka, kamzul.
jail I [dʒeɪl] *ot* turma, qamoqxona.
jail II [dʒeɪl] *fe'l* qamamoq.
jam [dʒɪm] *ot* murabbo.
January ['dʒɪnjuəri] *ot* yanvar.
jar [dʒɑ:] *ot* banka, krujka; ko'za.
jaw [dʒɔ:] *ot* 1.jag; 2.og'iz, chakak; 3.suhbatlashish.

jet I [dʒet] *ot* 1.ingichka teshikdan kuchli bosim bilan chqayotgan suyuqlik yoki gaz oqimi; 2.reaktiv dvigatel.
jet II [dʒet] *sif.* reaktiv.
job [dʒob] *ot* ish, mashgʻulot.
join [dʒoin] *feʼl* qoʻshmoq, ulamoq, birlashtirmoq.
joint I [joint] *feʼl* qoʻshmoq, birlashtirmoq; ulamoq.
joint II [joint] *sif.* birlashgan, qoʻshilgan; qoʻshma; **joint venture** qoʻshma korxonona.
journal [ˈdʒə:n(ə)l] *ot* jurnal.
journey [ˈdʒə:ni] *ot* sayohat, safar.
joy [dʒoi] *ot* shodlik, quvonch.
judge I [dʒʌdʒ] *ot* sudya.
judge II [dʒʌdʒ] *feʼl* 1.hukm chiqarmoq; 2.baho bermoq; 3.ayblamoq.
judicial [ˈju:diʃl] *sif.* sudga oid, sudlov.
July [ˈju:lai] *ot* iyul.
jungle [dʒʌŋɡl] *ot* changalzor; qalin oʻrmon.
Jupiter [ˈju:pitə] *ot* Yupiter.
just [dʒʌst] *rav.* 1.xuddi, aynan; 2.hozirgina.
justice [ˈdʒʌstis] *ot* adolat, haqqoniyat.

K

key [ki:] *ot* kalit.
kid I [kid] *ot* 1.uloq, echki bolasi; 2.bolakay.
kid II [kid] *sif.* kichik: **kid brother** uka.
kid III [kid] *feʼl* hazil tariqasida aldamoq; mazah qilmoq.
kind I [kaind] *ot* nav; xil, tur.
kind II [kaind] *sif.* 1.mehribon; 2.yuvosh (*hayvon*).
kit I [kit] *ot* biror ish uchun moʻljallangan kiyim-bosh va jihozlar majmuasi;
kit II [kit] *ot* mushikcha.
kitchen [ˈkitʃin] *ot* oshxona.
kite [kait] *ot* 1.kalxat, lochin, ukki kabi yirtqich qushlar; 2.varrak.
knew [nju:] *feʼl* **know** feʼlining oʻtgan zamon shakli.
knife [naif] *ot* pichoq.
knock [nok] *feʼl* 1. **knock down**
knot I [not] *ot* tugun.
knot II [not] *feʼl* tugmoq.
know [nou] *feʼl* (knew, known) bilmoq.
known [noun] *feʼl* **know** feʼlining oʻtgan zamon sifatdoshi.

L

- labour I** [rleibə] *ot* mehnat
- labour II** [rleibə] *sif.* leyboristik.
- lag I** [līg] *ot* 1.ortda qolish; kechikish; 2.oralig vaqt.
- lag II** [līg] *fe'l* ortda qolmoq; kechikmoq.
- lake I** [leik] *ot* ko'l.
- lake II** [leik] *ot* pardozi loki, lok bo'yg'i.
- lamp** [lɪmp] *ot* 1.lampochka; 2.lampa; chiroq.
- land** [lænd] *ot* yer, quruqlik.
- lane** [leɪn] 1.so'qmoq yo'l; 2.tor ko'cha; 3.yo'l.
- language** [rɫaŋgwɪdʒ] *ot* til, zabon.
- lap I** [læp] *ot* 1.etak; 2.tizza.
- lap II** [lɪp] *ot* o'ram, to'p.
- lap III** [lɪp] *fe'l* o'ramoq.
- large** [lɑ:dʒ] *sif.* katta, keng.
- largest** [rɫɑ:dʒɪst] *sif.* eng katta; eng keng.
- last I** [lɑ:st] *sif.* 1.so'nggi; 2.o'tgan.
- last II** [lɑ:st] *fe'l* davom etmoq, cho'zilmoq.
- late** [leɪt] *sif.* 1.kechki; oxirgi; 2.sobiq.
- later I** [rleɪtə] *rav.* keyin, so'ng.
- later II** [leɪtə] *rav.* keyinroq, kechroq.
- laugh I** [lɑ:f] *fe'l* kulmoq.
- laugh II** [lɑ:f] *ot* kulgi, kulish.
- law** [lɔ:] *ot* 1.qonun; 2.huquq.
- lawyer** [lɔ:jə] *ot* huquqshunos, yurist.
- lawmaking** [lɔ:meɪkɪŋ] *ot* qonun ijodkorligi.
- lay** [leɪ] *fe'l* 1.yotqizmoq; 2.qo'ymoq, joylamoq; **lay the foundation**
poydevorini qo'ymoq, asos solmoq.
- lazy** [leɪzɪ] *sif.* yalqov, dangasa, ishyoqmas.
- lead I** [led] *ot* qo'rg'oshin.
- lead II** [rli:d] *fe'l* yetakchilik qilmoq; boshlamoq.
- leader** [rli:də] *ot* 1.yetakchi; sardor; 2.sarkarda.
- leaf** [li:f] *ot* 1.barg, yaproq; 2.varaq.
- learn** [lɜ:n] *fe'l* o'rganmoq.
- leave** [li:v] *fe'l* (left) tark etmoq; jo'nab ketmoq.
- leaves** [li:vz] *ot* barglar.
- lecture** [rlektʃə] *ot* ma'ruza.
- left** [left] *ot* chap, so'l.

leg I [leg] *ot* 1.oyoqning sondan to‘piqqacha bo‘lgan qismi; 2.boldir; 3.yasama oyoq.

leg II [leg] *fe’l* 1.tez yurmoq; yugurmoq; 2. oyoqqa zarba bermoq.

legal [ˈli:gəl] *sif.* 1.huquqiy; 2.qonuniy.

legislation [ledzislɛjn] *ot* qonunchilik; **legislation chamber** qonunchilik palatasi.

legislative [rlejslɛtɪv] *sif.* qonun chiqaruvchi.

legislature [ˈledzislɛɪtʃə] *ot* qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat; qonun chiqaruvchi muassasa.

lend [lend] *fe’l* (lent) qarz bermoq.

let [let] *fe’l* 1.oqizmoq (*ko‘z yoshi, qon kabilar haqida*); 2.ijaraga bermoq; 3.ruxsat bermoq; 4.imkon bermoq, yo‘l bermoq.

letter [ˈletə] *ot* xat, noma, maktub.

liberal [rɪlɪbərəl] 1.erkin fikrlovchi, keng dunyoqarashli; 2.ilg‘or, erkin, liberal; 3.liberal partiyaga tegishli; 4.gumanitar; 5.sahiy, qo‘li ochiq; **liberal democratic party** liberal-demokratik partiya.

library [rɪlaɪbrəri] *ot* kutubxona.

lie [lai] *ot* yolg‘on, aldov.

life [laɪf] *ot* hayot.

light I [laɪt] *ot* nur, yorug‘lik.

light II [laɪt] *sif.* 1.yorug‘; 2.yengil.

like I [laɪk] *sif.* 1.o‘xshash; bir xil.

like II [laɪk] *fe’l* yaxshi ko‘rmoq, yoqtirmoq.

line [laɪn] *ot* 1.yo‘l; chiziq; 2.saf.

lion [ˈlaɪən] *ot* sher, arslon.

list [lɪst] *ot* ro‘yxat.

listen [lɪsn] *fe’l* tinglamoq, eshitmoq.

literary [rɪlɪtrəri] *sif.* adabiy, badiiy; **literary scholar** adabiyotshunos olim.

literature [rɪlɪtrətʃə] *ot* adabiyot.

live [lɪv] *fe’l* yashamoq.

local [ˈləʊkəl] *sif.* mahalliy.

locate [ləʊrkeɪt] *fe’l* 1.joylashmoq, o‘rnashmoq; 2.joylashgan o‘rni aniqlamoq; topmoq.

London [ˈlʌndn] *ot* London.

long [lɒŋ] *sif.* uzun; uzoq.

longer [lɒŋə] *sif.* uzunroq; uzoqroq.

longest [lɒŋəst] *sif.* eng uzun; eng uzoq.

look I [lʊk] *ot* qarash, nazar, boqish.

look II [lʊk] *fe’l* qaramoq.

loose I [lu:z] *fe’l* 1.bo‘shatmoq, yechib yubormoq; 2.ajratmoq.

loose II [lu:z] *rav.* erkin, bermalol.

loose III [lu:z] *sif.* 1.yechilgan, yechib qo‘yilgan; bog‘lanmagan; 2.bo‘sh, mahkam emas; 3.keng (*kiyim haqida*).

lord [lo:d] *ot* lord, lordlar palatasining a‘zosi.

lose [lu:z] *fe‘l* 1.yo‘qotmoq; mahrum bo‘lmoq; 2.qutilmoq; 3.yutqazmoq, boy bermoq.

lot [lot] *ot* 1. qur‘a, chek; 2.qismat, taqdir; 3.talay, ko‘p.

lower [rləuə] *sif.* quyi; quyiroq; **lower chamber (house)** quyi palata.

luck [lʌk] *ot* 1.taqdir; 2.omad, baxt.

lunch [lʌntʃ] *ot* kechki ovqat.

M

mad I [mɪd] *sif.* aqldan ozgan, telba, devona.

mad II [mɪd] *fe‘l* aqldan ozdirmoq.

made [meid] *fe‘l* **make** fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon shakli.

magazine [mɪgə‘zi:n] *ot* 1.jurnal; 2. ombor.

main I [mein] *ot* asos; asosiy qism.

main II [mein] *sif.* asosiy, bosh.

mainly [‘meinli] *rav.* 1.asosan; 2.ayniqsa.

major I [rmeɪdʒə] *ot* mayor.

major II [rmeɪdʒə] *sif.* asosiy, bosh.

major III [rmeɪdʒə] *ot* voyaga yetgan.

make [meɪk] *fe‘l* 1.qilmoq, bajarmoq; 2.tuzmoq, tashkil qilmoq; 3.yasamoq;

make a record bayonnoma tuzmoq; **make the conclusions** hulosalar chiqarmoq; **make a plan** tarx, chizma chizmoq; **make possible** imkon

bermoq; **make up** 1) to‘ldirmoq, qoplamoq; 2) tashkil etmoq, hosil qilmoq.

man I [mɪn] *fe‘l* 1.shaxsiy tarkibni jamlamoq; 2.o‘zini qo‘lga olmoq.

man II [mɪn] *ot* 1.odam; inson; 2.erkak kishi.

many [rmeni] *rav.* ko‘p.

map [mɪp] *fe‘l* xarita chizmoq.

map [mɪp] *ot* xarita.

mark I [ma:k] *fe‘l* 1.belgi qo‘ymoq; 2.baholamoq; 3.anglamoq, sezmoq.

mark II [ma:k] *ot* 1.belgi, nishon; 2.iz.

marry [‘mɪri] *fe‘l* turmush qurmoq; uylanmoq; turmushga chiqmoq.

master I [rma:stə] *ot* 1.xo‘jayin; 2.usta; o‘z ishining bilimdoni.

master II [rma:ste] *fe‘l* 1.yengib o‘tmoq; 2.egallamoq, o‘rganmoq, o‘zlashtirmoq.

match I [mɪtʃ] *ot* gugurt.

match II [mɪtʃ] *ot* 1.munosib raqib; 2.musobaqa, bebellashuv.

material [mərtiəriəl] *ot* 1.ash'yo; modda; 2.ma'lumotlar, factlar.
mausoleum [rmo:sərliəm] *ot* maqbara.
may I [mei] *mod.* mumkin.
may II [mei] *ot* may.
me [mi:] *olm.* meni, menga.
meal I [mi:l] *ot* yemish, ovqat.
meal II [mi:l] *fe'l* 1.ovqatlanmoq; 2.ovqat bermoq, boqmoq.
mean I [mi:n] *ot* 1.o'rta; 2.vosita, usul.
mean II [mi:n] *sif.* 1.xarob, tashlandiq; 2.yomon, nohush.
mean III [mi:n] *fe'l* (meant) 1.nazarda tutmoq; 2.anglatmoq, bildirmoq.
meat [mi:t] *ot* go'sht.
medicine [rmedsin] *ot* tibbiyot.
meet [mi:t] *fe'l* (met) 1.uchrashmoq; uchratmoq; 2.yig'ilmoq, to'planmoq; 3.tanishmoq.
melon [rmelən] *ot* qovun.
melt [melt] *fe'l* 1.erimoq; 2.yo'q bo'lmoq.
member [rmembə] *ot* a'zo, biror tashkilot safiga kirgan.
memorial [mirmoriəl] *sif.* xotiraviy, xotira.
men [men] *ot* **man** so'zining ko'pligi.
mention [men](ə)n] *fe'l* yodga olmoq, eslamoq.
method ['meɪəd] *ot* usul, metod.
MIA [em ai ei] the Minisrty of Internal affairs.
middle [midl] *ot* o'rta.
Middle East [midl i:st] *ot* O'rta Sharq.
midnight ['midnait] *ot* yarim tun, yarim kecha.
might [mait] *mod.* mumkin.
mid-Pacific [midpə'sifik] Tinch okeanining o'rtasida joylashgan.
mile [mail] *ot* 1.uzunlik o'lchovi birligi, mil (*Angliya mili – 1609 m.; dengiz mili – 1853 m.*); 2.katta masofa.
military I [rmilitri] *sif.* harbiy; **military activities** harbiy yurishlar; **military strategist** harbiy strategyachi.
military II [rmilitri] *ot* qurolli kuchlar
milk [milk] *ot* sut.
mill [mil] *ot* 1. tegirmon; 2.fabrika, zavod.
million [rmiliən] *son* million.
mind I [maind] *ot* 1.aql-idrok; 2.xotira; 3.kayfiyat.
mind II [maind] *fe'l* 1.shug'ullanmoq; qarab turmoq, qayg'urmoq; 2.e'tibor bermoq; 3.quloq solmoq, gapiga kirmoq; 4.e'tiroz bildirmoq; 4.ehtiyot bo'lmoq.
mine [main] *olm.* meniki.

minister ['ministə] *ot* vazir.
ministry ['ministri] *ot* vazirlik.
mistake I [mis'teik] *ot* xato.
mistake II [mis'teik] *fe'l* 1. noto'g'ri tushinmoq; 2. adashtirmoq.
mith [miθ] *ot* afsona, uydirma.
mix [miks] *fe'l* aralashmoq; aralashtirmoq.
modern [mo:dən] *sif.* zamonaviy, hozirgi.
moist [moist] *sif.* 1. nam; 2. seryomg'ir.
moment ['məumənt] *ot* payt, lahza.
monarch [rmonək] *ot* monarx.
monarchy [rmonəki] *ot* monarxiya.
Monday ['mʌndi] *ot* dushanba.
money ['mlni] *ot* pul.
Mongol empire [rmoŋol im'paiə] Mo'g'ul imperiyasi.
month [mlni] *ot* oy.
moon [mu:n] *ot* yerning yo'ldoshi, oy.
more I [mo:] *rav.* ko'proq, ortiqroq; **more than** -dan ortiq: **more than 40 degrees** 40 darajadan ortiq.
more II [mo:] *sif.* ko'proq, ortiqroq.
morning [mo:niŋ] *ot* tong, sahar.
mosque [mosk] *ot* masjid.
most [məust] *sif.* 1. ko'p, eng ko'p; 2. eng.
mostly ['məustli] *rav.* asosan.
mother [mlpə] *ot* ona.
mother-in-law ['mlpərin'lo:] *ot* qaynona.
mountain ['mauntin] *ot* tog'.
much [mltʃ] *rav.* ko'p, bisyor.
multinational [rmlti'nɪʃənl] *sif.* ko'p millatli.
munch [mlntʃ] *fe'l* chaynamoq.
murder I [mə:də] *fe'l* o'ldirmoq, qotillik sodir etmoq.
murder II [mə:də] *ot* qotillik.
murderer [mə:də] *ot* qotil.
must [mlst] *mod. fe'l* shart, zarur: **must be found** topilishi kerak.
my [mai] *olm.* mening.
myself [maɪself] *olm.* o'zim, mening o'zim.
mythical [miθi:kl] *sif.* afsonaviy.

N

nag I [nɪg] *ot* pakana ot, poni.

nag II [näg] *ot* javrash; koyish.
nag III [näg] *fe'l* koyimoq; vaysamoq, javramoq.
nail I [neil] *ot* 1.mix; 2.tirnoq.
nail II [neil] *fe'l* mix qoqmoq.
name I [neim] *ot* ism, nom, ot.
name II [neim] *fe'l* atamoq, nomlamoq.
nap I [nöp] *ot* mudrash; qisqa uyqu.
nap II [nöp] *fe'l* mudramoq.
nap III [nöp] *ot* tuk; momiq.
nap IV [nöp] *fe'l* o'g'irlamoq.
nap V [nöp] *ot* yelvizak.
nape [neip] *ot* gardan, bo'yin.
narrow I ['nirəu] *sif.* tor, ensiz.
narrow II ['nirəu] *fe'l* toraymoq.
national ['nɪʃənl] *sif.* milliy.
natural ['nɪtʃr(ə)l] *sif.* 1.tabiiy; 2.oddiy, odatiy.
navy ['neivi] *ot* harbiy dengiz floti.
nearest ['niərist] *sif.* eng yaqin.
necessary ['nesis(ə)ri] *sif.* zaruriy, kerakli.
neck I [nek] *ot* 1.bo'yin; 2.yoqa.
neck II [nek] *fe'l* quchoqlamoq; quchoqlashmoq.
need I [ni:d] *ot* 1.zaruriyat, ehtiyoj; 2.kambag'allik, yo'qsillik; 3.og'ir vaziyat.
need II [ni:d] *fe'l* 1.muhtoj bo'lmoq; 2.kerak bo'lmoq.
neither I [naipə] *bog'l.* na ... na (*bog'lovchining bir qismi*); **neither hot nor cold** na issiq na sovuq.
neither II [naipə] *olm.* u ham emas, bu ham emas; **neither book is interesting** kitoblarning unisi ham bunisi ham qiziqarli emas; 2.ikkisidan hech biri, hech qaysi; **neither of you can do that** – hech biringiz buni qila olmaysiz; 3.(*inkor gaplarda*) ham; **If you do not go to the library, neither shall I.** – Agar sen kutubxonaga bormasang, men ham bormayman.
nephew ['nevju:] *ot* jiyan.
nervous ['nə:vəs] *sif.* asabiylashgan, asabiy.
net I [net] *ot* 1.to'r; 2.o'rgimchak to'ri.
net II [net] *fe'l* 1.to'r bilan o'ramoq; 2. to'r bilan ushlamoq; 3.to'r to'qimoq.
net III [net] *ot* sof daromad.
net IV [net] *sif.* 1.sof, toza (*og'irlik va daromad haqida*); 2.yakuniy, so'ngi.
net V [net] *fe'l* 1.sof foyda olmoq; 2.sof foyda keltirmoq.
never ['nevə] *rav.* hech qachon.
new [nju:] *sif.* yangi.
news [nju:s] *ot* yangiliklar, xabarlar.

newspaper ['nju:speipə] *ot* ro'znoma.
next I [nekst] *sif.* keyingi; navbatdagi.
next II [nekst] *rav.* 1.keyin, so'ng; 2.yanagi safar.
next III [nekst] *pred.* yonida.
nice [nais] *sif.* 1.maroqli, yoqimli; 2.yaxshi, mohirona amalga oshirilgan;
 3.iltifotli; mehribon; 4.nozik.
niece [ni:s] *ot* jiyan (*qiz bola haqida*).
night [nait] *ot* tun, kecha.
nip I [nip] *ot* 1.chimchilash; 2.chimdim.
nip II [nip] *fe'l* 1.chimchilamoq; 2.tishlamoq.
nobody ['nəub(ə)di] *olm.* hech kim.
north [no:n] *ot* shimol.
northeast ['no:n'i:st] *ot* shimolisharq.
northeastern ['no:n'i:stən] *sif.* shimolisharqiy.
northwest ['no:n'west] *ot* shimolig'arb.
northwestern ['no:n'westən] *sif.* shimolig'arbiy.
not [not] *yukl.* 1.yo'q; 2.emas.
noun [naun] *ot* ot (*so'z turkumi*).
novel [nov(ə)l] *ot* roman.
now [nau] *rav.* hozir.
nurse [nə:s] *ot* enaga.

O

oak [əuk] *ot* eman.
object I ['əbdzikt] *ot* 1.predmet, narsa; 2.maqsad; 3.obyekt; 4.to'ldiruvchi.
object II [əb'dzekt] *fe'l* qarshi chiqmoq, e'tiroz bildirmoq.
objective I [əb'dzektiv] *ot* maqsad, intilish.
objective II [əb'dzektiv] *sif.* obyektiv; haqiqiy, bor.
observe [əbzə:v] *fe'l* 1.kuzatmoq; e'tibor bermoq; 2.ko'zdan kechirmoq;
 tekshirmoq; 3.rioya qilmoq.
occur [əkə:] *fe'l* 1.sodir bo'lmoq; 2.paydo bo'lmoq.
ocean [əu](ə)n] *ot* okean.
o'clock [ərklok] *ot* soat (*vaqt o'lchovi birligi*): **at nine o'clock** soat to'qqizda.
off [ɒf] *pred.* -dan.
offer ['ɒfə] *fe'l* taklif qilmoq.
office ['ɒfis] *ot* 1.xizmat, lavozim; 2.idora; 3.burch, vazifa.
officer ['ɒfisə] *ot* 1.mansabdor shaxs, amaldor; 2.ofitser.
official I [rɒfiʃəl] *sif.* 1.xizmatga oid; 2.rasmiy.
official II [rɒfiʃəl] *ot* rasmiy shaxs; amaldor.

officially [ˈɒfiʃəl] *rav.* rasman.

often [oːfn] *rav.* tez-tez; ko‘pincha.

oh [əu] *undal.* oh; ey, voy-buy.

oil [oil] *ot* 1.neft; 2.moy, yog‘.

old [əuld] *sif.* 1.eski; 2.qari; 3.qadimiy.

on [ɒn] *pred.* 1.makondagi joylashuvni bildiradi; -da; ustida; 2.vaqtga nisbatan oy va hafta kunlarini ifodalashda qo‘llanadi: -da; **on Monday** dushanbada; **on the 1st of September** 1-sentabrda; 3.bo‘yida; **on the river** daryo bo‘yida; 4.bir harakatning tugab, ikkinchisining boshlanayotgainga ishora qiladi: -gach; -ib; **on reaching home** uyga yetib kelgach; 5.davomida, vaqtida; **on a trip** sayohat davomida; 6.haqida, to‘g‘risida.

once [wʌns] *rav.* 1.bir marta; 2.qachondir.

one [wʌn] *son* bir.

only I [ənli] *sif.* yolg‘iz, yagona

only II [ənli] *rav.* faqat.

open [ˈəʊp(ə)n] *fe‘l* 1.ochmoq; 2.boshlamoq.

operation [opˈreɪʃ(ə)n] *ot* harakat, ish, faoliyat; operatsiya.

operative I [ɒp(ə)rətɪv] *sif.* 1.harakatdagi, faol (*inson haqida*); 2.ta‘sirchan, samarador (*chora-tadbir, sa‘y-harakar, qonun, faoliyat kabilar haqida*); 3.amaliy; 4.tezkor; **operative worker** tezkor xodim.

operative II [ɒp(ə)rətɪv] *ot* 1.malakali ishchi; texnik operator: 2.operative xodim, izquvar.

oppression [əpˈresjən] *ot* 1.zulm; 2.ezilish, tahqirlanish.

or [oː] *bog‘l.* yoki, bo‘lmasa.

order [ˈɔːdə] *ot* 1.tartib; 2.buyruq, farmoish; 3.order; **in order** uchun.

ordinal [ɔːdɪnəl] *sif.* tartib.

organ [ɔːgən] *ot* 1.organ; idora; **organs of internal affairs** ichki ishlar organlari.

organization [ɔːgənəɪrzeɪʃən] *ot* 1.tashkilot; 2.tuzilish, qurilish.

other [ˈʌðə] *olm.* boshqa, o‘zga.

ought [oːt] *mod.* kerak, lozim.

our [aʊə] *olm.* bizning.

outdated [aʊtˈdeɪtɪd] *sif.* eskirgan.

outside I [ˈaʊtsaɪd] *ot* 1.tashqi tomon, tashqari; 2.tashqi ko‘rinish; 3.tashqi dunyo.

outside II [ˈaʊtsaɪd] *sif.* 1.tashqi; 2.oxirgi, chekka; 3.eng ko‘p, maksimal.

over [ˈəʊvə] *pred.* 1.ustidan; uzra; 2.ustida, ustiga; 3.narigi tomonida; **over the river** daryoning narigi tomonida; 4.davomida; **over the years** yillar davomida; 5.ko‘p, ortiq; 6.tugagan: **be over** tugamoq.

overseas I [ˈəʊvəˈsiːz] *sif.* 1.dengiz va okenga oid; 2.dengiz orti, okean orti; xorijiy.

overseas II [ˈəʊvəˈsi:z] *rav.* dengiz, okean orti; chet el.
overturn [ˈəʊvətə:n] *fe'l* 1.uloqtirib tashlamoq; 2.bekor qilmoq.
own I [əʊn] *fe'l* egalik qilmoq, ega bo'lmoq.
own II [əʊn] *sif.* shaxsiy.
oxen [oks(ə)n] *ot* buqa.

P

pacific I [pəˈsɪfɪk] *sif.* 1.tinch, sokin; 2.tinchliksevar.
Pacific II [pəˈsɪfɪk] *ot* Tinch okeani.
pack I [pæk] *ot* 1.quti, pachka; 2.to'da; uyum, to'p.
pack II [pæk] *fe'l* qutiga joylamoq; qadoqlamoq.
pad I [pæd] *ot* 1.yumshoq tiqin; 2.yostiqlamaq.
pad II [pæd] *ot* savat.
page [peɪdʒ] *ot* sahifa, bet.
pain [peɪn] *ot* og'riq, dard.
paint [peɪnt] *fe'l* 1.bo'yamoq; chizmoq, tasvirlamoq; 2.dori surtmoq.
painting ['peɪntɪŋ] *ot* 1.rassomchilik, musavvirlik san'ati; 2.rasm, surat.
palate ['pɪlɪt] *o.* tanglay.
paper ['peɪpə] *ot* 1.qog'oz; 2.hujjat.
parent ['peərənt] *ot.* ota-ona.
parenthood [peərənt'hud] *ot* ota-onalik.
Paris [rɪˈpɪrɪs] *ot* Parij.
park [pɑ:k] *ot* istirohat bog'i.
parliament [ˈpɑ:ləmənt] *ot* 1.parlament; 2.parlament chaqirig'i.
parliamentary [ˈpɑ:ləməntəri] *sif.* parlamentar; parlamentga oid.
part I ['pɑ:t] *ot* 1.qism, bo'lak; bo'lim; 2.xissa, ulush.
part II ['pɑ:t] *fe'l* 1.ajrashmoq, xayrlashmoq; 2.ajratmoq, bo'lmoq; ajralmoq, bo'linmoq.
party ['pɑ:ti] *ot* 1.partiya; 2.jamoa; 3.yig'ilish.
pass I [pɑ:s] *ot* 1.o'tish joyi; 2.o'tish; 3.o'tish uchun ruxsatnoma.
pass II [pɑ:s] *fe'l* o'tmoq; kechmoq.
passive ['pæsɪv] *sif.* 1.sust; 2.majhul.
past I [pɑ:st] *ot* 1.o'tmish; 2.o'tgan zamon.
past II [pɑ:st] *sif.* o'tgan.
path [pɑ:θ] *ot* yo'lka, yo'l.
patient I ['peɪj(ə)nt] *ot* bemor.
patient II ['peɪj(ə)nt] *sif.* sabrli; chidamli.
pause I [po:z] *ot* to'xtash, tanaffus.
pause II [po:z] *fe'l* to'xtamoq, tanaffus qilmoq.
pay [peɪ] *fe'l* to'lamoq, haqini bermoq.

peace [pi:s] *ot* tinchlik.
peach [pi:tʃ] *ot* shaftoli.
peak [pi:k] *ot* cho‘qqi.
pen [pen] *ot* ruchka.
people [pi:pl] *ot* 1.odamlar; 2.xalq: **People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan**
 O‘zbekiston xalq demokratik partiyasi.
permission [pə’mi](ə)n] *ot* izn, ruxsat.
person [pə:sn] *ot* shaxs, odam, kishi.
personal [‘pə:snl] *sif* shaxsiy.
petty [peti] *sif*. 1.mayda, kichik; 2.ahamiyatsiz, arzimas.
petrol [‘petrəl] *ot* benzin.
philosophy [firlosəfi] *ot* falsafa.
photo [fəutəu] *ot* fotosurat.
photographer [fə’togrəfə] *ot* suratkash.
piano [pi’inəu] *ot* fortopyano.
picture [piktʃə] *ot* surat, rasm.
pie [pai] *ot* pirog, pishiriq.
piece [pi:s] *ot* bo‘lak, qism.
pin I [pin] *fe’l* qadamoq.
pin II [pin] *ot* to‘g‘nag‘ich.
pine [pain] *ot* qayin daraxti.
place I [pleis] *ot* joy, o‘rin.
place II [pleis] *fe’l* joylashtirmoq.
plane [plein] *ot* samolyot.
planet [‘plīnit] *ot* planeta, sayyora.
plant I [pla:nt] *ot* zavod, fabrika.
plant II [pla:nt] *ot* o‘simlik.
plant III [pla:nt] *fe’l* 1.ekmoq; 2.ko‘chirib o‘tkazmoq.
plate [pleit] *ot* likopcha.
play [plei] *fe’l* 1.o‘ynamoq; 2.chalmoq.
pleasant [‘plezənt] *sif*. yoqimli, maroqli.
please [pli:z] *fe’l* 1.huzur bag‘ishlamoq, xursand qilmoq; 2.xohlamoq.
please [pli:z] *rav.* iltimos; marhamat.
pleasure [‘plezə] *ot* 1.xohish, istak; 2.maroq, huzur.
plural [‘pluərəl] *ot* ko‘plik.
poet [rpeuit] *ot* shoir.
point I [point] *ot* 1.nuqta; dog‘; 2.masala, ish; punkt, post.
point II [point] *fe’l* 1.tinish belgilarini qo‘ymoq; 2.qalam uchini ochmoq;
 3.barmoq bilan ko‘rsatmoq.
pointer [‘pointə] *ot* ko‘rsatkich; tayoqcha.

police [pə'li:s] *ot* politsiya.
policy [polisi] *ot* siyosat; siyosatshunoslik.
political [pə'litikl] *sif.* siyosiy; **political parties** siyosiy partiyalar.
poll [pəul] *fe'l* 1. ovoz bermoq; 2. saylov o'tkazmoq.
pool [pu:l] *ot* 1. ko'lmak; 2. hovuz; basseyn.
popular [rɒpɒjələ] *sif.* 1. xalqqa oid; **popular election** xalq saylovi;
 2. ommabop; 3. mashhur, tanilgan; 4. keng tarqalgan.
popularity [pɒpjʊrɪlɪtɪ] *ot* shuhrat, mashhurlik.
population [pɒpjʊrleɪʃən] *ot* 1. aholi; 2. aholi punkti.
populous ['pɒpjʊləs] *sif.* ko'p aholili, aholisi ko'p.
position [pə'ziʃən] *ot* 1. joylashuv; maqom; 2. holat, vaziyat; 3. mansab, lavozim; 4. nuqtai nazar.
possess [pə'zes] *fe'l* egalik qilmoq.
possessive [pə'zesɪv] *sif.* egalik.
possibility [posɪbɪlɪtɪ] *ot* imkon, imkoniyat.
postpone [pəʊs(t)'pəʊn] *fe'l* keyinga qoldirmoq, orqaga surmoq.
pot [pɒt] *ot* qozon.
potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] *ot* kartoshka.
potential I [pəʊrtenʃəl] *ot* 1. salohiyat; imkoniyat; 2. potensial.
potential II [pəʊrtenʃəl] *sif.* imkoniy; yashirin.
power [rəʊə] *ot* 1. kuch, qudrat; 2. qobiliyat; imkoniyat; 3. hokimiyat; 4. qudratli davlat.
practice I ['prɪktɪs] *ot* 1. tajriba; 2. amaliyot.
practise II ['præktɪs] *fe'l* 1. amalda qo'llamoq, amalga oshirmoq; 2. odat qilmoq; 3. biror faoliyat bilan shug'ullanmoq, kasbi kor qilmoq; 4. mashq qilmoq; 5. o'rgatmoq, mashq qildirmoq.
prefer [prɪ'fə:] *fe'l* afzal ko'rmoq.
prepare [prɪ'peə] *fe'l* tayyorlamoq; tayyorlanmoq.
preposition [prepəziʃ(ə)n] *ot* predlog.
present I ['preznt] *ot* 1. hozirgi vaqt, ayni payt; 2. xat-hujat.
present II ['preznt] *sif.* 1. hozirgi; 2. bor, mavjud.
present III ['preznt] *ot* sovg'a, tuhfa.
present IV [prɪ'zent] *fe'l* 1. taqdim qilmoq; sovg'a qilmoq; 2. tanishtirmoq; 3. ifodalamoq, aks ettirmoq. 4. namoyish qilmoq.
pretty [preti] *sif.* chiroyli, jozibador.
prevent [prɪ'vent] *fe'l* oldini olmoq; **prevent crime** jinoyatning oldini olmoq.
pride [praɪd] *ot.* faxr.
prime I [praɪm] *fe'l* boshlanish.
prime II [praɪm] *sif.* boshlang'ich, birinchi; bosh **prime minister** bosh vazir.
prison [prɪzn] *ot* qamoqxona.

probably [ˈprɒbəbli] *rav.* balki, ehtimol.
proclaim [prəˈkleɪm] *fe'l* 1.e'lon qilmoq; 2. ma'lum qilmoq.
produce [prɪˈdju:s] *fe'l* ishlab chiqarmoq.
production [prəˈdʌkʃ(ə)n] *ot* 1.ishlab chiqarish; 2.mahsulot.
profess [prəˈfes] 1.biror ish, kasb bilan sug'ullanmoq; 2.e'tiqod qilmoq.
profession [prəˈfeʃən] *ot* kasb, hunar.
promise I [prɒmɪs] *ot* va'da.
promise II [prɒmɪs] *fe'l* va'da bermoq.
pronoun [prəˈnaʊn] *ot* olmosh.
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] *fe'l* 1.e'lon qilmoq, ma'lum qilmoq; 2.qaror chiqarmoq; 3.talaffuz qilmoq.
proper [ˈprɒpə] *sif.* 1.tegishli, xos; 2.to'g'ri; mos.
properly [ˈprɒpəli] *rav.* 1.aslida; 2.ayniqsa; 3.haqli ravishda; to'g'ri.
protect [prəˈtekt] *fe'l* himoyalamoq, qo'riqlamoq, asramoq, saqlamoq.
province [ˈprɒvɪns] *ot* viloyat.
psychology [saɪkɒlədʒi] *ot* psixologiya.
public [ˈpʌblɪk] *ot* 1.jamoat; omma; 2.xalq.
pull [pʊl] *fe'l* 1.tortmoq; 2.eshkak eshmoq.
punish [ˈpʊnɪʃ] *fe'l* jazolamoq
pure [pjʊə] *sif.* sof, musaffo.
purpose [pəːpəs] *ot* maqsad, niyat.
purse [pə:s] *ot* pul jamg'armasi, moliyaviy jamg'arma; **power of the purse** davlat mablag'ini sarflashni nazorat qilish huquqi.
put [put] *fe'l* (put) qo'ymoq; joylashtirmoq.

Q

qualification [kwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n] *ot* 1.malaka; 2.ixtisos.
qualified [ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd] *sif.* malakali.
quality [kwɒlɪti] *ot* sifat.
quarter I [ˈkwɔ:tə] *ot* 1.chorak; 2.kvartal, yil choragi; 3.uy, boshpana.
quarter II [ˈkwɔ:tə] *fe'l* teng to'rtga bo'lmoq.
queen [kwi:n] *ot* qirolicha.
question I [kwɛstʃən] *ot* savol, so'roq.
question II [kwɛstʃən] *fe'l* savol bermoq.
quick I [kwɪk] *rav.* tezda; zudlikbilan.
quick II [kwɪk] *sif.* 1.tez; 2.shoshilinch; 3.keskin (*burilish haqida*).
quickly [ˈkwɪkli] *rav.* tez, tezda, zudlik bilan.
quiet I [ˈkwaɪət] *sif.* tinch, shovqinsiz; 2.jim; 3.og'ir, bosiq.
quiet II [ˈkwaɪət] *fe'l* tinchlantirmoq.
quintuple [ˈkwɪntjʊpl] *sif.* 1.besh kara; 2.besh qismdan iborat.
quite [kwaɪt] *rav.* 1.juda; butkul; 2.ancha.

R

radio ['reidiəu] *ot* radio.

raid I [reid] *ot* 1.hujum, bosqin; 2.reyd, oblava.

raid II [reid] *fe'l* 1.hujum qilmoq; 2.reyd, oblava qilmoq.

rail I [reil] *ot* 1.to'siq; 2.temir yo'l.

rail II [reil] *fe'l* 1.to'siq qo'ymoq; to'smoq; 2.poyezdda tashimoq; 3.temir yo'l yotqizmoq.

rain I [rein] *ot* yomg'ir.

rain II [rein] *fe'l* yomg'ir yog'moq.

rank [rɪŋk] *ot* unvon, daraja, martaba.

rapidly [rɛɪpɪdli] *rav.* tez, oz fursatda.

rarely [reəli] *rav.* onda-sonda, kamdan-kam.

ray I [rei] *ot* nur

ray II [rei] *fe'l* nur taratmoq, shula sochmoq.

reach [ri:tʃ] *fe'l* 1.erishmoq; 2.yetib bormoq.

read [ri:d] *fe'l* o'qimoq, mutola qilmoq.

reader [ri:də] *ot* o'quvchi, mutoala qiluvchi.

reading-room [ri:diŋ rum] *ot* o'quv xonasi.

ready ['redi] *sif.* tayyor.

real [riəl] *sif.* haqiqiy, chinakam, asl; chin.

really ['riəli] *rav.* haqiqatdan, chinakamiga, chindan ham.

reconstruct [ri:kənsɪtrʌkt] *fe'l* qayta tiklamoq.

record I [ri'ko:d] *ot* 1.qayd; yozuv; 2.tavsifnoma; tarjimai hol; 3.video yoki audio yozuv; 4.bayonnoma; 5.eng yaxshi natija, rekord.

record II [ri'ko:d] *fe'l* 1.yozib qo'ymoq, qayd qilmoq; ro'yxatga olmoq; 2.ovozi yoki tasvirni yozmoq.

red [red] *sif.* qizil.

refer [ri'fə:] *fe'l* 1.yubormoq, jo'natmoq; 2.murojaat qilmoq; 3.tegishli bo'lmoq, aloqador bo'lmoq.

reflect [rɪflekt] *fe'l* 1.aks ettirmoq; 2.ta'sir qilmoq; soya solmoq.

region [ri:dʒən] *ot* 1.hudud; 2.viloyat; 3.soha.

regional [ri:dʒənl] *sif.* viloyat(ga oid); hududiy.

regret I [ri'gret] *ot* 1.achinish, rahmi kelish; 2.qayg'u.

regret II [ri'gret] *fe'l* 1.achinmoq, rahmi kelmoq; 2.qayg'u chekmoq, qayg'uga botmoq.

relative I ['relətɪv] *ot* qarindosh.

relative II ['relətɪv] *sif.* nisbiy, qiyosiy.

relieve [rɪli:v] *ot* 1.yengil tortish; xalos bo'lish; 2.yordam, ko'mak; 3.relyef.

remember [ri'membə] *fe'l* yodda tutmoq, eslamoq.

remove [ri'mu:v] *fe'l* 1.bir joydan ikkinchi joyga ko'chirmoq; 2.lavozimdan bo'shatmoq.

renaissance [ri'neisəns] *ot* 1.tiklanish (*ilm, fan, madaniyat, san'at haqida*); 2.tiklanish davri.

rename [ri'neim] *ot* qayta nomlamoq.

report I [ri'po:t] *ot* hisobot; ma'lumot.

report II [ri'po:t] *fe'l* hisobot bermoq; ma'lum qilmoq.

represent [reprɪzənt] *fe'l* 1.tasvirlamoq; bildirmoq; ifodalamoq; 2.vakil qilinmoq; vakili bo'lmoq.

representative [reprɪ'zəntətɪv] *ot* vakil.

republic [ri'pʌblik] *ot* respublika.

republican [ri'pʌblikən] *ot* respublikachi.

reputation [repju:teɪ](ə)n] *ot* obro', nufuz.

reserve I [ri'zə:v] *ot* zahira.

reserve II [ri'zə:v] *fe'l* zahiraga olib qo'yimoq, saqlab qo'yimoq.

resource [ri'so:s] *ot* zahira.

respective [risɪ'pektɪv] *sif.* tegishli; qarashli.

response [ris'pɒns] *ot* javob.

responsible [ris'pɒnsəbl] *sif.* javobgar, mas'ul; **responsible for** -ga javobgar; **responsible to** oldida javobgar.

responsibility [rispɒnsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *ot* javobgarlik; mas'uliyat.

rest I [rest] *ot* dam, hordiq.

rest II [rest] *fe'l* dam olmoq.

rest III [rest] *ot* qoldiq, qolgan.

restaurant ['restərɔ:n] *ot* restoran.

retell [ri:'tel] *fe'l* gapirib bermoq, hikoya qilmoq.

return I [ri'tə:n] *ot* 1.qaytish; 2.qaytalash; 3.qaytarish, qaytarib berish; 4.javob.

return II [ri'tə:n] *fe'l* 1.qaytmoq; 2.qaytarmoq, qaytarib bermoq; 3.javob qaytarmoq.

revolver ['rɪvɒlvə] *ot* to'pponcha.

rewrite ['ri:raɪt] *fe'l* qaytadan yozmoq; ko'chirib yozmoq.

ribbon [ri'bən] lenta, tasma.

rice [raɪs] *ot* sholi, guruch.

rich [rɪtʃ] *sif.* boy, badavlat.

rid [rɪd] *fe'l* (rid) ozod qilmoq, qutqarmoq.

right [raɪt] *ot* 1.huquq; 2.to'g'ri, haqiqat; 3.o'ng.

ripen [raɪpən] *fe'l* pishmoq, yetilmoq.

rise [raɪz] *fe'l* ko'tarilmoq.

risk I [rɪsk] *ot* 1.xavf-xatar; 2.tavakkal

risk II [rɪsk] *fe'l* 1.xatarga qo'yimoq; 2.tavakkal qilmoq.

river ['rivə] *ot* daryo.
rob [rob] *fe'l* talamoq, bosqinchilik qilmoq.
role [rəul] *ot* rol, ahamiyat.
room [rum] *ot* xona.
rose [rəuz] *ot* atirgul.
round I [raund] *sif.* 1.dumaloq, doira shaklidagi; 2.to'la, to'ladan kelgan; 3.to'liq, butun.
round II [raund] *ot* 1.doira, aylana; 2.davra, guruh; 3.aylanish, sayr qilish.
rule I [ru:l] *ot* 1.qoida, me'yor; mezon; 2.boshqarish, hukmronlik.
rule II [ru:l] *fe'l* boshqarmoq, hukmronlik qilmoq.
ruler ['ru:lə] *ot* 1.chizg'ich; 2.boshqaruvchi, hukmronlik qiluvchi.
run [rʌn] *fe'l* 1.yugurmoq; 2.oqmoq.

S

sad [sɪd] *sif.* xafa, g'amgin.
salt I [so:lt] *ot* tuz, namak.
salt II [so:lt] *sif.* 1.sho'r; 2.tuzlangan.
salt III [so:lt] *fe'l* tuzlamoq.
same [seim] *olm.* o'sha, o'shanday; bir xil.
sand [sɪnd] *ot* qum.
Saturday ['sɪtədi] *ot* shanba.
save I [seiv] *fe'l* 1.qutqarmoq; 2.asramoq, ehtiyot qilmoq; 3.tejamoq.
save II [seiv] *ot* himoya (*futbol, xokkey kabilarda*).
save III [seiv] *pred., bog'l.* -dan tashqari; yagona.
say [sei] *fe'l* aytmoq, demoq; gapirmoq.
scatter ['skɛtə] *fe'l* 1.sochmoq; 2.tarqatmoq.
scattered ['skɛtəd] *sif.* sochilgan, sochilib yotgan.
scene [si:n] *ot* 1.sahna; 2.voqea, hodisa joyi.
school [sku:l] *ot* maktab; **school year** o'quv yili.
scientific [rsaintifik] *sif.* ilmiy.
Scotland [skotlənd] *ot* Shotlandiya.
sea [si:] *ot* dengiz; **at the sea** dengiz bo'yida; **go to sea** dengiz safariga chiqmoq; **be at sea** dengiz safariga bo'lmoq.
seaboard [si:bo:d] *ot* dengiz bo'yi, dengiz qirg'og'i.
search I [sə:tʃ] *fe'l* 1.izlamoq, qidirmoq; 2.tekshirmoq; o'rganib chiqmoq; 3.izlanmoq.
search II [sə:tʃ] *ot* 1.izlash, qidiruv; 2.tintuv; 3.bojxona tekshiruvi; 4.tekshiruv, tergov.
season [rsi:zən] *ot* 1.fasl; 2.mavsim.
seat [si:t] *ot* o'rindiq.

secondly [rsekəndli] *rav.* ikkinchidan.

see [si:] *ot* 1.koʻrmoq; tamosho qilmoq; 2.tasavvur qilmoq; 3.koʻrishmoq, uchrashmoq; 4.huzurida qabul qilmoq; 5.tushunvoq, fahmlamoq.

seldom [ˈseldəm] *rav.* baʼzan, onda-sonda, kamdan-kam.

selection [sirlekʃən] *ot* tanlov.

self [self] oʻz; shaxsan oʻzi.

selflessness [rselflisnis] *ot* fidokorlik.

self-preparation [self prepəreiʃən] *ot* mustaqil tayyorgarlik.

semicolon [ˈsemiˈkəulən] *ot* nuqtali vergul.

seminar [rsemina:] *ot* munozara mashgʻulotli; seminar.

senate [rsenit] *ot* senat.

send [send] *feʼl* yubormoq, joʻnatmoq.

sentence [sentəns] *feʼl* 1.hukm chiqarmoq, hukm qilmoq; 2.gap tuzmoq.

sentence [sentəns] *ot* 1. hukm; 2.jazo; 3.gap.

separate I [ˈseprɪt] *sif.* alohida, ajratilgan.

separate II [ˈsepəreit] *feʼl* ajratmoq.

separation [sepəreiʃn] *ot* boʻlish, ajratish.

September [seprtembe] *ot* sentabr.

serious [ˈsiəriəs] *sif.* 1.jiddiy; 2.muhim, ahamiyatli; 3.ogʻir oqibatlariga olib keluvchi; ogʻir.

severe [siˈviə] *sif.* 1.qattiqqoʻl, talabchan; 2.kuchli, qattiq (*shamol, ogʻriq kabilar haqida*); 3.qiyin, ogʻir (*sinov, musobaqa kabilar haqida*); 4.kinoyali, achchiq (*gap, tanbih haqida*).

shake [ʃeik] *feʼl* 1.silkitmoq, siltamoq; 2.titramoq.

shape [ʃeip] *feʼl* 1.shakl bermoq; 2.shaklga kelmoq, shakllanmoq; 3.moslashtirmoq.

shape [ʃeip] *ot* 1.shakl, koʻrinish; 2.sharpa; 3.ahvol, holat; 4.andoza, namuna.

share [ʃeə] *ot* ulush, xissa.

share [ʃeə] *feʼl* 1.boʻlmoq, taqsimlamoq; 2.boʻlishmoq; oʻzaro boʻlishmoq.

sharp [ʃa:p] *sif.* 1.oʻtkir, uchli; 2.zehnli; 3.nozik, oʻtkir (*eshitish, koʻrish kabi qobiliyatlar haqida*).

shawl I [ʃo:l] *ot* 1.roʻmol; 2.fohisha.

shawl II [ʃo:l] *feʼl* roʻmol oʻramoq.

she [ʃi:] *olm.* u (*ayol haqida*).

sheep [ʃi:p] *ot* 1.qoʻy (*uy hayvoni*); 2.uyatchan, tortinchoq odam; 3.qoʻy terisi.

shelf [ʃelf] *ot* javon.

shine I [ʃain] *ot* 1.charaqlash, nur sochish; 2.shukuh, ulugʻvorlik.

shine II [ʃain] *feʼl* charaqlamoq, nur sochmoq.

ship [ʃip] *ot* kema, paraxod.

shock I [ʃok] *ot* 1.zarba; 2.xayrat; 3.ruhiy zarba.

shock II [ʃok] *fe'l* 1.kuchli taassurot uyg'atmoq; lol qoldirmoq; 2.sarosimaga solmoq.

shook [ʃuk] *fe'l* **shake** *fe'*lining o'tgan zamon shakli.

shoot I [ʃu:t] *ot* 1.ov, shikor; 2.ov qilish huquqi; 3.otish, o'q otish; 4.o'q otish bo'yicha musobaqa; 5.raketa uchirish; 6.suratga tushirish.

shoot II [ʃu:t] *fe'l* 1.otmoq, o'q uzmoq; 2.tez o'tib ketmoq; bir zumda sodir bo'lmoq; 3. kurtak yozmoq; 4.og'riq turmoq, og'rishni boshlamoq; 5.tashlamoq; oshirmoq; 6.suratga tushirmoq.

shop [ʃop] *ot* do'kon, magazin.

short [rʃo:t] *sif.* qisqa, kalta.

shorter [rʃo:tə] *sif.* qisqaroq.

show I [ʃəu] *ot* 1.ko'rsatish, namoyish qilish; 2.ko'rinish; 3.tamosha.

show II [ʃəu] *fe'l* (showed, shown) 1.ko'rsatmoq; namoyish qilmoq; 2.ko'rinmoq; sezilmoq.

sigh I [sai] *ot* nafas olish.

sigh II [sai] *fe'l* 1.nafas olmoq; 2.armon qilmoq; afsuslanmoq.

silk [silk] *ot* ipak; ipak mato.

simple [simpl] *sif.* oddiy, sodda.

single ['sɪŋgl] *sif.* 1.yagona; bitta; 2.bir kishilik; 3.bir matralik; 4.yolg'iz; 5.bo'ydoq.

singular ['sɪŋgjulə] *ot* 1.birlik; bir dona bo'lish; 2.o'ziga xos, betakror.

sit [sit] *fe'l* (sat) 1.o'tirmoq; 2.o'tqazmoq; 3.joylashgan bo'lmoq, turmoq; 4.majlis o'tkazmoq (*sud yoki parlament haqida*).

situate ['situeit] *fe'l* joylashmoq.

size [saiz] *ot* o'lcham; hajm, sig'im.

skill [skil] *ot* mahorat.

sky [skai] *ot* osmon, falak.

sleep I ['sli:p] *ot* 1.uyqu; 2.harakatsizlik; tinch holatda bo'ish.

sleep II ['sli:p] *fe'l* (slept) uxlamoq; tunamoq.

slept [slept] *fe'l* **sleep**ning o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdosh shakli.

slice [slais] *ot* bo'lak; parrak.

small [smo:l] *sif.* kichik, kichkina.

smaller [rsmo:lə] *sif.* kichikroq.

smile I [smail] *ot* tabassum.

smile II [smail] *fe'l* kulmoq; **smile at** ustidan kulmoq.

smuggling [rsmʌŋgliŋ] *ot* kontrabanda.

snow I [snəu] *ot* qor.

snow II [snəu] *fe'l* qor yog'moq.

so [səu] *rav.* 1.shu qadar, shunchalik; 2.shunday qilib; 3.shunga yaqin; 4.shuning uchun.

social [rʃəʊəl] *sif.* ijtimoiy, sosial; **Social and Democratic Party of Justice** adolat sosial-demokratik partiyasi.

socks [sɒks] *ot* paypoq.

solution [səˈlu:ʃən] *ot* hal etish; yechim; ochish, fosh qilish.

solve [sɒlv] *fe'l* hal etmoq, yechmoq (*masalani*).

some [sʌm] *olm.* 1.bir qancha, bir nechta; 2. birorta; 3.ba'zi.

somebody ['sʌmbədi] *olm.* biror kishi, kimdir, birov.

something ['sʌmtiŋ] *olm.* biror narsa; nimadir.

sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] *olm.* ba'zan, ba'zi paytda, gohida.

somewhere ['sʌmweə] *olm.* biror joyda, qayergadir.

soon [su:n] *rav.* tez orada, tez fursatda.

sorry [sɒri] *sif.* 1.afsuslangan; afsusda bo'lgan; qayg'urgan; 2.bechora, baxtsiz; 3.hafa, qayg'uga botgan.

sound [saʊnd] *ot* tovush, ovoz.

source [rso:s] *ot* manba.

south [saʊθ] *ot* janub.

southeast [saʊθi:st] *ot* janubisharq.

southeastern [saʊθi:stən] *ot* janubisharqiy.

southwest [saʊθwest] *ot* janubig'arb.

sovereign [rsovrin] *sif.* mustaqil, suveren.

sovereignty [rsovrənti] *ot* o'zini o'zi boshqarish; mustaqillik, suverenitet.

space [speɪs] *ot* 1.makon; joy, o'rin; 2.ikki joy orasidagi masofa; 3.oralik vaqt; 4.fazo, koinot.

spanish I [spəniʃ] *ot* 1.ispan tili; 2.ispan millatiga mansub shaxs.

spanish II [spəniʃ] *sif.* Ispaniyaga yoki ispanlarga oid.

spare I [speə] *ot* ehtiyot qism.

spare II [speə] *sif.* 1.qo'shimcha; ortiqcha; 2.ozg'in; ingichka.

spare III [speə] *fe'l* 1.tejamoq; orttirib qoldirmoq; 2.biror narsaga sarflamoq; bag'ishlamoq.

speak [spi:k] *fe'l* 1.so'zlamok, gapirmok; 2.gaplashmok.

speaker [spi:kə] *ot* 1.so'zlovchi; 2.notiq, ma'ruzachi; 3.spiker (*parlamentdagi*).

special [speʃəl] *sif.* maxsus.

specialist [speʃəlɪst] *ot* mutaxassis.

speciality [speʃi'ʃlɪti] *ot* mutaxassislik; ixtisos.

speech [spi:tʃ] *ot* 1.nutq; 2.suhbat; 3.til; sheva.

speed I [spi:d] *ot* 1.tezlik; sur'at; 2.tezkorlik; 3.shoshilish.

speed II [spi:d] *fe'l* (sped) 1.tez harakatlanmok; 2.tez o'tmok (*vaqt haqida*); 3.shoshilmok.

spell [spel] *fe'l* so'zni harflab aytmok.

spent [spent] **spend** fe'lining o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdosh shakli.
spider ['spaidə] *ot* o'rgimchak.
spirit ['spirit] *ot* ruh, ruhiyat, kayfiyat.
spiritual ['spiritʃuəl] *sif.* 1.ruhiy; 2.ma'naviy.
spoon [spu:n] *ot* qoshiq.
sport [spo:t] *ot* sport.
spring [sprɪŋ] *ot* bahor.
square [skweə] *ot* 1.kvadrat; 2.maydon; 3.kvartal.
squash I [skwoʃ] *ot* ezilgan, yumshoq massa.
squash II [skwoʃ] *fe'l* ezmoq, suvini chiqarmoq.
staff [sta:f] *ot* 1.xizmat qiluvchi xodimlar, shtat, shaxsiy tarkib; 2.shtab.
stage [steɪdʒ] *ot* 1.sahna; 2.bosqich.
stand I [stænd] *ot* 1.to'xtash, tanaffus; 2.qarshilik; 3.joy, o'rin; 4.minbar; 5.bekati; 6.nuqtai nazar, fikr.
stand II [stænd] *fe'l* 1.turmoq, o'rindan turmoq; 2.joylashgan bo'lmoq; 3.baquvvat, chidamli bo'lmoq; 4.nuqtai nazar, fikrga ega bo'lmoq; 5.o'zgarishsiz qolmoq.
star [sta:] *ot* yulduz.
state I [steɪt] *ot* 1.holat, ahvol; vaziyat; 2.davlat; 3.shtat.
state II [steɪt] *fe'l* 1.tasdiqlamoq; 2.bildirmoq, bayon qilmoq.
statesman [rsteɪtsmən] *ot* davlat arbobi.
station I [steɪʃən] *ot* 1.o'rin, joy; joylashuv; 2.punkt, stansiya; 3.ijtimoiy mavqe.
station II [steɪʃən] *fe'l* joylashtirmoq.
stay I [steɪ] *ot* 1.yashash, istiqomat qilish; 2.to'xtash; 3.tayanch; tirgak.
stay II [steɪ] *fe'l* 1.to'xtamoq, tanaffus qilmoq; 2.toxtatmoq, ushlab turmoq; cho'zmoq; 3.qolmoq, turib qolmoq; 4.tayanch bo'lmoq.
steel [sti:l] *ot* po'lat.
step I [step] *ot* qadam.
step II [step] *fe'l* odimlamoq, qadam tashlamoq.
still [stil] *rav.* hamon, hanuzgacha.
store [sto:] *fe'l* 1.ta'minlamoq; 2.saqlamoq, olib qo'ymoq.
store [sto:] *ot* 1.zahira; 2.ombor; 3.do'kon; univermag.
story [stɔ:ri] *ot* hikoya.
strategist [rstrɪtɪdʒɪst] *ot* strategiyachi.
strait [streɪt] *ot* bo'g'oz; **Bering Strait** Bering bo'g'oz.
street [stri:t] *ot* ko'cha.
stretch [stretʃ] *fe'l* cho'zilmoq.
stripe [straɪp] *ot* chiziq, yo'l.
structure [rstrʌktʃə] *ot* 1.qurilish, tuzilish; struktura; 2.bino.

student [ɪstju:dənt] *ot* talaba.

study I [stʌdi] *ot* 1.ta'limot; 2.tadqiqot; 3.tahsil; 4.ish xonasi.

study II [stʌdi] *fe'l* 1.o'rganmoq, tadqiq qilmoq; 2.tahsil olmoq; 3.yodlamoq.

subject I [sʌbdʒikt] *ot* 1.mavzu; 2.o'quv fani; 3.subyekt; 4.ega (*grammatika*).

subject II ['sʌbdʒikt] *sif.* 1.tobe, qaram; 2.mansub.

subject III [səb'dʒekt] *fe'l* bo'ysundirmoq; tobe qilmoq.

such [sʌtʃ] *sif.* bu kabi, bunday; **such as** kabi.

sugar [ʃʊgə] *ot* shakar, qand.

suggest [sə'dʒest] *fe'l* 1.taklif qilmoq, maslahat bermoq; 2.eslatmoq, ishora qilmoq.

suitable ['sju:təbl] *sif.* to'g'ri keladigan, mos; yaroqli.

summer [sʌmə] *ot* yoz.

sun [sʌn] *ot* quyosh.

Sunday [sʌndi] *ot* yakshanba.

sunny [sʌni] *sif.* quyoshli.

supper [sʌpə] *ot* kechki ovqat.

supreme ['sju:pri:m] *sif.* oily; asosiy; **Supreme Council** Oliy Majlis; **Supreme Court** Oliy Sud.

surprise [səpraiz] *fe'l* xayratlanmoq; **get surprised** xayratga tushmoq.

suspect I ['sʌspekt] *ot* gumon qilinuvchi, shubha ostidagi shaxs.

suspect II ['sʌspekt] *sif.* shubhali.

suspect III [səs'pekt] *fe'l* gumon qilmoq; shubhalanmoq.

swallow I ['swoləu] *ot* qaldirg'och.

swallow II ['swoləu] *ot* 1.qultum; 2.yutish; 3.bo'g'iz.

swallow III [swoləu] *fe'l* yutmoq; tomog'idan o'tkazmoq.

sweet [swi:t] *sif.* shirin.

swim [swim] *fe'l* suzmoq; cho'milmoq.

switch [switʃ] *fe'l* 1.qamchi bilan urmoq; 2.yoqmoq; o'chirmoq (*elektr jihozlar haqida*); **switch on** yoqmoq; **switch off** o'chirmoq.

switch [switʃ] *ot* 1.qamchi; 2.elektr jihozlarni yoqib o'chiradigan tugmachasi; 3.yoqib-o'chirish.

symbol [rɪsɪmbəl] *ot* ramz.

symbolize [rɪsɪmbəlaɪz] *fe'l* biror narsaning ramzini bildirmoq; biror narsani ifodalamoq.

system ['sɪstɪm] *ot* tizim; tuzilma.

systematic [sɪstɪrmətɪk] *sif.* tartibli, tartibga solingan.

T

tab I [tɪb] *ot* 1.yorliq, etiketka; 2.kiyimning ilgichi; 3.hisob-kitob.

tab II [tɪb] *fe'l* 1.jadvalga kiritmoq; 2.belgilamoq.

tactic [tiktik] *sif.* taktikaga oid; taktik.

tactics [tiktiks] *ot* taktika.

take [teik] *fe'l* (took, taken) 1.olmoq; 2.tutmoq; **take part in** -ga (-da) qatnashmoq **take part in competition** musobaqada qatnashmoq; **take pictures** suratga olmoq.

talk I [to:k] *fe'l* gaplashmoq.

talk II [to:k] *ot* 1.suhbat; 2.gap-so'z, mish-mish; 3.muzokara, muhokama; 4.lahja; til, nutq.

tall [to:l] *sif.* 1.baland bo'yli; novcha; 2.muhim, ahamiyatli.

tame I [teim] *sif.* 1.qo'lga o'rgatilgan; 2.xonakilashtirilgan; 3.itoatkor.

tame II [teim] *fe'l* 1.qo'lga o'rgatmoq; 2.xonakilashtirmoq.

tan I [tin] *ot* 1.eman po'stlog'i; 2.to'q sariq rang; 3.toblanish.

tan II [tin] *sif.* to'q sariq, qizg'ish.

tan III [tin] *fe'l* 1.terini qizartirmoq; 2.toblamoq, tanani quyoshda toblamoq.

tap I [tip] *ot* 1.tiqin, po'kak; 2.vintel; 3.pivo yoki vino navi; 4.telefon suhbatlarini eshitish.

tap II [tip] *fe'l* 1.tiqinni chiqarmoq; ochmoq; 2.pivo, vino kabilarni quymoq; 3.teshik ochmoq; jumrak qo'ymoq.

tap III [tip] *ot* taqillatish, taqillash.

tap IV [tip] *fe'l* urmoq; taqillatmoq.

tape I [teip] *ot* 1.tasma; 2.magnitafon tasmasi; 3.tasmaga yozish.

tape II [teip] *fe'l* 1.tasma bilan bog'lamoq; 2.qayd qilmoq; 3.magnit tasmaga yozmoq.

Tashkent Higher School ['tʃkɛnt haɪə sku:l] Toshkent Oliy maktabi.

Tashkenters ['ti:kɛntəz] *ot* toshkentliklar.

task [ta:sk] *ot* vazifa.

taste I [teist] *ot* 1.maza, ta'm; 2.did.

taste II [teist] *fe'l* tatib ko'rmoq.

tasteless [teistlis] *sif.* 1.mazasiz, ta'msiz; 2.didsiz.

tea [ti:] *ot* choy.

teach [ti:tʃ] *fe'l* o'qitmoq, o'rgatmoq.

team [ti:m] *ot* jamoa, komanda.

technique [tek'ni:k] *ot* texnika, usullar.

teem [ti:m] *fe'l* 1.to'lib toshmoq, to'la bo'lmoq; 2.to'kib tashlamoq; 3.toshmoq; toshib chiqmoq.

television ['teliviz(ə)n] televizor.

tell [tel] *fe'l* (told) 1.gapirib bermoq, aytib bermoq; 2.hikoya qilmoq; 3.xabar bermoq.

temperature [rɛmpɪtʃə] *ot* harorat.

tend [tend] *fe'l* moyil bo'lmoq; moyillik bildirmoq.

tense I ['tens] *ot* grammatik zamon.
tense II ['tens] *sif.* 1.tortilgan, tarang; 2.hayajonlangan.
tense III ['tens] *fe'l* 1.tortmoq, taranglashtirmoq; tortilmoq, taranglashmoq;
 2.hayajonga solmoq.
term [tə:m] *ot* muddat: **for a term** muddatga.
terrible ['terəbl] *sif.* qo'rquvga soluvchi, dahshatli.
territory [rterit(ə)ri] *ot* hudud; maydon.
terrorism [rterərizm] *ot* terrorizm.
text-book ['tekstbuk] *ot* darslik.
than [pʒn] *bog'l.* -ga qaraganda, nisbatan, ko'ra.
thank I [iɪŋk] *ot* tashakkur, rahmat.
thank II [iɪŋk] *fe'l* tashakkur bildirmoq.
thanks [iɪŋks] *undov.* katta rahmat, tashakkur.
that I [pʒt] *olm.* o'sha, anavi.
that II [pʒt] *bog'l.* to'ldiruvchi bog'lovchi.
the [pə / pi] *art.* aniq artikl; **the same year** o'sha yil.
theatre [rɪiətə] *ot* teatr.
their [preə] *olm.* ularning; o'zlarining.
them [pem] *olm.* ularni, ularga, ularning: among them ular orasida, ulardan.
then [pen] *rav.* keyin, so'ngra.
theory [rɪiəri] *ot* nazariya; **theory of state and law** davlat va huquq nazariyasi.
there [preə] *olm.* u yerda, o'sha yerda.
these [pi:z] *olm* bu, bular.
they [pei] *olm.* ular.
thick [ɪik] *sif.* qalin, yo'g'on.
thief [ɪi:f] *ot* o'g'ri.
thin [ɪin] *sif.* ingichka, yupqa.
thing [ɪiŋ] *ot* narsa, buyum.
think [ɪiŋk] *fe'l* (thought) o'ylamoq.
third [ɪə:d] *son* uchinchi; **third-year student** uchinchi kurs talabasi.
thirdly [ɪə:dli] *rav.* uchinchidan.
this [pis] *olm.* bu, shu, mana bu.
those [pəuz] *olm.* anavilar, o'shalar; **those days** o'sha kunlar.
thought I [ɪo:t] *ot* o'y, fikr, g'oya.
thought II [ɪo:t] *fe'l* **think** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli.
three [ɪri:] *son* uch, uchta.
through I [ɪru:] *pred.* 1.orqali; 2.davomida; 3.to, -gacha; 4.-dan; 5.sababli, oqibatida.
through II [ɪru:] *rav.* 1.ichigacha, ich-ichiga; 2.boshidan oxirigacha.

through III [ɪru:] *sif.* 1.to‘g‘ri, to‘xtamasdan boradigan; **through train** to‘g‘ri, to‘xtamasdan boradigan poyezd; 2.bo‘sh, ochiq (*yo‘l haqida*).

thursday [‘nə:zdi] *ot* payshanba.

ticket [‘tikit] *ot* 1.chipta; 2.kvitansiya.

tie I [tai] *ot* 1.tugun; 2.bog‘ich; 3.bo‘yinbog‘, galstuk; 4.aloqa, munosabat.

tie II [tai] *fe‘l* bog‘lamoq.

time [taim] *ot* vaqt, davr.

tip [tip] *ot*

tired [taiəd] *sif.* charchagan, xorigan.

to I [tu] *pred.* 1.-ga; 2.-gacha; 3-da; 4.uchun; 5.-ga qarab, -ga moslab.

to II [tu] *yukl.* –moq.

today [tərdei] *rav.* 1.bugun; 2.hozir.

toil I [toil] *ot* og‘ir mehnat.

toil II [toil] *fe‘l* og‘ir mehnat bilan shug‘ullanvoq.

tomorrow [tə‘mɒrəu] *rav.* ertaga.

tone [təun] *ot* ohang, ton.

tonight [tə‘nait] *rav.* bugun tunda.

too [tu:] *rav.* 1.juda, xaddan ziyod; 2.ham, yana.

tool I [tu:l] *ot* 1.asbob, mehnat quroli; 2.vosita; 3.cho‘ntakkesar.

tool II [tu:l] *fe‘l* 1.asbob bilan ishlamoq; 2.zavod, fabrika kabilarni uskunalari bilan jihozlamok.

top I [top] *ot* 1.cho‘qqi, uch; 2.qubba; 3.qopqoq.

top II [top] *fe‘l* 1.qoplamoq, yopmoq; 2.oshib o‘tmoq; 3.oldinda bo‘lmoq.

topic [rtopik] *ot* mavzu.

toward I [rtəuəd] *sifat (es.)* 1.kechayotgan, kelayotgan, oldindagi; 2.odobli.

toward II [tərwo:d] tomonga, tarafga.

towards [tərwo:dz] **toward**ga qarang.

tower I [‘tauə] *ot* minora.

tower II [‘tauə] *fe‘l* yuksalmoq.

town [taun] *ot* shaxarcha.

trace I [‘treis] *ot* 1.iz; 2.belgi, alomat.

trace II [‘treis] *fe‘l* 1.iziga tushmoq, kuzatmoq; 2.izlab topmoq.

tradition [trəditʃn] *ot* an‘ana.

traditional [trədiʃənəl] *sif.* an‘anaviy.

traffic [‘trifik] *ot* yo‘l harakati.

train I [trein] *ot* poyezd.

train II [trein] *fe‘l* 1.mashq qilmoq; mashq qildirmoq; 2.o‘qitib, o‘rgatib tayyorlamok; 3.jalb qilmoq.

training [rtreiniŋ] *ot* 1.mashq; 2.tayyorlash, o‘qitish.

transcribe [trɪns‘kraib] *fe‘l* transkripsiya qilmoq.

translate [trɪnsrleɪt] *fe'l* tarjima qilmoq.

travel I [trɪvl] *ot* 1.sayohat; 2.transport harakati; **travel agent** sayohat xizmati vakili.

travel II [trɪvl] *fe'l* 1.sayohat qilmoq; 2.transportda harakat qilmoq.

treasury [trɛzəri] *ot* xazina.

tree [tri:] *ot* daraxt.

trousers [trauzəz] *ot* shim.

truth [tru:θ] *ot* haqiqat.

try I [traɪ] *ot* urinish, qarakat, sinab ko'rish.

try II [traɪ] *fe'l* urunmoq, harakat qilmoq.

Tuesday [tju:zdi] *ot* seshanba.

turn I [tə:n] *ot* 1.burish, burilish; 2.navbat.

turn II [tə:n] *fe'l* burmoq; aylantirmoq; o'girmoq; **turn on** yoqmoq; **turn off** o'chirmoq; **turn into** -ga aylanmoq.

twelve [twelv] *son* o'n ikki; o'n ikkita.

twice [twais] *rav.* ikki marta, ikki baravar.

two [tu:] *son* ikki; ikkita.

type I [taɪp] *ot* 1.xil, tur, nav; 2.shrift.

type II [taɪp] *fe'l* 1.mashinka yoki kompyuterda yozmoq; 2.tasniflamoq; turlarga ajratmoq.

U

umbrella [ʊmbrelə] *ot* soyabon.

uncle [ʊŋkl] *ot* amaki, tog'a.

unconstitutional [ʊŋkɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəl] *sif.* konstitutsiyaga zid.

under I [ʌndə] *pred.* 1.ostida, tagida; 2.asosan; -ga ko'ra; 3.arzonroq (*narhda*); kamroq (*miqdorda*).

under II [ʌndə] *rav.* 1.pastga qarab; 2.qo'l ostida, nazoratida; 3.behush holatda.

under III [ʌndə] *sif.* 1.pastki, quyi; 2.tobe, quyi lavozimda turuvchi; 3.belgilangan me'yordan kam, to'liq emas.

underground I [ʌndəgraund] *ot* 1.yer osti; 2.yashirin tashkilot.

underground II [ʌndəgraund] *sif.* 1.yer osti(gaga oid); **underground railway** yer osti temir yo'li, metro; 2.yashirin, noqonuniy.

underground III [ʌndəgraund] *rav.* 1.yer ostida; 2.yashirin tarzda, noqonuniy ravishda.

understand [ʌndə'stænd] *fe'l* tushunmoq, anglamoq.

unicameral [ˈju:ni'kɪm(ə)rəl] *sif.* bir palatali (*parlament haqida*).

uniform I [ˈju:nifo:m] *ot* maxsus kiyim-bosh.

uniform II [ˈju:nifo:m] *sif.* bir xil, bir turdagi; yagona shaklga keltirilgan.

uniform III [ˈju:nifo:m] *fe'l* 1.moslashtirmoq; 2.yagona shaklga keltirmoq; 3.maxsus kiyim-bosh kiymoq.
united [ˈrjurnaitid] *sif.* 1.birlashgan; 2.birgalikdagi; 3. jipslashgan, hamjihat;
United Kingdom Birlashgan Qirollik; **United States of America** Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari.
unity [ˈrju:niti] *ot* 1.birlik, jipslik; ittifoq; 2.do'stlik; hamjihatlik.
up I [ʌp] *rav.* yuqoriga, tepaga; **speak up** qattiqroq gapirmoq; **pull up** uzib olmoq; **clean up** tozalamoq; **the time is up** vaqt o'tib bo'ldi, muddat tugadi.
up II [ʌp] *pred.* harakatning yuqoriga yo'nalganini bildiradi.
upper [ˈʌpə] *sif.* 1.yuqori; **upper chamber** yuqori palata; 2.ustki, tashqi.
urge I [ɜ:dʒ] *ot* turtki, undash.
urge II [ɜ:dʒ] *fe'l* ishontirmoq.
use I [ju:z] *ot* 1.foydalanish, ishlatish, qo'llash; 2.foйда; 3.odat.
use II [ju:z] *fe'l* 1.foydalanmoq, qo'llamoq, ishlatmoq; 2.iste'mol qilmoq.
usually [ˈju:dʒuəli] *rav.* odatda, odatga ko'ra; ko'pincha.

V

vain [veɪn] *sif.* 1.behuda, foydasiz; 2.yuzaki; 3.o'ziga yuqori baho beruvchi; kekkaygan.
valley [ˈvæli] *ot* vodiya.
value I [ˈvɪljʊ:] *ot* 1.qadriyat; 2.ahamiyat; ma'no, mazmun; 3.qiyamat, baho, narx;
value II [vɪljʊ:] *fe'l* 1.baholamoq, qiymatini belgilamoq; 2.qadrlamoq, yuqori baholamoq; 3.faxrlanmoq, g'ururlanmoq.
variety [vəˈraɪəti] *ot* 1.xilma-xillik, har xillik; 2.tur, xil, variant.
various [ˈvɛəriəs] *sif.* turli, har xil, rangbarang.
vase [va:z] *ot* guldon, vaza.
vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] *ot.* 1.sabzavot; 2.sabzavotli salat.
verb [vɜ:b] *ot* fe'l
very I [ˈrveri] *sif.* ayni; aynan, xuddi; xuddi o'sha, aynan shu.
very II [veri] *rav.* 1.juda, rosa; 2.ayni.
vest I [vest] *ot* 1.nimcha, jilet; fufayka; 2.ichki ko'ylak.
vest II [vest] *fe'l* 1.huquq, vakolat bermoq; yuklamoq; 2.boshqa birovga o'tmoq (*mol-mulk haqida*).
veto I [ˈvɪtəu] *ot* 1.taqiq, man etish; veto; 2.veto huquqi.
veto II [ˈvɪtəu] *fe'l* 1.veto qo'ymoq; 2.taqiqlamoq.
victim [ˈvɪktɪm] *ot* 1.qurbonlik; 2.qurbon; 3.jabrlanuvchi.
Vienna [vɪɪnə] *ot* Vena (Avstriya poytaxti).
view I [vjʊ:] *ot* 1.ko'rinish, manzara; 2.nazar; 3.nuqtai nazar, fikr, qarash; 4.ko'zdan kechirish.

view II [vju:] *fe'l* 1.ko'zdan kechirmoq; ko'rib chiqmoq; 2.ko'rmoq; 3.baholamoq, qaramoq; 4.televizor ko'rmoq.
village [rʌlɪdʒ] *ot* qishloq.
visit I ['vɪzɪt] *ot* tashrif, yo'qlash.
visit II ['vɪzɪt] *fe'l* tashrif buyurmoq, yo'qlamoq.
visitor [rʌvɪzɪtə] *ot* tashrif buyuruvchi; mehmon
voice I [voɪs] *ot* 1.ovoz, tovush; 2.fikr.
voice II [voɪs] *fe'l* 1.aytmoq, gapirmoq; 2.ovoz bermoq (*kino, radio kabilarda*); 3.ifodalamoq.
vote I [vəʊt] *ot* 1.ovoz berish; 2.ovoz (*saylovda*).
vote II [vəʊt] *fe'l* ovoz bermoq.
vowel [vaʊ(ə)l] *ot* unli tovush.

W

wacky ['wʌki] *sif.* tentak.
Wales [weɪlz] *ot* Uels.
want I [wɒnt] *ot* 1.yetishmovchilik; 2.muhtojlik; 3.ehtiyoj.
want II [wɒnt] *fe'l* 1.xohlamoq; 2.muhtoj bo'lmoq; 3.kerak bo'lmoq.
war [wɔ:] *ot* urush.
ward [wɔ:d] *ot* 1.vasiylik; 2.g'amxo'rlik; 3.kasalxona bo'linmasi, palata; 4.qamoqxona bo'linmasi, kamera.
was [wɒz] **bening** o'tgan zamon birlik shakli.
wash I [wɒʃ] *ot* 1.yuvinish; 2.yuvish.
wash II [wɒʃ] *fe'l* juvmoq.
water [wɔ:tə] *ot* suv.
water-melon [wɔ:tə melən] *ot* tarvuz.
weather [rwepə] *ot* ob-havo.
well I [wel] *ot* 1.buloq; quduq; 2.manba.
well II [wel] *fe'l* 1.toshib chiqmoq; 2.oqmoq (*ko'z yoshlari haqida*); 3.paydo bo'lmoq.
well III [wel] *rav.* 1.yaxshi; 2.to'g'ri; adolatli ravishda; 3.aniq, tushinarli.
well IV [wel] *sif.* 1.yaxshi; **well known** taniqli; 2.qulay; 3.ma'qul.
west [west] *ot* g'arb; **west end** g'arbiy chekka.
wheat [wi:t] *ot* bug'doy.
when I [wen] *olm.* qachon.
when II [wen] *bog'l.* qachonki.
where I [weə] *olm.* qayerda, qayerga.
where II [weə] *bog'l.* qayerdaki.
which I [wɪtʃ] *olm.* qaysi.
which II [wɪtʃ] *bog'l.* qaysiki.

white [waɪt] *sif.* oq.
who I [hu:] *olm.* kim.
who II [hu:] *bog'l.* kimki, qaysiki.
whole I [həʊl] *ot* butun; umum; **upon the whole** umuman olganda; **in whole** to'laligcha; umuman.
whose [hu:z] *bog'l.* kimningki.
whose [hu:z] *olm.* kimning
winter [ˈwɪntə] *ot* qish.
with [wɪp] *bog'lovchi* bilan.
woman [wʊmən] *ot* ayol.
word [wɜ:d] *ot* 1.so'z; 2.gap.
work I [wɜ:k] *ot* ish; yumish.
work II [wɜ:k] *fe'l* ishlamoq; mehnat qilmoq.
world [wɜ:ld] *ot* dunyo, jahon, olam; **world literature** dunyo adabiyoti; **from all over the world** butun dunyodan.
worth [wɜ:ɪ] *sif.* arziydigan; **worth seeing** ko'rishga arziydigan.
write [raɪt] *fe'l* yozmoq.
writer [ˈraɪtə] *ot* yozuvchi.
written [rɪtɪn] *fe'l* **write** fe'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi.
wrote [raʊt] **writening** o'tgan zamon zakli.

X

X [eks] 1.o'n dollarlik qog'oz pul; 2.bolalarning ko'rishi man etilgan filmlar turkumi; 3.noma'lum; sirli.
xanthous [ˈzɪnθəs] *sif.* sariq.
x-bracing [ˈeksbreɪsɪŋ] *ot* choh, (krest) shaklida bog'lash.
xenomania [zenəu'meɪnjə] *ot* xorijiy narsalarga havas qilish.
xenophobia [zenəu'fəubiə] *ot* xorijiy narsalardan nafratlanish.
xerox [ˈziəroks] *ot* 1.kseroks; 2.fotonusxa.
Xmas [ˈkrɪsməs] *ot.* **Christmas** so'zining qisqargan shakli.
x-ray I [ˈeks'reɪ] *ot* rentgen nurlari.
x-ray II [ˈeks'reɪ] *fe'l* rentgen nurlari yordamida tekshirmoq.
xylography [zaɪ'lɒgrəfi] *ot* ksilografiya.

Y

yard I [jɑ:d] 1.tayoq; 2.uzunlik o'lchovi (91,4 sm).
yard II [jɑ:d] *ot* 1.hovli; 2.parranda, mol kabilar saqlanadigan joy.
year [jɜ:] *ot* yil.
yellow [jeləu] *sif.* sariq.
yet I [jet] *rav.* 1.xali, hanuzgacha, hamon; 2.endi.

yet II [jet] *bog' l.* shunga qaramay; shu bilan birga.

you [ju:] *olm.* siz, sen.

young [jʌŋ] *sif.* 1.yosh; 2.yangi, yaqindagi; 3.malakasiz.

youth [ju:ɪ] *ot* yoshlar.

Z

zap I [zɪp] *ot* 1.tiriklik quvvati; jonlanish; 2.(*biror narsaga qarshi*) namoyish.

zap II [zɪp] *fe'l* 1.otib tashlamoq; 2.barham bermoq, tinchitmoq; 3.talofat yetkazmoq; 4.tegajog'lik qilmoq; 5.tez harakatlanmoq; 6.namoyish uyushtirmoq.

zero [ˈziərəʊ] *ot* nol.

zest I [zest] *ot* 1.ziravor; 2.o'ziga xos ta'm; 3.ishtiyoq; 4.zavq-shavq.

zest II [zest] *fe'l* ishtiyoq ko'rsatmoq.

zip [zip] *ot* o'qning hushtakka o'xshash ovozi.

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