

H. B. ALOVITDINOVA , S. I. SOY, D. K. RAJABOVA

ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS

(Ingliz tilini o'qimagan yoki uni juda kam biladigan
litsey, kollej hamda oliy o'quv yurtlarining o'quvchi va
talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma)

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi
O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi nashriyoti
Toshkent — 2009

H. B. Alovitdinova va boshqalar.

English for beginners: Ingliz tilini o'qimagan yoki uni juda kam biladigan litsey, kollej hamda oliy o'quv yurtlarining o'quvchi va talabalari uchun o'quv qo'l. / H. B. Alovitdinova, S. I. Soy, D. K. Rajabova; Mas'ul muharrir: N. Zufarova. — T.: Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi nashriyoti, 2008. — 144 b.

Mas'ul muharrir

N. Zufarova, filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

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ББК 81.2 АНГЛ

ISBN-978-9943-06-200-9

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O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi
nashriyoti, 2009-y.

SO‘ZBOSHI

Sizga taqdim qilinayotgan ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma umuman ingliz tilini o‘qimagan yoki uni juda kam biladigan litsey, kollej va oliy o‘quv yurtlarining o‘quvchi va talabalariga mo‘ljallangan.

U ikki qismdan iborat:

1. Fonetika kursiga kirish. 2. Asosiy qism.

Ingliz tili fonetikasiga kirish qismida ingliz harflarining o‘qilishi, tovushlar talaffuzi, harflar o‘qilishidagi ba’zi bir mustasnolar va to‘rtta matn berilgan.

Asosiy qism esa o‘n bitta darsdan iborat. Har bir dars ma’lum matn, dialog va mashqlar majmuyidan iborat. Matnlar uchun yangi so‘z va birikmalar lug‘ati, fonetika, leksika va grammatikaga oid qoidalar tushunarli tarzda berilgan. O‘quvchilar ingliz tilini o‘rganishga asos boladigan qoidalarni o‘z ona tillarida o‘rganadilar.

Yuqorida zikr etilgan ikki qismdan tashqari, kitobda tili o‘rganilayotgan Buyuk Britaniya va AQSH hayoti haqida matnlar, fonetik va grammatik ko‘rsatkichlar, geografiyaga oid nomlar va noto‘g‘ri fe‘llar jadvali berilgan.

Kelgusida kitobdagi talaffuz qilish uchun berilgan matn va mashqlarni disk va audio kassetalarga yozib, ulardan lingafon xonalarida foydalanish mo‘ljallanmoqda.

Bu qo‘llanmani ingliz tilini o‘rganishni boshlovchi o‘quvchilar uchun darslik sifatida qo‘llash maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Ushbu qo‘llanmani yozishda chet elda chop etilgan darsliklardan foydalanildi.

INGLIZ TILI FONETIKASIGA KIRISH

Til odamlar o'rtasidagi eng muhim aloqa vositasi bo'lib, nutqda og'zaki va yozma shaklda qo'llanadi.

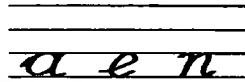
Og'zaki nutq gaplardan, gaplar so'z va so'z birikmalaridan, so'zlar esa nutq tovushi (fonema)dan tarkib topadi. Fonema so'zning ma'noli qismlarga bo'linmaydigan eng kichik bo'lagidir. U so'z ma'nolarini ifodalash va farqlash uchun xizmat qiladi. Har bir tildagi fonemalar yig'indisi fonemalar sistemasi deyiladi.

Yozuv esa og'zaki nutqni aks ettiradi va mustahkamlaydi.

Biz ingliz tilini o'rganishda bu til talaffuzidagi murakkabliklarni hisobga olgan holda, avvalo, harf va tovushlar haqidagi ma'lumotlar va fonetikaga oid mashqlarni taqdim etamiz.

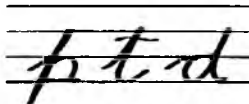
I. Ingliz tilida yozuv va o'qish

Ingliz tilida harflar uch xil katta-kichiklikda yoziladi. Ular to'rt chiziq o'rtasida o'rganiladi. Birinchi xil kattalikdagi harflar belbog'siz, halqasiz bo'ladi.



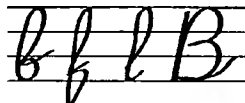
The image shows the lowercase letters 'a', 'e', and 'n' written in a cursive style on a four-line grid. Each letter is positioned between the second and third lines from the top.

Ikkinchi kattalikdagi harflar kichik halqali va belbog'li harflardir.



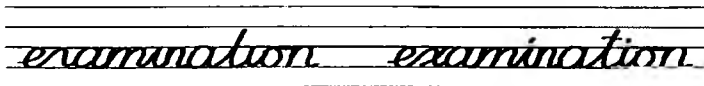
The image shows the lowercase letters 'p', 't', and 'd' written in a cursive style on a four-line grid. Each letter is positioned between the second and third lines from the top, with a small loop at the bottom.

Uchinchi xil kattalikdagi harflar katta halqali va bosh harflardir.



The image shows the uppercase letters 'b', 'f', 'l', and 'B' written in a cursive style on a four-line grid. Each letter is positioned between the second and third lines from the top, with a large loop at the bottom.

Ingliz yozuvi qoidasiga binoan bir so'zni yozib bo'lmaguncha qo'l olinmaydi, nuqta, belbog' kabi belgilar esa keyin qo'yiladi.



The image shows the word 'examination' written in a cursive style on a four-line grid. The word is written in two parts, with a space between them, and is positioned between the second and third lines from the top.

Transkripsiya

Ingliz tilidagi soʻzlarda bir harf doimo bir xil tovushni koʻrsatmaydi. Har bir harf soʻzda kelgan oʻrniga qarab, turlicha oʻqiladi.

Soʻzlarni toʻgʻri oʻqishni oʻrganish uchun maxsus belgilar qoʻllanadi. Ular lotin alifbosi asosida tuzilgan tovush belgilaridir.

Ana shunday tovushlar yordamida yoziladigan yozuvga transkripsiya (yozuvi) deyiladi. Misol uchun a harfi toʻrt xil soʻzda toʻrt xil oʻqiladi.

Can [kæən] car [ka:]
Cane [keɪn] care [kæə]

Ingliz alifbosida 26 harf, 44 ta tovush bor. Shulardan 6 ta unli harf (**a, o, u, e, i, y**) 20 ta unli tovush bilan, 20 ta undosh harf 24 ta undosh tovush bilan oʻqiladi.

Boʻgʻin turlari

Oʻzbek tilida 2 ta boʻgʻin turi bor: ochiq va yopiq: bola — bo-la (ochiq), daftar — daf-tar (yopiq).

Ingliz tilida 4 ta boʻgʻin turi bor: **2 ta ochiq boʻgʻin, 2 ta yopiq boʻgʻin.**

Ingliz unli harflarining I yopiq va II ochiq tur boʻgʻinlarda oʻqilishi

Harf Boʻgʻin turi	Aa	Oo	Ee	Ii	Yy	Uu
/	[æ] №4	[ɔ] №6	[e] №3	[i] №2		[ʌ] №10
	Ann [æən]	On [ɔn]	End [end]	In [ɪn]	Kydd [kɪd]	Up [ʌp]
	Tab [tæb]	Not [nɒt]	Ten [ten]	Sit [sɪt]	pyx [pɪks]	Hut [hʌt]
	[eɪ] №13	[ou] №14	[i:] №1	[aɪ] №15		[ju:] №9
//	Name [neɪm] tape [teɪp]	Note [nɒt] home [həʊm]	Me [mi:] Pete [pi:t]	Site [saɪt] line [laɪn]	My [maɪ] type [taɪp]	Use [ju:s] tune [tju:n] [u:] № 9 rule [ru:l]

I, II tur bo'g'inlar tavsifi

1. **R r** harfidan boshqa har qanday undosh harf bilan tugaydigan yopiq bo'g'inga I tur yopiq bo'g'in deyiladi.

Misol: in, tap, bed, tell.

2. II tur ochiq bo'g'in deb, shunday ochiq bo'g'inga aytiladiki, bu ochiq bo'g'indan keyingi bo'g'in **R r** harfidan tashqari har qanday undosh harf bilan boshlanib ketadi.

Misol: na-me, fi-ne, li-fe, ti-pe.

3. Ingliz unli harflarining I, II tur bo'g'inlarda ifodalaydigan tovushlari yuqoridagi jadvalda ko'rsatilgan. I tur bo'g'inda unli harflar qisqa tovushlar beradi. II tur bo'g'inda esa unli harflar diftong yoki cho'ziq tovushlar beradi.

Eslatma: 1. **U u** unli harfi II tur ochiq bo'g'inda [ju:] cho'ziq tovushini beradi. *Misol:* use [ju:s], mute [mju:t]. Agar unli **U u** harfi oldida [l,r,f,tʃ dʒ] tovushlarini beruvchi harf yoki harflar birikmasi kelsa, u holda [ju:] tovushidagi [j] tovushini tushirib talaffuz qilinadi.

Misol: blue [blu:] chute [tʃu:t]

rute [ru:t] June [dʒu:n]

2. **Diftong** so'zi grek tilidan olingan bo'lib, ikkita elementdan iborat bolgan bir tovushni bildiradi.

Misol:

name [neim]. Bu so'zda 4 ta harf, uchta tovush bor.

4. Jadvalda uchragan undosh harflar quyidagi tovushlarni ifodalaydi:

Pp [pi:] harfi [p] deb o'qiladi.

Dd [di:] harfi [d] deb o'qiladi.

Tt [ti:] harfi [t] deb o'qiladi.

Kk [kei] harfi [k] deb o'qiladi.

Nn [en] harfi [n] deb o'qiladi.

Ss [es] harfi [s] yoki [z] deb o'qiladi.

Hh [eitʃ] harfi [h] deb o'qiladi.

Mm [em] harfi [m] deb o'qiladi.

Ll [el] harfi [l] deb o'qiladi.

Rr [a:] harfi [r] deb o'qiladi.

Xx [eks] harfi esa undosh harfdan oldin (text) [tekst] va so'z oxirida pyx [piks] [ks] tovushi bilan, unli tovush oldida kelganda (exam) [igzæm] [gz] tovushi bilan o'qiladi.

5. Qo'shaloq bo'lib kelgan undosh harflar bir tovush bilan o'qiladi.

Misol: tell [tel] Ann [æn]

6. **S s** harfining o'qilishi quyidagicha:
S s harfi so'z boshida [s] tovushi bilan o'qiladi:

Misol: a) sit [sit], stop [stɒp].

b) **S s** harfi so'z oxirida:

1) jarangsiz undoshdan keyin turgan bo'lsa, [s] tovushini beradi:
sits [sɪts], *helps* [helps];

2) jarangli undosh va unli tovushdan keyin esa [z] tovushini beradi: *beds* [bedz], *plays* [pleɪz];

3) so'z o'rtasida kelganda **S s** harfi ikki unli o'rtasida [z] tovushini beradi: *visit* [vɪzɪt].

Text One ['tekst wʌn]

'Send Ben. 'Tell Ted. 'Help Ann.

'Send Ben his map. 'Send 'Bess my pen.

'Send me his pen. Tell 'Ted my name.

'Take his note. 'Send me his note.

Faol so'zlar

Send [send] — jo'nat

Ben [ben] — Ben (o'g'il bolaning ismi)

Ted [ted] — Ted (o'g'il bolaning ismi)

Help [help] — yordam qil

Ann [æn] — Anna (qiz bolaning ismi)

His [hɪz] — uning (m.r.)

Map [mæp] — xarita

Pen [pen] — ruchka

My [maɪ] — mening

Name [neɪm] — ism

Take [teɪk] — ol

Note [nəʊt] — izoh, kichkina xat

Sit [sɪt] — o'tir

Still [stɪl] — jim, tinch.

«Text One» uchun tushuntirishlar


So'zdagi bo'g' inning kuchli, alohida ajratib talaffuz etilishiga urg'u deyiladi. Urg'uli bo'g'in oldiga urg'u belgisi (') qo'yiladi.


Ingliz tilida gapdagi hamma so'zlarga urg'u tushavermaydi. Yordanchi so'z turkumlari va ba'zi bir mustaqil so'z turkumlariga urg'u tushmaydi. (Bu haqda keyinroq gaplashamiz.)

'Send Ted his ,bag.

Transkripsiyada so'z hir bo'g'inli bo'lsa, urg'u belgisi (') urg'uli so'z oldiga qo'yiladi. Agar so'z ko'p bo'g'inli bo'lsa, urg'u belgisi urg'uli bo'g'inning oldiga qo'yiladi: *pen* ['pen], *consent* [kən'sent]. Gap oxiridagi ovoz pasayishini ko'rsatuvchi oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'in oldiga (\) belgisi qo'yiladi. Ovoz ko'tarilishini ko'rsatuvchi oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'in oldiga (/) qo'yiladi.

So'zlaganda ovoz ohangining pasayishi va ko'tarilishi intonatsiya (ohang) deyiladi. Ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilidagi kabi pasayuvchi va ko'tariluvchi ohanglar mavjud. Intonatsiyani tasavvur qilish uchun yozma tasvir qo'llaniladi. Urg'uli bo'g'in uchun belgi (-) chiziqcha, urg'usiz bo'g'in uchun (.) nuqta, urg'uli bo'g'in ko'tariluvchi ohangni ko'rsatsa, yuqoriga qaragan yoy (/), pasayuvchi ohangni ko'rsatsa, pastga qaragan yoy (\) belgilari bilan ifodalanadi. Bu belgilar ikki parallel chiziq orasiga muayyan balandlikda joylashtiriladi.

Misol: 'It is good, [it iz ,gud] 

Is it good? [iz it ,gud] 

Fikr tugallanganligini ko'rsatish uchun ikkita vertikal chiziq (II), tugallanmaganligini ko'rsatish uchun bitta vertikal chiziqdan foydalaniladi.


Buyruq gaplar


Buyruq gaplar buyurishni yoki iltimosni ifodalaydi. Iltimos yoki buyruq bevosita II shaxsga qaratilgan bo'ladi. **Let** so'zi orqali esa I va III shaxsga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Buyruq gaplar boshida fe'l turadi. Ega esa bunday gaplarda bolmaydi. Birlikda ham, ko'plikda ham buyruqni fe'l o'zagi ifodalaydi.

Misol: Tell Ben. (Benga ayt.)

Send Ben pens. (Benga ruchkalar jo'nating.)

Buyruq gaplar pasayuvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Misol: Send Ted. [send ted] 

Send him. [send him] 

Ingliz tilidagi soʻzlarda boʻgʻin ajratish qoidalari

1. Agar soʻzda ikki unli harf oʻrtasida bitta undosh harf boʻlsa, boʻgʻin chizigʻi ana shu undosh oldidan oʻtadi.

Misol: na/me, ti/me, ki/te, e/ve, ba/by.

2. Soʻzda ikki unli harf oʻrtasida ikkita undosh harf boʻlsa, boʻgʻin chizigʻi shu undoshlar oʻrtasidan oʻtadi.

Misol: pen/ny, in/tend/ doc/tor/ let/ter.

Eslatma:

Agar ikki unli harf oʻrtasidagi ikki undosh harf quyidagilar kabi boʻlsa, u holda boʻgʻin chizigʻi shu ikki undosh oldidan oʻtadi. **bl, dl, tl, gl, cl, br, pr, dr, tr, th** va boshqalar.

Misol: a/ble, i/dle, li/brary, A/pril, ba/the.

3. Soʻzda ikki unli harf oʻrtasida uchta undosh harf kelsa, yuqoridagi qoidalarni hisobga olgan holda boʻgʻin chizigʻi oʻtkaziladi.

Misol: lit/tle, mid/dle.

4. Soʻz oʻrtasida kelayotgan unli harflar digraf bolmasa, boʻgʻin chizigʻi shu unlihar oʻrtasidan oʻtadi. **Digraf** haqida keyinroq toʻxtalamiz.

Masalan: pi/a/no, cu/ri/ous.

MASHQLAR

I mashq. Quyidagi soʻzlarning boʻgʻin turini aniqlab, transkripsiya qiling.

ham	hate	full	fume
bad	made	pull	blue
met	mete	ill	line
bed	be	him	time

hot	home	tab	table
cod	code	lid	little
tip	type	bug	bugle
pyx	cry	bat	bathe

II mashq. Quyidagi so'zlardagi qiyoslab, berilgan tovushlarning talaffuziga e'tibor bering.

[i]	[i:]	[e]	[æ]	[ʌ]	[a:]	[u]	[u:]
il	i:l	end	ænd	ʌn	a:n	ful	fu:l
pil	pi:l	ten	tæn	kʌt	ka:t	pul	pu:l
did	di:d	hen	hæm	hʌt	ha:t	fut	fu:d
stil	sti:l	ges	gæs	dʌt	da:t	tuk	tu:l

III mashq. Quyidagi so'zlarda nechta harf va nechta tovush borligini aniqlang.

Ann, hut, chute, blue, little, time, name, Bess, note, middle.

IV mashq. O o harfini so'zdagi holatiga qarab talaffuz qiling.

not	no	note
sod	so	sole
got	go	home
Tom	toe	tole

V mashq. U u harfining so'zdagi holatini aniqlab, transkripsiya qiling va o'qing.

mule — rule	tune — chute
dune — June	fule — blue
cute — lute	mute — rude
fume — plume	cute — jute

VI mashq. Unli fonemaning o'zgarishi bilan so'zning ma'nosi o'zgarishiga e'tibor berib, talaffuz qiling.

yomon — bad	bed — karavot
yigit — lad	led — boshlab bordi
kishi — man	men — kishilar
qum — sand	send — jo'natmoq
jamo'a — band	bend — egmoq

kulba — hut	hot — issiq
ishqalamoq — rub	rob — o'g'irlamoq
yong'oq — nut	not — emas (yo'q)
zerikarli — dull	doll — qo'g'irchoq
yopmoq — shut	shot — otdi (o'q).

I va II tur bo'g'inda reduksiya holatlari

Urg'usiz bo'g'inda unli tovushning qisqarib va yedirilib talaffuz qilinishiga reduksiya (qisqarish, yedirilish) deyiladi.

Ingliz tilida unli harflar ikki guruhga bolinadi: yumshoq unlilar (e,i,y) va qattiq unlilar (a,o,u). Yumshoq unlilarning urg'usiz bo'g'indagi holati yumshoq reduksiya deyiladi va tegishli tovush o'rniga [i] unli tovush o'qiladi.

Masalan: encamp [in'kæmp] — lagerga joylashmoq, begin [bi'gin] — boshlamoq, city ['siti] — shahar, snowy ['snoui] — qorli.

Qattiq unlilarning urg'usiz bo'g'indagi holati qattiq reduksiya deyiladi va tegishli tovush o'rniga [ə] unli tovush o'qiladi. *Masalan:* consent [kən'sent], submit [səb'mit].

Yumshoq va qattiq reduksiya sifat reduksiyasi bo'lib, u faqat I va II raqamli tur bo'g'inlarga tegishlidir.

Urg'usiz bo'g'inda cho'ziq unlilarning qisqa qilib o'qilishi miqdor reduksiyasi deyiladi.

He ['hi:] [hi] We ['wi:]-[wi'] [wi]

Topshiriq: 1) yuqorida o'tilgan qoidalarni misollari bilan yod oling.

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiya qiling va reduksiya holatlarini tushuntirib bering.

a'bout	'fatal 'ruby	sub'mit-o'clock
a'go	'pupil 'pocket	at'tract-a'dopt
'comma	'finest 'lesson	'seldom-o'mit.

II. Quyidagi gaplarni to'g'ri talaffuz qiling va yod oling.

1. 'li:v iz' pi:ts ni:s | |
2. 'fɪni'fi:t | it'iznt dɪfɪkəlt | |
3. 'betə'leit | ðən nevə | |
4. 'evri 'kʌntri hæz its,kʌstəm | |

Text Two ['tekst ʤu:]

This is a hat. The hat is black. That is a book. The book is thick. It is on the desk.

That is a notebook. It is thin. The notebook is yellow. The desk is brown. The window is grey.

My name is Jane. I am nine. This is my text-book. It is blue. His name is Tom. He is in the room.

Matn bo'yicha savollar:

1. Is this a hat? Yes, it is.
2. Is the hat blue? No, it is not (isn't). It is black.
3. Is that a pad? No, it isn't. It is a notebook.
4. Is this Jane? Yes, she is.
5. Is that Tom? Yes, he is.

Faol so'zlar:

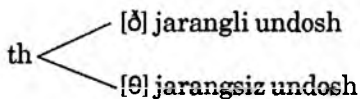
a hat [hæt] — shlapa
black [blæk] — qora
thick [θɪk] — qalin, yo'g'on
a desk [desk] — parta
on the desk — parta ustida
a note-book ['noutbuk] — daftar
thin [θɪn,] — yupqa, ingichka
yellow [jelou] — sariq
brown [braun] — jigarrang
a window ['windou] — deraza
grey [greɪ] — kul rang
My [maɪ] — mening
A name [ə neɪm] — ism
Nine [nain] — to'qqiz
A text-book [tekstbuk] — darslik
Blue [blu:] — ko'k
His [hɪz] — uning (m.r.)
He [hi:] — u (m.r.)
She [ʃi:] — u (j.r.)
A room [rum] — xona
Is [ɪz] — ...-dir

«Text Two» uchun tushuntirishlar.

Fonetika

Digraf deb o'ziga o'xshagan bir tovushni ifodalovchi ikki harf birikmasiga aytiladi.

I. Th undosh harflar birikmasi (ya'ni digrafi) ikki xil tovush beradi:



Misol: this [ðis], thin [θin]

II. Qo'shaloq oo digrafi k undosh harfi oldidan qisqa [u] unli tovushni, boshqa holatlarda esa cho'ziq [u:] unli tovushni beradi.

Misollar: book [buk] boot [bu:t] too [tu:]
took [tuk] food [fu:d] zoo [zu:]

Quyidagi so'zlar bu qoidadan mustasnodir. Ularni yodda saqlang:

foot [fut] — oyoq
soot [sut] — qorakuya
good [gud] — yaxshi
hood [hud] — kapyushon
wood [wud] — o'rmon
wool [wul] — jun
room [rum] — xona
groom [grum] — otboqar
stood [stud] — turdi
blood [blʌd] — qon
flood [flʌd] — oqim

III. ow digrafi 2 xil o'qilishga ega: 14-raqamli [ou] va 16-raqamli [au], lekin ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi urg'usiz bo'g'inida kelganda, doimo [ou]. *Misol:* low [lou], now [nəu], window [windou].

IV. Ai, ay, ei, ey digraflari 13-raqamli [ei] diftongini beradi.

Misol: main [mein], vein [vein], veil [veil], day [dei].

V. W w undosh harfi [w] tovushini beradi. Uni talaffuz qilish uchun lablar dumaloq holga keltirilib, cho'chchaytiriladi (ya'ni xartumcha yasaladi): *wood* [wud].

VI. J j harfi [dʒ] tovushini beradi: *just* [dʒʌst].

VII. Y y harfining o'qilishi. Y y harfi so'zda ikki xil tovush bilan ifodalanadi: 1. Unli tovush. Bunda **I i** harfining dublari bo'lib keladi. 2. Yarim unli tovush [j].

1. **Y y** harfi so'zning o'rtasida va oxirida unli harf vazifasini bajaradi va **I i** harfining dublari sifatida to'rttala tur bo'g'ida **i** harfi ifodalagan tovushlarni ifodalaydi.

Misol: lid — lydd [lid] — [lid]
fine — type [fain] — [taip]
firm — myrtle [fə:m] — [mæ:tl]
tire — tyre [taɪə] — [taɪə]

2. **Y y** harfi so'z boshida unli harfdan oldin kelganda, yarim unli tovush [j] bilan ifodalanadi.

Misol: yes [jes], yell [jel]

Uning yarim unli deb atalishiga sabab quyidagicha: 1. Bu tovushni talaffuz qilinayotganda o'pkadan chiqayotgan havo og'iz bo'shlig'ida hech qanday to'siqqa uchramaydi. Bu — unli tovush belgisi. 2. [j] tovushidan keyin kelayotgan unli tovush talaffuziga o'tish oson kechadi. Bu — undosh tovush belgisi.

GRAMMATIKA

I. This, that so'zlari ko'rsatish olmoshlaridir. Shaxsga yaqin turgan predmetni ko'rsatish uchun **this** (bu), nariroqdagisini ko'rsatish uchun esa **that** (narigi) ishlatiladi. Ular gapda urg'u oladilar.

II. Ingliz tilida otdan oldin artikl deb ataladigan yordamchi so'z qollaniladi. Artikllar ikki xil bo'ladi: noaniq va aniq artikllar. Noaniq artiklning ikki shakli bor: **a, an**. Agar so'z undosh tovushdan boshlansa, **a** shakli, unli tovushdan boshlansa, **an** shakli qollaniladi.

Misol: a pen, an egg.

The aniq artiklining esa ikki xil o'qilish shakli bor: so'z undosh tovushdan boshlansa, [ðə], unli tovushdan boshlansa, [ði] shakli talaffuz qilmadi.

Misol: the pen [ðə pen] the egg [ðə eɪ].

III. It so'zi III shaxs birlikdagi olmosh bolib, u jonsiz predmetlar yoki hayvonlar nomi o'rnida keladi. It ba'zan this (bu) ma'nosida ham kelishi mumkin.

IV. is fe'li to be (degan) fe'lining hozirgi zamon III shaxs birligidagi shaklidir. U ham mustaqil fe'l, ham yordamchi, bog'lama fe'l vazifasida kelishi mumkin. Bu fe'ning o'zbek tilidagi tarjimai **-dir** kesimlik qo'shimchasi hisoblanadi.

Misol: This is a book. (qo'shma ot kesimda bog'lama fe'l)

(Bu kitobdir.)

The book is on the desk. (mustaqil fe'l)

(Kitob parta ustidadir.)

V. Ingliz tilida darak gapda so'zlar tartibi. O'zbek tilida gap bo'laklari darak gapning turli joyida tursa ham — gap ma'nosi deyarli o'zgarmaydi.

Misol: Kecha Tom Nikka kitobni berdi.

Nikka kecha Tom kitobni berdi.

Kitobni Nikka Tom kecha berdi va h.k.

Lekin ingliz tilida darak gapda so'zlar (ya'ni gap bo'laklari) tartibini o'zgartirish mumkin emas, ingliz tilidagi gapda so'zlar tartibi qat'iy. Bunga sabab ingliz tilida kelishik va shaxs qo'shimchalarining deyarli yo'qligidir.

0	1	2	3	4	
O'rin yoki payt holi	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	O'rin holi	Payt holi
	Tom	sends	Nick the book	—	every week
	Tom	yuboradi	Nikka kitobni	—	har haftada
Every week	Nick	sends	Tom the book	—	—
Har haftada	Nik	yuboradi	Tomga kitobni	—	—

Yuqoridagi misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, gap bo'laklari tartibi o'zgarishi bilan gapning ma'nosi ham butunlay o'zgarib ketadi. Darak gaplar pasayuvchi ohang bilan talaffuz etiladi.

VI. Umumiy so'roq gap.

«Ha» yoki «yo'q» degan qisqa javob beriladigan so'roq gapga umumiy so'roq gap deyiladi. Umumiy so'roq gapda esa so'z tartibi quyidagicha, ya'ni ega oldiga yordamchi yoki bog'lama fe'l chiqarib qo'yiladi va shu fe'l vositasida javob beriladi.

Misol:

Darak gapda:	This is a book. (Bu kitobdir.)
Umumiy so'roq gapda:	Is this a book? (Bu kitobmi?) Yes, it is. (Ha.) No, it is not. (Yo'q.)

Ingliz tilida qisqa javob deganimiz «yes», «no» so'zlaridan tashqari, tegishli kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalangan egadan hamda yordamchi yoki bog'lama fe'ldan iborat bo'ladi. Ular quyidagicha ohangda talaffuz qilinadi.

Misol:

'Is 'this a ,book?	'iz 'ðis ə ,buk	
Yes, it is.	jes it iz	
No, it is not.	ˌnou it iz ,not	
No, it isn't	ˌnou it,jznt	

VII. Ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilidagi kabi qo'shma so'zlar mavjud.

Ular oddiy ot bilan ot, ot bilan sifat, sifatdosh bilan ot qo'shilishi orqali yasaladilar.

Misol: A notebook (ot + ot) — daftar
A bedroom (ot + ot) — uxlaydigan xona
A reading-room (sifatdosh + ot) — o'quv xonasi

VIII. **on**, **in** o'rinni ifodalovchi predloglar bo'lib, **on** — ...-da (ustida), **in** — ...-da (ichida) ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

Misol: The book is on the desk. (Kitob parta ustidadir.)
The table is in the room. (Stol xonadadir.)

Topshiriq: «Text two»ni eshiting va yodlang, «Matn uchun tushuntirish»da berilgan qoidalarni yodda tuting.

MASHQLAR

I mashq. oo digrafining so'zdagi holatini aniqlab, talaffuz qiling.

cook — cool	look — loon
foot — food	soot — soon
book — boot	took — tool
coo — moo — zoo — too	

II mashq. ow digrafining o'qilishiga e'tibor berib o'qing.

[au]	[ou]
now	own
cow	low
how	tow
town	shown
allow	flow

III mashq. Digraflarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

Chain	hay	main	may
[tʃeɪn]	[heɪ]	[meɪn]	[meɪ]
fail	day	tail	bay
[feɪl]	[deɪ]	[teɪl]	[beɪ]
veil	they	heif	fay
[veɪl]	[ðeɪ]	[heɪf]	[feɪ]
beige	bey	lei	bey
[beɪdʒ]	[beɪ]	[leɪ]	[beɪ]

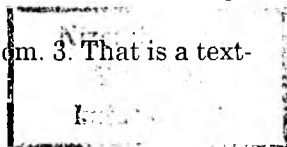
IV mashq. Unli harflarni so'zdagi holatiga qarab transkripsiya qiling.

Toe, music, ice, typist, food, baby, mete, be, too, so, ruby, hay, plate, foot, life, blue, chain, mute, rye, due, bone, finy, soon, rock, table, they, sofa, dyke, now, pony, lie, rule.

V mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga qo'ying.

1. This is a table. 2. The table is in the room. 3. That is a text-

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book. 4. The text-book is on the desk. 5. The desk is brown. 6. His name is Ben. 7. He is six. 8. She is Jane. 9. Jane is ten. 10. She is in the room.

VI mashq. Nuqtalar o'rniga quyidagilardan mos keladiganini qo'ying: am, in, thick, ten, name, thin, pen, on.

1. His... is Nick. 2. He is... the room. 3. The book is.... 4. She is.... 5. The note-book is.... 6. I... in the room. 7. The ... is blue. 8. The textbook is ... the desk.

VII mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Stol jigarrangdir. 2. Men 10 yoshdaman. 3. U — xonada. 4. Deraza ko'kdir. 5. Bu — darslik. 6. Darslik parta ustida. 7. U— o'quvchi. 8. O'quvchi — sinfda. 9. Narigi daftar. 10. Daftar — sumkada.

VII. Dialogni eshiting va yodlab oling.

Dialogue

Sam: Hi, Tom.

Tom: Hi, Sam. How are you?

S.: I am fine, thanks. And you?

T.: I'm fine too. Thanks.

S.: Let's visit Nell.

T.: Oh, yes, let's.

Ingliz unli harflarining III yopiq va IV ochiq tur bo'g'inlarda o'qilishi

III va IV tur bo'g'inlar tavsifi

Harf Bo'g'in turi	A a	O o	E e	I i	Y y	U u
	[ɑ:] №5	[ɔ:] №7	[ə:] №11			
III	Car [kɑ:] Part [pɑ:t]	Nor [nɔ:] Port [pɔ:t]	Per [pɛ:] Term [tɛ:m]	fir [fɪ:] firm [fɪ:m]	Byrd [bɜ:d] Myrtle [mɜ:tl]	fur [fɜ:] curd [kɜ:d]

	[æ] №19	[o:] №7	[iə:] №18	[aiə]	[aiə]	[uə] №21
IV	Care	More	Here	hire	tyrant	sure
	[kɛə]	[mɔ:]	hiə	[haia]	[ˈtaɪərənt]	[ʃʊə]
	Parent	Tory	Merely	pirate	tyre	rural
	[ˈpɛərənt]	[ˈtɔ:ri]	[miəl]	[ˈpaɪərɪt]	[taɪə]	[ˈruərəl]
			mustas-			№21 [juə]
			no			cure
			there			[kjʊə]
			[ðɛə]			during
			u yerda,			[dʒʊərɪŋ]
			where			
		[weə]				
		qayerda,				
		qayerga				

1. III tur yopiq bo'g'in deb, faqat r harfi bilan tugallanuvchi bo'g'inga aytiladi. r harfidan keyin istagan undosh harf turishi mumkin.

Misol: far — uzoq fur — jun
farm — xo'jalik hurt — shikastlanmoq

Unli harfdan keyin kelgan r harfi o'qilmaydi. III tur bo'g'inda hamma unli harflar cho'ziq monoftoglarni beradi.

2. IV tur ochiq bo'g'in deb, shunday ochiq bo'g'inga aytiladiki, undan keyingi bo'g'in r harfi bilan boshlanib, undan keyin unli harf keladi.

Misol: ca-re, he-re, ty-rant

IV tur bo'g'inda unli harflar murakkab unli tovushlar (diftong, triftong) beradi. Triftong uchta elementdan iborat bo'lgan bir unli tovushdir.

3. Ingliz unli harflarining III va IV tur bo'g'inlarida ifodalaydigan tovushlari yuqoridagi jadvalda ko'rsatildi.

MASHQLAR

I mashq. Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiya qiling va o'qilishini mashq qiling.

park — hare term — mere purl — pure
darn — dare herb — here curl — cure

horn — bore
corn — core

bird — dire
circle — sire

myrtle — lyre
byrd — tyre

II mashq. Unlilarning so‘zdagi holatini aniqlab, so‘zlarni transkripsiya qiling:

shake — share	wane — ware
sole — sore	note — shore
mete — mere	eve — here
mute — pure	dune — rure
fine — fire	type — tyre

III mashq. Unli tovush cho‘ziqligining o‘zgarishi so‘z ma‘nosininng o‘zgartirishiga e‘tibor berib o‘qing:

o‘ra — pit [pit]	—	Pete [pi:t] — Petya
qopqoq — lid [lid]	—	lead [li:d] — boshlab bormoq
o‘tirmoq — sit [sit]	—	seat [si:t] — o‘rindiqlik, joy
bo‘lak — bit [bit]	—	beat [bi:t] — urmoq
sirg‘anmoq — slip [slip]	—	sleep [sli:p] — uxlamoq

IV mashq. *a* unlisining so‘zdagi holatini aniqlab, transkripsiya qiling:

cap	—	cape	—	car	—	care
bad	—	bade	—	bar	—	bare
lam	—	game	—	jar	—	hare
fat	—	fate	—	far	—	fare

V mashq. *o* unlisining so‘zdagi holatini aniqlab, transkripsiya qiling:

not	—	note	—	nor	—	more
cock	—	coke	—	cork	—	core
hot	—	home	—	horn	—	store
got	—	go	—	corn	—	shore

VI mashq. *e, i, y, u* unli harflarining III tur bo‘g‘inda [ə:] tovushi bilan o‘qilishini mashq qiling.

kerf	fir	curt
term	firm	turn
germ	stir	burn

serf	pirn	hurt
nerve	Byrd	purr

III va IV tur bo'g'inlarda reduksiya holati

Ingliz tilida III tur yopiq urg'usiz bo'g'inda hamma (yumshoq va qattiq) unliharflar qattiq reduksiya holatida bo'ladilar, ya'ni ular o'rniga [ə] unli tovushi o'qiladi.

Misollar:

grammar	['græmə]	grammatika
chapter	['tʃæptə]	bo'lim, bob
doctor	['dɒktə]	shifokor
tapir	['teipə]	tapir (zoo/.)
martyr	['ma:tə]	jafokash, alamdiya
murmur	['mɜ:mə]	shivirlamoq

IV tur ochiq urg'usiz bo'g'inda so'z oxirida faqat u harfigina reduksiyaga uchraydi.

Misol: failure ['feiljə]

t, s, z harflari IV tur urg'usiz bo'g'indagi u harfidan oldin o'zgacha o'qiladi.

<i>Misol:</i> picture	['piktʃə]	rasm
measure	['meʒə]	o'lchov
azure	['eizə]	ko'm-ko'k osmon (shoirona)

So'z o'rtasida kelgan urg'usiz bo'g'inda hamma unliharflar qattiq reduksiya qoidasiga binoan o'qiladi, ya'ni ular o'rniga [ə] unli tovushi o'qiladi.

<i>Misollar:</i> library	['laibrəri]	kutubxona
factory	['fæktəri]	zavod, fabrika
cookery	['kukəri]	pazandachilik
century	['sentjəri]	asr

MASHQLAR

I mashq. Unliharflarning III, IV tur bo'g'indagi urg'usiz holatini aniqlab, transkripsiya qiling.

'grammar	'picture
'stubborn	'century

for'lorn	'injury
'chapter	'cookery
'tapir	per'form
'factory	'measure

Text Three ['tekst èri:]

This is Fred Russel. He is a teacher. That is his wife. Her name is Judy. She is a writer. These are his children: Mark and Peggy. They are school-children. Mark is in the fourth form and Peggy is in the third form. They are in the garden today. The garden is not large but it is nice.

Is Fred a teacher? — Yes, he is.

Is Judy a doctor? — No, she isn't.

What is she? — She is a writer.

Are Mark and Peggy school — children? — Yes, they are.

Is Mark in the fourth form? — Yes, he is.

Is the garden large? — No, it isn't.

Where are they today? — They are in the garden.

What garden is it? — It is nice.

Matn uchun faol so'zlar

1. children ['tʃɪldrən] — bolalar
2. a writer ['raɪtə] — yozuvchi
3. a teacher ['ti:tʃə] — o'qituvchi
4. the fourth form [fɔ:θ fɔ:m] — 4-sinf
5. the third form [θə:d] — 3-sinf
6. school-children ['sku:l tʃɪldrən] — o'quvchilar
7. three [θri:] — uch
8. a wife [waɪf] — rafiqa
9. a garden ['gɑ:dən] — bog'
11. large [la:dʒ] — katta
10. today [tə'deɪ] — bugun
12. nice [naɪs] — go'zal

Atoqli otlarning o'qilishi

1. Fred Russel	[ˈrʌsl]	Fred Rassel
2. Judy	[ˈdʒu:di]	Judi
3. Mark	[mɑ:k]	Mark
4. Peggy	[ˈpegi]	Peggi

GRAMMATIKA

1. **These, those** so'zlari **this, that** ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'pligidir.

This [ðis] — bu these [ði:z] — bular

That [ðæt] — o'sha those [ðouz] — o'shalar

2. **And** bog'lovchi bo'lib, gap bo'laklarini yoki gaplarni teng bog'laydi va o'zbek tiliga «va» deb tarjima qilinadi. U yordamchi so'z bo'lgani uchun gapda urg'u olmaydi va [ənd] deb o'qiladi.

3. **In** predlogi. Predloglar yordamchi so'zlar bo'lib, otdan oldin qo'llaniladi va o'zbek tilidagi kelishik qo'shimchalari va ko'makchilari singari gap bo'laklarini bir-biriga bog'laydi. **In** — *-da* (ichida) deb tarjima qilinadi va shaxs yoki predmetning o'rnini bildiradi.

Misol: The pencils are in the pencil-box.

Qalamlar qalamdondadir.

4. Personal Pronouns. (Kishilik olmoshlari.)

Bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari quyidagilar:

Singular (Birlik)

I. I [ai] (men)

II. You [ju:] (sen)

III. He [hi:] (u (mr.))

She [ʃi:] (u (j.r.))

Predmet va joiivorlar uchun:

It [It] (u)

Plural (Ko'plik)

I. We [wi:] (biz)

II. You [ju:] (siz(lar))

III. They [ðei] (ular)

5. **to be** (bo'lmoq) fe'lining **Present Indefinite** (noaniq hozirgi zamon)da tuslanishi.

Noaniq hozirgi zamonda **to be** fe'lining uchta shakli bor: **am, is, are.**

I. Bo'lishli shaklda.

Singular (Birlik)

- I. I am in the room. (Men xonadaman.)
- II. You are in the room. (Sen xonadasan.)
- III. He (she) is in the room. (U xonada (dir).)

Plural (Ko'plik)

- I. We are in the room. (Biz xonadamiz.)
- II. You are in the room. (Siz xonadasiz.)
- III. They are in the room. (Ular xonada (dir)lar.)

II. So'roq gapda *to be* fe'lining tegishli shakli egadan oldin qo'yiladi:

Singular (Birlik)

- I. Am I in the room? — Yes, you are. — No, you are not (aren't).
- II. Are you in the room? — Yes, I am. — No, I am not.
- III. Is he (she) in the room? — Yes, he (she) is. — No, he (she) is not. (isn't).

Plural (Ko'plik)

- I. Are we in the room? — Yes, you are. — No, you are not (aren't).
- II. Are you in the room? — Yes, we are. — No, we are not (aren't).
- III. Are they in the room? — Yes, they are. — No, they are not (aren't).

III. Bolishsiz gapda egadan keyin *to be* fe'lining tegishli shakli va *not* inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

Singular (Birlik)

- I am not in the room. (Men xonada emasman.)
- You are not in the room. (Sen xonada emassan.)
- He (she) is not in the room. (U xonada emas (dir).)

Plural (Ko'plik)

- We are not in the room. (Biz xonada emasmiz.)
- You are not in the room. (Siz xonada emassiz.)
- They are not in the room. (Ular xonada emas (dir)lar.)

Special Questions (Maxsus so'roq gaplar)

Maxsus so'roq gap deb, so'roq so'zlardan boshlanadigan so'roq gaplarga aytiladi. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda so'z tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

1. Ega va eganing aniqlovchisidan boshqa gap bo'laklariga so'roq qo'yilsa, albatta, yordamchi yoki bog'lama fe'l ega oldiga chiqariladi, ya'ni so'roq so'zdan keyin, albatta, yordamchi yoki bog'lama fe'l turadi. Ega va eganing aniqlovchisiga so'roq qo'yilsa, gapdagi so'z tartibi o'zgarmaydi (darak gapdagidek bo'ladi).

1. So'roq so'z	2. Yordamch bog'lama	3. Ega	4. Kesim	5. To'ldiruvchi	6. O'rin holi Payt holi	
What	is	Fred?	—	—		—
Where	are	they	—	—	—	today
What	is	Judy	writing	—		now
Whom	is	Judy	writing	a letter to?		
When	does	Mark	go	—	to school?	
Who	—	is	—	—	in the	
Whose	—		—	—	garden?	—
wife	—		is a teacher?	—		—

Egadan tashqari gap bo'laklariga savol berilsa, toliq javob beriladi. Ega, eganing aniqlovchisiga savol berilsa, qisqa javob beriladi.

Maxsus so'roq gaplar pasayuvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi:

Misol: What is Fred? (Fred kim (bo'lib ishlaydi?))

'wɒt iz ʃred | | — · s || —

Eslatma: **What** so'zi savolda kasbga nisbatan berilyapti.

Topshiriq:

1. Matnni transkripsiya va tonogramma qiling.
2. Matnni yodlab oling.

MASHQLAR

I mashq. Quyidagi gaplarning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklini yozing.

1. Boys are in the street.
2. He is a pupil.
3. The teacher is at the table.
4. She is his friend.
5. Her sister is at home.
6. Schoolchildren are in the garden.
7. Tom is in the classroom.
8. His name is Pete.
9. They are doctors.
10. It is a picture.

II mashq. Quyidagi gaplardagi nuqtalar o'rniga to be fe'lining mos shaklini qo'ying.

1. Billy ... five. 2. This ... Mark. 3. He ... a schoolboy. 4. They ... schoolchildren. 5. The girls... in the garden. 6. The garden ... not large. 7. Tom ... not a pupil. 8. His name ... Fred.

III mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Nelli 5 yoshda. U o'quvchi emas. 2. Peggi uchinchi sinfda o'qiydi. 3. Mark to'rtinchi sinfda o'qiydi. 4. O'quvchilar sinfdalar. 5. Ular bog'da emaslar. 6. U (ayol) o'qituvchidir. 7. O'qituvchi — sinfda. 8. Sinf katta emas. 9. Men o'n yoshdaman. 10. Men o'quvchiman.

Text Four ['tekst ,fɔ:]

I have got a wife, two daughters and parents. My wife is Ann. She is a librarian. My daughters are: Mary and Susan. Mary is at school and Susan is at the nursery. They have got many toys.

My parents are retired workers. They have got a garden. Their garden is on the seashore. The air is fresh there. We stay there every summer.

Matn uchun faol so'zlar

a daughter ['dɔ:tə] — qizi
parents ['pɛərənts] — ota-ona
a librarian [laɪb'rɛəriən] — kutubxonachi
at school [ət sku:l] — maktabda
a nursery ['nɜ:səri:] — bog'cha
many ['meni] — ko'p
a toy [tɔɪ] — o'yinchoq
a retired worker [ri'taiəd] — nafaqadagi ishchi
their [ðeə] — ularning
the seashore [ðə 'si:fɔ:] — dengiz qirg'og'i
air [ɛə] — havo
fresh [freʃ] — sof
to stay [steɪ] — turmoq (vaqtincha yashamoq)
every summer ['evri'sʌmə] — har yozda.

To'rtinchi matn uchun tushuntirishlar. Fonetika

1. **aw** va **au** digraflari [ɔ:] tovushini ifodalaydi.

Misol: paw [pɔ:] — panja
lawn [lɔ:n] — o'tloq
pause [pɔ:z] — to'xtam (pauza)
applause [əp'ɔ:z] — qarsaklar

Bu qoidadan mustasno so'zlar:

Aunt [ɑ:nt] — xola, amma to laugh [lɑ:f] — kulmoq

2. **air** va **eir** harf birikmalari [ɛə] tovushini ifodalaydi.

Misol: hair [hɛə] — soch their [ðɛə] — ularning

3. a) **wh** undosh harflar birikmasidan keyin **o** harfi kelsa, **w** harfi o'qilmaydi.

Misol: who [hu:] — kim whose [hu:z] — kimning

b) **wh** harfidan keyin **o** dan tashqari unli harf kelsa, **h** harfi o'qilmaydi.

Misol: what [wɒt] — nima
when [wen] — qachon
which [witʃ] — qaysi, nechanchi
why [wai] — nima uchun, nega

GRAMMATIKA

Possessive Pronouns (Egalik olmoshlari)

Singular (Hirlik)	Plural (Ko'plik)
I. My [maɪ] (mening)	I. Our [aʊə] (bizning)
II. Your [jɔ:] (sening)	II. Your (siz(lar)ning)
III. His [hɪz] (uning (m.r.)) Her [hɜ:] (uning (j.r.)) Jonivor va predmet- lar uchun: Its [ɪts] (uning)	III. Their [ðɛə] (ularning)

Egalik olmoshlari gapda doimo aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi.

Misol: This is my book.

***To have got fe'l birikmasining
Present Indefniteda tuslanishi***

Singular

- I. I have got a book. (Menda kitob bor.)
- II. You have got a book. (Senda kitob bor.)
- III. He/She has got a book. (Unda kitob bor.)

Plural

- I. We have got books. (Bizda kitoblar bor.)
- II. You have got books. (Sizda kitoblar bor.)
- III. They have got books. (Ularda kitoblar bor.)

Bolishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **not** inkor yuklamasi **have** fe'lidan keyin qo'yiladi.

Singular

- I. I have not got a book. (Menda kitob yo'q.)
- II. You have not got a book. (Senda kitob yo'q.)
- III. He/She has not got a book. (Unda kitob yo'q.)

Plural

- I. We have not got books. (Bizda kitoblar yo'q.)
- II. You have not got books. (Sizda kitoblar yo'q.)
- III. They have not got books. (Ularda kitoblar yo'q.)

Eslatma: have not got — haven't got, has not got — hasn't got.

Bu fe'l birikmasining so'roq shaklini yasash uchun **have** qismi ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi va shu fe'l bilan javob beriladi:

Singular

- I. Have I got a book? — Yes, you have. — No, you have not.
- II. Have you got a book? — Yes, I have. — No, I have not.
- III. Has he/she got a book? — Yes, he/she has. — No, he/she has not.

Plural

- I. Have we got books? — Yes, you have. — No, you have not.
- II. Have you got books? — Yes, we have. — No, we have not.
- III. Have they got books? — Yes, they have. — No, they have not.

The Number of the Noun (Otlarda ko'plik)

O'zbek tilida otlarda ko'plik qo'shimchasi **-lar** hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida esa **-s** (yoki **-es**) hisoblanadi.

Misol: a pen—ruchka
pens—ruchkalar

-s ko'plik qo'shimchasining o'qilishi:

1. **-s** qo'shimchasi oxiri jarangsiz undosh bilan tugallangan otlarga qo'shilganda, [s] bo'lib o'qiladi.

Misol: a cat — cats [kæts] — mushuk — mushuklar
a desk — desks [desks] — parta — partalar

2. **-s** qo'shimchasi unli yoki jarangli undosh bilan tugallangan otlarda [z] o'qiladi.

Misol: a boy — boys [bɔiz] — bola — bolalar
a spoon — spoons [spu:nz] — qoshiq — qoshiqlar

3. Oxirida **s, ss, x, ch, [ʃ]**ni beruvchi **sh** harf birikmasidan keyin va [dʒ]ni beruvchi harflardan keyin ko'plik qo'shimchasi **-es** bo'lib qo'shiladi va [iz] o'qiladi.

Misol:

rose [rouz] — atirgul	roses ['rouziz] — atirgullar
box [bɒks] — quticha	boxes ['bɒksiz] — qutichalar
bench [bentʃ] — skameyka	benches ['bentʃiz] — skameykalar
boss [bɒs] — boshliq	bosses ['bɒsiz] — boshliqlar
page [peidʒ] — sahifa	pages ['peidʒiz] — sahifalar

4. Quyidagi otlarning ko'pligi o'zagi o'zgarishi orqali yasaladi.

a man [mæn] — kishi	men [men] — erkak kishilar
a woman ['wumən] — ayol	women ['wimin] — ayollar
foot- [fut] — oyoq	feet [fi:t] — oyoqlar
tooth [tu:θ] — tish	teeth [ti:θ] — tishlar
a goose [gu:s] — g'oz	geese [gi:s] — g'ozlar
a deer [diə] — kiyik	deer [diə] — kiyiklar
a sheep [ʃi:p] — qo'y	sheep [ʃi:p] — qo'ylar
a fish [fiʃ] — baliq	fish [fiʃ] — baliqlar

Topshiriqlar:

I. Yuqoridagi matnmi transkripsiya va tonogramma qiling, uni yod oling.

II. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering:

1. Has he got a wife?
2. How many daughters has he got?
3. Has he got two sons?
4. What is his wife?
5. Is Mary at school?
6. Where is Susan?
7. What have the children got?
8. Are his parents retired workers?
9. Have they got a garden?
10. Where is their garden?

MASHQLAR

I mashq. *au* va *aw* digraflarining o'qilishini aniqlab, transkripsiya qiling.

pause	paw
cause	raw
fault	dawn
applause	'trawler
	'Warsaw

II mashq. *r* harfidan oldin kelgan digraflarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

[ɛə] №19	[iə] № 18	[iə] №18	[ɜ:] №11	[iə] №18
Hair Their	Beer Peer Cheer	Ear Hear Rear	Earn Learn Pearl	Pier Pierce Fierce
[ɔ:] №7 Oar Roar Board	[uə] № 21 Poor Boor Moor	[auə] Our Sour Flour	[auə] Dowry Power Flower	

Eslatma: Agar unli digrafdan keyin *r* harfi kelsa, uning o'qilishi o'zgarib ketadi.

Misol: Main — hair soon — poor
[mein] [hæ] [su:n] [puə]

III mashq. Ko'plik s qo'shimchasining o'qilishiga e'tibor berib, transkripsiya qiling.

cats	beds	buses
notes	names	roses
books	days	benches
roofs	files	dishes
clocks	babies	cages

IV mashq. Nuqtalar o'rniga *to have got* birikmasining mos shaklini qo'ying.

1. Ann... a family. 2. She... two children. 3. Her children... a lot of toys. 4. You... two sisters. 5. My friend... a lot of English books. 6. His parents... a nice garden. 7. Your brother... a car. 8. She... a daughter and a son.

V mashq. Quyidagi gaplarning ho'lishsiz va so'roq shaklini tuzing.

1. Mary has got a lot of children. 2. His brother has got a wife. 3. They have got many pictures. 4. John has got two sons. 5. I have got grandparents. 6. Her parents have got nine grandchildren. 7. He often has got colds, (to have got a cold shamollamoq). 8. My friend has got two brothers.

VI mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bizda ko'p inglizcha kitoblar bor. 2. Uning opasida ikkita qiz bor. 3. O'quvchilarda ko'p darsliklar bor. 4. Ota-onamning yaxshi kvartirasi bor. 5. — Do'stingizning oilasi bormi? — Ha. 6. Akamning oilasi yo'q. 7. — Uning nechta bolasi bor? — 3 ta. 8. Bugun mening bo'sh vaqtim yo'q. 9. Onamning ikkita singlisi bor. 10. O'qituvchimda chiroyli sumka bor.

VII mashq. Nuqtalar o'rniga egalik olmoshlarining mos shaklini qo'ying.

1. I have got a friend.... friend is a pupil. 2. He is a student.... name is Alimov. 3. Ann is a schoolgirl.... marks are good. 4. Children are in the kindergarden.... parents are at work. 5. Please, give me ... English book, Komil. 6. We are teachers,... friends are teachers too. 7. What are ... names? - ... are Dilbar and Malika. 8. They are pensioners.... sons are engineers.

VIII mashq. Quyidagi otlarning ko'plik shaklini yozing.

A bag, a game, a teacher, a bench, a cage, a table, a match, a hut, a lady, a party, a boss, a man, a foot, a tooth, a fish.

The Alphabet (Ingliz alifbosi)

Bosma harf	Yozma harf	O'qilishi	Bosma harf	Yozma harf	O'qilishi
Aa	<i>Aa</i>	[ei]	Nn	<i>Nn</i>	[en]
Bb	<i>Bb</i>	[bi:]	Oo	<i>oo</i>	[ou]
Cc	<i>Cc</i>	[si:]	Pp	<i>Pp</i>	[pi:]
Dd	<i>Dd</i>	[di:]	Qq	<i>Qq</i>	[kju:]
Ee	<i>Ee</i>	[i:]	Rr	<i>Rr</i>	[θ:]
Ff	<i>Ff</i>	[ef]	Ss	<i>Ss</i>	[es]
Gg	<i>Gg</i>	[d:i:l]	Tt	<i>Tt</i>	[ti:]
Hh	<i>Hh</i>	[eit~]	Uu	<i>Uu</i>	[ju:]
Ii	<i>Ii</i>	[ai]	Vv	<i>Vv</i>	[vi:]
Jj	<i>Jj</i>	[d·ei]	Ww	<i>Ww</i>	[dʌblju:]
Kk	<i>Kk</i>	[kei]	Xx	<i>Xx</i>	[eks]
Ll	<i>Ll</i>	[el]	Yy	<i>Yy</i>	[wai]
Mm	<i>Mm</i>	[em]	Zz	<i>Zz</i>	[zed]

ASOSIY QISM

Lesson One (The First Lesson)

Text: Our Flat

Phonetics: O o [u:]; a + th, st, ss, sk, sp [a:]; i+gh, ld, nd - [ai]

Grammar: Combination **there to be**.

Our Flat

Our flat is in a big block of flats. It is on the first floor. There are three rooms in our flat. They are a sitting-room, a bed-room and a dining-room. There is a kitchen, a bathroom and a lavatory in it too.

The sitting-room is light and large. There are two windows in it. There is a table, four chairs, two armchairs, a sofa, a TV set there. There is a piano on the right. There is a bookcase on the left. There is a carpet on the floor. There is a standard lamp in the corner of the room. We watch TV and have a rest in the sitting-room.

There is one window in the bed-room. There are two beds, a wardrobe, a mirror and a dressing-table there. There is a clock on the wall. There are curtains on the window. There is a rug on the floor. Our parents sleep in that room.

The dining-room is not large. There is a table, six chairs and a cupboard in the dining-room. There are different dishes in the cupboard. We have breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner in the dining-room.

In the kitchen there is a refrigerator, a gas-fire, a water-basin, hot and cold water taps. There are two stools and a cabinet in it. My mother cooks meals there.

There is a bath, a shower, a sink and a towel-rack with towels in the bathroom. We have a bath or a shower or wash our hands and faces in the bathroom. Our flat is comfortable.

Answer the questions:

Where is your flat?

How many rooms are there in your flat?

What kind of room is the sitting-room?
 Where is the bookcase?
 How many beds are there in the bedroom?
 Is there a piano on the right?
 What is there on the wall?
 Is there a carpet in the bed-room?
 What is there in the dining-room?
 Is your flat comfortable?

The active words

a flat [flæt] — kvartira
 a block of flats [blɒk] — ko'p kvartirali uy
 a sitting-room ['sitɪŋrʊm] — mehmonxonona
 a dining-room [dainɪŋ rʊm] — ovqatlanish xonasi, yemakxonona
 a bedroom ['bedrʊm] — yotoqxonona
 a kitchen ['kɪtʃn] — oshxonona
 a bath-room [bɑ:θrʊm] — yuvinish xonasi (vannaxonona)
 a lavatory ['lævətɪrɪ] — hojatxonona (tualet)
 a light [laɪt] — yorug'; chiroq
 a window ['wɪndəʊ] — deraza
 a door [dɔ:] — eshik
 a table [teɪbl] — stol
 a chair [tʃeə] — stul
 an arm-chair ['θ:mtʃeə] — kreslo
 a sofa [sɒfə] — divan
 a TV-set [ti:'v:seɪt] — televizor
 a book case ['bʊkkeɪs] — kitob javoni
 on the right [raɪt] — o'ng tomonda
 on the left [left] — chap tomonda
 a carpet [kə:'pɪt] — gilam
 syn. a rug [rʌg] — gillam; poyandoz
 a standard-lamp ['stændəd læmp] — lampa, torsher
 in the corner ['kɔ:nə] — burchakda
 a bed [bed] — karavot
 a wardrobe ['wɔ:droub] — kiyim javoni, garderoob
 a mirror ['mɪrə] — oyna
 a dressing table ['dresɪŋteɪbl] — pardoz stoll
 a clock [klɒk] — soat
 on the wall [wɔ:l] — devorda

a curtain [kə:'tɪn] — parda
on the floor [flɔ:] — polda (ustida), yerda
a cupboard [kʌbəd] — bufet shkafi
different ['dɪfrənt] — turli
a refrigerator ['nɪfrɪdʒəreɪtə] — muzlatkich
a water-basin [wɔ:tə beɪsn] — idish-tovoq yuvgich (rakovina)
hot and cold water taps [hɒt ənd kəʊld wɔ:tə tæps] — Issiq va sovuq
suv jo'mraklari

a stool [stu:l] — taburetka
a cabinet ['kæbɪnɪt] — shkafcha
a bath [bɑ:θ] — vanna
a shower [ʃaʊə] — dush
a sink [sɪŋk] — bet yuvgich (umivalnik)
a towel rack ['tauəlɹæk] — sochiq ilgich
comfortable ['kɒmfətəbəl] — qulay
a gas-fire ['gæsfɑɪə] — gaz plitasi

COMMENTARIES

I. O o harfi ba'zi so'zlarda ochiq bo'g'inda 9-raqamli [u:] unli tovushini ifodalaydi.

Misol: two [tu:] — ikki
do [du:] — bajarmoq
to [tu:] — yuklana
move [mu:v] — harakatlanmoq
lose [lu:z] — yo'qotmoq

II. A a harfi ss, st, sk, sp, th qo'sh undosh harflar oldida kelganda, 5-raqamli [a:] unli tovushini ifodalaydi.

Misol: class [kla:s] — mashg'ulot
fast [fa:st] — tez
grasp [gra:sp] — qisish
path [pa:θ] — yo'lka
task [ta:sk] — vazifa

Quyidagi so'zlar bu qoidalardan mustasno:

ass [æ:s] — eshak
lass [læ:s] — qiz bola
mass [mæ:s] — omma, ko'p

III. I i harfi gh, nd, ld qo'sh undosh harflar oldida kelganda 15-raqamli [ai] unli tovushini ifodalaydi, gh esa o'qilmaydi.

Misol: light [lait] — yorug'
 right [rait] — to'g'ri
 kind [kaind] — ochiqko'ngil
 find [faind] — topmoq
 child [t'fild] — bola
 mild [maild] — yumshoq
 (to build [bild] — qurmoq fe'li bu qoidadan mustasno)

IV. There is, there are birikmasi.

Biror predmet (predmetlar) yoki shaxs (shaxslar)ning aniq bir joyda bor yoki yo'qligini ifodalaydigan gap **there is, there are** birikmasi bilan boshlanadi. Bunday gaplarda so'z tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi.

Agar mustaqil ega uyushib kelsa, kesim eng birinchi kelgan ot bilan sonda moslashadi.

1	2	3	4	
Formal ega	Sodda fe'l kesim	Mustaqil ega	O'rin holi	Payt holi
There	is	a book	on the table	
There	are	books	on the table	
There	was	a boy	in that room	yesterday
There	were	boys	there	yesterday

Misol: There is a book and two pens on the table.
 There are two pens and a book on the table.

So'roq gap yasash uchun **is** yoki **are** ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi va shular bilan javob beriladi.

Misol:

- Is there a book and two pens on the table?
- Yes, there is
- No, there is not.
- Are there two pens and a book on the table?
- Yes, there are
- No, there are not.

Bu birikmali gapning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun shu birikmadan keyin **no** inkor olmoshi qo'yiladi.

Misol: There is no book and two pens on the table.

Agar gapdagi ot oldida **some, any, many, much, few, little**

kabl olmoshlar yoki sanoq son bo'lsa, u holda birikmadan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

Misol: There is not any book on the table.

There are not two pens on the table.

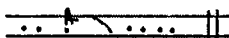
Bolishli va bo'lishsiz gapda **there** formal egaga urg'u tushmaydi va kuchsiz o'qiladi.

Misol: There is. [ðəriz] There are. [ðərθ:]

Is there? ['iz ðəə] Are there? ['θ:ðəə]

Bunday birikmali gaplarda o'rin holi ham urg'u olmaydi. Shuning uchun mustaqil ega oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'in hisoblanadi, ovoz pasayadi yoki ko'tariladi.

1. There is a book on the table.



[ðər iz ə ,buk ɔn ðə teɪbl]

2. Is there a book on the table?



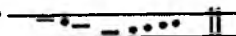
['iz ðəə ə buk ɔn ðə teɪbl]

3. There are two books on the table.



[ðər ə 'tuː.buks ɔn ðə teɪbl]

4. Are there two books on the table?



['θ: ðəə 'tuː.buks ɔn ðə teɪbl]

EXERCISES (MASHQLAR)

I. Quyidagi so'zlarni silliq talaffuz qiling.

block of flats

on the right in the corner (of)

on the floor

on the left in the middle (of)

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiya qiling.

light

Britain

our

sink

right

curtain

hour

rink

night

certain

power

bank

III. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan foydalanib, quyidagi namunalar asosida gap tuzing.

- a) *namuna*: 1. There is a piano in the sitting-room.
(a sofa, a TV-set, an armchair, a book-case).
2. There are books on the table.
(notebooks, pens, pencils, flowers).
- b) *namuna*: 1. There is no butter-dish on the table.
(bread-plate, salt-celler, tea-pot, sugar-bowl).
2. There are no plates on the dinner-table, (forks, knives, spoons, cups).
- c) *namuna*: 1. Is there an armchair in your sitting room?
Yes, there is.
No, there is not.
(a book-case, a piano, a radio-set, a clock).

IV. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarga aylantiring.

- There is a pen in my bag.
There are mistakes in your test.
There is a cupboard in the dining room.
There are pencils in the pencil-case.
There are buses in the street.
There is a map on the wall.

V. Tagiga chizilgan gap bolaklariga maxsus so'roqlar qo'ying.

- There is a nice park near the school.
There are forty pupils in our room.
There are fifty books in my library.
There is a round table in the sitting room.

VI. Quyidagi birikmalardan foydalanib, gaplar tuzing.

a block of flats, a sitting-room, a cupboard, on the floor, in the corner of the room, on the wall, on the left, on the right, a water-basin, a shower.

VII. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kitob stol ustida emas, u — kitob javonida. 2. Stol ustida kitob yo'q. 3. Muzlatkich — oshxonada. 4. Oshxonada muzlatkich bor. 5. Maktab Navoiy ko'chasida joylashgan. 6. Navoiy ko'chasida maktab bor. 7. Qizil gilam pol ustida(dir). 8. Pol ustida qizil gilam bor. 9. Dilbarda beshta inglizcha kitob bor. 10. Ana u studentda kompyuter bor.

VIII. Matndagi faol soʻzlardan foydalanib, oʻz xonangizni yoki kvartirangizni tasvirlab bering (ingliz tilida).

IX. Quyidagi dialogni oʻqing va yod oling.

Dialogue

Alimov: It's nice to meet you Mrs. Bell. You've got a very good house.

Mrs. Bell: Thank you. And what about you, Mr. Alimov? Have you got a house or a flat?

Alimov: We've got a three-roomed flat in Tashkent with a large kitchen and a bathroom.

Mrs. Bell: Is Tashkent a nice city?

Alimov: Yes, certainly.

X. Quyidagi maqolni oʻqing va yodda tuting.

There is no place like home.

East or West home is best.

LESSON TWO (THE SECOND LESSON)

Text: Our Family.

Dialogue.

Grammar: I. Combination To Have Got.

II. Indefinite Pronouns **some, any.**

III. The Cases of Nouns.

IV. The Alternative Question.

V. The parts of a Sentence.

Our family

Our family is large. I have got a father, a mother, a brother and a sister. My father's name is Olim. He is forty-five. He is an engineer. My mother's name is Mohira. She is forty-one. She is a doctor. My younger brother's name is Odil. He is sixteen. He is a schoolboy. He is in the ninth form.

My younger sister's name is Malika. She is 13. She is a school-girl. She is in the seventh form.

My name is Hakim. I am nineteen. I am a second-year student of the Tashkent Islamic University.

I have got a grandfather and a grandmother too. They are old. They are pensioners. They live in the country. They love their children and grandchildren.

My father has got a brother and a sister.

My uncle's name is Karim. He is a businessman.

My aunt's name is Saida. She is a teacher. But my mother hasn't got any brothers and sisters.

Answer the questions:

1. Is your family large or little?
2. What is your sister's name?
3. What is your mother?
4. How old is your father?
5. Are you a pupil or a student?
6. Have you got any sisters?

7. Is your uncle a businessman or a doctor?
8. Has your aunt got any children?
9. Are your grandparents pensioners?
10. How old are you?

The new words and expressions:

a family ['fæmɪli] — oila
 a father ['fɑ:ðə] — ota
 a mother [mʌðə] — ona
 an elder brother [ən'eldə' brʌðə] — aka
 a younger brother ['jʌŋgə] — uka
 an elder sister [sɪstə] — opa
 a younger sister ['jʌŋgə sɪstə] — singil
 an uncle ['ʌŋkl] — amaki yoki tog'a
 an aunt [θ:nt] — amma yoki xola
 a grandfather ['græn fa:ðə] — buva (bobo)
 a grandmother ['græn mʌðə] — buvi (momo)
 a child [tʃaɪld] - bola, children [tʃɪldrən] — bolalar
 a grandchildren ['græn tʃɪldrən] — nabiralar
 a school-boy ['sku:l bɔɪ] — o'quvchi bola
 a school-girl [sku:l gɜ:l] — o'quvchi qiz

COMMENTARIES

I. n harfi k, c harflari oldida kelganda, [ŋ] undosh sonor tovushlarni ifodalaydi.

Misol: ink [ɪŋk] — siyoh; uncle ['ʌŋkl] — amaki yoki tog'a

II. Some, any gumon olmoshlari.

Predmetlarning aniq bo'lmagan oz sonli ekanligini ifodalash uchun **some, any** gumon olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Ular, odatda, aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib, ot oldida keladi va artikl vazifasini o'taydi.

1. **Some** bo'lishli gaplarda ko'plikdagi sanaladigan yoki birlikdagi sanalmaydigan ot oldida keladi va «bir necha», «biroz» deb tarjima qilinadi.

Misol: I have got some English books.

(Menda bir necha inglizcha kitob bor.)

He has got some money.

(Unda biroz pul bor.)

2. **Some** olmoshi ot oldida kelganda urg'u tushmaydi va reduksiyalanadi, yolg'iz kelganda esa urg'u olmasa ham, to'liq shaklda talaffuz qilinadi.

Misol: Give me some chalk.

Have you got any books? — Yes, I have got some.

Lekin **some of them**, **some of us** kabi so'z birikmalarida esa **some** urg'u oladi va to'liq talaffuz etiladi: Some of them know German.

3. **Any** olmoshi so'roq va bolishsiz gaplarda qo'llanadi va «qandaydir», «hech qanday» ma'nolarini anglatadi, gapda aniqllovchi vazifasini bajaradi.

Misol: Have you got any books? — Yes, I have some. I haven't got any books.

4. **Any** olmoshi ko'pincha bo'lishli gapda kelganda «har qanaqa» ma'nosini beradi.

Misol: You can take any book you like. Sen istagan kitobingni olishing mumkin.

5. **Any** so'zi bilan tuzilgan so'roq gaplarga **some** so'zi bilan javob beriladi.

Misol: Have you got any chalk? — Yes, I have some.

Otlarda kelishik

O'zbek tilida otlarda oltita kelishik bor: bosh, qaratqich, tushum, jo'nalish, o'rin-payt va chiqish kelishiklari. Ingliz tilida esa otlarda faqat ikkita kelishik bor:

1. **The Common Case** (Umumiy kelishik).

2. **The Possessive Case** (Egalik kelishigi).

a) **The Possessive Case** o'zbek tilidagi qaratqich kelishigiga mos keladi. U ot o'zagiga birlikda apostrofli **-s ('s)** qo'shimchasi qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

Misol: My sister's flat — opamning xonadoni

Agar ot ko'plikda bo'lib, **-s (-lar)** qo'shimchasini olgan bo'lsa, u holda **-s** qo'shimchasidan keyin apostrof (') ning o'zi qo'yiladi.

Misol: the boy's ball — bolaning koptogi

the boys' balls — bolalarning koptoklari

Ko'pligi mustasno holda yasaladigan otlar bilan egalik kelishigi yashash uchun ular o'zagiga xuddi birlikdagi kabi ('s) qo'shiladi.

Misol: the man's book — kishining kitobi
the men's books — kishilarning kitoblari
the woman's dress — ayolning ko'ylagi
the women's dresses — ayollarning ko'ylagi
the child's toy — bolaning o'yinchog'i
the children's toys — bolalarning o'yinchoqlari

The Possessive Case da jonli predmetlarni ifodalovchi otlargina ishlatiladi. Bu kelishikdagi otlar gapda doimo aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi va «**Whose?**» savoliga javob bo'ladi.

Jonsiz predmetlarni ifodalovchi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi ma'nosini berishi uchun ot o'zagi oldiga **of** predlogi qo'yiladi:

Misol: the window of the room — xonaning derazasi
the corner of the room — xonaning burchagi

b) **The Common Case** dagi otlar gapdagi o'rniga qarab yoki predlog bilan kelib, o'zbek tilidagi qolgan kelishiklar ma'nolarini ifodalashi mumkin:

My sister is in the room.

(«**singlim**» — ega)

He sees my sister at the bus-stop.

(«**singlimni**» — vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)

He gives my sister a book.

(«**singlimga**» — vositali to'ldiruvchi)

He takes a book from my sister.

(«**singlimdan**» — predlogli to'ldiruvchi)

This is my sister.

(«**singlimdir**» — qo'shma ot kesimning ot qismi).

I. Tanlov so'roq gap

Tanlov so'roq gap 2 qismdan iborat bo'ladi:

1. Umumiy so'roq gap.

2. **Or** bog'lovchisidan keyin keladigan tanlanadigan gap bo'lagi.


Misol: Is he a student or a pupil? — He is a pupil.

Tanlov so'roq gapga to'liq javob beriladi.

1. Agar tanlov so'roq gap egaga beriladigan bo'lsa, so'roq gap boshqacharoq tuziladi va javob qisqa bo'ladi.

Misol: Is Ben in Tashkent or is Nick? — Nick is.

2. Tanlov so'roq gapning I qismi ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan, II qismi esa pasayuvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Misol: Is this pencil red or black? 
'iz 'ðis'pensl ,red llɔ: ,blækll

II. Gap bo'laklari

Ingliz tilida ham gap bo'laklari o'zbek tilidagi kabi ikkiga bo'linadi:

1. Bosh bo'laklar.

2. Ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar.

1. Bosh bo'laklar ega va kesimdan iborat. Ega **kim** yoki **nima** so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Kesim esa **kimdir, nimadir, nima qiladi, nima qilyapti, nima qildi** kabi so'roqlarga javob bo'ladi:

Misol: Our family is large.

She has got a sister.

2. Ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar **aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi** va **holdan** iborat.

Aniqlovchi **kimning, nimaning, qanday, qaysi, nechanchi** kabi so'roqlarga javob bo'ladi:

Misol: I have got a large room.

To'ldiruvchi **vositali, vositasiz** va **predlogli to'ldiruvchiga** bo'linadi. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi **kimni, nimani** so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Vositali va predlogli to'ldiruvchilar **kimga, nimaga, kimdan, nimadan, kim haqida, nima haqida** kabi so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi.

Hol **payt, o'rin, ravish, maqsad** va **sabab hollaridan** iborat. Payt holi **qachon, qancha vaqt** kabi so'roqlarga; o'rin holi **qayerda, qayerga** kabi so'roqlarga; ravish holi **qanday, qay tarzda**; maqsad holi **nima maqsadda**; sabab holi **nima uchun** kabi so'roqlarga javob bo'ladilar.

Misol: I have got a sister.

ega kesim vositasiz to'ldiruvchi

They live in the country.

o'rin holi

EXERCISES

I. Quyidagi *Possessive Caseda* kelgan otlarni transkripsiya qiling va to'g'ri talaffuz bilan o'qing.

[s]	[z]	[iz]
Bet's	father's	Charles'
Smith's	girl's	niece's
Nick's	Jane's	Holmes'
Aunt's	uncle's	horse's
Student's	boy's	boss'

II. Quyidagi gaplarni o'qing, tagiga chizilgan so'zlarga ahamiyat bering.

The boy has got a toy.

Has the boy got a toy? — Yes, he has.

Has she got any sisters? — Yes, she's got some.

She hasn't got any brothers.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni bolishsiz va so'roq shakllarga qo'ying.

1. Mary has got a family.
2. Jane has got a lot of friends.
3. They have got some English books.
4. He has got two sons and a daughter.
5. Bob and Nick have got skates.
6. I have got some work now.
7. He has got a question.
8. The boy has got a ball.

IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga *some* yoki *any* gumon olmoshini qo'ying.

1. I have got Arabic books.
2. Have you got English books?
3. She has got time to do this work.
4. Give me chalk, please.
5. Has she got friends here?
6. The student hasn't got questions.
7. Please take book you like.
8. of these articles are interesting.
9. There are not children in the garden.
10. There is ink in my pen.

V. Quyidagi tanlov so'roq gaplarga javob bering.

1. Is your aunt young or old?
2. Are children in the garden or in the street?
3. Have you got an elder brother or a younger brother?
4. Has he got a niece or a nephew?

5. Is your mother a teacher or an engineer?
6. Are the pupils in the classroom or in the sports ground?
7. Is there a TV-set or a radio-set on the little table?
8. Are there two or four armchairs in the sitting-room?
9. Is your father's car new or old?
10. Are his sister's children at school or at home?

VI. Quyidagi so'z birikmalari bilan gaplar tuzing.

1. The pupil's room. 2. The pupils' room. 3. The man's brother.
4. The men's brother. 5. The child's bed. 6. The children's beds. 7. The middle of the room. 8. The corner of the room. 9. The leaves of the tree. 10. The colour of the table.

VII. Tagiga chizilgan otni *Possessive Case*ga qo'yib, gaplarni birlashtiring.

1. Do'stimda mashina bor. U qulay. 2. Dilshodda savol bor. U qiyin. 3. Onamning singlisi bor. U — ingliz tili o'qituvchisi. 4. Akamda do'stlar ko'p. Ular — talaba. 5. Bular — talabalarning daftarlari. Ular parta ustida. 6. Do'stimda bog' bor. Unda mevali daraxtlar ko'p. 7. O'qituvchimda qora sumka bor. U stul ustida. 8. Dilbarda qo'g'irchoqlar bor. Ular chiroyli.

VIII. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Anyaning sumkasida bir necha daftar bor. 2. O'qituvchida ozgina bo'r bor. 3. Sizning do'stlaringiz bormi? 4. Akangizning do'stlari bormi? 5. Dadangizning haydovchisi yoshmi? 6. Opamning mashinasi yangi. 7. Bog'da bir necha mevali daraxtlar bor. 8. Bu ko'chada hech qanday gulxona yo'q. 9. Parta ustida bir necha ruchka va qalam bor. 10. Mehmonxonada qandaydir kreslo bormi? 11. Jeynning xonasi qulay. 12. Nikning buvasi va buvisi nafaqadadirlar.

IX. Quyidagi dialogni yod oling.

Dialogue

Jack: She is pretty. Who is she?

Fred: That's my daughter Peggy.

Jack: Is this your son?

Fred: Yes. That's Mark. He is five.

Jack: Five! Oh, he's a big boy.

Fred: And those are my cats, Harold and Maude.

X. Maqolni o'qing va yodda tuting.

First think, then speak.

LESSON THREE (THE THIRD LESSON).

Text: My Working Day.

Dialogue.

Phonetics: ea [e], «w + a», «w + o»

Grammar: I. Time prepositions.

II. Present Indefinite.

III. Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals.

My working day

I usually get up at 7 o'clock. I open the window, make my bed and do my morning exercises. I have a wash and dress. At half past seven I have breakfast. At 8 o'clock I go to the University. I go by bus 28. Our first lesson begins at 8.30.

We usually have four lessons. We study History, Arabic, Uzbek literature, English and other subjects. Our classes are over at 14.50. I have lunch at the University canteen. I come home at four o'clock.

I have a little rest. Then I do my homework. At seven o'clock I have dinner. Then I watch TV. At 8 I learn the new words and read texts.

At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

Answer the questions:

1. When do you usually get up?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. How do you go to the University?
4. When does your first lesson begin?
5. How many lessons do you have every day?
6. What subjects do you study?
7. Where do you have dinner?
8. Do you help your mother about the house?
9. When do you do your homework?
10. What do you learn in the evening?

The new words and expressions:

- to get up [get'ʌp] — o'rindan turmoq
to make the bed [meik] — o'rinni tuzatib (yig'ishtirib) qo'ymoq
to do morning exercises ['eksəsaiziz] — ertalabki badantariya mashqlarini bajarmoq
to have a wash [wɔʃ] — yuvinmoq
to dress [dres] — kiyinmoq
to have breakfast ['brekfəst] — nonushta qilmoq
to have dinner ['dinə] — tushlik qilmoq
to have supper ['s'ʌpə] — kechki ovqatni yemoq
a class [klɜ:s] — mashg'ulot, dars
to study ['stʌdi] — o'rganmoq, o'qimoq
history ['histəri] — tarix
arabic ['ærəbik] — arab tili
literature ['litrɪtʃə] — adabiyot
to be over ['ouvə] — tugatmoq
to have a rest [rest] — dam olmoq
then [ðen] — so'ngra
to learn [lɜ:n] — yodlamoq, o'rganmoq
to go to bed [tə'goutə'bed] — uxlashga yotmoq
to work hard (at) [hɜ:d] — qattiq ishlamoq
to do well in English — ingliz tilini yaxshi o'qimoq
to be in time for the lesson — darsga vaqtida kelmoq
to revise [ri'vaiz] — takrorlamoq (esga tushirmoq)

COMMENTARIES

I. ea digrafi ba'zi so'zlarda [i:] tovushi o'rniga [e] tovushi bilan ifodalanadi:

- breath [breθ] — nafas
bread [bred] — non
breadth [bredθ] — kenglik
breakfast ['brekfəst] — nonushta
dead [ded] — o'lgan, jonsiz
deaf [def] — kar-soqov
death [deθ] — o'lim
ready ['redi] — tayyor
health [helθ] — sog'liq
wealth [welθ] — boylik

head [hed] — bosh
heavy [hevi] — og'ir; qattiq

Quyidagi so'zlarda esa [i:] tovushi o'rniga [ei] tovushini ifodalaydi:
break [breik] — sindirmoq
great [greit] — buyuk, ulug'
steak [steik] — go'sht; muskul

II. 1) a unli harfi **w** undoshi yoki **qu** harflar birikmasidan keyin I tur yopiq bo'g'inda [æ] unli o'rniga [ɔ] unli tovushini, III tur yopiq bo'g'inda esa [a:] unli tovushi o'rniga [ɔ:] tovushini ifodalaydi.

I tur bo'g'in	III tur bo'g'in
Want [wɔnt]	War [wɔ:]
Quant [kwɔnt]	Warm [wɔ:m]
Quarrel [kwɔrəl]	Quarter ['kwɔ:tə]

2) o harfi **w** yoki **qu** birikmasidan keyin I tur yopiq bo'g'inda [ɔ] unli tovushi o'rniga [ʌ] tovushini, III turbo'g'inda [ɔ:] o'rniga [ə:] tovushini ifodalaydi.

I tur bo'g'in	III tur bo'g'in
Won [wʌn]	Word [wɜ:d]
Wonder [wʌndə]	Work [wɜ:k]
Worry [wʌri]	Worth [wɜ:θ]

III. Vaqtni bildiruvchi predloglar quyidagilar: *at, from... to... .*

Bular son oldida kelib, paytni bildiradi.

Misol: At 8 o'clock — soat 8 da

From 9 to 5 — soat 9 dan 5gacha

IV. Sanoq sonlar.

1) Ingliz tilidagi tub sonlar quyidagilar:

1 — one 4 — four 7 — seven 10 — ten

2 — two 5 — five 8 — eight 11 — eleven

3 — three 6 — six 9 — nine 12 — twelve

2) 13 dan 19 gacha bo'lgan sonlar yasash uchun tub sonlar oxiriga **-teen** qo'shinchasi qo'shiladi. Misol:

13 — thirteen 14 — fourteen 15 — fifteen va h. k.

3) O'nlik sonlar tub son oxiriga **-ty** qo'shimchasi qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Misol: 20 — twenty 50 — fifty 80 — eighty
30 — thirty 60 — sixty 90 — ninethy
40 — forty 70 — seventy 100 — a hundred

4) O'nlik va birlik sonlar orasiga chiziqcha qo'yiladi.

Misol: 25 — twenty-five 76 — seventy-six

V. Tartib sonlar.

Barcha tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarning oxiriga **-th** qo'shimchasi-ni qo'shish orqali yasaladi. **Birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi** kabi tartib sonlari esa boshqa o'zakdan yasaladi.

Misol: 1 — one — the first
2 — two — the second
3 — three — the third
4 — four — the fourth
12 — twelve — the twelfth
13 — thirteen — the thirteenth va h. k.

Eslatma: Tartib sonlar oldida **-the** aniq artikli ishlatiladi.

Time

What time is it? — Soat necha (bo'ldi)?

What is the time? — Soat necha (bo'ldi)?

How long... — Qancha vaqt...

It is 9 o'clock. — Soat 9.

At 9 o'clock. — Soat 9 da.

It is 5 minutes past 9. — Soat 9 dan 5 daqiqa o'tdi.

At 5 minutes past 9. — Soat 9 dan 5 daqiqa o'tganda...

It is half past 9. — Soat 9 yarim.

At half past 9. — Soat 9 yarimda...

It is 15 (fifteen) minutes to 10. — Soat 15 daqiqa kam 10.

It is a quarter to 10. — Soat chorak kam 10.

At 15 minutes to ten. — Soat 15 daqiqa kam 10 da...

It is 5 minutes to 10. — Soat 5 daqiqa kam 10.

At 5 minutes to 10... — Soat 5 daqiqa kam 10 da...

Yangi soʻzlar:

- past [pa:st] — oʻtmoq
a half [ha:f] — yarim (30 daqiqa)
a quarter ['kwɔ:tə] — chorak (15 daqiqa)
a minute [minit] — minut, daqiqa

The Present Indefinite tense (Noaniq hozirgi zamon)

I. *Present Indefinite* zamoni odat bolib qolgan yoki doimo qaytarilib turadigan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi.

Misol: I get up at 7 o'clock every day.
(Men har kuni soat 7 da turaman.)

II. Bu zamon *to* yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan infinitivdan, ya'ni fe'l o'zagidan (*work*) yasaladi. Faqat III shaxs birlik (*he, she*) da fe'l o'zagiga *-s* (yoki *-es*) qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

Endi *to work* fe'lini shu zamonda tuslaymiz.

Singular

- I. I work every day. (Men har kuni ishlayman.)
II. You work every day. (Sen har kuni ishlaysan.)
III. He (she) works every day. (U har kuni ishlaydi.)

Plural

- I. We work every day. (Biz har kuni ishlaymiz.)
II. You work every day. (Siz har kuni ishlaysiz.)
III. They work every day. (Ular har kuni ishlaydilar.)

III. Bo'lishsiz shaklda fe'l o'zagi oldiga *do* (*do, does*) yordamchi fe'li bilan *not* inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

Singular

- I. I do not work every day. (Men har kuni ishlamayman.)
II. You do not work every day. (Sen har kuni ishlamaysan.)
III. He (she) does not work every day. (U har kuni ishlamaydi.)

Plural

- I. We do not work every day. (Biz har kuni ishlaymaymiz.)
- II. You do not work every day. (Siz har kuni ishlaymaysiz.)
- III. They don't work every day. (Ular har kuni ishlaymadingilar.)

Eslatma: do not — don't [daunt]
does not — doesn't [ˈdɒznt]

IV. Soʻroq shaklda yordamchi fe'l *do (do, does)* ega oldiga chiqarib qoʻyiladi.

Singular

- I. Do I work every day? — Yes, you do. — No, you do not.
(Men har kuni ishlaymanmi? — Ha. — Yoʻq).
- II. Do you work every day? — Yes, I do. — No, I do not.
(Sen har kuni ishlaysanmi? — Ha. — Yoʻq).
- III. Does he/she work every day? — Yes, he/she does. — No, he/
she does not.
(U har kuni ishlaydimi? — Ha. — Yoʻq).

Plural

- I. Do we work every day? — Yes, you do. — No, you don't.
(Biz har kuni ishlaymizmi? — Ha. — Yoʻq).
- II. Do you work every day? — Yes, we do. — No, we don't.
(Siz(lar) har kuni ishlaysizmi? — Ha. — Yoʻq).
- III. Do they work every day? — Yes, they do. — No, they do not.
(Ular har kuni ishlaydilarmi? — Ha. — Yoʻq).

V. *Present Indefiniteda* ishlatilishi zarurligini koʻrsatuvchi turtki (signal) soʻz yoki soʻz birikmasi quyidagilar:

every day [ˈevri dei] — har kuni
every week [ˈevri wi:k] — har haftada
every month [ˈevri mʌnθ] — har oyda
every year [ˈevri jə:] — har yili
every summer [ˈevri ˈsʌmə] — har yozda
sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] — baʼzan
often [ˈɒfn] — koʻpincha
usually [ˈju:ʒuəli] — odatda
seldom [ˈseldm] — har zamonda
always [ɔ:lweɪz] — har doim

EXERCISES

I. -s (-es) qo'shimchasining o'qilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi fe'llarni transkripsiya qiling.

works	reads	washes
speaks	brings	finishes
looks	ends	dances
puts	lives	dresses
helps	buys	teaches

II. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarga qo'ying.

1. You often do your homework in the evening. 2. His brother goes to school. 3. She usually washes with cold water. 4. Richard plays tennis well. 5. Philip and Susan finish their work at 6. 6. My father comes home at 7 o'clock. 7. We meet our friends every Sunday. 8. Jane teaches at school.

III. Tagiga chizilgan gap bolaklariga so'roqlar qo'ying.

1. She teaches English at school. 2. They live in Kokand. 3. You write exercises on the blackboard. 4. Students usually look at the blackboard. 5. Our lessons begin in the morning. 6. They usually spend their holidays in the South.

IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga lozim joyga predloglar qo'ying.

1. Her father gives lectures... the University. 2. She works hard... her English. 3. They do well... English. 4. My father has dinner... home. 5. His parents come... home late. 6.1 finish... work... 5 o'clock. 7. Nick is always... time... his lessons. 8. What do you usually speak class? 9. When does he usually go... home? 10. Whom do you usually write a letter... ?

V. Quyidagi sanoq sonlarni so'z vositasida yozing.

2; 12; 20; 3; 13; 30; 4;14; 40; 5; 15; 50; 6; 16; 60; 8; 18; 80; 9; 19; 90; 100; 101; 110; 203; 365; 800; 493; 900; 1000; 186.

VI. Quyidagi tartib sonlarni so'z vositasida yozing.

1-; 2-; 3-; 4-; 5-; 6-; 7-; 8-; 9-; 10-; 11-; 18-; 30-; 34-; 42-; 50-; 53-; 90-; 98-; 100-; 102-; 209-.

VII. Quyidagi yillarni inglizcha yozing.

1870-y; 1868-y; 1825-y; 1773-y; 1919-y; 1905-y; 1900-y; 1242-y; 1066-y.

VIII. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Akam ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. 2. — Bu qiz kim? U — mening dugonam. 3. Siz, odatda, grammatik qoidalarni takrorlab (esga tushirib) turasiz. 4. Unga soʻzlarni oʻqituvchidan keyin qaytarish yoqmaydi. 5. Kim inglizcha gazetalar oladi? 6. U ishdan keyin har doim ham uyga bormaydi 7. Siz soat nechada nonushta qilaisiz? 8. Talabalar har kuni soat 8.30 da universitetga keladilar. 9. Siz universitetda qancha vaqt boʻlasiz?

IX. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalari bilan gaplar tuzing.

To get up, to do morning exercises, to have breakfast, to begin at 8.30, to help smb. about the house, to do homework, to learn the new words, to watch TV, before, to go to bed.

X. Quyidagi dialogni yod oling.

Dialogue

Bobir: Hi, Rahim!

Rahim: Hi, Bobir! How are you? Are you already a student?

Bobir: Yes, I am. I am a student of the Tashkent Islamic University. And where are you now?

Rahim: I'm in Tashkent too. I work at a plant.

Bobir: What time do you come home every day?

Rahim: I work from 8 to 4 o'clock and come home at 5. And what time are your classes over?

Bobir: They are over at 3.20. And do you go anywhere after work?

Rahim: I go to the reading-hall and read books or sometimes I go to the cinema. Do you go to the cinema too?

Bobir: Oh, yes, I do. But I go there only on Sunday. Please, come to my place on Sunday. We'll go to the cinema together.

Rahim: All right, we'll have a good time together.

XI. Maqolni oʻqing va yodda tuting.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

LESSON FOUR (THE FOURTH LESSON)

Text: The Working Day of a Manager.

Grammar: I. The Cases of the Personal Pronouns.

II. **Much, little, many, few.**

The working day of a manager

Mr. Shokirov works at an office. He is a manager. His office is a long way from his house. He goes to his office by car. He works five days a week. He works on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. He doesn't work at the week-end. His working day begins at 9 a.m. and it lasts 8 hours. Every day he gets a lot of letters and telegrams from foreign firms. Most of them are in English. He translates and answers them in the morning. He often receives the customers or engineers of different factories in the afternoon. He discusses a lot of questions with them. He usually finishes work at 6 p.m.

Mr. Shokirov learns English. He works hard at his English. There are foreign newspapers and journals at the office. He reads them and he sometimes translates articles from those journals. After work he stays in the office for his English lessons. Many others of his office also learn English and stay there too. They have their English three times a week. After classes they return home together.

Answer the questions:

1. What does Mr. Shokirov do?
2. Where is his office?
3. How many days does he work?
4. What time does his working day begin?
5. How long does his working day last?
6. What does he do in the morning?
7. Whom does he receive in the afternoon?
8. What foreign language do they learn?
9. Does he read articles in foreign journals?

10. Why does he stay in the office after work?
11. Do the clerks of the office learn English or German?
12. How often do they have their English?

The new words and expressions:

a manager ['mænɪdʒə] — boshliq; ish yurituvchi
 a long way from [wei] — uzoqda (sin). Far from [fa:] — uzoqda
 by car [bai kə:] — avtomobilda, mashinada
 five days a week — haftada besh kun
 three times a week — haftada uch marta
 a week-day — ish kuni (ishga boriladigan kun)
 a week-end — dam olish kunlari (shanba, yakshanba)
 to last [lɜ:st] — davom etmoq
 forelgn ['fɔ:rn] — xorijiy
 a firm [fə:m] — firma
 most of them [moust] — ulardan ko'pchiligi
 to translate ['trænsleɪt] — tarjima qilmoq
 to answer ['θ:nsə] — javob bermoq
 to receive [rɪ'si:v] — qabul qilmoq
 different ['dɪfrənt] — turli
 to discuss [dɪs'kʌs] — muhokama qilmoq
 a lot of [lɒtəv] — ko'p (ham donalab sanaladigan, ham sanalmay-
 digan otlar uchun)
 to work hard at [hθ:d] — berilib, ter to'kib ishlamoq
 a newspaper [nju:spelpə] — gazeta
 a journal ['dʒə:nəl] — jurnal
 an article ['θ:tɪkl] — maqola
 to stay [steɪ] — biror joyda qolmoq, vaqtincha yashamoq
 a clerk [klɜ:k] — idora xizmatchisi
 to return [rɪ'tə:n] — qaytmoq, qaytarib bermoq

COMMENTARIES

I. Hour so'zi vaqt birligini (60 daqiqani) ifodalaydi, o'clock so'zi esa vaqtni ko'rsatadi.

Misol: His working day lasts eight hours.

(Uning ish kuni sakkiz soat davom etadi.)

He usually finishes work at 6 o'clock.

(U, odatda, ishini soat 6 da tugatadi.)

II. Quyidagi gaplar tarjimasiga e'tibor berib, *in* predlogi qaysi holatda ishlatilishini anglab oling.

Misol:

He speaks English. (U ingliz tilida gaplashadi.)

He reads English well. (U ingliz tilida yaxshi o'qiydi.)

He writes letters in English. (U xatlarni ingliz tilida yozadi.)

He reads books in English. (U ingliz tilidagi kitoblarni o'qiydi.)

III. O'zbek tilidagi *marta* so'zi qo'shilgan sonlar ingliz tilida quyidagicha ifodalanadi.

once [wʌns] — bir marta

twice [twais] — ikki marta

three times — uch marta

Misol:

I go to the library once a week.

(Men kutubxonaga haftada bir marta boraman.)

Twice two is four.

(2 marta ikki to'rt bo'ladi.)

We have English lessons three times a week.

(Ingliz tili darsimiz haftada uch marta bo'ladi.)

IV. Kishilik olmoshlarida kelishik.

Ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshlarida ikkita kelishik bor:

Personal Pronouns

The Nominative Case
(Bosh kelishik)

The Objective Case
(Obyekt kelishik)

The Nominative Case o'zbek tilidagi bosh kelishikka mos keladi. **The Objective Case** esa o'zbek tilidagi bosh va qaratqich kelishiklaridan tashqari 4 ta (tushum, jo'nalish, chiqish va o'rin-payt) kelishiklari o'rnida (ba'zida predloglar bilan kelib) qollanadi.

The Nominative Case Who?	The Objective Case Whom?
Singular I. I (men) II. You (sen)	Singular I. Me (meni; menga) II. You (seni; senga)

III. He (u (m.r)) III. She (u (j-r)) Predmet va jonivorlar uchun: It (u)	III. Him (uni; unga) III. Her (uni; unga) It (uni; unga)
<p style="text-align: center;">Plural</p> I. We (biz) II. You (siz) III. They (ular)	<p style="text-align: center;">Plural</p> I. Us (bizni; bizga) II. You (siz(lar)ni; siz(lar)ga) III. Them (ularni; ularga)
Bu kelishikdagi olmoshlar doimo gap boshida kelib, ega vazifasini bajaradi. 1. I am a pupil. 2. He gets up at 7.	Bu kelishikdagi olmoshlar gapda to'ldiruvchi yoki qo'shma ot kesimining ot qismi vazifasini bajaradi. 1. Who is knocking? — It is me. 2. She asks me questions (vositali to'ldiruvchi) 3. Take the book from him. (predlogli to'ldiruvchi) 4. I know him. (vositali to'ldiruvchi)

V. *Much, little, many, few.*

1. **Much** (ko'p), **little** (kam) fe'l bilan bog'lanib kelib, ravish bo'lishlari mumkin. Bu holda ular gapda fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi. Bo'lishli gaplarda ular ko'pincha **very** daraja ravishi bilan keladilar. Bo'lishsiz gaplarda esa **very little** o'rniga **very much** ishlatiladi.

Misol:

She reads very much. (U juda ko'p o'qiydi.)

He reads very little. (U juda kam o'qiydi.)

He doesn't read very much. (U kam o'qiydi.), (U ko'p o'qimaydi.)

2. **Much, little** donalab sanalmaydigan ot oldida kelganda, noaniq olmosh boladi.

Misol:

He spends much money for books. (U kitoblar uchun ko'p pul sarflaydi.)

Misol:

There is little water in the glass. (Stakanda kam suvbor.)

Ko'pincha bolishli gapdagi **little** ma'nosini bolishsiz gapda **much** vositasida beriladi.

Misol:

There isn't much water in the glass. (Stakanda kam suv bor.)
(Stakanda ko 'p suv yo'q.)

Much, little noaniq olmoshlari uchun **how much** birikmasi vositasida savol beriladi.

How much money does he spend for books?

3. **Many** (ko'p), **few** (kam) noaniq olmoshlari donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan kelib, ko'pincha bolishsiz va so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladilar. Bolishli gaplarda **many** o'rniga **a lot of** birikmasi qollanadi.

Misol: He hasn't got many English books.

(Unda inglizcha kitoblar ko'p emas.)

Has he got many English books?

(Unda inglizcha kitoblar ko'pmi?)

She has got few English books.

(Unda inglizcha kitoblar kam.)

She hasn't got many English books.

(Unda inglizcha kitoblar ko'p emas.)

She usually asks me a lot of questions.

(Odatda, u mendan ko'p savollar so'raydi.)

EXERCISES

I. Qavs ichidagi kishilik olmoshlarini obyekt kelishigiga qo'yib yozing.

1. These pictures are nice. Look at (they), please. 2. My sister is an English teacher. Everybody knows (she) at school. 3. The jokes are very funny. Read (they) at home. 4. I know this student. He studies with (we). 5. Read this text and translate (it) into Uzbek. 6. The teacher often asks (I) questions. 7. I see (he) at the bus-stop every morning. 8. Your son is waiting for (you) there.

II. Nuqtalar o'rniga obyekt kelishigidagi kishilik olmoshlarining mosini qo'ying.

1. This article is easy, translate ... at home. 2. Does he often speak to ... about his work. 3. I like this dictionary. Where do you buy ... ? 4. My brother is good at English. I do my homework with 5. He is a tall boy. Look at 6. I often write letters to my girlfriend but I seldom hear from 7. There are a lot of grammar rules in this lesson Learn ... by heart. 8. My niece is at that table. Do you see

III. Qavsdaqi so'zlardan mos keladiganini qo'yib, mashqni bajaring.

1. My friend reads (much, a lot). 2. They don't write (a lot, very much) in class. 3. My sister works (too many, too much). 4. Does your son read (many, much)? Yes, he reads (very many, very much). 5. (many, a lot of) students know two foreign languages. 6. We send letters to (much, many, a lot of) foreign firms. 7. Does your teacher give you (a lot of, very many, very much) homework? 8. The secretary gets (very little, very many) letters every day.

IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga predloglar qo'yib yozing.

1. He usually walks... home ...work. 2. His office is a long way... his house. 3. She is always ... time ... her lessons. 4. Ann lives ... a large park. She often goes ... a walk to this park... the evening. 5. Mr. Brown works ... Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. He doesn't work ... the week-end. 6. The manager gets a lot... letters ... foreign firms. 7. He answers... the letters ... the morning. 8. He stays... his office ... work ... his English lessons.

V. Qavsdaqi so'zlardan mosini qo'yib, mashqni bajaring.

1. His father finishes his work at 3 (hour, o'clock) on Saturday. 2. This Indian film lasts two (o'clock, hours). 3. We have lunch at the University canteen at 12 (hour, o'clock). 4. His lecture usually lasts (o'clock, an hour). 5. The clerk's working day lasts eight (o'clock, hours). 6. His first lesson begins at 9 (hour, o'clock).

VI. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyga artiklni qo'ying.

1. Mr. Smith is ... manager. He works at... office. ... office is far from his house. He begins ... work at 9 o'clock. In ... afternoon he receives... engineers. He finishes ...work at six in ... evening. After... work he stays in ... office for his English lessons. Late in ... evening he returns... home.

VII. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Ular haftada besh kun ishlaydilar: dushanba, seshanba, chorshanba, payshanba va jumada. 2. Ular dam olish kunlarida ishlamaydilar. 3. — Malikaming onasi shanba kuni ishlaydimi? — Ha, chunki u — shifokor. 4. Bu film ikki soat davom etmaydi. 5. Firma kotibasi har kuni ko'p xat oladi. 6. Bizning ingliz tili o'qituvchimiz juda ko'p uy ishi beradi. 7. Bu bog'da mevali daraxtlar juda ko'p. 8. Uning ish kuni olti soat davom etadi. 9. Bizda ingliz tili darsi haftada uch marta bo'ladi. 10. Akam ingliz tilini yaxshi

biladi. U kitoblarni ingliz tilida o'qiydi. 11. Do'stim menga har oyda xat yozadi va men unga o'z vaqtida javob beraman. 12. Bu mashqlar oson. Ularni uyda bajaring.

VIII. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, o'z ish kuningiz haqida gapirib bering.

to get up early, to begin, to live a long way from, to take a bus, to be in time for, twice, the canteen, after classes (work), the library, to get books, to help smb., to do homework, to learn English, to work hard (at).

IX. Quyidagi dialogni o'qing va yod oling.

Dialogue

Alimov: I know your company is very large, Mr. Bell.

Bell: Yes, we've got offices in different cities, I meet our customers every day.

Alimov: Oh, really? And when do you usually come to the office?

Bell: At 9 in the morning.

Alimov: Do you stay in the office all day?

Bell: I often do. I read cables and telexes and write letters.

Alimov: I do that in my office in Tashkent too.

Bell: Are you always very busy?

Alimov: Yes, very busy till 6 o'clock.

Bell: I finish my work at six too and come home at 7.

Alimov: Do you always stay at home in the evenings?

Bell: Not always. Sometimes we go out, but sometimes we stay at home and read books or watch television.

Alimov: That sounds nice.

X. Maqolni o'qing va yodda tuting.

An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

LESSON FIVE (THE FIFTH LESSON)

Texts: I. Days and Months.

II. Seasons.

Grammar: I. It olmoshi. Shaxssiz gaplar.

II. Sifat darajalari.

III. **Present Continuous** zamoni.

DAYS AND MONTHS

There are four seasons in a year. They are: winter, spring, summer and autumn.

There are twelve months in a year. They are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

There are three hundred and sixty-five or three hundred and sixty-six days in a year.

There are thirty or thirty one days in a month, but there are twenty eight or twenty nine days in February. There are twenty nine days in February in the leap year.

There are seven days in a week. They are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The new words and expressions:

a month [mʌnθ] — oy (vaqt)

a season ['si:zn] — fasl

winter [wɪntə] — qish

spring ['sprɪŋ] — bahor

summer [sʌmə] — yoz

autumn [ɔ:təm] — kuz

a year [jə:] — yil

a leap year [li:p jə:] — kabisa yili

a week [wi:k] — hafta

SEASONS

Winter months are: December, January and February.

It is cold in winter. It often snows. Everything is covered with snow. Children play snowballs and make snowmen. Some boys play hockey. People go skating and skiing on the skating-rink. It is not so cold in Great Britain as it is in Uzbekistan. Snow does not stay on the ground for long. Winter in Great Britain is mild.

Spring months are: March, April and May. The days are longer and the nights are shorter. It is warm in spring. The sun shines brightly. The trees are covered with green leaves. The ground is covered with green grass. Fruit-trees are in blossom in spring. The birds sing in the trees. The sky is blue. The air is fresh. It sometimes rains.

It is rainy and foggy in Great Britain in spring.

Summer months are: June, July and August. It is hot in summer in Uzbekistan. The sun shines brightly. There are flowers everywhere. There is much fruit and vegetables in summer: apples, grapes, apricots, melons, water-melons and others.

People go boating, swimming or fishing. Children have their summer holidays.

It is warm in Great Britain in summer. It often rains there.

Autumn months are: September, October and November. It often rains in Uzbekistan in autumn. The sky is grey and cloudy. It gets cooler and cooler at nights.

There are red and yellow leaves on the ground in autumn. There is much cotton in the fields of the farms. Farmers pick cotton and gather fruits and vegetables too. On the second of September the new school year begins. It is rainy, foggy and cool in Great Britain in autumn.

The new words and expressions:

cold [kould] — sovuq

cool [ku:l] — salqin

warm [wɔ:m] — iliq

hot [hɒt] — issiq

to snow [tə'snəʊ] — qor yog'moq

to rain [tə'reɪn] — yomg'ir yog'moq

fog [fɒg] — tuman

to be covered ['kʌvəd] — qoplanmoq
 to go skiing ['ski:ɪŋ] — chang'i uchmoq
 to go skating ['skeɪtɪŋ] — konki uchmoq
 the skating-rink [ðə 'skeɪtɪŋ rɪŋk] — yaxmalak
 mild [maɪld] — yumshoq
 to shine [ʃaɪn] — nur sochmoq
 a leaf [li:f] — barg
 leaves [li:vz] — barglar
 a fruit- tree ['fru:ttri:] — mevali daraxt
 to be in blossom ['blɒsəm] — gullamoq (mevali daraxt)
 to go boating ['bəʊtɪŋ] — qayiq uchmoq; qayiqda sayr qilmoq
 to swim [swɪm] — suzmoq, cho'milmoq
 to go fishing ['fɪʃɪŋ] — baliq ovlamoq
 vegetable ['vedʒətəbl] — sabzavot
 cloud [klaʊd] — bulut
 to pick cotton [tə'pɪk 'kɒtn] — paxta termoq
 a new school year ['nju:'sku:ljə:] — yangi o'quv yili
 to gather ['gæðə] — yig'ishtirmoq

COMMENTARIES

I. O o harfi bir bo'g'inli so'zlar va ulardan yasalgan so'zlarda ll, lk, ld, lt, ls, st harf birikmalaridan oldin kelganda [ɔ] tovushi o'rniga [ou] unli tovushi bilan o'qiladi.

Misol:

poll [pɒl]	—	polling ['pɒlɪŋ]
folk [fɒk]	—	folky [fɒki]
cold [kəʊld]	—	colder [kəʊldə]
bolt [bəʊlt]	—	bolter [bəʊltə]
post [pəʊst]	—	postman ['pəʊstmən]
bolster [bəʊlstə]		

Quyidagi so'zlar bu qoidadan mustasnodir:

doll [dɔl] — qo'g'irchoq
 lost [lɔst] — yo'qolgan
 cost [kɔst] — (so'm) turmoq
 frost [frɔst] — sovuq, izg'irin

II. It olmoshi va shaxssiz gaplar. Agar gapda shaxsni yoki predmetni ifodalovchi ega bo'lmasa, ingliz tilida gap boshiga ega o'rniga **it** olmoshi qo'yiladi. Bunday gaplar ko'pincha tabiat hodisalarini, fasllarni, ob-havoni, vaqtni, masofani tasvirlashda ishlatiladi.

Misol: It is spring..(Bahor.)

It is warm. (Iliq.)

It is 9. (Soat 9.)

It is far. (Uzoq.)

It is raining. (Yomg'ir yog'yapti.)

It is getting dark. (Qorong'ilashyapti.)

Bunday gaplarda **it** olmoshidan keyin bog'lama fe'l (**to be** yoki **to get**) keladi.

III. Sifat darajalari.

1. Predmetning belgisini, sifatini ifodalaydigan so'z turkumi sifat deyiladi. Sifatlar o'zbek tilidagidek kelishik yoki ko'plik qo'shimchalari bilan turlanmaydi. Sifatlar gapda aniqlovchi yoki qo'shma ot kesinning predikativ qismi vazifasini bajaradi.

Ingliz tilidagi sifatlarda ham o'zbek tilidagi kabi uchta daraja bor. Ular quyidagilar:

1. The Positive Degree (Oddiy daraja);

2. The Comparative Degree (Qiyosiy daraja);

3. The Superlative degree (Orttirma daraja).

IV. Sifat darajalari quyidagicha yasaladi:

Hamma bir bo'g'inli va **er, ow, y** bilan tugaydigan 2 bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi sifat o'zagiga **-er** qo'shimchasi qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Misol: Thick — thicker

Clever — cleverer

Narrow — narrower

Easy — easier

2. Hamma bir bo'g'inli va **er, ow, y** bilan tugaydigan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarning orttirma darajasi sifat o'zagiga **-est** qo'shimchasi qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Misol: Thick — thicker — the thickest
Clever — cleverer — the cleverest
Narrow — narrower — the narrowest
Easy — easier — the easiest

3. Qolgan hamma ikki bo'g'inli va ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlarining qiyosiy darajasi sifat o'zagi oldiga **more**, orttirma darajasi esa sifat o'zagi oldiga **the most** so'zlarini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Misol: Famous — more famous — the most famous
Important — more important — the most important

Eslatma: Orttirma darajadagi sifatlar oldiga ulardan keyin ot kelmagan holatda ham, aniq artikl **the** qo'yiladi.

V. Quyidagi kabi sifatlarning darajalari bu qoidadan mustasno tarzda yasaladi:

1. good — better — the best
2. bad — worse — the worst
3. little — less — the least
4. many } more — the most
much }

5. old { older — the oldest
elder — the eldest (oila chegarasida)

far { farther the farthest (masofa)
further the furthest (vaqt)

VI. Ikkita bir xil sifatli predmetlar solishtirilganda, oddiy darajadagi sifat *as...as* birikmasi orasiga qo'yiladi.

Misol: Room 64 is as little as room 66.
(64-xona xuddi 66-xona kabi kichikdir.)

VII. Agar ikkita bir xil bo'lmagan belgili sifatlar solishtirilsa, oddiy darajadagi sifat *not so... as* birikmasi orasiga qo'yiladi.

Misol: Andijan is not so large as Tashkent.
(Andijon Toshkent kabi katta emas.)

VIII. Sifat darajasi qo'shimchalari qo'shilganda yozuvda quyidagilarga ahamiyat berilishi kerak:

1. Agar sifat o'zagidagi unli qisqa bo'lib, o'zak oxiridagi undosh bitta bo'lsa, shu undosh ikkilantiriladi:

Misol: Big bigger the biggest.

2. Agar ikki bo'g'inli y bilan tugaydigan sifatga **-er, -est** qo'shilsa, y unli harfi **i** ga aylanadi:

Misol: easy — easier — the easiest

3. Agar sifat o'zagi **e** bilan tugagan bo'lsa, qo'shimchalar qo'shilganda bitta **e** tushirib qoldiriladi.

Misol: large — larger — the largest

The Present Continuous Tense (Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li)

I. *Present Continuous* zamoni nutq so'zlanib turgan paytda bajarilayotgan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

Misol: I am writing now. (Men hozir yozyapman.)

II. Bu zamon *Present Indefnitedagi to be (am, is, are)* yordamchi fe'li hilan asosiy fe'ning IV shakli vositasida yasaladi.

To be (am, is, are) + fe'l o'zagi + ing

Endi **to work** fe'lini shu zamonda tuslaymiz:

The Affirmative Form

Singular

I. I am working now. (Men ishlayapman (hozir.)

II. You are working now. (Sen ishlayapsan (hozir.)

III. He /she is working now. (U ishlayapti (hozir.)

Plural

I. We are working now. (Biz ishlayapmiz (hozir.)

II. You are working now. (Sizlar ishlayapsiz (hozir.)

III. They are working now. (Ular ishlayaptilar (hozir.)

III. Bolishsiz shaklini yasash uchun *to be (am, is, are)* yordamchi fe'lidan keyin *not* inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

The Negative Form

Singular

- I. I am not working now.
- II. You are not working now.
- III. He/she is not working now.

Plural

- I. We are not working now.
- II. You are not working now.
- III. They are not working now.

IV. So'roq shaklini yasash uchun *to be (am, is, are)* yordamchi fe'li ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi.

The Interrogative Form

Singular

- I. Am I working now? — Yes, you are. — No, you are not.
- II. Are you working now? — Yes, I am. — No, I am not.
- III. Is he/she working now? — Yes, he/she is. — No he/she is not.

Plural

- I. Are we working now? — Yes, you are. — No, you are not.
- II. Are you working now? — Yes, we are. — No, we are not.
- III. Are they working now? — Yes, they are. — No, they are not.

V. *Present Continuous* zamoni ishlatilishi zarurligini ko'rsatuvchi turtki (signal) so'zlar quyidagilar:

now [nau] — hozir

at present [ət'preznt] — hozirgi paytda

at the present moment ['moumənt] — aynan shu paytda

still — hali ham (faqat bo'lishli gaplarda).

VI. Aslida, kelasi zamonga tegishli holib, lekin bajarilishi aniq bolgan ish-harakatlar ham *Present Continuous* zamoni bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

My friend is coming to Tashkent tomorrow.
(Do'stim ertaga Toshkentga kelyapti.)

VII. Umuman, *Continuous* ya'ni davomli zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar *to see, to hear, to feel, to know, to like, to want, to hope, to seem, to notice, to remember, to think* kabilar.

EXERCISES

I. Hafta kunlari o'qilishini mashq qiling.

Sunday ['sʌndi]	Wednesday ['wenzdi]
Monday ['mʌndi]	Thursday ['θə:zdi]
Tuesday ['tju:zdi]	Friday [fraidi]
Saturday ['sætədi]	

II. Oylar nomlaridagi urg'uli bo'g'inlarning talaffuziga e'tibor berib o'qing.

January ['dʒænjuəri]	July [dʒu:'lai]
February ['februəri]	August ['ɔ:gəst]
March ['mθ:tʃ]	September [sep'tembə]
April ['eipril]	October [ɔk'toubə]
May [mei]	November [nou'vembə]
June [dʒu:n]	December [di'sembə]

III. Transkripsiya qiling. Sifat darajasi qo'shimchalarining o'qilishiga ahamiyat bering.

Big	—	bigger	—	the biggest
Large	—	larger	—	the largest
Easy	—	easier	—	the easiest
Narrow	—	narrower	—	the narrowest
Clever	—	cleverer	—	the cleverest
Good	—	better	—	the best.

IV. Quyidagi gaplarni umumiy so'roq gaplarga aylantiring va javob bering:

Namuna: It is morning. — Is it morning? — Yes, it is. (No, it is not.)

1. It is evening.
2. It is a fine day.
3. It is December.
4. It is the First of May.
5. It is Saturday.
6. It is cold in winter.
7. It is early.
8. It is difficult to do this exercise.
9. It is time to go home.
10. It is 4 o'clock.

V. Gaplarda sifatlarni lozim bo'lgan darajada yozing.

1. It is (cold) today than it was yesterday. 2. She is (busy) today.
3. Dilbar plays the piano (well) than her sister does. 4. He is (tall) boy in our street. 5. It is (cold) in Uzbekistan in winter than it is in England. 6. He is two years (old) than me. He is my (old) brother. 7. The ocean is (deep) than the sea. 8. February is (short) month in the year. 9. Winter is (cold) season in the year. 10. July is (hot) month in the year.

VI. Namunaga qarab, quyidagi mashqni bajaring.

Namuna: Which is older: Tashkent or Chirchik? — Tashkent is older than Chirchik.

1. Which is shorter: May or February?
2. Which is farther: Bukhara or Moscow?
3. Which is smaller: Europe or Asia?
4. Which is colder: February or April?
5. Which is faster: an airplane or a train?
6. Which is larger: Andijan or Tashkent?
7. Which is warmer: autumn or summer?
8. Which is easier: to study English or Chinese?
9. Which is harder: the stone or the chalk?
10. Which is longer: the Sirdarya or the Zarafshan?

VII. Namunadan foydalanib, mashqni bajaring.

Is this book as interesting as that one? No, that book is more interesting.

1. Is hockey as popular as football?
2. Is this exercise as difficult as that one?
3. Has she got as many English books as I have?
4. Does he write as many words as his friend does?
5. Do they have got as many fruit-trees as you have?
6. Is your bedroom as comfortable as your sitting-room?
7. Are there as many pictures in the sitting-room as in the bedroom?
8. Is winter as beautiful season as spring?
9. Is it as rainy weather in Great Britain as in Uzbekistan?
10. Are there as many flowers in winter as in spring?

VIII. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz gapga aylantiring.

1. The teacher is writing a sentence on the blackboard. 2. The students are speaking English now. 3. Pete is waiting for Bob now.

4. He is listening to the radio. 5. The children are doing their morning exercises. 6. The boys are swimming in the river now. 7. The family is having breakfast. 8. It is snowing hard.

IX. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli zamonga qo'yib, mashqni yozing.

1. Fred (to teach) English at school. 2. Jack (to have) an English lesson now. 3. Students (to ask) the teacher questions and the teacher (to answer) them now. 4. He usually (to do) his homework in the evening. 5. What... Bob (to do)? He (to do) his homework. Look, Jennifer (to play) the piano. 7. Where (to be) Haul? He (to play) football at the playground. 8. Where your parents (to live)? They (to live) in the country. 9. We (to read) the texts, (to write) the new words and (to do) exercises at the English lesson. 10. She usually (to have dinner) at home.

X. Har biringiz bittadan faslni tanlang. O'zbekistondagi fasl xususiyatlari bilan Buyuk Britaniyadagi fasl xislatlarini solishtirib, gapirib bering; berilgan so'zlardan foydalaning.

1. Spring: warm, fog, to rain, long, short, to shine, to be in blossom, a fruit-tree, grass, sky, green, blue, fresh.

2. Summer: hot, above zero, a flower, a camp, holidays, to go boating, to go fishing, to swim, fruits, garden.

3. Autumn: cloud, cool, fog, rain, a farmer, September, to begin, a school-year, cotton, to pick.

4. Winter: cold, to snow, to be covered, to play snowballs, to make a snowman, to play hockey, to go skating, to go skiing, a skating rink, below zero.

XI. Quyidagilarni o'qing va yod oling.

1. Everything is good in its season.
2. One swallow does not make a summer.

Solomon Grundy

Solomon Grundy
Born on Monday,
Named on Tuesday.
Married on Wednesday,
III on Thursday,

Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday.
That was the end
Of Solomon Grundy.

Wind and Weather

The South wind brings wet weather.
The North wind wet and cold weather.
The West wind always brings us rain.
The East wind blows it back again.

LESSON SIX (THE SIXTH LESSON)

Text: My Weekend.

Phonetics: «o + n, m, v, th».

Grammar: I. The Formation of new words.

II. The Past Indefinite Tense.

III. The Disjunctive Question.

MY WEEKEND

People spend their weekends in different ways.

Some people like to stay in town. They use radio or television. Television helps them to «visit» different countries. If they want to go out, there are cinemas, theatres or museums in the city.

Some people like to spend their days off out of town. I like to go to the country at my weekend. Last weekend we decided to go to Humson. It is far from noisy Tashkent. There is a river and high hills there. The air is fresh. There is much green. The hills are full of fruits.

My friends and I were very glad to be among the trees, grass and singing birds. We swam in the river and sunbathed. Then we had a good dinner. After dinner we played volley-ball. We picked flowers on the hills. The weather was fine and we didn't feel any hot. In the evening we returned home tired and pleased.

We enjoyed our day off.

Answer the questions:

1. How do people spend their weekends?
2. What do people do in town at the weekend?
3. Who likes to spend the weekend in the country?
4. Where do they go at their weekend?
5. Is Humson near or far from Tashkent?
6. Are the hills full of fruits?
7. Who was glad to be among trees and singing birds?

8. Did they swim in the river?
9. What did they do after dinner?
10. Was the weather fine on that day?
11. When did they return home?
12. Did they enjoy their day off?

The new words:

a way [weɪ] — usul, yo'l
 in town [taʊn] — shaharda
 ant.: out of town — shahardan tashqarida
 to spend [təspend] — o'tkazmoq, sarflamoq
 a day off ['deɪ'ɒf] — dam olish kuni
 syn.: a weekend ['wi:kend] — dam olish kunlari (shanba, yakshanba)
 to decide [dɪ'saɪd] — qaror qilmoq
 noisy ['nɔɪzi] — shovqinli
 a river ['rɪvə] — daryo
 to swim [swɪm] — cho'milmoq, suzmoq
 to sunbathe ['sʌnbet̪] — quyoshda qoraymoq
 volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] — voleybol
 a hill [hɪl] — tepalik
 to be tired [taɪəd] — charchamoq
 pleased [pli:zd] — mamnun
 to enjoy ['endʒɔɪ] — qoniqmoq, huzur qilmoq

COMMENTARIES

I. O o harfi n, m, v undosh harflari yoki th digrafidan oldin kelsa, [ʌ] unli tovushini ifodalaydi. Misol:

son [sʌn] — o'g'li
 come [kʌm] — kelmoq
 dove [dʌv] — kabutar
 mother ['mʌðə] — ona
 brother ['brʌðə] — aka yoki uka
 onions ['ʌnjənz] — piyoz
 money ['mʌni] — pul

II. Ingliz tilida so'z yasashning, asosan, ikki yoli bor: qo'shma so'z yasash, yasama so'z yasash.

a) so'zlarning o'zaklarini yonma-yon qo'yish yoli bilan qo'shma so'z yasaladi:

A `text-book, a `blackboard

Odatda, bunday qo'shma so'zlarning birinchi o'zagiga urg'u tushadi.

b) so'z o'zagiga so'z yasovchi prefiks yoki suffiksni qo'shish yolibilan yasama so'zlar vujudga keladi:

Work+er = worker (ot)

Rain+y = rainy (sifat)

Short+ly = shortly (ravish)

Un+dress = undress (fe'l) va h. k.

III. Quyidagi birikmalarda *town* so'zi oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

in town — shaharda

out of town — shahardan tashqarida

The Past Indefinite Tense **(Noaniq o'tgan zamon fe'li)**

I. *Past Indefinite* zamoni nutq so'zlanib turgan paytdan oldin bolib o'tgan, hozirgi zamonga bog'liqligi bo'lmagan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

Misol: I saw my friend yesterday.

(Men kecha do'stimni ko'rdim.)

II. *Past Indefinite* zamonini yasashda hamma mustaqil fe'llar 2 ta guruhga bolinadi:

1. Regular verbs (To'g'ri fe'llar);

2. Irregular verbs (Noto'g'ri fe'llar).

1. To'g'ri fe'llarning noaniq o'tgan zamonini yasash uchun fe'l o'zagiga **-d** (yoki **-ed**) qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: (**work+ed**). Noto'g'ri fe'llarning esa jadvaldagi II shakli shu zamonga mos keladi (**to write- wrote**). Endi to'g'ri fe'l **to work** bilan noto'g'ri fe'l **to write** ni shu zamonda tuslaymiz.

Singular

I. I worked (wrote) yesterday. (Men kecha ishladim (yozdim).)

II. You worked (wrote) yesterday. (Sen kecha ishlading (yozding).)

III. He/she worked (wrote) yesterday. (U kecha ishladi (yozdi).)

Plural

- I. We worked (wrote) yesterday.
(Biz kecha ishladik (yozdik).)
- II. You worked (wrote) yesterday.
(Siz(lar) kecha ishladingiz (yozdingiz).)
- III. They worked (wrote) yesterday.
(Ular kecha ishladilar (yozdilar).)

III. Bolishsiz shaklini yasash uchun fe'l o'zagi oldiga *Past Indefinitedagi do (did)* yordamchi fe'li va *not* inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

Singular

- I. I did not work (write) yesterday.
- II. You did not work (write) yesterday.
- III. He/she did not work (write) yesterday.

Plural

- I. We did not work (write) yesterday
- II. You did not work (write) yesterday
- III. They did not work (write) yesterday

IV. So'roq shaklini yasash uchun *do (did)* yordamchi fe'li ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi va shu bilan javob beriladi:

I. Did I work (write) yesterday? — Yes, you did. — No, you did not.

II. Did you work (write) yesterday? — Yes, I did. — No, I didn't.

III. Did he (she) work (write) yesterday? — Yes, he/she did. — No, he/she did not.

I. Did we work (write) yesterday? — Yes, you did. — No, you did not.

II. Did you work (write) yesterday? — Yes, we did. — No, we did not.

III. Did they work (write) yesterday? — Yes, they did. — No, they did not.

V. *Past Indefiniteni* ishlatilishi kerakligini ko'rsatuvchi turtki (signal) so'z va so'z birikmalari quyidagilar:

yesterday [jɛstədi] — kecha

last week [la:st wi:k] — o'tgan haftada

last month [la:st mʌnθ] — o'tgan oyda

last winter (spring....) — o'tgan qishda (bahorda va h. k.)

three days ago [ə'gou] — 3 kun avval
the day before yesterday — o'tgan kuni

VI. Tasdiq so'roq gap. Bu so'roq gap ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi:

1. Darak gap; 2. Qisqa umumiy so'roq gap.

1. Agar darak gap bo'lishli shaklda bo'lsa, umumiy so'roq gap bolishsiz shaklda bo'ladi va javobi bo'lishli bo'ladi.

2. Agar darak gap bolishsiz shaklda bo'lsa, umumiy so'roq gap bo'lishli bo'ladi va javob bo'lishsiz shaklda bo'ladi. *Misollar:*

He plays the piano well, doesn't he? — Yes, he does.

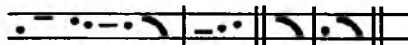
He doesn't play the piano well, does he? — No, he doesn't.

Tasdiq so'roq gapning birinchi qismi darak gap bolgani uchun pasayuvchi ohang bilan, ikkinchi qismi esa ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Misol:

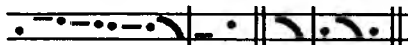
He plays the piano well, doesn't he? Yes, he does.

hi 'pleiz ðə pi'ænou ,wel l,dʌznt hi: || jes hi'l ,dʌz!



He doesn't play the piano well, does he? No, he doesn't,

hi 'dʌznt 'plei ðə pi'ænou ,wel l,dʌz hi: || nou | hi ,dʌznt!



Eslatma: Kishilik olmoshlari gap oxirida kelganda, urg'usiz holatda bo'lsa ham, toliq talaffuz qilinadi. Yuqoridagi **does he, doesn't he** umumiy savollaridagi **he** kishilik olmoshining holatiga e'tibor bering.

EXERCISES:

I. -d (yoki -ed) qo'shimchalarining o'qilishiga e'tibor berib, fe'larni transkripsiya qiling.

[t]	[d]	[id]
helped	lived	ended
worked	called	wanted
watched	stayed	repeated
danced	listened	greeted
passed	answered	decided

II. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bolishsiz shakllarga qo'ying.

1. My friend studied English at school. 2. He asked the teacher a lot of questions. 3. The delegation arrived in Tashkent yesterday. 4. You visited your parents last month. 5. He spent his weekend in the country. 6. I brought him two English books last week.

III. Tagiga chizilgan so'zlarga maxsus so'roqlar qo'ying.

1. He lived in Bukhara last year. 2. Jack wrote to me very often last year. 3. My father took my nephew to the nursery school yesterday. 4. Mr-Brown spoke about the plan at the meeting. 5. Helen goes to English classes after work. 6. Richard did his homework very well yesterday.

IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga lozim bo'lgan joylarga predlog qo'ying.

1. Yesterday we didn't go ... the University. 2. He lives ... the country. 3. We went... there ... bus. 4.... 9 o'clock they got... the office. 5. The teacher put her book... her bag. 6. He showed... us the places ... interest. 7.... dinner we talked a little. 8. The boy took his toys ... the box and played... them. 9. They returned... home late yesterday. 10. He likes to spend his day off town.

V. Quyidagi predlogli birikmalardan foydalanib, gaplar tuzing.

winter, spring, summer, autumn.

in { January, February ...

the morning, the afternoon, the evening

On { Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; Thursday;
Friday; Saturday; Sunday.
the first of September.
the eighth of December.
the 21st of March.

VI. Shu so'z va so'z birikmalariga antonimlar topib yozing va yod oling.

a day	early
a working-day	before classes
to go	to get up
in town	noisy

VII. Gaplarga tasdiq savollar qo'ying.

1. Ann is not lazy,.... 2. He always comes in time,.... 3. They are in the classroom, 4. You are not fifteen,.... 5. My friend was not busy on Saturday,.... 6. Pete was absent yesterday,.... 7. John has got a sister,.... 8. Your brother had many friends at school,.... 9. Children helped the farmers last Sunday, ... 10. He didn't go to the library yesterday,

VIII. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kecha do'stimning dam olish kuni edi. 2. Yakshanba kuni u, odatda, o'rnidan kech turadi. 3. Men kitoblarni kitob javoniga qo'ydim. 4. Mehmonlar kecha yangi kollejni ko'rishdi. 5. Biz o'tgan haftada Chirchiqqa poyezd bilan bordik. 6. Talabalar har kuni universitetga avtobus yoki trolleybus bilan keladilar. 6. Ular dam olish kunlarini shahar chekkasida o'tkazadilar, shundaymi? 7. Braunlar oilasi yozda shaharda qolmaydilar, shundaymi? 8. Dadam o'tgan jumada ammamni borib ko'rdi. 9. Syuzan kecha uyga kech qaytdi. 10. Men kecha do'stlarimni ko'rishdan xursand boldim.

IX. Dialogni o'qing va yod oling.

Dialogue

Jack: Hello, Sandy?

Sandy: Yes, this is Sandy.

Jack: Hi, this is Jack.

Sandy: Oh, hi, Jack. How are you?

Jack: Fine, Sandy, I'm going to a party tonight. Would you like to go?

Sandy: Sorry, Jack. I'm staying home tonight. My sister and her husband are coming over.

Jack: Uh... What are you doing Friday night?

Sandy: Oh, nothing.

Jack: Would you like to go to the movies?

Sandy: Sure, that sounds great. See you Friday.

X. Maqolni o'qing va yodda tuting.

Early to bed and early to rise.

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

LESSON SEVEN (THE SEVENTH LESSON)

Text: Shopping.

Dialogue.

Grammar: I. Modal verb **can**.

II. Combination **to be going (to)**.

SHOPPING

After classes we often go shopping. Malika and I like to go shopping. First we go to the grocer's. At the grocer's I buy some butter, sugar and salt. Malika buys some macaroni.

Then we go to the greengrocer's. At the greengrocer's I buy some carrots, onions and Malika buys some potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Sometimes we go to the baker's. At the baker's we buy a loaf of brown-bread (a loaf of white bread), buns or biscuits.

Every Sunday we go to the butcher's. At the butcher's I buy some meat and Malika buys some sausage.

Then we go to the fishmonger's. At the fishmonger's we buy some fish.

Every month we go to the department-store. I want to buy a dress and Malika wants to buy a pair of shoes. I ask the shop-assistant to show me a summer dress. The shop-assistant asks my size. I can try it on in the fitting-room. If the dress fits me well I can buy it. The shop-assistant says that the dress costs 8000 soums. We can buy socks, stockings, a shirt or trousers at the department store too.

Answer the questions:

1. What do you do after classes?
2. Where do you go first?
3. What can you buy at the grocer's?
4. Can you buy onions at the green grocer's?

5. What can Malika buy at the butcher's?
6. You go to the baker's too, don't you?
7. What do you usually buy at the baker's?
8. When do you go to the department-store?
9. What can you buy at the department-store?
10. What do you ask the shop-assistant?
11. The shop-assistant asks your size, doesn't she?
12. What does Malika want to buy?
13. Does Malika like black or white shoes?
14. How much do the shoes cost?

The new words and expressions:

to go shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] — xarid qilmoq
 the grocer's [ˈɡrəʊsəz] — oziq-ovqat do'koni
 the greengrocer's [ˈɡriːŋɡrəʊsəz] — sabzavot do'koni
 the baker's [ˈbeɪkəz] — non do'koni
 the butcher's [ˈbʊtʃəz] — go'sht do'koni
 the fishmonger's [ˈfɪʃmɑŋɡəz] — baliq do'koni
 a department-store [diˈpɑːtmənt stɔː] — univermag
 butter [ˈbʌtə] — saryog'
 cucumbers [ˈkjuːkəmbəz] — bodring
 a loaf of bread [ˈlɒf əv bred] — bir buxanka non
 a pair of shoes [peər əv juːz] — tufli
 a shop-assistant [ˈʃɒpəsɪstənt] — sotuvchi
 a size [saɪz] — o'lcham
 to try on [ˈtraɪ ˈɒn] — klyib ko'rmoq
 to fit [fɪt] — to'g'ri kelmoq, yarashmoq
 to cost [kɒst] — turmoq (narx haqida); narx, baho

COMMENTARIES

I. Modal fe'llar. Ingliz tilida bir guruh modal fe'llar deb ataluvchi to'liqsiz fe'llar bor. Bu guruhga *can, may, must* fe'llari kiradi. Ularning to'liqsiz deyilishiga sabab quyidagilar:

1. Hamma zamon shakllarida qo'llana olmaydilar.
2. Ular III shaxs birlikda (hozirgi noaniq zamonda) -s qo'shimchasini olmaydi.

3. Ular mustaqil holda ishlatilmaydilar, faqat mustaqil fe'l o'zagi bilangina keladilar.

II. *can* modal fe'li mustaqil fe'l bilan birga kelib, shu ish-harakatning bajarilishi uchun jismoniy yoki aqliy qobiliyatning yetish yoki yetmasligi yoki shuni bajarishga qodirligini ifodalaydi. Uning ikkita shakli bor:

1. Hozirgi zamon shakli **can**.
2. O'tgan zamon shakli **could**.

Misol:

I can play tennis. (Men tennis o'ynay olaman.)

He can play tennis. (U tennis o'ynay oladi.)

I could play tennis yesterday. (Men kecha tennis o'ynay oldim.)

III. Kelasi zamonda *can* modal fe'lining ma'nosini uning ekvivalenti «to be able to + fe'l» ifodalaydi.

Misol:

I shall be able to play tennis next month. (Men kelasi oyda tennis o'ynay olaman.)

IV. *can* bilan kelgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun *can* modal fe'lidan keyin *not* inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

Misol:

I cannot play tennis. (Men tennis o'ynay olmayman.)

He couldn't play tennis. (U tennis o'ynay olmas edi.)

Lekin:

I shall not be able to play tennis next week. (Men kelasi haftada tennis o'ynay olmayman.)

V. *can* bilan kelgan gaplarning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun *can* modal fe'll ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi va shu bilan javob beriladi.

Misol:

Can you play tennis? Yes, I can. No, I cannot.

Lekin:

Will you be able to play tennis next month? — Yes, I shall. — No, I shall not.

***Eslatma:* *can* (*could*) modal fe'li asosiy ma'nosidan tashqari quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalashi ham mumkin:**

1. *Can* modal fe'li inkoniyatdan kelib chiqqan ruxsat ma'nosini bildiradi.

Misol: You can use my car tomorrow.

2. **Can** modal fe'li bo'lishsiz shaklda kelib, ish-harakatning bajarilishi mumkin emasligini bildiradi.

Misol: That can't be true.

That couldn't be true.

3. **Could** modal fe'li ish-harakat bajarilishi (50%) ehtimolligini bildiradi.

Misol: Where is Tom? He could be at the meeting.

4. **Could** xushmuomalalik bilan qilingan iltimosni ifodalaydi.

Could I borrow your pen?

Could you help me?

VI. 1. «To be going to + verb» birikmasi shaxsning biror ish-harakatni yaqin kelajakda bajarishni mo'ljallaganini bildiradi.

Misol:

I am going to buy a dictionary tomorrow. (Men ertaga lug'at sotib olmoqchiman.)

He is going to visit his grandparents next weekend. (U kelasi dam olish kunida bobosi va buvisini ko'rib kelmoqchi.)

2. **To be going (to)** birikmasi yaqin kelajakka belgilangan ish-harakatni ifodalagani uchun quyidagi payt hollari bilan qo'llanadi: **tonight, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tomorrow morning, tomorrow evening, in two days, in a week (month, year), next week (month, year), soon** va h. k.

Eslatma: **To be going (to)** birikmasi harakatni ifodalovchi **to come, to go, to leave, to arrive** kabi fe'llar bilan qo'llana olmaydi.

When are you coming?

— Tomorrow morning.

He is leaving next week.

EXERCISES

I. Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarga qo'ying.

1. Tom can lift that heavy box. 2. The boy can see gold fish in an aquarium. 3. Mary can cook pudding. 4. You are going to visit the Museum of Temurids tomorrow. 5. She was able to translate that text yesterday. 6. My father could run fast 5 years ago. 7. It could be Linda's tape-recorder. 8. He sent a letter to his friend last week. 9. We are going to have a test next week. 10. They are going to do the homework together.

II. Qavsdaqi fe'lni to be going to birikmasi bilan zarur shaklda qo'llab yozing.

1. Mary... (begin) work at an office. 2. They... (be) at the meeting tomorrow. 3. I... (see) him at the club tonight. 4. She ... (do shopping) this afternoon. 5. His father ... (send) him to Medical College this summer. 6. His son... (be) a football player. 7.1... (buy) a new light bulb. 8. Peter ... (leave) in an hour. 9. We ... (have dinner) at 5. 10. She ... (not, watch) TV this evening.

III. Nuqtalar o'rniga zarur artiklni topib qo'ying.

1. «Just... moment, please», ... shopman said. 2. Mary bought... grey coat and... gloves. 3.... meat is warm but... potatoes are cold. 4. He gave ... interesting talk yesterday. 5. He bought... new watch. 6. They bought carrots at... greengrocer's. 7. I have got... pair of black shoes. 8. What's ... time by your watch?

IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli predloglarni qo'ying.

1. He decided to buy a gold watch... her. 2. The old man is going to sell his pictures ... the museum. 3. Sally couldn't buy the shoes because they were too expensive... her. 4. Could you have a look... this dress? 5. He looked... all the telegrams ... foreign firms. 6. Would you like to buy any ... these cups? 7. He asked ... him to go ... the bookshop and buy some English books. 8. There are different kinds ... shops ... Navoiy Street. 9. When we want to buy something, we take our shoppingbag and go ... a shop. 10. We can see shopgirls and shopmen ... the department store.

V. Nuqtalar o'rniga quyidagi so'zlardan mosini joylashtiring: at the grocers, flour, rice, the fitting-room, cost, white shirt, size, to buy, the shopgirl, to sell.

1. «What is your ... ?» — asked the shop-assistant. 2. His mother went to the market... some greenery. 3. Mary needed some ... to cook pudding. 4. We can buy sweets 5. You can't cook palov without.... 6. Mike bought a pair of shoes for his daughter. They ... 5000 soums. 7. «What can I do for you?» ... said. 8. There was too much fruit in my uncle's garden. He decided... some of it. 9. «You can try the dress on in ...» said the shopgirl. 10. Men like to wear ... in summer.

VI. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, quyidagi namunalar asosida gaplar tuzing.

1-namuna. Mr. Smith can (can't) speak Uzbek. Mr. Smith couldn't speak Uzbek last year, but he can do it now.

To help, to answer one's question, to walk, to pay, to type to run.

2-namuna. «Can I use your phone?»

— Certainly.

— I'm afraid not.

To borrow one's pen, to cook, to write, to speak, to give, to see.

3-namuna. «Could you pass me the salt?» To do smth. for smb., to open, to help, to show, to answer, to stay.

4-namuna. He was able to buy that coat. To lift, to translate, to do one's homework, to pay, to reach, to convince (ko'ndirmoq).

VII. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Biz ertaga mashhur yozuvchi bilan uchrashmoqchimiz. 2. Kelasi yili akam yangi uy sotib olmoqchi, chunki u hovlida gullar o'stirishni (to grow) yoqtiradi. 3. Uning ish joyi (office) uzoqda, shuning uchun u mashina sotib olmoqchi. 4. Ertaga Toshkentga Londondan yoshlar delegatsiyasi (youth delegation) kelyapti. 5. Men Nik bilan soat 5 da kutubxonada uchrashmoqchiman. 6. — Siz kelasi haftada Buxoroga jo'namoqchimisiz? — Ha. 7. Ular futbol matchiga bormoqchi emaslar, ular matchni televizorda ko'rmoqchilar. 8. — U — do'stiga telefon qilmoqchimi? — Yo'q, chunki u do'stidan xafa (to be angry with).

B. 1. Men yoshligimda tez chopa olardim, endi tez chopa olmayman. 2. Kecha u litseyga bora olmadi, chunki u kasal edi. 3. U do'stiga telefon qila olmaydi, chunki uning telefoni buzulgan (there is smth. wrong with). 4. — Siz kecha teatrga bora olдингizmi? — Ha. Men u yerda ko'p do'stlarim bilan uchrashishga ham muvassar (qodir) bo'ldim. 5. Opam ingliz tilidan dars bera oladi, chunki u o'tgan yili chet tillar institutini tamomlagan. 6. Inglizcha kitobingizdan foydalanishim mumkinmi? 7. Itin.os, menga yordam bera olasizmi? 8. — Jak qayerda? — U darsda bo'lsa kerak.

VIII. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, kichik hikoya tuzing.

At the Department Store

To be going to do shopping, on Saturday, the department store, the ready-made clothes department, to come up to the counter, to ask the shop assistant, to show, a dress, a size, not to like the colour, to try on, a fitting-room, to fit smb., not expensive, to pay, to feel comfortable, to be glad to have smth.

IX. Dialogni yod oling.

At the shoe shop

Shop assistant: (to Anna) Can I help you, madam?

Anna: Yes. I am going to have a pair of sandals, please.

Sh.ass.: Certainly. What size?

Anna: I don't really know, Sizes are different in England.

Sh.ass.: Try this one. It's a 5 x (five and a half).

Anna: But I really wanted a white pair.

Sh.ass.: I'm afraid we haven't got this style in white, but I can order a pair for you.

Anna: How much do they cost?

Sh.ass.: Just under two pounds, madam.

Anna: That's a reasonable price. Will you order a pair for me then, please? Can I come for them next Saturday?

Sh.ass.: Certainly, madam.

X. Maqolni yodda tuting.

The early bird catches the worm.

Idleness is the mother of all evils.

LESSON EIGHT (THE EIGHTH LESSON)

Text: Great Britain.

Dialogue.

Phonetics: ai [i]

Grammar: I. The Usage of Definite Article **the**

II. Modal verbs **may, must.**

GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom (the UK) is situated on more than 5000 large and small islands. The largest island is Great Britain. It includes England, Scotland and Wales. English Channel and Strait of Dover separate Great Britain from the continent. From all sides Great Britain is washed by seas and oceans. The mountains in Great Britain are not very high. The highest mountains are Ben Nevis (in Scotland, 1343) and Snowdon (in Wales, 1085). There are a lot of short rivers there. The longest river is the Severn. The deepest and the most important river is the Thames. There is much rain and fog in spring and autumn.

The summer is not very hot (the highest temperature in summer is above + 32°C). The winter is mild (the lowest temperature is below - 10°C). October is the wettest month, July is the hottest and January is the coldest one. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It exports machinery, electronics, ships, aircraft and navigation equipment. There are about 59 million people in the UK.

The UK is a parliamentary monarchy. The head of the government is the Queen. But the Prime Minister is responsible for the policy conducted by the Parliament. The Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are two leading parties in Great Britain: the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. There are well-known ports in the country: London, Manchester, Bristol, Portsmouth and others.

Great Britain has many industrial cities: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool and others.

Oxford and Cambridge are called University cities.

The capital of the United Kingdom is London. London is also the capital of England, the capital of Wales is Cardiff, the Scottish capital is Edinburgh and the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. How many parts are there in the U.K.?
3. How many parts are there in the island of Great Britain?
4. What separates Great Britain from the continent?
5. The Severn is the longest river, isn't it?
6. What kind of river is the Thames?
7. What kind of mountains are there in Great Britain?
8. What kind of climate is in Great Britain?
9. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial or an agricultural country?
10. What kind of system has the government got?
11. How many Chambers does the Parliament consist of?
12. Name the well-known ports of the country.
13. What kind of cities are Oxford and Cambridge?
14. What is London?

The new words and expressions:

official [ə'fiʃəl] — rasmiy

The United Kingdom [ju:'naitid 'kiŋd əm] — Birlashgan qirollik
an island ['ail ənd] — orol

to include [in'klu:d] — o'z ichiga olmoq

the English Channel ['iŋɡliʃ 'tʃæən əl] — La-Mansh bo'g'ozi

the Strait of Dover ['streit ə v 'douvə] — Pa-De-Kale bo'g'ozi

to separate ['sep ə reit] — ajratmoq

a side [saɪd] — tomon

from all sides — hamma tomonidan

an ocean ['ouʃn] — okean

a mountain [maʊntɪn] — tog'

deep [di:p] — chuqur

above +32C [ə'bʌv] — +32 selsiy 0 dan yuqori

below -10C [bi'lou] — -10 selsiy 0 dan past

mineral resources ['mɪn ərəl ri'sɔ:sɪz] — qazilma boyliklar

developed [di'vel əpt] — rivojlangan

industrial [ɪn'dʌstri əl] — sanoatlashgan

machinery [mə'ʃi:n əri] — mashinasozlik
 a ship [ʃip] — kema
 aircraft [ˈɛə kra:ft] — samolyotsozlik
 navigation [nævi'geɪʃn] — kemachilik
 equipment [i'kwɪpm ənt] — asbob-uskuna
 monarchy ['mɒnəki] — podsholi davlat
 a government [ˈgʌvənmənt] — hukumat
 the Queen [kwɪ:n] — qirolicha
 the Prime Minister ['praɪm 'mɪnɪst ə] — Bosb vazir
 to be responsible [rɪ'spɒns əbl] — mas'ul bo'lmoq
 the policy ['pɒlɪsɪ] — siyosat
 to conduct [k ən'dʌkt] — olib bormoq, boshqarmoq
 to consist(of) [k ən'sɪst] — iborat bo'lmoq
 a leading party ['li:diŋ 'pa:ti] — yetakchi partiya
 to be called [kɔ:ld] — atalmoq
 the climate ['klaɪmɪt] — iqlim
 the capital ['kæpɪtl] — poytaxt

COMMENTARIES

I. *ai* digrafi urg'usiz bo'g'inda bir undoshdan keyin kelsa, o'qilmaydi, ikki undoshdan keyin kelsa, [i] bo'lib o'qiladi:

Britain ['brɪtn]
 Mountain ['mauntɪn]

II. Uch bo'g'inli so'zlarning birinchi bo'g'ini urg'uli bo'lib, ochiq bo'g'in bo'lsa ham yopiq bo'g'in qoidasiga binoan o'qiladi:

Capital ['kæpɪtəl]
 Eliphant ['elɪfənt]

GRAMMAR NOTES

I. Aniq artiklning doimiy ishlatilishi hollari quyidagicha:

a) ba'zi bir geografik nomlar oldida: the UK, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the USA, the Hague (Gaaga);

b) suv havzalarning nomlari bilan: the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Thames;

v) jahonda yagona bo'lgan otlar bilan: the moon, the sun, the earth, the world, the Uzbek language;

g) dunyoning to'rt tomoni nomlari oldida: the North, the South, the East, the West;

d) hir oilaning hammasi a'zolarini ifodalovchi ko'plikdagi atoqli ot oldida: the Alimovs, the Smiths.

II. *May* va *must* modal fe'llari.

1. **May** modal fe'li yetakchi fe'l bilan kelib, shu fe'ldan araglashilgan ish-harakatning bajarilishi uchun ruxsat bor yoki yo'qligini bildiradi.

Misol: You may take my pen.

Must modal fe'li esa zaruriyat, keraklik, majburiylikni bildiradi.

Misol: The pupils must come in time.

2. **May**, **must** ishtirokidagi gaplarning so'roq shakli modal fe'lni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Misol: May I come in? Yes, you may. No, you may not.

May I open the window? Do, please.

May I smoke? No, you mustn't ['mʌsnt] Eslatma: **mustn't** inkor javobi butunlay taqiqlash ma'nosini anglatadi.

Misol: Must we do Ex. 5? Yes, you must. No, you needn't.

3. Modal fe'llar bilan kelgan gaplarning bolishsiz shakli **not** inkor yuklamasini shu modal fe'ldan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Misol: You must not smoke.

You may not go to the cinema in the evening.

May modal fe'lining faqat **Present Indefinite** (*may*) va **Past Indefinite** (*might*) shakli bor.

Misol: You may use my pen.

(Siz ruchkamdan foydalanishingiz mumkin.)

You might use my pen yesterday.

(Siz kecha ruchkamdan foydalanishingiz mumkin edi.)

Future Indefinite zamonida esa **may** modal fe'li o'rnida **to be allowed to** birikmasi qo'llanadi.

Misol: You will be allowed to use my pen tomorrow. (Siz ertaga ruchkamdan foydalanishingiz mumkin.)

4. **Must** modal fe'lining faqat bitta **Present Indefinite** shakli (**must**) bor. **Past Indefinite** va **Future Indefinite** zamonlarida **must** modal fe'li ma'nosini, **to have to**, **to be to** birikmalari ifodalaydi.

Misol: I must do Ex.5.

(Men 5-mashqni bajarishim shart.)

I had to do Ex.5 yesterday.

(Men kecha 5-mashqni bajarishim shart edi.)
I shall have to do Ex.5 tomorrow.
(Men ertaga 5-mashqni bajarishga majburman.)

Eslatma: **to have to** birikmasi bilan kelgan **gaplarning so'roq va bolishsiz shakli (Present va Past Indefinite zamonida) do yordamchi fe'li vositasida yasaladi.**

Misol: I have to stay at home today.

I don't have to stay at home today.

Do you have to stay at home today? Yes, I do.

I had to stay at home yesterday.

I didn't have to stay at home yesterday.

Did you have to stay at home yesterday? Yes, I did.

Lekin: I shall have to stay at home tomorrow.

I shall not have to stay at home tomorrow.

Will you have to stay at home tomorrow? — Yes, I shall.

5. **May** va **must** modal fe'llari yuqoridagi ma'nolaridan tashqari ehtimollikni ham ifodalaydilar: **may** ehtimollikni, **must** ishonchliroq ehtimollikni ifodalaydi.

Misol: The sky is cloudy. It may rain.

(Osmon bulutli. Yomg'ir yog'ishi ehtimol yoki yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin.)

Where is Nick? — He must be at the sports ground.

(Nik qayerda? — U sport maydonchasida bo'lishi ke-rak.)

EXERCISES

I. Quyidagi modal fe'llarning ekvivalentlarini yozing.

can —

may —

must —

II. Quyidagi gaplarni *Past Indefinite* zamoniga qo'ying.

1. Our sportsmen can win gold medals in the competition. 2. The students may borrow books from the University library. 3. You may ring me up. 4. On Sunday I may get up later. 5. The students must work hard. 6. My uncle can bathe in the river in winter. 7. They must be in time for the lessons. 8. She can speak well. 9. You may open the window. 10. He must translate the telegram today.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarga qo'ying.

1. His brother can help him with his mathematics. 2. Our students must train every day. 3. His sister has to send for a doctor at once. 4. The students have to do their best to pass exams well. 5. He may come a little later. 6. He was able to win the game last week. 7. He was allowed to go to the museum yesterday. 8. You may take my English book.

IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga quyidagilardan mosini qo'ying: *can, could, may, must, to have to, to be able to, to be allowed to.*

1.... I have this red pen? Yes, you Here you are. 2. Where is Mary? She ... be in the library. She wanted to get a dictionary. 3. ... I smoke here? No, you 4. ... he translate this text now? No, he He ... do it tomorrow. 5. She has a high temperature. She ... to send for a doctor. 6. The vase was expensive and the young man ... (not) to buy it. 7. It was late. She ... (not) to go to the cinema. 8.... you pass me the pepper? Certainly. 9. When I was young I ... run a bicycle. 10. Where is the boy? He ... be on the playground.

V. Zarur joyga predlog qo'ying.

1. Great Britain consists ... four parts. 2. English Channel and Strait... Dover separate Great Britain ... the continent. 3. There are a lot ... short rivers there. 4.... summer the highest temperature is ... +32°C and ... winter the lowest temperature is ... -10°C. 5. The country is not rich ... mineral resources. 6. There are ... 59 million people in the UK. 7. He helps ... his younger brother ... his English. 8. Dilbar is going to enter... the University. 9. There is a beautiful flowerbed ... the office. 10. There is a garden ... the house.

VI. Nuqtalar o'rniga quyidagilardan mosini qo'ying: *the climate, mountain, washed, separates, developed, navigation, the government, chambers, leading, university.*

1. From all sides Great Britain is ... by seas and oceans. 2. It is highly ... industrial country. 3. ... in Great Britain is mild. 4. English Channel... Great Britain from the continent. 5. The head of... is the Queen. 6. Ben Nevis is the highest... . 7. The UK exports machinery, electronics, ships, aircraft and ... equipment. 8. Oxford and Cambridge are called ... cities. 9. There are two ... parties in the country. 10. There are two ... in the British parliament.

VII. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib, gaplar tuzing.

official, to be situated, to separate smth. from smth., to be washed by, highest, a lot of, important, above, below, wettest, developed, navigation equipment, government, to be responsible for, to consist, leading, a port, industrial.

VIII. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men uyga darhol ketishim kerak. 2. — Bu mashqni yozishimiz shartmi? — Yoʻq, shart emas. 3. Opamning qizi besh yoshda. U inglizcha gaplasha oladi. 4. Bizning sportchilarimiz kecha matchda gʻalaba qila oldilar. (to win the game). 5. Sizning ruchkangizdan foydalanishim mumkinmi? 6. Osmonda bulutlar koʻp. Yomgʻir yogʻishi ehtimol. 7. Biz ingliz tili darsida inglizcha gapirishimiz kerak. 8. — Sobir qayerda? — U sport maydonchasida (sports ground) boʻlsa kerak. 9. Merining isitmasi baland. Unga shifokor chaqirish (to send for a doctor) zarur. 10. Oʻtgan yakshanbada havo yomon edi. Biz uyda qolishga majbur boʻldik.

IX. Dialogni oʻqing va yod olib sahnalashtiring.

Dialogue

Teacher: Now, let's speak a little about London. You know London is the capital... Please, Dilbar, will you complete my sentence?

Dilbar: Certainly. London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom. It is situated on the river Thames. It is more than twenty centuries old.

Teacher: That's right, thank you. Take your seat, please. Akmal, will you describe London?

Akmal: I'll try. There are two main parts in London: the West End and the East End. There are tall beautiful buildings, the richest shops, palaces, museums, nice parks and theatres there.

Teacher: That'll do for you, thank you.

Feruza: May I say a few more words about this part.

Teacher: Do, please. Your friends are eager to listen to it.

Feruza: I saw the pictures of the places of interest in London.

They are: Westminster Abbey, the City, the London Tower, the Tower Bridge and the Houses of Parliament. The largest clock Big Ben is situated on the Houses of Parliament.

Teacher: It's very nice of you, thank you.

Dilshod: Shall I go on describing London?

Teacher: Yes, please.

Dilshod: East End is the poorest part of London. The houses are not tall and nice. The streets are dirty and narrow. The plants, factories and docks are situated there. Workers and dockers live in that part.

Teacher: That's all right, thank you, Dilshod. Everything was all right. Next lesson you'll have to describe the historical monuments of London, pupils.

X. Quyidagi maqollarni yod oling.

Art is long, life is short.

Every bird likes its own nest.

LESSON NINE (THE NINTH LESSON)

Text: Charles Dickens.

Dialogue.

Grammar. I. The Future Indefinite Tense.

II. The Subordinate Object Clause.

CHARLES DICKENS

Charles Dickens, one of the greatest and most popular English novelist, was born on the 7th of February, 1812, in a small English town. He was a weak boy and didn't like to play noisy games. He was very clever and learnt to read at an early age.

When he was nine years old the family moved to London. His father was in prison at that time. There were several younger children in the family. Charles couldn't go to school. He worked hard from early morning till late at night to help his family.

When he was twelve he started going to school. His ambition was to study and become a well-educated man.

At the age of fifteen he attended the famous library of the British Museum. He spent a lot of time studying there and in this way he got education.

Soon Ch. Dickens became a reporter for newspapers. As a reporter he had to meet all kinds of people. Later they became the characters of his novels.

In 1836 Dickens's first book was published. It was «Sketches by Roz». Then «Pickwick Papers» was published and made him famous.

Later Dickens wrote his famous novels: «Oliver Twist», «Nicolas Nickleby», «Little Dorrit», «David Copperfield» and others.

In his books the writer described his childhood and the hard life of working people. His novels were translated into many languages. Everybody reads the writer's novels with great interest.

Answer the questions:

1. When and where was Charles Dickens born?
2. What kind of boy was he?
3. Why did the family move to London?
4. Why did he have to work hard?
5. What was his ambition?
6. What did he begin doing at the age of fifteen?
7. Why did he have to meet all kinds of people?
8. When was his first book published?
9. Which famous novels by Dickens do you know?
10. What did the writer describe in his books?

The new words:

popular ['pɒpjulə] — mashhur

weak [wi:k] — nozik, nimjon

noisy ['noizi] — shovqinli; sho'x (to'polorchi)

to move(to) [mu:v] — ko'chib o'tmoq

a prison ['prizən] — qamoq

well-educated ['wel 'edjukeetid] — bilimdon

education ['edjukeiʃn] — bilim

a character ['kærəktə] — asar qahramoni

to be published ['pʌbliʃt] — nashr qilinmoq

to describe [dis'kraɪb] — tasvirlamoq

COMMENTARIES

The Future Indefinite Tense (Kelasi noaniq zamon)

I. 1. **Future Indefinite** zamoni nutq so'zlanib turgan paytdan keyin boladigan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Fe'ning bu zamoni fe'l o'zagi oldiga I shaxs (birlik va ko'plik) uchun **shall**, birlik va ko'plik II, III shaxslar uchun esa **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Endi **to work** fe'lini shu zamonda tuslaymiz.

The Affirmative Form (Bo'lishli shakl)

I. I shall work tomorrow.	I. We shall work tomorrow.
II. You will work tomorrow.	II. You will work tomorrow.
III. He (she) will work tomorrow.	III. They will work tomorrow.

The Negative Form (Bo'lishsiz shakl)

Bu zamonning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **shall, will** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

I. I shall not work tomorrow.	I. We shall not work tomorrow.
II. You will not work tomorrow.	II. You will not work tomorrow.
III. He (she) will not work tomorrow.	III. They will not work tomorrow.

Qisqargan shakli quyidagicha:

shall not — shan't [ʃa:nt], will not — won't [wəʊnt].

The Interrogative Form (So'roq shakl)

So'roq shaklida **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'li ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi va shu fe'llar yordamida javob beriladi.

I. Shall I work tomorrow? — Yes, you will. No, you will not
II. Will you work tomorrow? — Yes, I shall. No, I shall not
III. Will he (she) work tomorrow? — Yes, he (she) will. No, he (she) will not.
I. Shall we work tomorrow? — Yes, you will. No, you will not.
II. Will you work tomorrow? — Yes, we shall. No, we shall not.
III. Will they work tomorrow? — Yes, they will. No, they will not.

2. Quyidagi so'z yoki so'z birikmalari **Future Indefinite** zamoni ishlatilishi lozimligini ko'rsatuvchi (signal) turtki so'zlardir:

tomorrow [tə'mɔ:ru] — ertaga

next week [nekst wi:k] — kelasi haftada

next month [nɛnθ] — kelasi oyda

next year [jə:] — kelasi yili

next summer [nekst'sʌmə] — kelasi yozda

in a week — bir haftadan so'ng

the day after tomorrow — indinga

Eslatma: Shart va payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar ma'nosi kelasi zamonga tegishli bo'lsa ham, ana shu shart yoki payt ergash gapda Future Indefinite o'rniga Present Indefinite ishlatiladi.

Misol: If he comes I shall show him the letter.

When he comes I shall show him the letter.

Shart ergash gapni bog'lovchi **if** yoki **whether** orqali bog'lanadi. Payt ergash gaplar bog'lovchilari quyidagilar: **when, as soon as, untill, till, after, before** kabilar.

3. Harakatlanishni anglatuvchi **to go, to come, to start, to leave, to arrive** kabi fe'llari bilan kelasi zamonda bajarilishi aniq bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni **Present Continuous** zamoni shaklida ifodalanadi.

Misol: The delegation is arriving in Tashkent tomorrow.

The train is starting in five minutes.

II. The Subordinate Object Clause (To'ldiruvchi ergash gap).

Ingliz tilida to'ldiruvchi ergash gap qo'shma gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchi yoki predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vazifasini bajaradi. To'ldiruvchi ergash gap **whom** (kimni), **what** (nimani) so'roqlariga javob boladi.

To'ldiruvchi ergash gap bosh gapga **that, if, whether** bog'lovchilari yoki **who, what, which, when, how, where** kabi bog'lovchi vazifasidagi so'zlar vositasida yoki bog'lovchisiz biriki-shi mumkin.

1. I know that he is at the library now. (Men bilamanki, u hozir kutubxonada.), (Men uning hozir kutubxonadaligini bilaman.)

2. I am glad that you have passed your exam well. (Men sening imtihonni yaxshi topshirganingdan xursandman.)

3. He said he got a letter yesterday. (U kecha xat olganini aytdi.)

4. He asks his friend where he lives. (U do'stidan qayerda yashashini so'radi.)

EXERCISES

I. Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga qo'ying.

1. I shall be 16 next year. 2. He will do his exercises after dinner.

3. We shall read «Oliver Twist» by Dickens next month. 4. My sister will enter the University next summer. 5. They will visit

Samarkand next Sunday. 6. The pupils will have the exams in June. 7. He will repair our TV-set tomorrow. 8. I shall ring him up in two hours. 9. Mary will graduate from the University next year. 10. He will stay in the office for his English.

II. Qavsdagi fe'llarni gap ma'nosiga qarab, to'g'ri zamon shaklida yozing.

1. Who wants to erase the blackboard? I (to do) it. 2. Be careful, Ann! You (to hurt) yourself. 3. We (to visit) our teacher. It (to be) her birthday tomorrow. We (to congratulate) her on her birthday. 4. He (to finish) his work tomorrow. 5. This letter is in English. I (to translate) it from English into Uzbek. 6. What time do you want to leave? I (to leave) in an hour. 7. You have got cold. I (to make) a cup of hot tea. 8. It is dark here. I (to switch on) the light. 9. Why do you have a rubber in your hand? I (to rub out) the pencil mark in my notebook. 10. He (to write) a letter to his pen-friend next week.

III. Ergash gaplarning turini (payt, shart yoki to'ldiruvchi) aniqlab, qavsdagi fe'lni to'g'ri zamon shakliga qo'ying:

1. I'll tell you about it when I (to see) you. 2. I don't know when I (to see) you. 3. They will go out of town if the weather (to be) fine. 4. They don't know if the weather (to be) fine tomorrow. 5. He will finish the work if you (to help) him. 6. He doesn't think if you (to help) him. 7. She doesn't know when she (to be) able to speak English well. 8. Peter is going to leave in an hour. He (to finish) his work before he (to leave). 9. When I (to get) home I (to call) Mike. 10. He is tired. He (not to read) a book before he (to go) to bed.

IV. Bosh gapdagi fe'l-kesimning tagiga chizing va gapni tarjima qiling. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gapning o'zbek tilida berilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. She says she wants to master the English language. 2. My mother writes that she will stay in Buchara for two more days. 3. I know that my friend finished school last year. 4. They say that they have bought a dictionary. 5. She says that she has missed four lessons. 6. The teacher says that the examination will begin in June. 7. Nick says that he will try to learn the new words. 8. He knows that she heard about it last week. 9. Father says that his son will become an economist. 10. The pupils say they read the books by Dickens in Russian in their childhood.

V. Nuqtalar o'rniga *before, in, on, from, for, among, to, of* predloglaridan mosini qo'yib, yozing.

1. My friend lives ... a beautiful block ... flats. 2. She is fond ... Dickens's books. 3. The Museum of Temurids is one ... the best museums in Uzbekistan. 4. The students are happy to be ... their friends again. 5. London is situated... banks... the river Thames. 6. Jane likes to go... a walk after dinner. 7.... the morning he reads a newspaper... going to work. 8. He likes to listen ... that professor's lectures. 9. Oybek had many friends ... talented writers of the world. 10. He says that he is waiting... his friend.

VI. Read them and say «False» or «True». Gaplarni o'qing va to'g'ri yoki noto'g'riligini ayting.

1. Charles Dickens is an American writer. 2. He was born in Edinburgh. 3. His first book was published in 1836. 4. Dickens wrote the novel «Sister Carrie». 5. When Charles was 9, the family moved to Liverpool. 6. «Little Dorrit» was written by Charles Dickens. 7. The novels by Dickens have been translated into many languages. 8. Ch. Dickens died in 1945.

VII. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, gaplar tuzing.

well-known, to be born, an English writer, to go to school, several children, to move to, a prison, for debt, to have to earn living, to work hard, to be published, to get education, to read the works, to be translated.

VIII. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kelasi yili o'quvchilar Londonga boradilar. 2. Men ertaga uyga kechroq kelaman, chunki bizda majlis bo'ladi. 3. Kelasi hafta talabalar Temuriylar muzeyiga tashrif buyuradilar. 4. Biz hozir Oskar Vayldning kitobini o'qiyapmiz, kelasi yili Dikkensning kitobini o'qiyamiz. 5. Charlzning otasi qamoqda edi, shuning uchun u qattiq ishlashga majbur edi. 6. Charlz Britaniya muzeyining kutubxonasida turli sohaga oid kitoblarni mutolaa qildi. Shu yol bilan u yaxshi bilimga ega bo'ldi. 7. Men Charlz Dikkens kitoblarini bolaligimda rus tilida o'qiganman. 8. Har kuni ertalab pochta gazetalar olib keladi. Kecha u gazetalarni olib kelmadi. 9. — Siz qachon Samarqandga bormoqchisiz? — Kelasi haftada.

IX. Dialogni o'qing va yod oling.

Dialogue

Dilbar: I see you enjoyed the book you've read lately. What is the title of it?

Feruza: It's «All my sons».

Dilbar: Who is the author?

Feruza: Arthur Miller, a modern American writer.

Dilbar: Where does the action take place.

Feruza: In America.

Dilbar: Did you read the book in the original or adopted?

Feruza: I read it in the original.

Dilbar: What is the book about?

Feruza: It is about university life in present day America.

Dilbar: What else would you advise me to read to learn about America?

Feruza: You can read books by L. Hellman, J. D. Salinger and A. Maltz.

X. Maqollarni o'qing va yod oling.

It is never late to learn.

Well begun is half done.

LESSON TEN (THE TENTH LESSON)

Text: Uzbekistan

Dialogue.

Grammar: I. Present Perfect

II. Subordinate Attributive Clauses

UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan was proclaimed as an independent Republic of Uzbekistan on the 1st of September 1991.

It is situated in Central Asia between the Amudarya and the Sirdarya rivers. Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan.

More than 25 mln. people live in Uzbekistan. It is a multinational Republic. The climate of it is continental. The hottest month is July. There are high mountains there: Tyan-Shan and Pamiro-Alay.

Uzbekistan is rich in mineral resources, such as gold, copper, zinc, gas, oil, and etc. Uzbekistan is famous for its cotton, silk and karakul sheep.

There are famous historical cities in Uzbekistan: Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and others. There are 12 provinces and Karakalpak autonomous Republic there.

Uzbekistan is a democratic-parliamentary Republic. There are two Houses in the Parliament. The Legislative Chamber and the Senate.

The Political Parties are: the People's Democratic party, "Fidokor", "Adolat" social-democratic party, "Milliy tiklanish" democratic party, "and "Uzbek Liberal-Democratic" party.

On the 2nd of March in 1992 Uzbekistan became a full-fledged member of the United Nations Organization. It was recognized by more than 160 states of the world.

Uzbekistan has about 3000 joint ventures with German, Japanese, Turkish, Korean, Italian, French and Russian companies.

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on the 18th of November 1991. The national emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on the 2nd of July 1992. The national an-

them of Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on the 10th of December 1992. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on the 8th of December 1992.

Tashkent is the capital of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan.

Answer the questions

1. When was Uzbekistan proclaimed as an independent Republic of Uzbekistan?
2. What countries does Uzbekistan border on?
3. Uzbekistan is rich in mineral resources, isn't it?
4. What is Uzbekistan famous for?
5. How many provinces are there in Uzbekistan?
6. What kind of Republic is Uzbekistan?
7. How many houses does the parliament consist of?
8. What kind of political parties are there in Uzbekistan?
9. When did Uzbekistan become a full-fledged member of the UNO?
10. Was the Republic of Uzbekistan recognized by more than 160 states of the world?

The New Words:

to be proclaimed [prə'kleimd] — e'lon qilinmoq
to be situated ['sitʃueitid] — joylashmoq
Central Asia ['sentrel'eiʃə] — Markaziy Osiyo
between [bi'twi:n] — orasida, o'rtasida (ikkita narsaning)
to border (on) ['bɔ:də] — chegaralanmoq
multinational [,mʌlti'næʃənəl] — ko'p millatli
continental ['kɒntinentəl] — mo'tadil
resource [ri'sɔ:s] — boylik
gold [gəʊld] — oltin
coal [kəʊl] — ko'mir
copper ['kɒpə] — mis
zinc [zɪŋk] — qo'rg'oshin
oil [ɔil] — neft
to be famous (for) ['feiməs] — mashhur bo'lmoq
silk [sɪlk] — ipak
karakul sheep [kə'ra:kʊl ʃi:p] — qorako'l qo'ylari
a province ['prɒvɪns] — viloyat

autonomous [ˈɔ:tənəməs] — avtonom
a house [haus] — palata
a full-fledged member [ˈfʊl fledʒd `membə] — to'laqonli a'zo
United Nations Organization [ju:naitid `neifnz ɔ:gəni`zeɪʃn] —
Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti
to recognize [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] — tanimoq
a joint venture [ˈdʒɔɪnt `ventʃə] — qo'shma korxon
to be adopted [ə`dɔptɪd] — qabul (qilmoq)
an anthem [ˈænthəm] — madhiya
an emblem [ˈembləm] — gerb

COMMENTARIES

I. The Present Perfect Tense (Tugallangan hozirgi zamon).

1. **Present Perfect** zamonini o'tgan zamonda bajarilgan, lekin natijasi bilan hozirgi paytga bog'lanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

Misol:

I have written a letter. It is on the table.

(Men xat yozib qo'ygandim. U — stol ustida.)

2. Bu zamon **Present Indefinite** zamonidagi **to have (have, has)** yordamchi fe'li bilan asosiy fe'lining III shakli vositasida yasaladi.

“To have + fe'li” III shakli

(have, Has) (worked, written)

Endi **to work** to'g'ri fe'li va **to write** noto'g'ri fe'lini tuslaymiz.

Singular

I. I have worked (written). (Men ishlaganman (yozganman).)

II. You have worked (written). (Sen ishlagansan (yozgansan).)

III. He (she) has worked (written). (U ishlagan (yozgan).)

Plural

I. We have worked (written). (Biz ishlaganmiz (yozganmiz).)

II. You have worked (written). (Siz ishlagansiz (yozgansiz).)

III. They have worked (written). (Ular ishlagan (yozgan).)

Bu zamonning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **not** inkor yuklamasi **to have (have, has)** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin qo'yiladi:

Singular

- I. I have not worked (written).
- II. You have not worked (written).
- III. He (she) has not worked (written).

Plural

- I. We have not worked (written).
- II. You have not worked (written).
- III. They have not worked (written).

4. Bu zamonning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun **to have (have, has)** yordamchi fe'li ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi.

Singular

- I. Have I worked (written)? — Yes, you have. No, you have not.
- II. Have You worked (written)? — Yes, I have. No, I have not.
- III. Has he (she) worked (written)? — Yes, he (she) has. No, he (she) has not.

Plural

- I. Have we worked (written). — Yes, you have. No, you have not.
- II. Have you worked (written). — Yes, we have. No, we have not.
- III. Have they worked (written). — Yes, they have. No, they have not.

Presnt Perfect zamoni ishlatilishi zarurligini ko'rsatuvchi turtki (signal) so'zlar quyidagilar:

- Already [ɔ:l'redi] — allaqachon
- just [dʒʌst] — hozirgina
- ever ['evə] — qachon bo'lsa ham
- never ['nevə] — hech qachon
- yet [jet] — hali ham (bo'lishsiz gapda)
- for two weeks — 2 haftadan buyon
- since 2000 — 2000 yildan buyon
- today [tə'dei] — bugun
- this week (month, year) — shu haftada (oyda, yilda)
- lately ['leitli] — keyingi paytda
- recently ['ri:səntli] — yaqinda
- for ages [fər'eidʒz] — anchadan buyon

Misollar:

1. I have already written the exercise.
(Men allaqachon mashqni yozib bo'ldim.)
2. She has just seen Ann.
(U hozirgina Annani ko'ribdi.)
3. Have you ever written a letter to her?
(Siz unga hech xat yozganmisiz?)
4. He has never written a letter to me.
(U menga hech (hech qachon) xat yozmagan.)
5. She has not finished the work yet.
(U hali ham ishni tamomlagani yo'q.)
6. I have stayed here for 2 weeks.
(Men bu yerda ikki haftadan buyon turibman.)
7. I have stayed here since last Monday.
(Men bu yerda o'tgan dushanbadan buyon turibman.)
8. They have recently visited their friend.
(Ular yaqinda do'stlarimni ko'rib kelishdi.)

II. The subordinate attributive clauses.

Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar huddi aniqlovchi kabi **what** (What kind of...?) (qanday), **which** (qaysi) savollariga javob bo'ladilar. Ular bosh gap bilan **who, whom, whose, which, that, when where** kabi olmoshlar vositasida bog'lanadilar.

Misol:

1. I shall always remember the time when we studied at the institute.
2. He will not forget the city where he lived in his childhood.

EXERCISES

I mashq. Quyidagi fe'llarning uchta shaklini (*Infinitive, Past Indefinite, Participle II*) yozing.

To go, to leave, to give, to work, to hit, to see, to spend, to write, to listen, to do.

II mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga qo'ying.

1. I have known this girl.
2. He has left Tashkent this week.
3. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.
4. She has seen the doctor today.
5. They had dinner at 2 yesterday.
6. We usuallu go to the country on Sunday.
7. She can translate this text.
8. You have been to Bukhara this month.

III mashq. Nuqtalar o'rniga zarur joyga predlog qo'ying.

1. There are six universities ... Tashkent. 2. They haven't seen each-other ... 1997. 3. She has been ... Samarqand this week. 4. The tourists saw the places ... interest ... the city. 5. Every morning I leave ... home and in the evening return ... here. 6. My friend took the book ... his bag and gave it ... me yesterday. 7. You can visit your ... parents every week. 8. Have you got English books ... the library? 9. They have stayed there ... five days. 10. Richard has never been ... Uzbekistan.

IV mashq. Quyidagi har raqamda berilgan juft gaplardan aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar tuzing.

1. She has read the book. I advised her to take (which). 2. The man is standing at the window. You want to speak to him (whom). 3. The place is a big city now. I was born there (where). 4. This is the house. My friend lives there (where). 5. You know that girl. She is coming here (who). 6. I well remember the time. I went to school then (when)/ 7. Here is John. He is a pupil of the lyceum (who). 8. Do you know the student? His name is Bill (whose). 9. The hotel wasn't very clean. We stayed there. (where). 10. My friend was away on holiday. I wanted to see him. (whom).

V mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni aniqlovchi ergash gaplar bilan to'ldirib, yozing.

1. Here are the students who ...
2. These are the books which...
3. Do you know the boy whose ...
4. The doctor whom ... wasn't in.
5. The dress which ... doesn't fit me.
6. Do you remember the day that...
7. I haven't seen them since the time when...
8. She has recently visited the town where...

VI mashq. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Studentlar bu tekstni allaqachon tarjima qilib bo'ldilar, chunki u oson. 2. Men seni ko'pdan buyon ko'rganim yo'q. 3. Syuzana yaqinda yangi ko'ylak sotib oldi. 4. — Siz Hamid Olimjonning dostonlarini o'qiganmisiz? — Ha. Men ularni yoshligivda o'qiganman. 5. — Ular Samarqandda bo'lishganmi? — Yo'q hali. Ular u erga kelgusi haftada borishmoqchi. 6. Men mashqlarni bajarib bo'ldim. Mana ular. 7. — Dilbar sizga qo'ng'roq qildimi? — Ha,

hozirgina qo'ng'iroq qildi. 8. 1991-yildan buyon O'zbekistonda sport rivojlanib ketdi. 9. — Siz “Temuriylar tarixi” muzeyini ko'rganmisiz? — Ha? U erga o'tgan yili borgan edim. 10. — Toshkent metrosi qachon ishlay boshlagan? — U 1977-yilda ishlay boshlagan.

VII mashq. Quydagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, gaplar tuzing.

To be proclaimed, to border on, to be famous for, a joint venture, to retire, a guide, the earthquake, places of interest, friendship.

VIII mashq. Quydagi so'zlarning sinonimini yozing.

a city; to see; to hear; a way; to take; travel; to speak; high; famous; to celebrate.

IX mashq. Ushbu dialogni o'qing va yod oling.

A Visit to Tashkent

Mr. Smith loves travelling. He has been to many countries of the world. He has just arrived in Tashkent as a tourist.

Now he is sitting in the hotel hall and talking to Dilshod Alimov, his guide.

Alimov: Have you ever been to Tashkent, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: No, but I've heard a lot about Tashkent from my father. He was here many years ago before the earthquake. He said that he had seen a lot of narrow streets and low buildings even in the centre at that time.

Alimov: Quite right. It has become more beautiful after the earthquake.

Mr. Smith: The city has changed greatly. Now one can see wide straight streets and tall beautiful buildings in your city.

Alimov: You are right. There have appeared the Tashkent Metro, tall magnificent hotels, wonderful squares and bridges, rich supermarkets and other places of interest.

Mr. Smith: I've heard about the Museum of Temurids from my friend. We are going there, aren't we?

Alimov: Oh, yes. We are also planning to see the Tashkent Metro, Independence Square, the Navoiy Bolshoy Theatre, Tashkent Islamic University and exhibitions besides the Museum.

Mr. Smith: Well, I've also heard that Tashkent is called the city of Friendship.

Alimov: You can be really sure that's so. Because a lot of international conferences, festivals and sport tournaments take place in the city.

Mr. Smith also hoped that he would see some important industrial and agricultural centres in Uzbekistan in addition to Tashkent.

X mashq. Maqollarni o'qing va yodda tuting.

1. Hohesty is the best policy.
2. Rome was not built in a day.

LESSON ELEVEN (THE ELEVENTH LESSON)

Text: Alisher Navoiy.

Dialogue.

Grammar: I. The Past and Future Continuous.

II. Direct and Indirect Speech.

III. The Sequence of Tenses.

ALISHER NAVOIY

Alisher Navoiy, the founder of Uzbek literature, a great poet, scientist and statesman, was born on the 9th of February 1441 in Herat. His father served in the palace of Temurids. So he was brought up with Husain Boyqaro, one of the Temurids. His mother was a noble woman.

Alisher was a very capable boy. At an early age he learned the poems «Yulistan» and «Bo'ston» by Sheih Saadiy and «Mantiq-ut-tayr» by Farididdin Attar and began writing verses.

He studied at Mashkhed Madrasah. After podishah's death Navoiy came to Samarkand in 1466. Samarkand was a scientific and cultural centre at that time. There he continued attending a well-known madrasah. He was able to meet famous scientists, poets, musicians and other scholars there.

In 1469 Husayn Boyqaro became the head of the state and invited Navoiy to Herat. Navoiy became a statesman. Being a statesman he helped scientists, poets, artists and architects. Under his leadership many roads, channels, schools, hospitals and bridges were built. Besides working at the palace, Navoiy was busy writing poems and scientific works in Turkic. He became the founder of the Turkic-Uzbek literary language. He wrote a lot of famous poems. One of them is his «Quintuple» («Hamsa»). It consists of five poems: «Hayrat ul-Abror», «Layli and Majnun», «Farhod and Shirin», «Saddy Iskandary» and «Sabbai Sayyor». Then he wrote his philosophical work «Mahbubul Qulub». He wrote it in prose. Navoiy died on the 3rd of January, 1501 in Herat. Navoiy's poems are very popular with the Uzbek and other peoples. They have been translated into many languages.

Answer the questions:

1. When and where was Alisher Navoiy born?
2. What kind of boy was he?
3. Where did he study?
4. What kind of city was Samarkand at that time?
5. Whom did he meet in Samarkand?
6. When did Husayn Boyqaro invite Navoiy to Herat?
7. What did Navoiy do as a statesman?
8. What language did he mostly write in?
9. How many poems does «The Quintuple» consist of?
10. When did Navoiy die?

The new words:

a founder ['faundə] — asoschi
a statesman ['steitsmən] — davlat arbobi
to serve [sə:v] — xizmat qilmoq
to be brought up ['brɔ:t'ʌp] — tarbiyalanmoq
temurids ['temuridz] — temuriylar avlodi
at an early age ['ə:li eidʒ] — juda yosh paytida
noble ['nəubl] — aslzoda
a verse [və:s] — she'r, g'azal
scientific ['saiəntifik] — ilmiy
cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] — madaniy
to continue [kən'tinju:] — davom ettirmoq
a musician ['mju:zɪʃn] — musiqashunos
an artist ['θ:tɪst] — rassom
an architect ['θ:kitekt] — me'mor
a scholar ['skələ] — bilimdon
to invite [ɪn'vaɪt] — taklif qilmoq
under the leadership [ʌndər 'li:dʒɪp] — biror kishining boshchiligidagi
a bridge [brɪdʒ] — ko'pri

COMMENTARIES

I. Past continuous (o'tgan zamon davom fe'li) zamoni ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda ma'lum ko'rsatilgan paytda davom etganini bildiradi.

II. Bu zamon o'tgan zamondagi *to be* (*was, were*) ko'makchi fe'li bilan yetakchi fe'ning IV shakli (*doing*) vositasida yasaladi.

The Affirmative Form

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. I was working.
(Men ishlayotgan edim.) | I. We were working.
(Biz ishlayotgan edik.) |
| II. You were working.
(Sen ishlayotgan eding.) | II. You were working.
(Siz ishlayotgan edingiz.) |
| III. He (she) was working.
(U ishlayotgan edi.) | III. They were working.
(Ular ishlayotgan edilar.) |

Bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **to be** (**was, were**) ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

The Negative Form

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. I was not working. | I. We were not working. |
| II. You were not working. | II. You were not working. |
| He (she) was not working. | III. They were not working. |

Bu zamonning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun **to be** (**was, were**) ko'makchi fe'li ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi va shular yordamida javob beriladi.

The Interrogative Form.

Singular

- Was I working? — Yes, you were. — No, you were not.
Were you working? — Yes, I was. — No, I was not.
Was he/she working? — Yes, he/she was. — No, he/she was not.

Plural

- Were we working? — Yes, you were. — No, you were not.
Were you working? — Yes, we were. — No, we were not.
Were they working? — Yes, they were. — No, they were not.

Past Continuous zamoni ishlatilishi zarurligini ko'rsatuvchi turtki (signal) so'zlar quyidagilar:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. At 2 o'clock yesterday. | 4. From 3 till 5 yesterday. |
| 2. All day long. | 5. At this time yesterday. |
| 3. The whole day. | 6. When so'zi bilan kelgan ergash gap. |

II. Future Continuous (kelasi zamon davom fe'li) zamoni ish-harakatining ma'lum bir vaqt jarayonida davom etishini ifodalash uchun qo'llanadi.

Bu zamon kelasi zamondagi **to be (shall be, will be)** ko'makchi fe'li bilan yetakchi fe'lining IV shakli vositasida yasaladi.

The Affirmative Form

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. I shall be working.
(Men ishlayotgan bo'laman.) | I. We shall be working.
(Biz ishlayotgan bo'lamiz.) |
| II. You will be working.
(Sen ishlayotgan bo'lasan.) | II. You will be working.
(Siz(lar) ishlayotgan bo'lasiz.) |
| III. He (she) will be working.
(U ishlayotgan bo'ladi.) | III. They will be working.
(Ular ishlayotgan bo'ladilar.) |

Bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **shall** yoki **will** ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

The Negative Form

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I. I shall not be working. | I. We shall not be working. |
| II. You will not be working. | II. You will not be working. |
| III. He (she) will not be working. | III. They will not be working. |

So'roq shaklini yasash uchun **shall** yoki **will** ko'makchi fe'li ega oldiga chiqarib qo'yiladi.

The Interrogative Form

- I. Shall I be working? — Yes, you will. — No, you will not.
 II. Will you be working? — Yes, I shall. — No, I shall not.
 III. Will he/she be working? — Yes, he/she will. — No, he/she will not.
- I. Shall we be working? — Yes, you will. — No, you will not.
 II. Will you be working? — Yes, we shall. — No, we shall not.
 III. Will they be working? — Yes, they will. — No, they will not.

Future Continuous zamoni qollanishi zarurligini ko'rsatuvchi turtki (signal) so'zlar quyidagilar:

1. at 6 o'clock tomorrow — ertaga soat 6 da
2. at this time tomorrow — ertaga xuddi shu paytda
3. from 6 till 8 tomorrow — ertaga 6 dan 8gacha
4. the whole day tomorrow — ertaga butun kun bo'yi
5. «when» so'zi bilan kelgan ergash gap.

Misol: He will be preparing for his exam the whole day tomorrow. I shall be reading a newspaper when he comes.

III. Direct and indirect speech (Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap). So'zlovchining hech o'zgarishsiz, aynan keltirilgan gapi ko'chirma gap deyiladi.

Misol: She said: «Are you a student?» (U so'radi: «Siz talabamisiz?»)

Bu yerda «**She said**» — muallif gapi, «**Are you a student?**» ko'chirma gapdir.

O'zgalar gapining mazmuni saqlangan holda shakli o'zgartirilib berilishi o'zlashtirma gap deyiladi.

Misol: She asked if she was a student.

(U undan talaba yoki talaba emasligini so'radi.)

O'zlashtirma gap to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bolganligi uchun uning kesimi bosh gapdagi (avtor so'zidagi) fe'l kesim bilan zamonda moslashadi. Ingliz tilidagi o'zlashtirma gaplar o'zbek tilida sodda yoyiq gap tarzida beriladi.

O'zganing gapi birikmali to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi: *Misol:* He said that he had four lessons that day. (U o'sha kuni to'rtta darsi borligini aytdi.)

a) ko'chirma gap darak gap bo'lsa, u bosh gapga **that** orqali yoki bog'lovchisiz bog'lanadi.

Misol: He says: «I have many English books». He says that he has many English books.

b) ko'chirma gap umumiy so'roq gap bo'lsa, bosh gapga **if** yoki **whether** bog'lovchisi orqali bog'lanadi.

Misol: He says: «Have you English books?» He asks if I have English books.

c) agar ko'chirma gap maxsus so'roq gap bo'lsa, shu gapdagi so'roq so'z bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradi.

Misol: He says: «When will you go to the library?» He asks when I shall go to the library.

d) agar ko'chirma gap iltimos yoki buyruq shaklidagi gap bo'lsa,

u murakkab to'ldiruvchi (complex object) shaklida, ya'ni fe'1-kesim infinitiv shaklida beriladi.

Misol: Mother said: «Help me in washing».

Mother told me to help her in washing.

Eslatma: Iltimos yoki buyruq gaplar o'zlashtirilganda avtor so'zidagi **to say** fe'li o'rniga **to tell** yoki **to ask** fe'li qollanadi.

Ingliz tilida «Zamonlarning moslashuvi» uchun eslatina. O'zga shaxsning nutqini o'zlashtirna gapda berishda **to say, to ask, to tell** fe'llari qo'llaniladi, bu fe'llardan keyin toldiruvchi ergash gap keladi.

Agar yuqoridagi fe'llar o'tgan zamonda bo'lsalar, «Zamonlar moslashuvi» qoidalariga rioya qilinadi. Bu holda gapdagi ko'rsatish olmoshlari, payt va o'rin ravishlari ma'nolariga qarab, quyidagi so'zlar bilan almashtiriladi.

1. this/these	that/those
2. here	there
3. now	then
4. yesterday	the day before
5. today	that day
6. tomorrow	the next day, the following day
7. ... ago	... before yoki earlier
8. last week	the week before
9. last year	the year before yoki the previous year
10. next week	the next week yoki the following week
11. next year	the next year yoki the following year
12. in two days	two days later (ikki kundan keyin)

EXERCISES

I. Fe'llarning to'rtta asosiy shakllarini yozing: (*infinitive, past indefinite, participle II, participle I*).

To work, to live, to leave, to go, to walk, to get, to come, to repeat, to write, to revise, to cry, to promise, to copy, to bring, to buy.

II. Gaplarni so'roq va bolishsiz shakllarga qo'ying.

A) 1. The postman was bringing a newspaper at 7 a.m. yesterday. 2. She was writing to her friend at this time yesterday. 3. It was raining the whole day last Sunday. 4. The pupils were sitting at the lesson at 9 yesterday. 5. The boys were playing football at this time yesterday.

B) 1. We shall be sitting at the English lesson at 10 a.m. tomorrow. 2. My sister will be watching TV at 6 p.m. tomorrow. 3. At this time tomorrow he will be doing his homework. 4. I shall be listening to the latest news at 8.30 tomorrow. 5. They will be waiting for the delegation at this time tomorrow.

III. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni *Past Continuous* yoki *Future Continuous* zamonida qollab, gaplarni yozing.

1. My sister (to write) a letter at 5 p.m. tomorrow. 2. His mother (to cook) the dinner at this time tomorrow. 3. He (to open) the window when I entered the room. 4. The students (to discuss) Navoiy's poems at four o'clock yesterday. 5. Children (to watch) TV when I come home. 6. Where (to go) you last night when I saw you? 7. It (to rain) heavily when I went out. 8. She (to play) tennis at this time next week. 9. We (to write) a test at 9 o'clock yesterday. 10. It (to rain) all day long yesterday.

IV. Ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gap shakliga qo'ying.

1. He says: «I shall go to school tomorrow». 2. She says: «The weather was fine yesterday». 3. She says: «My elder sister can speak English». 4. He said: «I am on holiday now». 5. She says: «My mother is a teacher». 6. She asks: «Where are you going?» 7. She asks: «Did you see the football match on TV?» 8. The teacher said: «Copy out the text». 9. Mother says: «Open the window, Ann». 10. He said: «My hobby is tennis».

V. Nuqtalar o'rniga zarur predloglarni qo'yib ko'chiring.

1. I'm interested ... Navoiy's poetry. 2. Everybody likes poems ... Navoiy. 3. Navoiy was the founder... Uzbek literature. 4. Navoiy wrote mostly... Turkic. 5. He helped ... poets, scientists, artists. 6. His poems were collected ... four parts, which were called «Char-Devon». 7. His «Quintuple» consists ... five poems. 9. His books are popular ... the Uzbek people. 10. Navoiy's poems have been translated... many languages.

VI. Quyidagi gaplarni o'qing va ularning haqiqatan (True (To'g'ri)) yoki (False (Noto'g'ri)) ekanligini ayting.

1. Alisher Navoiy was born in 1541. 2. He was born in Bukhara. 3. «Quintuple» was written by Navoiy. 4. «Quintuple» consists of seven poems. 5. Charles Dickens was born in 1812. 6. He was born in Manchester. 7. «Martin Eden» was written by Ch. Dickens. 8. Dickens's first book was published in 1836. 9. Navoiy wrote his

«Quintuple» from 1583 till 1585. 10. «Farhod and Shirin» was written in prose.

VII. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalamb, gaplar tuzing.

Famous, to be born, a statesman, to support smb., to describe, a founder, in Turkic, in Persian, to collect, to consist of, in prose.

VIII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Alisher Navoiy oʻzbek adabiy tilining asoschisidir. 2. Kecha soat 4 da talabalar Navoiyning «Xamsa» dostonini muhokama qilayotgan edilar. 3. Ertaga shu paytda men yangi sheʼrni yodlayotgan boʻlaman. 4. Kecha soat 9 da bizda ingliz tili darsi boʻlayotgan edi. 5. — Siz «Layli va Majnun» dostonini qachon oʻqigansiz? — Oʻtgan yili. 6. — Ular ertaga qayerga ketmoqchilar? — Samarqandga. 7. Biz ertaga shu paytda Samarqandga ketayotgan boʻlamiz. 8. Men kelganimda, oilamiz ovqatlanayotgan ekan. 9. Ertaga men kelganimda, siz uy vazifasini bajarayotgan bolasiz. 10. Kecha u uydan chiqqanida, yomgʻir yogʻayotgan edi.

IX. Dialogni oʻqing va yod oling:

Dialogue

Tom: Jack, do you know William Shakespeare's birthplace?

Jack: Yes, I do, you know that W.Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon. There is a small river the Avon in the city.

Tom: I know some interesting facts about Stradford-on-Avon. But I'm interested in the house where Shakespeare was born.

Jack: He was born in a small house in the centre of the town. There was a large garden behind the house.

Tom: Did Shakespeare die in this house?

Jack: No, he didn't. After he became famous he bought a large house. He died in that house.

Tom: Is that house a museum now?

Jack: No, there is nothing left of it. People visit Shakespeare's small house now.

Tom: Thank you, Jack. You have told me interesting things about Shakespeare's birthplace.

X. Maqollarni oʻqing va yodda tuting.

Where there is a will, there is a way

Every dog has his day. (Har kimning oʻz nasibasi bor.)

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR READING

WILLIAM CAXTON

William Caxton is the first English printer. He was born in Kent in 1442. His father was a farmer. He didn't want to be a farmer. So his father sent him to London. He worked in an office. The office traded with different countries. William liked to read new books of foreign writers. When he was thirty his master died. And he began his own business in Belgium. In 1471 he left his business and began to translate French books into English. He was interested in printing, so he learnt it. He made the first printing-press in England. In 1476 he brought his printing-press to London. Caxton printed his first book in 1477. It was the first book printed in the English language. It was "Tales of Troy", Caxton's translation of the French book. William Caxton printed about 80 books. He translated 31 books from French into English. William Caxton died in 1491.

BRITISH HOLIDAYS

There are some public holidays in Great Britain. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. It is celebrated on the 25th of December. On Christmas Eve offices and public buildings are closed at one o'clock. But shops stay open late.

Every year the people of Norway give London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Cities and towns are decorated with colored lights across the streets. In squares enormous Christmas trees are decorated.

The fun starts on the 24th of December. Children and grown ups decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down with toys and sweets.

Housewives are busy cooking. The Christmas bird is usually a

turkey. As Christmas is a family holiday, relatives usually meet for the big dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. People say to each other "A Merry Christmas to you".

The 26th of December is Boxing Day. People visit friends and relatives or just sit at home.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them is the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James 1. But it couldn't happen. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut his head.

Since that day British people celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy on a bonfire. Dummy is usually made of straw and old clothes. They let off fireworks. This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes). On the eve of the festival children can be seen in the streets saying "Penny for the guy". They collect money for their fireworks.

ENGLISH MEALS

There are four meals a day in an English house: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is about 8 a.m. and consists of porridge with milk, eggs (boiled or fried), bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people drink tea and others prefer coffee.

The usual lunchtime is 1 o'clock. It consists of soup or fruit juice and meat or poultry with potatoes (boiled or fried), carrots and beans. Then they can have pudding or cheese and biscuits. Then they drink coffee (black or white). Some people prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the 3rd meal. It is between 4 and 5 o'clock. It is called "5 o'clock tea". They can have tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and guests are invited to tea.

Dinner is the 4th meal of the day. The usual dinnertime is 7 o'clock p.m. All the members of the family sit down together.

Dinner consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables, pudding or biscuits. Then they can have coffee (black or white).

But country people have dinner instead of lunch, tea between 5 and 6 o'clock. In the evening they have supper.

The USA

The USA lies in the central part of the North American continent. It borders on Canada in the North and Mexico in the South. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans wash the eastern and western borders of the country. The population of the USA is about 250 mln. people. The USA is a country of great differences: there are high mountains and flattest prairies, tropical heat and arctic cold, fertile valleys and deserts there. According to these differences the climate is also different.

The USA is rich in mineral resources. The longest rivers of the USA are: Mississippi, father of water, the Colorado and the Columbia. One of the most well known natural wonders of America is "Niagara Falls". Niagara is an Indian word and means "roaring water" (baqiroq suv). It is of great importance too.

The USA is a federal state. It consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). The words Washington and the District of Columbia are practically synonyms. The district is named in honour of Columbus.

The President is the head of the government. The President of the USA is elected for 4 years. All legislative power belongs to Congress. The Congress consists of 2 Houses: Senate and the House of Representatives.

The USA is the developed capitalist state. The main two bourgeois parties dominate the political scene of the USA. They are: Democratic and Republican Parties.

The capital of the USA is Washington.

WASHINGTON

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated on the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia.

Washington was founded in 1791 and named after the 1st US President George Washington. George Washington personally chose the site for the capital. The city became the capital of the state in 1800.

Washington is the residence of the Congress of the USA. All government departments and numerous federal institutions are also

housed there. It is a large scientific and cultural centre. There are many research institutions and five universities there. The two main centres of the city are: the Capitol [kæpɪtl̩] - the seat of the Congress, and the White House - the President's residence.

Pentagon is also situated there. The processional avenue connects the Capitol and the White House.

The places of interest in Washington are: the Smithsonian National Museum, the National Galleries of Art, the Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials and others.

The city is divided into 4 quarters. Each quarter designated by its direction from the centre: North-East - NE; North-West - NW; South-East - SE; South-West - SW. Streets, running North and South are numerated as 1st street, 2nd street. Streets, running East and West are lettered as A-street, B-street, etc.

The Union Railway station is pride of the city. It's bigger than the capital itself. Twenty train tracks enter the station on the upper level and 20 on the lower one. It's so big that it can hold an army of fifty thousand men.

AMERICAN HOLIDAYS

American holidays are various in character. Some of them are religious and some are connected with American history. American holidays are almost always celebrated by gathering together family and friends. There are often traditional meals. There are ten main holidays in the USA They are:

1. New Year. New Year's Eve is celebrated on December 31. At midnight, bells ring, horns blow and friends exchange hugs and kisses. Everyone stays up late to celebrate the arrival of another year. New Year's Day is traditionally the time to start new programmes and give up bad habits. In big cities it is celebrated with parades, sporting events and fireworks.

2. Valentine's Day. On February 14, or St. Valentine's Day, people in America remind the people who are important to them that they are loved. Husbands and wives, parents and children, children and teachers give each other cards and candy that show how they really feel.

3. Easter. Easter is a religious holiday that comes on a Sunday between March 22 and April 25. Christians believe that Christ rose from the dead on Easter. Other people celebrate Easter as a sign of

the coming of spring. Americans paint eggs pretty colours and give them as gifts to children. According to tradition, a rabbit called the "Easter Bunny" brings the eggs and hides them for children to find.

4. Memorial or Decoration Day. This holiday comes on May 30 and is dedicated to the service-men who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate cemeteries and hold memorial services. They hang American flags on the main streets of towns.

5. The Fourth of July (Independence Day). This is the biggest national holiday of the USA. It is celebrated as the birthday of the country, because on this day in 1776, the colonies declared their independence from the British Crown and became the United States of America. On Independence Day, Americans march in parades and gather with friends and family. They cook hamburgers and hot dogs over a fire. In the evening, people watch fireworks.

6. Labour Day. This is the holiday dedicated to the American working class and comes on the first Monday of September. It marks the beginning of autumn and is the last real holiday of summer. Many families take a vacation the week before Labour Day, as it is the end of summer vacation before the beginning of school.

7. Hallowe'en. October 31 is a day when people, mostly children, dress up in costumes, enjoy parties, and collect candy from their neighbours, saying "Trick or treat." The tradition started because, according to superstition, October 31 is the last day that spirits and devils can roam the earth before "All Hallows Day," a holy day in the church. This means that the day before is "All Hallows Evening," which has been shortened to "Hallowe'en." On this day, many people hollow out a pumpkin, carve a face into it and place a candle inside, making a glowing head called a jack-o-lantern.

8. Veterans' Day. This comes on November 11 and is usually marked with parades and ceremonies in which people honour those who have served in the country's military.

9. Christmas. Christmas is a religious celebration. It is celebrated on December 25 as the birthday of Christ. It is a family holiday, and every house tries to have a Christmas tree, which is brightly decorated. As a rule, presents for children, relatives and close friends are placed under the tree. There are many traditional songs, sweets and treats associated with Christmas. According to tradition, a mythical grandfatherly old man named "Santa Claus" brings presents to all the children while they are sleeping. He places them in the stockings (socks) that they leave for him to fill.

There are many other holidays that almost everyone in the USA celebrates. Among them are St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day and April Fools Day.

SOME WORDS ABOUT THE RELIGION

Religion is a belief in the existence of supernatural power, the creator and controller of the Universe.

Religion is a behavioral discipline with particular moral code. It keeps a man away from bad behavior.

There are 3 universal religions:

1. Buddhism;
2. Christianity;
3. Islam;

People, whose religion is Buddhism, are called Buddhists.

Buddhism was founded by Buddha, the great religious teacher. He lived in India about 2500 years ago.

Jesus Christ was the prophet. People, who believe in Jesus Christ are called Christians. Among Christians there are: Catholics, Prot estants and Pravoslavs. Christians celebrate the birth of Christ every year. They call it Christmas (X-mas). It is celebrated on the 25th of December. Muslims don't celebrate the birthday of anybody.

Islam is the world's oldest religion. Mohammad (pbuh) never claimed that he brought a new religion to the people. Islam has been the same throughout the history of mankind. The fundamental teachings were the same. Mohammad was the last prophet. He preached that Islam is its final, uncorrupted, incorruptible and complete form, it is for all the people of the world and for all times to come. So Islam's basic source of teaching-the Quran- is preserved intact in its exact original form and in its original language. People, who believe in Islam, are called Muslims.

There are the people, who refuse to believe in the existence of God. They are called atheists.

PHONETIC AND GRAMMAR REFERENCE MATERIAL

Unli harflarning o'qilishi

Unli-lar	I Yopiq bo'g'in	II Ochiq bo'g'in	III Unli+r+undosh	IV unli+r+unli
a	[æ] map	[ei] make	[θ:] car, farm	[ɛə] care, fare
o	[ɔ] dog	[ou] note	[ɔ:] or, port	[o:] more, store
u	[ʌ] cut	[ju:] cube	[ə:] fur, turn	[juə] cure
e	[e] pen	[i:] these	[ə:] her, verb	[iə] here, mere
i	[i] sit	[aɪ] mine	[ə:] sir, bird	[aɪə] tire, fire
y	[i] system	[aɪ] type	[ə:] Byrd	[aɪə] tyre

Unli harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar	Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar
Ee	[i:]	Meet, see	Ey	[eɪ]	Grey, they
Ai	[eɪ]	Spain, rain	Ea	[i:]	Tea, sea
Ay	[eɪ:l]	Day, may	Ea	[e]	Bread, head
Oi	[ɔɪ:]	Voice, boil	Oa	[ou]	Boat, coat
Oy	[ɔɪ:]	Boy, toy	ie	[i:]	Chief, brief
Oo	[u:]	Spoon, moon	Ew	[ju:]	New, few
Oo + k	[u]	Book, cook	Aw	[ɔ:]	Law, saw
Ou	[aʊ]	Out, loud	Au	[ɔ:]	Audit, pause
ei + gh	[eɪ]	Eight, weight	ow	[aʊ]	Town, down
				[ou]	Window, snow

Undosh harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar	Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar
Sh	[ʃ]	She, dish	Wh	[w]	What, where
Ch	[tʃ]	Chess, bench		[h]	Who, whose
Tch	[tʃ]	Match, catch			
Ck	[k]	Black, clock	Ng	[ŋ]	Ring, sing
			Nk	[ŋk]	Drink, ink
Th	[θ]	Thin, thing	Kn	[n]	Known, Knife
	[ð]	This, that	wr	[r]	Write, wrist

Ikki xil o'qiladigan undoshlar

Harf	Quyidagi hollarda	O'qilishi	Misollar
c	e, i, y unilardan oldin.	[s]	face, city, cycle
	a, o, u unilari, undoshlardan oldin.	[k]	cal, cut, black
g	e, i, y unilardan oldin.	[dʒ]	large, gin, gypsy
	a, o, u unilari, undoshlardan oldin.	[g]	got, dog, gun, garden
s	So'z boshida, jarangsiz undoshlardan oldin, oxiridajarangsiz undoshdan keyin.	[s]	sits, student desks
	So'z oxirida unidan va jarangli undoshdan keyin, ikki unli o'rtasida s, ch, sh, x, g harf va harf birikmalaridan keyin.	[z]	pencils, please, beds visit dresses, benches, dishes, boxes, pages
x	Undoshlardan oldin va so'z oxirida.	[ks]	
	Ikki unli orasida.	[gz]	texts, six, exam.

Unli va undosh harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar	Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar
igh	[ai]	night, high	air	[ɛə]	hair, chair
ind	[aɪnd]	mind, find	tion	[ʃn]	fiction, station
ild	[aɪld]	child	ture	[tʃə]	picture
wa	[wə]	want, was	sure	[ʒə]	pleasure
al, all	[ɔ:l]	also, hall	sion	[ʃn]	session
old	[ould]	bold, hold	qu	[kw]	quite, quick

GRAMMATIKAGA OID MA'LUMOTLAR

Ot. Otlarda ko'plik son yasalishi

1-jadval

	Qo'shimcha	Talaffuzi	Misollar
Jarangsiz undosh tovushdan keyin	+ s	[s]	Desk-desks, lamp-lamps
Jarangli undosh tovushdan keyin	+ s	[z]	Film-films, pen-pens
Unli tovushdan keyin	+ s	[z]	Play-plays, boy-boys
Oxiri f, fe harflari bilan tugaydigan so'zlarda	+ s		
Ss. sh, ch, x, g harf va harf birikmalaridan keyin	+ s	[vz]	Leaf-leaves, knife-knives Dress-dresses, dish-dishes, match-matches.
		[ɪz]	

Otlarda ko'plik son yasalişining maxsus usuli

Ba'zi otlarning ko'pligi o'zakkdagi unli harming o'zgarishi yoki qo'shimcha qo'shishi orqali yasaladi:

2-jadval

Birlık			Ko'plik		
Yozilishi	O'qilishi	Tarjıması	Yozilishi	O'qilishi	Tarjıması
Man	[mæn]	Kishi	Men	[men]	Kishilar
Woman	[wumæn]	Ayol	Women	[wimin]	Ayollar
Tooth	[tu:θ]	Tısh	Teeth	[ti:θ]	Tıshlar
Foot	[fʊt]	Oyoq	Feet	[fi:t]	Oyoqlar
Goose	[gu:s]	G'oz	Geese	[gi:sl]	G'ozlar
Mouse	[maus]	Sichqon	Mice	[maıs]	Sichqonlar
child	[tʃaıld]	Bola	Children	[tʃıldrın]	Bolalar

Sifat va ravish darajalarinig yasalişı

3-jadval

	Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttırma daraja
I. Bir bo'g'inli sifat va ravishlar	long short easy	longer shorter easier	longest shortest easiest
II. -ly qo'shimchasi bilan tugaydigan, ko'p bo'g'inli sifat va ravishlar	important beautifully good	more important more beautifully	most important most beautifully
III. Qiyosiy va orttırma darajalari turli negızdan yasaladigan sifat va ravishlar	well bad badly much, many little	better worse more less	best worst most least

OLMOSHLAR

Kishilik olmoshlari

4-jadval

Bosh kelishik	Obyekt kelishik
I — men	Me — meni, menga
He — u (erkaklar uchun)	Him — uni, unga
She — u (ayollar uchun)	Her — uni, unga
It — u (predmetlarga nisbatan)	It — uni, unga
We — biz	Us — bizni, bizga
You — siz	You — sizni, sizga
They — ular	Them — ularni, ularga

Egalik olmoshlari

5-jadval

1-shakli	2-shakli
My — mening, o'zinning	Mine — meniki
His — uning, o'zining	His — uniki
Her — uning, o'zining	Hers — uniki
Its — uning, o'zining	Its — uniki
Our — bizning, o'zimizning	Ours — bizniki
Your — sizning, o'zingizning	Yours — sizniki
Their — ularning, o'zlarining	Theirs — ularniki

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari

6-jadval

Birlik	Ko'plik
This — bu, shu, ana shu	These — bular, shular
That — u, o'sha, anovi	Those — ular, o'shalar

So'roq olmoshlari

7-jadval

Who — kim	What — nima
Whose — kimning	Which — nechanchi, qaysi
Whom — kimni, kinga	Where — qayerda

O'zlik olmoshlari

8-jadval

Birlik	Ko'plik
Myself — o'zini (o'zinni)	Yourselves — o'zingiz
Yourself — o'zing (o'zingini)	Ourselves — o'zimiz (o'zimizni) (o'zingizni)
Himself — o'zi (o'zini)	Themselves — o'zlari (o'zlarini)
Herself — o'zi (o'zini)	
Itself — o'zi (o'zini)	

Gumon olmoshlari

9-jadval

Some — ba'zi, bir qancha	Other — boshqa, o'zga
Any — birorta, qandaydir, har bir, har qanday	Both — ikkala
One — kimdir, allakim	Many — ko'p
All — hamma, butun, barcha	Much — ko'p
Each — har bir	Little — kam, oz
Every — har bir	Few — kam, oz
	Either — u yoki bu, har hir
	No — hech bir, hech qaysi
	Neither — ha u, ha bu

Some, any, no olmoshlaridan yasalgan gumon olmoshlari

10-jadval

	Bo'lishli gaplarda	So'roq gaplarda	Bo'lishsiz gaplarda		Misollar
Thing	Some Something, nimadir, allanima	Any Anything Biron narsa, nimadir	Not ... anything hech narsa	No Nothing hech narsa	I see something in the yard. (Men hovlida nimanidir ko'ryapman.) Have you anything to tell me? (Siz menga biror narsa aytmoqchimisiz?) There was nothing in his hag. (Uning sumkasida hech narsa yo'q edi.)
Body, one	Somebody, someone kimdir, allakim	Anybody, anyone kimdir, biror kimsa	Not ... anybody, not ... anyone hech kim	Nobody, no one Hech kim	Somebody told me about it. (Kimdir menga bu haqda gapirgan edi.) Is there anybody in this house? (Bu uyda biror kimsa bormi?) No, there is nobody here. (Yo'q, bu yerda hech kim yo'q.)
Where	Somewhere qaerdadir, qaergadir	Anywhere qaerdadir, biror erda biror erga	Not ... any where hech qaerga hech qaerda	Nowhere hech qae- rda, hech qaerga	They live somewhere in the Crimea. (Ular Qrim degan joyda yashaydilar.) Did you go anywhere last night? (Siz kecha kechqurun biror joyga bordingizmi?) I can find the letter no where. (Men xatni hech qayerdan topa olmadim.)

One olmoshi va uning tarjimasini

11-jadval

	Gapdagi vazifasi	Misollar	Tarjimasini
1.	Modal fe'l bilan birlashtirilgan, shaxsi nomi bilan gapning egasi bo'lib keladi.	One must read very much. One must not read in bed.	Ko'p o'qish kerak. O'rinda yotib o'qish mumkin emas.
2.	Predmetning nomini ikkinchi marta takrorlanmaslik uchun o'rinbosar so'z sifatida qo'llanadi.	This room is larger than that one. I have not got such book. I must buy one.	Bu xona unisidan kattaroq. Menda bunday kitob yo'q. Shunday kitob sotib olishim kerak.
3.	Sanoq son (bir)	I see one boy in the street.	Men ko'chada bitta bolani ko'ryapman.

Son (1 dan 20 gacha)

12-juval

Sanoq son (1 - 11)	Tartib son (1-11)	Sanoq son (12-20)	Tartib son (12-20)
1-one	1 st -first	12-twelve	12 th -twelfth
2-two	2 nd -second	13-thirteen	13 th -thirteenth
3-three	3 rd -third	14-fourteen	14 th -fourteenth
4-four	4 th -fourth	15-fifteen	15 th -fifteenth
5-five	5 th -fifth	16-sixteen	16 th -sixteenth
6-six	6 th -sixth	17-seventeen	17 th -seventeenth
7-seven	7 th -seventh	18-eighteen	18 th -eighteenth
8-eight	8 th -eighth	19-nineteen	19 th -nineteenth
9-nine	9 th -ninth	20-twenty	20 th -twentieth
10-ten	10 th -tenth		
11-eleven	11 th -eleventh		

20 — 100 va undan yuqori sonlar

13-juval

Sanoq sonlar	Tartib sonlar	100 va undan ortiq sonlar
21-twenty-one	21 st -twenty first	100-a hundred
22-twenty-two	22 nd -twenty second	101-a hundred and one
23-twenty-three	23 rd -twenty third	200-two hundred
30-thirty	30 th -thirtieth	300-three hundred
40-forty	40 th -fortieth	440-four hundred and forty
50-fifty	50 th -fiftieth	1000-a thousand
60-sixty	60 th -sixtieth	1320-a thousand three hundred and twenty
70-seventy	70 th -seventieth	2000-two thousand
80-eighty	80 th -eightieth	100000-a hundred thousand
90-ninety	90 th -ninetieth	1000000-a million

Modal fe'llar va ularning ekvivalentlari

14-juval

Modal fe'l	Zamon	Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
Can va uning ekvivalenti to be able to	Present	He can do it. He is able to do it.	He cannot do it. He is not able to do it.	Can he do it? Is he able to do it?
	Past	He could do it. He was able to do it.	He could not do it? He was not able to do it.	Could he do it? Was he able to do it?
	Future	He will be able to do it.	He will not be able to do it.	Will he be able to do it?
Must va uning ekvivalentlari: to have to, to be to.	Present	You must go there. You have to go there. You are to go there.	You must not go there. You do not have to go there. You are not to go there	Must you go there? Do you have to go there? Are you to go there?
	Past	You had to go there. You were to go there.	You did not have to go there. You were not to go there.	Did you have to go there? Were you to go there?

May va uning ekvivalenti: to be allowed to	Future	You will have to go there. You will be to go there.	You will not have to go there. You will not be to go there.	Will you have to go there? Will you be to go there?
	Present	He may come He is allowed to come.	He may not come. He is not allowed to come.	May he come? Is he allowed to come?
	Past	He might come. He was allowed to come.	He might not come. He was not allowed to come.	Might he come? Was he allowed to come?
	Future	He will be allowed to come. I shall be allowed to play.	He will not be allowed to come. I shall not be allowed to play.	Will he be allowed to come? Shall I be allowed to play?

FE'L

Fe'lning asosiy shakllari

15-juhdal

	I shakli (infinitiv, hozirgi zamon)	II shakli (o'tgan zamon shakli)	III shakli (o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi)	IV shakli (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi)
To'g'ri fe'llar	Work Play Open	Worked Played Opened	Worked Played Opened	Working Playing Opening
Noto'g'ri fe'llar	Write Build Go	Wrote Built Went	Written Built Gone	Writing Building Going

INDEFINITE TENSE

Fe'l zamonlarinig uch guruhi

16-juhdal

	Bo'fishli shakli	So'roq shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
The Present Indefinite Tense (to'g'ri fe'llarning yasalishi)	I work He works She works It works We work You work They work.	Do I work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	I do not work. He does not work. She does not work. It does not work. We do not work. You do not work. They do not work.
The Past Indefinite tenses (oto'g'ri fe'llarning yasalishi)	I worked He worked. She worked. It worked. We worked. You worked. They worked.	Did I work? Did he work? Did she work? Did it work? Did we work? Did you work? Did they work?	I did not work. He did not work. She did not work. It did not work. We did not work. You did not work. They did not work.

The Past Indefinite tense (noto'g'ri fe'llarning yasalishi)	We went. He went. It went. We went. You went. They went.	Did he go? Did she go? Did it go? Did we go? Did you go? Did they go?	He did not go. She did not go. It did not go. We did not go. You did not go. They did not go.
The Future Indefinite tense (noto'g'ri fe'llarning yasalishi)	I shall work. He will work. She will work. It will work. We shall work. You will work. They will work.	Shall I work? Will he work? Will she work? Will it work? Shall we work? Will you work? Will they work?	I shall not work. He will not work. She will not work. It will not work. We shall not work. You will not work. They will not work.

CONTINUOUS TENSE

17-jadval

	Bo'lishli shakli	So'roq shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
The Present Continuous Tense	I am writing. He is writing. She is writing. It is writing. We are writing. You are writing. They are writing.	Am I writing? Is he writing? Is she writing? Is it writing? Are we writing? Are you writing? Are they writing?	I am not writing. He is not writing. She is not writing. It is not writing. We are not writing. You are not writing. They are not writing.
The Past Continuous tense	I was writing. He was writing. She was writing. It was writing. We were writing. You were writing. They were writing.	Was I writing? Was he writing? Was she writing? Was it writing? Were we writing? Were you writing? Were they writing?	I was not writing. He was not writing. She was not writing. It was not writing. We were not writing. You were not writing. They were not writing.
The Future Continuous tense	I shall be writing. He will be writing. She will be writing. We shall be writing. You will be writing. They will be writing.	Shall I be writing? Will he be writing? Will she be writing? Shall we be writing? Will you be writing? Will they be writing?	I shall not be writing. He will not be writing. She will not be writing. We shall not be writing. You will not be writing. They will not be writing.

PERFECT TENSE

18-juvov

	Bo'lishli shakli	So'roq shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
The Present Perfect Tense	I have worked. He has worked. She has worked. We have worked. You have worked. They have worked.	Have I worked? Has he worked? Has she worked? Have we worked? Have you worked? Have they worked?	I have not worked. He has not worked. She has not worked. We have not worked. You have not worked. They have not worked.
The Past Perfect tense	I had worked. He had worked. She had worked. We had worked. You had worked. They had worked.	Had I worked? Had he worked? Had she worked? Had we worked? Had you worked? Had they worked?	I had not worked. He had not worked. She had not worked. We had not worked. You had not worked. They had not worked.
The Future Perfect Tense	I shall have worked. He will have worked. She will have worked. We shall have worked. You will have worked. They will have worked.	Shall I have worked? Will he have worked? Will she have worked? Shall we have worked? Will you have worked? Will they have worked?	I shall not have worked. He will not have worked. She will not have worked. We shall not have worked. You will not have worked. They will not have worked.

The Passive Voice

19-juvov

Fe'l zamonlari	Active Voice (Aniq nisbat)	Passive Voice (Majhul nisbat)
Present Indefinite	I ask. He (she) asks We ask You ask They ask	I am asked. He (she) is asked We are asked You are asked They are asked.
Past Indefinite	I asked He (she) asked We asked You asked They asked.	I was asked. He (she) was asked. We were asked You were asked They were asked.
Future Indefinite	I shall ask. He will ask. She will ask. We shall ask. You will ask. They will ask.	I shall be asked. He will be asked. She will be asked. We shall be asked. You will be asked. They will be asked.
Present Perfect	I have asked. He (she) has asked. We have asked. You have asked. They have asked.	I have been asked. He (she) has been asked. We have been asked. You have been asked. They have been asked.

Past Perfect	I had asked. He (she) had asked. We had asked. You had asked. They had asked.	I had been asked. He (she) had been asked. We had been asked. You had been asked. They had been asked.
Future Perfect	I shall have asked. He (she) will have asked. We shall have asked. You will have asked. They will have asked.	I shall have been asked. He (she) will have been asked. We shall have been asked. You will have been asked. They will have been asked.

To be, to have, should, would fe'llarining asosiy qo'llanish hollari

20-jadval

Fe'llar	Gapdagi vazifasi	Misollar	Tarjimasi
To be	1. Mustaqil fe'l - bo'lmoq, joylashmoq. 2. Bog'lama fe'l 3. Ko'makchi fe'l 4. Modal fe'l ma'nosida	The book is on the table. He is a student. She is writing. He is to come at 6.	Kitob stolning ustida yotibdi. U talabdir. U hozir yozyapti. U soat 6 da kelishi kerak.
To have	1. Mustaqil fe'l - bor bo'lmoq, ega bo'lmoq 2. ko'makchi fe'l 3. modal fe'l	I have a bag. He has prepared this article. I have to go there.	Mening sumkam bor. U bu maqolani tayyorlab bo'ldi. Men u yerga borishim kerak.
Should	1. Ko'makchi fe'l 2. Modal fe'l 1. Ko'makchi fe'l	He thought that we should come here. You should work at your English more. He said that he would come.	U bizni bu yerga keladi deb o'yladi. Siz ingliz tili ustida ko'proq ishlashingiz kerak. U kelishini aytdi.
Would	2. O'tgan zamondagi tez-tez takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi listen (harcha shaxs va sonda) 3. Modal fe'l (odatda bo'lishsiz shaklda)	The girl would sit down beside her grandmother and to her stories. I asked him not to do it but he wouldn't listen to me.	Qizcha, odatda, buvisining oldiga o'tirib olardi va uning hikoyasini tinglardi. Men undan bunday qilmasligini iltimos qildim, lekin u ehitishni ham istamasdi.

Darak gapda so'z tartibi

21-jadval

I Ega	II Kesim	III To'ldiruvchi			IV Hol		
		Predlogsiz vositali	Vositasiz	Predlogli vositali	Ravish holi	O'rin holi	Payt holi
She	teaches	me	English	to me	with	at school	every day
He	gave		a book		pleasure		
We	read		this book			in the park	yesterday.
He	saw		Lola				

So'roq gapda so'z tartibi Umumiy so'roq gap

22-jadval

Kesim	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi va hol	Qisqa javob
Ko'makchi yoki modal fe'l		Mustaqil fe'l		
Did	the childreu	play	in the garden?	Yes, they did
Does	he	study	at the institute?	Yes, he does.
Can	you	help	me?	Yes, I can.
Will	they	go	to Moscow?	No, they will not.

Maxsus so'roq gap

23-jadval

	So'roq so'z va olmosh	Kesim (ko'makchi fe'l)	Ega	Kesim (mustaqil fe'l)	To'ldiruvchi va hol
Kesimga	What	do	you	do	in the evening?
To'ldiruvchiga	Whom	do	you	meet	at the cinema?
O'rin holiga	Where	do	you	live?	
Payt holiga	When	do	you	get up?	
Ravish holiga	How	does	he	speak	English?
Sahab holiga	Why	does	he	write	bad?
To'ldiruvchining	Which	do	you	read?	
Aniqlovchisiga	book				

Eslatma: Egaga beriladigan so'roq gaplar **who**, **what** so'zlari bilan boshlanadi va gap bo'laklari darak gapdagi singari to'g'ri tartibda bo'ladi.

Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol
Who	teaches	you English?	
Who	played		in the garden?

Geographic Names

- Abu(l) Dhabi [ə'bu: dɑ:bi] — Abu Dabi
Adriatic Sea [eidri 'ætik 'si:] — Adriatika dengizi
Afghanistan [əf gæni'stɑ:n] — Afg'oniston
Alabama [ælə'bæmə] — Alabama
Algeria [æl'dʒiəriə] — Jazoir
Al Kuwait [əlku 'weit] — Al-Quvayt
Antarctic Continent [æntθ:ktik 'kɒntinənt] — Antarktida
Arctic Ocean [θ:ktik 'ouʃən] — Shimolly muz okeani
Arizona [æri 'zounə] — Arizona
Assuan, Aswan [æsu 'æn] — Assuan
Atlantic Ocean [ət'læntik 'ouʃən] — Atlantika okeani
Bahrain, Bahrein [bə'rein] — Bahrayn
Balkan Peninsula [bɑ:lkən pi'ninsjulə] — Bolqon yarim oroll
Basra ['bæzrə] — Basra
Beirut [bei ru:t] — Bayrut
Belfast ['belfɑ:st] — Belfast
Bermudas [bə'mju:dəz] — Bermud orollari
Birmingham [bə:miŋəm] — Birmingem
Bradford ['brædfəd] — Bredford
Brighton [braɪtn] — Braytn
Cairo ['kaiərou] — Qohira
California [kæli 'fɔ:njə] — Kaliforniya
Cambridge ['keimbri:dʒ] — Kembrij
Canada ['kænədə] — Kanada
Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs] — Kavkaz
Chicago [tʃi'ka:gou] — Chikago
Cleveland ['kli:vlənd] — Klivlend
Colorado [kɒlə'rɑ:dou] — Kolorado
Copenhagen [koupn 'heign] — Kopengagen
Damascus [də'mɑ:sks] — Damashq
Dar es Salaam [dɑ:ressə'lɑ:m] — Dorussalom
Dead Sea [ded si:] — O'lik dengiz
District of Columbia ['distriktəv kə'lʌmbiə] — Kolumbiya okrugi
Doha [douhə] — Doha
Dublin ['dʌblɪn] — Dublin
Edinburgh ['edinbərə] — Edinburg

Egypt ['i:dʒɪpt] — Misr
England ['ɪŋɡlənd] — Angliya
English Channel ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ tʃænl] — La Mansh bo'g'ozi
Europe [juərəp] — Yevropa
Federal Republic of Germany [fedərəl rɪ 'pʌblɪk əv 'dʒɜ:məni] —

GFR

Finland ['fɪnlənd] — Finlandiya
Florida ['flɒrɪdə] — Florida
France [frɑ:ns] — Fransiya
Geneva [dʒɪ 'ni:və] — Jeneva
Georgia [dʒɔ:ʒdʒə] — Jorjiya shtati (AQSH); Gruziya
Germany [dʒɜ:məni] — Germaniya
Great Britain ['ɡreɪt 'brɪtn] — Buyuk Britaniya
Greece ['ɡri:s] — Gretsiya
Hague [beɪɡ] — Gaaga
Hastings [heɪstɪŋz] — Gastingz
Hawaii [ha 'waɪ:] — Gavaya orollari
Hollywood ['hɒliwʊd] — Gollivud
Hong Kong [hʌŋ 'kɒŋ] — Gonkong
Hungary ['hʌŋɡərɪ] — Vengriya
Iceland ['aɪslənd] — Islandiya
Idaho ['aɪdəhou] — Aydaho
Indian Ocean ['ɪndjən 'oʊfən] — Hind okeani
Iowa ['aɪəwə] — Ayova
Ireland ['aɪələnd] — Irlandiya
Jamaica [dʒə'meɪkə] — Yamayka
Japan [dʒə'pæən] — Yaponiya
Jordan [dʒɔ:dn] — Iordaniya
Yugoslavia ['ju: gou 'sla:vjə] — Yugoslaviya
Kabul ['kɔ:bi] — Kobul
Kansas City ['kænzəs 'sɪti] — Kanzas siti
Kazakhstan [kɑ:zɑ:h'stɑ:n] — Qozog'iston
Kentucky [ken'tʌki] — Kentukki
Kirghizia [kə:'ɡɪ:zjə] — Qirg'iziston
Klondike ['klɒndɪk] — Klondayk
Korea [kə'ri:ə] — Koreya
Lebanon ['lebənən] — Livan
Leipzig ['laɪpzɪɡ] — Leipsig
Louisiana [lu(:)i:zi 'ænə] — Luiziana
Maine [meɪn] — Meyn shtati
Manchester ['mæntʃɪstə] — Manchester

Massachusetts [mæsə'tʃu:slts] — Massachusets
 Mauritania [mɔ:ri 'teɪnjə] — Mavritaniya
 Mediterranean Sea [meditə'reinjən'si:] — O'rta Yer dengizi
 Morocco [mə'rokou] — Marokash
 Nairobi [naɪə'roubi] — Nayrobi
 Nebraska [ni'bræskə] — Nebraska
 Netherlands ['neðələndz] — Niderlandiya
 New Jersey ['nju:'dʒə:zɪ] — Nyu Jersi
 North Pole ['nɔ:θ'pou] — Shimoliy qutb
 Ohio [ou'haiou] — Qgayo
 Oklahoma [ouklə'houmə] — Oklaxoma
 Lake Ontario ['leɪk ɔn 'teəriou] — Ontario ko'li
 Pacific Ocean [pə'sɪfɪk 'ouʃən] — Tinch okeani
 Pearl Harbour ['pɜ:l 'hɑ:bə] — Pirl Xarbor
 Persian Gulf ['pɜ:ʃən 'gʌlf] — Fors ko'rfazi
 Prague [pra:g] — Praga
 Pyongyang ['pjə:ŋja:ŋ] — Pxenyan
 Peking ['pi:kiŋ] — Pekin
 Quebec [kwɪ bek] — Kvebek
 Riyadh [ri 'ja:d] — Ar-Rlyod
 Russia ['rʌʃə] — Rossiya
 Rwanda [ru 'ændə] — Ruanda
 Saint Louis [seɪnt 'luɪs] — Sent Luis
 Salt Lake City ['sɔ:ltleɪk 'sɪti] — Solt Leyksiti
 Siberia [sai'biəriə] — Sibir
 Suez Canal [suɪzkə'næl] — Suets kanali
 Syria ['sɪriə] — Suriya
 Thames [temz] — Temza
 Toronto [tə'rɒntou] — Toronto
 Turkmenistan [tə:kmeni 'stθ:n] — Turkmaniston
 Ukraine [ju 'kreɪn] — Ukraina
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [ju:'naitɪd
 kɪŋdəm əv 'greɪt 'brɪtən ənd 'nɔ:ðən 'alələnd] — Buyuk Britaniya va
 shimoliy Irlandiya birlashgan qirolligi
 Utah ['ju:ta:] — Yuta
 Vienna [vi 'enə] — Vena
 Virginia [və'dʒɪnjə] — Virjiniya
 Waterloo ['wɔ:təlu:] — Vaterloo
 Yugoslavia ['ju:gou 'sla:vjə] — Yugoslaviya
 Zurich ['zjuəri:k] — Syurix

IRREGULAR VERBS (NOTO'G'RI FE'LLAR)

Uchta shakli bir xil bo'lgan fe'llar

Bet	bet	bet	bahslashmoq
Burst	burst	burst	portlamoq
Cost	cost	cost	turmoq, qancha turmoq
Cut	cut	cut	kesmoq
Hit	hit	hit	zarar yetkazmoq
Let	let	let	ruxsat bermoq
Put	put	put	qo'ymoq, solmoq
Rid	rid	rid	ozod qilmoq
Set	set	set	qo'ymoq, o'rnatmoq
Shut	shut	shut	yopmoq

Ikkinchi va uchinchi shakllari o'xshash fe'llar

Bend	bent	bent	egilmoq, egmoq
Bind	bound	bound	bog'lamoq, qo'shmoq
bring	brought	brought	olib kelmoq
build	built	built	qurmoq
burn	burnt	burnt	yonmoq
buy	bought	bought	sotib olmoq
catch	caught	caught	tutmoq
creep	crept	crept	sudralmoq
deal	dealt	dealt	mashg'ul bo'lmoq
dig	dug	dug	qazimoq
dream	dreamt	dreamt	orzu qilmoq
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	yashamoq
feed	fed	fed	boqmoq
feel	felt	felt	sezmoq
fight	fought	fought	kurashmoq
find	found	found	topmoq
hang	hung	hung	ilmoq, osmoq
have	had	had	ega bo'lmoq
hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
hold	held	held	tutmoq, egallamoq
keep	kept	kept	saqlamoq
lay	laid	laid	qo'ymoq
lead	led	led	olib bormoq, boshqarmoq
learn	learnt	learnt	o'rganmoq
leave	left	left	tashlab ketmoq

lend	lent	lent	qarz olmoq
light	lit	lit	yoqmoq
lose	lost	lost	yo'qotmoq
make	made	made	bajarmoq, yasamoq
mean	meant	meant	bildirmoq, anglatmoq
meet	met	met	uchrashmoq
pay	paid	paid	to'lamoq; solmoq
read	read	read	o'qimoq
say	said	said	aytmoq
seek	sought	sought	qidirmoq
sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
send	sent	sent	jo'natmoq
shine	shone	shone	yaltiramoq, nur sochmoq
shoot	shot	shot	otmoq, o'q uzmoq
sit	sat	sat	o'tinnoq
sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
smell	smelt	smelt	hid chiqarmoq, hidlamoq
spend	spent	spent	xarajat (sarf) qilmoq
stand	stood	stood	turmoq
strike	struck	struck	urmoq
sweep	swept	swept	supurmoq
teach	taught	taught	o'qitmoq, o'rgatmoq
tell	told	told	gapirmoq, aytmoq
think	thought	thought	o'ylamoq
understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
weep	wept	wept	yig'lamoq
win	won	won	yutmoq
wind	wound	wound	yurgazmoq, buramoq

Birinchi va uchinchi shakllari mos tushgan fe'llar

Become	became	become	bo'lmoq, bo'lib yetishmoq
Come	came	come	kelmoq
Run	ran	run	chopmoq

Birinchi va ikkinchi shakllari mos tushgan fe'llar

beat	beat	beaten	urmoq; tepmoq
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Uchta har xil shaklga ega bo'lgan fe'llar

awake	awoke	awoked	uyg'otmoq
bear	bore	born (n)	chidamoq

begin	began	begun	boshlamoq
bite	bit	bitten	tishlamoq
blow	blew	blown	esmoq
break	broke	broken	sinmoq, sindirmoq
choose	chose	chosen	tanlab olmoq
do	did	done	qilmoq, bajarmoq
draw	drew	drawn	tasvirlamoq
drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
drive	drove	driven	yurmoq, boshqarmoq
eat	ate	eaten	yemoq
fall	fell	fallen	yiqlamoq
fly	flew	flown	uchmoq
forbid	forbade, forbidden	forbad,	man qilmoq
forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
forgive	forgave	forgiven	kechirmoq
freeze	froze	frozen	sovqotmoq
give	gave	given	bermoq
grow	grew	grown	o'smoq, o'stirmoq
hide	hid	hidden	yashirmoq
know	knew	known	bilmoq
lie	lay	lain	yotmoq
ride	rode	ridden	otda yurmoq
ring	rang	rung	jiringlamoq
rise	rose	risen	turmoq, ko'tarilmoq
see	saw	seen	ko'rmoq
shake	shook	shaken	siltamoq, qoqmoq
show	showed	shown	ko'rsatmoq
sing	sang	sung	ashula aytmoq
sink	sank	sunk	cho'kmoq, botmoq
speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
spring	sprang	sprung	sakramoq
steal	stole	stolen	o'g'irlamoq
swear	swore	sworn	qasam ichmoq
swim	swam	swum	suzmoq
take	took	taken	olmoq
tear	tore	torn	uzmoq, yulmoq
throw	threw	thrown	otmoq, irg'itmoq
wake	woke	woken	uyg'onmoq
wear	wore	worn	kiymoq, kiyib yurmoq
write	wrote	written	yozmoq

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**ENGLISH
FOR
BEGINNERS**

(Ingliz tilini o'qimagan yoki uni juda kam biladigan
litsey, kollej hamda oliy o'quv yurtlarining
o'quvchi va talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma)

Bosishga ruxsat etildi 15.02.2009. Bichimi 60x84 1/16.
Hajmi 9 b.t. Nusxasi 500. Buyurtma 12.
Shartnoma 12/3. Narxi kelishilgan holda.

Original maket «MEDIANASHR»
MCHJ kompyuter markazida tayyorlandi.

«MEDIANASHR» MCHJ bosmaxonasi
Toshkent, G'. Mavlonov ko'chasi, 1^a-uy.