

**O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O`RTA MAXSUS TA`LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**ISLOM KARIMOV NOMIDAGI
TOSHKENT DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI**

XORIJIY TIL

ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid mashqlar

O`QUV-USLUBIY QO`LLANMA

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Ushbu o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma ingliz tili grammatikasi va modal fe‘llar bo‘yicha qoida va mashqlarni o‘z ichiga olgan. O‘qituvchi va talabalarga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, hozirgi zamon chet tilini o‘rganish va aynan bakalavriat talabalariga mo‘ljallangan.

Qo‘llanmada qisqacha nazariy tushuncha va zarur ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti ilmiy-uslubiy kengashi tomonidan nashrga tavsiya etilgan

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KIRISH

Keyingi yillarda ingliz tilini o`rganuvchilar uchun bir qator uslubiy qo`llanmalar yaratildi. Ingliz tili grammatikasini o`rganish uchun lotin grafikasida yozilgan mazkur qo`llanma oliy o`quv yurtlarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar uchun ilk bor yaratilishidir. Ushbu qo`llanma ingliz tilini chuqurroq o`rganishga yordam beradi.

Mazkur qo`llanma asosiy grammatik materialni o`z ichiga olgan bo`lib, har bir mavzu yoritilgan, misollar keltirilgan. Har bir mavzu bo`yicha bir qator mashqlar berilgan, bu esa grammatik materiallarni talabalar tomonidan puxta o`zlashtirishlariga imkoniyat yaratadi.

Qo`llanmada bir qator testlar mavjud bo`lib, ular talabalarning olgan bilimlarini qay darajada o`zlashtirganlarini tekshirishda yordam beradi.

ARTICLE

Artikl ingliz tiliga xos bo`lib, noaniq a(an) va aniq the artikli mavjud. A(an) asosan bir dona ma`nosini bildirib, otdan oldin keladi. Kasblar bilan a(an) ishlatiladi. Masalan:

I have a friend .
Tashkent is a city.
I am a doctor.

The artikli aniq predmetlar uchun oldindan qayd etilgan narsalar uchun qo`llanadi. Bu artikllarning ishlatilish qoidalari juda murakkab, ular biroz qiyinchiliklar tug`diradi, chunki istisno hollari ko`p.

The aniq artikli asosan :

1. Daryo, dengiz, okean, ko`llar, tog` chizmalari bilan
The Urals, the pacific Ocean, the Black sea.
2. Yagona planetalar, yer, osmon, quyosh, oy bilan
The Earth, the sky, the sun, the moon.
3. Dunyo tomonlari: sharq. g`arb, janub, shimol bilan
The east, the west, the south, the north.
4. Tartib sonlar bilan:
The first, the second.
5. Sifatlarning orttirma darajasi bilan
The most interesting, the best, the biggest va boshqa hollarda.

Artikllar o`quv predmetlari, sport o`yinlari, ovqatlar, mamlakatlar, shaharlar, qit`alar, nomlari atoqli otlar va boshqa bir qator hollarda ishlatilmaydi: Canada, Tashkent, Europe, football, literature, soup.

I. Mos artikllarni qo`ying.

1. We have ... large family.
2. My mother is ... doctor.
3. He is ... engineer.
4. England is ... country.
5. I am ... student.
6. He has ... child.
7. This is ... Tree .

8. We have ... dog dog is white.
9. This is ... bag is red.
10. ... sun is yellow.
11. ... sky is blue.
12. Where is ... cat? ... cat is on the sofa.
13. Here is ... large window.
14. In ... corner of ... room there is ... sofa.

II. Gaplarni tarjima qiling, artikllarga e'tibor bering.

1. The Thames is a river.
2. Russia is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.
3. This is a map of the world.
4. The USA is the largest country in America.
5. Jack London is an English writer.
6. The North Sea separates the British Isles from Europe.
7. Which is the highest mountain in our country?
8. The Balkans are old mountains.
9. I buy bread and milk in the shop.
10. Three men came to New York for a holiday.

III. Nuqtalar o`rniga mos artikllarini qo`ying.

1. There is ... book. Take ... book from ... table.
2. Take this book into ... bookcase.
3. weather is fine today ... sky is blue Sun is shining brightly in ... blue sky.
4. This is ... boy. ... boy is my ... brothers friend.
5. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day.
6. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was interesting.
7. We live in ... big house . I like ... house.
8. Are you ... worker? – No, I am ... student.
9. We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever.
10. My friend has ... very good violin.
11. There is ...big piano in the hall.
12. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush.

13. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my room. ... carpet is on ... floor in front of ... sofa.

To be fe'li

To be fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamonda uchta shaklga ega: am, is, are. To be fe'li bu zamonda agar gapda asosiy fe'l bo'lmaganda ega bilan kesimni bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi. So'roq shakli to be fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish, bo'lishsizlik shakli kelsa to be fe'lidan so'ng not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Masalan:

I am a student

He (She) is a student

It is a student

We are students

You are student (s)

They are students

Am I a student?

Yes, I am / No, I am not.

Is she (he) a student?

Yes, she (he) is / No, she (he) is not.

Are you students? Yes, we are / No we are not .

Yes, he (she) is / No, he (she) is not.

Are you (they) students? Yes, we are /No, we are not

4. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling :

1. Mening ismim Ozoda va yoshim 18 da. 2. Bizning xonamiz katta. 3. U talaba emas. 4. Bobur mening do'stim. 5. Dilbar talaba emas, u oqituvchi. 6. Siz uydamisiz ? Yoq men ishdaman. 7. Ular ko'chada emas, ular xonada. 8. Televizor deraza yonida. 9. Talaba doska yonida. 10. Bizning hovlimiz katta emas. 5. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Are you a student?

2. Is he a good film director?

3. What is this?

4. Are you in the street now?

5. Is he at home?
6. Is Jack London a famous English writer?
7. Are the students at the lesson now?

***To be* felining o`tgan zamon shakli**

to be - o`tgan zamonda birlik uchun- was, ko`plik uchun -were shakli ishlatiladi .

So`roq shakli - to be ning egadan oldin chiqarish bilan, bo`lishsizlik shakli esa to bedan keyin not, inkor yuklamasini qo`yish bilan yasaladi. Ko`pincha o`zbek tilida edi deb tarjima qilinadi:

Bo`lishli shakl

I was ill	We were ill
She was ill	You were ill
He was ill	They were ill
it was ill	

So`roq shakli

Was I ill?	Were we ill?
Was he ill?	Were you ill?
Was she ill?	Were they ill?

Bo`lishsiz shakli

I was not ill	We were not ill
He was not ill	You were not ill
She was not ill	They were not ill
It was not ill	

6. Gaplarni so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklga aylantiring

1. He was at home yesterday. 2. She was in London some years ago. 3. She was ill. 4. It was too dark in the street. 5. We were at home last night. 8. The

colour of the trees was yellow. 9. It was warm outside 10. We were at the theatre last Sunday.

to be fe'lining kelasi zamonda ishlatilishi

to be fe'li kelasi noaniq zamonda kelasi zamoni ko'rsatuvchi shall va will yordamchi fe'llari bilan keladi .

Bo`lishli shakli

I shall be
He will be
She will be
It will be

We shall be
You will be
They will be

Bo`lishsiz shakli

I shall not be
He will not be
She will not be
It will not be

We shall not be
You will not be
They will not be

So`roq shakli

Shall I be?
Will he be?
Will she be?
Will it be?

Shall we be?
Will you be?
Will they be?

7. Gaplarni so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklga aylantiring .

1. He will be late. 2. I shall be a teacher. 3. It will be cold. 4. He will be there at 10. 5. The conference will be good. 6. Everything will be all right. 7. They will be ready. 8. It will be dark. 9. It will be sunny. 10. They will be glad. 11. She will be a doctor.

There is, there are konstruksiyasi

Bu konstruksiya o`zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi. Agar gap o`rin paytidan boshlansa ingliz tilida qo`llaniladi. Gap o`zbek tiliga gapning oxiridan tarjima qilinadi. Masalan: There are many trees in our street - Bizning ko`chamizda daraxtlar ko`p.

Gapning egasi to be (is, are, was, were) dan keyin keladi. Kelasi zamon shakli will be shaklida bo`ladi. Masalan: There will be a meeting tomorrow. So`roq shakli yordamchi fe'lni egadan oldinga chiqarish bilan yasaladi:

Are there many students in your group?

Will there be many people at the concert?

Bo`lishsiz shaklda not inkor yuklanmasi to be dan keyin keladi:

There are not many flowers in the vase.

There will not be many people at the concert.

Gaplarning so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklini bering.

There is a telephone on the desk.

There are many songs in this film.

There were a lot of orchestras in Tashkent.

There will be a new film on T.V.

There was a park behind the building.

There are many halls in this museum.

There are three songs in this film.

There was a school at the corner of the street.

8. Gaplarni bo`lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. There is little greenery in our street.
2. There are pictures on the wall.
3. There will be a new city near the station.
4. There will be a new shop in the centre of the city.
5. There were many people in the dark.
6. There is a young man at the table.

7. There were many people in the corridor.
8. There was an actor on the stage.
9. There were many students at the conference.
10. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

9. Gaplarni tarjima qiling

1. Xonada ikkita talaba bor. 2. Stolda ko`p kitoblar bor. 3. Bizning shaharda ko`p chiroyli joylar bor. 4. Bog`da chiroyli gullar ko`p. 5. O`quv zalida talabalar ko`p. 6. Matnda yangi so`zlar bor. 7. Bizning institutimizda to`rtta fakultet bor. 8. Kamandada 11 oyinchi bor. 9. Kutubxonada minglab kitob va jurnallar bor. 10. Bir yilda 4 fasl bor.

Kishilik olmoshlari

Ingliz tilida sen va siz olmoshlari uchun you ishlatiladi. Ayollar uchun she, erkaklar uchun he, hayvonlar va jonsiz predmetlar uchun it qo`llaniladi.

Birlik	ko`plik
I - men	we - biz
she - u	you - siz
he - u	they - ular
it - u	

Ko`plikda they olmoshi jonli va jonsiz narsalar uchun ular ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

Masalan: Nick and Jane are friends. They are at school now. The books are on the table. They are English books.

Egalik olmoshlari

my - mening	our - bizning
her	your - sizning , sening
his – uning	their - ularning
its	

Egalik olmoshlari narsalarning kimga tegishli ekanini anglatib, gapda aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi.

Masalan: It's my book. Our room is large.

Mos egalik olmoshlarini qo`llang:

1. Ann is ... sister. 2. She is ... sister ... name is Aziza. 3. Bob is ... brother .. hobby is chess. 4. ... institute is large. 5. Pete and Bob are friends. ... parents are doctors. 6. It is ... book. 7. It is a dog. ... name is Max. 8. It is ... flat.

Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

Ularning rejasi, bizning xonamiz, mening do`stim, uning mashinasi, mening kvartiram, sizning kitobingiz, bizning daftaramiz, ularning xonalari, uning ishi, sizning ishingiz.

Egalik olmoshining mustaqil shakli

mine - meniki

his - uniki

hers - uniki

its - uniki

ours - bizniki

yours - sizniki

theirs - ularniki

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Men kiyimlarimni o`zim yuvaman.
2. Talabalar savollarga o`zlari javob berishlari kerak.
3. Biz xonalarni o`zimiz yig'ishtramiz.
4. U doim taksiga o`zi haq to`laydi.
5. Biz do`stim bilan teatrga o`zimiz bo`ramiz.
6. Talabalar imtihonlarga o`zlari tayyorlanadilar.
7. Mening do`stim pianinani o`zi chololadi.
8. Talabalar ma'ruza matnlarni o`zlari tanlaydilar.
9. Mening ukam o`zi bo`gchaga boradi.
10. Men o`zim opamga uy ishlarida yordam beraman.

Noaniq olmoshlar - some, any, no

Some - bir necha, ba'zi ma'nolarni anglatib faqat bolishli darak gaplarda qo'llaniladi.

Masalan: I need some books - menga bir nechta kitob kerak.

Some people don't like rock music - Ba'zi kishilar rokni yoqtirishmaydi.

Some s'oroq gaplarda ishlatilganda yana biroz ma'nosini anglatadi.

Do you want some more tea?

Siz yana choy ichasizmi?

Somebody - kimdir, something nimadir deb tarjima qilinadi.

Any asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi.

Do you see any people in the street? - Ko'chada birontasini ko'ryapsizmi?

I don't want any help - Menga hech qanday yordam kerak emas.

Any bo'lishli darak gapda ishlatilganda har qanday ma'nosini anglatadi.

Any citizen of Uzbekistan has the right to education.

if bog'lovchidan keyin any ishlatiladi.

If you have any questions ask please.

anybody - harkim, kimdir.

Anything - biror narsa ma'nosini bildiradi.

Ingliz tilida faqat bitta inkor ishlatiladi, boshqa tillarga ikkita inkor bilan tarjima qilinadi

I have no friends - mening hech qanday do'stim yo'q.

I go nowhere - men hech qayerga bormayman.

Tarjima qiling:

1. There are some pictures on the wall. 2. There are some night houses. 3. At the entries you can see people. 4. They saw nobody there. 5. Do you know anybody who plays two or three musical instruments? 6. Did you go anywhere last evening? 7. Did you see any new film last week? 8. Somebody came into the room. 9. I see some nice flowers in the vase. 10. Some people don't know any foreign language.

Tarjima qiling

1. Men bu kompozitor haqida biroz ma'lumot olmoqchiman.

2. Siz ma'ruza uchun xohlagan mavzuingizni tanlashingiz mumkin.
3. Zal shunday qorong'i ediki, men do'stlarimdan hech qaysisini ko'ra olmadim.
4. O'zingiz sevgan aktyoringiz haqida biroz narsa gapirib bering.
5. Birontasi tarjima qilishda yordam berdimi?
6. Men bu savolga hech qanday javob topa olmadim.
7. Hech kim bu konsertga borgani yo`q.
8. Siz biror yerga bordingizmi.
9. Menda teatr haqida bir necha kitoblarim bor.
10. Kecha biznikiga kimdir tashrif buyurdi.

Mos olmoshni tanlang:

1. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages?
2. Has your friend got (any, some) magazines?
3. I didn't get (some, any) letters yesterday.
4. Please take (some, any) German book which you like.
5. I didn't think we have got (some, any) time today to discuss this question.

Nuqtalar o`rniga mos noaniq olmoshlarni qo`ying.

1. ... students study English in our group?
2. Do you see ... actor on the stage?
3. Have you got ... musical instruments at home?
4. The teacher was angry, because ... came to the lesson.
5. I can not find my book ... help me to find it.
6. There are ... books on the shelves.
7. Is there ... in his hand?
8. Listen, ... is knocking at the door.
9. I am very tired, I want to go ... to rest.
10. If you know ... interesting about the play, tell me please.

TESTS

1. Is there ... soap in the box? No, there is not ...
 - a) any/any d) some/any
 - b) any/some e) no/none
 - c) some/some

2. Are there ... illustrations in that box? Yes, there are ...
 - a) any/some b) any/any
 - c) some/some d) some/any
 - e) anything/something

3. When I can find ... here who can give me ... information on this question?
 - a) somebody/some b) anybody/any
 - c) somebody/any d) somebody/any
 - e) anybody/somebody

4. There is ... on the shelf I don't know what it is.
 - a) any c) something
 - b) some d) somebody

5. I want ... chocolates, please. Do you have ... Turkish ones?
 - a) something/anything d) everything/any
 - b) some/any e) everything/some
 - c) anything/any

6. He never puts ... sugar in his coffee.
 - a) any c) no
 - b) some d) anything
 - e) something

7. Let's go ... today. I have got splitting headache.
 - a) anywhere
 - b) somewhere
 - c) any

- d) nowhere
- e) somehow

8. Please give me ... interesting books to read if you have ...

- any / some
- anything / any
- some / any
- any / something
- some / anything

Many, much, few, little, a few, a little gumon olmoshlari

Many, much – ko`p ma`nosini, few, little kam ma`nosini, a few, a little – biror ma`nosini. Many, few, a few donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan kelib, ulardan keyin kelgan otlar ko`plik qo`shimchasini oladi. Much, little, a little olmoshlar bilan kelgan otlar birlikda bo`lib, donalab sanalmaydi, masalan:

I have many friends.

I see few students in the class. A few flowers are in the vase. I have much time. There is little water in the glass . I have a little money to buy books.

I. Much yoki, many ni qo`ying.

1. Please don't put ... pepper on the meat.
2. I never eat ... bread with soup.
3. She wrote ... letters about the country.
4. There are ... pictures in this room.
5. The students ask ... questions.
6. Have you ... work to do today?
7. He has ... English books at home.
8. There are... new words in the test.
9. There is ... water in the ocean.
10. We do not have ... students.

II. Nuqtalar o`rnida few, little ni ishlating

I have ... time so I don't go with you.

There is ... ink in my pen.
Tom was a son of poor parents and had ... clothes.
There is ... soup in my plate.
There was ... light in my room.
... people were in the streets in the evening.
... people know the authors biography.
They found ... mushroom in the forest.

III. Tarjima qiling

Biroz vaqt, kam vaqt, bir nechta talabalar, kam talabalar, biroz musiqa, kam o`yinchoqlar, ko`p do`stlar, kam vaqt, biroz guruch, kam havo, ko`p o`rmonlar, bir nechta odamlar, biroz ashula.

IV. Much, many, little, few, a few, a little, olmoshlarini nuqtalar o`rniga qo`ying

He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.
He gave her ... water to wash.
I`d like to say ... words about my skill.
There was ... water in the river and they decided to cross it.
My mother knows German ... and she will help you.
There are very ... old houses in our street.
I think you can help me ... time now.
Mother gave us ... apples, we were glad.

Mos fe`l shaklini tanlang

1. We (to learn) new words at the lesson.
2. He (to come) home late.
3. She (to choose) some book.
4. The academic year (to begin) in October.
5. The summer holidays (to sit down) and the teacher (to come) into the classroom.
6. The students (to sit down) and the teacher (to come) in the classroom.
7. We (to check) our homework at home.

8. You (to live) in the hostel.
9.you (to know) English well?
10. He often (to listen) to music.

Tarjima qiling

1. Mening do`stim yotoqxonada yashaydi.
2. Siz har kuni institutga borasiz.
3. U har doim kutubxonada kitoblar o`qiydi.
4. U tez-tez kitoblarni kutubxonadan olib turadi.
5. Biz musiqa asboblarni chalishini yoqtiramiz.
6. U ashula aytishni xohlaydi.
7. Ular ba`zan ishlari haqida gapirishadi.
8. Men uy vazifasini uyda bajaraman.
9. Biz institutga piyoda boramiz.

Berilgan qavs ichidagi ravishlarni o`z o`rnida ishlating va gaplarni tarjima qiling

1. I look through the newspapers (sometimes).
2. He is free (always) at this time.
3. He is at home on Sunday (never).
4. I am busy on week-days (always).
5. He comes (seldom) to his lesson.
6. I come to the office at 10 (usually).
7. He wants to draw a picture (time by time).
8. It doesn't snow in Tashkent (often) in winter.
9. My father doesn't (every day) watch TV.
- 10 . They thank you (sometimes) for your help.

Savollarga javob bering

1. Do you often drink coffee?
2. Does he usually come to work very late?
3. Does it sometimes rain in autumn in Uzbekistan?

4. Do you live in students' hostel?
5. Do you often go to see your friends?
6. Do you like to listen to music?
7. Where do you live?
8. What do you do in the evening?
9. How long do you prepare for your homework?
10. When do you come to your office?
11. What language do you study?
12. What subject do you like most of all?
13. Do you have many friends?
14. Why do you learn English?

Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li – The present progressive tense

Bu zamon shu daqiqada bo'layotgan ish harakatini anglatadi. Now, at the moment ravishlarini ishlatish mumkin. Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li to be va asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh shakli yordamida yasaladi.

Bo'lishli shakli

I am working
 He is working
 She is working
 It is working

We are working
 You are working
 They are working

So'roq shakli

Am I working?
 Is he working?
 Is she working?
 Is it working?

Are we working?
 Are you working?
 Are they working?

Bo'lishsiz shakli

I am not working
 He is not working

We are not working
 You are not working

She is not working
It is not working

They are not working

Gaplarning so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklga aylantiring:

1. They are playing tennis.
2. The engineer is working.
3. I am writing a letter to my friend.
4. My mother is cooking dinner in the kitchen.
5. My father is watching TV in the sitting room.
6. We are having dinner in the canteen.
7. The students are looking through the newspapers in the reading room.
8. Dilora is dancing on the stage.
9. The students are reading and translating texts at the lesson now.
10. The teacher is telling us interesting story.

Mos fe'l shaklini tanlang:

1. She (to stay) at the institute after classes.
2. She (to write) the translation in her note-book now.
3. He (to work) at the factory at present.
4. She (to do) all the exercises now.
5. Every year my brothers (to leave for) London.
6. They (to sleep) at the moment.
7. What are you(to do) now?
8. My brother (to sit) in the sitting room and (to listen to) the radio.
9. All the students (to take) exams now.
10. We (to write) a composition at the moment.

Tarjima qiling:

1. Ular hozir uxlashmoqda.
2. Oqituvchi talabalarga qoidani tushuntiryapti.
3. Bolalar stadionda futbol o`ynashyapti.
4. Talabalar savollarga javob berishyapti.
5. Nega kulayapsiz?

6. Qayerga ketayapsiz?

7. Nima qilayapsiz?

To be going to

To be going to - uzbek tiliga - moqchi deb tarjima qilinib, ish - harakatning kelasi zamonda sodir etilishini anglatadi.

He is going to be a doctor. U shifokor bo`lmoqchi.

To be going to kelasi zamonda ishlatiluvchi ravishlar bilan keladi.

I am going to buy a new coat next week. - Men kelasi hafta yangi palto sotib olmoqchiman.

To go, to come fe'llari bilan bu oborot ishlatilmaydi. Uning o`rnida hozirgi zamon davom fe'li ishlatiladi.

Ex: We are going to the theatre tonight.

When is he coming ?

Gaplarni o`qib, to be going to oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.

1. I am not going to speak to him tomorrow.
2. He is going to become a student next year.
3. We are going to help you.
4. She is not going to be upset.
5. They are going to speak English at their lessons.
6. We are going to stadium to watch the game.

Berilgan namunaga qarab so`zlardan gaplar tuzing.

I am going to be a teacher.

to become, a student, to enter the institute, to do my homework, to take a course of English, to have lunch now,

to stay there late, to take a short rest, to work at the library, to see this film, to attend this lecture.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling

The people are staying at the hotel, some people are sitting and eating ices, others are reading newspapers, or drinking cups of tea or coffee and

looking at the boys and girls on the sands. It is a fine day and the sun is shining. The dog is sleeping under the table, the waiters are smoking cigarettes. They are not drinking tea or coffee.

O`tgan noaniq zamon - The Past Indefinite Tense

Fe'llarning 2 turi mavjud: to`g`ri va noto`g`ri.

To`g`ri fe'llarning o`tgan zamoni fe'l negiziga - ed yoki - d qo`shimchasini qo`shish bilan yasaladi. Noto`g`ri fe'llar esa fe'l negizidagi unli yoki undoshning o`zgarishi yoki so`zning butunlay o`zgarib ketishi bilan yasaladi.

Masalan: To swim - swam - swum

to spend - spent - spent

Ba'zi fe'l shakllari mutlaqo o`zgarmaydi:

Masalan: put-put-put

cut-cut-cut

Shu sababli noto`g`ri fe'llarning shakllarini yod olish shart. Bu zamonning so`roq shaklni to do ning o`tgan zamon shakli did bolishsiz shakli esa did not bilan hosil qilinadi, asosiy fe'l infinitiv shaklida bo`ladi .

Bo`lishli shakli

I studied

He studied

She studied

It studied

We studied

You studied

They studied

So`roq shakli

Did I study?

Did he study?

Did it study?

Did she study?

Did we study?

Did you study?

Did they study?

Bo`lishsiz shakli

I did not study

We did not study

He did not study
She did not study
It did not study

You did not study
They did not study

Gapda noto`g`ri fe`llar ishlatilgan fe`l shakllarda o`zgaradi.
she heard his voice.
Did she hear his voice?
She did not hear his voice.

O`tgan zamonni ko`rsatuvchi ravishlar: ago, last week (month, year)
yesterday, the day before yesterday.
Yillar bilan ham oddiy o`tgan zamon ishlatiladi.
I met him in 1960.
He was born in 1980.

Gaplarni so`roq va bolishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

He finished his work last night.
We walked home yesterday.
She performed music well.
The public liked the play.
We decided to go to the cinema yesterday.
I advanced him to go to the doctor.
We enjoyed the music at the concert yesterday.
The public greeted the famous actors of the play.
Last year we visited many historical places in Samarkand.
We stopped for a minute to rest.

Fe`llarning mos shaklini qo`ying.

1. The whole city (to look) beautiful that day.
2. I (to decide) to invite my friends , to go for a walk last night.
3. He (to stop) for a minute to rest.
4. In the novel the winter (to reflect) the life of the ordinary people.
5. Last time we (to visit) the opera and ballet theatre.
6. We (to enjoy) the perfomance very much.

7. Many famous actors (to play) the main parts in that performance.
8. Some years ago she (to live) in the country.
9. She (not to study) French last year.
10. He (not to finish) his design last night.

Noto`g`ri fe'llarni yodlang:

to meet - met - met
 to have - had - had
 to tell - told - told
 to send - sent - sent
 to come - came - come
 to read - read - read
 to find - found - found
 to give - gave - given
 to take - took - taken
 to write - wrote - written
 to speak - spoke - spoken
 to know - knew - known
 to go - went - gone
 to do - did - done
 to get - got - got
 to sit - sat - sat
 to put - put - put

Mos fe'l shaklini qo`llang.

1. Last week we (to have) English.
2. Yesterday I (to meet) him at the bus stop.
3. We (to go) home by metro two days ago.
4. It (to take) me half an hour to get home yesterday.
5. I (to write) a letter to my friends yesterday.
6. We (to read) many interesting articles in the library.
7. They (to see) a new film by TV yesterday.
8. Last night I (to get) a letter from my parents.
9. He (to spent) his holidays in the country last year.

10. There (to be) a lot of leaves on the ground.

Gaplarni o`rgan zamonda bering.

1. We often write dictations in class.
2. Every morning I find many letters on my table from other companies.
3. The teacher speaks much about uzbek composers.
4. We do our homework at home.
5. My friend invites me to his office very often.
6. We don't finish our work in time.
7. My daughter tries to write a letter in English.
8. We want to go to Samarkand during our holidays.
9. We listen to the latest news over the radio.
10. He goes to the cinema very often.
11. We are at home now.
12. It is pleasant to bathe in the river in summer.

Gaplarni so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklda bering:

1. He wrote a letter to his friend.
2. She invited many guests to her birthday party.
3. I met him at the conference.
4. He wrote an interesting talk about famous people.
5. He told me the way to the metro station.
6. We know much about him.
7. They came home very late.
8. I spent much time in the library.

Numeral - Sonlar

Sanoq sonlar predmetning sonini bildiradi.

- One - 1
Two - 2
Three - 3
Four - 4
Five - 5

Six- 6
Seven - 7
Eight - 8
Nine- 9
Ten- 10
Eleven - 11
Twelve -12

Ex: It is five o'clock.
I have two children.

13 dan boshlab 20 gacha - teen qo`shimchasini qo`shish bilan yasaladi.

thirteen-13, fourteen- 14, fifteen-15, sixteen-16, seventeen-17, eighteen-18,
nineteen-19

20 dan boshlab o`nliklarga – ty-qo`shimchasi qo`shiladi.

Twenty-20	seventy-70
Thirty-30	eighty-80
Forty-40	ninety-90
Fifty-50	one hundred-100
Sixty-60	a thousand-1000

Tartib sonlar predmetning tartibini bildirib, 1, 2, 3 dan tashqari sonlarga-th
qo`shimchasini qo`shish bilan yasaladi.

First-birinchi
Second-ikkinchi
Third-uchinchi
Fourth-to`rtinchi
Fifth-beshinchi
Sixth-oltinchi
Seventh-yettinchi
Eighth-to`qqizinchi
Tenth-o`ninchi va boshqalar

Today is the first of January.

Tartib sonlardan oldin aniq - The artikli ishlatiladi.

1. Tarjima qiling:

Tree chairs, twelve desks, five maps, two pens, ten pencils, three windows, one door, seven sentences, three words, ten pages, six books, seven days, eight texts.

II. Tarjima qiling:

Birinchi, o`ninchi, oltinchi, uchinchi, ikkinchi, to`rtinchi, yigirmanchi, beshinchi.

III. Mos sonlarni qo`ying:

1. There are... days in a week.

2. There are... months in a year.

3. There are... hours a day. 4. There are... minutes in an hour. 5. There ... girls and ... boys in our group. 6. We have ... lessons a day.

Otlarda ko`plik son yasalishi

Otlarning ko`pligi otlarga - s qo`shimchasini qo`shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo`shimcha jarangsiz undoshdan keyin kelsa [s] jarangli undosh yoki unlidan keyin kelsa, [z] deb o`qiladi:

a book -books

a pen -pens

a boy –boys

Ba`zi otlarning ko`plik soni o`zakdagi unlining yoki ba`zan undoshning o`zaklari bilan yasaladi.

a man - men a shelf - shelves

a woman - women a leaf - leaves

a goose - geese

a tooth - teeth

Ba`zi otlar faqat ko`plikda bo`ladi.

glasses

trousers
jeans
boots
shoes
pyjamas

Otlarni ko`plik shaklda yozing:

a table, a flat, a room, a desk, a man, a horse, a student, a pupil, a teacher, a worker, a nurse, a club, a girl, a boy, a flower, a window, a door, an artist, an actor, a street, a woman, a tooth, a box, a bag, a garden, a house, a monument.

Quyidagi, so`zlarni ko`plik shakilda yozing.

Birch, motto, bay, self, sheriff, lady, focus, sheep, carry, fly, relay, employ, oasis, ox, studio.

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi – Possessive case of nouns

Ingliz tilida qaratqich kelishigidagi otning qo`shimchasi –s' va –s dir. Birlikdagi otlar uchun - s' ko`plik sondagi otlar uchun -s.

Sisters, mothers, friends .

Sisters', mothers', friends'.

Ot predlogi otdan oldin ishlatilib, o`zbek tilida qaratqich kelishigi qo`shimchasi, yoki ning orqali tarjima qilinadi.

the floor of the room
the handle of the door
brothers of my friend
the play of the writer

Tarjima qiling:

the little of article, the page of the book, the work of this engineer, the centre of the city, the house of my friend, the faculty of the institute, the student of our group, the participants of the contest, the colour of the sky.

Tarjima qiling:

Gul barglari, tog`ning balandligi, daraxtning barglari, uyning eshigi, xonaning devori, talabaning javobi, kitobning muqovasi, matnning nomi, ko`chaning nomi, fakultet dekani.

Mos o`zlik olmoshini tanlang:

We ----- found our money.

I ---- will complete the project.

Give ---- the time needed.

Their play ---- was quite good.

They will give it to him----.

II. Reflexive pronouns. In the following sentences, make the necessary correction.

Both James and themselves went to the beach.

Jack herself reads the speech .

Myself will unload the car.

They finished the painting theirselves.

He mowed the lawn hisself.

III. Mos kishilik olmoshlarini tanlang.

Both Peter and (I, me) went to the movies.

They missed the train because of (he, him)

(We, us) soldiers must be ready for combat at all times.

You and (T, me) have always understood each other.

I don't know if was (she, her) who was in the theater yesterday.

Susan and (he , him) have met before.

Neither Jack nor (they, them).

We sing just as well as (they, them).

Do (we, us) officers have to attend the convention? 10.1 am older than (she, her).

My brother and (I ,me) will paint the scenery for the play.

Paul questioned (she, her) and (I, me) about the accident.

Both students, Mark and (he, him) were suspended from school.

They told (us, we) to clean the house.

Was it (they, them) who stopped by yesterday afternoon?

Sometimes (we, us) voters feel powerless.

17. I believed time winner of the contest to be (he, him).

Boys like (they, them) could never make the football team.

Can you believe (I, me) doing that well.

Give (we, us) beginners a chance!

You expected the performer to be (he, him).

Did you receive as much as (me, I)?

It appears that John and (they, them) have celt the club.

They selected (we, us) musicians.

They asked (he, him) to drive.

Jeck and (I, me) attend every school concert.

27. I can't believe you selected Sylvia and (she, her).

28. Neither you nor (I, me) can wait till spring arrives.

Kerakli o`zgartirishlar kiritib xatolarni to`ldiring.

1. Either her mother or her father usually drive her to school on rainy days.

2. There is, if I calculated right, two hundred dollars left in my bank account.

Mary and the rest of her friends were for the test

Economics are a major taught in many colleges.

The first years of high school are the most difficult.

Aristotle's Poetics have always been read widely.

The noise from all those fans was distracting.

Neither the chorus nor the actors knows their parts.

9. Each of us are going away for the weekend.

Neither the grass nor flowers was growing well.

She had wore that dress before.

Tomorrow I find out the information you need.

13. There is no other means to meet tuition costs.

We had mistook them to be famous.

Tuesday I goes to my friends' house for dinner.

All the members, including John, wants again to be re-elected.

The boy turned around after she called him.

Lay down on the couch and relax.

George , along with the Greens, are vacationing in Vermont.

She sat the vase on the piano.

She sewn that dress during spring vacation.
Yesterday Melissa finds the book she had been looking for all week end.
Before they could get to the movies , the car broke.
She had laid down when the phone rang.
Michael's new short story like all of his stories are well written.
The hum of the insects distract me.
We rung the bell several times but no one answered.
Last Monday he picks out the costumes for the production.
Next year we go away for the summer.
At front of the auditorium sit two distinguished professors.
The book is laying on the table.
Before aunt Mary arrived I dressed the baby.
Next month I graduate from high school.
If we had knew you were coming we would have prepared a special dinner.
Every one of you understand the material.

Ravishlarni qo`yib o`qing.

I go to the pictures (often).
I have seen an elephant (never).
She is a good student(always).
I do my homework (usually).
I forget my homework(sometimes).
We try to work well (always)
We are very busy (generally).
My mother goes for a walk on Sundays(often).
The trams are full in this town (usually).
They have heard of it (never).
The student on my left makes mistakes (always).

Nuqtalaro`rniga mos egalik olmoshlarini qo`ying

That does not look like... book, it must be ..
Tell him not to forget... ticket, she mustn't forget... either.
It was very good chocolate, but I've eaten all...; can you give me a little piece of ?

I see that he has lost... pencil, perhaps you can lend him...
John has come to see me , ... father and ... were school friends
We've taken... papers, has she taken...?
I saw a cousin of... in the street this morning.
He wants you to return a book of... you borrowed last week.
Peter met a friend of... at the party.

Mos so`zni tanlang.

(We, us) all went with (themselves, them).
They knew all about my friend and (I, me).
Mary and (he, him, himself).
I came here with Peter and (her, she).
He told Mary and (me, my) and his mother.
An old man asked my friend and (T, me) what the time was.
Go and see (him, he) and his friend.
There are some letters for (me, I).
Go with John and (her, she) to visit (them , they).

O`tgan zamonga aylantiring

You needn't spend it all.
She won't have to come again.
I needn't do my homework again.
My sister doesn't need to get up so early.
The children won't need to get up so early.
They haven't got to go back alone , have they?
She needn't cook them all.
They must pay twice, but we shan't have to.
You haven't got to answer all the questions.
You don't need to carry so much.
He won't have to come on foot, will he?
We needn't listen to them.
They won't have to read the whole book.
We don't need to call him "Sir".

Inkor gapga aylantiring

1. You must answer in English.
2. He will have to give it back to me before Christmas.
3. They must brush their own shoes.
4. They have to brush their own shoes every day.
5. You'll have to buy us some more.
6. You must ring him up before tomorrow.
7. She'll have to carry both of them.
8. We must change our clothes for dinner
9. You must put all the eggs in three pieces.
10. She had to drink it without sugar.
11. You must put all the eggs in one basket.
12. You must listen to this talk.
13. We have to book train tickets.

Gaplarni majhul nisbatga aylantiring

1. People always admire this picture.
2. He hurt his leg in an accident.
3. No one has opened this box for the last hundred year ago.
4. People formerly used the Tower of London as a prison.
5. They fought a big battle here two hundred years ago.
6. People will forget to the play in a few years' time.
7. Somebody built this bridge last year.
8. No one has ever beaten my brother at tennis.
9. People speak English all over the world.
10. Did anyone ask any questions about me?
11. You must write the answers on one side of the paper only.
12. People mustn't take these books away.
13. They punished me for something I didn't do.
14. One praises a pupil when he works hard.
15. Nobody heard a sound.
16. Somebody can easily mend this door.
17. The author will write the book in June.
18. They gave my little sister a ticket too.

Modal fe'llarga e'tibor berib dialogni tarjima qiling

Mary: Hello Peter. Are you coming to the cinema today?

Peter: No, I can't. I really must get some work done.

Mary: That's a pity. Need you do it tonight?

Peter: I'm afraid I must. My father says I've got to start working harder. Otherwise, I'll have to leave school.

Mary: How much have you got to do tonight?

Peter: Well, I must read at least two chapters of our history book, and then I must finish the essay.

Mary: Haven't you done that yet? We've got to hand it in tomorrow, you know.

Peter: Of course I know. Look, must you really go to the cinema? Couldn't you stay and help me?

Mary: Well, I can if you like, but we'll all have to take the examination next term, You'll have to learn to work for yourself sooner or later.

Quyidagi so'zlarni ko'plik shaklida yozing

birch -

motto -

bay -

self -

sheriff -

lady -

focus -

potato -

carry -

fly -

relay -

employ -

oasis -

ox -

studio -

So`roq gaplarning turlari - Types of Questions

I. Umumiy so`roq gaplar.

Umumiy so`roq gaplarni "ha" yoki "yo`q" javobini talab etib agar gapda modal yoki "to be" fe'lining shakllari bo`lsa, ular oldinga chiqish bilan agar bu fe'llar gapda ishtirok etishmasa to do fe'lining shakllari zamonga qarab olinadi

Are you at home?

Yes, I am / No, I am not.

Can he speak English?

Yes, he can / No, he can not.

He lives in London.

Does he live in London ?

Yes, he does. No, he does not.

Gaplarni so`roq gapga aylantiring

The table is at the window.

He is a musician.

She is an actress.

The students are in the reading hall.

He comes to the classes on time.

The name of this girl is Ann.

He can drive a car.

He must go.

He is able to tell the story.

He may be in the garden now.

The garden is in front of the house.

After classes the students go to the canteen.

Ann lives in the suburbs of Tashkent.

We can translate articles from newspaper.

II. Savollarga "ha" yoki "yo`q" javobini bering

Can you play chess well?

Do you go to the classes every day?
Does he know English well?
Do you clean your rooms at home?
Must you go to the cinema every week?
Is she able to leave his town?
Are you at home now?
Is she a talented singer?
Does she perform roles well?
Do you understand me?

Javoblarga mos savollarni tuzing

1. ... ? - Yes, I can.
2. ...? - No, he cannot.
3. ...? - Yes he is.
4. ...? - No, you needn't.
5. ...? - No, it is not
6. ...? - Yes, they are.
7. ...? - yes, we do.
8. ...? - No, they don't.
9. ...? - Yes, he will.
10. ...? - No, I shall not.
11. ...? - Yes, I was.
12. ...? - No, they were not.

IV. Gaplarni so`roq gapga aylantirib "ha' va "yo`q" javoblarini bering

I read very interesting.
They can repair your watch.
He is a student of the second course.
He can wait you for an hour.
He must attend the classes.
You must do your homework in time,
Every morning they come to their office at 8.
He is looking through the newspaper.
The doctor examines patients.

He will be there next day.
We are having our dinner at home.
He can compose many interesting songs.
Henry has two sisters and a brother
They usually have dinner at home.
We have got two white cars at home.
The students have got many questions.
It is very stuffy here . You may open the window.
The weather is bad . The sky is cloudy. It looks like raining.
It often snows in winter in the mountains.
20. I shall be very glad if you come to the party.
The students are able to answer all questions in literature.
Children can watch TV only after classes.

Tanlov so`roq gaplar

Is she a dancer or a singer? He is a singer.
Do you study English or French? We study English?
Can you play tennis or pupils? We are students.
Was it hot or warm yesterday? It was warm yesterday.

I. Gaplarni tarjima qiling

- 1 Is it summer or winter now?
2. Do you study at the Institute or at the university?
3. Is it a feature or documentary film?
4. Do you often go to the theatre?
5. Is your family large or small?
6. Is the sky blue or yellow?
7. Are these green or white?
8. Are these windows wide or narrow?
9. Is it a cell or a violin?
- 10 .Do you like Pop or rock music?
11. Are his eyes blue or black?
12. Is his father doctor or worker?

I. Namunadan foydalanib, tanlov savolini bering

This is a picture(a map).

This is a window (a door).

He is a worker(a teacher).

It is a play (a cartoon).

We learn English (German).

They have many tulips (roses)in their garden.

There were many books on the shelves(on the desk).

There is much (little) furniture in their flat.

We have (8) lectures a day.

10. He can dance (sing) well.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Siz ba'diyy yoki hujjatli filmlarni yoqtirasizmi?
2. Dam olish kunlari u uyda qolishni yoqtiradimi yoki kinoga borishnimi?
3. Quyosh ertalab chiqadimi yoki kechqurun?
4. Yer dumaloq yoki kvadrat shakldami?

I. Namunaga qarab savollar tuzing:

EX: I go to the pictures/ to a dance.

Do you like to go to the pictures or to listen light music?

1. To speak English/ to speak Spanish.
2. To study/ to have a rest on Sunday.
3. To go home by bus/ to go home by metro.
4. To live in hostel/ to have a private room.
5. To do literature/to do languages.

Maxsus so`roq gaplar - Special questions

Bu so`roq gaplar maxsus so`roq so`zlari yordamida yasaladi. Egaga savol berilganda , qisqa javob beriladi.

Who is there? -I am.

Who knows English? - He does.

Maxsus so`roq gapning har bir bo`lagiga beriladi va quyidagi so`roq so`zlar ishtirok etadi.

Who (kim), What (nima), Where (qayerda), When (qachon), Whose (kimning), Whom (kimni, kimga), Which (qaysi). How (qanday), How long (qancha), How many (nechta), What colour (qanday rang), Why (nima uchun).

Bu so`roq gap ham, boshqa so`roq gaplar have, to be va modal fe'llar gapda ishtirok etsa ularni so`roq so`zlaridan keyin qo`yish bilan qolgan hollarda to do fe'lining zamoniga qarab olinadi.

Ex: Whose car is it? It is my car.

When do you come to the Institute? I come to the Institute on Monday .

Where did he go yesterday? I went to home .

When will the lessons begin? Our lessons will begin soon.

How many friends do you have at the Institute — I have a lot of friends.

Why do you wear dark clothes ? I like dark color .

Namunaga qarab gap bo`laklariga mos savollar qo`ying.

Ex: In spring we plant 10 trees in our garden.

Who plants trees in spring?

What do you do in spring?

when do you plant trees in your garden?

How many trees do you plant in spring?

Where do you plant trees in spring?

We study many subjects at the Institute.

They wear warm clothes in winter.

Jack lives near his college.

He often meet friends in the street at 8.

My mother cooks supper for us in the evening.

We have dinner at the Institute dining-room.

Many people like autumn in Uzbekistan.

We often play football in the street after our lessons.

Popov invented radio in the last century.
We often see new films by TV at home.

II. Ajratib ko`rsatilgan so`zlarga savol bering.

1. I work at the office.
2. We usually have our English in the evening.
3. She plays the piano well.
4. They often speak English in class.
5. We write a lot of sentences to the blackboard.
6. After my English I go to the office.
7. We read, write and speak at the lesson.
8. Our teacher always speaks English in class.
9. When it is cold I stay at home
10. His eyes are blue.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

Ismingiz nima?

Kasbingiz nima?

Siz kimsiz?

Qayerda yashaysiz?

Ertalab qayerga borasiz?

Sizning davlatingizda bayroq qanday rangda?

7. Nima uchun kech uyquga yotasiz?

8. Institutga borishingizga qancha vaqt ketadi ?

9. Kimning mashinasi oq rangda?

10. Sizda nechta kitob bor?

Ofisda kimlarni uchratasiz?

Institutda qaysi tilni o`rganasiz?

U qayerda o`qiydi?

Uning ota - onasi kim?

Ularning kasblari nima?

Tasdiqlovchi so`roq gaplar-"Tag" questions

Tasdiqlovchi so`roq gaplarda gapning birinchi qismi darak gap shaklida bo`ladi. Gapning birinchi yoki ikkinchi qismida not inkor yuklamasi ishlatiladi. O`zbek tilida "Shundaymi", "Shunday emasmi" deb tarjima qilinadi.

Savolga qisqa javob beriladi "ha"yoki "yo`q"

Ex: You study English, don't you?

You dont know French, do you?

You can not sing a song, can you?

The earth is oval, is not it?

I. Gaplarni tarjima qilib savollarga mos javoblar bering

1. You don't like to walk in the rain, do you?
2. You like to learn languages, do you?
3. It is fine weather today, isn't it?
4. You aren't very tired, are you?
5. You have got no time today, have you?
6. He doesn't come late, does he?
7. They went to the theatre yesterday, didn't they?
8. We couldn't translate the text, could we?
9. Every day you watch TV programmes, don't you?
10. There are many beauful flowers in your garden, aren't there?

II. Gaplarni yakunlang

1. You are learning to put "tag" questions, ...?
2. You have worked hard today, ...?
Betty doesn't really know Jack, ...?
There isn't much time left, ...?
You don't have dinner at home, ...?
6. There are a lot of students in the reading room, ...?
7. He likes to dance, ...?
8. They haven't seen a new film yet, ...?
9. Betty can speak Russian, ...?
10. She didn't do her hometask, ...?

Quyidagi javoblarga mos tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing

Namuna: You go for a work in the evening, don't you ? - No, I don't. I never go for a walk in the evening.

No, not yet. I am going to see my friend tomorrow.

Yes, he does. Jack lives near his college.

Yes, they do. Jack and Betty attend the same class.

Yes, I have. I have already seen the film.

No, I don't. I don't like it all.

Yes, I have. I have just seen her.

No, I don't. I don't get up early now.

No, she doesn't she always comes in time.

No, I don't often go to the club.

Namunadan foydalanib tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing.

You want a cigarette. Perhaps Tom has got one. Ask him.

Tom, you haven't got a cigarette, have you?

Hozirgi noaniq zamon - Majhul nisbat

Present Indefinite Passive

Fe'l majhul nisbatda bo'lganda ish-harakatning kim tomonidan bajarilganligini anglatadi yoki ish harakat noma'lum shaxslar tomonidan bajariladi. To be fe'lining hozirgi shakli, noto'g'ri fe'lining sifatdosh II shakli ishalatiladi.

Bo'lishli shakli

I am told

I. We

He

II. you > are told.

She > is told

III. they

It

Bo`lishsiz shakli

I. I am not told I. we
III. He II. you > are not told.
She > is not told III. they they It

O`tgan zamonda to be ning was, were, shakllari, kelasi zamonda esa shall be, will be shakllari ishlatiladi.

I. Gaplani tarjima qiling:

Houses are built very quickly now.
This work will be finished tomorrow.
The article was translated last week.
The rules will be revised at the next lesson.
The book was written in 1966.
The delegation was met at the station.
The letter will be postea in an hour.
The taxi was called fifteen minutes ago.
The lectures are attended by all of us.
10. He is always invited to many countries.

II. Mos zamonni qo`ying.

At the last competition the first prize (to win) your team.
Soon he (to sent) to the Sanatorium.
The music (to sent) from the next color.
Some advice (to give) to the patient by the doctor.
The students always (to examine) by the teachers.
The house (to build) many years ago.
The museum (to attend) by hundreds of people every day.
The animals (to feed) by the people.
The letter (to write) in ink.
Books (to sell) at the book store.

III. Fe'llarni majhul nisbatga aylantiring:

1. They sell milk in the shop.
2. We attend lectures at the Institute.
3. We send our daughter to rest in the south.
4. They asked me about my holidays.
5. She showed the way to the metro station.
6. You will discuss the film at the lesson.
7. The postman brings newspapers every morning.
8. They built a bridge over the river.
9. He translates articles from the newspapers every day.
10. I bought a loaf at the bakery.

IV. Gaplarni Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

- U bu mavzu haqida ko`p gapiradi.
Ular mendan unga yordam berishimni so`rashdi.
Menga tug`ilgan kunimda gul berishdi.
Xonani qachon tozalashdi?
Konkurs Xalqlar do`stligi saroyida o`tkaziladi.
Ko`rgazmada yosh musavvirlarning rasmlari namoyish etiladi.
Talabalarni sahnaga taklif etishdi.
Bitiruvchilarni turli shaharlarga jo`natishdi.
Imtihonlar xonalarda qabul qilinadi.
10. Xonalar qulay jihozlar bilan bezatilgan.

Kelasi zamon o`rnida hozirgi zamonning ishlatilishi

Payt va shart ergash_gaplarda, ergash gap qismida hozirgi noaniq zamon ishlatiladi bosh gapning kesimi kelasi zamonda bo`ladi. If, when, while, by the time, as soon as, before, till, until bog`lovchilari bilan keladi. Masalan:

I shall try to do this translation if you give me the book. We shall begin the discussion when you come.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling va fe'l shakllariga e'tibor bering.

If I find my plan , I shall show it to you.
If I am well tomorrow , I'll go to the museum.
If we have time , we'll go to the exhibition.
When the academic year begins , these students will live in the hostel.
If it does not rain tomorrow, we shall go to the country.
She will be great if you accept her invitation.
If you hurry up you'll catch the train.
We shall go to the club as soon as you come.
I'll leave the house before you come.
I'll lay the table while my mother cooks dinner.

Gaplarni davom ettiring.

If I finish my design in time, ...
When the meeting is over ...
Mother will speak to you tomorrow if ...
He will listen to the radio when ...
We'll leave when ...
My friend stay at the Institute after classes if ...
If it is warm tomorrow ...
You will enjoy the examination if ...

III. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

Agar band bo`lmasam tarjimani ertaga qilaman.
O`quv yili tugagandan keyin u uyga ketadi.
Dars tugaganda biz kutubxonaga boramiz.
Agar ertaga band bo`lmasak teatrqa boramiz.
Men o`zimni yaxshi his qilsam, musobaqada qatnashaman.
Siz kelgan zahotingiz biz dars tayyorlashni boshlaymiz.
Ular kelguncha biz imtihonlarni topshiramiz.
Agar majlis bo`lsa darslardan keyin Institutda qolaman.

IV. Gaplarni davom ettiring.

Will you have breakfast as soon as ...?

Will you go shopping when ...3
Will they wait for us till ...?
My friend will go to his home town after ...
Will you pack your things before ...?
Will you make breakfast before ...?

Modal fe'llar - Modal verbs

Can modal fe'li ham jismoniy, ham aqliy jihatdan qo`lidan kelmoq, qila olmoq ma'nosini anglatadi. Can fe'lining o`tgan zamon shakli could. Can kelasi zamonda ishlatilmaydi, unga ma'nodosh fe'l to be able to bo`lib, u uchta zamonda ishlatiladi. Can va could fe'li hamma shaxslar uchun bir xil shaklga ega.

I can swim well.
He can sing classic songs.
They can lift the table.
They could help you yesterday.

To be able to fe'lining Hozirgi zamonda tuslanishi

Bo`lishli shakli.

I. I am able to do it. I. We
III. He II. you > are able to do it.
She > is able to do it. III. they

It

So`roq shakli

I. Am I able to do it?
He are you able to do it?
III. Is she able to do it ?

It

Bo`lishsiz shakli

I. I am not able to do it.
II. you > are not able we
III. He
She > is not able to do it.

It

Gaplarni o`qib tarjima qiling

Anybody can" learn to cook.
Can we meet tomorrow morning?
Can you stay after classes tomorrow?
Can I have another cup of tea?
Could I ask you something if you are not too busy?
Ann can make her own clothes.
He can take pictures.
We can see two or three films a day.
They cannot live only on coffee.
10. I can walk all day and night.

Gaplarni so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

I am able to do this kind of work.
I am sure he will be able to speak English in a few months.
I am sure, I shall be able to translate an English film if I see it before.
You will be able to work if you sleep at night.
The cameraman was able to start work.
We shall be able to save up enough money.
You are able to shoot the screen ?
I was able to finish the work.

"Ha" yoki "yo`q" javoblarini bering.

Can you paint?
Can you go home now?
Can you help me?
Can you read English newspaper?
Can you play the piano?
Can he sing a song?
Can she perform a role.
Can you tell us about your work?

Nuqtalar o`rniga can yoki can't modal fe'lini qo`ying.

John ... speak English but he ... speak German.

Mr Dale ... cook but he ... cook well.

I ... come to see you but I ... come now. I am busy.

Mother ... help you but she ... do it now. She is busy.

He ... work in the evening but he ... work in the morning.

Ann ... paint well but she ... paint well.

The children... go for a walk but they ... go now. It is raining.

I ... translate the text without dictionary. There are too many new words in the text.

V. To be able to modal fe'lini o`tgan va kelasi zamonda qo`llang.

1. I am not able to go the institute now. (yesterday, tomorrow).

2. He isn't able to wait for you today (last week, in a day).

3. We are not able to carry this case. (yesterday, tomorrow).

4. He is not able to come to see us (next week, last week).

5. Are you be able to send me a letter? (last month, in two days).

6. I am not able to answer the questions tomorrow (last year, next year).

VI. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Men uni kuta olmayman.

Siz bu savolga javob bera olasizmi?

Kim bu tekstni ertaga tarjima qila oladi.

Biz ertaga uni ko`rgani bora olmaymiz.

Siz bu kitobni kutubxonadan kecha olishingiz mumkin edi.

Ular sizga kecha yordam bera olardiar.

Siz o`tgan yili musobaqada qatnasha olardingiz.

Kecha siz uni stansiyada uchratishingiz mumkin edi.

May, might modal fe'li

May modal fe'li ruxsat va taxminni bildiradi, o`tgan zamon shakli - might so`roq shakli may va might modal fe'llarini egadan oldinga chiqishi

bo`lishsiz shakli esa, shu fe'llardan so`ng not inkor yuklamasini qo`yish bilan yasaladi.

You may go home.

May I go home? - Yes, you may.

It may rain today.

Gaplarni o`qing va tarjima qiling.

May I phone you today? Yes, of course you may,

Might it better to stop now?

He may not agree with your idea.

You know, I think it might rain.

Where is Elena ? - She might be in the reading hall.

6. I may fly to Tashkent next week.

Let's go and see her later. She may not be here now.

John may be in the garden.

II. May fe'lining o`rniga Can fe'lini qo`ying va orasidagi farqni ayting.

May we see the film in the cinema?

May I have a look at these pictures?

May he try to play this week?

May I invite my friends to the concert?

May I take part in the discussion?

May I stop work a little earlier tonight?

III. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. U hozir band bo`lishi mumkin.

2. Bir oz kutaylik, hozir qo`ng`iroq qilishi mumkin

3. Balki u bu haqida bilar.

4. Kitobingizni olsam maylimi?

5. Bugun qor yog`ishi mumkin.

6. Hozir u uyda bo`lishi mumkin.

IV. Gaplarni so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklda yozing.

1. If you ask him he may help you.

2. It may be cold today.

3. You may go home right now.
4. It may be all right.
5. She may be at home in the evening.
6. If you don't put on warm clothes you may catch cold.
7. You may miss the train if you don't hurry.
8. You may fail at the exam if you don't work hard.

Must, to have to modal fe'llari

Bu fe'llar shart, majbul bo'lmoq, to'g'ri kelmoq ma'nolarini anglatadi. Must fe'li faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi. Must fe'lining so'roq shakli must fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish, bo'lishsiz shakli esa need va not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi.

I must be there at 5 o'clock.

Must he pass the exam now?

He needn't do it.

To have to must fe'lining ekvivalentligi bo'lib, so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakli to do yordamchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi.

You have to take an umbrella, because it is raining.

You don't have to take umbrella because it is not raining.

Do you have to take an umbrella?

Bu fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli had to.

It was late I had to take a taxi.

It wasn't late I didn't have to take a taxi.

Did you have to take a taxi ?

Kelasi zamon shakli shall va will yordamida yasaladi.

If it rains you will have to take an umbrella.

I shall have to phone you tomorrow.

Will you have to leave for Samarkand next week?

We shall not have to book the tickets in advance because she got them yesterday.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

If you want to improve your English you must work hard.
You must attend all the lessons, otherwise you can't pass your exams.
You must do everything in time
The doctor says you must stay at home for a day or two.
Where is he? He must be working .
She doesn't come to the Institute. She must be ill.
He knows six languages he must be clever.
You needn't agree if you think I am wrong.
You needn't answer me now.
You needn't take my advice.
He needn't work late , if he is tired.
You needn't leave home if it is snowing.

Gaplarning so`roq va bo`lishsiz shaklini bering.

You have to finish these exercises today.
We have to to leave early.
They had to move to another flat.
He had to wait for her for a long time.
We shall have to send a letter tomorrow.
I have to wear warm clothes in winter.
They will have to change trains in London.
We had to discuss our plans yesterday.

Should modal fe'li

Bu modal fe'l kerak ma'nosini bildirib, ko`pincha maslahat ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

You should consult the doctor, if you feel bad. You Shouldn't stay in the cold.

Should I make a report?

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

You have a temperature, you should better go home.

You should tell the truth.

It is cold outside, he should take his warm clothes.

4. Every age should have own artists.
5. You should give attention to this problem.
6. You should try to solve your problem yourself.
7. He should develop his artistic devices.

Mos modal fe'llarni qo`ying.

(must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

You... not come to help me tomorrow, the work is done.

You ...not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only rewrite the second part of it.

... you help me now?

... return the book to you on Friday?

We... hurry if we don't want to be late.

... you tell me the way to the Institute?

I am afraid, I... not do it alone.

... you leave the boy here for an hour.

It... be late I not phone him now.

... I open the window?

She is still in bed. She ... to come to the lessons.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

Biz uni kuta olmaymiz.

Siz bu savolga javob bera olasizmi?

Men bu matnni tarjima qila olmayman.

Sizdan so`rasam maylimi?

U darsdan so`ng kutubxonada qolishiga to`g`ri.

Siz doktorga ko`rinishingiz mumkin.

Issiqda quyoshda ko`p toblanmasangiz kerak.

Uyga ketishingiz mumkin.

Siz mega yordam bera olasizmi?

10. U sizga kitobini bera olmaydi.

Gaplarni yakunlang.

1. You are learning to put "tag" questions, ...?

2. You have worked hard today, ...?

3. Betty doesn't really know Jack, ...?
4. There isn't much time left, ...?
5. You don't have dinner at home, ...?
6. There are a lot of students in the reading room, ...?
7. He likes to dance, ...?
8. They haven't seen a new film yet, ...?
9. Betty can speak Russian, ...?
10. She didn't do her homework, ...?

Quyidagi javoblarga mos tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing.

Namuna: You go for a walk in the evening, don't you? - No, I don't. I never go

1. for a walk in the evening.
2. No, not yet. I am going to see my friend tomorrow.
3. Yes, he does. Jack lives near his college.
4. Yes, they do. Jack and Betty attend the same class.
5. Yes, I have. I have already seen the film.
6. No, I don't. I don't like it all.
7. Yes, I have. I have just seen her.
8. No, I don't. I don't get up early now.
9. No, she doesn't. She always comes in time.
10. No, I don't often go to the club.

IV. Namunadan foydalanib tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing.

You want a cigarette. Perhaps Tom has got one. Ask him. Tom, you haven't got a cigarette, have you?

1. Jack is just going out. You want him to get some stamps, ask him. Jack, you ...?

You are looking for Ann. Perhaps Tom knows where she is. Ask him.

Tom, you ...?

Ann has a car and you don't want to walk home. You want her to give a lift.

Ask her. Ann ...?

4. You are looking for your purse. Perhaps Tom has seen it. Ask him.

Tom, ...?

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