

## Xorijiy til

Ushbu tayyorlangan o`quv-qo`llanma oily o`quv yurti nofilologik yo`nalishdagi talabalar uchun moslab tuzilgan bo`lib uning maqsadi ilmiy texnik, sportga oid, umumta'lim mavzularidagi matnlarni o`qish va tarjima qilishni, shuningdek o`tilgan mavzular asosida og'zaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirishdan iboratdir. Har bir dars fonetika - o`qish qoidalari, grammatik izoh, tayanch iboralar, yangi so'zlar, tibbiotga oid, umumta'lim va texnikaga oid matnlar, dialoglar, og'zaki nutqni o`stirish uchun iboralar, o`tilgan materialni mustahkamlash uchun mashqlarni o`z ichiga oladi.

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Barcha ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun

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Firuza Narzullayeva  
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**O'ZBEKISTAN RESPUBLIKASI OLIY va O`rta  
MAXSUS TA`LIM VAZIRLIGI  
XORIJIY TILLAR FAKULTETI**

**Tarjimashunoslik va lingvodidaktika kafedrası**

**QOSIMOVA NAFISA FARXODOVNA  
NARZULLAYEVA FIRUZA OLIMOVNA  
SALIXOVA NODIRA NURULLAYEVNA**

**INGLIZ TILIDAN  
NOFILOLOGIK YO`NALISHDAGI  
TALABALAR  
UCHUN  
O`QUV QO`LLANMA**

**Buxoro-2021**

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## SO'Z BOSHI

Hozirgi kunda fan va texnika sohasida xalqaro hamkorlikning o'sishi va rivojlanishi, fan va texnika rivojlanishidagi baynalminallik xususiyatlari oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalaridan chet tilini amaliy bilishni, qolaversa intellektual salohiyatni rivojlantirish uchun, chet tilidagi adabiyotlarni erkin o'qish hamda undan zarur axborotni o'z bilishni talab qiladi.

Ushbu tayyorlangan o'quv-qo'llanma oily o'quv yurti nofilologik yo'nalishdagi talabalar uchun moslab tuzilgan bo'lib uning maqsadi ilmiy texnik, sportga oid, umumta'lim mavzularidagi matnlarni o'qish va tarjima qilishni, shuningdek o'tilgan mavzular asosida og'zaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirishdan iboratdir. Har bir dars fonetika - o'qish qoidalari, grammatik izoh, tayanch iboralar, yangi so'zlar, tibbiyotga oid, umumta'lim va texnikaga oid matnlar, dialoglar, og'zaki nutqni o'stirish uchun iboralar, o'tilgan materialni mustahkamlash uchun mashqlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ushbu tayyorlangan o'quv-qo'llanma talabalarning grammatika hamda leksik materiallarini o'rta maktab o'quv dasturi doirasida egallangan bilimlarini nazarda tutadi.

O'quv-qo'llanmaning asosiy maqsadi talabani ixtisoslikka doir adabiyot bilan ishlashga o'rgatish va shu orqali chet ellarda nashr etiladigan ilmiy jurnallarni o'qishga o'rgatish uchun zamin yaratishdir. O'quv-qo'llanmadagi matnlar orqali talabalar o'z ona yurtining tarixi, ananalari, madhiyasi, bayrog'i, gerbi to'g'risidagi axborotlarni o'z bilish ko'nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirishdir. Ushbu tayyorlangan o'quv-qo'llanma 78 soatga mo'ljallangan.

Mualliflar tomonidan tayyorlangan o'quv-qo'llanma mashg'ulotlar matnida qamrab olingan materiallar nolisoniy fakultetlarda ta'lim olayotgan talabalar uchun tegishli bo'lgan adabiyotlarni o'qish va tushunish malakalarini rivojlantirish ishini yengillashtiradi deb umid qiladi hamda o'quv qo'llanmaning tuzilishi, mazmuni haqida o'z mulohazalarini bildirgan o'rtoqlarga oldindan minnatdorchiligini izhor qiladi.

LESSON 1 (2 hours)

a) TheABS.

b) B,C,D,F,G,H,J,K,L,M, N,P,Q,R,S,T,V,WP(Z ingliz undosh harflarining o'qilishi.

c) "Salomlashuv"ga doir iboralarni va dialogni o'rganish.

THE ABC

Ingliz tilida 26 ta harf bo'lib ulardan 20 tasi undosh, 6 tasi unlidir.

Ingliz alfavitini diktordan keyin takrorlang:

A [ei ], B [bi:], C [si:], D [di:], E [i: ], F [ef ], G [dzi:], H[eitf], I [ai], J [dzei], K [key], L[el], M [em ], N [en ], O [ou], P [pi:], Q [kju:], R [ɑ:r], S [es ], T[ti:], U[ju:], V[vi:], W [dʌblju:], X[eks], Y[wai], Z[zed]

Undosh harflarni diktordan keyin takrorlang:

B, C, D, F, G, H J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V,W,X,Z

Unli harflarni diktordan keyin takrorlang:

1). yumshoq unlilar E, I, Y

2). qattiq unlilar A, O, U,

Undosh harflarning o'qilish qoidalari

1. B b harfi [b] tovushini beradi: back, book, bed, boy

2. C c harfi yumshoq unlilar (e, i, y) dan oldin kelsa [ s ] tovushini, qolgan hollarda esa [k] tovushini beradi:

[s]-----Cc-----[k]

Ceiling cut

cylinder cat

cinema cotton

C c harfi i harfi bilan boshlanadigan suffikslardan oldin [ʃ] deb o'qiladi: Masalan: physician, special

3. D d harfi [ d ] tovushini beradi: door, day

4 F f harfi [f] tovushini beradi: father, football

5. G g harfi yumshoq unlilar (e, i, y) dan oldin [dz], qolgan hollarda [ g ] tovushini beradi: gymnast, gyms, good, garden, gold, government

6. H h harfi [ h ] tovushini beradi: hall, harmonic, heat, height

7. J j harfi [dz] tovushini beradi: January, jump, jet, joke

8. K k harfi [k] tovushini beradi: key, keep, cake, kiosk

9. L l harfi [ l ] tovushini beradi: long, location

10. M m harfi [m] tovushini beradi: map, marble, mosaic, motor

11. N n harfi [n] tovushini beradi: nature, neighbour, next

12. P p harfi [p] tovushini beradi: past, pavement, payment

13. Q q harfi [kw] tovushini beradi: question, quality, quantity

14. R r harfi [ r ] tovushini beradi. So'z oxirida kelsa o'qilmaydi: rubber, radiation, radio

15. S s harfi ikki unli o'rtasida [ z ] tovushini, qolgan hollarda [ z ] tovushini beradi: saw, sawdust, please, seize, beds, boys, students.

16. T t harfi [t] tovushini beradi: train, town clerk, trade, traffic

17. V v harfi [v] tovushini beradi: volt, volt, vehicle

18. W w harfi [w] tovushini beradi: wall, window

19. X x harfi urg'uli unlidan oldin [gz ] tovushini, qolgan holatda esa [ ks ] tovushini beradi: X-engine, X-bit, examination, exam, exact, box.

20. Z z harfi [ z ] tovushini beradi: zero, zebra

### **Artikl (Article)**

Artikl ingliz tilida otlar oldidan ishlatiluvchi belgi bolib, o'zbek tilida bu so'z turkumi mavjud emas.

Ingliz tilida 2 xil artikl mavjuddir:

1) Aniq artikl (Definite article) the

## 2) Noaniq artikl (Indefinite article) a (an)

### Noaniq artikl (Indefinite article)

Noaniq artiklning o'zi ham 2 xil a ( an ) ko'rinishga ega bo'lib faqat birlikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Chunki noaniq artikl a (an) "bir"so'zidan kelib chiqqan.

Noaniq artiklningning "a" shakli undosh harf bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: a book, a head, a Union, a University, a bed, a face.

Noaniq artiklningning "an" shakli unli harf bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi, sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: an ear, an ox, an hour, an Institute, an eye.

### Noaniq artikl asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1. **what dan (what bilan boshlanadigan undov gaplar dan) keyin ishlatiladi:**

What an interesting book! - Qanday qiziqarli kitob!

What a beautiful girl!-

2. **such, quite, rather so`zlaridan keyin ishlatiladi:**

It is such an interesting book! - Bu qanday qiziqarli kitob! He is quite an old man! - Bu juda qari kishi!

It is rather a complicated question! - Bu yetarli darajada qiyin savol!

3. **so + sifat; too+sifat dan keyin ishlatiladi:**

so simple a problem - shunday onson muammo,

too urgent a matter - haddan tashqari shoshilinch masala

4. **So'z birikmalarda va iboralarda ishlatiladi:**

a lot of - .... lot of books.

a great deal of,

a good deal of,

a great number of,

a good many,

a great many - ko'p  
a few - bir necha,  
a little - bir ozgina  
at a speed of 100- tezlik bilan  
at a time when - o 'sha vaqtda, qachonki  
It is a pity! - Esiz, attang, afsus!  
as a result of - biror bir narsa natijasida  
as a matter of fact - to 'g'risini aytganda  
to take a fancy to - biror bir ishga qiziqib ketmoq, berilib ketmoq  
to have a smoke - chekmoq

**5. Noaniq artikl **there is** iborasidan keyin ishlatiladi:**

There is a book on the table. - Stol ustida bitta kitob bor.  
There is a student in the classroom. - Sinf xonasida bitta student bor.  
There is a chair in the room - Xonada bitta stul bor.

**6. Noaniq artikl **hundred, thousand, million, score, dozen** dan oldin "**bir**" soni o'rnida ishlatiladi:**

a (one) hundred - biryuz;  
a (one) thousand - bir ming;  
a (one) dozen - bir dyujina

**7. Noaniq artikl **bir soni o'rnida** ishlatiladi:**

I shall go in an hour - Bir soatdan keyin boraman.  
Karim did not say a word - Karim bir so 'z ham aytmadi. The have bought a pound of sugar - Men birfunt shakar sotib oldim.  
He bought an English book the day before yesterday - U kechadan oldingi kuni bitta Ingliz tili kitob sotib oldi.

**8. Noaniq artikl **biror kishi yoki biror narsa haqida birinchi marotaba gapirilyotgan bo'lsa** ishlatiladi:**

A student of our institute - Institutimiz bir studenti

**Activity 1.**

**Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang va undosh harflarning o'qilishini tushuntiring:**

better, bed, hike, jewel, July, kitchen, keep, generation, gift, demand, delegation, defeat, degree, cycle, foot, free, fuel, fund, fur.

**Activity 2.**

**Quyidagi iboralarni artikllar bilan to'ldiring.**

What... beautiful girl! - Qanday chiroyli qiz!,  
What... fine building! - Qanday ajoyib bino!,  
to have ... mind - ahd qilmoq, qasd qilmoq,  
to have ... good time - vaqtm yaxshi o'tkazmoq,  
to have ... look - qarab qo'yimoq,  
to have ... headache - bosh og'rimoq  
to take ... seat - o'tirmoq  
to go for ... walk - sayrga chiqmoq,  
to have ... cold shamollamoq,  
... (one) million - bir million;  
... (one) score - yigirma,  
... man told me about it - Bir kishi bu haqda menga aytdi,  
at.. time - bir vaqtning o'zida, bir martada,  
for... short (long) time - qisqa (uzoq) muddat ichida.

1 – The first- the 1<sup>st</sup>

2 – The second – 2<sup>nd</sup>

3- The third – 3<sup>rd</sup>

4- The forth – 4<sup>th</sup>

5- The fifth – 5<sup>th</sup>

**Activity 3.**

**Quyidagi dialogni yod oling.**

**DIALOGUE**

Teacher : Who is on duty today?

Student: I am.

Teacher : What date is it today?

Student: Today is the 4<sup>th</sup> of September.

Teacher : What day is it today?

Student: It is Tuesday today.

Teacher : What is the weather like today?

Student: The weather is nice. The sun is shining.

Teacher : Who is absent?

Student; Nobody is.

Teacher : That's good. Sit down.

## LESSON 2 (2 hours)

### Aniq artikl (Definite article)

Aniq artikl noaniq artikldek o'z leksik ma'nosiga ega emas. Bu artikl ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, "the" o'sha, o'shalar, ushbu, mazkur kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

Aniq artikl "the" grafik jihatdan bir xil, fonetik jihatdan ikki xil ko'rinishga ega. Aniq artikl undosh harf bilan boshlanadigan otlar oldidan [ðə], unli harf bilan boshlanadigan otlar oldidan [ði] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan:

textbook

inkpot

book

apple

the----- Institute

pen

armchair

text

**Aniq artikl asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:**



**1. Biror predmet haqida avval gapirilgan bo'lsa:**

Give me the pencil, please.

The students are in the classroom.

**2. Ot yagona, tanho predmetni ifodalab kelsa:**

the moon, the sky, the sun, the earth, the ground, the world.

**3. Har xil tashkilot, ayrim davlat, agentlik, klub, nashriyot, mehmonxona nomlarini bildiruvchi otlar oldida:**

the Times, the Uzbek Republic, the Longman.

**4. Okean, dengiz, daryo, tog', tog' tizmalari, orol, yarim orollar nomlari oldidan:**

the Thames, the Neva, the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Ontario, the Baikal, the Suez Canal, the Finnish Gulf, the English Channel, the Pacific Ocean, the Volga, the Urals, the Black Sea, the Rocky mountains

**5. Malum bir millatning tilini ko'rsatadi:**

the English language, the Uzbek language.

**6. Ikki va undan ortiq so'zdan iborat davlat nomlari oldidan:**

the USA, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the United States.

**Eslatma:** Great Britain bundan mustasno.

**7. Tartib sonlar oldidan:**

the 21<sup>st</sup> of January, the fifth of March.

**8. Sifatning orttirma darajasi oldidan:**

**Eng yaxshi, eng chiroyli**

**Good –better–the best,**

the most beautiful.

**9. Urush nomlari oldidan, Jahon urushlari bundan mustasno:**

the Cold War, the Crimean War.

**Mustasno: World War I, World War II.**

**10. Quyidagi so'zlar oldidan:**

the same: They study at the same University.

the following: Learn the following words.

the last: He was the last who came into the room.

the next: We are waiting for the next bus.

the very: She is the very girl who we need,

the only: He is the only student in the classroom

the previous: The previous lesson was on Friday.

**11. Tarixiy hujjatlar oldidan:** The Constitution of Uzbekistan

**12. Aniq artikl atoqli otlardan tashqari hamma otlar oldidan ishlatiladi:**  
the notebook, the university, the president.

**13. Quyidagi geografic nomlar oldidan:**

the British Empire - Britaniya imperiyasi

the United States - Qo 'shma shtatlar

the Pacific Ocean - Tinch okeani

the Atlantic ocean - Atlantika okeani

the Mediterranean Sea - O 'rta er dengizi

the Baltic Sea - Baltika dengizi

the Persian Gulf- Persid ko 'rfazi

the Sahara Desert - Sahara c ho 'li

the British Channel - Angliya kanali

**14. Quyidagi mamlakat, joylarning nomlari va shaharlarning nomarlari oldidan: Bular qoidadan mustasno.**

the Ukraine - Ukraina

the Crimea - Qrim

the Caucasus - Kavkaz

the Transvaal - Transvaal

the Congo - Kongo

the Netherlands - Niderlandi (Gollandiya)

the Argentina - Argentina

the Hague - Gaaga

**15. Ba'zi bir daryolarning nomlari oldidan:**

the Volga - Volga daryosi

the Mississippi - Missisipi daryosi

the Neva - Neva daryosi

the Thames - Temza daryosi

**16. Tog' tizmalari nomlari oldidan:**

the Alps - Alp tog' tizmasi

the Apennines - Apennin tog' tizmasi

the Urals, the Rockies.

**17. Orol tizmalarni nomlari oldidan:**

the West Indian - Sharqiy Hindiston oroli the Azores - Ozor orollari

**18. Kemalarning nomlari oldidan:**

the Titanic - Titanik kemasi

the Sovneft - Sovneft kemasi

the Pskov - Pskov kemasi

the Queen Mary - shoh Mariya kemasi

**19. Mehmonxona nomlari oldidan:**

the Metropolis - Metropol mehmonxonasi the Savoy - Savoy mehmonxonasi

**20. Amerika va Angliyada chop etiladigan gazeta nomlari oldidan:**

The Daily Worker - Ishchi gazetasi

The Morning Star - Tong ulduzi

**21. the artikli all the, both the, many of the, most of the, each of the, some of the dan keyin ishlatiladi**

all the students - hamma talabalar,

some of the mistakes,

one of the students, each of the boys

**22. Aniq artikl kun qismlari va ba'zi bir iboralar bilan ifodalanadi:**

in the morning - ertalab

in the evening - kechqurun

in the afternoon - kunduzi

What is the time? - Vaqt qancha bo 'ldi?

the day before yesterday - kechadan oldingi kun

the day after tomorrow - ertadan keyin

on the right - o 'ng tomondan

ertaga qolgani

on the left - chap tomondan

in the country - shahardan tashqarida, qishloqda

in the street - ko 'chada

in the garden - bog'da

on the one hand - bir tomondan

on the other hand - boshqa tomondan

on the whole - umuman olganda

the other day -yaqin kunlarda

to go to the theatre (the cinema) - teatrga, kinoga bormoq

to play the piano -pionina chalmoq

to play the violin - skripka chalmoq

to tell the time - vaqt qancha bo 'lganligini aytmog

to tell the truth - to 'g 'risini aytmog

to pass the time - vaqtzni o 'tkazmog

to run the risk - tavakkal (risk) qilmoq

to take the floor - so 'zga chiqmog

to take the trouble - qiyinchilikni o 'z zimmasiga olmog

in the distance - yiroqqa, uzoqqa

**23.** Aniq artikl familiya ko'plikda ishlatilganda, hamma oila a'zolarini ifodalash uchun familiya oldidan ishlatiladi:

The Browns - Braunlar oilasi The Petrovs - Petrovlar oilasi The Karimovs - Karimovlar oilasi

**24.** Aniq artikl dunyoning to'rt tomoni oldidan ishlatiladi:

the North, the South, the West, the East

**25.** Aniq artikl muzey, galereya va yodgorliklarning nomlaari oldidan ishlatiladi: the Nelson monument, the British museum, the Tretyakov Gallery.

26. Aniq artikl ot + predlogli iboralarda ishlatiladi:  
the friendship between the young men, the names of the great people

27. Aniq artikl sifatdoshli oboralar bilan ishlatiladi:  
the girl waiting for a bus the boy working in the garden

28.0'rin joyni bildirganda  
on the table, in the forest, in the field

**Aniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:**

1. Sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan: water, air, milk, fire
2. Oy nomlari oldidan: September, October, November.
3. Atoqli otlar oldidan: Rex, Tom, Smith, Lola, Karim.
4. Birlikdagi ko'l nomlari oldidan: Lake Geneva, Lake Baikal
5. Vulkanlar oldidan: Mount Wisuvius
6. Planetalar oldidan: Mars, Jupiter
7. Bayram nomlari oldidan: Christmas, Thanks giving day.
8. Quyidagi so'zlar oldidan:  
breakfast, lunch, dinner, home. church.
9. Atoqli otlar bilan boshlangan  
maktab, kollej, universitet nomlari  
Copper's Art School, Stetson University.
10. Nomlari bir so'zdan iborat davlat nomlari oldidan: China, France,  
Uzbekistan.
11. Dunyodagi qit'alar oldidan: Europe, Africa, South America, Australia
12. Shtatlarning nomlari oldidan: Florida, Ohio, California
13. Sport turlari oldidan: baseball, basketball, football
14. Abstrakt otlar oldidan: freedom, happiness, love.
15. Quyidagi iboralar oldidan: last (next) night (winter, summer, spring,  
autumn, week, year, time
16. Bitta so'zdan iborat bo'lgan davlat nomlari oldidan:  
England, Italy, France, Bukhara, Tashkent, Samarkand
17. Yulduz nomlari oldidan: Venus, Orion.

## 18. Predmet nomlari oldidan: physics, chemistry, mathematics

### **Activity 1. Aniq artiklni kerakli joyga qo'ying.**

... Great Britain, ... Tashkent, ... USA, ... sun, ... moon next bus, ... September, ... Tom, ... Karimovs, ... lake Baikal, ... new year, South America, ... hockey, ... love, ... last month, ... mathematics

### **Activity 2. Kerakli artiklni qo'ying.**

Give me ... book, please. ...students are in their classroom, ...earth, ... moon, ...world. ...Times, ...Uzbek Republic, ... water, ... air, ... milk, ...sky, ... Sun, ... fire, ... September, ... October, ...November, ... Rex, ... Tom, ... Smith. ... Lola, ... Karim, ... Baikal, ... lake Geneva, ... lake Baykal, ... Mount Wisuvius, ...Mars, ... Jupiter, ...longmam, ... Times, ... Neva, ...Mediterranean Sea, ...Baltic Sea, ..Ontario, ...English Channel, ..Pacific Ocean, ...Volga, ...Mississippi - Mississippi daryosi, ... Urals, ... Gaaga, ... Thames, .. Apennines - Apennin tog' tizmasi, Hindiston oroli, .. Azores - Ozor oroli, .. Pskov - Pskov kemasi, . Queen Man, ... Metropol mehmonxonasi, .. Savoy - Savoy mehmonxonasi, ... Daily worker-Ishchi gazetasi, .. Morning Star - Tong yulduzi, all..., both ..., many of..., most of ..., each of ..., some of., in .. morning ertalab, in ... evening in .. night tunda. What is ...time?, ... day before yesterday- kechadan oldingi kun, .. day after tomorrow- ertadan keyin, on .. left - chap tomondan, in ... country in ...garden - bog'da, on .. one hand - bir tomondan, on .. other hand - boshqa tomondan, on ..whole - umuman olganda, .. other day yaqin kunlarda, to goto .. theatre (the cinema) -teatrga, kinoga bormoq, to play .. piano pionina chalmoq, to play .. violin - skripka chaloq, to tell .. time - vaqt qancha bolganligini aytmoq, to tell ..truth- to'g'risini aytmoq, to pass .. time - vaqtni o'tkazmoq, to run .. risk - tavakkal (risk) qilmoq, to take ..floor - so'zga chiqmoq, to take .. trouble - qiyinchilikni o'z zimmasiga olmoq, in ..distance -yiroqqa, uzoqqa, .. Browns - Braunlar oilasi.

### **Activity 3. Quyidagi iboralarni yod oling.**

## GREETINGS

## SALOMLASHUV

Good morning! Salom! (Xayrli tong!)

Good afternoon! Salom! (Xayrli kun!)

Good evening! Salom! (Xayrli kech!)

How do you do! Qalaysiz? Assalomu alaykum!

Hello!, Hi - Salom!

You are welcome! Xush kelibsiz!

I am glad to meet you - Sizni uchratganimdan xursandman!

I am glad to see you - Sizni ko`rganimdan xursandman!

### LESSON 3 (2 hours)

#### **Ingliz unli harflarining ochiq tur bo'g'ida o`qilish qoidalari**

A a [ei] same, name, sale, lane, labor, came, game,

O o [ou] owe, no, go, open, telephone

U u [ju:] unit, tube, numeral, mutate

Ee fi:J be, he, negotiate, engineer, elastic

I i [ai] nice, site, time, thrice, fine,

Yy [ai] my, dynamic, type - writer

#### **Ingliz unli harflarining unli + "r" tur bo'g'ida o'qilish qoidalari**

##### **A a [ a: ]**

car, part, farm, arm, scar, part, department, charge, alarm-clock, party, particular, carpet, garden, park, carpenter, architecture, parliament, barber, forward, monarchy, cart (arava), partner, market, marketing, armchair, starch (kraxmal), mark, disarmament (qurolsizlanish), article, artificial, hard, marble, carbonate, harvest, standard, art, charm.

##### **O o [ o: ]**

for, form, portal, porter, nor, incorporation, comfortable, born, York, port, short, horse, sort, forth, according, important, ordered, forceps, forward, lord, passport, platform, organ, organize, worn, worm, North, ornament,

reinforce(mustahkamlik), absorb, corner, proportion, effort(yo'l qo'yimoq), opportunity, export, sport, airport, passport

### **Uu [ə:]**

turn, hurt, nurse, furniture, urban, burn, in turn, further, return, churches, surgery, surgeon, curler, purpose, excursion, surface, burner, sulfur (oltingugurt).

### **Ee [ə:]**

her, ferment, determine, interment, observe, service, modern, perform, power, government, certainly, Northern-Ireland, property, offer, proverb, performance, internal, external, reserve, yesterday, passengers, percent, permeability, buyers, energy, property, intern, international, conservative, reducers, perspective, perfect, lawmakers, terms, upper, dryer, person, marker.

### **Ii [ə:]**

bird, girl, first, sir, birthday, rebirth, firm, circulate, circus, sir

### **Yy [ə:]**

Byrd, tyrb, cyrt,

## **Ingliz unli harflarining unli '+re' tur bo'g'inda o'qilish qoidalari**

A a [ɛə] care, careful, rare, hectare, prepare, rarefied, software.

Oo [o:] more, before, foreknow, forehand, store, beforehand, score, a bore-hole turbo-bore, forecast(ob-havo).

U u [ju:] cure, mure, cure, pure, purely

Ee [iə] here, periodically,

I i [aiə] hire, fire, tired, empire, require, empire

Yy [aiə] tyre

## **Kishilik olmoshlari (Personal pronouns)**

Kishilik olmoshlari kelishik (The category of case) Son (The category of number) va rod (The category of gender) kategoriyalariga egadir.

Kelishik kategoriyasi bosh kelishik (Nominative Case) va ob'ektiv kelishiklarning (Objective Case) o'zaro oppozitsiyasi vositasida ifodalanadi:

## **Bosh kelishik**



**(Nominative case)**

Birlik

I I Men

II You Sen

III He U (erkaklar uchun)

She U (Xotin-qizlar uchun)

It U (jonsiz predmetlar va hayvonlar uchun)

Ko'plik

I We Biz

II You Siz

III They Ular

**Activity 1.**

**"About myself" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

an engineer - muhandis

a teacher - o'qituvchi

a brother - aka-uka

a sister - opa-singil

a student - talaba

a grandfather - bobo

in the centre of Bukhara - Bukhara markazida

a four-storied building - 4 qavatli bino

the third floor- uchinchi qavat

study - dars xona

a bathroom - vanna xona

a large kitchen - katta oshxona a hall - zal

**Text. About myself**

My name is ....

My surname is ...

I am .... years old.

I was born in ....

I was born in....

I was born on the ...(th). of ....

I am a religious teacher

I work(ve:k) at Karshi State University

I live in Karshi

(Tashkent informational technological University of Karshi branch)

Institute

I. I do not live in Bukhara.

II. You do not live in Bukhara.

III. He (she) does not live in Bukhara.

I. We do not live in Bukhara.

II. You do not live in Bukhara.

III. They do not live in Bukhara.

My name is Nodira. I am 16 years old. My father is an engineer. My mother is a teacher. I have got two brothers and a sister. My elder brother is a student. My younger brother is a schoolboy. My little sister is only four years old. We have a grand mother, but we have no grandfather.

We live in the centre of Bukhara. Our house is a four-storied building. Our flat is on the third floor. We have three rooms; a living room, a bed room, and my father's study. Besides there is a bathroom, a large kitchen and a hall.

**Activity 2. Quyidagi so'zlarni ingliz unli harflarining o'qilish qoidalariga doir bo'g'in turlariga ajratishga harakat qiling.**

better, bed, hike, jewel, July, a book, a head, a Union, a University, a bed, a face, a hand, kitchen, keep, generation, gift, demand, delegation, degree, cycle, foot, free, fuel, fund, fur, physician, special, academician, cut, cylinder, cat, an ear, an ox, past, pavement, question, elastic, nice, site, thrice, my, dynamic, not, hot, got, absolute, office, nut, cut, mechanism, fix, simple, physiology, car, part, farm,

arm, scar for, form, portal, porter, turn, hurt, determine, interment, bird, girl, first, sir, car, Byrd, care, careful, rare, more, forehand, cure, mure, during, here, periodically, hire, fire, tyre.

**Activity 3. Quyidagi so'zlarda ingliz unli harflarining o'qilishini tushuntiring va so'zlarni qoidaga rioya qilib o'qing.**

**Activity 4. Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.**

month, popular, per cent, polish, number, measure, marble, speed, sphere, translate, track, resistance, restore, zero, yield, year, weight, vacant, verdict.

**Activity 5. Quyidagi so'zlarni unli harflarning o'qilish qoidasiga binoan 4 ta ustunga ajrating.**

arm, car, area, born, during, pure, cure, tyre, hire, map, run, cut, unit, came, name, table, civil, church, nine, mere (oddiy), hare, fat, cross, crop (hosil), skin, **sk** my, myth, gym, Byrd, bird, girl, stir (aralashtirmoq), stock (aksiya), storm, care

**Activity 6. Quyidagi savollarga matndan foydalanib javob bering.**

How old are you? 2. What are your parents? 3. Have you got a sister or brother? 4. What is your elder brother? 5. Have you got a grandmother? 6. Where your house is situated? 7. How many rooms are there in your flat? 8. Is your kitchen large?

**Activity 7. Quyidagi otlarni kishilik olmoshlari bilan almashtiring.**

cats, marble, Karim, Lola, I and my friend, waiter, headmistress (direktor ayol) waitress, computer, engineers, building, engine, office, wheel, machine, industry food, oil, paper, register, teachers

**Activity 8. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

1. Artikl deb nimaga aytiladi? 2. Ingliz tilida necha xil artikl bor? 3. harfining o'qilishini tushuntiring? 4. Ingliz alfavitida nechta harf bor? 5. "G" harfmn o'qilishini tushuntiring? 6. Ingliz alfavitida nechta unli harf bor? 7. Yumshoq va qattiq unliharflarni sanab bering?

### **Activity 9. Quyidagi iboralarni yod oling.**

#### **PARTING Xayrlashuv**

Good - bye ! Xayr!

Bye - bye ! Xayr!

So long. Ko 'rishguncha xayr.

See you tomorrow. Ertagacha xayr.

Good night. Xayrli tun.

See you soon. - Tezda ko 'rishguncha

See you the next time. - Kelasi galgacha xayr.

See you on Monday. - Dushanbagacha xayr.

Today-yesterday-tomorrow

The day before yesterday

The day after tomorrow

We have 2-3 lessons a day

pulse, time, Institute, improve, people, language, have, advice, phrase, while  
course, practice, these, those, style, native, same, state, joke, write, house

#### **LESSON 4 (2 hours)**

##### **Mute "E" (tovushsiz "e")**

"e" unli harfi ikki yoki undan ortiq bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirida kelsa talaffuz qilinmaydi. Masalan: name, came, game, people, table, bottle, Institute, lake, take, translate, invite.

##### **Fe'lning noaniq shakli (Infinitive)**

Ingliz tilida fe 'Ining noaniq shakli "to" yuklamasi bilan ifodalanadi. O'zbek tilida esa "-moq"qo'shimchasi orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan: bo 'lmoq - to be yordam bermoq - to help bormoq - to go olmoq - to take

Bo'lishsiz shakli fe'lning noaniq shakli oldidan "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Masalan: not to be, not to go, not to give, not to take.

### **"to be" fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi**

"to be" (bor, bor bo'lmoq degan ma'nolarni anglatadi) fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 3 xil shaklga ega: I shaxs birlik uchun "am", III shaxs birlik uchun "is", qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda "are"shaklga ega:

Birlik

I. I am a student

II. You are a student

III. He is a student

She is a student

It is a table

Ko'plik

I. We are students

II. You are students

III. They are students

"to be" fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli "to be" fe'lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I. Am I a student?

II. Are you a student?

III. Is he a student?

Is she a student?

Is it a table?

Ko 'plik

I. We are students

II. You are students

III. They are students

"to be" fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli "to be" fe'lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) ni egadan oldinga qo 'yish orqali yasaladi. Birlik

I. Am I a student?

II. Are you a student?

III. Is he a student? Is she a student? Is it a table?

Ko 'plik

I. Are we students?

II. Are you students?

III. Are they students?

"to be" fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi bo'lishsiz shakli "to be" fe'lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) dan keyin "not" inkor yurlamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Birlik

I. I am not a student

II. You are not a student

III. He is not a student

She is not a student

It is not a table

Ko "plik

I. We are not students

II. You are not students

III. They are not students

### **Activity I.**

**"My family" matniga doir so'zlarni organing.**

family - oila  
name - ism  
mother - ona  
brother - aka  
father - ota  
sister - opa  
little - kichkina  
live - yashamoq  
big - katta  
house - hovli  
car - avtomobil  
years old - yoshda  
elder brother - katta aka  
study - ta lim olmoq  
niece - jiyani (qiz)  
nephew - jiyani (o'g'il)

### **Text. MY FAMILY**

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ann. I have a family. I have a mother, a father, 2 brothers and a little sister. I have also two aunts and two uncles and nieces and nephews and cousins. We live in Bukhara. We have a big house.

My father has a car. He is fifty years old.

My mother is a housewife. She is 47 years old.

My elder brother is 23 years old. He studies at Bukhara Mining Institute. My second brother is 20 years old. He studies at Technological Institute. I am 17 years old. I study at Bukhara Mining Institute too. My little sister is 13 years old. She is in form 6.

**Activity 1. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Ular hozir juda ham bandlar. 2. Siz bugun bo'shmisiz? 3. Muhandislar zavoddalar. 4. Biz hozir darsdamiz. 5. Direktor mitingda. 6. U ingliz. 7. Buxoro qadimiy shahar. 8. U tajribali quruvchi.

**Activity 2. Quyidagi gaplarni ona tilingizga tarjima qiling.**

1. Karim is on duty today.. 2. They are at the lecture hall. 3. We are busy now. 3. I am interested in English. 4. He is fond of football. 5. They are hungry.

**Activity 3. "to be" feliga doir iboralarni yodlang**

to be ill - kasal bo`lmoq

to be well - sog'aymoq

to be hungry - och qolmoq

to be wet through – ho`l bo`lmoq

to be thirsty - chanqamoq

to be interested in - qiziqmoq

to be glad - xursand bo`lmoq

to be happy - baxtli bo`lmoq

to be married to - uylanmoq (turmushga chiqmoq,

to be busy - band bo`lmoq

to be free – bo`sh bo`lmoq

to be angry - jahli chiqmoq

to be fond of - qiziqmoq, yaxshi ko`rmoq

to be situated - joylashgan bo`lmoq

to be of the same age - tengdosh bo`lmoq

to be late for - kechikmoq

to be in - ichkarida bo`lmoq

to be out - tashqarida bo`lmoq

to be away - tashqarida (yurtidan) bo`lmoq

to be sorry - kechirim so`ramoq

to be on duty - navbatchi bo`lmoq



to be founded - asos solmoq  
to be equipped - jihozlangan bo`lmoq  
to be at a loss - mushkul ahvolga tushmoq  
to be good at - qobiliyatli bo`lmoq  
to be at war - Jang olib bormoq  
to be tired - charchagan bo lmoq  
to be good enough to - rahmdil (saxiy,ko'ngiljan) bolmoq

**Activity 4. Quyidagi gaplarni Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

Men kecha navbatchi edim. 2. Karim Ingliz tilidan juda qobiliyatli. 3. Institutimi: Ibn Sino ko'chasida joylashgan. 4. Men va o'rtoqlarim tengdoshmiz. 5. Guruhimi: talabalari Ingliz tiliga qiziqishadi.

**Activity 5. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

a) 1. Q ingliz undosh harfining o'qilishini tushuntiring. 2. Ingliz undosh harflarini sanab bering. 3. Kishilik olmoshlarini sanab bering. 4. "to be" feji hoziigi noaniq zamonda qanday shakllarga ega? 5. "to be" fe'lini hozirgi noaniq zamonda shaxslar bo'yicha tuslab bering. 6. Aniq artikl qachon qo'llaniladi? 7. Aniq artikl qachon qo'lanilmaydi? 8. "s" ingliz undosh harfining o'qilishini tushuntirib bering. 9. "to be" fe'liga doir iboralarni yodlang va shu iboralar ishtirokida hozirgi noaniq zamonda gaplar fuzing. 10. "My family" matnini yodlang va shu matn asosida o'z oilangiz haqida gapirib berishni o'rganib keling.

**LESSON 5 (2 hours)**

**Read the following words correctly!**

weight, building, parliament, charge, loud, tall, towers, corner, Clock Tower, four faces, big, bell.

**Buyruq mayli (Imperative mood)**

Ingluz tilida fe'ning buyruq maylini hosil qilish uchun fe'ning noaniq shaklidagi "to" yuklamasi olib tashlanadi.

O 'zbek tilida fe 'Ining buyruq maylini hosil qilish uchun fe 'Ining noaniq shaklida "moq" yuklamasi olib tashlanadi.

Masalan: Be at home ! - Uyda bo'ling!

Stand up! - Turing!

Go out! - Tashqariga chiqing!

Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz shakli buyruq mayli oldidan "do not" qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Do not be at home I - Uyda bo'Imang!

Do not stand up ! - Turmang!

Do not go ! - Bormang!

### **Text. BIG BEN**

The houses of Parliament is a very large building which stands near the Thames. There are two tall towers at the corners of the building and one of them is the Clock Tower.

The English people built the Tower and the clock in 1858. The clock has four faces and a very big loud bell. The bell weighs 13 tons. The man in charge of the buildings was Sir Benjamin Hall. This man was very tall, and the workers and his friends called him Big Ben. So they called the bell Big Ben too. Sometimes people call the clock and clock Tower Big Ben.

#### **Activity 1. "Big Ben " matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

The houses of Parliament - parlament uyi

to build - qurmoq

a loud bell - baland qo'ng'iroq

weighs 13 tons - og'irligi 13 tonna

in charge of the building - qurilish uchun javobgar

#### **Activity 2. Quyidagilarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.**

The houses of Parliament, a very large building, stands, at the corners of the building, the Clock Tower, in 1858, has four faces, a very big loud bell, in charge of the building, Sir Benjamin Hall, the workers, people call the clock and clock Tower Big Ben.

**Activity 3. Quyidagilarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

I. juda baland edi, qurilish uchun javobgar kishi, ishchilar va uning do 'stlari, juda katta bino, parlament uyi.

**Activity 4. Quyidagi savollarda javob bering.**

I. When did the Tower at the clock build? 2. What is the name of one of two tall towers? 3. When did the English people build the tower? 4. How many tons does the bell weighs? 5. What was the name of man in charge of the building? 6. What did the workers call Sir Benjamin Hall? 7. Why do people come to the Clock Tower on New Year's night?

**Activity 5. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

a) "to be" fe'liga doir iboralarni yodlang va shu iboralar ishtirokida hozirgi noaniq zamonda gaplar tuzing.

b) "Big Ben " matnini yodlang va gapirib berishga tayyorlaning.

**LESSON 6 (2 hours)**

**Read the following words correctly!**

native, beautiful, multinational, straight, squares, artificial, side by side.

**Darak gapda so'z tartibi**

Ingliz tilidagi darak gaplar da so z tartibi qat'iydir. Tartib quyidagicha:

**Ega + kesim + to'ldiruvchi + aniqlovchi + hol**

Hol gap boshi va oxirida ham kelishi mumkin.

We have an English lesson every Friday.

O 'zbek tilidagi darak gaplar da so'z tartibi qat 'iy emas.

Menda bitta qiziqarli kitob bor.

### **Text. My native town - Bukhara**

Bukhara is my native town . It's a very young and beautiful town. The population is multinational. Its population is about 140.000 people.

Many years ago, this place, where Bukhara-town stands now, was town Катит,! According to the legend Karmana was given to it by a rich khan in honor to his beautiful deaf daughter. Time passed and new people call it Bukhara in honor to the ции Uzbek poet Alisher Bukhara. Bukhara is a modern town with straight wide streets beautiful squares and park. Bukhara is a town of chemists.

Bukhara is situated in the south of our Republic.

### **Activity 1. "My native town - Bukhara" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

native town - ona shahar

beautiful - chiroyli

city - shahar

building - bino

a population - aholi

multinational - ko'pmillatli

a legend - afsona

a rich khan - boy xon

straight - to'g'ri

wide - keng

squares - xiyobonlar

architecture - arxitektura

ancient, modern - qadimiy, zamonaviy

side by side - yonma-yon

to be proud of - faxrlanmoq

### **Activity 2. Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.**

native, beautiful, a population, multinational, a legend, a rich khan, straight, wide, squares, architecture, an artificial lake, ancient, modern, side by side, to be proud of.

**Activity 3. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Shahrimiz aholisi ko'pmillatli. 2. Buxoro juda chiroyli vayosh shahar. 3. Buxoro Respublikamizning janubida joylashgan. 4. Buxoro shahri mening ona shahrim. 5. Karmana boy kar qizi nomiga qo'yilgan.

**Activity 4. Quyidagi savollarda javob bering.**

1. What is your native town? 2. Where is Bukhara town situated? 3. What is the population of Bukhara town? 4. What does the legend say? 5. Who was Alisher Bukhara? 6. Is Bukhara-town a large and modern one?

**Activity 5. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

a) "My native town - Bukhara" matnini yodlang

1) ot tarkibida kelsa: mouth, north, thing

2) sifat tarkibida kelsa: thin

th [ θ ]----- 3) son tarkibida kelsa: fifth, three

4) fe'l tarkibida kelsa: thank, think

5) so'z boshida va oxirida kelsa: thesis, bath, youth

olmoshlar tarkibida kelsa this, that, they, those, these

th [ ð ] ikki unli o'rtasida kelsa: mother, father, brother;

bog'lovchilar tarkibida kelsa: than, that

tch [ tʃ ] deb o'qiladi: watch, match, catch

ck harf birikmasi [k] deb o'qiladi: clock, cock

**Ko'rsatish olmoshlari (Demonstrative pronouns)**

This ko'rsatish olmoshi so'zlovchiga yaqin turgan, that ko'rsatish olmoshi esa so'zlovchidan uzoqda turgan birlikdagi narsa, yoki shaxslarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. This - mana bu That - ana u Masalan:

This is a pencil and that is a pen. -Mana bu qalam, ana u esa ruchka. This ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'plik shakli these, that ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'plik shakli those dir.

Masalan: These are students

- Mana bular studentlar. Those are teachers

- Ana ular o'qituvchilar.

### **Activity 1. "Our college" matniga doir so'zlarni organing.**

study - ta'lim olmoq

medical college – tibbiyot kolleji

Chemical Technology - kimyo texnologiya

Ortopedik stomatologiya – orthopedic stomatology

Hamshiralik – medical sister

Farmakologiya - pharmacology

academic year - o'quv yili

term - mavsum

modern - zamonaviy

well-equipped - yaxshi jihozlangan

good condition - yaxshi sharoit

### **Activity 2. Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.**

physician, writer, wrong, wry, knock, wrap, catch, tooth, threat, then, myth, mouth, brother, church, chemistry, chess, check, charity, watch, clock, fish, show, chamber, daughter, high, fight, night, where, which, whole, whose, other.

### **Activity 3. Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

1. Mana bu kitob qiziqarli. 2. Ana ular muhandislar, mana bular esa o'qituvchilar.

3. Mana bu kitoblar inglizcha. 4. Mana bu xona yorug, ana unisi esa qorong'u. 5.

Mana bu sportchilar o'zbekistonlik. 6. Mana bu ingliz tili xonasi. 7. Mana bu

G`ijduvon tibbiyot kolleji, ana unisi esa pedagogika kolleji. 8. Mana bu tajribali shifokor.

**Activity 4. Ko'rsatish olmoshlariyordamida 10 tagap fuzing.**

**Activity 5. Dialogni yod oling.**

**DIALOGUE**

A.- What is your full name?

B.- My name is Karimov Salim.

A.- Karimov is your surname, isn't it?

B.- Yes it is.

A. - Have you got any sisters?

B.- Yes, I have 2 sisters.

**LESSON 7 (2 hours)**

**Ingliz undosh harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari**

ph [f] deb o'qiladi: photo, physical, phylosophy, phone

wh "o" harfi oldidan [ h ] deb, qolgan holatlarda [ w ] deb o'qiladi.

[ h ] who, whom, whose

Wh [w] what, when, where, which ko'p hollarda o'qilmaydi:

i+gh - high, sigh, i+ght - night, right, fight

gh ba 'zi bir hollarda [f] tovushini beradi: enough, laugh, rough

wr harf birikmasi [r ] deb o'qiladi: write, wrote, wrist, wry

kn harf birikmasi [ n ] deb o'qiladi: know, knee, knew

**O'rin-joy predloglari (Prepositions of place)**

on - predlogi shaxs yoki predmetning biror narsaning ustidaligini ifodalaydi.

Masalan: on the ground - yerda, yerning ustida.

in - predlogi shaxs yoki predmetning biror narsaning ichidaligini ifodalaydi.

Masalan: in the bag - sumkada, sumkaning ichida

at - yonida. Masalan: at the blackboard - doska yonida in front of - oldida.

Masalan: in front of the Institute - institut oldida

across - orqali. Masalan: across the bridge - ko'prik orqali  
under - tagida. Masalan: under the table - stol tagida  
near - yaqinida. Masalan: near the market - bozor yaqinida  
between - o'rtasida (2 ta predmet yoki shaxs o'rtasida). Masalan: between the 2 windows - 2 ta deraza o'rtasida  
among - orasida (2 tadan ortiq predmet yoki shaxs orasida). Masalan: among the people - odamlar orasida  
next to - bilan yonma-yon. Masalan: next to me - men bilan yonma-yon  
opposite - qarshisida. Masalan: opposite the shop- magazin qarshisida  
above - yuqorisida (n). Masalan: above the sea - dengiz yuqorisidan  
behind - orqasida. Masalan: behind the door - eshik orqasida

### **Texty 1. Our college**

I study at Gijduvan medical college. I am a first (second, third) year student. The academic year begins in September and ends in June. There are two terms in the academic year. We study for four three years at our college. There are modern and well equipped laboratories, a big library, a reading hall, many modern classrooms in our college.

Our students have good conditions for their study and rest.

### **Activity 1. Nuqtalar o'rnini matn mazmuniga mos ravishda to'ldiring.**

1. The academic year begins in ... 2. There are two terms..... 3. We study for ... 4. There are modern and well-equipped..... 5. ...for their study and rest. 6 . I study at the.....

### **Activity 2. Savollarga javob bering.**

1. Where do you study? 2. How many terms are there in the academic year? 3. How many years do you study at your college? 4. Do your students have good conditions for their study and rest.



**Activity 3.a) "Our college" matnini yoddan gapirib berishga tayyorlaning. b) Buyruq mayli ishtirokida gaplar fuzing, c) 2- mashqni yozma bajaring.**

## **LESSON 8 (2 hours)**

### **There is/are iborasi (konstruksiyasi)**

There is/are iborasi biror predmet yoki predmetlar guruhining muayyan joyda **bor** yoki yo'qligini ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Birlikdagi va sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalash uchun there is, ko'plikdagi va sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalash uchun then-are iborasi qo'llaniladi. Masalan: There is a book on the table.

-Stol ustida bitta kitob bor.

There are 10 students in the classroom.

-Sinf xonasida 10 ta student bor.

There is/are iborasi qatnashgan gaplarning so'roq shakli shu ibora tarkibidagi "is" yoki "are" ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Masalan: Is there a book on the table? - Yes, there is.

Are there 10 students in the classroom? - No, there are not. There is/are iborasi qatnashgan gaplarning inkor shakli shu ibora tarkibidagi "is" yoki "are" dan keyin "not" inkor yuklarni qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Masalan: There is not a book on the table.

There are not 10 students in the classroom.

### **Activity 1.**

**"Cricket is a popular sport game" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

Cricket - kriket

Football - futbol

Boxing - boks

Hockey - xokkey  
tennis - tennis  
play - o "ynamoq  
Country - mamlakat  
cricket team - kriket komanda

### **Text: Cricket is a popular sport game**

The English national games are cricket, football, boxing and to a less extent, hockey, tennis and golf. Of these games the two which almost every Englishman plays are cricket and football.

Professionals and amateurs play cricket from May till September.

Each large town in England has a cricket club, the most famous and the oldest is the Marylebone Cricket Club (M.C.C) in London.

Most Commonwealth countries have their cricket teams and each of them sends a team to England to play with M.C.C. If the M.C.C. loses the game to the Commonwealth team it is usually a national disaster.

### **Activitys**

#### **Activity 1. Quyidagi iboralarni tarjima qiling va gaplar fuzing.**

in front of me, in the middle of the classroom, among the young people, between the two windows, across the street, under the trees, out of the door, in the yard, among the people, above the sea, between the two friends, near the Institute.

#### **Activity 2. Quyidagi iboralarni tarjima qiling.**

Buxoro ustidan, stol tagida, ko'cha orqali, uyimiz oldida, odamlar orasida, studentlar orasida, bog'ning o'rtasida, institut yonida, ikki deraza orasida, ikki do'st orasida, ikki daryo oralig'ida, ikkiguruh o'rtasida.

**Activity 3.a) Orin-joy predloglari yordamida 10 ta gap tuzing. b) "Sitting room" dialoginl yodlang. c) "Kechirtm so'rash Oga doir iboralarni yodlang.**

#### Activity 4. Quyidagi Iboralarni yodlang.

##### APOLOGIES – KECHIRIM SO'RASH

I am sorry. - Kechirasiz.

Excuse **me**. - Uzr.

Excuse my troubling you. - Bezovta qilganim uchun kechirasiz.

That's all right. - Hechqisi yo q hammasi joyida.

Never mind. - E'tibor bermang.

No trouble at all. - Hechqisi yo'q, qanaqasiga bezobtagarchilik bo'lsin

#### Activity 5. Quyidagi dialogni yod oling.

##### DIALOGUE

A. - Is there a bookcase in your sitting-room?

B. - Yes, there is.

A. - Are there any books in it?

B. - Yes, there are many.

A. - How many books are there in it?

B. - There are about 50 books in it.

A. - Is there anything else in your sitting room?

B. - Yes, there is. There is a desk, two armchairs, a carpet and a TV set in the corner of the room.

#### LESSON 9 (2 hours)

##### Read the following words correctly!

Friendly, welcome, fraternity, friendship, courage, labor, millennium. an important, industrial, cultural, scientific centre.

##### So'roq gapning turlari (Types of questions)

Noma'lum narsa, hodisa va voqealar haqida biror ma'lumot olish uchM ishlatiladigan gap so'roq gap deyiladi. Gapning grammatik tuzilishi, intonatsiya vn boshqa xususiyatlariga ko 'ra so 'roq gaplar turlicha bo 'ladi. Ingliz tilida so 'roq gaplm 4 turga bo 'linadi:

1. Umumiy so'roq gap. (General question)
2. Alternative (Tanlov) so'roq gap. (Alternative question)
3. Maxsus so 'roq gap. (Special question)
4. Tasdiq so 'roq gap. (Disjunctive question)

**Activity 1. "Tashkent" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

handsome - chiroyli (erkaklarga nisbatan)

a stop over - yetarli

a visitor - mehmon, turist

warm - iliq

friendly - do'stona

to welcome - taklif qilmoq

fraternity - birodarlik

friendship - do'stlik

courage - mardlik

labor - mehnat'

millennium - mingyillik

a tributary - soliq to'lovi

a crossroad - chorraha

trade routes - savdoyo'llari

an earthquake - zilzila

educational establishments - o 'quv maskani

cotton harvesters - to'qimachilik mashinalari

canned food - konserva

an opportunity to get a glimpse of the past - o'tmishga nazar tashlamoq

acquaint themselves - biror narsa bilan tanishmoq

ancient monuments - qadimiy haykal

**Text. Tashkent**

Tashkent is the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is an important industrial, cultural and scientific centre and one of the most beautiful cities of the republic. Tashkent is the stop-over for all visitors to Central Asia and offers them a warm and friendly welcome. The city is justly called a fraternity and friendship, a city of labor traditions.

Tashkent has a history of some two a half millennium. It was founded on banks of the river, on the crossroad of important trade on routes between Europe and the east, and also played the role of a bartering centre between the farming and cattle breeding regions of Central Asia. The name "Tashkent" means "A city of stone".

**Activity 2. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. O'zbekistonning poytaxti Toshkent. 2. Toshkent 2500 yoshda. 3. Toshkent tosh shahri ma'nosini bildiradi. 4. Toshkent juda chiroyli shahar. 5. Toshkent sanoatlashgan, madaniy va ilmiy markazhamdir.

**Activity 3. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

1. What is the capital of Uzbekistan? How old is it? 2. What do you know about Tashkent from the history of our Republic? What does Tashkent mean? 3. What did happen in Tashkent in 1966? 4. How much time needs to rebuild the city? 5. Tashkent becomes more beautiful and handsome, doesn't it? 6. What kind of products do the capital enterprise output?

**Activity 4. a) "to have" fe'liga doir iboralarni yod aytib bering va shu iboralar ishtirokidagi hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuzgan gaplaringizni o'qib bering. b) "Tashkent" matnini yodlang va matn asosida o'z ona shahringiz haqida gapirib berishga tayyorlaning.**

**LESSON 10 (2 hours)**

**Read the following words & word combinations correctly!**

much enough, physical training, everyday life, keep in good health, from time to time, competitions, sport, game, new champions, produce the best results, many kinds of sport, athletics, tennis, hockey, football, swimming, basketball, may be divided into, indoor and outdoor games, outdoor games, skiing, riding, rowing, hunting, is useful.

### **here it is... iborasi**

here it is... oboroti "mana, marhamat" degan ma'nolarni anglatadi.

here it is ... oboroti biror narsani berishni yoki biror narsaning qaeda ekanligini so'ralganda, ularga javob berishda ishlatiladi. Masalan:

- Would you give me that book?
- Here it is. (marhamat)
- Where is my pen? Here it is. (mana)

### **It is easy (difficult,...) to iborasi**

It is easy (difficult, ... ) to oboroti biror ish harakatning sifatini ajratib ko'rsatish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Bu oborotdan keyin har doim infinitive ishlatiladi. Masalan: It is difficult to translate this text for me. It is important to discuss this problem.

It is necessary to be in time for the lessons. It is easy (difficult, ... ) to oboroti ishlatilgan gaplarning so'roq shakli is ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Bunday gaplar shaxsi topilmas gaplar bo'lganligi sababli, ingliz tilida ularning egasi it hisoblanadi.

Masalan:

Is it difficult to translate this text for me? - Yes, it is. (- No, it is not.)

Is it important to discuss this problem? - Yes, it is. (- No, it is not.)

Is it necessary to be in time for the lessons? - Yes, it is. (- No, it is not.)

Bo'lishsiz shakli esa is dan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Masalan: It is not difficult to translate this text for me. It is not important to discuss this problem. It is not necessary to finish this work today.

### **Umumiy so'roq gap**

### **(General question)**

Gapga umumiy berilgan va "ha"yoki "yo'q" degan qisqa javobni talab qiladigan so'roq gaplarga umumiy so'roq gap (general question) deyiladi.

Umumiy so'roq gap (General question) dayordamchi, ko'makchiyoki modalfe'l doimo egadan oldin keladi. Umumiy so'roq gap (General question) ning ohangi ko'tariluvchan bo'ladi.

Masalan: Do you study at the Institute? - Yes, I do. (- No, I don't) Is Karima at the Institute? - No, she is not. (- Yes, she is.)

### **Umumiy so'roq gapda so'z tartibi**

#### **(Word order in the general question)**

Yordamchi fe'l+Ega+Asosiy fe'l+Aniqlovchi+ To'ldiruvchi+Hol

Masalan: Do you read English texts every day? - Yes, I do. (- No, I don't)

### **Activity 1. "Sport games" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

enough -yetarli

physical training - jismoniy tarbiya

competition - musobaqa

champion - chempion

find out -aniqlamoq

produce the best result - yaxshi natijalarga erishmoq

kinds of sport - sport turlari

chess - shaxmat

figure-skating - figurali uchish

skiing - lijada uchish

riding - otdayurish

hunting - ovlash

sport is useful for us - sport biz uchun foydali

### **Activity 2.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni umumiy so'roq gaplarga aylantiring.**

1. Sport is the main part of our everyday life. 2. Football is a very popular kind of sport. 3. There are many kinds of sport. 4. They are: athletics football, swimming, basketball and many others. 5. Swimming is an indoor game. 6. Hunting is an outdoor game. 7. Hunting is very popular in England. Kids are fond of basketball.

### Activity 3.

**Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va savollarga ingliz tilida javob bering.**

1. Sport biz uchun foydalimi? 2. Siz sportga qiziqasizmi? 3. U atletika bilan shug'ullanadimi? 4. Xokkey binodan tashqarida o'tkaziladigan o'yinmi?. 5. Siz tennis bo'yicha chempionmisiz? 6. Ular futbolga qiziqishadimi? 7. Ov va otda yurish sport turlari O'zbekistonda mashhurmi?

### Activity 4.

**a) "Sport games" matniga doir so'zlarni yodlang. b) 3-mashqni yozma bajaring.**

## LESSON 11 (2 hours)

**"o" harfining m,n,v harflari va th harf birikmasi oldidan [ʌ] deb o'qiladi**

	m	some, come
o [ʌ]	n	son,
	v	love, glove
	th	mother, brother

### **Egalik olmoshlari (Possessive pronouns)**

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham egalik olmoshlari mavjud. Ingliz tilida har bir kishilik olmoshiga muvofiq keluvchi egalik olmoshi bo'lib, u taluqlik, egalik ma'nolarini anglatadi va Whose? so'rog'iga javob beradi.

Egalik olmoshlari gapda o'zini aniqlab, doimo undan oldin keladi. Egalik olmoshlari ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Masalan: Our lesson is over.



Read your sentence, please.

Agarda otning boshqa aniqlovchilari bo'lsa, egalik qo'yiladi.

Give me your red pencil, please.

Ingliz tilidagi egalik olmoshlari quyidagi xususiyatlar bilan o'zbek tilidagi egalik olmoshlaridan farq qiladi:

Ingliz tilida "sening" egalik olmoshi yo'q, uning o'rnida "sizning" egalik olmoshi ishlatiladi.

Egalik olmoshlari shaxslar bo'yicha quyidagicha:

oddiy shakli                      absolyut shakli

Birlik

I. My Mening                      Mine Meniki

II. Your Sizning                      Yours Sizniki

III His Uning                      His Uniki

Her Uning                      Hers Uniki

Its Uning                      Its Uniki

Ko'plik

I. Our Bizning                      Ours Bizniki

II. Your Sizning                      Yours Sizniki

III Their Ularrting                      Theirs Ularniki

### **Text. Sport Games**

Everybody knows much enough about physical training and sports. They are a part of our everyday life.

Sport helps people to keep in good health.

From time to time competitions are held in sports and games and **we** often hear about new champions. We know that during such competitions they find out those who can produce the best results.

There are many kinds of sport. They are: athletics, tennis, hockey, football, swimming, basketball and many others.

The sport games may be divided into indoor and outdoor games. The indoor games are: chess, figure-skating, hockey and others. The outdoor games are:

football, tennis, basketball, skiing, riding, rowing, hunting and many others. Generally speaking sport is useful for us.

### **Activity 1.**

Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.

other, love, some, somebody, front, govern, government, someone, sometimes, son, glove, something.

### **Activity 2.**

Quyidagi gaplarni o'qing va ularni egalik olmoshlarining shakllariga e'tibor berib, o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. This is your book and that is mine. 2. These are his pens and those are hers. 3. This is my hat and that is yours. 4. This is our classroom and that is yours. 5. These are my pencils and those are hers. 6. These are my students and those are his.

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Bu sizning qalamingizmi? 2. Yo q, bu mening qalamim emas. 3. Bu Salimning soati. 4. Singlimning sumkasi oq, meniki esa qora. 5. Mening soatim yo'q. 6. Sizning soatingiz qani. 7. O'zbekistonning kelajagi buyukdir. 8. Bizning uyimiz Buxoroning markazida joylashgan.

### **Activity 4.**

a) "o" harfining m,n,v,th lardan oldin o'qilishiga 20 ta so'z yozish. b) Egalik olmoshlariniyod olish va ular ishtirokida 10 ta gap tuzish.c) «Sport o'yinlarb matnini gapirib berishga tayyorlanish.

## **LESSON 12 (2 hours)**

### **Otlarda ko'plik soni**

### (The plural forms of the nouns)

Ingliz tilida birlik sondagi onga -s ( -s ) qo 'shimchasini qo 'shishi orqali otlarning ko 'plik soni yasaladi. -s qo'shimchasi undosh, unli yoki o'qilmaydigan «e» bilan tugagan otlar oxiriga qo 'shiladi. Masalan: a pen - pens , a map - maps, a tie - ties, a sofa - sofas, a toy- toys, a book-books

-es qo'shimchasi sirg'aluvchiyoki shipillovchi tovushni ifodalaydigan -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch kabi harf birikmalaridan keyin qo'shiladi. Masalan: a dress- dresses, a box -boxes, a dish - dishes, a bench - benches, a match - matches.

-es qo 'shimchasi y va f bilan tugagan otlarga wo 'shilganda y dan oldin undosh kelsa y harfi i harfiga, f harfi o 'qilmaydigan e harfidan oldin v ga aylanadi. Masalan: lady - ladies, knife - knives.

Ingliz tilidagi ayrim otlarning ko'plik soni yuqoridagi qoidadan mustasnodir. Bu turdagi otlar o 'zagidagi unli o 'zgarishi bilan yoki ayrim qo 'shimchalar qo'shilishi bilan ko 'plikka aylanadi:

Masalan: man (erkak) - men (erkaklar) woman (ayol) - women (ayollar)  
tooth (tish) - teeth (tishlar) foot (oyoq) - feet (oyoqlar) ox (ho'kiz) - oxen (ho'kizlar)

### "a" harfining ss, st, sk,sp, th,ft harf birikmalari oldidan o'qilishi

rp sharp

sp grasp

ss grass, class, glass

st fast.past, last

a [a: ]-----sk mask, ask, task

th path, bath

ft craft, after

nt plant Im palm

### Otlarda egalik (qaratqich) kelishigi (s', 's va of predlogi)

Egalik kelishigidagi otlar biror narsaga ega ekanlikni yoki munosabatdalikni anglatadi.

Egalik kelishigi - Ns (apostrofli s) sujfxi yordamida yasaladi. Masalan: Naufal's bag- Naufalning sumkasi

My brother's son - akamning o'g'li

Ko'plik sondagi ot egalik kelishigida kelsa, unda otning ko'plik qo'shimchasi -s (-es) dan so 'ng faqat N(apostrof) qo 'yiladi. Masalan: student's book - studentning kitobi

Students' book - studentlarning kitoblari Of predlogi ot oldida ishlatilib, o'zbek tiliga qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi «-ning» orqali tarjima qilinadi. Bu predlog – 's funksiyasiga mos keladi. Of otdan oldin, - 's esa otdan keyin qo 'yiladi.

Masalan: A map of Uzbekistan – Uzbekistan's map.

A book of Karim – Karim's book.

### Activity 1.

#### "I Enjoy sports & games" matniga doir so'zlarni yodlang.

popular summer sports - mashhur yozgi o 'yinlar

volley-boll - volleybol

badminton - badminton

cycling - velocros

skating - chang'ida uchish

skiing - chanada uchish

figure - skating - figurali uchish

swimming - suzish

outdoors - tashqarida o 'ynaladigan

Winter - qish

grown-ups - kattalar

competition - musobaqa

#### Text. I Enjoy sports & games

In our country there are many kinds of popular Summer sports and games. They are football, volley-ball, tennis, swimming, badminton, cycling; the most popular Winter sports and games are hockey, skating, skiing, figure- skating.

My favorite sport's swimming. I can swim. Swimming is popular with grown-ups and children. Swimming makes people healthy and strong. I also enjoy watching swimming competitions on TV. They are usually exciting. I like to watch figure-skating competitions, too.

### **Activity 1.**

#### **Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.**

rasp, other, love, ask, fast, mask, craft, brass, path, glass, some, basket-ball, afte somebody, afternoon, basket, front, govern, government, grass, lasting, peace, pas someone, sometimes, son, glove, something.

### **Activity 2.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Karimning juda ko'p do'stlari bor. 2. Institutimizning 3 ta binosi bor. 3. Men odatda darsdan keyin dam olaman. 4. Uning bugun bo'sh vaqti yo'q. 5. Biz har doim institut oshxonasida tushlik qilamiz. 6. Siz kechki ovkatni oilangiz bilan birga eysizmi? 7. Men kechqurunlari kofe ichmayman. 8. Ular odatda ovqatdan keyin choy ichishadi.

### **Activity 3. Quyidagi iboralarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

dugonamning oyisi, ukamning qalami, xolamning uyi, opamning qizi, fakultetning a'lochistudenti, institutning faxri, kompyuterning xotirasi, O'zbekistonning tarixi.

### **Activity 4.**

- a) "a" harfining ss, sk, st, sp, th,ft oldidan o'qilishiga 20 ta so'zyozish. b) Otlarning ko'plik soniga va otlarda egalik kelishigiga 10 ta gap tuzislt. c) O'zingiz yoqtiradigan sport turi haqida gapirishga tayyorlanlg.

### DIALOGUE

- A. - Have you a family?  
B. - Yes, I have. I have a family.  
A. - Is your family large?  
B. - No, it is not. I have a father, a mother and a little brother.  
A. - Are they in Bukhara?  
B. - No, they are not. They are in Tashkent.  
A. - Have they a big house?  
B. - No, they have a little house.  
A. - Where is this house?  
B. - It is in the centre of Tashkent.

### LESSON 13 (2 hours)

**«to have» fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi  
(bor bo'Imoq, ega bo'Imoq degan ma'nolarni anglatadi)**

"to have" fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 2 xil shaklga ega: III shaxs birlik uchun "has", qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda "have" shaklga ega:

Birlik

I. I have a book

II. You have a book

III. He has a book

She has a book It has a nest

Ko 'plik

I. We have books

II. You have books

III. They have books

"to have" fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli "to have" fe'lining tegishli shakli (have/has) ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I. Have I a book? - Yes, I have. (No, I have not)

II. Have you a book? - Yes, I have. (No, I have not)

III. Has he a book? - Yes, He has. (No, He has not)

Has she a book? -Yes, She has. (No, She has not)

Has it a nest? - Yes, It has. (No, It has not)

Ko'plik

I. Have we books? -Yes, We have. (No, We have not)

II. Have you books? -Yes, We have. (No, We have not)

III. Have they books? -Yes, They have. (No, They have not)

"to have" fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi inkor shakli "to have" fe'lining tegishli shakli (have/has) dan keyin «not» inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I. I have not a book

II. You have not a book

He has not a book

She has not a book

It has not a nest

Ko'plik

I. We have not books

II. You have not books

III. They have not books

Eslatma: Agar "to have" fe'li o'z ma'nosida kelmasa, bunday gaplarning so'roq shakli "to do" ko'makchi fe'lining kerakli hozirgi noaniq zamondagi shaklini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi: Do you have dinner at 13 o'clock? Agar "to

have" fe'li o'z ma'nosida kelmasa, bunday hollarda uning inkor shakli "to do" ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi. I do not have my dinner at 13 o'clock,

### **"to have" fe'liga doir iboralar**

to have a headache - bosh og'rimoq  
to have a fever - harorati ko'tarilmoq  
to have a stomachache - qorni og'rimoq  
to have a good time - vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq  
to have tea - choy ichmoq  
to have breakfast - nonushta qilmoq  
to have supper - kechki ovqatni yemoq  
to have dinner - tushlik qilmoq  
to have a smoke - chekmoq  
to have a look - ko'z tashlamoq, qarab qo'ymoq  
to have a mind to - niyat qilmoq, qasd qilmoq  
to have a cold- shamollamoq  
to have a rest - dam olmoq  
to have a toothache - tish og'rimoq  
to have lunch - (ikkinchi) nonushta qilmoq  
to have a sore throat - tomoq og'rimoq

#### **Activity 1.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni umumiy so'roq gaplarga aylantiribyozing.**

1. I have a family. 2. I have 2 sisters. 3. We live in Tashkent. 4. My father has a car. 5. My mother is a teacher. 6. My second brother is 20 years old. 7. He studies at Medical Institute. 8. I study at Technological Institute.

#### **Activity 2.**

**lingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**



1. Bizda haftada 2 marotaba ingliz tili darsi bor. 2. U dam olish kunlarida vaqtini yaxshi o 'tqazadi. 3. Talabalar odatda institut oshxonasida tushlik qiladilar. 4. Tom har doim darsdan keyin dam oladi. 5. Men hech qachon ikkinchi nonushtani qilmayman. 6. Dam olish kuningizni yaxshi o'tkazing. 7. Uning har kuni bo'sh vaqti bor. 8. Men kechki ovqatni oilam bilan yeyman.

### Activity 3.

a) "to have" fe'liga doir iboralarni yodlash va ular ishtirokida 10 ta gap tuzing va iboralarni yodlang. b) 3- mashqni bajarish. c) "I have a family" dialogini yodlash.

### Activity 4.

**Nuqtalar o'rniga "to have" fe'lining kerakli shaklini qo'ying.**

1. John.... two sisters. 2. My father.... a red car. 3. I always.... a good week end. 4. They .... interesting books. 5. The plant .... a great future. 6. Uzbekistan .... a great future. 7. The students .... lectures every day. 8. Our Institute .... two buildings.

## LESSON 14 (2 hours)

**oo, ee, ea - unli harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari.**

κ harfidan oldin kelsa [u] deb o 'qiladi,

"oo"----- qolgan hollarda [ u : ] deb o 'qiladi,

qoidadan tashqari weak, tea, read, seat; ea th, t, d dan oldin kelsa fe]

deb o'qiladi: death, threat, dead

**Noaniq va gumon olmoshlari (Indefinite pronouns)**

Noaniq va gumon olmoshlari noaniq shaxs va predmetlarni ko 'rsatib keladi.

a) some va any noaniq olmoshlari gapda ot oldidan ishlatilib, uning taxminiy miqdorini, chamasini bildirib keladi. Bu olmoshlarqo'llanganda otlar oldidan artikl

ishlatilmaydi. Bulardan some - bo 'lishli gapda ishlatilib - bir qancha, bir oz, ozgina, bir necha, ba 'zi kabi, taxminiy miqdor ma 'nolarni anglatadi: Masalan:

I have some English books. -Menda bir nechta inglizcha kitob bor.

Some students have no English books. -Ba'zi studentlarda inglizcha kitob yo'q.

ANY - olmoshi esa so 'roq va inkor gaplarda ishlatilib umuman, qandaydir, birorta kabi ma 'nolarni anglatadi:

Have you any textbook? -Sizda birorta darslik bormi?

We have not any chairs in our room. -Xonamizda umuman stullaryo'q.

b) some, any olmoshlariga va shuningdek no bo'lishsizlik olmoshiga - body, -one, -thing so 'zlari qo 'shilishi bilan qo 'shma noaniq olmoshlari yasaladi somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, nobody, noone olmoshlari faqat shaxsni anglatadi va o'zbek tiliga kimdir, allakim, birov, hech kim olmoshlari orqali tarjima qilinadi. Bu olmoshlar ingliz tilida egalik kelishgi qop'shimchasi 's ni olib kelishi ham mumkin: Masalan: somebody's book - kimningdir kitobi.

something, anything va nothing olmoshlaripredmetlar miqdorini ko'rsatib, o'zbek tiliga nimadir, allanima, allanarsa, bir nima, hech nima olmoshlari yordamida tarjima qilinadi. Masalan:

Open the door, please! - Marhamat, eshikni oching!

Somebody is in the room. - Kimdir xonada turibdi.

Lola has something in her bag. - Lolaning sumkasida nimadir bor.

Is there anybody in your room? - No, there is nobody. -Xonangizda kimdir bormi? - Yo 'q, hech kim yo 'q.

Is there anything in the bag? - No, there is nothing. -Sumkada biror narsa bormi? - Yo 'q, hech narsa yo 'q.

c) many, much - noaniq olmoshlari "ko'p" ma'nosida qo'llaniladi. many "ko'p ma'nosida donalab sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. many qo'llanganda on va fe'llar ko'plik sonda kelishi mumkin. much "ko'p" ma'nosida donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

much qo 'llanganda ot va fe'l birlik sonda kelishi mumkin.

d) few, little - noaniq olmoshlari oz, kam ma'nosida qo'llanadi. Bu olmoshlar noaniq artikl bilan birga ishlatilsa a few - bir necha, a little - bir oz (ozgina) ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

few - a few, many kabi sanaladigan otlarning ko'pligi oldidan ishlatiladi va How many - Nechta? degan savolga javob bo'ladi. ,

little - a little, much kabi sanalmaydigan otlarning birligi oldida ishlatiladi va How much - Qancha? degan savolga javob bo'ladi. Masalan:

I have many English books

-Menda ko'p inglizcha kitoblar bor.

He has few friends.

-Uning do'stlari oz (kam).

We have a few friends here.

-Bu erda bizning bir necha go'stlarimiz bor.

There is much milk in the bottle.

-Shisha idishda ko'p sut bor.

There is a little bread on the plate.

-Tarelkada bir oz non bor.

### Activity 1.

**"The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan " matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

presents the image - tasvirleydi

raise - ko'tarilmoq

flourishing - gullab yashnayotgan

wheat ears- bug'doy boshog'i

unity- birlik

sacred- muqaddas

legendary- afsonaviy

rebirth- tiklanish

### **Activity 2.**

**oo. ee. ea harf birikmalari bor so'zlarni ajratib yozing va ularni to'g'ri o'qishga harakat qiling.**

head, threat, today, rain, blood, book, tea, sea, see, main, Monday, play, pay, gay, sheep, seat, read, cook, choose, leave, dead, death, spread, shoot, foot, moon, hook, cheese, feel, speed.

### **Activity 3.**

**Nuqtalar o'rniga qavs ichidagi olmoshlar dan mosini qo'yib gaplarni to'ldiring.**

1. There is (somebody, anybody) in the room. 2. Is (anybody, someone) absent today? 3. There is not (something, anything) interesting in this book. 4. There is (little, few) water in the bottle. 5. There are (many, much) modern equipments in the laboratory. 6. He has (a little, a few) free time today. 7. Do you know ( something, anything) about this event? 8. There is (nobody, anybody) in the lecture hall.

### **Activity 4.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni noaniq va gumon olmoshlarga e'tibor berib tarjima qiling.**

1. Many of our students are ill. 2. Most of them are absent today. 3. I have much brown bread at home but he has a little. 4. Have the students many or few English books? 5. They have no English books but we have some. 6. Have you any clean notebook? Yes, I have some.

### **Activity 5.**

**Nuqtalar o'rnini to'ldiring.**

1. ... is twenty years old. 2. ... seventeen years old. 3 ... a teacher. 5. ... in form six. 6. ... forty seven years old. 7. years old.

### **Activity 6.**

a) oo, ee, ea harf birikmalari qatnashgan 20 ta so'z toping, b) "The State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" matnining yangi so'zlarini yodlang. c) Gumon olmoshlari ishtirokida gaplar tuzing.

## LESSON 15 (2 hours)

### ay, ai - unli harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalarai

[ei] rain, gain, pain, main

[ei] (urg'uli bo'g'inda) day, may, way gay

[i] (urg'usiz bo'g'inda) Monday, birthday

### "to be" fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamonda tuslanishi

"to be" fe'li o'tgan noaniq zamonda 2 xil shaklga ega: hamma shaxslar uchun birlikda "was", va hamma shaxslar uchun ko'plikda "were" shaklga ega. Birlik

I. I was a pupil

II. You were a pupil

III. He was a pupil

She was a pupil

It was a table

Ko'plik

I. We were pupils

II. You were pupils

III. They were pupils

"to be" fe'li ishtirok qilgan gaplarning o'tgan noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli "to be" fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamonga tegishli shakli (was/were) ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I. Was I a student?

II. Were you a student?

III. Was he a student? Was she a student? Was it a table?

Ko'plik

I. Were we students?

II. Were you students?

III. Were they students?

"to be" fe'li ishtirok qilgan gaplarning o'tgan noaniq zamondagi inkor shakli "to be" fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi tegishli shakli (was/were) dan keyin "not" yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I. I was not a student

II. You were not a student

III. He was not a student She was not a student It was not a table

Ko'plik

I. We were not students

II. You were not students

III. They were not students

### **O'tgan noaniq zamonda ishlatiladigan payt ravishlari**

yesterday - kecha ago - oldin

a week ago - bir hafta oldin an hour ago - bir soat oldin last week - o'tgan hafta

last year - o'tgan yil

the day before yesterday - kechadan oldingi kun

2 days ago - 2 kun avval

2 months ago - 2 oy avval last Monday (Friday, ...) - o'tgan Dushanba (Juma, ...)

last week (month, day, year) - o'tgan hafta (oy, kun, yil)

last winter (**spring**, autumn, summer) - o'tgan qish (bahor, kuz, yoz)

### **"to have" fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamonda tuslanishi**

"to have" fe'li ishtirok qilgan gaplarning o'tgan noaniq zamondagi darak shakli hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda «had» ko'rinishga ega:

Birlik

I. I had a book

II. You had a book

III. He had a book She had a book It had a nest

Ko'plik

- I. We had books
- II. You had books
- III. They had books

"to have"fe'li ishtirok qilgan gaplarning o'tgan noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda «had» ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- I. Had I a book?
- II. Had you a book?
- III. Had he a book? Had she a book? Had it a nest?

Ko 'plik

- I. Had we books?
- II. Had you books?
- III. Had they boob?

"to have" fe'li ishtirok qilgan gaplarning o'tgan noaniq zamondagi inkor shakli hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda «had» ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- I. I had not a book
- II. You had not a book
- III. He had not a book She had not a book It had not a nest

Ko 'plik

- I. We had not books
- II. You had not books
- III. They had not books

### **Text. THE STATE EMBLEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the image of the raising sun over the flourishing valley.

We can also see the wheat ears and brunches of cotton there.

The eight-angled star in the emblem symbolizes the unity of the republic.

There are also the sacred symbols of the Moslems.

The legendry bird Semurg is in the centre of the Emblem as 6 symbol of the national rebirth. Behind the composition in the Uzbek language "Uzbekistan" is written.

H UMO - happiness bird

MOUNTAINS and RIVERS-the symbol of our nature.

MOON- the national symbol of Moslems.

WHEA T -the symbol of our bread.

### **Activity 1.**

#### **Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan key in takrorlang.**

head, threat, today, rain, blood, book tea, sea, see, main, Monday, play, pay, gay, sheep, seat, read, cook, choose, leave, dead, death, spread, shoot, foot, moon, hook, cheese, feel, speed.

### **Activity 2.**

#### **Quyidagi gap I ami ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Men **kecha** uyda edim. 2. Kecha Karim darsda yo'q edi. 3. Siz kecha darsda edingizmi? 4. 2 кун avval bizlar kinoda edik. 5. Men o'tgan yozda yaxshi dam oldim. 6 Kecha bizda 4 ta dars bo'ldi. 7. Siz kecha qayerda edingiz? 8. Men kecha nonushta qilmadim.

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Gaplarni matn mazmuniga mos ravishda to'ldiring.**

1. Two thin red stripes mean ... . 2. The blue colour is ... 3. There is a new born Moon ... 4. ... which mean that there are 12 provinces in Uzbekistan. 5. The green colour is ... 6. The white colour is ... . 7. ... right -angled coloured cloth consisting of... . 8. ... a symbol of state sovereignty of the Republic.



#### Activity 4.

a) ay, ai harf birikmalari qatnashgan 20 ta so'z yozing. b) « The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan » matnini so'zlabberish uchun yodlash. c) 4-mashqni bajarish. d) "Taomlar" ga doir iboralarni yodlash.

#### Activity 5. Quyidagi iboralar ishtirokida o'tgan noaniq zamonda gaplar fuzing.

to be afraid of, to have tea, to have a nice week end, to be single, to be interested in, to be fond of, to have a rest, to have a good time, to be tired, to be busy, to be good at.

#### Activity 6.

Quyidagi iboralarni yodlang.

#### MEALS- TAOMLAR

I am hungry- Mening qornim och

I am thirsty -Men chanqadim

Are you hungry?- Qorningiz ochmi?

Let's have a bite- Tamaddi qilib olaylik

#### LESSON 16 (2 hours)

#### Read the following words & word combinations correctly!

Childhood, a very clever boy, poetry, study, subjects, was brought up, bravely, courageously, a leader, motherland, he became, a tsar of Fergana region, commanded a great army, state affairs, army science, he had a lot victories

#### Activity 1.

"Zahridin Muhammad Bobur" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.  
region - viloyat

be connected with - bog'liq bo'lmoq  
childhood - bolalik  
clever- aqli  
brought up - o'smoq  
brave - botir, jasur  
motherland - ona yurt  
war - urush  
a lot of - ko'p  
to destroy - vayrona qilmoq

### **Text. Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur**

Bobur was born in 1483 in Fergana region in the city of Andijon. Bobur during his childhood was a very clever boy. He liked poetry, studied many subjects. He was brought up bravely, his father wanted him to be a leader of his Motherland. So, when he was 12 he became a tsar of Fergana region. He commanded a great army, led state affairs. Bobur knew army science very well. He had a lot of victories.

#### **Activity 2.**

Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni diktordan key in takrorlang.

was born, region, the city of Andijon, during his childhood, clever boy, poetry, study, many subjects, bravely, courageously, father wanted, to be a leader of his Motherland, became a tsar of Fergana, commanded a great army, led state affairs, science, a lot victories.

#### **Activity 3.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. U bir ming to'rt yuz sakson uchinchi yil Farg'ona vodiysining Andijon shahrida tug'ilgan. 2. Uyoshligida juda aqli bola edi. 3. U she'riyatni juda

yoqtirgan vajuda ko'p fanlarni o'rgangan. 4. lining dadasi uni (o'glini) onayurtining sardori bo'lishini xohlagan edi. 5. U harbiy bilimda juda kuchli edi.

#### Activity 4.

##### Quyidagi savollarda javob bering.

1. When was born Bobur? 2. Where was born Bobur? 3. Who was his father? 4. What did like Bobur in his childhood? 5. How old was Bobur become a tsar? 6. Who was a good helper for him?

#### Activity 5.

a) "to have" fe'liga doir iboralarni yodlang va shu iboralar ishtirokida hozirgi noaniq zamonda gaplar tuzing. b) "Zahridin Muhammad Bobur" matnini yodlang va mam asosida o'z ona shahringizdagi allomalar haqida gapirib berishga tayyorlaning.

#### LESSON 17 (2 hours)

##### ea+r, ee+r, ai+r harf birikmalarining oqilish qoidalari

ea+r [ i ] dear, clear, hear ee+r [ i ] deer, pioneer, beer ai+r [ ai ] hair, fair, air

##### "to be" felining kelasi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi

"to be" felining kelasi noaniq zamondagi darak shakli I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda shall be, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda will be shaklga ega. Ammo hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilining kelasi zamonini yasashda "will" yordamchi fe'lni hamma shaxslarda ishlatish mumkin:

Birlik

I. I shall be an engineer in 4 years/I will be an engineer in 4 years

II. You will be an engineer in 4 years

III. He will be an engineer in 4 years She will be an engineer in 4 years

Ko'plik

I. We shall be engineers in 4 years/We will be engineers in 4 years

- II. You will be engineers in 4 years
- III. They will be engineers in 4 years

"to be"fe lining kelasi noaniq zamondagi so 'roq shakli I shaxs birlik va ko 'plikda shall ni, qolgan hamma shaxsiar uchun birlik va ko'plikda will ni egadan oldinga o 'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- I. Shall I be an engineer in 4 years?
- II. Will you be an engineer in 4 years?
- III. Will he be an engineer in 4 years?
- Will she be an engineer in 4 years?
- Will it be ready in 2 hours?

Ko 'plik

- I. Shall we be engineers in 4 years? •
- II. Will you be engineers in 4 years?
- III. Will they be engineers in 4 years?

"to be" fe lining kelasi noaniq zamondagi inkor shakli shall yoki will dan keyin «not» inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- I. I shall not be an engineer in 4 years
- II. You will not be an engineers in 4 years
- III. He will not be an engineer in 4 years
- She will not be an engineer in 4 years
- It will not be ready in 2 hours

Ko`plik

- I. We shall not be engineers in 4 years
- II. You will not be engineer in 4 years
- III. They will not be engineers in 4 years

**Kelasi noaniq zamonda islatiladigan payt ravishlari:**

tomorrow - ertaga

in 2 days - 2 kundan keyin  
in a week - bir haftadan keyin  
in an hour - bir soatdan keyin  
next week - kelasi hafta  
next year - kelasi yil  
the day after tomorrow - ertadan keyin  
next year - kelasi yil  
next month - kelasi oy

**"to have" felining kelasi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi.**

"to have" felining kelasi noaniq zamondagi darak shakli I -shaxs birlik va ko'plikda shall have, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda will have shaklga ega:

Birlik

I. I shall have a book

II. You will have a book

III. He will have a book

She will have a book

It will have a nest

Ko'plik

I. We shall have boob

II. You will have books

III. They will have books

"to have" felining kelasi noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli I -shaxs birlik va ko'plikda shall ni, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda will ni egadan oldinga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi.

Birlik

I. Shall I have a book?

II. Will you have a book?

III. Will he have a book?

Will she have a book?

Ko'plik

I. Shall we have books?

II. Will you have books?

III. Will they have books?

"to have"fe'lining kelasi noaniq zamondagi inkor shakli shall yoki will dan keyin «not» inkor yuklarni qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I. I shall not have a book

II. You will not have a book

III. He will not have a book.

She will not have a book .

It will not have a nest

Ko'plik

I. We shall not have books

II. You will not have books

III.They will not have books

### **Son (The numerals)**

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham so'z turkumlaridan SON mavjud. Ingliz tilida eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan sonlardan sanoq, tartib va kasr sonlardir.

Sanoq son miqdorni ifodalovchi Qancha? (How many?) so'rog'iga javob beradi. 1). Barcha sanoq sonlar, one dan tashqari, otlar bilan ko'plikda moslashib, ot oldidan keladi Agarda otdan oldin sanoq son kelsa artikl ishlatilmaydi.

2). O'nlikni anglatuvchi sanoq sonlar -ty suffiksini qo'shish orqali yasaladi: Masalan: 20 - twenty, 40 - forty.

Tartib sonlar Qaysi? (Which?) so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi.

3). Tartib sonlar sanoq songa "th" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Tartib sonlar oldidan aniq artikl qo'llaniladi. Today is the 5<sup>th</sup> of October.

**Eslatma:** Ingliz tilida birinchi, ikkinchi va uchinchi tartib sonlar "th" qo'shimchasi orqali yasalmaydi. Masalan: birinchi - the first, ikkinchi - the second, uchinchi - the third.

Today is the 1<sup>st</sup> of October

4). Xronologik sanalar qoidadan mustasno o'ziga xos o'qiladi. Masalan: 1998 sonida yil, sana nazarda tutilsa, ingliz tilida "o'n to'qqiz to'qson sakkiz" (nineteen ninty eight) deb o'qiladi.

1900 ninteen hundred

5). sanoq sonlqr foizni bildirganda :

100% one hundred per cent

6). kasr sonlarning o'qilishi:

1            2

— one half, — a third yoki one third

2            3

7). o'nli kasrning o'qilishi:

0,25 - nought point two five,

8). obi-havo haqida gapirilganda nol uchun zero so'zi qo'llaniladi. above zero - noldan baland, below zero - noldan past.

### **Sanoq va tartib sonyasovchi qo'shimchalar**

#### **Wordformation: -ty, -teen, -th**

O'nliklarning belgisi -ty suffiksidir.

Masalan: twenty, thirty, eighty, ninety

O'n uchdan boshlab o'n to'qqizgacha sanoq sonlar -teen suffiksi yordamida yasaladi.

Masalan: thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen.

Tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchidan tashqari -th qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali hosil qilinadi. Masalan: the first, the second, the third the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, the eighth va hokazo.

### **Activity 1.**

## **"Books in our life" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

important - muhim

in our life -hayotimizda

learn - o'rganmoq

in ancient times - qadimiy vaqtlarda

written by hand – qo` bilan yozilgan

copies - nusxalar

long time - uzoq vaqt

with a pen - ruchka bilan

invention - ixtiro printing - nashr qilish

development of culture - sanatning rivojlanishi

science - fan

literature - adabiyot

### **Text: Books in our life**

Books play a very important part in our life. There is practically that does not have book. We can learn many things from book. They help us in self-education and in deciding problems of life.

In ancient times all books were written by hand and few copies were made, because it took a very long time to write a whole book with a pen. Sometimes several men were needed to copy a book as the work was slow. For many, many years the number of books in the world was very small. Only a few people had copies of them to read and study. Most people could not even read.

The invention of the printing changed a lot in history. Printing played a very important role in the development of culture, science and literature.

### **Activitys**

#### **Activity 2.**

**Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.**



clear, bear, earn, earth, career, cairn (piramida), pair, peer (teng), rear (ko'tarmoq), fear, fair, tear, dear, learn, deer, ear, early, earth, energy, gear (qurilma), hear, lear (ta lim).

### Activity 3.

Quyidagi gaplarni **so`roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarga** aylantiring.

1. We shall have two English lessons next week. 2. He will be ready in an hour. 3. We shall be engineers in 4 years. 4. They will go to the cinema next Sunday. 5. Karim will be an engineer technologist in 3 years. 6. She will be at the plant at 8. 7. Lola will have a rest in Samarkand next month. 8. This textbook will be ready in two months.

### Activity 4. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What does the flag of our country symbolize? 2. What is the shape of the flag? 3. How many horizontal stripes does the flag consist of? 4. What does the blue colour symbolize? 5. What does the white colour symbolize? 6. What do the green colour and two thin red stripes mean? 7. What does a new born Moon mean? 8. What do twelve stars mean?

### Activity 5.

a) 1-100 gacha sanashni o'rganish. b) "to be" va "to have" fellarining kelasi noaniq zamonda tuslanishiga 10 ta gap tuzish. c) The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan dialoginiyod oling.

### Activity 6. Quyidagi dialogni yodlang.

#### DIALOGUE

A.- What do you know about the state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan. ?

B.-I know , that it was adopted on the 2nd of July, 1992.

A.- What can you see in the emblem?

B-We can see the wheat ears and branches of cotton there.

- A.- What does the eight-angled star symbolize?  
 B.- It symbolizes the unity of the Republic.  
 A.-What does the legendary bird SEMURG symbolize?  
 B.-I think it is the symbol of the national rebirth.  
 A.- Thank you for your information. It is very useful for me.  
 B.- You are welcome.

## LESSON 18 (2 hours)

### -cien, -cial, -cian harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning darak shakli fe'lning noaniq shaklidan "to" yuklamasi olib tashlanib III shaxs birlikda fe'l o'zagiga -s yoki -es qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

Masalan: I work at a plant. Karim work at the oil refinery.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "to do" ko'makchi fe'lining kerakli shaklini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. "to do" ko'makchi fe'li III shaxs birlikda "does"qolgan shaxslarda esa "do" shaklga ega bo'ladi.

Masalan:

Do you work at a plant?

- Yes, I do.

Does Karim work at the oil refinery?

- Yes, he does.

**Eslatma:** "to be" va modalfellar bu qoidadan mustasno.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli «do yoki does» ko'makchi felidan keyin «not» inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Masalan: I don't work at a plant.

Karim doesn't work at an oil refinery.

### Payt predloglari (Prepositions of time)

in - yil fasllari oldidan ishlatiladi: Masalan: in spring - bahorda

in - kun qismlarini ifodalashda ham ishlatiladi: Masalan: in the morning – ertalab

in the evening , in the afternoon

in - oy nomlari oldidan ishlatiladi: Masalan: in September-Sentyabrda

on - hafta kunlari oldidan ishlatiladi: Masalan: on Monday

on - sanalardan oldidan ishlatiladi: Masalan: on the 25th of December

at - vaqtni ifodalashda ishlatiladi: Masalan: at 4 o'clock

### Activity 1.

The national Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan» matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.

a right-angled - to 'g'ri to 'rtburchakli

color - rang

cloth - mato

stripes – yo'l-yo'l chiziqlar

source - manba journey - safar (sayohat)

harvest - hosil

thin - ingichka

### Activity 2.

**Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan keyin takrorlang.**

official, social, facial, racial, ancient, sufficient, artificial,  
proficiency, beautician, politician, mathematician

### Activity 3.

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

1. We don't have lessons .... summer. 2. Uzbekistan became an independent state ... 1991. 3. The academic year begins .... the first of September. 4. Our lessons usually begin.....8.30 a.m. 5. They don't go to the Institute .... Sundays. 6. He wasn't a student... last year. 7. We were.....Samarkand ....last week. 8. We had 4 exams.....last winter.

### Activity 4.

**Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarga aylantiribyozing.**

1. His father works at the institute. 2. He knows English better than his brother. 3. They have practical lessons every day. 4. We usually speak in Uzbek. 5. Our lessons begin at 8.30. a.m. 6. Many students study at our Institute. 7. She always does her lessons in the evening. 8. Mike speaks English very fluently.

**Activity 5.**

a) -cial, -cien, -cian qo'shimchalari ishtirok etgan so'zlarni topish. b) «The national Flag of the Republik of Uzbekistan» matnining yangi so'zlarini yodlang. c) 5-mashqni bajaring va 6-mashq «Kasb» ga doir iboralarni yodlang.

**Activity 6.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Men har kuni institutga boraman. 2. Ular odatda tajriba soatlahm korxonalarda o'tkazadilar. 3. Bizning institutimizga chet elliklar tez-tez kelib turadilar. 4. U haech qachon darslarni qoldirmaydi. 5. U sport bilan shug'ullanadi. 6. Tom ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. 7. Men uni tez-tez valyuta almashtirish shaxobchasida ko'raman. 8. U hech qaerda ishlaymaydi.

**Activity 7.**

**Quyidagi "kasb" ga doir iboralarni yodlang.**

in-yillardan oldin ham ishlatiladi: Masalan: in 1991, in 1998

**PROFESSION - KASB**

What do you do? -Kasbingiz nima?

What is your profession?- Kasbingiz nima?

What's your trade?- Mutaxassisligingiz nima?

What s your job?- Mutaxassisligingiz nima?

I'm a worker -Men ishchiman.

-an engineer-muhandisman

-a teacher-o 'qituvchiman

-a doctor-shifokorman

-a driver-haydovchiman

-an economist-iqtisodchiman

-a scientist-olimman

Where do you work? - Qayerda ishlaysiz?

I work... Men..... ishlayman.

at a plant- zavodda

in a bank -bankda

at a research Institute- ilmiy tekshirish institutida

Where do you study? -Qayerda o 'qiysiz?

I study..... Men..... oqiyman.

at an Institute -Institutda

at a college- Kollejda

### **LESSON 19 (2 hours) Plan of the lesson**

#### ***The national Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan.***

**a) Ba'zi bir undoshlarning (k, w, h, n, t, c) o'qilmaslik holatlari.**

**b) So'roq olmoshlari. Maxsus so'roq gap.**

**c) Maxsus so'roqgapda so'z tartibi.**

**d) who (whom) ishtirokidagi murakkab gaplar.**

#### ***Ba'zi bir undoshlarining (k,w,h,n,t,ck) o'qilmaslik holatlari***

*kn [ n ] knife, know, knock*

*wr [ r ] write, wrong, wrote*

*h [ - ] honest, honor, hour*

*w [ - ] answer, two, knowledge*

*t [ - ] listen, often*

*ck [ k ] clock, cock*

### **So'roq olmoshlari (Interrogative pronouns)**

Ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilida bo'lganidek so'roq olmoshlari mavjud. **Ular** quyidagilar:

*Who? Kim?*

*What? Nima? Qanday?*

*What kind of...? Qanaqa turdagi...?*

*Whose? Kimning?*

*Which? Qaysi?*

*Where? Qayerda? Qayerga? Qayerdan?*

*When? Qachon?*

*How many? Qancha? (sanaladigan predmetlar uchun)*

*How much? Qancha? (sanalmaydigan predmetlar uchun)*

*How long? Qachondan buyon?*

*Whom? Kimga? Kimni?*

### **Maxsus so'roq gap**

#### **(Special question)**

Tarkibida so'roq so'zi mavjud bo'lgan hamda gapning har bir bo'lagiga alohida urg'u berilgan so'roq gaplarga maxsus so'roq gap deyiladi.

Maxsus so'roq gaplarga asosan to'liq javob beriladi. Masalan: *Where do you study?*

*-I study at Bukhara Technological Institute of Food and Light Industry.*

Lekin gapning egasiga va uning aniqlovchisiga savol berilsa qisqa javob beriladi. Masalan: *Who studies at Bukhara Technological Institute of Food and Light Industry? -My friend does.*

### **Maxsus so'roq gapda so'z tartibi**

#### **(Word order in the special question)**

**So'roq so'z+Ko'makchi Fe'l+Ega+Kesim+A niqlovchi+To'ldiruvchi+Hol**

Masalan: *What can you say about seasons in Uzbekistan?*

*"who (whom) " ishtirokidagi murakkab gaplar*

"who (whom)" so'roq olmoshlari murakkab gaplar da bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradi. liunday hollarda ular "qaysiki, kim, kimni" ma'nolarini anglatadi. "who (whom)" bog'lovchilari quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi:

EGA: I know the man who wrote this article.

TO'LDIRUVCHI: I don't know whom he sent there.

KESIMNING BIR QISMI: The question is who will go there.

### **Text. THE NATIONAL FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

The flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on the 18-th of November in 1991.

It is a symbol of state sovereignty of the republic. The national Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a symbol of the Republic of Uzbekistan in all states when visiting foreign countries by official delegations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well **lis** on conferences, world exhibitions and sport competitions.

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a right-angled colored cloth insisting of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green coolers.

The blue color is the symbol of the sky and water which are the main sources of life. Mainly the blue color was the color of the state flag of Amir Temur.

The white color is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people fo'y "Oqyo'l" (wordby word "white road") means "Happyjourney".

The green color is the color of nature and new life, and good harvest. Two thin red stripes mean the power of the life. There is a new born moon which means the newly born independent republic.

There are 12 stars which mean that there are 12 provinces (viloyats) in Uzbekistan.

### **Activity 1.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplar asosida maxsus so'roq gaplar tuzing.**

1. English is the state language in the United Kingdom (UK). 2. There are many historical monuments in Bukhara. 3. I had dinner at 11.20 a.m. 4. The 2nd of

*September is the Day of Knowledge. 5. The 1st of September is the Day of Independence. 6. The fourth of July is the United States Independence Day. 7. We are the students of the "Oil and Gas industry" faculty. 8. There is an English book on the table.*

**Activity 2.**

***Nuqtalar o`rnini kerakli yordamchi fe'llar bilan to'ldiring.***

*1. Where.... my book? 2. When .... your brother get up? 3. How ..... you get to the Institute? 4. Who .... learns foreign languages? 5. Why .... you do your lessons in the evening? 6. Whom .... he do his lessons with? 7. Where .... they live? 8. What.... your mother do?*

**Activity 3.**

***a) Ba`zi bir (k,w,h,n,t) undoshlarining o'qilmaslik holatlariga misollar yozing. b) The national Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan matnini yodlang. c) Tabrik va istaklarga doir iboralarni yodlang.***

**Activity 4.**

***Quyidagi iborani yodlang.***

**CONGRATULATIONS**

**& TABRIK va ISTAKLAR**

**WISHES**

*Happy birthday to you! Tugllgan kuningiz bilan tabriklayman*

*A Happy New Year! Yangiyilingiz qutlug' bo'lsin!*

*I wish you good luck! Muvoffaqiyat tilayman.*

*Congratulations! Tabriklayman.*

*All the best! Sizga eng yaxshi tilaklarni tilab qolaman.*

*Have a good time! Vaqtni yaxshi o 'tqzishingizni tilayman.*

**LESSON 20 (2 hours) Takrorlash**

**LESSON 21 (2 hours)**



**Plan of the lesson Text. Music.**

**a) oa, oy, oi, oo harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari.**

**b) Shaxsi topilmas gaplar. It olmoshi.**

**c) Yo'nalishni ko'rsatuvchipedloglar.**

**oa, oy, oi, oo harf birikmalarining o'qilishi**

oa foug road, coat, boat, loan, soap oy boy, toy, joy

[oi] oi boil, spoil

[u] book, took, look, cook

oo [u:] foot, too, soon, spoon

[ ʌ ] blood

**Word formation: Otyasovchi qo'shimchalar: -ism, -ian, ship**

-ism — capitalism, nationalism

-ian -- Russian, physician

ship — friendship, relationship (munosabat)

**Shaxsi topilmas gaplar. It kishilik olmoshi**

It kishilik olmoshi III shaxs birlik sondagi predmet o`rnida ishlatiladi. Masalan: It is Monday today. -Bugun Dushanba. It is raining. - Yomglr yog'ayapti. It is snowing. - Qor yog'ayapti. This is a pencil. It is black. -Mana bu qalam. U qora.

**Yo'nalish predloglari (Prepositions of direction)**

to ga to school-maktabga

into - ichiga into the room-xonaning ichiga

from -... dan from the Institute-institutdan

out of-... dan tashqari out of the room-xonadan tashqariga

**Activity I.**

**"Music" matniga doir yangi so'zlarni o'rganing.**

specialists - mutaxassislar

explain - tushuntirmoq

Understand - tushunmoq

illustrate namoyish qilmoq

talk - suhbat  
combination yig`indi  
sounds - tovushlar  
ideas - fikrlar  
emotion – his-hayajon  
everywhere- hamma yerda  
at the seaside dengiz bo'yida  
in the forest- o'rmonda  
birds sing- qushlar kuylashi  
natural sounds - tabiiy tovushlar

#### *Text. Music*

*Specialists explain it very well, and we can understand everything, specially if music is performed to illustrate their talks. Music is not a combination of pleasant sounds only. Inch reflects life. Music reflects people's ideas and emotions.*

*Can you think a day without music? Oh, that's not possible you may say. Yes, you are right. There is music everywhere: at home, in a concert hall, in parks, at the seaside and even in the forest. But in the forest, of course, it is better to listen to birds singing and other natural sounds like the wind in the trees.*

#### *Activitys*

##### **Activity 2.**

**Quyidagi so'zlarni dictordan keyin takrorlang.**

*joy, boy, joint, food, foot, book, coat, boat, road, cook, blood, float (parom), groat (kumush tanga), tooth, coin, point, poison (zahar), poise (muvozanat), royal (shohona).*

##### **Activity 3.**

**Quyidagi buyruq gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*1. Kitobingizni sumkaning ichidan oling. 2. Xonadan tashqariga chiqing. 3. Ertaga darsga keling. 4. Dekan huzuriga boring. 5. Doskaga chiqing. 6. Darslarga*

kech qolmang. 7. O'zbekistonga tashrif buyuring. 8. Sinfxonasiga o'qituvchidan oldin kiring.

*Activity 4. Quyidagi gaplarni it olmoshi yordamida tarjima qiling.*

1. Bugun sovuq. 2. Noyabr. 3. Bu mashqni tarjima qilish qiyin. 4. Imtihonlarni o'z vaqtida topshirish kerak. 5. Yomg'ir yog'ayapti. Soat besh. 7. Vaqt bo'ldi. 8. Uyga ketish vaqti bo'ldi.

**Activity 5.**

**O'zbekiston respublikasining bayrog'ini tasvirlab bering.**

**Activity 6.**

**Dialogni rollarga ajratib o'qing.**

### DIALOGUE

A. *What's on television today?*

B. *- I think there will be an interesting film and then music.*

A. *- Do you know I don't like music much.*

B. *- I know you don't, and it's a pity. But I am sure you enjoy the play.*

A. *- Yes, I like plays.*

B. *- Will there be a film on TV tonight?*

A. *- I don't think so there was one last night?*

**Activity 7.**

**Gaplarni matn mazmuniga mos ravishda to'ldiring.**

Two thin red stripes mean ... 2. The blue color is ... 3. There is a new born Moon... 4. ... which mean that there are 12 provinces in Uzbekistan. 5. The green color is ... 6. The white color is ... 7. ... right -angled colored cloth consisting of... 8. ...a symbol of state sovereignty of the Republic.

**Activity 8.**

**Savollarga javob bering.**

1. What does the flag of our country symbolize? 2. What is the shape of the flag? 3. How many horizontal stripes does the flag consist of? 4. What does the blue color symbolize? 5. What does the white color symbolize? 6. What do the green color and two thin red stripes mean? 7. What does a new born Moon mean? 8. What do twelve stars mean?

### Activity 9.

**Quyidagi iborani yodlang.**

**Apologies KECHIRIM SO'RASH**

**I am** sorry. Kechirasiz. Uzr.

Excuse me. Uzr.

Excuse my troubling you.

That's all right. Bezovta qilganim uchun kechirasiz.

Never mind. Hechqisiyo'q hammasijoyida.

No trouble at all. E'tibor bermang.

Bezovta qilganim uchun kechirasiz.

Hechqisi yo 'q, qanaqasiga ovoragarchilik bo Isin

### LESSON 22 (2 hours)

**till NEW MATERIAL: Text. My working day.**

**a) i+gh, i+ght harf birikmalarining o'qillshi.**

**h) O'tgan noaniq zamon.**

**i+gh, i+ght harf birikmalarining o'qilishi**

**i gh [ai] high, sigh,**

**i+gh [ai] fight, sight, right, bright, night**

### **O'tgan noaniq zamon (The Simple Past Tense)**

**O'tgan noaniq1** zamondagi fe'llar asosan o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan ish harakatni bildiradi.

O'tgan noaniq zamonda fe'llarni 2 guruhga bo'lib o'rganamiz.

**1) To`g`ri fe`llar (Regular verbs)**

2) Noto`g`ri fe`llar (Irregular verbs)

**To`g`ri fe`llar deb o`zlarining** o'tgan zamon shaklini *-d* yoki *-ed* qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali yasaladigan fellarga aytiladi.

**to live** - lived

*to work* - worked

*Birlik*

*I. I lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*II. You lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*III. He lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*She lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*Ko'plik*

*I. We lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*II. You lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*III. They lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*N o t o' g' r i fe`lliar deb o'zlarining o'lgan zamon shaklini -d yoki -ed qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali emas, balki o'zaklardagi unlining o'zgarishi va boshqa turli yo'llar bilan yasaladigan fe' llarga aytiladi: Masalan:*

*I. Irregular verbs with the change of vowel sound in the root.*

*arise ko'tarilmoq arose arosen*

*bear tug'moq bore born*

*become bo'lib qolmoq became become*

*begin boshlamoq began begun*

*II. Irregular verbs with one change,*

*have ega bo'lmoq had had*

*make qilmoq, yasamoq made made*

*send yubormoq sent sent*

*III. Irregular verbs with no changes,*

*cost arziymoq, turmoq, ost cost (narx haqida)*

*cut kesmoq, qirqmoq cut cut*

*let ruxsat bermoq let let*

*put qo'ymoq, solmoq put put*

*IV. Irregular verbs by adding "t" at the end of the root*

*burn yondirmoq burnt burnt*

*learn o'rganmoq learnt learnt*

*V. Irregular verbs with root changes,*

*be bo'lmoq was, were been*

*go bormoq went gone*

*do bajarmoq did done*

*We did our homework yesterday.*

*We had an interesting lecture on chemistry 2 days ago.*

*Qolgan noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "to do" ko'makchi felining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli "did" ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:*

*Birlik*

*I. Did I live in Tashkent 2 years ago?*

*Did you live in Tashkent 2 years ago?*

*Ill Did he live in Tashkent 2 years ago?*

*Did she live in Tashkent 2 years ago?*

*Ko'plik*

*I. Did we live in Tashkent 2 years ago?*

*II. Did you live in Tashkent 2 years ago?*

*Ill Did they live in Tashkent 2 years ago?*

O'tgan noaniq zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "to do" ko'makchi felining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli "did" dan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

*Birlik*

*I. I did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*II. You did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*III He did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*She did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*Ko 'plik*

*I. We did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*II. You did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

*III.They did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.*

### **Activity 1.**

**"My working day" matniga doir yangi so'zlarni o'rganing.**

*necessary - kerakli*

*remember - esda tutmoq*

*lost time - yo 'qotilgan vaqt*

*waste - bekorga sarflamoq*

*get up - o'rnidan turmoq*

*morning jerks - ertalabgi badan tarbiya*

*eold rubdown - sovuq dush*

*remedy - dori, shifo*

*14 eakfast - nonushta*

*on foot - piyoda*

*Untally - odatda*

*m addition - shu bilan bir qatorda*

*Text. MY WORKING DA Y*

*Every day I have much interesting and necessary work to do. I always remember that the lost time is never gained. That is why I don't like to waste even a minute.*

*I get up early in the morning - at about 6.30 a.m., do my morning jerks and have a cold rubdown. We know that physical activities are a good remedy for the protection of our health.*

*After breakfast I go to the Institute on foot as it is near our flat.*

### **Activity 2.**

#### **Quyidagi so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*physicist, philologist, brotherhood, softness, manhood, motherhood, childhood, kindness*

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*1. Niagara Shimoliy Amerikadagi eng baland sharshara. 2. Mana bu xona anau xonadek yorug' emas. 3. Ana u kitob manabunisiga qaraganda zerikarliroq. 4. Mana bu uy ana u uydek katta. 5. Karim guruhda eng a'lochi student. 6. Baykal dunyodagi eng chuqur ko'l. 7. Severn daryosi Temza daryosiga qaraganda uzunroq.*

### **Activity 4.**

#### **Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning kerakli shaklini qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring.**

*1. They (not to live) in Bukhara two years ago. 2. I (not to know) English well last year. 3. My friend (to be) at the institute yesterday. 4. We (to spend) our summer holidays in Tashkent. 5. Our teacher (to teach) us many grammar rules at the last lesson. 6. Did you (to use) to go in for sports in your childhood? 7. Why you (not to come) to the institute last week? 8. Ann (not to work) last year.*

### **Activity 5.**



**Quyidagi so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*reality, existence, distance, substance, independence, consistence, disturbance, ability, variety, specialty electricity, difference,*

**Activity 6.**

**Quyidagi noto'g'ri fe'llarning 4 ta shaklini yozing:**

*to do, to be, to have, to begin, to write, to read, to build, to make, to give, to pay, to break, to cut, to think, to buy, to bring, to leave, to speak, to sleep.*

**Activity 7.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*1. Men o'tgan yili institutda o'qimas edim. 2. Karim kecha uyida edi. 3. Siz menga bergan kitob, juda qiziqarli ekan. 4. Kecha kechqurun siz qaerda edingiz? 5. Men kinoda edim. 6. Sizgafil'm yoqdimi? 7. Siz maqolani kecha tarjima qildingizmi? 8. Lola kecha darsga kelmadi.*

**Activity 8.**

**"Custronomda" iborasini yod oling.**

**THE GROCERY STORE - GASTRONOMDA**

*Give me one kg. of mutton. Menga bir kg. qo 'y go 'shti bering.*

*Give me half kg. offillet. Menga yarim kg. laxm go 'shtdan bering.*

*I'da like a chicken, please. Marhamat qilib, bitta tovuq bering.*

**LESSON 23 (2 hours)**

**Plan of the lesson Text. Uzbekistan**

**Yangi so'zlarni xatosiz o'qish.**

**O'zbekiston matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganish.**

**Sifat va ravish darajalari.**

***Read the following words correctly!***

*the biggest republic, population, economic development, territory, occupy, a million square kilometers, Britain, Holland, Austria, is situated in the South-East, great rivers, the Amy-Darya, the Sir-darya, climate, in coal, oil, copper, lead, Zink, Gold, natural gas, immense, own constitution, national regularities, taken into consideration, the citizens, right to work, forest, education, agriculture, prosperity.*

***Sifat va ravish darajalari (Degrees of comparison) as...as, not so...as, than***

*Predmetdagi bir xil belgini miqdoriga ko'ra nisbatlab yoki ish harakatdagi holatni o'zaro bir-biridan farqlash hodisasi sifat va ravish darajalari deyiladi. Ingliz tilida sifat o'zbek tilidagidek quyidagi 3 ta darajaga ega.*

- 1) oddiy daraja - positive degree*
- 2) qiyosiy daraja - comparative degree*
- 3) orttirma daraja - superlative degree*

*Bir bo'g'inli sifatning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga "-er" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.*

*Bu qo'shimcha o'zbek tilidagi - roq qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi. Masalan: short - shorter = qisqa - qisqaroq  
late - later = kech - kechroq*

*Bir bo'g'inli sifatning orttirma darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga "-est" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.*

*Bu qo'shimcha o'zbek tilidagi sifat oldida keladigan eng, juda so'zlariga mos keladi.*

*Masalan: short - shorter - the shortest qisqa - qisqaroq - eng qisqa  
late - later - the latest*

*Ko'p bo'g'inli sifatning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifat olgigaga "more" so'zini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.*

*Masalan: important - more important muhim - muhimroq  
interesting - more interesting qiziqarli - qiziqarliroq*

*Ko'p bo'g'inli sifatning orttirma darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifat oldiga "the most" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.*

*Masalan: importdnt - more importdnt - the most importdnt muhim - muhimroq - juda muhim*

*interesting - more interesting-the most interesting*

*qiziqarli - qiziqarliroq - juda qiziq*

*Ba 'zi bir sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari boshqa negizlardan yasaladi.*

*Masalan: good - better - the best; yaxshi - yaxshiroq - engyaxshi*

*many (much) - more - the most; ko 'p - ko proq - eng ko 'p*

*Teng predmetlarni chog'ishtirishda sifatning oddiy darajasi "as....as" konstruksiyasidan foydalaniladi. .*

*O'zbek tiliga xuddi shunday deb tarjima qilinadi. Masalan: Karim is as clever as his brother*

*Birlik*

*I I have as many books as you have*

*II. You have as many books as I have*

*He has as many books as you have*

*III. She has as many books as you have*

*Ko'plik*

*I. We have as many books as you have*

*II. You have as many books as they have*

*III. They have as many books as you have*

*Sifat yoki son jihatdan teng bo'lmagan predmetlarni chog'ishtirishda "not so .....as" konstruksiyasidan foydalaniladi.*

*O'zbek tiliga "shunday emas" deb beriladi.*

*Birlik*

*I I have not so many books as you have*

*II You have not so many books as I have*

*III He has not so many books as you have*

*She has not so many books as you have*

*K o'plik*

- I We have not so many books as you have*  
*II You have not so many books as they have*  
*III They have not so many books as you have*

*Ikkita predmetni chogishtirishda "than" bog'lovchisi qo'llaniladi.*

*O'zbek tiliga qaraganda . -roq"deb beriladi.*

*I am bigger than you are*

*He is bigger than I am*

*She is bigger than her sister*

*We are bigger than you are*

***You*** *are bigger than we are*

*They are bigger than you are*

***"than" so'zining qiyoslash maqsadida ishlatilishi***

*"than" so'zi sifat va ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasida ishlatiladi. "than" so'zi ikkita predmet yoki ish harakatini chog'ishtirishda qo'llaniladi. O'zbek tilida "qaraganda... - roq" deb tarjima qilinadi.*

***Sifat misolida:***

*I am bigger than you are.*

*He is bigger than his brother.*

*She is bigger than her sister.*

*We are bigger than they are.*

*You are bigger than he is.*

*They are bigger than we are.*

***Ravish misolida:***

*I speak English more fluently than you do.*

*He speaks English more fluently than she does.*

*She speaks English more fluently than I do.*

*We speak English more fluently than they do.*

*You speak English more fluently than he does.*

*They speak English more fluently than we do.*

### **Activity 1**

**"Uzbekistan" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

*the biggest republic - eng katta respublika*

*population - aholi*

*economic developments - iqtisodiy rivojlanishlar*

*to be situated - joylashgan bo'lmoq*

*the area of combined - birga qo'shiganda*

*to be rich in - ga boy bo'lmoq*

*cotton - paxta*

*natural gas - tabiiy gaz*

*prosperity - gullab-yashnamoq*

*cotton industry - paxta sanoati*

### **Text. Uzbekistan**

*Uzbekistan is the land of ancient culture. At present time more than 200,000 tourists almost from 80 countries visit our country every year. They want to see remarkable monuments of the past in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent.*

*Uzbekistan is the biggest republic in Central Asia. Its territory occupies half a million square kilometres. This is as much as the area of Britain, Holland, Austria and Switzerland combined.*

*Uzbekistan is situated in the South- East. Between the two great rivers: the Amy-Darya, the Syr-darya.*

*The climate is continental Uzbekistan is rich in coal, oil, copper, Gold and other minerals. Uzbekistan has it's own constitution, in which national peculiarities are taken into consideration.*

*The Constitution of Uzbekistan Guarantees the citizens the right to work to rest and to education. Today Uzbekistan is famous for its cotton industry and agriculture base Uzbekistan's material prosperity.*

### **Activitys**

### **Activity 2.**

#### **Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan key in takrorlang.**

*central Asia, territory, occupy, half a million, square kilometers, Britain, Holland, Austria, combine, climate, continental, rich in coal, oil, copper, lead, Gold, other minerals, natural gas immense.*

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*1. O'zbekiston O'rta Osiyodagi eng katta respublika. 2. O'zbekiston ikki buyuk Amy o oralig'ida joylashgan. 3. O'zbekistonda juda ko'p millatyashaydi. 4. O'zbekiston ko'p millatli davlatdir.*

### **Activity 4.**

#### **Quyidagi savollarda javob bering.**

*1. What is the territory of Uzbekistan? 2. Where is the Uzbek republic situated? 3. What is the climate of republic? 4. What minerals is Uzbekistan rich in?*

### **Activity 5.**

*a) Sifat darajalarini o'rganib kelish va 10 ta sifat darajalariga 10 ta misol yozish. "Uzbekistan" matnini yodlang.*

## **LESSON 24 (2 hours)**

### **Plan of the lesson**

**Text. My future profession.**

**a) wa-, war-, wor- harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.**

**b) Alternative so'roq gap.**

**c) Kelasi noaniq zamon.**

**wa-, war-, wor— harf birikmalarining o'qilishi**

**WA [wo:] water, want, was, watch**

**war** [ wo:] war, warm, ward, warn

**wor** [ wə:] / word, work, worth, worse,

### **WORD FORMATION:**

#### **Ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar: -ity,-tion, -ance-ence**

**-ity:** activity(faoliyat), generosity (oliyjanoblik)

**-tion:** determination, education, examination, completion, application, satisfaction,  
Accumulation, continuation, production, absorption, consideration

**-ance :** importance (ahamiyat), relevance (ishonch)

**-ence :** dependence (bog`liqlik), experience (tajriba)

#### **Alternative so 'roq gap**

##### **(Alternative question)**

Alternative so'roq gapdaa bir-biriga zid bo'lgan ikki, ba`zan uch predmet yoki hodisaning qaysi biri to'g'riligi soraladi. Bu so`roq gap ikki qismdan iborat bo`lib, ular o`rtasida ayiruvchi boglovchi "or" (yoki) keladi. Bunda so`z tartibi umumiy so'roq gapnikiga o`xshagan bo`ladi, lekin so`ralayotgan predmet yoki hodisalarni birini tanlab olib to`la javob qaytariladi.

Masalan: Are they pupils or students? -They are students.

Do you go to the Institute in the morning or in the afternoon?

-I go to the Institute in the morning.

#### **Kelasi noaniq zamon (The Future indefinite Tense)**

Kelasi noaniq zamon asosan kelgusida bo`ladigan ish harakatni bildirib "shall" yoki "will" ko`makchi fe`li hamda asosiy fe`lning "to" siz shakli bilan yasaladi. "shall" ko`makchi fe`li I shaxs birlik va ko`plik uchun; "will" qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko`plikda.

✓ Ammo biz hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilining kelasi zamonida "will" yordamchi fe`lning hamma shaxslarda ishlatilayotganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin.

*Eslatma: Payt va shart ergash gaplarda "will" yoki "shall" ishlatilmaydi.  
Masalan: Agar ertaga bo'sh bo'lsam, siznikiga kelaman.*

*-If I am free tomorrow, I shall come to you.*

*Siz menikiga kelganingizda, masalani birgalikda echamiz. -When you come to me, we shall solve the problem together.*

*Birlik*

*I. I shall go to the park tomorrow/I will go to the park tomorrow*

*II. You will go to the park tomorrow*

*II. He will go to the park tomorrow*

*III. She will go to the park tomorrow*

*Ko`plik*

*I. We shall go to the park tomorrow/We will go to the park tomorrow*

*II. You will go to the park tomorrow*

*III. They will go to the park tomorrow*

- ✓ *Hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilida kelasi noaniq zamon umumiy gaplarda kamdan-kam ishlatiladi. Zamonaviy ingliz tili so'zlashuvuda to be going to "moqchi bo'lmoq" so'z birikmasi asosan kelasi zamonda ishlatiladi.*

*I will dine with you tomorrow/I am going to dine with you tomorrow.*

*Kelasi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "shall" yoki "will" ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:*

*Birlik*

*I. Shall I go to the park tomorrow?*

*II. Will you go to the park tomorrow? -Yes, I shall*

*III. Will he go to the park tomorrow?*

*Will she go to the park tomorrow?*

*Ko`plik*

*Shall we go to the park tomorrow?*

*Will you go to the park tomorrow?*



*Will they go to the park tomorrow?*

*Kelasi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "shall" yoki "will" ko'makchi fe`lidan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Birlik*

*I will not go to the park tomorrow*

*You will not go to the park tomorrow*

*He will not go to the park tomorrow*

*She will not go to the park tomorrow*

*I. We shall not go to the park tomorrow*

*II. You will not go to the park tomorrow*

*III. They will not go to the park tomorrow*

*I am at the lesson every day*

*HNZ signallari:*

*Every day*

*Every Monday*

*Every week, every year, every month, always, often, usually*

*O`NZ signallari:*

*Yesterday, 2 days ago, last Tuesday, last year, last week, last month, last day, a week ago, the day before yesterday, last summer.*

*KNZ signallari:*

*Tomorrow, after 2 days, in 2 days, next week, next month, next year, next winter, the day after tomorrow, next Friday, next day*

*Activity 1. My future profession matniga doir yangi so`zlarni organing.*

*difficult - qiyin*

*answer -javob bermoq*

*pprofession - kasb*

*finish - tugatmoq*

*enter - kirmoq*  
*chemistry - kimyo*  
*mathematics - matematika*  
*engineer- muhandis*  
*a builder- quruvchi*  
*an economist – iqtisodchi*  
*a translator - tarjimon*  
*a painter- rassom*  
*an artist - artist*  
*an agronomist - agronom*  
*- muammolar*

### ***Text. MY FUTURE PROFESSION***

*Sometimes it is difficult to give an answer about future profession.*

*Every boy and girl stepping into the independent life after finishing school choose their future profession. There is a profession of an engineer-mechanic, engineer-technologist, a builder, an economist, a translator, a painter, an artist, an agronomist and so on.*

*A builder builds high buildings, offices for us, an economist works on the economical problems of every office, town, city, an agronomist works on the fields and this profession deals with the agricultural products and etc.*

*In short, every profession is interesting in its way.*

*This year I've finished school and entered Bukhara Mining Institute.*

*I want to be an engineer-technologist. I like this profession very much. We have 3 or 4 lessons a day. We have chemistry, mathematics, English and other subjects.*

*I shall be an engineer-technologist in 4 years.*

### ***Activitys***

#### ***Activity 2.***

**Quyidagi so'zlarni war, wa, wor harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalariga binoan o'qing va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

wardrobe, wan, ward, was, warn, walk, walker, wall, wall-newspaper, world, worm, wallpaper, worth, war, wart (yeyiladigan o't), worship, warmly, wash, washing-machine, Washington, wasp, watch, watch-maker, watchman, water-colors, waterfall, watering-can, water-melon, waterproof, water-way.

### **Activity 3.**

**Quyidagi so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

reality, existence, distance, substance, independence, consistence, disturbance, ability, variety, specialty electricity, difference.

### **Activity 4.**

**Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning kerakli shaklini qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring.**

1. He ( to stay) at the Institute after classes. 2. I (to know) all the new words very well, if we (to finish) this lesson. 3. She (to learn) the new words tomorrow. 4. We (to learn) topics on our specialty, when we (to be) in the 3rd course. 5. They (to leave) for France in a few days. 6. Next week my sister (not to have) any English classes. 7. Where you (to go) tomorrow? 8. We (to graduate) from the Institute in 5 years.

### **Activity 5.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarga aylantirib yozing.**

1. I shall be free at 5 tomorrow. 2. It is going to rain. 3. We are going to spend our practical hours at an office. 4. Tom will finish to copy out the text in a few minutes. 5. I shall be at home at this time tomorrow. 6. They are going to translate the article. 7. I shall have a rest, when I finish my work. 8. The students will have a State examination on English, when they are in the fourth course.

### **Activity 6.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni alternativ so`roq gaplarga aylantirib yozing.**

1. Ann is very busy on week-days. 2. Our students stay at the Institute till 2 or 3 lock. 3. He met his friend in the street yesterday. 4. This is an English book. 5. They discussed this problem last week. 6. Dima has a very good memory. 7. The historical monuments of Bukhara are famous all over the world. 8. Snow covered the ground.

**Activity 7.**

**Dialogni yodlang.**

**DIALOGUE**

A. - Will you be here tomorrow?

B - Yes, I shall. I'll be here.

A. - Will, Lola come too?

B - Yes, she will. She 'll come too.

A. - Will Karim be in class tomorrow?

B - No, He won't. He must be at the laboratory. He won't be here.

**LESSON 25 (2 hours)**

**Plan of the lesson:**

Text: "Alisher Navoi" a) Matndagi yangi so'zlarni xatosiz o'qish.

b) O`zbekiston matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganish.

c) to be going to iborasi

**to be going to iborasi**

"to be going to" iborasi kelasi zamonda bajariladigan ish harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Biror bir ishni amalga oshirish uchun taraddudlanishni ham ifodalaydi.

*Men ertaga matnni tarjima qilmoqchiman.*

*I am going to translate the text tomorrow.*

*Biz kelasi Yakshanba kuni sayrga chiqmoqchimiz.*

*-We are going for a walk next Sunday.*

***Read the following words & word combinations correctly!***

*a poet, a statesman, shah Hussein's rein, famous, cover, entire, evaluate, progress, literature, Turkic language, social and cultural life, Timur endless, internal struggle, death, Iron lame+, sultan Hussein, partial 'u I tuition, Hussein's vizier.*

***Activity 1.***

***Alisher Navoi matniga doir soʻzlarni oʻrganing.***

A statesmen- davlat arbobi

Epoch- nodir asar

A reign – hukumronlik

A famous - taniqli

entire - borliq

lame - oqsoq

to cease - to'xtamoq

influence - ta'sir

to be active - faol bo'lmoq

endless - tugalmas, chegarasiz

internal - ichki

struggle - kurash

a brilliant education - yaxshi bilim,

a painter's brush- rassom qalami,

a quarrel - janjal

***Text Alisher Navoi***

*Alisher Navoi, a poet and statesman, was born in Herat, the capital of Timur, in February 1441, at the beginning of shah Hussein's rein.*

*Navoi became very famous. It is difficult to evaluate his influence on the progress not only of Uzbek literature, but in most other Turkic languages.*

*Navoi was active for many years in the social and cultural life at the Timur state, which was torn by endless internal struggle and wars after the death of the Iron name Amur Timur.*

### **Activitys**

#### **Activity 2.**

##### **Quyidagi so'zlarni diktordan key in takrorlang.**

*a statesman, shah Hussein's rein, famous, cover, entire, to evaluate, influence, progress, literature, Turkic languages, social, cultural, endless, internal struggle, war, stabilization, vizier.*

#### **Activity 3.**

##### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*Alisher Navoiy 1441 yil hirotda tug'ilgan. 2. A.Navoiy buyuk shoir va davlat arbobidir. 3.Amur Temur Davlatida juda ko'p yillar mobaynida uning madaniy va sisial hayotida aktiv faol bo'lgan. 4. Alisher Navoi O'zbek va Turk tillarining rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan.*

#### **Activity 4.**

##### **Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

*1.When was born Alisher Bukhara? 2.What did his works cover? 3.How did Bukhara helped to stop the endless internal struggle and wars? 4. What education did Alisher Bukhara receive? 5. What language did Bukhara write his works? 6. What is he famouse besides his poetry by? 7. What is the name of his most important work? 8. When and where did he die?*

#### **Activity 5.**

##### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*1. Men ertaga xolamnigiga bormoqchiman. 2. Talabalar soat 12 da kelmogchilar.3.Biz yaqinda davlat imtihonlarini topshirmogchimiz. 4. Ular bozorga bormogchi. 5. Ular to 'y qilmoqchi.*

## **LESSON 26 (2 hours)**

### **Plan of the lesson:**

Vocabulary of the text *'The relations of Uzbekistan with other countries, a) tt, II, ss harf birikmalarining o'qilishi. b) Tasdiq so'roq gap. C) Sifatdosh I.*

#### **tt, ll, ss - harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari**

tt [t] battle (to'polon), kettle, little

ll [l] tall, hall, call

ss [s] glossary (lug'at), class

#### **Tasdiq so'roq gap**

##### **(Disjunctive question)**

Tasdiq so'roq gap ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi. Birinchi qismi darak gapdan ikkinchi qismi esa umumiy so'roq gapdan iborat bo'ladi. Agar gapning birinchi qismi ho'lishli bo'lsa, ikkinchi qismi bo'lishsiz bo'ladi yoki aksincha.

Tasdiq so'roq gapga javob bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz bo'lib qisqa shalda aytiladi.

*Bu Texnologiya instituti, shunday emasmi? - Ha.*

*It is Technological Institute, isn't it? - Yes, it is.*

#### **Sifatdosh I (Participle I)**

Ingliz tilida **fe**'llarning 4 ta shakli mavjud:

*Fe`lning noaniq shakli*

*O'tgan zamon shakli*

*Sifatdosh I*

*Sifatdosh II*

Sifatdosh I **fe**'lning noaniq shakiidan "to" yuklamasi olib tashlanib unga "ing" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

*to read - reading*

*to do - doing*

*to be - being*

a) *"ing" qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda oxirgi tovushsiz "e" tushirilib qoldiriladi:*

*to write - writing*

*to smile - smiling*

b) *qisqa unlidan keyin undosh ikkilanadi: Masalan:*

*to sit - sitting*

*to stop - stopping*

c) *oxirgi "ie" harfi "y"ga aylanadi:*

*to die - dying*

*to lie - lying*

### ***Sifatdosh I gapda quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi:***

1. *"to be" ko'makchi feji bilan birga kelgan kesimning tarkibiy qismi bo`lishi mumkin.*

*Masalan: The crying child during the operation was his son.*

2. *Hol bo`jishi mumkin:*

*Masalan: We spent July at the sea side bathing and lying in the sun.*

3. *Aniqlovchi bolishi mumkin: Sifatdosh I aniqlovchi vazifasida aniqlovchi soz bilan yonma-yon keladi:*

*Masalan: I noticed a little child writing something on the table.*

### ***Activity 1.***

***"The relations of Uzbekistan with other countries" matniga doir so'zlarni organing.***

*widen - kengaytirmoq*

*relations - aloqalar*

*commonwealt - hamdo'stlik*

*member - a 'zo*

*UNO -BMT*

*maintain - qo`llab-quvvatlamoq*

*economic relations - iqtisodiy aloqalar*



*strengthen - kuchaytirmoq*

*joint ventur - qo 'shma korxonona*

*government - hukumat*

*sign - imzolamoq*

*agreement - bitim*

*market economy - bozor iqtisodiyoti*

### **Activitys**

#### **Activity 2.**

##### **Quyidagi gaplarni tasdiq so 'roq gaplarga aylantirib yozing.**

1. We celebrated the 660th anniversary of Amur Temur's birth in 1996. 2. The Temurid's museum is the most popular in the world. 3. The Temmurid's museum has 14 doors. 4. There are 50 states in the USA. 5. Mark Twain is the famous American writer. 6. There are many joint-ventures in Uzbekistan. 7. Faraday put the electricity to work. 8. Bahaud-din Nakshband and Ismoil Bukhori are the greatest thinkers of the East.

#### **Activity 3.**

##### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Siz Tarix fakulteti studenti, shunday emasmi? 2. Siz Navoi davlat pedagogika institutida o'qiysiz, shunday emasmi? 3. U yozda lagerda dam oldi, shunday emasmi? 4. Siz kecha institutga kelmadingiz, shundaymi? 5. Ma`ruza 15 minutdan keyin boshlanadi, shunday emasmi? 6. Bu yilgi yoz issiq bo'ldi, shunday emasmi? 7. Shisha idish ichida yog' bor, shunday emasmi? 8. zavod va fabrikalarda jihozlar ko'p, shunday tmt?

#### **Activity 4.**

##### **Quyidagi gaplarni ffining hizirgi davom zamon shakliga e`tibor bergan holda ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Salim hozir xat yozayapti. 2. O'qituvchi inglizcha gapiryapti. 3. Studentlar ma`ruza tinglayaptilar. 4. Siz kimni kutayapsiz? 5. Siz nimani

*o'qiyapsiz? 6. laboratoriyada ishlayaptilar. 7. Lola doskada yozayapti. 8. Men imtihonga tayyorlanayapman.*

### **Activity 5.**

#### **Sifatdosh I qatnashgan gaplarni ko`chiring**

*1. Sitting on the chair the teacher watched the students. 2. The man standing dule is our teacher. 3. They are waiting for the chairman of the meeting. 4. boy is my sister's son. 5. Ann is doing her lessons. 6. Going along the street numy foreign people. 7. The farmers are picking cotton now. 8. Reading the i he found a lot of interesting things.*

### **Activity 6.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tajima qiling.**

*1. Talabalar laboratoriya ishini bajarayaptilar. 2. Ular ma'ruza tinglayaptilarmi? 3. Komp`yuter yaxshi ishlayapti? 4. Siz qaerga ketayapsiz? 5. Ular muhim muammoni hal qilmayaptilar. 6. Muhandislar yangi mexanizmni o'rnatayaptilar. 7. U anjumanga tayyorgarlik ko'ryaptimi? 8. Biz professorni kutayapmiz.*

## **LESSON 27 (2 hours)**

### **Plan of the lesson**

*The relations of Uzbekistan with other countries.*

*Hozirgi davom zamon.*

#### **Hozirgi davom zamon**

**(The Present Continuous(Progressive) )**

**Subject + am /is/are + Participle I**

**Ega+am/is/are +fe`l+ing**

**Lola is reading**

***Karim is writing***

***They are coming***

***We are going***

Hozirgi davom zamon "to be" ko'makchi felining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi shakli va ma`no anglatuvchi fe`lning Sifatdosh I shakli orqali yasaladi.

Hozirgi davom zamondagi fe`llar asosan hozirgi daqiqada davom etib turgan ish harakatni bildiradi.

*Birlik*

*I. I am reading a book now*

*II. You are reading a book at the moment*

*III. He is reading a book now*

*She is reading a book now*

*Ko`plik*

*I. We are reading a book now*

*II. You are reading a book now*

*III. They are reading English texts now*

Hozirgi davom zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "to be" ko'makchi fe`lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

*Birlik*

*I. Am I reading a book now?*

*II. Are you reading a book now?*

*III. Is he reading a book now?*

*Is she reading a book now?*

*Ko'plik*

*I. Are we reading a book now?*

*II. Are you reading a book now?*

*III. Are they reading a book now?*

Hozirgi davom zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "to be" ko'makchi fe`lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) dan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

*Birlik*

*I. I am not reading a book now*

*II. You are not reading a book now*

*III. He is not reading a book now*

*She is not reading a book now*

*Ko`plik*

*I. We are not reading a book now*

*II. You are not reading a book now*

*III. They are not reading a book now*

**Activity I.**

**"The System of education in Great Britain " matniga doir yangi so`zlarni o'rganing.**

*system of education- ta`lim tizimi*

*include -o`z ichiga olmoq*

*pre school education - maktabgacha ta lim*

*secondary education - o`rta ta`lim*

*higher education - oliy ta`lim*

*primary education -majbutiy ta lim*

*continue - davom etmoq*

*rich people - boy kishilar*

*the poorer classes - kambag`alroq toifadagi guruhlar*

*attend - qatnashmoq*

*public schools - davlat maktablari*

*money - pul*

*worker - ishchi*

*an examination - imtihon*

*Crammar School -grammatika instituti*

**Text. The System of education in Great Britain**

*The system of education in Great Britain includes preschool education secondary education and higher education. All English children go to school when they are 5. The primary education in Great Britain includes Infant school (age 5-7) and Junior school (age 7-11) Secondary education continues from the age of 11 to the age of 15 or longer. The children of the rich people get a better education than the children of the poorer classes. They attend public schools where they pay much money for their studies. Later on many of them study at the Oxford or Cambridge University. For children of the workers it is more difficult to get a higher education. At the age of 11 they take an examination which will decide to which type of secondary Technical school or a Secondary Grammar School. Only the latter leads to the University. A new type of school a Secondary Comprehensive school, does not separate the children that is why progressive people support it.*

### **Activity 2.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

1. Men hozir matnni tarjima qilayapman. 2. Talabalar 5-mashqni bajarayaptilar. i Qara. Ukang yiglayapti. 4. Sen hozir qayoqqa ketayapsan? 5. Ular imtihon i-i'hirayaptilar. 6. Talabalar bog"da ishlayaptilar.

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Savollarga matndan foydalanib javob bering.**

1. Does the system of education in Great Britain include preschool education, uondary education and higher education?. 2. When do all English children go to nchool?. 3. Does the primary education in Great Britain include Infant school (age 5-7), Junior school (age 7-11)? 4. At what age do they take an examination?

## **LESSON 28 (2 hours)**

aw, ow, ew harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

**ew, aw, ow harf birikmalarining o`qilish qoidalari**

*ew [ju:] new, few, mews*

*aw [o:] awful, saw, paw, raw,*

*ow I au ] now, how, down town*

**WORD FORMATION:**

*Otyasovchi qo'shimchalar: -ism, -ian, -ship*

*-ism: capitalism, nationalism*

*-ian: Russian, physician*

*-ship: friendship, relationship*

**O'tgan davom zamon**

**(The Past Continuous(Progressive) Tense)**

*Subject + was/were + Participle I*

*O'tgan davom zamon "to be" ko'makchi fe` lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi tegishli shakli (was/were) hamda ma`no anglatuvchi fe Ining Sifatdosh I shakli orqali yasaladi.*

*O'tgan davom zamondagi fe lining asosan olgan zamonda aniq bir vaqtda davom etgan ish harakatni bildiradi. Aniq vaqt ikkinchi bir ish harakat yoki payt holi iborasi bilan belgilanadi.*

*Birlik*

*I. I was reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*II. You were reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*III. He was reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*She was reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*Ko`plik*

*I. We were reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*II. You were reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*III. They were reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*O'tgan davom zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "to be" ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.*

*Birlik*

*I. Was I reading a book at 12 yesterday?*

*II. Were you reading a book at 12 yesterday?*

*III. Was he reading a book at 12 yesterday?*

*Was she reading a book at 12 yesterday?*

*Ko'plik*

*I. Were we reading a book at 12 yesterday?*

*II. Were you reading a book at 12 yesterday?*

*III. Were they reading a book at 12 yesterday?*

*O'tgan davom zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "to be" ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) dan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.*

*Birlik*

*I. I was not reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*II. You were not reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*III. He was not reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*She was not reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*I We were not reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*II You were not reading a book at 12 yesterday*

*III They were not reading a book at 12 yesterday*

### ***Text THE RELATIONS of UZBEKISTAN with OTHER COUNTRIES***

*As we know in 1991 the Republic of Uzbekistan became an independent state and began to widen its relations with many foreign countries and states of Commonwealth of Independent States.*

*On March 2, 1992 Uzbekistan became the member of UNO. Uzbekistan maintains economic and cultural relations with such countries as the USA, Japan, Great Britain, France, Germany, Turkey and many others.*

Co-operation with these countries helps to strengthen and develop the economy of our republic. From year to year the number of joint-ventures, many foreign companies is increasing, new plants, factories and hotels have been built in our republic. The heads of governments of different countries come to Tashkent to meet with the president I.A. Karimov and sign the agreements on co-operation.

The Universities and schools of our republic and foreign Universities exchange their students. A lot of teachers from the USA, Australia, Great Britain come to our republic to teach at our Universities and schools. Many-sided co-operation of Uzbekistan with other states helps to develop its market economy.

### **Activity 1.**

#### **Quvs ichidagi fe'llarni past continuous (progressive) tensga qo'ying.**

1. They (to have) supper when the phone rang. 2. My friend (to wait) for me when I came to him. 3. We (to watch) an interesting film on TV at two yesterday. 4. The students (to listen) to professor Ivanov's lecture at this time yesterday. 5. What (to do) when I called you? 6. She (to type) at 5 o'clock two days ago. 7. The manager (to be) in his study when the secretary came to the office. 8. The teacher (to check) the student's work when the dean of the faculty called her.

### **Exercise 2.**

#### **Nuqtalar o'rnini toldiring.**

1. As we know in 1991 ... 2. ... Uzbekistan became the member of UNO. 3. Uzbekistan maintains economic and cultural relations ... 4. ... helps to strengthen and develop ... 5. From year to year the number of... 6. The heads of governments of different countries come to Tashkent ... 7. ... exchange their students. 8. A lot of foreign teachers ... to teach at our Universities and schools.

### **Activity 3.**

a) 4- mashqni bajaring. b) Berilgan savolni aniqlash yo'llari ga doir iboralarni yodlash. c) O'tgan davom zamonga gaplar fuzing.



#### **Activity 4.**

##### **Savollarga matndan foydalanib javob bering.**

*When did the Republic of Uzbekistan become the Independent State? 2. When did Uzbekistan become the member of UNO? 3. What countries does Uzbekistan maintain economic and cultural relations with? 4. How do the relations with these countries help Uzbekistan in its economical and political development? 5. Why do the heads of governments of different countries come to Tashkent? 6. What do you know about the co-operation of Uzbekistan with foreign countries in the field of education? 7. What helps to develop market economy of Uzbekistan?*

#### **Activity 5.**

##### **Quyidagi muomalaga doir iboralarni yodlang.**

##### **CLARIFICATION**

*Sorry?*

*Sorry, can I ask you to repeat your question?*

*Sorry, what did you say?*

*Sorry, would you please say that again?*

*I didn't quite catch the question.*

*Would you mind saying that again?*

##### **BERILGAN SAVOLNI ANIQLASH YO'LLARI**

*Kechirasiz?*

*Kechirasiz, savolingizni yana bir bor qaytaring? Kechirasiz, nima dedingiz?*

*Uzr, yana bir bor qaytaraolmaysizmi?*

*Savolingizni yaxshi anglay olmadim.*

Yana bir marta qaytara olmaysizmi?

## LESSON 29 (2 hours)

### **Bog`lovchilar**

#### **(Conjunctions)**

*Bog`lovchilar predmet va hodisalar o`rtasidagi bog`liqlikni ko`rsatadigan so`z turkumi bo`lib, gaplarni bir-biri bilan bog`lash uchun ishlatiladi. 1. neither... nor bog`lovchisi inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi.*

*O`zbek tilida gap ichida bir nechta inkor so`z bo`lishi mumkin, lekin ingliz tilida inkor so`z gap ichida faqat bir marta ishlatiladi.*

*Masalan: I could neither read nor write English last year  
O'tgan yili men inglizcha o'qishni ham, yozishni ham bilmadim.*

2. *either...or... yoki ma`nosida bo`lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi.*

*Masalan: Either you or your sister will go to the competition.  
Musobaqaga yo siz, yoki sizning singlingiz boradi.*

3. *both... and ham, ... ham ma`nosida bo`lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi.*

*Masalan: Both my sister and I go in for sports.*

*Singlim ham, men ham sport bilan shugullanamiz.*

#### **"as" bog`lovchisining ishlatilishi**

*"as" bog`lovchisi ergashtiruvchi bog`lovchi bo`lib, u bosh gap bilan ergash gapni bir-biri bilan bog`laydi. U quyidagi ergash gaplar tarkibida ishlatiladi.*

*I. Holat ergash gapli qo`shma gap tarkibida:*

d) *payt: as - vaqtda, qachonki*

*As I was coming here, I met your brother.*

b) *sabab: as - sababli*

*As I have not read the book, I cannot tell you anything about it.*

c) *holat holi: as - qanday (...dek) I'll do it as you told me*

### **Activity 1.**

**" Shops and Shopping " matniga doir so`zlarni organing.**

*village - qishloq*  
*change- o 'zgarmoq*  
*new houses- yangi uylar*  
*cinemas - kinoteatrlar*  
*shops - magazinlar*  
*different kinds of shops - har xil magazinlar*  
*bread - non*  
*tea - choy*  
*sugar - shakar*  
*coffee -kofe*  
*cheese - pishloq*  
*sausages - sosiska*  
*meat- go `sht*  
*fruit - meva*  
*shopping- xarid qilish*  
*at the market - bozorda*  
*farmer - kolxozchi*  
*vegetables - sabzavotlar*  
*supermarket - supermarket*  
*butter- yog'*  
*dresses- ko 'ylaklar*  
*shoes -oyoq kiyimlari*  
*coats – paltolar*  
*boots - botinkalar*  
*Sunday morning- yakshanba ertalab*  
*ready-made*  
*clothes- tayyor kiyimlar*  
*a red scarf- qizil sharf*  
*return - qaytmoq*  
*tomato - pomidor*

FOR AUTHOR USE ONLY

cucumber - bodring

onion -piyoz

potato - kartoshka

melon - qovun

watermelon - torvuz

### ***Text. Shops and Shopping***

*The face of the town and village in Uzbekistan is changing. We see new houses, schools, cinemas and shops in every town. There are different kinds of shops. Some of them sell bread. Others have tea, sugar, coffee, cheese, sausages, meat or fruit.*

*Many people do there shopping at the market. There farmers sell vegetables and fruit that they grow themselves.*

*They sell meat, milk and other things too. There is a big shop in our town. It is our department store (supermarket). We buy bread, butter, milk, sausage there. We can also buy dresses, trousers and shoes, coats, boots, radios, TV sets and many other things.*

*My sister and I decided to do some shopping on Sunday morning.*

*There are always many people at the department store. We enjoyed wondering from one department to another, looking at various articles on the counters. We spent a lot of time at ready-made clothes and bought, a nice dress for me. My sister choose a pair of shoes a red scarf for herself.*

*We both returned home quite happy but rather tired.*

*Last Sunday my mother and I went to the market and bought tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, potatoes. In summer we always buy strawberries, cherries, a melon or a watermelon.*

### ***Activity 2.***

#### ***Qquyidagi gaplarni bog'lovchilarga e'tibor berib tarjima qiling.***

*1. Both I and my brother liked the film. 2. Both the students and the teachers were in the reading - hall. 3. You can change bus either at this station or at the*

next one. 4. They either come from library or from the lecture. 5. I'll take either this newspaper or that one. 6. Karim can neither read nor write English. 7. Neither Lola nor her brother can translate this text.

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Savollarga matndan foydalanib javob bering.**

1. Is the face of the town and village in Uzbekistan changing?. 2. Do we see new in, . schools, cinemas and shops in every town? 3. Are there different kinds of shops?. 4. What do the farmers do? 5. Do they sell meat, milk and other things? Where we can buy dresses, trousers and shoes, coats, boots, radios, TV sets and many other things?

### **LESSON 30 (2 hours)**

#### **Plan of the lesson.:**

**Vocabulary of the text: Navruz - National holiday of Uzbek people. Kelasi davom zamon fell b) Modalfellar. c) can va uning ekvivalentlari.**

#### **KELASI DAVOM ZAMON (THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE)**

##### **shall be/will be + Participle I**

Kelasi davom zamon kelasi zamonda aniq bir vaqtda davom etadigan ish harakatini ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi. U quyidagicha yasaladi:

*I shall be waiting for you at 5 tomorrow.*

Kelasi davom zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli shall yoki will ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Masalan: *Will you be waiting for me at 5 tomorrow?*

Kelasi davom zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli shall yoki will ko'makchi fe lidan key in "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

#### **MODAL FELLAR (MODAL VERBS)**

*Modal fe'llar ish-harakatga bo'lgan munosabatni ifodalaydi. Ular faqat asosiy fe'l bilan birgalikda ishlatiladi.*

### **Modal fe'l+fe'l (can go)**

*Modal fellarning boshqa fellardan farqi shundaki ular o'tgan noaniq zamon shaklini -d yoki -ed qo 'shimchasi yordamida yasamaydi va hozirgi noaniq zamon 3-shaxs birlikda -s yoki -es qo 'shimchasini qabul qilmaydi.*

*Ularning so 'roq shakli modal fe Ining egadan oldinga o 'tish orqali, inkor shakli esa modal feldan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.*

### **CAN modal fe'li va uning ekvivalentlari**

*Can modal fe'li biror ishga qobiliyatni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tiliga "qila olmoq, bajara olmoq" deb tarjima qilinadi.*

*Can modal fe li hozirgi zamonda "can" shakliga ega.*

*Masalan:*

*I can translate this text myself*

*You can translate this text yourself*

*He can translate this text himself*

*She can translate this text herself*

*We can translate this text ourselves.*

*You can translate this text yourselves*

*They can translate this text themselves*

***So'roq shakli canni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi***

*Can you translate this text yourselves?*

*Inkor shakli darak gapgagi candan keyin not ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi*

*We can not translate this text ourselves,*

*to be able to -*

*to be able to- can modal fe'lining ekvivalentidir.*

*Can modal fe lining ekvivalentlari hamma zamonlarda ishlatilishi mumkin.*

*Masalan:*

*I can translate this text.*

*I am able to translate this text.*

*I was able to translate this text yesterday*

*I shall be able to translate this text tomorrow.*

*Can-HNZ*

*could-O`NZ*

*shall be / will be able to-KNZ*

### **Activity 1.**

**"Navruz national holiday of Uzbek people" matniga doir so`larni o`rganing.**

<i>Ancient</i>	- qadimiy
<i>Eve</i>	arafasida
<i>Prepare</i>	- tayyorlamoq
<i>Dishes</i>	- ovqatlar
<i>Tradition</i>	- an "ana
<i>Different</i>	- har xil
<i>Pastries</i>	- shirinliklar
<i>congratulate</i>	- tabriklamoq
<i>Invite</i>	taklif qilmoq
<i>Relatives</i>	- qarindoshlar
<i>Independence</i>	- mustaqillik
<i>Square</i>	- maydon
<i>with</i>	great - katta ishtiyiq bilan
<i>pleasure</i>	

### **WORD FORMATION:**

**Sifat yasovchi sufftkslar: -al,-ful,-less**

*-al : nation - national, physic - physical*

*-ful: beauty - beautiful, forget -forgetful*

*-less : use - useless, hand - handless*

## Activitys

### Activity 2.

#### **Quyidagi sozlarni tarjima qiling va yod oling.**

wonderful (wonder-mo jiza); watchful (watch-kuzatmoq); helpful (help-yordam); powerful (power-kuch); moonless (moon-oymoma); childless (child-bola); helpless (help-yordam); cultural Culture-madaniyat), structural (structure - tuzilish), economical (economy-iqtisod).

### Activity 3.

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. I can't speak English. 2. Can she take your book? - Yes, she can. 3. Karim cannot translate this text. 4. He can repair his tape-recorder himself. 5. We can do this in time 6 Can I take your pen? - Yes, you can. 7. Lola can help her mother. 8. It can't rain today.

### Activity 4.

#### **Gaplarni can va uning ekvivalentlaridan foydalanib perefraza qiling.**

1. I can speak English. 2. Can she take your book? - Yes, she can. 3. Karim this text. 4. He can repair his tape-recorder himself. 5. We can do this work in time 6. Can I take your pen? - Yes, you can. 7. Lola can help her mother. 8. It can't snow today.

### Activity 5.

#### **Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

nishonlamoq, milliy taomlar, musulmonlar, tayyorgarlik ko'rmoq, non, no- ananaviy oq liboslar, kiymoq, dasturxon yozmoq, butun O'zbekiston bo'ylab, bajonu dil.

### Activity 6.

#### **Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning kerarli shaklini qo'yibgaplarni ko'chiring.**



1. **I (to wait)** for you at this time tomorrow. 2. He (to do) his lessons when you go i no have) a rest at 2 tomorrow. 4. We (to pack) our things when you return. 5. The manager (to make) a report for the meeting at this time tomorrow. 6. They (to go) to the office at 8 tomorrow. 7. The mechanic (to work) with Mike when you come to the II c (to discuss) this problem at 2 tomorrow.

### Activity 7.

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Navro'z musulmonlarning milliy bayramidir. 2. Ushbu bayram arafasida kishilarunga tayyorgarlik ko'rishadi. 3. Ular har xil taomlar tayyorlashadi. 4. Bu bayramda ????????h, ilirni pishirish odat tusiga kirgan. 5. Bu bayramda hamma kishilar dasturxon yozib, mehmon kutadilar. 6. Har yili respublikamiz xalqlari bu bayramni bajonidil

### Activity 8.

#### **Ma'lumotga doir iboralarni yod oling.**

*I study at the Institute Men institutda o'qiyman.*

*I left school - Men maktabni tugatganman.*

*I am a first year student. Men birinchi kurs talabasiman.*

*I am a Doctor of philol science - Men filologiya fanlari doktoriman.*

*I am a scholarship. Men stipendiya olaman.*

### LESSON 31.

#### **Plan of the lesson.**

**Text. Navruz-National holiday of Uzbek people. a) May va uning ekvivalentlari.**

#### **WORD FORMATION:**

**Sifatyasovchi qo'shimchalar: -ic, -ly, -y**

**-ic** : atmospheric

<i>atmosphere</i>	
<i>anode</i>	<i>anodic</i>
<i>history</i>	<i>historic</i>
<i>geography</i>	<i>geographic</i>
<i>metal</i>	<i>metallic</i>
<i>base</i>	<i>basic</i>
<i>atom</i>	<i>atomic</i>
<i>parabola</i>	<i>parabolic</i>
<i>economy</i>	<i>economic</i>
<i>magnet</i>	<i>magnetic</i>
<i>science</i>	<i>scientific</i>
<i>-ly ;free</i>	<i>freely</i>
<i>possible</i>	<i>possibly</i>
<i>deep</i>	<i>deeply</i>
<i>full</i>	<i>fully ' </i>
<i>safe</i>	<i>safely</i>
<i>easy</i>	<i>easily</i>
<i>simple</i>	<i>simply</i>
<i>close</i>	<i>closely</i>
<i>pure</i>	<i>purely</i>
<i>special</i>	<i>specially</i>
<i>-y : hear</i>	<i>hearty</i>
	<i>(yurakdan)</i>
<i>sun</i>	<i>sunny</i>
	<i>(quyoshli)</i>

### **MAY modal feli va uning ekvivalentlari**

*May* modal fe'li ish harakatning amalga oshirilishi mumkinligi, ruxsat berilganligini ifodalaydi.

*Masalan:*

*I may go to the picnic*

*You may go home alone*

*He may go*

*She may go*

*We may go*

*You may go*

*They may go*

*May I use your dictionary?*

*You may not use the dictionary,*

*to be allowed to-*

*to be permitted to - MAY modal fe'lining ekvivalentlaridir.*

*May modal fe'lining ekvivalentlari hamma zamonlarda ishlatilishi mumkin.*

*Masalan: I may go home*

*I am allowed to go home.*

*I am permitted to go home*

*I may enter*

*I am allowed to enter.*

*I am permitted to enter (I have a permission)*

*May – HNZ*

*Might – O`NZ*

*Shall (will) be allowed to- KNZ*

*Shall (will) be permitted to- KNZ*

*I may translate the text always*

*I might translate the text yesterday*

*I was allowed to translate the text yesterday*

*I was allowed to translate the text yesterday*

*I shall be allowed to translate the text tomorrow*

*So`roq shakli*

*May I speak with you in English? – Yes, you may*

*We were allowed to go earlier.*

*We shall be allowed to have a rest tomorrow.*

### **Text. Navruz national holiday of Uzbek people**

*Every year we celebrate many holidays. One of them is Navrus. Navrus is a national holiday of moslems. This holiday has been celebrated for many years.*

*This holiday is widely celebrated in spring on the 21st of March,*

*According to the ancient calendar the year begins on this day. So, Navrus is a Moslam's New year holiday. On the eve of this holiday all people of Uzbekistan get ready for it. They prepare new clothes. They cook different national dishes. There is a tradition to cock 'Siunalak', "Halim" for the whole night before the holiday. Women also bake national bread different pastries, samsa. They cook Sumalak, Nishalo. During this holiday all people lay the table and wait for the guests. On this day we must visit and congratulate each other. The people invite their friends and relatives. On this day they put on the traditional new white clothes.*

*Every year on the 21st of March there is a great celebration of Navrus throughout Uzbekistan. Every year people of our republic celebrate this holiday with great pleasure.*

#### **Activity 1.**

***Nuqtalar o`rnini kerakli modal fe`lar bilan to`diring.***

*1. I ... use a computer very well. 2. ... she shut the door. 3. ... I come in? 4. Ann **ilus text**, because it is very difficult. 5. You ... use my dictionary, when you need. 6. If you are ill, you ... stay at home. 7. I... understand this text, because I don't French. 8. If you have finished your work you ... have a rest.*

#### **Activity 2.**

***Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.***

1. Karim uyiga borishi mumkin. 2. Ertaga dam olishingiz mumkin. 3. Derazani yilimi? 4. Nikni uyimizga taklif qilsam maylimi? 5. Unga kecha dam olishga ruxsat berilmadi. 6. Agar yong'ir yog'masa sayrga chiqishingiz mumkin. 7. Ruchkangizni bir minutga olsam maylimi? 8. Ishingiz tugagan bo'lsa kompyuterni o'chirib qo'yishingiz mumkin.

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni to'g'rilang.**

1. The students must to take examinations twice a year. 2. You must learning heart. 3. We had to finishing this work yesterday. 4. He will have visit him next week. 5. If you want to know English well you must worked hard on yourself 6. We had to waited for him for a long time yesterday. 7. What did you had to do last week? 8. Must you to go to the library after classes? - No, I don't.

### **Activity 4.**

#### **Dialogni rollarga bo'lib o'qing.**

#### **DIALOGUE**

A. - I want to ask you some questions about your working day. When do you get up?

B. - I get up at 6 o'clock

A. - Why do you get up so early?

B. - Because, I must be in time at my office.

A. - Are you never later for your work?

B. - Yes, I am. But I was late for it yesterday, as I had to wait for my bus for a long time.

A. - Must you go to your office early tomorrow too?

B. - No, I need not. Because I got permission to be late, as I have an urgent problem.

### **Activity 5.**

**Savollarga javob bering.**

1. What holidays do we celebrate a year? 2. What holiday is Navruz? 3. When is this holiday celebrated? 4. How do all people of Uzbekistan get ready for this holiday? 5. What national dishes do they cook? 6. What do the inhabitants of Uzbekistan do on this holiday?

**Activity 6.**

**Quyidagi iboralarni yod oling.**

**AT THE GAS STATION**

What can I do for you? Fill it up, please.

I guess your car takes unleaded gas

How much gas did it take? 10 liters.

Would you check the oil, please?

It is below the full mark.

How much do I owe you?

3000 sums.

Thank you.

**YO'NILG'I QUYISH SHAXOBCHASIDA**

Xizmat?

Iltilmos bakni to Idirib bersangiz.

Menimcha sizning mashinangiz uchun aralashmasizyonilgl kerak.

Qancha yonilgl ketdi? 10 litr.

Moyni tekshirib bera olasizmi?

To 'la ko`rsatgichdan pastroq.

Qancha to lashim kerak?

3000 so'm.

Rahmat.

**LESSON 32 (2 hours)**

**MUST modal feli va uning ekvivalentlari**

*Must modal fe`li ish harakatning amalga oshirilishi shartligi, zarurligi, ifodalaydi.*

*Masalan: She must learn new words.*

*Must she learn new words?*

*She must not learn new words*

*To have to-*

*To be to - must modal fe`lining ekvivalentlaridir.*

*Must modal fe`lining ekvivalentlari hamma zamonlarda ishlatilishi mumkin.*

*Masalan: You must stay at home.*

*You have to stay at home.*

*You will have to stay at home.*

*Eslatma: "to have to" ekvivalenti bilan tuzilgan so`roq va bolishsiz gaplarda "to do" fe`li ishlatiladi.*

*Masalan: Do you have to stay at home every day?*

*You don't have to stay at home every day.*

### **Activityr I.**

**"What does it rain?" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

*during - davomida*

*geography - geografist*

*weather - ob-havo*

*countries - mamlakatlar*

*sunny days quyoshli kunlar*

*warm winds blow - issiq shamol esmoq*

*water - suv*

*clouds - bulutlar*

*in the sky - osmonda*

*turn back into water suvga aylantirmoq*

*run quickly tez yurishadi*

*raincoat yomgirda kiyiladigan kiyim*

*an umbrella - soyabon*

*several different kinds of weather tez-tez o zgaradigan ob-havo*

*warm spring morning issiq bahor sahari*

*clouds may appear bulutlar paydo bo lishi mumkin*

*heavy rain qattiq yomg 'ir (jala)*

### **Text. What does it rain?**

*Do you know that Britain has a bigger rainfall during the months of July and i than at any other time of the year? The geography of Britain can explain to us about its weather. English people have such a lot of rain because they live on wards the British Isles, vaporizing the water from the sea, forming clouds in the sky. When the clouds move over the land the coolness of the earth causes the vapor (the clouds) to turn back into water, and everybody has to run quickly for shelter or put on a raincoat and open an umbrella.*

*In England there may be several different kinds of weather all in one day. A day may begin as a warm spring morning; an hour or so later black clouds may appear from nowhere bringing heavy rain. At midday it may become quite cold. And then, in the late afternoon the sky will clear, the sun will begin to shine, and for an hour or two before darkness falls, it will be summer.*

*The weather in Britain is, of course, a constant topic of conversation. English people, men or women, are always ready to discuss it.*

### **Activity 2.**

**Answer the following questions.**

*1. a) How does rain come to the British Isles? b) When does Britain have the biggest rainfall in the year? c) How would you distinguish the weather in England from that in other countries? D) Why is the weather a constant topic of conversation in England?*

*2. Describe the kind of weather you like best, giving your reasons.*



### **Activity 3.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

1. Siz har kuni institutga kelishingiz shart. 2. Ular darslarini o'z vaqtida bajarishlari shart. 3. Siz ota-onangizga doimo yordam berishingiz shart. 4. Bolalar doimo toza-ozoda yurishlari kerak.

### **Activity 4.**

#### **Translate into English using must or to have to.**

1. Men bugun magazinga borishimfovqat pishirishim, dars tayyorlashim, maktabga borishim, akamga xat yozishim) kerak. 2. Men ertaga magazinga borishimga (ovqat pishirishimga, dars tayyorlashimga, maktabga borishimga, akamga xat yozishimga) to'g'ri keladi. 3. Men kecha magazinga borishimga (ovqat pishirishimga, dars tayyorlashimga, maktabga borishimga, akamga xat yozishimga) to'g'ri keldi.

### **Activity 5.**

#### **Fill in blanks**

7. You ... read this text it is easy enough. 8. What ...we see on this map? 9. ... you speak Spanish? No, unfortunately I... 10. At what time ... you come to school? 11. She ... still live in Paris. 12. He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels, 13. But he is happy. He ... enjoy life. 14. My friend Danielle isn't a famous artist. But she ... even paint Russian icons. I... only admire her beautiful pictures. She ... be a woman of great talents. She ... speak German, French and English.

### **Activity 6.**

#### **Translate into English**

1. Kitoblaringizni olsam maylimi? 2. Ingliz tili darsida siz inglizcha gapirishingiz hugin daftarlarni topshirishimiz shartmi? 4. Sizdan savol so'rasam \nrhamat. 5. Men juda ham bandligim tufayli siz bilan kinoga boraolmayman. 6. Bu yerda chekish mumkinmi? - Mumkin. 7. U hozir o'zining kabinetida bo'lsa

kerak. Siz u bilan gaplashib olishingiz mumkin. 8. Kirish mumkinmi? - Marhamat. bu matni o'qishingiz kerak. 10. U bu topshiriqni bajara oladimi? 11. Men bugun do'stim bilan yaplashishim kerak. 12. Biz oy oxirida elekt quvvati uchun to'lashimiz kerak.

### **LESSON 33 (2 hours)**

#### **MODAL VERBS should, have to, to be to, need**

**"should"** modal fe'li kerak degan ma'noni anglatib, u maslahat berishda ishlatiladi. Masalan: *If you are ill, you should consult the doctor.*

Agar kasal bo Isangiz vrachga murojaat qilishingiz kerak. **"should"** modal feli ishtirok etgan gaplarning so'roq shakli "should" modal , -yailan oldinga qo'yish orqaliyasaladi.

**Should we** stay at the collage after classes?

Bis darsdan keyin kollejga qolishimiz kerakmi?

**"should"** modal fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning inkor shakli "should" modal **in** keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi **U in** You should not stay at college after classes.

**Siz** darsdan keyin kollejga qolmasangiz ham bo `ladi.

**"have to"** iborasi "kerak, shart, zarur, to'g'ri kelmoq" degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Hozirgi zamonda bu ibora have (has) to shakliga ega. O'tgan zamonda bu **"had to"**, kelasi zamonda esa "will have to" shaklga ega. Masalan:

**He** has to help his father.

U otasiga yordam berishi kerak.

As my mother was ill, I had to stay at home.

Mening onam kasal bo'lganligi sababli, uyda qolishingma to'g'ri keldi.

You will have to meet them tomorrow.

**"have to"** iborasi ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli Do(Does) ko'makchi fe'lini, shu ibora ishtirok etgan o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning

so 'roq shakli *Did* ko 'makchi fe 'lini hamda shu ibora ishtirok etgan kelasi zamondagi gaplarning so 'roq shakli *Will (Shall)* ko'makchi fe 'lini egadan oldinga qo 'yish orqali yasaladi.

*Masalan: Do you have to go to college every day?*

*Did you have to stay at home yesterday?*

*Will you have to visit your friend next week?*

"*have to*" iborasi ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli *have to* iborasidan oldin *do(does) not*, shu ibora ishtirok etgan o 'tgan zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli *have to* iborasidan oldin *did not* hamda shu ibora ishtirok etgan kelasi zamondagi gaplarning inkor *have to* iborasidan oldin *will (shall) not* ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

*Masalan: We do not have to go to college on Sundays.*

*I did not have to stay at home yesterday.*

*You will not have to visit your friend next week,*

"*to be to*" iborasi kerak, zarur degan ma'nolarni anglatib, u oldindan kelishilgan ish harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Hozirgi zamonda bu ibora *am to, is to, are to* shakliga ega. O'tgan zamonda bu ibora "*was to, were to*" shakliga ega.

*Masalan: We are to meet near college.*

*Biz kollej yonida uchrashishimiz kerak.*

*We were to meet near college yesterday.*

*Biz kecha kollej yonida uchrashishimiz kerak edi.*

"*to be to*" iborasi ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "*to be*" fe lining hozirgi zamondagi kerakli shakli *am, is, are* ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "*to be*" fe'lining o'tgan zamondagi kerakli shakli *was, were* ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali, kelasi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli *shall* yoki *will* ni egadan oldinga qo 'yish orqali yasaladi.

*Masalan: Are you to meet near college?*

*Siz kollej yonida uchrashishingiz kerakmi?*

*Were they to meet near college yesterday?*

Ular kollej yonida uchrashishlari kerak edimi? "to be to" iborasi ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "to be" fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi kerakli shakli *am, is, are* dan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "to be" fe'lining o'tgan zamondagi kerakli shakli *was, were* dan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali, kelasi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli *shall* yoki *will* dan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

*Masalan: We are not to meet near college.*

*Biz kollej yonida uchrashishimiz kerak emas.*

*They were not to meet near college yesterday.*

*Ular kollej yonida uchrashishlari kerak emas edi.*

"need" modal fe'li kerak, muhtoj degan ma'nolarni anglatadi.

Agar gapning egasi birorta predmet bo'lsa, u holda need modal fe'lidan keyin fe'lning -ing shakli ishlatiladi

*Masalan: The tape-recorder needs repairing.*

*Magnitofonni sozlash kerak.*

Agar gapning egasi birorta shaxs bo'lsa, u holda need modal fe'lidan keyin infinitive shakli ishlatiladi.

*I need to repair the tape-recorder.*

*Men magnitofonni sozlashim kerak*

"need" ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "do, does ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning so'roq id" ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali, kelasi zamondagi so'roq shakli *shall* yoki *will* ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali

*Masalan: Do you need to have a rest?*

*Did you need to have a rest yesterday?*

*Will you need to have a rest next week?*

"need" ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "do not, does not egadan keyin qo'yish orqali, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "did not" ni egadan keyin qo'yish orqali, kelasi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli shall not yoki egadan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Masalan: *We do not need to have a rest on Sundays.*

*I did not need to have a rest yesterday.*

*You will not need to have a rest next week.*

Eslatma: "need" modal fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning so'roq va inkor hakllari to be ko`makchi fe`lisiz need orqali ham yasaladi.

*Need you have a rest on Sundays?*

*You needn 't have a rest on week days.*

### **Activityr 1.**

**"What British children read?" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

*Important - muhim*

*People's life- odamlar hayoti*

*printed book- chop qilingan kitob*

*English writers- ingliz yozuvchilari*

*Learn- o'rganmoq*

*children's books- bolarning kitoblari*

*authors - mualliflar*

*story - hikoya*

*wonderful place -ajoyib joy*

*explain- tushuntirmoq*

*animals - hayvonlar*

*toys- o'yinchoqlar*

### **Text. WHAT BRITISH CHILDREN READ?**

***Books play a very important part in people's life.***

*An Englishman, William Caxton, made the first English printed book in 1474. Many books have been printed in Britain since those days, and we know the names of many English writers.*

*Today, however, you will learn some details about children's books in Britain. A great many authors have written stories for children. Many of these bring back to life the old fables, folk-tales and legends of long ago. Stories of this kind are called fairy-tales. British children love fairies living in a wonderful place called fairyland. Modern fairy stories often imitate the old folk-tale, which explains their atmosphere of princesses and horse-drawn carriages.*

*Imagination is the main quality of a children's story. Several famous children's stories are written in the form of a wonderful dream, like Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland. The characters are very frequently animals or toys, as in A. A. Milne's Winnie-the-Pooh, or objects, like railway engines and lorries, which talk like living people. On the other hand many stories are based on ordinary events in the life of an ordinary child. School stories, usually about adventures in the life of an ordinary child. School stories, usually about adventures in a boarding-school, are great favorites with older children.*

### **Activity 2.**

**Answer the following questions.**

1. a) When did the first printed book appear in England? b) What kind of children's stories are called fairy-tales? c) Who wrote Alice in Wonderland and Winnie-the-Pooh?
2. What picture of British children's reading interests do you have after reading the text?

### **Activity 3.**

**Paraphrase the following sentences using the modal verb need.**

- 1) It is not necessary to go there. You need not go there.
- 2) It was not necessary to go there. You need not have gone there.

1. Why do you want to do it all today? 2. It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner: we have brought all the food the children may want. 3. It is not necessary to take the thirty six. A later train will do as well. 4. There was no necessity for her to do it herself. 5. There is no reason for you to worry: he is as strong as a horse. 6. There is no need for you to be present. 7. Is it any use our going into all that now? 8. Why did you mention all these figures? The situation was clear as it was.

#### **Activity 4.**

##### **Translate into English using need.**

1. Zahirada vaqtimiz ko'p, shoshilmasak ham bo'ladi. 2. Siz buni hozir qilmasangiz ham bo'ladi. Buni ertaga bajarishingiz ham mumkin. 3. U y or dam bermasligi ham mumkin. Hamma narsa allaqachon bajarilgan. 4. U pianinasini sotmasa ham bo'lardi. 5. Siz bolaga bunchalik baqirmasangiz ham bo'lardi. 6. Endi ular uxlay olmaydilar. Ular qo'rqinchli filmni ko'rmasa bo'lardi. 7. Sizga yordam berishim kerakmi? - Yo'q, rahmat. Men o'zim hammasini bajaraman. 8. U yerga bormasangiz ham bo'ladi. 9. U haqda xavotirlanmasa ham bo'lardi. 10. Men undan so'ramasam ham bo'ladi: u hammasini o'zi aytib beradi. 11. Menga telefon qilishingiz shart emas: va'dam esimdand chiqmaydi. 12. U shunchalik ko'p masalliq sotib olishi shartmi? 13. U kutubxonaga bormasa ham bo'ladi. Men unga kitobni beraman. 14. Soyabonni olmasangiz ham bo'lardi: ishonchim komil, yomg'ir yog'maydi.

#### **LESSON 34 (2 hours)**

##### **WORD FORMATION:**

##### **Sifatyasovchi qo'shimchalar: able, -ibl, -ous**

**-able:** comfort - comfortable = qulaylik yaratmoq-qulay

read - readable = o 'qimoq-o "qiladigan

eat - eatable = yemoq-yeyiladigan

change - changeable = o 'zgartirmdq-o "zgaruvchan

*understand - understandable = tushunmoq-tushunarli*

**-ibl:** *reduce - reducible = qisqartirmoq-qisqartiriladigan*

*convince - convincible = ishontirmoq-ishonch bilan*

**-ous :** *glory - glorious = gullab yashnamoq - gullab yashnagan*

*danger - dangerous = xavf xavfli*

### **Sifatdosh II (Participle II)**

*Participle II odatda narsaga taaluqli bo 'lgan ish-harakatning natijasini ifodalaydi va bu ish harakat o 'zbek tiliga majhul nisbatda tarjima qilinadi.*

*To 'g'ri fellarning Participle II (Past Participle) shakli felga -d yoki -ed qo "shimchasini qo 'shish orqali yasaladi. Masalan: to ask - asked so 'ramoq - so "ralgan to live - lived yashamoq - yashagan*

*Noto'g'ri fellarning Past Participle shakli alohida shaklga ega bolib, to^g'ri fe llardan farq qiladi. Masalan:*

*to write wrote written*

*to make made made*

*to be was/were been*

*to go went gone*

FOR AUTHOR USE ONLY

### **Hozirgi tugallangan zamon**

#### **(The Present Perfect Tense)**

*Hozirgi tugallangan zamon asosan o'tgan zamonda bolib o'tgan lekin natijasi bilan hozirgi zamonga bog'liq bo'lgan ish harakatini bildiradi va u quyidagicha yasaladi:*

*Uchinchi shaxs birlikda (he, she, it uchun) has, qolgan shaxslarda (I, we, you, they) have ishlatiladi. Birlik*

*I. I have just translated the text.*

*II. You have just translated the text.*

*III. He has just translated the text. She has just translated the text.*

*Ko 'plik*

*I. We have just translated the text.*



II. You have just translated the text.

III. They have just translated the text.

Hozirgi tugallangan zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "to have" ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qoyish orqali yasaladi. *have, has + Subject + Participle II*

*Birlik*

I. Have I just translated the text?

II. Have you just translated the text?

III. Has he just translated the text? Has she just translated the text?

*Ko`plik*

I. Have we just translated the text?

II. Have you just translated the text?

III. Have they just translated the text?

Hozirgi tugallangan zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli "to have" ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qoyish orqali yasaladi. *Subject + have, has not + Participle II*

***have, has + Participle II***

*Birlik*

***Quyidagi payt ravishlari The Present Perfect Tenseda ishlatiladi.***

*just - endigina, hozirgina never - hech qachon ever - qachondir, hech already - allaqachon*

*recently - yaqinda \_\_\_*

*lately - keyingi vaqtlarda seldom - kamdan-kam today - bugun*

*this year (week, month, ...) - shuyil (hafta, oy, ...) yet - hali*

*for 2 years - ikki yil davomida since 1999 - 1999yildan beri*

*Yuqoridagi payt ravishlaridan just, never, ever, already lar to have fe lidan keyin, qolganlari esa gap oxirida qo'llaniladi.*

*Examples:*

*We have never been to America.*

*Have you ever been to America?*

- Yes I have.

- No, I haven't

*I have never been to America.*

*They have just translated the text.*

*Have they just translated the text?*

- Yes, they have.

- No, they haven't

*They haven't just translated the text.*

*I have graduated from the Institute.*

*Have you graduated from the Institute?*

- Yes, I have.

- No I haven't.

*I have not graduated from the Institute yet.*

*Have you ever read this book?*

*Birlik*

*I. I have not just translated the text.*

*II. You have not just translated the text.*

*III. He has not just translated the text. She has not just translated the text.*

*Ko 'plik*

*I. We have not just translated the text.*

*II. You have not just translated the text.*

*III. They have not just translated the text.*

### **Activity 1.**

***The fields and uses of physics matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.***

*civilization - sivilizatsiya*

*the application – qo'llash*

*Primitive man - ibtidoiy odam*

*generation - avlod*

*laws of nature - tabiat qonunlari*

*the domestication - xonakilashtirish*  
*check theories - qonunlarni tekshirish*  
*speculations - fikr yuritishlar*  
*scientific method - ilmiy usul*  
*prominent scientists - taniqli olimlar*  
*atomic phenomena - atom hodisasi*  
*photo-electricity - foto-elektr quvvati*  
*the transmutation of matter - zarra o'zgarishi*  
*the electric waves - elektr toi Iqini*  
*modern radio - zamonaviy radio*  
*tools - asbob uskunalar*  
*mechanics - mexanika*  
*heat - issiqlik*  
*environment - atrof-muhit*  
*X-ray - rentgen nurlari*  
*radioactivity - radioaktivlik*  
*practical application - amaliy qo'llash*  
*increasing rate - o'sish normasi*  
*Practical physics - amaliy fizika*  
*physicists - fiziklar*  
*majority of those - ularning ko'pchiligi*  
*civil engineering - fuqaro qurilishi apply – qo'llash*  
*the principles of mechanics - mexanikaning tamoyillari*  
*mechanical engineering - mashinasozlik*  
*utilize the laws of mechanics and heat - mexanika va issiqlik qonunlarini qullamoq*  
*electrical engineering - elektrotexnika*  
*fundamentals of electricity - elektr quvvati asosi*  
*effective - foydali*  
*measurements - o'lchov birliklari*  
*physical science - fizika fani*

*knowledge of mathematics - matematikaga oid bilim*

*the basic - asosiy*

*foundations of engineering - texnikaning tayanchlari*

### **Activitys**

#### **Activity 2.**

##### **O'qing va so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*acceptable, reasonable, variable, desirable, advisable, divisible, countable, religious, synonymous, neuropterans, murderous, comfortable, measurable, simultaneous, venomous, impossible.*

#### **Activity 3.**

##### **Quyidagi iboralarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*singan ruchka, tuzilgan lug'at, sozlangan jihoz, yaxshi jihozlangan laboratoriya, tarjima qilingan matn, to'plangan material, qurilgan bino, qazib olingan neft, tikilgan ko'yiak, ishdan chiqqan lift, yangi ochilgan fakultet, yangi ochilgan kafedra.*

#### **Activity 4.**

##### **Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

*1. Men hozirgina keldim. 2. Ular 5 allaqachon matnini tarjima qilib bo'lishdi. 3. Bizlar bu matnini bir necha marotaba o'qiganmiz. 4. Biz Q'zbekistonning 13 yilligini nishonladik. 5. Men hech qachon Amerikada bolmaganman. 6. Talabalarning bilimi keyingi vaqtlarda o'zgardi.*

#### **Activity 5.**

**a) "The fields and uses of physics" matnning yangi so'zlarini yod oling. b) Majhul nisbatga doir gaplar tuzing. c) Foydali iboralarni yodlang.**

#### **Activity 6.**

**Quyidagi iboralarni yodlang.**

### **USEFUL EXPRESSIONS**

*Do you follow me?*

*Will you have a message?*

*I 'll call you right back?*

*There is a telephone call for you.*

*May I use your telephone?*

*Please, dial again.*

*You have the wrong number.*

*What is your extension?*

*Please, pick up the receiver?*

*I'm calling from a pay phone.*

*Somebody has hung up.*

*The telephone is out of order.*

### **FOYDALI IBORALAR**

*Siz meni eshitayapsizmi?*

*Siz biror narsa tayinlamoqchimisiz?*

*Men sizga hozir qo 'ng`roq qilaman.*

*Sizni telefonga chaqirishiyapti.*

*Bu erdan qo'ng'iroq qilsam maylimi?*

*Iltimos, bu raqamni boshqatdan tering.*

*Bizni xato ulashibdi.*

*Sizning qo "shimcha raqamingiz qanday?*

*Iltimos, trubkani oling.*

*Men avtomatdan qo nqiroq qilayapman.*

*Kimdir trubkani osib qo 'ydi.*

*Telefon ishlamaydi.*

### **LESSON 35 (2 hours)**

#### **O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMON (THE PAST PERFECT TENSE)**

*The Past Perfect Tense ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda malum bir paytgachc bajarilganligini yoki ikkinchi bir ish-harakat boshlanguncha tugallanganligini ifodalask uchun qo llanadi. Bu zamonda ish-harakatning vaqtini qo 'rsatish uchun "by" predlog. ishlatiladi.*

*Subject + had + Participle II*

*"to have" feli hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda had.*

*Birlik*

- I. I had translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- II. You had translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- III. He had translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- She had translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*Ko'plik*

- I. We had translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- II. You had translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- III. They had translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*The Past Perfect Tensedagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "to have" ko'makchife lining o'Igan noaniq zamondagi shakli "had"ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. I quyidagicha yasaladi:*

*Had + Subject + Participle II*

*Birlik*

- I. Had I translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
- II. Had you translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
- III. Had he translated the text by 6 o'clock? Had she translated the text by 6 o'clock?*

*Ko'plik*

- I. Had we translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
- II. Had you translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
- III. Had they translated the text by 6 o'clock?*

*The Past Perfect Tense* dagi gaplarning inkor shakli "to have" ko'makch: fe lining o Igan noaniq zamondagi shakli had dan key in "not" inkor yuklamasini qo 'yish orqali yasaladi. U quyidagicha yasaladi:

*Subject + had not+ Participle II*

*Birlik*

*I. I had not translated the text by 6 o 'clock.*

*II. You had not translated the text by 6 o 'clock.*

*III. He had not translated the text by 6 o 'clock. She had not translated the text by 6 o 'clock.*

*Ko 'plik*

*I. We had not translated the text by 6 o 'clock.*

*II. You had not translated the text by 6 o 'clock.*

*III. They had not translated the text by 6 o 'clock.*

*The Past Perfect Tense* ish harakatning ikkinchi ish harakat boshlanguncha tugallanganligini ifodalash uchun ham qo 'llanadi.

*I had translated the text, when he came.*

*We had translated the text, when he came.*

*Had he translated the text, when they came?*

*Had we translated the text, when they came? She had not translated the text, when I came. They had not translated the text, when he came.*

### **Text. A). THE FIELDS AND USES OF PHYSICS**

*The story of man's civilization is the story of his study of nature and the application of his knowledge in his life.*

*The use of tools, first of stone and later of metals, the domestication of animals, the development of writing and counting, all progressed slowly since rapid advance was not possible until man began to gather data and check theories. Till that time most of man's knowledge was based on the speculations of the Greeks.*

*Not until a little over three centuries ago did man adopt the scientific method of studying his environment. After this development of civilization has*

*become increasingly more rapid. The advance of all the natural sciences has been almost simultaneous: in fact, many of the prominent scientists were working in more than one field of knowledge.*

*We shall limit our attention to the one field of physics. Probably more than any other science physics has changed the conditions under which man lives. Physics deals not with man himself, but with the things he sees and feels and hears. This science deals with the laws of mechanics, heat, sound, electricity, light, which have been applied in numerous combinations to build our machine age. Modern physics also deals with electronics, atomic phenomena, photo-electricity, X-ray, radioactivity, the transmutation of matter and energy and the phenomena associated with electron tubes and the electric waves of modern radio.*

### **Activity 1.**

#### **Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling vayod oling.**

*fuqaro qurilishi, tamoyillardan unumli foydalanish, texnikaning o'sishi uchun qulay, mashinasozlik, texnika va fizika o'rtasidagi bogliqlik, fizikaning tarmoqlari, elektrotexnika, rivojlanish.*

### **Activity 2.**

#### **So'zlarning to'g'ri tarjimasini toping**

- 1) *physicists*
  - 2) *majority of those*
  - 3) *civil engineering*
  - 4) *apply*
  - 5) *effective*
  - 6) *measurements*
  - 7) *physical science*
  - 8) *knowledge of mathematics* 9) *the basic*
- a) *foydali*



- b) o'Ichov birliklari
- c) matematikaga oid bilim
- d) asosiy
- e) texnika asoslari
- f) fuqaro qurilishi
- g) qo'llash
- h) fizika fani
- i) fiziklar

### **Activity 3.**

#### ***Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.***

1. Haqiqatdan ham, texnikaning ko'pgina tarmoqlari fizikaning bir yoki o'nlan ortiq bolimlari bilan yaqin aloqada. 2. Fizika va texnika uchun umumiy bolgan vositalardan biri matematikadir. 3. Agar biz fizika fanining tamoyillari va olchov birliklaridan unumli foydalanmoqchi bo'lsak matematikadan amaliy bilimga ega bolishimiz kerak. 4. Shuning uchun fizika va matematika texnikaning asosiy tayanchlaridir. 5. Shundan keyin sivilizatsiyaning o'sishi tezlashdi.

### **Activity 4.**

#### ***Savollarga matndan foydalanib javob bering.***

1. What do you know about the role of practical Physics? 2. Why are practical applications of physics not all made by physicists? 3. What do you know about the relations between the branches of engineering and sections of physics? 4. What must we do to make effective use of the principles and measurements of physical science? 5. What are the basic "foundations of engineering"? 6. What does "branches of engineering" mean? 7. What does "physical principles" mean? 8. Are the basic foundations of engineering physics and mathematics or physics and biology. What is the story of man's civilization? 10. What do you know about the primitive man? 11. When did the use of tools and other things progress slowly? 12. When has the development of civilization become rapid? 13. What can you say about physics? 14. What does modern physics deal with?

**Activity 5.**

**Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

*generation, domestication of animals, scientific method, natural sciences, based on the speculations, rapid advance, development, prominent scientists, numerous combinations, environment, machine age, combination, atomic phenomena, transmutation of matter, application, civilization, the use of tools, first of stone and later of metals, the domestication of animals, the development of writing and counting.*

**Activity 6.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

*1. Men kecha soat beshgacha matni tarjima qilib bo Idim. 2. Do 'stim kelganida, men uyniyiglshtirib bolgan edim. 3. Kecha soat 5 gacha Buxorogayetib borgan edik. 4. Ular ertalab soat 8 gacha institutga yetib kelgan edilar.*

**LESSON 36 (2 hours)**

**KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

*The Future Perfect Tense ish-harakatning kelasi zamonda malum bir paytgacha bajarilishini yoki ikkinchi bir ish-harakat boshlanguncha tugallanganligini ifodalash uchun qollanadi. Bu zamonda ish-harakatning vaqtini qo'rsatish uchun "by"predlogi ishlatiladi. U quyidagicha yasaladi:*

*Subject + will have/shall have + Participle I*

*Birinchi shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun shall have, qolgan shaxslar uchun esa will have qo'llaniladi. Birlik*

*I. I shall have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*II. You will have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*III. He will have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*She will have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*Ko'plik*

- I. *We shall have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- II. *You will have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- III. *They will have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*The Future Perfect Tensedagi gaplarning so'roq shakli shall yoki will ko'makchi fe lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. U quyidagicha yasaladi:*

*Will/Shall + subject + have + Participle II*

*Birlik*

- I. *Shall I have translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
  - II. *Will you have translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
  - III. *Will he have translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
- Will she have translated the text by 6 o'clock?*

*Koplik*

- I. *Shall we have translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
- II. *Will you have translated the text by 6 o'clock?*
- III. *Will they have translated the text by 6 o'clock?*

*The Future Perfect Tensedagi gaplarning inkor shakli shall yoki will ko'makchi felidan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.*

*Subject + will/shall + not + have + Participle II*

*Birlik*

- I. *I shall not have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
  - II. *You will not have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
  - III. *He will not have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- She will not have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*Ko'plik*

- I. *We shall not have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- II. *You will not have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*
- III. *They will not have translated the text by 6 o'clock.*

*The Future Perfect Tense ish harakatning ikkinchi ish harakat boshlangunc:-tugallanishini ifodalash uchun ham qo'llanadi. Masalan:*

*I shall have translated the text, when he comes.*

*We shall have translated the text, when he comes.*

*Will you have translated the text, when he comes?*

*Shall we have translated the text, when he comes?*

*He will not have translated the text, when he comes.*

*She will not have translated the text, when he comes.*

### **Text. B). THE FIELDS AND USES OF PHYSICS**

*The practical application of the developments of physics continuous at an ever\* increasing rate.*

*"Practical physics" plays, therefore, no small role, for the laws of physics are applied in every movement we make, in every attempt at communication, in the warmth and light we receive from the sun, in every machine. Practical applications of physics are not all made by physicists, for the majority of those who apply the principles of physics are called "engineers".*

*In fact, most of the branches of engineering are closely related with one or more sections of physics: civil engineering applies the principles of mechanics; mechanical engineering utilizes the laws of mechanics and heat; electrical engineering is based on fundamentals of electricity, etc. The relation between engineering and physics is so close that a thorough knowledge and understanding of physical principles is important for progress of engineering. One of the tools common to physics and engineering is mathematics.*

*If we are to make effective use of the principles and measurements of physical science, we must have a workable knowledge of mathematics.*

*Physics and mathematics are thus the basic "foundations of engineering".*

#### **Activity 1.**

**Open the brackets using Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Progressive. Present, Past Perfect.**

*1. Autumn (to come). It (to be) November now. It (to get) colder, the days (to get) shorter. It often (to rain). Soon it (to be) very cold. 2. When I (to do) my*

homework yesterday, I quickly (to run) to the yard, because my friends (to wait) for me there. 3. Я (to have) a good time last summer. 4. What you (to learn) for today? I (to be) sorry, I (not to prepare) my lesson. I (to be) ill yesterday and (not to know) what to do. I (; prepare) my lesson tomorrow, x If you (not to prepare) your lesson tomorrow, you (t: get) a bad mark. 5. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday?

### **Activity 2.**

**Open the brackets using Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Progressive, Present, Past Perfect.**

1. Hello! Where you (to go)? x Nowhere in particular. I just (to take) a walk.  
2. Our students (to do) all kinds of activities and now they (to be) sure that they (to know) this rule well. They (to hope) they (to make) no mistakes in the test paper. 3. The expedition (to cover) hundreds of kilometers, but they still (to be) far from their destination. 4. You (to go) to Great Britain next year? 5. Yesterday Nick (to say) that he (to read) much during his summer vacation. 6. At the age of twenty my father (to combine) work and study. 7. A great number of students (to study) in the reading room when I (to enter) it last night.

### **Activity 3.**

**Open the brackets using: Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Progressive; Present, Past Perfect.**

When I (to go) to have lunch in the afternoon, it still (to rain) very hard. I (to go) to the nearest cafe, and (to sit) down at a table. A few minutes later a young woman (to come) in and (to sit) down at the same table with me. When I (to finish) my lunch and (to be) ready to leave, I absent-mindedly (to take) her umbrella and (to start) for the exit. She (to stop) me saying that I (to take) her umbrella. I (to return) the umbrella with many apologies. In the evening I (to go) to the umbrella maker, (to take) my five umbrellas and (to get) on the tram to go home. It so happened that the woman I (to meet) at the cafe (to ride) in the same tram. When

*she (to see) me with my five umbrellas, she (to say): "You (to have) a successful day today, (to have not) you?"*

### **LESSON 37 (2 hours)**

#### **KELASI O'TGAN ZAMON THE FUTURE in-the-PAST**

*Ingliz tilida ayrim ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda, ergash gapdagi fel bosh gapdagife I bilan o 'tgan zamonda tegishli zamon formasida moslashadi.*

*Masalan, agar bosh gapdagi harakat ergash gapdagi harakatdan avval bo'lsa, o 'tgan-kelasi zamon deb atalmish forma ishlatiladi. Bu forma o Igan zamonga nisbatan kelasi hisoblangan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Bunda shall - should ga, will - would ga o 'zgaradi.*

*Birlik*

*I. I hoped that I should enter the Institute.*

*II. You hoped that you would enter the Institute.*

*III. He hoped that he would enter the Institute. She hoped that she would enter the Institute.*

*Ko`plik*

*I. We hoped that we should enter the Institute.*

*II. You hoped that you would enter the Institute.*

*III. They hoped that they would enter the Institute.*

*So`roq shakli Did ko "makchi fe lini egadan oldinga qo "yish orqali yasaladi.*

*Birlik*

*I. Did I hope that I should enter the Institute?*

*II. Did you hope that you would enter the Institute?*

*III. Did he hope that he would enter the Institute?*

*Did she hope that she would enter the Institute?*

*Ko'plik*

*I. Did we hope that we should enter the Institute?*

*II. Did you hope that you would enter the Institute?*

*III. Did they hope that they would enter the Institute?*

*Inkor shakli egadan keyin did not ni qo`yish orqali yasaladi.*

*Birlik*

*I. I did not hope that I should enter the Institute.*

*II. You did not hope that you would enter the Institute.*

*III. He did not hope that he would enter the Institute.*

*She did not hope that she would enter the Institute.*

*Ko`plik*

*I. We did not hope that we should enter the Institute.*

*II. You did not hope that you would enter the Institute.*

*III. They did not hope that they would enter the Institute.*

### **Activity 1.**

**Heat & cold matniga doir so`zlarni o`rganing.**

*physics teacher fizika o`qituvchisi*

*talk - suhbat*

*heat and cold – issiq va sovuq*

*begin - boshlamoq*

*ask so`ramoq*

*questions -savollar*

*big - katta*

*cold makes things smaller sovuq havo narsalarni kichraytiradi*

*an example - misol*

*make a mistake xato qilmoq*

*know - bilmoq*

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### **Text. Heat & cold**

*One day a physics teacher talked to his class about heat and cold. Then he asked Do you understand that? All the pupils said that they understood, and the teacher began to ask questions.*

*John, what is the effect of heat? Heat makes things bigger, sir.*

*Good. And what is the effect of cold, Tom?*

*Cold makes things smaller, sir, answered Tom.*

*That's right, Tom.*

*And now, said the teacher, Who can give me an example?*

*I can, sir, said Dick. In winter, when it is cold, the days are short, but in summer, when it is hot, the days are long.*

*Dick made a mistake, of course. You certainly know the real reason of why the days are short in winter and long in summer.*

### **Activity 2.**

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

1. Who do you think the boy could not give the right answer? 2. What must you do when the teacher says, Are there any questions? after explaining new material? 3. What should you do to be sure that you have understood the teacher's explanations well? Will you ask questions? Will you work with the textbook (and other literature)?

### **Activity 3.**

**Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning kerakli shaklini qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring.**

1. The building (to built) by experienced builders last year. 2. Our Institute (to find) in 1977. 3. The students (to teach) by the high qualified teachers. 4. The first computers (to create) in 1945 in America. 5. They ( to give) different tasks every day.

### **Activity 4.**

**Quyidagi gaplarni Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

Men aytib berdim - Menga aytib berishdi. Men ko'rsatdim. x Menga ko'rsatishdi. U olib keldi. x Unga olib kelishdi. -Biz so'radik. x Bizdan so'rashdi. Biz javob berdik. x Bizga javob berishdi. Biz yubordik. x Bizni yuborishdi. Ular berishdi. x Ularga berishdi. U yordam berdi. x Unga y or dam berishdi. U maslahat berdi. x Unga maslahat berishdi. U esladi. x Uni eslahdi. Biz taklif



qildik. x Bizni taklif qilishdi. U davoladi. x Uni davolashdi. U chaqirdi. x Uni chaqirishdi.

### **Activity 5.**

#### **Quyidagi gaplarni Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

- Uni olib kelishadi. Bizdan so'rashdi. - Bizdan so'rashayпти. - Bizdan so'rashadi. Bizga javob berishdi. - Bizga javob berishayпти. - Bizga javob berishadi. Bizni yuborishdi. - Bizni yuborishayпти. - Bizni yuborishadi. Ularga berishdi. - Ularga berishayпти. - Ularga berishadi. Unga yordam berishdi. - Unga yordam berishayпти. -L'nga yordam berishadi. Unga maslahat berishdi. - Unga maslahat berishayпти. - Unga maslahat berishadi. Uni eslashdi. - Uni eslashayпти. - Uni eslashadi. Bizni taklif qilishdi. - Bizni taklif qilishayпти. - Bizni taklif qilishadi. Uni chaqirishdi. - Uni chaqirishayпти. - Uni chaqirishadi.

### **Activity 6.**

#### **Open the brackets using Past Simple Passive.**

(YESTERDAY) 1. The postbox (to empty) yesterday. 2. The stamps (topostmark) c: the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns. 4. The mail (to load) imc the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the pos: office. 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver).

### **Activity 7.**

#### **Dam olishga doir iboralarni o'rganing.**

#### **LEISURE TIME**

Where do you usually spend your vacation?

Are you taking your vacation here?

How do you like here?

I usually spend my vacation...

in the country

*at a sea*

*at the seashore*

*in the mountains*

*at home*

### **DAM OLISH**

*Odatda siz ta`tilingizni qaerda o`tkazasiz?*

*Siz ta`tilingizni shu erda o`tkazayapsizmi?*

*Sizga bu er yoqadimi?*

*Odatda ta`tilimni .... o`tkazaman.*

*qishloqda*

*kurortda*

*dengiz bo`yida*

*tog`larda*

*uyda*

### **LESSON 38 (2 hours)**

#### **THE PASSIVE VOICE (MAJHUL NISBAT)**

*Majhul nisbatda fe`ldan anglashilgan ish-harakat ijrochiga emas, balki ega vazifasida kelgan ob`ektga qaratilgan bo`ladi. Bu nisbat "to be" ko`makchi fe`lining tegishli zamoni hamda mustaqil fe`llning o`tgan zamon sifatdoshi (Past Participle) dar. yasaladi. Bu konstruksiya Perfect Continuous (tugallangan davom fell) dan tashqar hamma fe`l zamonlarida ishlatiladi:*

*Masalan: The text is translated - Matn tarjuma qilingan.*

*The text was translated - Matn tarjuma qilindi.*

*The text will be translated - Matn tarjuma qilinadi.*

*Majhul nisbatda ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs ma`lum bo`lsa, undan oldin (by- tomonidan) predlogi qo`llaniladi. Lekin ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs gapda to`ldiruvchi bo`lib keladi. Ba`zan to`ldiruvchi boshqa predlog bilab ham kelishi mumkin*

*Masalan: The text was translated by Karim.*

-Matn Karim tomonidan tarjima qilindi.

*The letter was written with a pen.*

*Xat ruchka bilan yozilgan.*

### **Activity 1.**

**"If you want to have a friend" matniga doir so'zlarni o'rganing.**

*Everybody -har bir kishi*

*in this group -bu guruhda*

*friendship- do'stlik*

*grow -o'smoq*

*something -biror bir narsa*

*useful -foydali*

*together - birga*

*the same interests -bir xil qarashlar*

*understand - tushunmoq*

*English proverb- ingliz maqoli*

*A friend in need is a friend indeed Do'st boshiga kulfat tushganda bilinadi.*

*Discuss - muhokama*

*A good friend is as the sun in winter -Yaxshi do'st qish paytidagi quyoshga o'xshaydi.*

*Wrong – xato*

*important - muhim*

### **Text. If you want to have a friend**

*Let us suppose that everybody here in this group has a good friend. Friendship between two people grows when they do something useful together and when they have the same interests. Their friendship is still better if they understand each other well.*

*Do you remember the English proverb A friend in need is a friend indeed which you discussed last year? We agreed that you cannot live without friends, that real friends are always ready to help each other. Let us also agree that the real friendship is possible only when people respect and trust each other.*

*So you can see that friendship between two people is a very great thing. As English people say, A good friend is ass. Take, for example, this one: A friend is easier lost than found.*

*What does it mean? It means that it is difficult to find a good friend. You may lose a friend quickly if you do something wrong. Always think how to keep friendship.*

*And there is another thing which is no less important: if you want to have a friend, you have to be good friends yourselves.*

*The pupils collective is strong when its members are good comrades and friends. The slogan of the collective is: one for all. and all for one. Collective activity among them.*

### **LESSON 39-43. SIFATDOSH I-II VA TAKRORLASH.**

#### **1. Mark the correct sentence:**

If you will drop a glass it breaks.

If you heat the ice it melts.

If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boil.

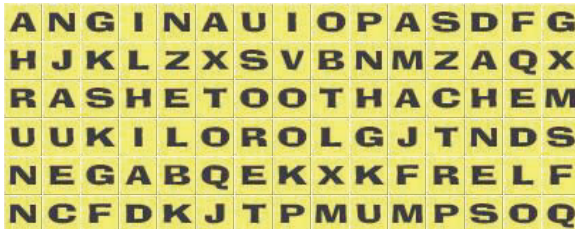
You bleed if you cut your hand.

If you want to leave a message, speak after the bip.

If you give a cat milk, it drink it.

You have a bad mark, if you don't learn

#### **2. Find names of illnesses.**



Y	J	T	G	F	L	H	L	K	A	S	N	V	S	K
N	F	P	I	O	E	R	U	T	H	N	G	N	L	K
O	S	D	H	L	R	O	I	T	R	O	Q	I	F	Y
S	R	H	E	A	D	A	C	H	E	D	C	O	L	D
E	V	C	V	Q	A	T	X	S	W	E	D	C	U	F
F	R	V	E	F	R	V	B	R	B	T	N	H	T	M
C	O	U	G	H	O	A	L	L	E	R	G	Y	C	X
Z	A	W	E	R	T	Y	P	O	I	L	F	K	J	A
S	T	O	M	A	C	H	A	C	H	E	J	H	G	U

**3. Fill in the gap:**

1. If I (to learn), I (to get) a good mark.
2. If it (to see) a mouse, it (to catch) it.
3. You (to like) them if you (to meet) them.
4. She (to get angry) if she (to see) it.
5. They (not like) if they (to hear) it.
6. Robert (to eat) it if you (to give) it to him.
7. Robert and Anna (to take) an umbrella if it (to rain).
8. If you (not do) this, I (to be) angry.
9. He (to be) happy if he (not go) to school.
10. They (to be) glad if they (to go) on holiday.

**4. Do the test.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ bus on Mondays.
  - a. 'm going to work with
  - b. 'm going to work by
  - c. go to work with
  - d. go to work by
2. Sorry, but this chair is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. me
- b. mine
- c. my
- d. our

3. A: 'How old \_\_\_\_\_?' B: 'I \_\_\_\_\_.'

- a. are you / am 20 years old.
- b. have you / have 20 years old
- c. are you / am 20 years.
- d. do you have / have 20 years.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.

- a. not usually go
- b. don't usually go
- c. don't go usually
- d. do not go usually

5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a. your sister works
- b. your sister work
- c. does your sister work
- d. do your sister work

6. The test is \_\_\_\_\_ February.

- a.in
- b.at
- c.on
- d.over

7. I eat pasta \_\_\_\_\_ week.

- a. twice in a
- b. twice a
- c. one time a
- d. once in a

8. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ free time.

- a. many

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- b. any
- c. a lot
- d. some

9. A: '\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tomorrow?'

- a. We will go
- b. Do we go
- c. We go
- d. Shall we go

10. We went to the market \_\_\_\_\_ some vegetables.

- a. to buy
- b. for buy
- c. for to buy
- d. for buying

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