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O'ZBEK TILIDA

I - QISM



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Darslik chet tili kurslari, to'garaklari uchun, ingliz tilini mustaqil o'rganayotganlar va oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalariga mo'ljallangan.

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INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

1-Qism

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MUALLIFLARDAN

Ushbu darslik o'qituvchi rahbarligi ostida ingliz tili bilan shug'ullanishga endi kirishgan katta yoshdagi o'quvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, haftasiga 8 - 10 soatlik o'quv mashg'ulotlari o'tkazilganda to'rt yillik ta'lim kursi uchun yaratilgan darslikning birinchi qismi hisoblanadi. Undan til o'rgatishning asosiy maqsadi og'zaki nutq ko'nikmalarini egallashga qaratilgan chet tili kurslarida, oliy o'quv yurtlari va boshqa ta'lim muassasalarida foydalanish mumkin.

Darslik tahminan 500 soat auditoriya mashg'ulotlari va yana shuncha soat mustaqil o'rganishga mo'ljallangan. Darslik bilan ishlash natijasida o'quvchilar ingliz tilida so'zlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilish, o'tilgan leksik va Grammatik mavzular ko'lamida ingliz tili og'zaki va yo'ma nutq ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishlari kerak.

Darslikdagi matnlar maishiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy mavzularini o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu mavzulardan kelib chiqib darslikning lug'at tarkibi yaratildi. Unda tahminan 1250 so'z va iboralar mavjud.

Grammatik material chet tili instituti I - bosqich talabalari uchun grammatika fanidan tuzilgan o'quv dasturga mos keladi.

Darslik kirish kursidan (10 dars), asosiy kurs (26 dars), kirish va asosiy kurs darslariga grammatikdan ko'rsatmalar, grammatik jadvallar va darslar bo'yicha tuzilgan lug'atdan iborat.

"So'z yasash" (so'z yasash qoidalari) bo'limi va 1 hamda 2 qismning mashqlar tizimi N.A. Luk'yanova tomonidan shuningdek, grammatikdan ko'rsatmalar va Grammatik jadvallar hamda Grammatik mashqlar tizimi (Grammar Exercises, Grammar Revision bo'limlari) ishlab chiqilgan.

Natalya Aleksandrovna Bonk, Galina Akimovna Kotiy va Natalya Anatolyevna Lukyanovlar tomonidan yaratilgan ushbu darslik mana ko'p yillardirki ingliz tili fanini o'rganishga o'quvchi, abituriyent va talablariga, deyarli barcha MDH мамlakatlarida, eng yaqin ko'makchi hisoblanib kelayotgani hech kimga sir emas. Bizning yurtimizda ham ingliz tiliga qiziquvchilarning aksariyat qismi ushbu kitob bilan bevosita shug'ullanishgan. Biroq, darslik rus tilida bo'lganligi sababli milliy maktab o'quvchilarida u bilan shug'ullanishda bir qator qiyinchiliklar tug'ilishi, tarjimonni ushbu darslikni tarjima qilishga undadi. Bu bilan o'zbek o'quvchilari ham ushbu darslikdan to'la va to'g'ri foydalanish imkoniyatlariga ega bo'ladilar degan umiddamiz.

Bu darslikning boshqa ingliz tili darsliklaridan farqi (ustunliklari) nimada?

Birinchidan, darslik uslubiy jihatdan yuqori saviyada tuzilgan. Ya'ni, mavzular bayonida (xoh fonetik, xoh Grammatik yoki leksik mavzu bo'lsin) mantiqiy zanjirga qat'iy amal qilingan. Sodda qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, darsda nima o'tilsa o'quvchidan shu narsa talab qilinadi. Til o'rganuvchi darslikni har qanday bosqichida o'tilgan mavzularni yaxshi o'zlashtirgan bo'lsa, deyarli hech qanday qiyinchilikka uchramaydi. Qiyin mavzular ham kerakli joyda me'yorida, o'quvchining ayni vaziyatdagi bilim va ko'nikmalarini hisobga olgan holda, bayon ettirib butun darslik davomida to'ldirib boriladi.

Ikkinchidan, grammatik mavzular muomila (kommunikatsiya) vaziyatlariga bog'langan holda berilishi, uning o'zlashtirish darajasini oshiradi va o'quvchi xotirasida uzoq vaqt mobaynida muhrlanib qoladi. Bundan tashqari, o'tilgan darslar bo'yicha mavzularni tegishli mashqlar orqali muntazam mustahkamlab boriladi.

Uchinchidan, mavzularni aniq dars soatlariga ajratilishi, o'rinli metodik ko'rsatmalar o'qituvchi ish faoliyatini tashkil qilishga sezilarli yordam beradi.

Darslik o'ngida berilgan ilovalar mavzularni bir tizimga solishga xizmat qiladi.

Tarjimada ingliz tili bilan ona tili orasida taffavutlarda o'zbek tili xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqilgan holatlardagitarjimon tomonidan ayrim o'zgartirishlar kiritilgan. Qolgan o'rinlarda aslviyat to'laqonli saqlab qolingan. Grammatik mavzular bayonida ayrim o'rinlarda takrorlanishlar mavjud bo'lib, ular o'quvchining mavzuni o'rganish jarayonida e'tiborini (kitobni varaglab) chalg'itmasligi uchun atayin berib ketilgan. Ba'zi mavzular esa biroz kengaytirilgan. (Masalan, to'be'li darslik kasta yoshdagi o'quvchilarga mo'ljallanganligi uchun uning tustanishini bir joyda berishni ma'qul topdik.)

Darslikning tarjimasi xususida bildirilgan har qanday fikr va muohazalaringiz uning keyingi nashrlarini yanada mukammalroq chiqishiga xizmat qiladi. Biz esa sizlarga buning uchun avvaldan minnatdorchilik bildiramiz.

Bahodir JurabayeV, Namangan 2006 yil.

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DARSLIKNING ASOSIY BO'LIMLARIGA USLUBIY KO'RSATMALAR

Kirish kursi. Kirish kursi 50 soat auditoriya mashg'ulotlariga mo'ljallangan. Kirish kursining tuzilish prinsipi – fonetik-orfografik (tovushdan harf va harf birikmalariga). Kirish kursining o'tish davrida tinglovchilar ingliz tilining butun fonemalar tarkibini o'rganishadi, shuningdek so'zdagi urg'u va intonatsiya (iboradagi urg'u, ko'tariluvchi va pasayuvchi ohanglar, gapning ma'no guruhlariga ajratilishi va boshqalar) haqida asosiy ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishadi.

Kirish kurslarining har bir darsi tovushlar tasnifi, berilgan tovushlarni dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari (transkripsiyada berilgan), o'qish qoidasi, o'rganish mashqlari (orfografiyada berilgan), lug'at va izohlari bilan berilgan matn hamda matn yuzasidan tuzilgan mashqlardan iborat.

O'qish texnikasi* ustida ishlash uchun asosiy material bo'lib o'tilgan tovush va harflarni o'z ichiga olgan leksika asosida qurilgan va o'qish qoidalarini yoritib beruvchi mantiqiy matnlar xizmat qiladi.

Matnda uchraydigan talaffuz qilinishi qiyinroq bo'lgan so'z birikmalari alohida mashqlarga ajratilgan bo'lib, ularni matn o'qishdan avval mashq qilib olish tavsiya etiladi.

Kirish kursi tarkibiga sinfda ishlatiladigan so'zlar, ayrim kasb nomlari, spektrning asosiy ranglari, eng ko'p ishlatiladigan fe'llar, birinchi o'nta sanoq son, kishilik va egalik olmoshlari, asosiy joy va yo'nalish predloglari kiradi.

Kirish kursining grammatik materialiga to'be fe'lining indefinite guruh hozirgi zamondagi turlanish, uchta savol turi (umumiy, maxsus va tanlov so'roq gaplari), buyruq mayli (bo'lish va bo'lishsiz shakllari) va Continuous guruhining hozirgi zamon shakllari kiritilgan.

Leksika, grammatika va o'qish qoidalari matndan so'ng berilgan bir qator mashqlar bilan mustahkamlanadi. Bu mashqlardan ko'p qismini o'quvchilarga uy vazifasi sifatida berish maqsadga muvofiq.

Asosiy kurs. Har bir dars asosini matn tashkil qiladi. Ingliz tili og'zaki nutqida ishlatiladigan va dars mavzusini to'ldiruvchi qisqa dialog va iboralar matndan so'ng ranka ichida berilgan. Bu nutq namunalari vazifasi dialog va matn materialini kengaytirishdan iborat. Ularni yod olish va dialogik nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun mashq sifatida foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Bunday topshiriq mashqlar tizimida hisobga olingan va "Og'zaki nutq ko'nikmasini rivojlantirish uchun mashqlar" bo'limida muntazam berib boriladi. Bundan tashqari, ranka ichida berilgan material yod olish hamda sinfda sahnalashtirish uchun tavsiya qilinadigan amaliy harakatga ega bo'lgan dialoglarda keng qo'llaniladi.

* O'qish texnikasi deganda o'qish jarayonida tovushlarning to'g'ri talaffuzi va gapning to'g'ri ohangi bilan o'qishi tushiniladi

“Matnga izohlar”da dars lug‘atida berilganiga qaraganda kengroq tahlil talab qiluvchi leksik hodisalar va ularning bosqichda mukammal o‘rganish nazarda tutilmagan, biroq matnda uchraydigan Grammatik hodisalar izohlanadi.

Keyin aktiv lug‘at ro‘yxati (tarjimasi), so‘z yasash qoidalari, o‘qish qoidalari va mashqlar keladi.

“Grammatik mavzular” bo‘limidagi grammatik hodisalar tizimi bo‘yicha emas, balki darslarda kelishi bo‘yicha berilgan. Ba‘zi eslatmalarda mualliflar bayon etilayotgan grammatik hodisa bilan bog‘liq qo‘shimcha ma‘lumotlarni berib ketishni ma‘qul topishdi. Ammo ular keyingi bosqichlarda batafsil yoritiladi.

Asosiy kurs darslarining mashqlar tizimi. Darsning barcha mashqlari o‘zining asosiy maqsadiga ko‘ra uch guruhga ajratilgan: 1) grammatik materialni dastlabki mustahkamlash uchun mashqlar; 2) leksik-grammatik mashqlar; 3) og‘zaki nutq ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirish uchun mashqlar.

Birinci guruh mashqlari oldidan ishlab chiqilgan ma‘nalar leksikasiga asosida tuzilgan va matnni o‘qishdan avval tushuntiriladigan grammatik hodisalarni sinfda va uyda mustahkamlash uchun mo‘ljallangan.

Bu guruh mashqlarini ishlab chiqishda mashqlarni bajarayotib o‘quvchilar o‘rganilayotgan grammatik tuzilmalarni kerakli nutq vaziyatlarida ishlatishlariga alohida e‘tibor berilgan. Ayrim hollarda grammatik tuzilmalarni fonetik ishlab chiqarish uchun maxsus mashqlar berilgan.

Oxirgi ikki darsda yangi grammatik material berilmay, ularda o‘tilgan grammatik hodisalarni takrorlanadi va tizimlashtiriladi.

Ikkinchi guruh mashqlari yangi so‘zlarni va mazkur darsning grammatikasini mustahkamlash uchun mo‘ljallangan. Bu bo‘lim uchun leksikani mustahkamlash bilan bir vaqtda o‘tilgan grammatik materiallar asosida nutq ko‘nikmalarini ham rivojlantiruvchi mashqlar turlari tanlab olingan. Shu maqsadda leksikani mustahkamlashga qaratilgan savollar shunday guruhlashtirilganki, har to‘rt-besh bir mavzuga bog‘langan savollardan so‘ng umumlashtiruvchi hikoya tuzish mumkin (masalan, 246-betdagi VI mashq).

Leksikaning bir qismi qisqa dialoglarda (masalan, 249-betdagi XIV mashq) ishlab chiqiladi. Ular yod olish yoki o‘zlashtirma gapda aytib berish tavsiya etiladi. Ba‘zi darslarda xabar shakliba bayon etilgan vaziyat asosida dialog tuzish taklif etiladi (399-bet XV mashq).

Birinci va ikkinchi guruhlarga kiruvchi ona tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish mashqlarining katta qismini yozma uy vazifasi sifatida bergan ma‘qul.

Uchinchi guruh mashqlarini yanada ko‘proq nutq faoliyatiga yo‘naltirilgan. Bu bo‘linga darsda ramka ichida berilgan iboralar, shuningdek katta bo‘lmagan dialog matnlar asosida dialog nutqni rivojlantirish mashqlari kiritilgan.

Dars lug‘ati. Dars lug‘atida so‘z tarjimasidan tashqari uning ma‘nolari ko‘lami, boshqa so‘zlar bilan birika olishi, fraziologik oborotlar va erkin so‘z birikmalari beriladi. Ko‘p uchraydigan xatolardan ogohlantirish uchun u yoki bu so‘zlarning qo‘llanishdagi o‘ziga xosliklar ramka ichida beriladi. Lug‘at o‘quvchiga noma‘lum bo‘lgan barcha so‘zlarni, hatto faol o‘zlashtirilishi shart bo‘lmagan so‘zlarni ham o‘z

ichiga oladi. Ayrim hollarda soʻz haqida qoʻshimcha maʼlumotlar beriladi. Ular har doim ham mashqlarda oʻz aksini topavermaydi.

Mazkur darslik bilan ishlashda materialning tahminiy taqsimlanishi. Asosiy kursning har bir darsi 14-16 akademik soatlik auditoriya mashgʻulotiga moʻljallangan. Mashgʻulot ketma-ketligini tahminan quyidagicha tuzish tavsiya etiladi.

Yangi gramatik materialni tushuntirish va dastlabki mustahkamlash (birinchi guruh mashqlari) – 1 soat.

Gramatik materialni mustahkamlash (birinchi guruh mashqlari)

Leksik materialni kiritish (ikkinchi guruh mashqlari)

Matn ustida ishlash

Gramatik va leksik materialni mustahkamlash (ikkinchi va qisman uchinchi guruh mashqlari)

} 2-3 soat

} 6 soat

Oʻtilgan gramatik va leksik asosida ogʻzaki nutq koʻnikmalarini rivojlantirish (uchinchi guruh mashqlari) – 4 – 5 soat.

Oʻzlashtirilgan materialni nazorat qilish – 1 soat

Mualliflar qoʻlyozmani sinchiklab koʻrib chiqqanligi va qimmatli koʻrsatmalar berganligi uchun rasmiy taqrizchi filologiya fanlari nomzodi dotsent I. I. Levinaga minnatdorchilik bildirishadi.

KIRISH KURSI

Kirish

Tinglang og'zaki va yozma shakli haqida tushuncha. Til kishilar o'rtasidagi aloqa vositasi sifatida dastlab tovushii, o'zaki shaklda paydo bo'lgan. Yozuv – tilning tovush shakli shartli ifodasi hisoblanadi xolos. Shuning uchun tilni bilish uchun, avvalam bor, uning tovush shaklini, fonetik tuzilishini, ya'ni tovushlar tizimi, so'zdagi urg'u va ohang haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lishi kerak. Tilning fonetik (tovush) qurilishi bilan fonetika shug'ullanadi.

Tovush va harf o'rtasidagi farq. Har bir til ma'lum cheklangan tovushlar miqdoriga ega. Tilning barcha so'zlari ushbu tovushlardan tarkib topgan bo'ladi. Tovushlar nutqda talaffuz qilinadi, harflar esa tovushlarni yozuvda ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi.

Tilning tovush tarkibi doimo o'zgarishlar ta'sirida bo'ladi, so'zning harfiy ifodasi esa juda sekin o'zgaradi, shuning uchun so'zning harfi tarkibi uning talaffuzini shartli ravishda aks ettiradi xolos.

Haqiqatda ham, agar bir *maktab* va *viydon* so'zlarini yozilishi (ularning) tovush shaklini solishtirsak, nomutanosiblikni darrov fahmlaymiz. *Maktab* so'zining oxirida *b* yozilishiga [p] o'qiladi, *viydon* so'zida esa, umuman / harfi ishlatilgan so'zlarda, *j* ni [dʒ] yoki [ʒ] o'qish kerakligi muammosi bor *Jurnal*, *jun* va boshqa so'zlar shular jumlasidandir.

Ingliz tovush tizimi ancha o'zgarishlarga uchragan bir paytda uning orfografiyasi uzoq muddat ichida o'zgarmay qoldi. Shu bois ingliz tilida so'zning tovush tizimi bilan uning harfiy ifodasi o'rtasidagi tafovut ancha katta. Ingliz tilidagi so'zning talaffuzi va yozilishi o'rtasidagi tafovutning kattaligining sababi yana shundaki, ingliz tilidagi 44 tovushni, lotin alifbosiga asoslangan 26 harf ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun bitta harf turli holatlarda o'qilishi mumkin. So'zning tovush tarkibini aniq ifodalash, va shu bilan chet tili talaffuzini egallashni osonlashtirish uchun fonetik transkripsiyalar foydalaniladi, ya'ni, bu shunday shartli grafik belgilash tizimiki, unda har bir tovushga bitta aniq belgi to'g'ri keladi.

Ingliz tili fonetik tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. Ingliz tili fonetik tizimi quyidagi o'ziga xosliklarga ega.

1. Ingliz tilida unlihar uzun va qisqa talaffuz qilinadi. Unli tovushning uzun yoki qisqaligi so'z ma'nosiga ta'sir qiladi. Unli tovushning uzunligi transkripsiyada vertikal ikki nuqta [] bilan beriladi.

2. Ingliz tilidagi monoftong unli tovushlardan tashqari diftonglar ham mavjud, ya'ni ketma-ket kelgan ikki unli tovush bir tovushdek talaffuz qilinadi.

3. Ingliz tili undosh tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda ham muayyan o'ziga xosliklar bor. Ingliz tilida jarangli undoshlar so'z oxirida va jarangsiz undosh oldin kelgan taqdirda ham o'z jarangini yo'qotmaydi. Agar u jarangsiz talaffuz qilinsa so'z ma'nosining o'zgarishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

4. Ingliz tilida undosh tovushlar har qanday unli oldidan qattiq talaffuz qilinadi.

NUTQ ORGANLARI

- I. og'iz bo'shlig'i
- II. bo'g'iz
- III. burun bo'shlig'i
- IV. halqum



1-rasm. Nutq organlarining sxematik kesimi.

Faol nutq organlari:

1. lablar
2. til

- a) uchi
- b) old qismi
- c) o'rta qismi
- d) orqa qismi

3. yumshoq tanglay

----- tushirilgan holat
————— ko'tarilgan holat

4. kichik til
5. tovush paychasi

Sust nutq organlari:

6. yuqori old tishlar
7. alvoola
8. qattiq tanglay

Unli va undosh tovushlar haqida tushuncha. Nutqdagi barcha tovushlar ikki katta sinfga aylanadi – unli va undosh. Unli tovush talaffuz qilinganda havo oqimi hech bir to'siqqa uchramaydi. Barcha unlilar jarangli bo'lib ularni talaffuz qilishda tovush paychalari tebranadi.

Undosh tovush talaffuz qilinganda havo oqimi to'siqqa uchraydi.

Unli tovushlar musiqa ohang tovushlari hisoblanadilar, undosh tovushlarning ko'plari esa shovqin tovushlari hisoblanadilar. Biroq, musiqiy ohang shovqindan ustun keladigan undoshlar ham bor: [m, n, l, r]. Bunday undoshlar *sonanlar* yoki *sonorlar* deyiladi. Ovozdan shovqin ustunlik qiluvchi boshqa undoshlarni shovqinli undoshlar deyiladi.

Tovush paychalarining harakatiga qarab undoshlar ikki guruhga bo'linadi:

- 1) *jarangli*, tovush paychalari tebranadi, masalan [b, d]
- 2) *jarangsiz* tovush paychalari tebranmaydi, masalan [p, t]

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi o'zbek tilidagi so'zlarning oxirida qaysi tovushlar eshitilayapti?

Xat, had, yuk, tug, maktab, ho'p, xos, mos, sas, shkaf, turup, shoh, tok, nay, naf.

II. Quyidagi o'zbek tilidagi undosh tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda qaysi nutq organlari ishtirok etadi?

[p, b, t, d, k, g, n, s]

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

Sharq, tong, sovg'a, shogird, baxtiyor, shahar, hashar, o'lka, chaman.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarni bo'g'inlarga ajrating va qaysi bo'g'inga urg'u tushishini aniqlang.

Uy, sayr, daryo, o'rmon, temir, vatan, bolalik, namoyish, ob-havo, to'siq, poytaxt, shakl, yumush.

I Dars

Tovushlar	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [i, e, \\ m, p, b, \\ f, v, \\ t, d, n, l] \end{array} \right.$	Harflar	E, e	<i>E, e</i>	[i]
			B, b	<i>B, b</i>	[bi]
			D, d	<i>D, d</i>	[di]
			F, f	<i>F, f</i>	[ef]
			L, l	<i>L, l</i>	[el]
			M, m	<i>M, m</i>	[em]
			N, n	<i>N, n</i>	[en]
			P, p	<i>P, p</i>	[pi]
			T, t	<i>T, t</i>	[ti]
			V, v	<i>V, v</i>	[vi]

ee harf brikmasi

- 1 Soʻz va ibora urgʻusi haqida tushuncha
- 2 Intonatsiya haqida tushuncha
- 3 Portlovchi undosh harflarni birga kelishi

G r a m m a t i k a

- 1 Buyruq gap (1-§, 441 bet)
- 2 Ingliz tilida ot va olmoshlarning kelishiklari haqida tushuncha (2-§, 441)

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[i:] unli tovushi. [i:] tovushini talaffuz qilishda til oldinga intilgan. Til uchi pastki tishlarga tegadi. Lablar biroz choʻzilgan.

[i:] tovushi – choʻziq unli tovush boʻlib, talaffuz qilish jarayonida bir xil emas (oʻzgaruvchan). Uning boshlanishi ancha keng va ochiq, oxiri tor va yopiq. Oʻzbek tilidagi *inga* soʻzidagi [i] kabi [i:] tovushining choʻziq talaffuz qilinishi, xuddi barcha ingliz tilidagi unliharflar kabi, uning gapdagi oʻrniga boʻliq [i] tovushidan oldingi soʻz oxirida ancha choʻziq, jarangli undoshdan oldin biroz qisqaroq va jarangsiz undoshdan oldin ancha qisqa talaffuz qilinadi. Bundan ularning sifati oʻzgarmaydi u boshqa (qisqa) unli tovushga oʻtib ketmaydi.

[e] unli tovushi. – qisqa monoftong, talaffuz jarayonida bir xil [e] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda tilning asosiy qismi ogʻiz boʻshligʻining oldingi qismida boʻladi. Til uchi pastki tishlarga tegib turadi. Lablar biroz choʻzilgan. Pastki jagʻni tushurmaslik kerak.

[e] tovushi oʻzbek tilidagi *ekin*, soʻzlaridagi [e] ga yaqin.

[m] undosh tovushi. [m] sonantini talaffuz qilishda lablar yumilgan, yumshoq tanglay tushirilgan, havo oqimi burun boʻshligʻi orqali oʻtadi. Ingliz tilidagi [m] undosh tovushini talaffuz qilishda lablar oʻzbek tilidagi [m] undosh tovushni talaffuz qilishdagidan kuchliroq yumiladi.

[p, b] undosh tovushlari. Bu undosh tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda avvaliga yopiladi keyin esa birdaniga ochiladi va havo oqimi ogʻiz boʻshligʻi orqali oʻtadi.

[p] tovushi – jarangsiz kuchlanish bilan talaffuz qilinadi, ayniqsa ogʻiz ostidagi unliharflardan oldin bu yaqqol seziladi.

[b] tovushi – jarangli, xuddi barcha boshqa jarangli undoshlar kabi so‘z oxirida jarangsizlanmaydi.

[f, v] undosh tovushlari. Bu undosh tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda pastki lab yuqoridagi tishlarga biroz tegadi, ular orasida hosil bo‘lgan tirqishdan havo oqimi tashqariga chiqadi. Ingliz tilidagi jarangsiz [f] dan kuchliroq talaffuz qilinadi [v] jarangli tovushi so‘z oxirida jarangsizlanmaydi. Ushbu tovushlarni har ikki lab bilan talaffuz qilinmasligi e‘tibor berish kerak.

[t, d] undosh tovushlari. [t] va [d] undosh tovushlarini talaffuz qilishda til uchi ko‘tariladi va tanglayga tekkiziladi. Natijada hosil bo‘lgan to‘siqni havo oqimi shovqin bilan (portlab) yorib o‘tadi. [t] tovushi – jarangsiz, [d] tovushi esa – jarangli.

[t] jarangsiz undosh tovushi unli tovushlar oldidan kuchlanib talaffuz qilinadi.

[n] undosh tovushi. [n] sonantini talaffuz qilishda tilning holati [t] va [d] tovushlardagidek, biroq, yumshoq tanglay tushirilgan bo‘ladi va havo oqimi burun oralig‘idan o‘tadi.

[l] undosh tovushi. [l] sonantini talaffuz qilish o‘rni xuddi [t], [d] va [n] dagidek, biroq, tilning yon tomonlari (yoki bir tomoni) tushirilgan bo‘ladi, yumshoq tanglay ko‘tarilgan, havo oqimi tilning bir yoki har ikki tomonidan tashqariga chiqadi.

[l] undosh tovushining, so‘zdagi o‘rniga qarab, ikki xil ko‘rinishi mavjud. Unli tovushlardan oldin yumshoq, undosh tovushlardan oldin va so‘z oxirida qattiq talaffuz qilinadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

i, n, d, l, t	m, b, p, f, v	e	l	t-d, f-v	p, t
ni:	mi:	ien	li:p – pi:l	net – ned	pi:
di:	bi:	ted	let – tel	bet – bed	pen
li:	pi:	pen		fi:l – vi:l	ti:
ti:	fi:	bed		li:f – ti:v	ten
	vi:				

O‘QISH QOIDALARI

1. b, d, f, l, m, n, p, t, v undosh tovushlari quyidagicha o‘qiladi:

B, b [bi:]*	>	[b]	deb o‘qish kerak
D, d [di:]	>	[d]	>
F, f [ef]	>	[f]	>
L, l [el]	>	[l]	>
M, m [em]	>	[m]	>
N, n [en]	>	[n]	>
P, p [pi:]	>	[p]	>
T, t [ti:]	>	[t]	>
V, v [vi:]	>	[v]	>

* transkripsiyada qavsi ichidagi harfning alfavitdagi nomi berilyapti.

Ikki ketma-ket kelgan undosh bir tovush kabi o'qiladi, masalan

tell [tel] aytmoq, demoq

2. Har bir ingliz unli harfi bir nechta unli tovushni berishi mumkin. Urg'u ostidagi unli harfni o'qish qoidasi undan so'ng shu so'zda qaysi harflar kelishiga bog'liq.

Urg'u ostidagi unli harflar o'qish qoidasining I – turi. (Ochiq bo'g'inda – alfavitdagidek).

Quyidagi hollarda unli harf alfavitdagidek o'qiladi:

a) so'z oxirida, agar u shu so'z tarkibidagi yagona unli bo'lsa. Bu holatda E, e xuddi alfavitdagidek [i] kabi o'qiladi, masalan

me [mi] meni, menga

be [bi*] bo'lmoq, - bir

b) yagona undoshdan oldin, agar shu undoshdan so'ng unli harf kelsa

Pete [pi t] Pit (ism)

Urg'u ostidagi unli harflarni o'qish qoidasining II – turi. (Yopiq bo'g'inda – qisqa).

Quyidagi hollarda unli harf qisqa o'qiladi.

a) bir bo'g'inli so'zlarga so'z oxirida undoshdan oldin Bunda e [e] o'qiladi masalan

ten [ten] o'n

pen [pen] ruchka

b) agar urg'u ostidagi unli harf keyingi unli harfdan ikki yoki uchta undosh harf bilan ajratilgan bo'lsa, masalan

meddle [medl] aralashmoq

3 E, e tovushi urg'uli bo'g'indan quyidagicha o'qiladi.



4 ee harf birikmasi [ɪ] kabi o'qiladi, masalan

meet [mɪ] uchratmoq, tanishmoq, kutib olmoq

O'rganish mashqlari

[i]

1 de – deed – deep
be been – beet
me – med – met
fee- feed- feet

[e]

2 ten – pen
den – men
Ted – bed
net – vent

[ɪ]

3 let – tell
led – bell
leep – peel

* So – e o'qilmaydi agar shu so'z tarkibida yana birorta boshqa unli bo'lsa (o'qilmaydigan - e)

URG'U

So'zdagi urg'u. So'zdagi biron bir urg'u bo'g'inni ajratib ko'rsatishga so'zdagi urg'u deyiladi. Transkripsiyada [] belgisi urg'uli bo'g'indan oldinga qo'yiladi.

Iboraviy urg'u. Gapdagi ma'lum so'z(lar)ni boshqalaridan kuchliroq talaffuz qilinishiga iboraviy urg'u deyiladi. Ingliz tilida odatda asosiy so'zlar ot, sifat asosiy fe'l, son, ravish, so'roq va ko'rsatish olmoshlari urg'u ostida keladi.

Mantiqiy urg'u. Gapiruvchi muhim deb hisoblagan biron bir so'zning ma'nosini ajratib ko'rsatish zarurati tug'ilsa, odatda urg'usiz keladigan so'zlar ham urg'u ostida kelishi mumkin va aksincha, iboraviy urg'uni oluvchi asosiy so'zlar urg'u ostida kelishi mumkin va aksincha, iboraviy urg'uni oluvchi asosiy so'zlar urg'usini yo'qotish mumkin. Ingliz tilida xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi mantiqiy urg'u bilan iboraviy urg'u mos kelmasligi mumkin.

INTONATSIYA

Intonatsiya ovoz toni balandligi (ohang), so'zning talaffuz qilinish kuchi (iboraviy urg'u), tembr, temp va ritinni o'z ichiga oladi.

Intonatsiya gapning tegishli grammatik tuzilishi va uning leksik tizimi bilan birgalikda fikr ma'nosini ifodalashda muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

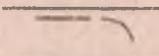
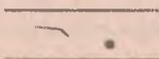
Intonatsiyaning eng ko'p tadqiq etilgan komponentlari ohang va urg'u hisoblanadi.

Ingliz tilidagi gapda ohang. Pasayuvchi ton. Ingliz tilida, xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi, ikkita asosiy nutq ohang mavjud, ikkita ton pasayuvchi va ko'tariluvchi.

Pasayuvchi ton fikr tugaganligini, qat'iylikni bildiradi. Shuning uchun darak gaplar pasayuvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi. Pasayuvchi ton ingliz tilida, xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi, buyruq va darak gaplarda ishlatiladi. Biroq tonning pasayishi ingliz tilida o'ziga xos tarzda amalga oshadi u o'zbek tilidagiga qaraganda ancha keskin va chuqur.

Ohang va urg'uni grafik aks ettirilishi. Ohang iboraviy urg'u bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Ohang va iboraviy urg'uni grafik aks ettirish uchun quyidagi belgilar ishlatiladi, urg'usiz bo'g'in nuqta [.] bilan, pasaymaydigan yoki ko'tarilmaydigan urg'uli bo'g'in tire [-] bilan, pasayuvchi ovoz bilan talaffuz qilinuvchi so'nggi urg'uli bo'g'in pastga qaratilgan egri chiziq [∪] bilan, ko'tariluvchi ovoz bilan talaffuz qilinuvchi so'nggi urg'uli bo'g'in tepaga qaratilgan egri chiziq [∩] bilan belgilanadi.

Bu belgilar nutqdagi ovoz diapazonining yuqorigi va pastki chegarasini bildiruvchi ikki parallel gorizontaal chiziq o'rtasida turli balandliklarda joylashadilar, masalan

Meet	Ted		Tedni kutib oling
Meet me			Meni kutib ol

Intonatsiyaning bunday aks ettirish usuli juda ko'rgazmali, biroq, matnning intonatsiyasini ko'rsatishda noqulay.

U yoki bu matni qanday ohangda o'qishni eslab qolish uchun uni quyidagicha belgilasak bo'ladi: oxirgi bo'lmagan urg'uli bo'g'inning tepasiga urg'u belgisi ['] qo'yiladi. Oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'inga urg'u belgisi o'miga yoki pastga qaragan [)], yoki tpaga qaragan [/) belgi qo'yiladi. Pastga qaragan belgi [)] belgi bo'g'inida ovoz pasayishini, tepaga [/)belgi esa bo'g'inida ovoz ko'tarilishini bildiradi.

PORTLOVCHI UNDOSH HARFLARNI BIRGA KELISHI.

(PORTLASHNI YO QOLISHI, BURUN BO'SHLIG'IDA PORTLASH)

1. Bir xil ikki portlovchi undosh ketma-ket kelsa, birinchi undosh portlash effektini yo'qotadi, masalan: Meet Ted. Biroq, ikki xil portlovchi undosh birga kelganda ham shu hol ro'y beradi. Masalan: Meet Been. Bunda til uchini tanglayga lablar [b] ga yumilguncha tekkizib turish kerak.

2. Portlovchi tanglay tovushini portlovchi burun undoshi [m] bilan kelganda til uchini tanglayga lablar [m] ga yumilguncha tekkizib turish kerak. Bunda burun bo'shlig'ida portlash hosil bo'ladi, ya'ni, havo oqimi burun bo'shlig'idan chiqib ketadi, masalan: Meet me.

Agar portlovchi undosh rangsiz bo'lsa, o'zidan keyin keluvchi jarangli undosh ta'sirida jarangli undoshga aylanib ketishidan saqlanish kerak. Masalan, Meet Ben dagi [t] hech qachon [d] ga aylanib ketmasligi kerak.

TEXT ONE

'Meet \ Ted. 'Tell \ Ted. \Tell me.
'Meet \ Ben. 'Tell \ Ben. \Meet me.

Yangi so'zlar

meet uchratmoq, tanishmoq, kutib olmoq	ten o'n
tell aytmoq, aytib bermoq	pen ruchka
me [mi:, mi., mi]** meni, menga	bed krovat
be bo'lmoq, - dir, yoki <i>tatjima qilinmaydi</i>	

ATOQLI OTLAR

Ben [ben] Ben
Ted [ted] Ted
Pete [pi:t] Pit

Meet Ted. Tell Ted. Meet me. Meet Ben. Tell Ben. Tell me.

* Yangi so'zlar ro'yxatiga matnlarda uchraydigan yangi so'zlardan tashqari, fonetik va grammatik mavzulardagi so'zlar ham kiritilgan.

** Yordamchi so'zlarda [i:] cho'ziq unli tovushining cho'ziqligi iboraviy urg'u olmaganligi uchun qisqaradi va [i:] yoki [i] bilan belgilanadi.

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting.

Meet, tell, bed, Ted, feet, pen, bed.

II. Quyidagi so'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang.

Ben, meet, tell, be, ten, feet, tent, bed, bede.

III. 1 - matnni ko'chirib yozing va undagi [i:] tovushli so'zlarni tagiga chizing.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarning orfografik shaklini yozing.

[mi:t, tel, ben, mi:, ten, bed, bi:, pi:t]

V. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini tushuntiring.

bee, dene, bet, dent, beet, end, men, bede, peep, dell, bent, den, mete.

II Dars

Tovushlar { [i, ai, s, z, w*]	Harflar { I,i I,i [ai] Y,y Y,y [wai] S,s S,s [es] Z,z Z,z [zed]
----------------------------------	--

Ss harf binkmasi

1. Ingliz tilidagi gaplarning ayrim urg'u va ohang qoidalari
2. Ingliz nutqining ritmikasi

G r a m m a t i k a

- 1 Otlarning rodi va soni (3 - § 1 va 2 punktlar, 442 bet)
- 2 To'ldiruvchi haqida tushuncha Predlogsiz (vositasiz va vositali) to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni (4 - §, 442 bet)
- 3 Aniqllovchi haqida tushuncha (5 - §, 443 bet)

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[i] unli tovushi. [i] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda tilning asosiy qismi og'iz bo'shlig'ining old qismida yotadi Til uchi - pastki tishlarga tegib turadi. Til o'rta qismi oldinga intilgan va yuqoriga ko'tarilgan, biroq, [i:] dagidek emas.

[i] tovushi - qisqa monofong

[ai] diftongi. Diftong yoki qo'sh unli deb, bir bo'g'in ichida tilning bir unli talaffuz qilish holatidan ikkinchisiga o'tishga aytiladi.

Diftongning kuchli elementini y a d r o, kuchsiz elementini esa s i r g' a l i s h deyiladi

[ai] diftongining yadrosi [a] unli tovushidir. Sirg'alish [i] tovushiga qarab boradi, biroq, uni to'la (oxirigacha) talaffuz qilinmaydi, natijada [i] tovushining boshlanishi eshitiladi xolos [ai] diftongining ikkinchi elenti o'zbekcha [y] bilan almashib qolishidan saqlanish kerak.

[s, z] undosh tovushlar. [s] tovushi - jarangsiz, [z] - jarangli [s] va [z] tovushlarini talaffuz qilishda til uchi alveola oldida bo'ladi. Havo oqimi til oldi va alveola orasidan ishqalanib o'tadi. [z] undoshi oxirida jarangsizlanmaydi.

[w] undosh tovushi. [w] sonantini talaffuz qilishda lablar aylana shaklida va biroz oldinga intilgan, tilning orqa qismi esa xuddi o'zbekcha [u] dagidek holatda bo'ladi. Havo oqimi lablar bilan hosil qilingan doira ichidan shiddat bilan o'tadi. Lablar tez ochiladi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

i	ai	s - z	w
dip	mait - mai	set - zed	wi
tip	taim - tai	pens - penz	wi:l
bit	faiv - fai	si:s - si:z	wit
it		si:tz - si:dz	wai

* [w] tovushining harfli ifodasi bu darsda berilmagan

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. S, s [es] harfi [s] kabi o'qiladi:

a) undoshlardan oldin, masalan:

test [test] sinov, imtihon, yozma ish

b) so'z boshida, masalan

sit [sit] o'tirmoq

send [send] yubormoq, jo'natmoq

c) so'z oxirida jarangsiz undoshdan so'ng, masalan:

[lists] ro'yxatlar

d) ss birikmasida, masalan:

Bess [bes] Bess (*ayol kishi ismi*)

[z] kabi o'qiladi:

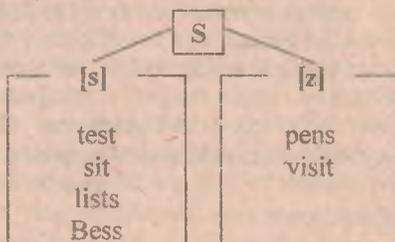
a) so'z oxirida jarangli undosh va unlikdan so'ng, masalan:

pens [penz] ruchkalar

bees [bi:z] asal arilar

b) ikki unli harf orasida, masalan:

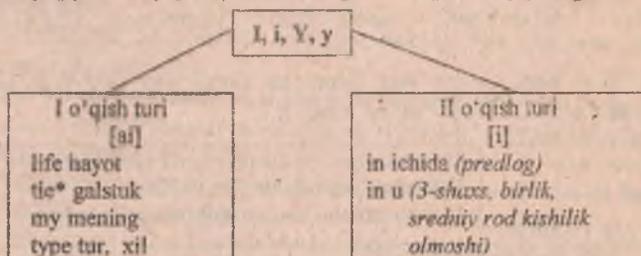
visit ['vizit] tashrif



2. Z, z [zed] harfi doim [z] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

size [saiz] o'lchov (razmer)

3. I, i [ai] yoki Y, y [wai] harflari urg'uli bo'g'inda quyidagicha o'qiladi.



* Tub inglizcha so'zlarida i bilan so'z tugamaydi, undan so'ng o'qilmaydigan e keladi. ie birikmasi so'z oxirida [ai] o'qiladi.

Yangi soʻzlar

my mening	it uni, unga (<i>3-shaxs, birlik, sredniy rod,</i> <i>obyekt kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi</i>)
tie galstuk	
life hayot	pell soʻz ni harflab aytinoq
five besh	test sinov, yozma ish
seven [sevn] yetti	nine toʻqqiz
send yubormoq, joʻnatmoq	let ruxsat, ijozat bermoq
find [faind] topmoq	
it u (<i>3-shaxs, birlik, sredniy rod, bosh</i> <i>kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi</i>)	

ATOQLI OTLAR

Bess [bes] Bess

Find my test. Send me my test. Meet me. Send Ted five ties. Send Bess nine pens. Let me meet Ted. Let me send it.

MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi soʻzlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting.
size, Bess, type, sees, vine, fine, tie, test, spell, life.
- II. Quyidagi soʻzlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang.
life, spell, tie, seven, nine, seen.
- III. Alohida-alohida ustunlarga tarkibida [i:, e, i, a] tovushlari boʻlgan soʻzlarni koʻchirib yozing.
mine, type, bid, did, fine, pit, five, vine, me, meet, lend, mete, eve, seem, pep, beef, ebb, see, send, pie.
- IV. Quyidagi soʻzlarning orfografik shaklini yozing.
[pen, let, test, nain, faiv, fain, tai, tin, ten]
- V. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing, ular qaysi qoida boʻyicha oʻqilishini tushuntiring.
type, tin, fine, pin, lip, pile, line, sit, fit, set, best, sin, fist, miss, pens, less, lends, Bess, seems, size, zest, send.
- VI. Matnni koʻchirib yozing va undagi [e] tovushli soʻzlarni tagiga chizing.
- VII. Koʻplik qoʻshimchasini talaffuziga eʼtibor berib quyidagi otlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.
pens, sets, beds, tips, bess, pits, lips, lies, bids, nets, seeds, tests, lias.
- VIII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.
a) mening ruchkam, yettita krovat, mening galstugim, toʻqqizta ruchka, oʻnta galstuk, mening ruchkalarim.
b) 1. Mening galstugimni toping 2. Ben bilan tanishing. 3. Menga yettita galstuk joʻnating. 4. Bessga yettita ruchka joʻnating. 5. Menga ruchkamni joʻnating 6. Peterni toping.

III Dars

Tovushlar [æ, ei, o, θ, δ]

Harflar { A, a, A, a [ei]
C, c, C, c [si]

[pi] tovushlar birikmasi

ai, ay, ea harf birikmalari

1. Ko'tariluvchi ton
2. Darak gapda intonatsiya.
3. Ma'no guruhi haqida tushuncha.
4. Ko'makchi so'zlarning to'la va reduksiyaga ucbrağan shakllari.

Grammatika

1. Infinitiv haqida tushuncha. (6 - §. 444 bet)
2. *to be* fe'lining uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi shakli. (7 - §. 444 bet)
3. Gap. Umumiy tushuncha. (8 - §. 444 bet)
4. it olmoshi. (9 - §. 446 bet)
5. Artiki haqida tushuncha. Noaniq artiki. (10 - §. 446 bet)

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[æ] unli tovushi. [æ] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda lablar biroz tortilgan, pastki jag' tushirilgan, til uchi past tishlarga tegadi, tilning o'rta beli esa oldinga va tepaga egiyadi. O'zbek tilida bunday tovush yo'q.

[ei] unli tovushi – diftong, yadrosi [e] unlisi bo'lib [i] unlisiga qarab sirg'aladi. [ei] diftongini talaffuz qilishda yadrodagi [e] keng bo'lmassligiga e'tibor bering, ikkinchi element [i] ga o'tib ketmasligi kerak.

[ə] unli tovushi. [ə] tovushi neytral unli hisoblanib reduksiya natijasida vujudga keladi, ya'ni, unliarni urg'usiz holatda kuchsizlanishi. U doim urg'usiz va qo'shni tovushlar ta'sirida bo'ladi. Neytral unlining turli talaffuzlarining sababi shundan. Ulardan biri o'zbek tilidagi *kelai, ketdi* so'zlari oxiridagi [i] ga mos keladi. Ya'ni deyarli sezilmaydi. Uni na [a] va na [e] deb o'qib bo'lmaydi. Uni talaffuz qilishda xatoga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun bor e'tiborni urg'uli bo'g'inga qaratish kerak.

[θ] undosh tovushi. O'zbek tilida bunday tovush yo'q. [θ] tovushi – jarangsiz. Uni talaffuz qilishda til yo'yilgan va bo'sh qo'yilgan, til uchi tepa tishlarning barcha kesuvchi qismi bilan tor yassi tirqish hosil qiladi. Til uchi qattiq bosilmaydi. Bu tirqishdan kuch bilan havo oqimi o'tadi. Til uchi tepa tishdan ham teppaga chiqib ketmasligi yoki tishga qattiq bosilmasligi kerak (aks holda [t] tovushi chiqadi). Tishlarda lablar olingan bo'lishi kerak, ayniqsa, pastki lablar tepa tishlarga tegmasligi kerak (aks holda [t] tovushi chiqadi).

[δ] undosh tovushi. [δ] tovushini talaffuz qilishda nutq organlarining holati xuddi [θ] tovushidagidek. [δ] tovushi [θ] tovushidan faqat uzining jaranglilik bilan farq qiladi.

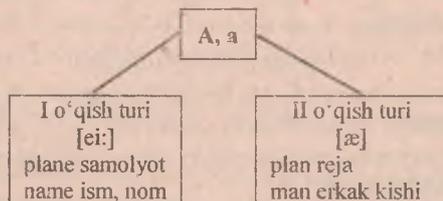
[p] tovushlar birikmasi. [pl] birikmasi urg'uli unidan oldin qo'shib o'qiladi. [p] tovushi shu qadar kuchli o'qiladiki [l] qisman jarangsizlanadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

æ	ei	ə	θ, ð	pl	w
æm	deit – dei	ˈseldam	θθai	pli:z	wet
æn	lein – lei	ˈlet	ððai	plæn	wein
læmp	mein – mei	əˈpen	θθi:	plein	west
mæn	pein – pei	əˈbed	ðði:	pleis	
		əˈtai			

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. A, a [ei] harfi urg'uli bo'g'ida quyidagicha o'qiladi.



2. ai, ay harf birikmalari [ei] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
 main [mein] asosiy, bosh May [mei] may (oyi)
 Spain [spein] Ispaniya day [dei] kun
3. ea harf birikmasi ko'pincha [i:] o'qiladi, masalan:
 please [pli:z] iltimos, marhamat
4. C, c [si:] e unlisidan oldin [s] o'qiladi:
 nice [nais] yaxshi, ajoyib

O'rganish mashqlari

[æ]	[æ – e]	[ei]	[e – ei]
9. am Ann man flat map bad lamp plan	10. man – men tan – ten pan – pen bad – bed	11. main may pain play name nay date day	12. men – mane pen – pane let – late met – mate

KO'TARILUVCHI TON

Ko'tariluvchi ton fikr tugalanmaganligini bildiradi, qat'iylik yo'q. Masalan, ko'tariluvchi ton sanab o'tishda ishlatiladi:

a /map, a /pen, and a /plan xarita, ruchka va reja

Misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki, matn intonatsiyasini ko'rsatishda, ton ko'tarilishi to'g'ri kelgan so'nggi urg'uli bo'g'in oldidan pastdan tepaga qaragan yoy chiziq [/] ishlatiladi.

Grafik usulda ham shunday / Borden, so'nggi urg'uli bo'g'indan keyin urg'usiz bo'g'in kelsa, u nuqta bilan belgilanib to'g'ri chiziqdan sal teparoqda keladi. .

Ingliz tilida ton ko'tarihshi bo'g'in oxirida sodir bo'lib, u eng past tondan ko'tarilib chiqadi.

DARAK GAPDA INTONATSIYA

Darak gapning dastlabki urg'usiz bo'g'inlari odatda tobora ko'tarilib boruvchi ton bilan talaffuz qilinadi. Eng baland ton bilan, xuddi buyruq gapdagidek, birinchi urg'uli bo'g'in talaffuz qilinadi. Ton pasayishi oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'inda ro'y beradi masalan:



MA'NO GURUHI HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA

Gap odatda ma'nosiga putr yetkazmay bir-biridan ajratib bo'lmaydigan so'zlarning ma'no guruhlandan tashkil topadi. Bunday guruhlarni ma'no guruhlari deyiladi. Har bir ma'no guruhi o'ziga mos keluvchi intonatsiya bilan xarakterlanadi, ma'no guruhlari bir-biridan pauza bilan ajratiladi.

Masalan, *Send Bess my map and my plan* (*Bessga mening xaritam bilan rejamni yuboring*) gapini ikkita ma'no guruhiga bo'lish mumkin. Birinchi ma'no guruhining chegarasi map so'zidan keyin bo'ladi Bu gapni o'qishda map so'zidan so'ng pauza qilish mumkin. Matning intonatsiyasini ko'rsatishda ma'no guruhlari chegarasi tik (vertikal) chiziq bilan belgilanadi, masalan:

Send 'Bess my |map | and my |plan ||

KO'MAKCHI SO'ZLARNING TO'LA VA REDUKSIYAGA UCHRAGAN SHAKLLARI

Ko'makchi so'zlar (predloglar, artikllar, bog'lovchilar va ko'makchi fe'llar), shuningdek ayrim olmoshlar ingliz tilidagi gapda odatda urg'u olmaydilar. Bu esa ushbu so'zlarning reduksiyaga uchragan shakllarini paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Reduksiya ko'makchi so'z tarkibiga kiruvchi unli tovushning cho'ziqligini qisqarishiga, so'z tarkibidagi unli, ba'zan esa, undosh harflarning ham tushib qolishiga, va nihoyat, unli tovushni [ə] neytral tovushga o'tib qolishiga olib keladi. Unlining cho'ziqligining qisqarishini transkripsiyada odatdagi ikki nuqta [:] o'rniga bitta nuqta [.] qo'yish, yoki, umuman nuqta qo'ymaslik orqali ko'rsatiladi, masalan:

me [mi:, mi] meni menga

Shunday qilib, ko'makchi so'zlar bitta to'la shaklga (odatda urg'uli holatda) va bir nechta urg'usiz reduksiyali shaklga ega bo'ladi. Masalan, and bog'lovchisi [ænd] to'la shaklga va [ənd] va [ən] reduksiyali shakllarga ega [ə] tovushi unidan oldin tushib qoldirilmaydi, masalan:

a map and a pen [ə 'mæp ənd ə 'pen] xarita va ruchka
biroq

a map and ten pens [ə 'mæp ən 'ten 'pens] xarita va o'nta ruchka.

TEXT THREE

my \name	a \name	a 'bad \day	It is a \map	It's a \map
my \map	a \map	a 'fine \day	It is a \lamp	It's a \lamp
my \plan	a \flat	a 'bad \plan	It is a \nice flat	It's a 'nice \flat
my \flat	a \man	a 'bad \pen	It is a \fine day	It's a 'fine \day
my \lamp	a \plan	a 'nice \lamp	It is a \bad pian	It's a 'bad \pian

'Send 'Ben 'Send 'Bess	and my 'plan 'lamp please
---------------------------	------------------------------

'Please² tell 'Ben my \name. My 'name s \Ann.³

'Send 'Ben my \map, please. 'Send 'Bess my \map | and my \plan, please.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. "It is a map" kabi gaplar "What's it?" ("What is it?") *Bu nima?* savoliga javob bo'la oladi.

2. please so'zi *iltimos* ma'nosida gap boshida keladi va vergul bilan ajratilmaydi. Gap oxirida *marhamat (qilib)* ma'nosida u iltifotli buyruqni bildirib vergul bilan ajratiladi.

3. My name is Ann. *Mening ismim Anna. (Mening ismim bo'ladi Anna.)'s (=is)* - to be bo'lmog' fe'lining 3-shaxs birlikdagi shakli.

	Yangi so'zlar
a name ism, nom	a day kun
a map xarita	fine ajoyib (<i>kun, oh - havo</i>)
a plan reja	nice [nais] yoqimli, yaxshi (<i>kishi, galstuk v. h.</i>)
a flat xonadon	bad yomon
a lamp chiroq	please iltimos, marhamat
a man erkak kishi	and [xnd, Ynd, Yn] va, biroq (<i>bog'lovchi</i>)

ATOCLI OTLAR

Ann [æ] Anna

Please tell 'Ben my name. My name's Ann. Send 'Ben my map, please. Send 'Bess my map and my plan, please.

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting.

sad, made, state, fit, deep, film, fail.

II. Quyidagi so'zlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang.

name, day, please, nice, fine, deep, beat, Spain

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarning orfografik shaklini yozing.

[neim, plæn, flæt, læmp, dei, fain, bæd, men, pliz, nais]

IV. Matnni koʻchirib yozing va undagi [ei] tovushli soʻzlarni tagga bir chiziq va [æ] tovushli soʻzlarni tagga ikki chiziq chizing.

V. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing, ular qaysi qoida boʻyicha oʻqilishini tushuntiring.

a) pale, date, ban, tape, fate, mad, say, same, fat, day, Sam, lane, land, tame, Spain, faint, aim, leave, beds, beat, deed, lean, mean, seat, nice.

b) line, pin, pine, dene, fine, man, dent, Ann, nine, same, Sara, bet, bed, dine, did, May, fit, style, vet, bay, sat, tilt, file, faint, ease, pet, tin, veal, slip, stay.

VI. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinganda ajratib koʻrsatilgan qaysi otlar oldidan noaniq artiki ishlatsa boʻlar edi?

1. Bandargohga *kema* keldi. 2. *Kema* allaqachon keldi. 3. *Kun* ajoyib boldi. 4. Bu ajoyib *kun* edi. 5. *Xat* joʻnatildi va *telegramma* ham. 6. Kecha men maktabdosh doʻstimdan *xat* va *telegramma* oldim. 7. Men katta yangi *uyda* yashayman. 8. *Uy* menga yoqdi, *bogʻ* esa yoqmadi. 9. *Kitobni* men katta qiziqish bilan oʻqib chiqdim. 10. Bu *kitobmi* yoki *jurnalmi*?

VII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Besh kishi, yetti kun, toʻqqizta ruchka, oʻnta chiroq, ajoyib kun, yaxshi inson.
2. Mening ruchkam yomon. Menga ruchka joʻnating, iltimos. 3. Anna bilan Peterni kutib oling, iltimos. 4. Mening familiyam N. 5. Bu mening galstugim, u yaxshi.
6. Mening ismim Bess.

IV Dars

Tovushlar	[k, g, ʃ, ʒ tʃ, dʒ]	Harflar	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">{</td> <td style="border: none;">G, g</td> <td style="border: none;">G, g</td> <td style="border: none;">[dʒ:]</td> <td style="border: none;">J, j</td> <td style="border: none;">ʃj</td> <td style="border: none;">[dʒ:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">}</td> <td style="border: none;">H, h</td> <td style="border: none;">H, h</td> <td style="border: none;">[eitʃ]</td> <td style="border: none;">K, k</td> <td style="border: none;">K, k</td> <td style="border: none;">[eitʃ]</td> </tr> </table>	{	G, g	G, g	[dʒ:]	J, j	ʃj	[dʒ:]	}	H, h	H, h	[eitʃ]	K, k	K, k	[eitʃ]
{	G, g	G, g	[dʒ:]	J, j	ʃj	[dʒ:]											
}	H, h	H, h	[eitʃ]	K, k	K, k	[eitʃ]											

[kl] tovushlar birikmasi

eh, sh, tch, th, ck harf birikmalari

Murojaat intonatsiyasi

Grammatika

1. Aniq artikl. (11 - §, 447 bet)
2. **this, that, these, those** ko'rsatish oimoshlari. (12 - §, 447 bet)
3. Birlikda -s, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch lar bilan tugallangan otlarning ko'plik shakli. (3-§3-punkt, 442bet)

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[k] undosh tovushi. [k] tovushi - jarangsiz. U xuddi o'zbek tilidagi [k] kabi talaffuz qilinadi, biroq ingliz tilidagi [k] kuchlanish bilan talaffuz qilinadi va so'z oxirida aniqroq chiqadi.

[g] undosh tovushi. [g] tovushi - jarangli. Xuddi o'zbek tilidagi [g] kabi o'qiladi, faqat, kuchsizroq talaffuz qilinadi va so'z oxirida jarangsizlanmaydi.

[ʃ] undosh tovushi. Ingliz tilidagi [ʃ] tovushini talaffuz qilishda tilning o'rta qismi qattiq tanglayga ko'tariladi. Shuning uchun u o'zbek tilidagi [ʃ] dan yumshoqroq.

[ʒ] undosh tovushi [ʃ] undosh tovushidan faqat jarangliligi bilan farq qiladi. O'zbek tilidagi *viʒdon* so'zidagi [ʒ] dan yumshoqroq.

[tʃ] undosh tovushi. Ingliz tilidagi [tʃ] o'zbek tilidagi [tʃ] dan qattiqroq talaffuz qilinadi. [tʃ] tovushi [t] va [ʃ] tovushlarining oddiy birikmasi emas. U til uchining alveolaga tegishi bilan bir talaffuz urinishida aytiladi.

[dʒ] undosh tovushi. Bu tovush xuddi [tʃ] kabi, faqat, jarangli, ovoz bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

[kl] yovush brikmasi. [kl] tovush brikmasi xududi [pl] kabi urg'uli unidan oldin qo'shib talaffuz qilinadi, bunda [k] shuqadar kuchli aytiladiki [l] ancha past chiqadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

k	g	ʃ	ʒ	tʃ	dʒ	ð	pl, kl
kæn	geiv	ʃi:	'leze	tʃes	dʒi:	ððði:z	pleis
kin	giv	ʃeim	'pleze	eitʃ	eidʒ	ðððis	kli:n
næk	veig	miʃn	'meze	tʃæt	peidʒ	ðððæt	klik
nik	big	fiʃ	viʒn	mætʃ	tʃeindʒ	'ðis iz	
						ðæt iz	

O'QISH QOIDALARI

C, c [si:] harfi ikki xil o'qiladi:

a) e, i, y unli harflaridan oldin [s] kabi, masalan:

place [pleis] joy, o'rin civil ['sivil] fuqarolik
face [feis] yuz, chehra icy ['aisi] muzlik

b) qolgan a, o, u unli harflari, undosh harflar oldidan va so'z oxirida [k] kabi, masalan:

cap [kæp] shapka clean [kli.n] toza

2 K, k [kei] harfi doim [k] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

Kate [keit] Katya (*ism*) take [teik] olmoq

3. ck harf birikmasi [k] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

black [b!ask] qora

4. G, g [dʒi:] harfi ikki xil o'qiladi:

a) e, i, y unli harflaridan oldin [dʒ] kabi, masalan:

page [peidʒ] bet, sahifa
gin[dʒin]jin
gym [dʒeim] gimnasuka zali

Istisnoli esda saqlang:

give [gɪv] bermoq

b) qolgan a, o, u unli harflari, undosh harflar oldidan va so'z oxirida [g] kabi, masalan:

game [geim] o'yin
glad [glæd] xursand
bag [basg] sumka

5- J, j [dʒfeɪ] harfi doim [dʒ] o'qiladi, masalan:

Jane [dʒeɪn] Jeyn (*ism*)
jam [dʒæm] murabbo

6. H, h [eitʃ] harfi ko'pincha boshqa undosh harflar bilan birga keladi:

a) sh harf birikmasi [ʃ] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

she [ʃi:] u (*ayol, qiz*)
ship [ʃip] kema

b) ch va tch harf birikmalari [tʃ] o'qiladi, masalan:

chess [tʃes] shaxmat
teach [ti:tʃ] o'qitmoq
match [mi:tʃ] gugurt

7. th birikmasi [ð] va [θ] o'qilishi mumkin. Quyidagi holatlarda u [ð] o'qiladi:

a) yordamchi so'zlarning boshida, masalan:

this [ðis] bu, shu (*ko'rsatish olmoshi, birlikda*)
that [ðæt] u, o'sha (*ko'rsatish olmoshi, birlikda*)
these [ði:z] bular, shular (*ko'rsatish olmoshi, ko'plikda*)
the [ði:, ði, ðə] aniq artikl (*tarjima qilinmaydi*)

b) asosiy so'zlarda ikki unli orasida, masalan:

bathe [beɪð] cho'milmoq

th birikmasi asosiy so'zlarning boshi va oxirida [θ] o'qiladi. masalan:

thick [θɪk] semiz, qalin, yo'g'on

thin [θɪn] oriq, yupqa, ingichka

faith [feɪθ] ishonch

O'rganish mashqlari

[k]	[g]	[k - g]
13. can cake came make keep peak	14. gap bag gave beg give big	15. back - bag lack - lag sick - big

[ʃ]	[tʃ]	[dʒ]	[θ - ð]
16. she fish shy dash sheep dish	17. chess chain fetch	18. Jane gin age page	19. theme - thee thin - then faith - bathe

MUROJAAT INTONATSIYASI

Murojaat gapda boshqa so'zlardan vergul bilan ajratiladi, masalan:

Please give me a match, Jane. Jeyn, iltimos, menga gugurtni ber. Gap oxiridagi murojaatga urg'u tushmaydi va pauzasiz tekis past tonda talaffuz qilinadi.

[ˈpliːz ɡɪv mi ə ˈmætʃ, dʒeɪn]

TEXT FOUR

a 'fine \film	the \film	'ten \films
a 'bad \bag	the \bag	'five \bags
a 'black \cap	the \cap	'nine \caps
a 'clean \page	the \page	'seven \pages
a 'thick \match	the \match	'ten \matches

that 'cap	a 'big 'bag
that 'match	a 'black 'cap

'Please 'give me a \match, Jane. 'This is a \bad match. 'Please 'give me \that match.

'This is a \bag. The 'bag's \big. It's a \big bag.

'That's a \cap. The 'cap's \black. It's a \black cap.

'That's a 'thin \pencil. \Give me that pencil, please.

give [gɪv] bermoq
a match gugurt
this [ðɪs] bu, shu
that u, o'sha
a bag sumka
big katta
a cap shapka
black qora

Yangi so'zlar
thin oriq, ingichka
a pencil [ə 'pensl] qalam
a film (kino) film
clean toza
a page bet, sahifa
thick semiz, qalin
these bular, shular
take olmoq

ATOQLI OTLAR

Kate [keɪt] Keyt (Katya)
Jane [dʒeɪn] Jeyn

(Please give me a match, Jane. This is a bad match. (Please give me that match. This is a bag. The bag's big. It's a big bag.)

MASHOLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting.

cent, jam, game, keep, chain, patch, thick, place, nice, Nick.

II. Quyidagi so'zlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang.

thick, page, match, these, clean, black, thin.

III. Quyidagi so'zlarai ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini tushuntiring.

cap, can, ice, came, nice, cat, neck, mice, fact, space, peck, pace, kin, keen, pact, face, gate, gem, gas, age, gym, page, egg, gin, game, beg, gag, jam, Jim, Jack, Jane, sky, shame, dish, she, ship, shape, shave, fish, shine, chest, chin, match, catch, fetch, chick, chill, this, that, these, than, them, theme, faith, thick, thin.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarning transkripsiyasini bering.

film, bag, match, cap, page, pencil, black, big, this, these, that, clean, Jane, give

V. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va undagi ko'rsatish oimoshlarining tagiga chizing.

VI. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinganda ajratib ko'rsatilgan otlar oldidan qaysi artikl ishlatsa bo'lar edi?

1. Bu uy. Uy katta 2. Bu uy. Bu katta sariq to'qqiz qavatli uy. 3. Mening akam – muhandis. U katta zavodda ishlaydi. 4. Kecha men kinoda bordim. Film, afsuski, menga yoqmadi. Men bu filmni juda zerikarli deb topdim va uni ko'rishni sizga maslahat bermayman. 5. Bu qanaqa bino? – Bu teatr. 6. Teatr shuqangi chiroyli yoritilgan ediki, biz hehtiyor (unga) tikilib qoldik. 7. Bizning ko'chada juda qiziqarli muzey bor. 8. Muzey ertalabki 10 dan kechki 8 gacha ochiq.

VII. Nuqtalar o'rniga artikl qo'ying va ularning ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

1. This is ... cap. ... cap's black. 2. This is ... match. It's ... thin match. That's ... thick match. 3. This is ... fine film. 4. This is ... pen. ... pen's black. 5 Please give me

...pen, Kate. (2 xil variant) 6. Please take that pencil, Jane. Please give me ... pencil. It's... bad pencil.

VIII. Quyidagi otlarning ko'plik shaklini yasang.

a match, a page, a patch, a dish, a cage, a mass, a bench.

IX. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

- 1. Bu qora qalam. 2. Bu sumka qora. U yomon. Menga narigi sumkani bering, iltimos. 3. Bu shapka. Bu shapkani oling. 4. Menga gugurt bering, iltimos. 5. Jeynga bu qalamlarni bering. 6. Menga bu ruchkalar va bu sumkani bering. 7. Bu yomon gugurtlarni oling. Menga narigi gugurtni bering, iltimos. 8. Bu ruchka. Bu qora ruchka. Bu ruchka qora. 9. Bu sumka. Bu mening sumkam. Bu sumka qalin. 10. Benda menga anavi ingichka ruchkani ber. 11. Bu kvartira toza. Bu toza kvartira. 12. Benda bu ruchkalar va qalamlarni bering. 13. Yettita ruchka, besh sahifa, o'nta film, to'qqizta qora shapka.

V Dars

T o v u s h l a r [a, h, j, r, ʈ]	H a r f l a r {	R, r R r [a:] X, x X x [eks]
[ʈk] tovushlar birikmasi a r, n g, n k harf birikmalari		
Ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda urg'u		
G r a m m a t i k		
1. So'roq gap. Umumiy so'roq gap. (13 - §, 448 bet)		
2. Qisqa bo'lishli javob. (14 - §, 449 bet)		
3. Birlikda – y bilan tugallanuvchi otlarning ko'plik shakli. (3-§, 4-punkt, 442 bet)		
4. Otdan so'ng sanoq son aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda artikning ishlatilmasligi. (15-§,449 bet)		

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[a:] unli tovushi. Ingliz [a:] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda og'iz xuddi o'zbek tilidagi [a:] kabi ochiladi, biroq, til orqaroqda va quyiroqda yotadi. Old va o'rta tilning ko'tarilishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik kerak. Til uchi pastki tishlardan orqaga tortilgan. Lablar neytral holatda, ya'ni, tortilmagan va oldinga cho'zilmagan. Jarangli undoshdan oldin [a:] unli tovushi biroz qisqaradi, jarangsiz undoshdan oldin esa - ancha qisqaradi.

[h] undosh tovushi. Bu tovush o'zbek tilidagi yumshoq [h] ga juda yaqin, biroq, u biroz yengil bo'lib, eshitilar - eshitilmas nafas chiqarishdek aytiladi. Talaffuz jarayonida til ishtirok etmaydi, orqa tilning yumshoq tanglayga ko'tarilishidan saqlanish kerak.

[j] undosh tovushi. Ingliz sonanti [j] o'zbek tilidagi "y"ga yaqin. Uni talaffuz qilishda tilning o'rta qismi tanglayga, o'zbek tilidagiga qaraganda, kamroq ko'tariladi. [j] da shovqin kamroq. U doim unidan oldin keladi.

[r] undosh tovushi. [r] undosh tovushini talaffuz qilishda til uchi alveola so'ngida botib, u bilan tirqish hosil qiladi. Til tarang, uning uchi esa harakatsiz, natijada bu tovush titroqsiz talaffuz qilinadi. Til uchi va alveola orasidagi tirqish [ʒ] dagidan kengroq.

[ʈ] undosh tovushi. [ʈ] undosh tovushini talaffuz qilishda tilning orqa qismi tushirilgan yumshoq tanglayga tegadi va havo oqimi burun bo'shlig'i orqali o'tadi. Nutq organlarini to'g'ri joylashtirib olish uchun, keng ochilgan og'iz bilan burundan nafas chiqariladi, so'ngra burun orqali nafas chiqarayotib [ʈ] tovushini talaffuz qilish mumkin. Bunda na til uchi, na uning o'rta va orqa qismi tanglayga tegmasligi kerak.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

r	a	h	j	ŋ	w
rr	a - am	ai - hai	es - jes	ŋŋŋ	wig
rajt	ca - ka m	ei - hei	el - jel	zæŋ	win
rein	fa - fa m	i - hi	jes it iz	kiŋ	wiŋ
red	ba - ba k	iz - hiz		θiŋ	
rid		m - ha m			

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. H, h harfi so'z boshida unidan oldin [h] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

he [hi] U (*erkaklar uchun 3 shaxs birlikdagi kishilik o'tmoshi*)
 hat [hæt] shlyapa

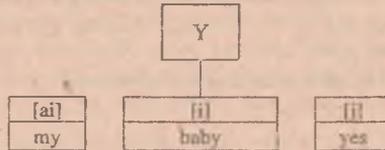
2. Y, y harfi uch xil o'qiladi:

a) [ai] diftongi kabi (urg'u ostida unhlarning o'qish qoidasining I - tun bo'yicha ochiq bo'g'inda, 2-darsga qarang)

b) [i] tovushi kabi (urg'u ostida unilarning o'qish qoidasining II - tun bo'yicha yopiq bo'g'inda va so'z oxirida), masalan:

myth [miθ] afsona
 baby ['beibi] bola, chaqaloq

c) [j] kabi (so'z boshida unidan oldin), masalan:
 yes [jes] ha



3. R, r [a:] harfi, o'qilmaydigan -e dan tashqan, barcha unilardan oldin [r] o'qiladi, masalan:

read [ri:d] (kitob) o'qimoq
 red [red] qizil

4. Urg'u ostida unilarning o'qish qoidasining III - turi -- unli + r (+undosh). r harfi unidan so'ng o'qilmaydi, biroq, u shu unliga boshqacha talaffuz tusini beradi: va bu unililar I, II turdagi o'qishidan farq qiladi. Masalan, a unli tovushi r (yoki -undosh)dan oldin [a:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

car [kɑ:] avtomobil
 mark [mɑ:k] belgi, baho

5. ŋ haif binkmasi so'z oxirida [ŋ] o'qiladi, masalan:

thing [θiŋ] narsa, buyum

6. nk harf binkmasi [ŋk] tovush birikmasi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

ink [iŋk] siyoh

7. X, x [eks] harfi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) undoshlaridan oldin va so'z oxirida [ks] o'qiladi, masalan:

text [tekst] matn
 six [si:ks] olti

b) urg'uli unidan oldin [gz] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
exam [ig'zæm] imtihon

X



O'rganish mashqlari

[h]	[r]	[a]	
20 he hay his hat him hand	21 red read ram risk rest rent	22 start tart arm cart large lark farm park	
[ŋ]	[ŋ-n]	[ŋ-ŋk]	[j]
23 bang ring sang sing fang thing	24 bang- ban fang - fan thing - thin	25 bang- bank sang - sank sing - sink thing - think	26 yes yell yelp yarn

IKKI BO'G'INLI SO'ZLARDA URG'U

Ko'pgina ikki bo'g'inli ingliz tilidagi so'zlarda urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi. Ikki bo'g'inli so'zlardagi urg'uli bo'g'indagi unlining o'qilishi xuddi bir bo'g'inli so'zlardagi kabi, masalan:

Baby ['beibi] bola, chaqaloq (*I-o'qish turi*)

TEXT FIVE

his 'name	a 'big 'city	and 'clean	'Is it /black?
his 'baby	a 'red 'tie	and 'read	'Is it /clean?
his e'xam	a 'thick 'pen	'take 'text 'ten 'read 'page 'six	'Is it /large?

My 'name's 'Nick. This is my 'flat. It's 'large and 'clean. My 'flat's in 'Kiev. Kiev is a 'city. It's a 'big city.

'Is a 'Kiev a /city?' "Yes, it 'is"

'Is it a /big city?' "Yes, it's 'very big"

'Find 'Text /Six, 'Jack, and 'read it, please.

My 'pen's 'bad. 'Please 'give me 'that 'red pen.

'Read it a 'gain, please. Marhamat qilib buni yana bir marta o'qing.

Yangi soʻzlar

large katta (keng)	red qizil
in ichida (<i>predlog</i>)	his uning (<i>egalik olmoshi</i>)
a city [ə 'siti] shahar	a baby bola, chaqaloq
very juda	an exam imtihon
a text matn	six olti
read (kitob) oʻqimoq	

ATOQLI OTLAR

Nick [nik] Nik
Jack [dʒæk] Jek
Kiev ['ki:ev] Kiyev

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi soʻzlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush bōrligini aniqlang.

large, text, read, Nick, please

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarning orfografik shaklini yozing.

[ig'zæm, 'siti, la dʒ, ri:d]

III. Matnni koʻchirib yozing va tarkibida [a:] tovushi bor soʻzlarning tagiga chizing.

IV. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing, ular qaysi qoida boʻyicha oʻqilishini tushuntiring.

a) risk, red, ripe, read, rest, rally, hand, hay, hip, hate, heap, help, hide, yes, yell, easy, daddy, yet, yelp, my, by, myth [miθ], next, text, exam, sex, six, sixty, ring, thing [θiŋ], fang, bring, sing, gang, sling, drink, link, clink, pink, prank

b) shelf, shy, sheel, dash, fish, chain, chick, change, catch, patch, mine, cage, fill, mile, Spam, miss, ice, page, back, space, click, game, gem, let, lest, gay, set, lay, say, lack, icy.

V. Quyidagi otlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing, artiklni toʻgʻri talaffuz qilinishiga eʻtibor bering.

a \text	an e\xam	the \text	the e\xam
a \cityan	\inkstand *	the \city	the \inkstand

VI. Savollarga javob bering:

1. Is this a pen?
2. Is this pen red?
3. Is that a pencil?
4. Is his name Nick?
5. Is this lamp bad?
6. Is this a map?
7. Is it a large lamp?
8. Is this my bag?
9. Is that match thin?
10. Is this flat clean?
11. Is this bag big?
12. Is Minsk a big city?

* inkstand siyohdon

VII. Quyidagi gaplarni (umumiy) so‘roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. My tie is red. 2. His flat is large and clean. 3. His baby is in Minsk. 4. My pen is bad. 5. His hat is black. 6. Jack is in Kiev. 7. Nick is in Minsk.

VIII. Quyidagi otlarning ko‘plik shaklini yasang.

A baby, a lady, a bag, a tie, a test, a bed, a city, a day, a man, a page, a match, an army, a cage, a party.

IX. Kerakli joyga artikl qo‘ying.

1. This is ... nice city. 2. ... pen’s red, and ... pencil’s black. 3. Please give Bess pen and ... pencil. 4. Read ... page ten, please. 5. Tashkent is ... big city. 6. Please send Jane ... text Read ... text, please.

X. Yangi so‘zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu kvartira katta. 2. Uning ismi Petermi? – Ha. 3. Oltinchi matnni oling, iltimos. 4. Bu matnni o‘qing, iltimos. 5. Oltinchi sahifani o‘qing, iltimos. 6. Bu matnlarni oling, iltimos. 7. Iltimos, Jeynga bu matnni bering. 8. Menga qora qalamni bering, iltimos. 9. Bu u(bola)uing qalamimi? – Ha. 10. Bu ruchka qizil. 11. Bu qizil ruchka. 12. Minsk katta shaharmi? – Ha. 13. Mening kvartiram Minskda, uning kvartirasi esa Kievda.

VI Dars

T o v u s h l a r [u:, ə:, ə, u, ou]	H a r f O, o O, o [ou]
[zð, zθ] Tovush birikmalari oo, or harf birikmalari	
1. Bo'g'in yasovchi undoshlar.	
2. Salomlashish intonatsiyasi.	
G r a m m a t i k a	
1. Bo'lishsiz darak gap to be fe'li bilan. (16 - §, 449 bet)	
2. Qisqa bo'lishsiz javob. (14 - § 2 - punkt, 449 bet)	
3. Tanlov so'roq gap. (17-§, 450 bet)	
4. Predlogli to'ldiruvchi. (18 - §, 450 bet)	

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[u:] unli tovushi. [u:] tovushini talaffuz qilishda lablar doira shakliga keltirilgan va biroz oldinga intilgan bo'ladi.

Ingliz tilidagi [u:] tovushi o'zbek tilidagiga qaraganda ancha cho'ziq va tarang. [u] tovushidan oldin ko'pincha [j] tovushi keladi. [ju:] ni talaffuz qilishda [j] undosh tovushi yumshab qolmasligi kerak.

[ə:] unli tovushi. [ə:] tovushi – cho'ziq unli. [ə:] tovushini to'g'ri talaffuz qilish uchun nutq organlari xuddi [a:] tovushini talaffuz qilishdagidek holatni egallashlari kerak, so'ngra esa lablarni yanada kichikroq doira shakliga keltirib, lablarni biroz oldinga cho'zish kerak; [ə:] talaffuz qilishda uni [u] ga o'xshatmaslik kerak.

[ə] unli tovushi. [ə] tovushini to'g'ri talaffuz qilish uchun xuddi [a:] tovushini talaffuz qilishdagi nutq organlarining holatidan kelib chiqish kerak, so'ngra lablarni biroz kichikroq doira shakliga keltirib qisqa [ə] talaffuz qilinadi.

[u] unli tovushi. [u] tovushi – qisqa monoftong. [u] tovushini talaffuz qilishda lablar unchalik oldinga intilmagan, biroz, sezilarli darajada doira shaklida. Til orqaga tortilib turadi, tilning orqa qismi yumshoq tanglayning old qismi tomon ko'tariladi.

[ou] unli tovushi. [ou] tovushi – diftongdir. U [o] tovushidan boshlanadi. Bunda lablar tortilgan va doira shaklida bo'ladi. Sirg'alish [u] tovushiga qarab ketadi.

[s], [z] tovushlarining [θ], [ð] tovushlari bilan birga kelishi. [s], [z] tovushlari [θ], [ð] tovushlari bilan kelganda, ular orasida pauza yoki tovush sifati buzilishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik kerak. Buning uchun, [s], [z] tovushlari [θ], [ð] tovushlaridan oldin kelganda, birinchi tovush talaffuz qilib bo'lib - bo'lmay til uchini asta-sekin tishlar orasiga qo'yish kerak, masalan: ['iz 'ðis]. Agar, [s], [z] tovushlari [θ], [ð] tovushlaridan keyin kelsa, til uchini tishlar orasidan olib chiqish kerak, masalan: [ba:ðz].

Bo'g'in yasovchi undoshlar. Ingliz tilida nafaqat unlilar, balki [m], [n], [l] senantlari ham bo'g'in yasovchi undosh hisoblanadilar. Shunday qilib table [teibl] stol so'zi ikki bo'g'inli hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi bo'g'in [bl] esa [l] sonanti va [b] undoshi bilan yasalgan.

Sonarlardan biri va boshqa undosh tovushlardan tuzilgan bo'g'in doim urg'usiz bo'ladi, shuning uchun uning grafik intonatsiyasi tasvirida bo'g'in nuqta bilan beriladi, masalan:

This is a table ['ðiz iz ə \teibl]

[m], [n] yoki [l] sonantlari ishtirokida yasalgan ikki bo'g'inli so'zlardagi urg'u odatda transkripsiyada ko'rsatilmaydi.

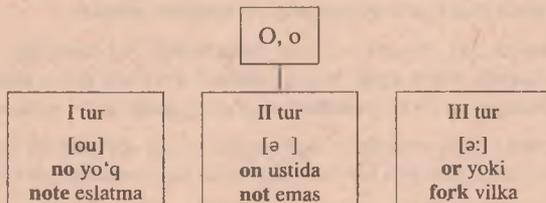
table [teibl]

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

u:	u	ə:	ə	ou
ku:	kuk	fə:	ən - nət	sou - soup
ju:	juk	fə:m	əd - gəp	nou - nout
tu:	tik	spə:t	əks - təp	gou - kout
su:n	buk	kə:n		
mu:n				
fu:d				
ju:	zð, zθ		Bo'g'in yasovchi undosh [l]	
nju:	izzz ðð'ðis		teibl	
fju:	izzz		litl	
kju:	ðð'ðæt		taitl	
'stju:dənt	iz ðθin		saikl	
	iz ðθik			

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. O, o harfi quyidagicha o'qiladi:



2. oo harf birikmasi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) [u:] o'qiladi k, r harflaridan tashqari barcha undoshlardan oldin va so'z oxirida, masalan:

spoon [spu:n] qoshiq
too [tu:] ham, shuningdek

b) [u] o'qiladi k harfidan oldin, masalan:

book [buk] kitob
to look [luk] qaramoq

Istisnoni esda saqlang:
good [gud] yaxshi

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **These are maps.** *Bular xaritalar (bo'ladi).* **Are – to be** fe'lining ko'plikdagi uchala shaxs uchun ishlatiladigan shakli. To'la talaffuzi undoshlardan oldin – [a:], unililardan oldin – [a:r]; [ə] va [ər] kabi reduksiyaga uchragan shakllari ham mavjud.

2. **Those are pencils.** *Ular (anavilar) qalamlar.* **Those ular, anavilar – that u, o'sha, anavi** ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'plikdagi shakli.

Yangi so'zlar

om [ə 'rum, ru:m] xona	a note eslatma, izoh
ackboard [ə 'blækbə:d] doska	to close yopmoq
ok (at) (-ga) qaramoq	to go bormoq, ketmoq
se ular, o'shalar, anavilar	to [tu:, tu, tə] -ga (tomon) (yo'nalish predlogi)
not emas	a door [a 'do] eshik
ot qisqa	too ham, shuningdek
o' [ðei] ular	or [ə:] yoki
uzun	no yo'q
ok kitob	good [gud] yaxshi
pen ochmoq	

ATOQLI OTLAR

Tom [təm] Tom

SO'Z YASASH

Ingliz tilida so'z yasashni ikki turi bor: so'z birlashtirish va qo'shimcha qo'shish. Nomlaridan ham bilinib turibdiki, so'z birlashtirishda ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarning o'zaklari qo'shiladi; qo'shimcha qo'shishda so'z o'zagiga affiksalar, ya'ni prefiks va suffiksalar qo'shiladi.

So'z birlashtirish. So'z birlashtirishda so'zlar o'zaklarini qo'shish orqali yangi so'zlar yasaladi. Qo'shma so'zning ma'nosi uning komponentlari (tarkibidagi so'zlar)ning ma'nosidan kelib chiqadi. Ular qo'shib, yoki chiziqcha bilan yoziladi, masalan:

a 'blackboard *sinf doskasi* (black qora, a board doska)

a 'text-book *darslik* (ya'ni matnli kitob)

So'z birlashtirish usuli bilan yasalgan qo'shma so'zlarda urg'u ko'p hollarda birinchi so'zga tushadi.

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting. So'zlarni transkripsiya qiling va so'zlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang.

pencil, blackboard, short, long, room

II. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va tarkibida [ou] tovushi bor so'zlarning tagiga chizing.

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini tushuntiring.

a) note, lot, lone, nod, code, cot, tone, cope, dot, sock, hot, pope, doll, hop, bone, fool, moon, look, doom, took, fool, cool, shook, loop, cook, choose, hook, sport, torn, corn, gorge, cork, or, fork

b) lead, steel, meat, bet, lest, tip, tiny, type, myth, mice, stay, plain, star, farm, cart, cell, cod, sing, cling, bank, rank, spin

IV. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinganda ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'z va iboralar bilan qaysi artikl ishlatsa bo'lar edi?

1. O'tgan yili men yozni katta bo'lmagan qishloqda o'tkazdim. Qishloqdan uzoq bo'lmagan joyda daryo bor edi. Daryo chuqur emasdi biroq juda tez oqar edi.

2. Kuz oxirlab qolgan edi. Bu esda qolarli kun bo'ldi.

3. Bor ekanda yo'q ekan, chol bilan kampir bo'lgan ekan. Ular dengiz bo'yidagi eski kulbada tunashar ekan. Chol baliq ovlar, kampir esa chig'iriqda ip chiqarar ekan.

V. to be fe'lining mos shaklini qo'ying.

1. This ... a note 2. These ... long texts, and those ... short texts. 3. ... this book good? 4. Those doors ... black. 5. That pencil ... not black. It ... red.

VI. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing. Ularga qisqa javob bering.

1. This is a good tie. 2. That is a long text. 3. Those are big bags. 4. These rooms are clean. 5. That pencil is short. 6. His ties are red and black.

VII. Savollarga javob bering.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Is this a text? | 9. Are these pencils long or are they short? |
| 2. Is that a note? | 10. Is this a map or a plan? |
| 3. Is it long? | 11. Is this a note or a text? |
| 4. Are these pens? | 12. Is this a tie or a cap? |
| 5. Are those pencils? | 13. Is it his or my tie? |
| 6. Are they long? | 14. Is his name Tom or is it Ted? |
| 7. Is this a cap? | 15. Are those books thick or are they thin? |
| 8. Is that a tie? | 16. Is this page ten or page nine? |

VIII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga tanlov so'roq gap tuzing.

N a m u n a: This pencil's bad = Is this pencil bad or (is it) good?

1. My pen is *thin*. 2. That note is *short*. 3. Those matches are *bad*. 4. This film is *good*. 5. His pencil is *red*.

IX. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Anna, doskaga chiqing, iltimos. Beshinchi matnni o'qing, iltimos. 2. Yettinchi eslatmani toping, iltimos. Uni o'qing, iltimos. 3. Jeynga anavi qalamlarni bering, iltimos. 4. Bu kitobni oling, uni oching, iltimos. 5. Bu eslatmaga qarang, iltimos. Bu eslatma to'qqiz. 6. Anavi xaritaga qarang, iltimos. 7. Tom, eshikka boring va uni yoping, iltimos. 8. Bular xonalar. Bu xonalar toza. 9. Anavi xonalar yaxshi. Ular katta (keng) va toza. 10. Menga yaxshi galstuk bering, iltimos. 11. Eslatma besh uzunmi yoki qisqami? – U qisqa. 12. Bu qalammi yoki ruchkami? 13. Bu yaxshi yoki yomon xonami? – Bu yaxshi xona.

VII Dars

Tovushlar [A, au, oi]	Harflar	{ U, u U, u [ju] W, w W, w [ˈdʌblju]
Tovush birikmalari	{ [tð, dð, nð, lð, gr, dr, br, fr, pr, str, θr]	Harf birikmalari { oi, oy ow, ou

[r] bog'lovchi tovushi

Grammatika

1. Kishik olmoshlan bosh kelishikda (19 - §, 451 bet)
2. to be fe'limng hozirgi zamonda tuslanishi (20 - §, 452 bet)
3. Joy va yo'nalish predloglari (21 - §, 453 bet)

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[ʌ] no'i tovushi [ʌ] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda til biroz orqaga tisarilgan, tilining orqa tomoni yumshoq tanglayning old qismi tomon ko'tariladi, lablar biroz taranglashgan, tishlar orasidagi masofa bosh barmoq kattaligida.

[au] unli tovushi – diftong bo'lib uning yadrosi xuddi [ai] diftongidagidek [a] tovushidir, sirg'alish [u] unli tovushi tomon boradi, bunda, [u] ham aniq talaffuz qilinadi.

[oi] tovushi – diftongdir. Uning yadrosi [a] tovushi bo'lib, sirg'alish [i] unli tovushi tomon boradi.

[t], [d], [n], [l] tovushlarining [θ], [ð] tovushlari bilan birga kelish. [t], [d], [n], [l] alveolyar tovushlari [θ], [ð] tish orasi tovushlandan oldin kelgan holatda, talaffuz etish joyiga ko'ra ularga moslashadi, ya'ni, alveolyarlik xususiyatini yo'qotadi va tish tovushlari, yoki tish orasi tovushlariga aylanadi. Bunda, [ð] tovushidan oldin [t] ni portlashsiz va jarangsiz talaffuz qilinishiga alohida e'tibor berish kerak.

[r] tovushining o'zidan oldin keluvchi undoshlar birga kelishi. [r] o'zidan oldin keluvchi undosh bilan deyarli bir paytda talaffuz qilinadi, masalan:

brown [braun] jigarrang

Agar [r] oldin keluvchi undosh jarangsiz bo'lsa, u holda [r] ham umng ta'sirida jarangligini tovush boshida yo'qotadi, masalan:

friend [frend] do'st

street [stri t] ko'cha

[t] va [d] tovushlarini [tr, dr] tovush birikmalarida talaffuz qilishda til uchi alveolada emas, balki, alveoladan orqada yotadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

^	au	əi	tō, dō, nō, lō	dr, br, gr, tr, fr, θr
ʌp	aut	bəi	æt)ōis	drai
ʌs	nau	təi	æ)ōæt	bred
bʌt	hau	vəis	'ri:d)ōis	gri:n
bʌs	haus	pəint	ən)ōis	traɪ
sʌm			ən)ōæt	frend
kʌm			'əl)ōæt	θri:

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. U, u [ju:] harfi urg'uli bog'inda quyidagicha o'qiladi:

U, u

I o'qish turi
[ju:]
tune kuy, motiv

II o'qish turi
[ʌ]
cup chashka
but biroq

2. W, w ['dʌbiʃu] harfi so'z boshida [w] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

we [wi:] biz (*kishilik olmoshi*)

3. oi va oy harf birikmalari [ai] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

point [pɔɪnt] nuqta, punkt

boy [bɔɪ] o'g'il bola

4. ow harf birikmasi ikki xil o'qiladi:

a) urg'u ostida bir bo'g'inli so'zlarda [au] kabi, masalan:

now [naʊ] hozir, endi

b) ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirida urg'usiz holatda [ou] kabi, masalan:

yellow ['jeləʊ] sarf

Moscow [mə'skəʊ] Moskva

5. ou harf birikmasi [au] o'qiladi, masalan:

out [aʊt] -dan tashqarida

6. er va or harf birikmalari so'z oxirida urg'usiz holatda [ə] o'qiladi, masalan:

teacher ['ti:tʃə] o'qituvchi

doctor ['dɒktə] doktor, vrach

Unlilarning urg'u ostida o'qish qoidasining I va II turlari jadvali

Tur	a	o	e	i	y	u
I	[eɪ] name ism	[ou] note izoh	be boyimoq	[aɪ] fine zo'r	my mening	[ju:] tune kuy
II	[æ] bad yomon	[ə] not emas	[e] pen ruolife	in ichida	[ɪ] myth mif	[ʌ] but biroq

O'rganish mashqlari

[ʌ]	[ʌ-a:]	[ʌ-æ]	[w]
34. up - cup us - bus un - bun 'ugly - hurry	35. cut - cart duck - dark much - March buck - bark	36. hum - ham fun - fan bun - ban cup - cap	37. we week wine wake
{w - v}	{əi}	{r undoshdan so'ng}	{ə}
38. wet - vet wine - vine west - vest 'very well	39. boy - voice coy - coin toy - point	40. green price dream three brave tree Fred street	41. teacher doctor seller reader

[r] bog'lovchi tovushi. So'z oxiridagi r harfi va re harf birikmasi odatda o'qilmaydi va faqat o'zidan oldingi unining o'qilishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Biroq, r harfi yoki re harf birikmasi oxirida kelgan so'zdan keyin keluvchi so'z unli bilan boshlansa, ular [r] o'qib keyinga so'zga qo'shib talaffuz qilinadi, masalan:

A /teacher or a \student? O'qituvchimi yoki talabami?

You are a \student. Siz talabasiz.

So'z oxiridagi r ikki ma'no guruhi chegarasida o'qilmaydi, ular bir biridan pauza bilan ajratiladi, masalan:

His 'sister_is a \teacher and 'he is a \student.

Uning singlisi - o'qituvchi, u esa talaba.

TEXT SEVEN

a /note | or a \text

at the \table

a /student | or a \teacher

on the \table

a /student | or a \schoolboy

from the table

'Fred is 'my \friend. He's a \doctor. ~ I'm \not a doctor¹. I'm a \teacher. ~ Bess is \not a teacher. She's a \student. We're in my \room now. We're at the \table. 'Please 'give me 'three \cups, Bess. /Thank you². 'Put a 'spoon into your \cup, Fred.

"Are you a /teacher?" "Yes, I \am."

"Is your 'friend a 'teacher, /too?" "\No, he \isn't."

"Is 'that 'boy a /student | or a \schoolboy?" "He's a \schoolboy."

"Is 'this /his brief-case?" "\Yes, it \is."

'Please 'come \in.

Marhamat, kiring.

'Please 'go \out.

Iltimos chiqib turing.

'Please 'come into the \room.

Xonaga kiring, marhamat.

'Please 'go 'out of the \room.

Xonadan chiqing, iltimos.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. Ingliz tilida murakkab pasayib ko'tariluvchi ton mavjud. U fikrga hayajonli tus beradi va -- belgisi bilan ko'rsatiladi agar pasayib ko'tarilish bitta bo'g'in atrofida ro'y bersa, yoki), agar pasayib ko'tarilish bir nechta bo'g'inni o'z ichiga olsa.

2. **Thank you. Rahmat. You** - kishilik olmoshining bosh va obyekt kelishigidagi shakllari bir xil. Thank you iborasi rasmiy minnatdorchilikni bildirsa ko'tariluvchi ton bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Yangi so'zlar

a friend [ə 'frend] do'st	a brief-case sumka
a doctor vrach	yellow sariq
a teacher o'qituvchi	brown jigarrang
a student talaba	I men
now hozir, endi	you [ju:, ju] sen, siz, sizlar
a table stol	he [hi:, hi] u (<i>mujskoy rod</i>)
three uch	she [ʃi:, ʃi] u (<i>jenskiyrod</i>)
a cup chashka, piyola	we [wi:, wi] biz (lar)
to thank minnatdorchilik bildirmoq	your [jə:, jə] sizning, sening
to put [tə 'put] qo'yimoq, joylashtirmoq	to come in ichkariga kirmoq
a spoon qoshiq	to go out tashqariga chiqmoq
a boy o'g'il bola	at [æt] -da, yonida
a schoolboy [ə 'sku:lboi] o'quvchi (bola)	into (tashqaridan) ichkariga

ATOQLI OTLAR

Fred [fred] Fred

So'z yasash

- er suffiksi - ot suffiksi bo'lib, ma'lum otlarni yasashda fe'llarga qo'shiladi, va ish harakat ijrochisini bildiradi; xuddi [a] neytral tovushidek talaffuz qilinadi; masalan:

to read o'qimoq - a reader o'quvchi

to teach o'qitmoq - a teacher o'qituvchi

- or ([ə] talaffuz qilinadi) suffiksi - er suffiksining bir ko'rinishi, masalan:

a doctor vrach, doktor

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan aytib. So'zlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang.
student, friend, cup, under, teacher, yellow, spoon, reader

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini tushuntiring.

cup, cube, but, nut, mute, butter, rung, huge, wake, weak, wig, waver, wine, wink, way, weed, wit, coim, boy, point, join, toy, noisy, joy; now, how, yellow, bow,

Moscow, town, vow, window, gown, down, out, ounce, foul, noun, scout, count, seller, actor.

IV. Matnini ko'chirib yozing va joutli predmetni bildiruvchi otlarning tugiga chizing.

Quyidagi gaplardagi fe'l-keshlarni tuziang.

1. I am a teacher. 2. I am a student. 3. I am a doctor.

Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. Those men are doctors. 2. Kate is a teacher. 3. The students are in that room. 4. My friend is a student. 5. These books are good.

to be fe'lining mos shaklini qo'ying.

1. Ben ... my friend. 2. He ... a teacher. 3. I ... in my room. 4. ... Tommy and Billy babies?" "Yes, they ...". 5. We ... students. 6. She ... a teacher. 7. ... you a student? 8. "... they doctors?" "No, they ... not. They ... students." 9 This ... a cup. It ... yellow. 10. The spoons ... on the table. The table ... in the room. 11. ... those men friends?

VIII. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan foydalanib quyidagi gaplarni tanlov so'roq gaplarga aylantiring.

1. Fred is a doctor (a student). 2. Ann is my friend (Kate). 3. They are teachers (students). 4. Those cups are brown (yellow). 5. These pencils are short (long).

Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

1. My friend Ann is ... good student. 2. "Is Kate ... teacher?" "No, she is ... doctor" 3 This is ... room. It's ... good room. 4 This is ... cup. It's ... red cup ... red cup is on ... table. 5. Please give me ... pen and ... pencil. 6. Am I ... teacher? 7. This cup is not ... red. It's ... yellow. 8. This is ... red cup and that's ... yellow cup. 9. Bess is my ... friend.

Savollarga javob bering.

a) darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalaning:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Are you a teacher? | 10. Am I a teacher or a doctor? |
| 2. Are you a student? | 11. Is your friend in the room? |
| 3. Are you a student or a teacher? | 12. Are they friends? |
| 4. Is this boy a student? | 13. Are we in the room? |
| 5. Is he your friend? | 14. Is your baby in the room too? |
| 6. Is your friend a doctor or a teacher? | 15. doctor, or is Jane? |
| 7. Am I a doctor? | 16. Is Nick (Jane) a good |
| 8. Am I a student? | 17. Is Nick a or a bad doctor? |
| 9. Am I a teacher? | 18. Is Nick a doctor or a teacher? |

b) predlogiarni ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Is your book on the table or under it?
2. Is your map in your brief-case or on the table?
3. Is the teacher at the table or at the blackboard?

4. Is Peter at the door or at the table?
5. Are we at the table or at the door?
6. Is his map on his book or under his book?
7. Is his book in my bag or on his table?

XI. Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloqlarni qo'ying va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Please take that long pencil your brief-case, Nick, and put it ... the table.
 2. The black pen is ... the table, the brown pen is ... my bag. The red pencil is ... that book.
 3. Please take these books ... the table. 4. Please go ... the blackboard. 5. Please close your book and put it ... your brief-case. It's ... your brief-case now. 6. Please go ... the door and close it. 7. Please put a spoon ... your cup, Ben. 8. Please go ... the room. 9. Please take a pen ... that student. 10. Fred is ... his room now. 11. Please take your pen ... the table and put it ... your bag, Jane. Now please take it ... your bag and put it ... the book. 12. Please go ... your table and take your book ... your bag. 13. Please look ... the blackboard. Please go ... the blackboard. 14. Please take the cup ... Jane and put it ... the table.

Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) 1. Siz o'qituvchimisiz? – Yo'q, men o'qituvchi emasman, men talabaman.
 2. Fred, bu bolaga o'zingni kitobingni ber, iltimos. 3. Bu galstuk sariqmi yoki qizilmi? – U sariq. 4. Iltimos, chashkalarni stol ustidan oling. Chashkalarni bu stol (usti)ga qo'ying, iltimos. Rahmat. 5. Iltimos, bu kitobni sumkangiz(ni ichi)ga soling. 6. Bu boladan qoshiqni oling, iltimos. 7. Peter shifokor. U mening do'stim. U yaxshi shifokor va yaxshi do'st. 8. Fred talaba. Hozir u o'z(ining) xonasida. 9. Sizning talabalarinigiz anavi xonadami? 10. (Sizning) do'stingiz shifokormi. yoki o'qituvchimi? – U shifokor.

b) Mening ismim Nikolay. Men o'quvchiman. Fred mening do'stim. U ham o'quvchi. Hozir biz uning kvartirasidamiz. Uning kvartirasi katta (keng) va toza.

c) 1. Fred, menga kitobing va qalamingni berib tur, iltimos. Rahmat. 2. Kolya, anavi stol ustidan mening kitobimni ol, uni och, yettinchi sahifani top va uchinchi darsni o'qi, iltimos. 3. Bu matn qisqami yoki uzunmi? – U qisqa. 4. Anna talabami yoki shifokormi? – Anna hozir shifokor. U yaxshi shifokor.

VII Dars

Tovush	[ə]		
Tovush birikmalari	[wə, wɔ]	Harf birikmalari	{ er, ir, yr ur, wa, wh
Grammatika			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz shakli (22 - §, 455 bet) 2. Maxsus so'roq gaplar (23 - §, 455 bet) 3. Sifatdosh I (Participle I) Hozirgi Zamon Davom fe'li (The Present Continuous Tense) (24,25 - §§, 457,458 betlar) 			

TGVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[ə:] unli tovushi. [ə:] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda til tanasi biroz ko'tarilgan, tilning yelkasi maksimal yassi yotadi, lablar tortilgan va biroz cho'zilgan, lablar tishlarga tegmay turadi, tishlar orasidagi masofa katta emas [ə:] o'zbek tilidagi o'rik so'zidagi "o" ga yaqin.

Dastiabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

	ə	wə	wɔ
kə	ək	tə m	wət
fə	əθ	bə d	wək
sə	əl	gəl	wəm

O'QISH QOIDALARI

e, i, y, u harflari III o'qish tun bo'yicha [ə:] o'qiladi, masalan:

her [hə:] uning (*egalik olinishi, 3-shaxs, jenskiy rod*)

firm [fə:m] firma

Byrd [bɜ:d] Berd (*familiya*)

tum [tə:m] navbat

2. wa harf birikmasi [wə] kabi o'qiladi, agar undan so'ng undosh (ɜ dan tashqari) yoki undoshlar birikmasi kelsa, masalan:

want [wənt] xohlamoq

3. wh harf birikmasidagi h o'qilmaydi, agar undan so'ng e harfi kelmasa, masalan:

what [wət] nima (*so'roq olinishi*)

white [waɪt] oq

4. Agar wh dan so'ng o kelsa, w o'qilmaydi, masalan:

who [hu:] kim (*so'roq olinishi*)

whose [hu:z] kimning (*so'roq olinishi*)

5. ar harf birikmasi w harfi yoki wh harf birikmasidan so'ng [wə:] o'qiladi, masalan:

- war [wə:] urush
- wharf [wə:f] sohil

O'rganish mashqlari

- | | |
|--|--|
| [ə:] | [ə: - ə:] |
| 42. fur - firm - first
sir-bum-burst
her - turn - thirst | 43. burn - born
turn - torn
cur - corn |

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| [ə: - e] | [ə: - ou] | [wə - wə:] |
| 44. burn - Ben
turn-ten
bird-bed | 45. burn - bone
turn-tone
cur - cone | 46. wasp - war
want - warm
what - ward |

Unli harflarning urg'u ostida o'qilishining III - turi (unli + r (+ undosh))

Tur	a	o	e	i	y	u
m	[a:] large katta	[ə:] fork vilka	term semestr	firm firna	[ə:] Byrd Berd (familya)	fur mo'yna

TEXT FIGHT

'Don't 'give 'What's _____)this?
'Read 'Text 'One 'What's _____)that?
'sit 'down 'What's)Kate?
'What _____)colour _____ is it?
'copy 'out 'this 'text

'Tom is a)schoolboy. 'This 'girl is his)sister. She's a 'schoolgirl,)too. Her name's)Kate.

'Please 'take your 'book out of your)bag, Kate. 'Don't 'give)me your book. 'Open it at 'page /two/ and read 'Text)One. /Thank you. 'Sit)down, please!. Your 'mark is 'good'. 'Don't copy 'out this 'text now. 'Do it at)home, please!.

"What's)this?" "It's an exercise-book."

"What)colour is it?" "It's)white."

"What's)Kate?" "She's a)schoolgirl."

"What's Kate)doing now?" "She's)reading."

"Are you 'reading, /too?" "No, I'm not."

Repeat [ri'pi:t] it, please. Marhamat qilib takrorlang.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **Sit down, please.** *Marhamat qilib o'tiring.* To sit o'tirmoq (holat), down pastga, to sit down (tik turgan kishi pastga) o'tirmoq (harakat). Murakkab fe'l tarkibiga kirib ravish uning ma'nosini o'zgartiradi.

2. **Do it at home, please.** *Marhamat qilib buni uyda bajarib.* at home iborasi ravish xususiyatiga ega, shuning uchun home so'zidan oldin artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Yangi so'zlar

eight [eit] sakkiz

qaytarib

to sit down o'tirmoq

what nima, kim, qaysi (so'roq olmoshi)

a colour [ə 'kʌlə] rang

a girl qiz

a sister singil

a schoolgirl o'quvchi qiz

her [hə:, hə] uning (3-shaxs birlik,

jenskiy rod egalik olmoshi)

white oq

daftar

to repeat [tə ri 'pi:t] takrorlamoq,

aytmoq

two [tu:] ikki

one [wʌn] bir

a mark baho, belgi

to copy out ko'chirib yozmoq, qayta yozmoq

to do [tə 'du:] qilmoq, bajarmoq

at home uyda

an exercise-book [ən 'eksəsaizbuk]

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting. So'zlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang.

girl, sister, her, white, home, two, one

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini tushuntiring.

a) term, first, bird, third, stern, turn, Byrd, furs, curl, serf, curb, herb; want, wash, was, watch, watt; whale, wharf, wheat, ward, when, whether, which, whiff, whip, warn, whole, warp, why

b) cat, bunch, pinch, rice, will, chest, sister, frost, lick, sly, pace, lunch, rib, from, luck, cry, chat, shy, chill, sky, hale, rose, spine, till, spider, vine, sniff, maze. pan, reader

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiya qiling.

girl, sister, copy out, sit down, her, what, exercise-book, schoolgirl, colour, eight, repeat

IV. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va undagi predloglarning tagiga chizing.

V. Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predlog va ravishlarni qo'ying. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Please take that thick book ... the table, Kate. 2. Please put your exercise-books ... your bag, Ann. 3. The black pen is ... the exercise-book and the brown pen is ... that book. 4. Fred is ... home now. 5. Please go ... that table, Jack, and sit 6. Don't give me your exercise-book. Please put it ... the table. 7. Open your books ... page eight, please. 8. Please take that red cup ... that boy. 9. Please take that book ... the

VI. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

1. Tom is ... good boy. 2. This is ... exercise-book. It's ... white exercise-book ... exercise-book is on ... table. 3. I'm ... doctor. I'm at... home now. This is my ... room ... room is large and clean. 4. Please open that book at... page two and read ... Text Five. 5. Please give me ... inkstand. 6. That's ... text ... text is long. 7. Minsk is ... fine city. 8. Billy is ... good boy. 9. This is ... black tie and that's ... white tie Please give me ... white tie, not ... black tie.

VII. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. I am taking the book off the table. 2. He is reading a book now. 3. They are looking at me. 4. She is opening the exercise-book. 5. I am closing the door. 6. You are going out. 7. They are coming in.

VIII. Buyurilgan ishl hozir qilayotganingizni ayting. HZD shaklini ishlatting.

N a m u n a: Please come here = I am coming (now).

1. Please take your book. 2. Please open it. 3. Please read Text Seven. 4. Please close the book now. 5. Please give it to your friend. 6. Please put the exercise-book on the table. 7. Please take it off the table. 8. Please go to the blackboard. 9. Please look at the blackboard. 10. Please read the word "colour". 11. Please go to your table now. 12. Please sit down.

IX. Bo'lishsiz buyruq gapga aylantiring.

1. Open your book, please. 2. Look at the blackboard, please. 3. Please close the door. 4. Please put that cup on this table. 5. Read Note One at home, please. 6. Copy out this text, please.

X. Savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. What are you doing?

2. Are you opening or closing the book?

3. Are you reading now?

4. What are you reading?

5. What is your friend doing?

6. Is he reading now?

7. Are they looking at me?

8. Who are they looking at?

b) 1. Are you a schoolboy?

2. Is your sister a doctor?

3. Are those girls your friends?

4. Are they teachers or students?

5. Is your friend at home now?

6. Is that page one or page two?

7. Is this a text-book or an exercise-book?

8. Are those doors yellow?

9. Is that cup white?

c) 1. What's this?

2. What's that?

3. What are these?

4. What are those?
5. What colour is this exercise-book?
6. What colour is that pencil?
7. What's your sister?
8. What are your friends?

XI. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savol bering.

1. Jane is a doctor. 2. They are teachers. 3. This is an exercise-book. 4. Those are notes. 5. We are students. 6. Bess is a schoolgirl. 7. This cup is yellow. 8. Kate is a teacher. 9. That pencil is red. 10. She is a student.

XII. Quyidagi fe'llarning sifatdosh I shaklini yozing.

to meet, to tell, to find, to send, to give, to take, to read, to look, to go, to open, to close, to put, to copy out, to sit, to do to come

XIII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

O'qiyotgan, aytayotgan, bajarayotgan, ketayotgan, ochayotgan, jo'natayotgan, yopayotgan, qarayotgan, olayotgan, berayotgan, ko'chirib yozayotgan, o'tirgan, kirayotgan.

V. Namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

1. I am looking at you.
2. I am not leading now 3.
3. What are you speaking about?

XV. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) yangi so'zlardan foydalaning:

1 Kitoblangizni yopmang, iltimos. Birinchi matnni o'qing. 2. Eslatma ikkini uyda o'qing. Iltimos, uni hozir bajarmang. 3. Bu oq chashkani stol ustidan olmang. Anavi sariq chashkani oling, iltimos. 4. O'tiring, marhamat. Matnni ko'chirib yozing. 5. U kim? – U o'qituvchi. 6. Sizning singlingiz nima ish qiladi? – U talaba. 7. Bu qiz kim? – U o'quvchi. Uning ismi Jeyn. 8. Jeyn, doskaga chiq, marhamat. Menga daftaringni berma. Kitobni och va to'qqizinchi matnni o'qi. Rahmat. Sening bahoing "yaxshi". Ikkinchi va uchinchi matnlarni uyda o'qi. Hozir menga daftaringni ber. Joyingga bor. 9. Marhamat qilib bu qalamga qarang. Bu qalam qaysi rangda? – (U) qizil. – Bu daftar qaysi rangda? – Sariq – Bu sizning daftaringizmi? – Yo'q, bu u (qiz)ning daftari.

b) fe'l - kesim zamon shakliga e'ibor bering:

1. Do'stingiz nima qilayapti. – U uyda kitob o'qiyapti. 2. Kirmang, iltimos. Marhamat qilib eshikni yoping. 3. Marhamat qilib doskaga qarang. Do'stingiz nima o'qiyapti? 4. Ular nimaga qarayapti? 5. Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? – Biz matnni o'qiyapmiz – Qaysi matnni o'qiyapsiz? – Biz oltinchi matnni o'qiyapmiz. 6. Qara, Bess bilan Ann stol (atrofi)da o'tirishibdi. – Ular nima qilayapti? – Ular sakkizinchi matnni ko'chirib yozayapti.

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. Unlilarning urg'u ostida o'qish qoidasining IV - turi. Unli + r + unli xilidagi birikmalarni IV - o'qish turi o'z ichiga oladi. Bu turda unlilar quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) a harfi [ɛə] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

Mary ['mɛəri] Meri Parents ['pɛərənts] ota-ona

b) e harfi [iə] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

here [hiə] shu yerda, bu yerga

Istisnoni esda

saqlang:

there [ðɛə] u yerda, u yerga

where [wɛə] qayerda, qayerga

c) i va y harflari [aiə] tovush birikmasi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

fire [faɪə] olov tyre [taɪə] shina

d) o harfi [ɔ:] tovushi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

more [mɔ:] yanada, ko'proq

e) u harfi [juə] tovush birikmasi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

during ['dʒuəriŋ] mobaynida

Unlilarning urg'u ostida o'qish qoidasining III turi jadvali (unli + r + unli)

Tur	a	o	e	i	y	u
	[ɛə]	[ɔ:]	[iə]	[aiə]		[juə]
IV	Mary Meri	more yanada	here shu yerda	fire olov	tyre shina	during mobaynida

2. eer harf birikmasi [iə] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

engineer [ˌendʒi'niə] muhandis

3. air harf birikmalari [ɛə] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

chair [tʃɛə] stul

4. our harf birikmasi [auə] tovush birligi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

our [auə] bizning

5. wor harf birikmasi unlidan oldin [wɜ:] o'qiladi, masalan:

work [wɜ:k] ish

word [wɜ:d] so'z

O'rganish mashqlari

[iə]	[ɛə]	[juə]	[aiə]
47.deer	48.air – care	49.cure	50.fire
here	pair – Mary	pure	mire
engineer	fair - 'parents	during	tired

whose [hu:z] kimning
who [hu:] kim (so'roq olmoshi)
here shu yerda, bu yerga
where [wæ] qayerda, qayerga

kind tur, xil
What kind of ... ['wət 'kaind əv] Qanday,
qanaqa...?
a pupil [ə 'pju:pl] o'quvchi

ATOQLI O'TLAR

Mary ['mædri] Meri

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiya qiling. So'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush berilgini aniqlang.

engineer, pioneer, wife, worker, son, our, their, who, whose, where, here, there

II. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va [əð] diftongli so'zlarning tagiga chizing.

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini tushuntiring.

a) leer, beer, peer, veer; teem, fee, wee, bee, feel; air, fair, hair, stairs, pair; plain, Spain, faint; care, fare, mare, stare, bare, rare; pure, cure, during; fire, mire, tire, shire; here, sere, mere; our, flour, sour, world, worm, 'workship, word, 'worthy

b) fate, fat, far, fare; Peter, pet, pert, here; style, gyps, Byrd, tyre; file, fill, first, fired; tube, tüb, turn, cure; bone, lot, form, store

IV. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predlog yoki ravishlarni qo'ying.

1. I'm ... the blackboard 2. Please don't go ... there. 3. Are you putting that cup ... the table? I'm putting it ... here. 4. Whose exercise-books are ... the table? 5. Is she putting the spoons ... those white cups? 6. Please go ... the room. 7. "Where's the red pencil? Is it ... the bag?" "No, it's not ... the bag, it's ... the table." 8. Please go ... the table, Bob, and sit ... 9. What page is he opening his book ...? 10. "Where's Jack?" "He's ... the blackboard. He is looking ... it."

V. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

1. "Where is ... yellow tie?" "It's on ... bed." 2. I'm ... engineer. 3. "Where is ... white exercise-book." "It's on ... table." 4. "Where is your friend?" "He's in ... room." 5. Jane is ... factory worker, and Ben is ... engineer. Jack is ... engineer, too. Ben and Jack are ... engineers. They are ... good engineers. 6. Peter is ... pioneer. He's ... good pupil. 7. Mary is ... doctor. Her friend Kate is ... doctor, too. 8. Moscow is ... city. 9. "Bobby is ... baby. Whose son is he?" "He's their son." 10. Open your books at ... page ten and read ... Text Nine, please.

VI. Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli egelik olmoshini qo'ying.

1. I'm a worker. ... name is Ivanov. 2. Ted is a schoolboy. He's a pioneer. ... marks are good. 3. Ann and Jane are engineers. ... sons are pioneers. 4. Please give me ... exercise-book, Peter. 5. We're engineers. ... friends are engineers, too. 6. "What are ... names?" "... name's Nick and ... name's Jack."

VII. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Is your name Belov?
2. What's your name?
3. Are you an engineer?
4. Is your wife an engineer, too?
5. Is she a teacher or a doctor?
6. What's she?
7. What's her name?
8. Is your son a schoolboy?
9. What kind of pupil is he?
10. Is he a pioneer?
11. Are we students?
12. What are we?
13. Are we reading?
14. What are we doing?
15. Am I opening the book or am I closing it?
16. What am I doing?
17. Is Comrade Petrov putting his exercise-book on the table?
18. Who's your friend?
19. Who's this man?
20. Are these men factory worker or engineers?
21. Who's this girl?
22. Where are our books?
23. Whose books are these?
24. Whose exercise-books are these?
25. What kind of room's this?
26. What kind of pencil's this?
27. What kind of pen's that?

VIII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. *My friend is a teacher.* (3)* 2. *This is a map.* (1) 3. *It's a good map.* (1) 4. *That's a bad cap.* (2) 5. *It's his cap.* (1) 6. *The match is on the table.* (1) 7. *The matches are on the table.* (1) 8. *Her name's Mary.* (2) 9. *Bess is a good pupil.* (2)

IX. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu qiz mening singlim. Uning ismi Meri. U muhandis. 2. Sizning o'g'lingiz muhandismi yoki ishchimi? - U ishchi. 3. Dugonangiz kim? - Mening dugonam Katya. - U nima ish qiladi? - U o'qituvchi. 4. O'qituvchingiz qayerda? - U shu yerda. 5. Mening singlim hozir Minskda. Mening dugonam ham o'sha yerda. 6. Peter bilan Anna Kiyevdami? - Ha, Kievda, ular do'stlarinikiga tashrif buyurishmoqda. - Ularning o'g'li ham Kiyevdami? - Yo'q, u hozir shu yerda. - U nima qilyapti? 7. Bu bola kim? - U mening o'g'lim. 8. Bu qiz kim? - U muhandis. 9. Bu kishi shifokormi? - Ha. - Uning familiyasi nima? - Uning familiyasi Petrov. 10. Xotiningiz nima ish qiladi? - U muhandis. 11. Bu kishi kim? - U mening do'stim. 12. U nima ish qiladi? U muhandismi yoki shifokormi? 13. Bu qiz kim? U sizning singlingizmi? 14. Bu qiz nima ish qiladi? U talabami yoki o'qituvchimi? 15. Bizning kvartira yaxshi. U katta va toza. 16. Anavi eshiklar qaysi rangda? - Ular oq. 17. Bu kimning kvartirasi? - Bu ularning kvartirasi. 18. Bu qanday kitob? - Bu katta kitob. 19. Bular qanday daftarlar? - Bular yupqa daftarlar. 20. Bu qanday xona? - Bu katta (keng) xona. 21. Singillaringiz qayerda? - Ular uyda.

* Qavs ichida har bir gappa qo'yiladigan savollar soni ko'rsatilgan.

X Dars

Tovush birikmalari	Harf [tw, kw] Harf birikmalari	Q, q Q, q [kju:] all, alk, wr, ew, igh
Grammatika		
of predlogi yordamida qaratqich kelishigi munosabatini ifodalanishi. (27 - §, 459 bet)		

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[t] va [k] tovushlarining [w] tovushi bilan birga kelishi. [tw] va [kw] Tovush birikmalarini to'g'ri talaffuz qilish uchun, [t] va [k] tovushlarini talaffuz qilib, bir vaqtni o'zida [w] tovushini talaffuz qilish uchun lablarni doira shakliga keltinsh kerak. Jarangsiz undoshdan so'ng [w] tovushi kuchsizlanadi (boshlanishi jarangsiz bo'ladi).

[ŋ] tovushi unlilar o'rtasida. [ŋ] tovushini unlilar o'rtasida talaffuz qila turib, [ŋ] tovushidan so'ng [g] chiqib qolishini oldini olish kerak.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

tw	kw	ŋ	ŋg
twais	kwait	'mi:tŋ iz	'iŋgli
twelv	kwik	'si:lŋ iz	'læŋgwidz
'twenti	'kwesŋ	'siŋŋ	'æŋgri
		'kliŋŋ	'hʌŋgri

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. Q, q [kju:] harfi doim qu harf birikmasida keladi va o'qiladigan unlidan oldin [kw] o'qiladi, masalan:

quick [kwik] tez

2. al harf birikmasi k harfidan oldin [ɜ:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

chalk [tʃɜ:k] bo'r

Boshqa barcha undoshlardan oldin urg'uli bo'g'inda bu harf birikmasi [ɜ:] o'qiladi, masalan:

small [smɜ:l] kichik

also ['ɜ:lsou] ham shuningdek

3. ew harf birikmasidagi ko'p so'zlarda [ju:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

new [nju:] yangi

4. w so'z boshida r dan oldin o'qilmaydi, masalan:

write [rait] yozmoq

5. igh harf birikmasi [ai] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

light [lait] yengil

6. ng harf birikmasi l, r, w sonantlari oldidan [ŋg] o'qiladi, masalan:

English* [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] ingliz

angry [ˈæŋɡri] g'azablangan

language [ˈlæŋɡwɪʃ] til

TEXT TEN

We're at a lesson.

the walls in our classroom

We're at the table

a piece of chalk

The ceiling's white.

an English newspaper

We're at a lesson now. This is our classroom. It's small, but it's light and clean. The walls in our classroom are blue. The floor's brown. The ceiling's white. The door and the windows are white, too. We're sitting at the table. It's brown. The chairs are brown, too.

"Please come here, Jack." "Don't take your book. Take a piece of chalk and write the new English words on the blackboard, please. Thank you. Write four questions at home, please."

"What's this?" "It's a newspaper."

"What kind of newspaper is it?" "It's an English newspaper."

"Where are you?" "We're at a lesson."

"What are you doing?" "We're writing."

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. We're at a lesson now. Biz hozir darsdamiz. (Biz mashg'ulotdamiz). Ai predlogi where? So'rog'iga javob bo'luvchi o'rin holi oldidan ishlatiladi.

2. Please come here, Jack. Jek, iltimos, bu yoqqa keling. to come fe'li gapiruvchiga qarab harakatlanishni bildiradi. O'zbek tiliga kelmoq deb tarjima qilinadi. to go fe'li gapiruvchidan boshqa tarafga ketishni bildiradi. O'zbek tiliga bormoq ketmoq deb tarjima qilinadi

Qiyoslang:

Bu yoqqa keling, iltimos.

Please come here.

U yoqqa boring, iltimos.

Please go there.

Yangi so'zlar

a lesson [a 'lesn] dars
a classroom [ə 'kla:srʊm] sinf xonasi
small kichkina
but [bʌt, bət] hiroq (bog'lovchi)
light vorug'
a wall devor
blue [blu:] havorang
a floor pol
a ceiling [ə 'si:liŋ] shift
a window dereza
a chair stul

to come [tə 'kʌm] kelmoq
a piece [ə 'pi:ɪs] bo'lak, ushqoq
chalk bo'r
to write yozmoq
new yangi
English ingliz
a word so'z
four [fə:] to'rt
a question [ə 'kwɛstʃən] savol
a newspaper [ə 'nju:spɛɪpə] gazeta

* Millatni anglatuvchi sifat va otlar doim katta harf bilan yoziladi.

—Estda tuting:—

One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten

MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting, ularni transkripsiya qiling. So'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang.

ceiling, window, chair, piece, chalk, word, question, colour, light, blue, come, eight

- II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini tushuntiring.

a) quite, quick, quest, quiz, quaver, quits, small, fall, tall, call, all, chalk, walk, talk, stalk, calk, new, few, stew, pew, hew, pewter, hewn, news write, wrest, wring wreck, wrap, wry, wrong, English, angry, angle, high, nigh, right, night, bright, might, light, fight

b) she, meek, reel, grim, happy, pony, sack, lad, dam, got, lard, pond, mule, bloom, butter, ugly, rudder, sink, mili, fuss, hobby, fly, cube, seep, pep, send, stove, made, Sam, pane, sand, plate, mean, heat, pine, sty, teach, close, clock, shell, cock, tape, tone, bud, fun, fume, laid, bay, tube, far, hard, term, bird, skirt, thirsty, icy, free, party, peg, gent, peck, skin, single

- III. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va undagi kishilik, ko'rsatish hamda egalik olmoshlarining tagiga chizing.

- IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli egalik olmoshini qo'ying.

1. We're students. This is ... classroom. The door in ... classroom is white. 2. I'm at home now ... room is small, but it's light and clean. These are ... sisters, ... names are Mary and Ann. 3. Open ... books, please. 4. Sit down, Peter ... mark is "good". 5. Is she a teacher? Are these boys and girls ... pupils? 6. This man is an engineer ... name's Petrov.

- V. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

1. What colour is ... floor in your room? 2. Write ... question on ... blackboard, please. 3. Please open ... window. 4. Please close ... door. 5. Are you writing ... new words? 6. Is he giving you ... piece of ... chalk? 7. Where's ... chalk? 8. Where's ... Room Six? 9. ... exercise-book is on ... table.

- VI. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. It is *our* classroom. (2) 2. It's *a light* room. (1) 3. *The walls in my room* are yellow. (3) 4. This cup is *white*. (1) 5. They are *new* ties. (1) 6. The table is *at the window*. (1) 7. The chairs are *at the table*. (1) 8. Klimov is *our* teacher. (3) 9. Peter is *sitting at the window*. (3) 10. It is *an English newspaper*. (2)

VII. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predlog va ravishlarni qo'ying.

1. The walls ... the rooms ... my flat are yellow and blue. 2. Please go ... the blackboard, Peter. He is ... the blackboard now. 3. Take a piece ... chalk ... the table and write these words, please. Who's writing the new words ... the blackboard. 4. Please come ... the room. 5. We're going ... the classroom. 6. The blackboard is ... the wall ... our classroom. 7. Please put these matches ... your bag. 8. Please open that book ... page eight. 9. They're looking ... the boys.

VIII. Savollarga javob bering.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Is this a classroom? | 9 Where are you? |
| 2 What kind of classroom is this? | 10 Are you at a lesson or at home? |
| 3 Is it large or small? | 11 Is Ann at the blackboard or at her table? |
| 4 What colour are the walls in this classroom? | 12 What's she doing there? |
| 5 What colour is the floor (ceiling, door)? | 13 Is your bag new? |
| 6 Where's the blackboard? | 14 Is this a table or a chair? |
| 7 What colour is it? | 15 Where's our friend sitting? |
| 8 Where's the piece of chalk? | |

IX. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) predloglarni ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

to'rtinchi darsning so'zlari, o'sha kitobning sahifalari, o'sha darslarning yangi so'zlari, uch bo'lak bo'r, bu sumkaning rangi, bizning o'quv-xona devorlari, Kiev ishchilari

b) buyruq mayli shaklining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Keytga u kitoblarni jo'natmang. Keytga bu yangi kitoblarni yuboring, iltimos. 2. Marhamat qilib bu muhandislarni shu yerda kutib oling. 3. Menga qora qalamni bermang, menga, marhamat qilib, qizil qalamni bering. 4. Bu matnni darsda o'qimang, uni uyda o'qing, iltimos. 5. Mening daftarimni olmang, marhamat qilib, toza daftarni oling. 6. So'z va savollarni daftarlaringizga yozing va marhamat qilib, doskaga qaramang. 7. Marhamat qilib kitoblaringizni yoping va daftarlaringizni oching. 8. Kitoblaringizni yopmang. Marhamat qilib sakkizinchi matnni o'qing. 9. Sumkalarizni stol ustiga qo'ymang, iltimos, ularni mana bu stol ustiga qo'ying. 10. Uchinchi matnni ko'chirib yozmang, marhamat qilib, to'rtinchi matnni ko'chiring. 11. Marhamat qilib o'tiring. 12. U yoqqa bormang, iltimos. 13. Bunday qilmang, iltimos. 14. Bu so'zlarni hozir yozmang, marhamat qilib ularni uyda bajaring. 15. Buyoqqa keling, iltimos. 16. Hozir ketmang, iltimos.

c) yangi so'zlardan foydalaning:

1. Bu bizning sinf xonamiz. Sizning sinf xonangiz devorlari qaysi rangda? – Ular sariq. – Sinf xonangiz kattami yoki kichkinami? – U katta emas, biroq yorug'. 2. Ship qaysi rangda? – U oq. – Pol qaysi rangda? – U jigarrang. 3. Stolingiz qayerda? – U deraza oldida. 4. U (qiz) savollarni o'qiyapti. 5. Bo'rni marhamat qilib oling va savolingizni doskaga yozing. 6. U (qiz)ning daftari qaysi rangda? – U havorang. 7. Siz yangi kitobni o'qiyapsizmi? 8. Men sizga sakkizta yangi qalam beraman. 9. Bu talabalar nima qilishyapti? – Ular yangi so'zlarni yozishyapti.

INGLIZ TILI ALIFBOSI

№	Bosma harf	Yozma harf	Harf nomi	№	Bosma harf	Yozma harf	Harf nomi
1.	Aa	<i>Aa</i>	[ei]	14.	Nn	<i>Nn</i>	[en]
2.	Bb	<i>Bb</i>	[bi:]	15.	Oo	<i>Oo</i>	[ou]
3.	Cc	<i>Cc</i>	[si:]	16.	Pp	<i>Pp</i>	[pi:]
4.	Dd	<i>Dd</i>	[di:]	17.	Qq	<i>Qq</i>	[kju:]
5.	Ee	<i>Ee</i>	[i:]	18.	Rr	<i>Rr</i>	[a:]
6.	Ff	<i>Ff</i>	[ef]	19.	Ss	<i>Ss</i>	[es]
7.	Gg	<i>Gg</i>	[dʒi:]	20.	Tt	<i>Tt</i>	[ti:]
8.	Hh	<i>Hh</i>	[eitʃ]	21.	Uu	<i>Uu</i>	[ju:]
9.	Ii	<i>Ii</i>	[ai]	22.	Vv	<i>Vv</i>	[vi:]
10.	Jj	<i>Jj</i>	[dʒei]	23.	Ww	<i>Ww</i>	[*dʌblju:]
11.	Kk	<i>Kk</i>	[kei]	24.	Xx	<i>Xx</i>	[eks]
12.	Ll	<i>Ll</i>	[el]	25.	Yy	<i>Yy</i>	[wai]
13.	Mm	<i>Mm</i>	[em]	26.	Zz	<i>Zz</i>	[zed]

Ingliz tilida unli harflarni urg'u ostida o'qilishining to'rt turi

Harf Tur	a [eɪ]	o [oʊ]	e [i:]	i [aɪ]	y [waɪ]	u [ju:]
I	[eɪ] name	[oʊ] note	[i:] be	[aɪ] fine	[waɪ] My	[ju:] tune
II	[æ] flat	[ə] not	[e] pen	[aɪ] sit	[waɪ] myth	[ʌ] cup
III	[a:] large	[ɔ:] fork	[i:] term	[aɪ] firm	[waɪ] Byrd	[ju:] fur
IV	[eə] Mary	[ɔ:] more	[iə] here	[aɪə] fire	[waɪə] tyre	[juə] during

Unli harflarning urg'uli birikmalarining o'qilishi

Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar	Harf birikmalari	O'qilishi	Misollar
ai ay }	[ei]	Spain day	ou ow }	[au]	out, brown
ea, ee ew	[i:]]	sea, meet new	air + r ee + r	[ɛə] [iə]	chair engineer
oi, oy oo-k	[əi] [u]	point, boy book	ou + r oo - r	[auə] [ə:]	our door
oo	[u:]	too			

Ikki xil o'qiluvchi undoshlar

Harflar	O'rni	O'qilishi	Misollar
c [si:]	e, i, y dan oldin a, o, u, barcha undoshlardan oldin va so'z oxirida	[s] [k]	cent, pencil, icy cap, come, cup, black
g [dʒi:]	1. e, i, y dan oldin 2. a, o, u, barcha undoshlardan oldin va so'z oxirida	[dʒ] [g]	page, gin, gypsy good, green, big
s [es]	1. So'z boshida, jarangsiz undoshlardan oldin va so'z oxirida jarangsiz undoshlardan so'ng 2. Unlilar o'rtasida, so'z oxirida unli va jarangli undoshdan so'ng	[s] [z]	sit, student, lists please, ties, pens
x [eks]	1. Undoshlardan oldin va so'z oxirida 2. Urg'uli unlidan oldin	[ks] [gz]	text, six exam

Undosh harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Harflar	O'rni	O'qilishi	Misolalar
sh	Har qanday holatda	[ʃ]	she
ch	Har qanday holatda	[tʃ]	chess
tch	Qisqa unildan so'ng	[tʃ]	match
ck	Qisqa unildan so'ng	[k]	black
th	1. Asosiy so'zlar boshida va so'z oxirida	[e]	thick, myth
	2. Olmoshlar, ko'makchi so'zlar boshida va unililar o'rtasida	[ð]	this, bathe
wh	1. So'z boshida o dan boshqa barcha unililar oldidan	[w]	what
	2. o dan oldin	[h]	who
qu	Unililardan oldin	[kw]	question
ng	So'z oxirida	[ŋ]	long
nk	Har qanday holatda	[ŋk]	thank
wr	So'z boshida unildan oldin	[r]	write

Unililarni undoshlar bilan birga kelganda o'qilishi

Harflar	O'rni	O'qilishi	Misolalar
ai	1. Urg'uli bo'g'inda k dan oldin	[e:]	chalk
	2. Urg'uli bo'g'inda boshqa undoshlardan oldin	[e:l]	wall, also
wor	Urg'uli bo'g'inda undoshlardan oldin	[wə:]	work, word
wa	1. (r) dan tashqari so'z oxiridagi undosh yoki undosh birikmalaridan oldin	[wə]	want
	2. r dan oldin	[wə:]	warm
igh	Har qanday holatda	[aɪ]	light

LESSON THREE (THE THIRD LESSON)

Text: The Working Day of an Engineer.

Grammar: 1. Kishilik olmoshlarining obyekt kelishigi. (35 - §, 464 bet)

2. Much, little (36 - §, 465 bet), many, few (37 - §, 466 bet)

THE WORKING DAY OF AN ENGINEER

'Comrade Pe'trov ↑ works at an \office. | He 'lives \near the \office. | He 'usually \walks there. | He 'only 'works 'five 'days a \week.¹ | He 'works on ↑ Monday, 'Tuesday, ↑ Wednesday, 'Thursday and \Friday. | He 'doesn't 'work at the 'week-\end. | His 'working 'day 'lasts ↑ eight \hours.² | He re'ceives ↑ very 'many 'letters and

\telegrams in the \morning^T and 'always \answers them. | He 'sometimes translates 'articles from ↑ foreign 'newspapers and \journals. | He 'often re'ceives engineers from 'factories in the ↑ after \noon. | They dis'cuss a ↑ lot of \questions with him. | He 'usually 'finishes \work^T at 'six o'clock² in the \evening. |

'Comrade Pe'trov 'learns \English. | He 'works \hard at his English. | He 'sometimes 'stays in the 'office ↑ after \work^T for his 'English \lessons. | 'After \classes^T he re'turns \home. |

"Who 'works at ↑ this \office?" | "Comrade Pe'trov does." |

"Does he 'work \very much?" | "Yes, ^T he 'works a \lot." |

"Whom does he 'often re'ceive at the office?" | "He 'often re'ceives engi'neers from \factories." |

"Does 'Comrade Pe'trov 'live \far from the office?" | "No, I he 'lives \near it." |

"How 'long does his ↑ working 'day \last?" | "It 'lasts ↑ eight \hours." |

"What 'time does he \stop work?" | "He 'stops 'work at ↑ six in the \evening." |

"Thank you very \much."

- Katta rahmat!

"Not at \all"

- Arzimaydi! (Marhamat!)

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. He only works five days a week. *U haftada faqat besh lain ishlaydi.* only kuchaytirish ravishi, qoida bo'yicha, qaysi so'zni kuchaytirishidan qat'i nazar gapda asosiy fe'ldan oidin keladi. Og'zaki nutqda *only* tegishli boigan so'z urg'u bilan ajratiladi.

2. His working day lasts eight hours. *Uning ish kuni 8 soat davom etadi.*

He usually finishes work at six o'clock. *U odatda soat 6 da ishni tugatadi.*

Hour so'zi bo'lib o'tadigan vaqt oralig'ini ko'rsatadi. o'clock aniq vaqtni ko'rsatib, *Soat nechli bo'ldi?* So'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Masalan:

at five o'clock

soat (roppa-rosa) beshda

at three o'clock

soat uchda

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

<p>third a working day a comrade near far from a long way from to walk to go for a walk to go for walks only Monday every Monday on Monday (on) Monday morning (on) Monday afternoon (on) Monday evening next Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday a week-end at the week-end</p>	<p>for the week-end over the week-end to last an hour to receive to get to answer an article afternoon in the afternoon to discuss a question to finish work at at six (o'clock) in the evening hard to stay to return to give back to come (get) back to go back how long What time...? to stop</p>
--	--

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Three, p. 350)

O'qish qoidasi

1. **ay, ey** harf birikmalari urg'usiz holatda [i] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
 Monday [ˈmʌndi] dushanba
 money [ˈmʌni] pul
2. **ear** harf birikmasi xuddi [ia] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
 near [niə] yaqin
3. **a** harfi st,skharf birikmalaridan oldin [a:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
 to last [tə ˈlɑːst] davom etmoq
 to ask [tə ˈɑːsk] so'ramoq

II. Quyidagi gaplarni o'qing, *often* ravishini qavs ichida berilgan ravishlar bilan almashtiring.

a) 1. We often meet these boys here. 2. They often send me English books. 3. I often write to my sister. 4. Do you often go there? 5. Do you often read English newspapers? 6. Do they often come here? (*sometimes, always, usually*)

b) 1. We don't often copy out these texts. 2. They don't often meet their friends here. 3. I don't often read English newspapers. (*always, usually*)

III. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What do you read every morning?
2. Where do you usually read books and newspapers?
3. Where do you go every day?
4. Do you often meet your friends?
5. Do they sometimes take your books?
6. Do you read English books or newspapers?
7. What do you often copy out?
8. Do you read the newspaper every day?
9. Are you reading the newspaper now?
10. What are you doing now?
11. What do you do every day?
12. Where do you go every morning?
13. Do you copy out English texts at home?
14. Is your friend copying out the new text?
15. What's he doing?

IV. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. This is *a room*. (1) 2. The walls in this room are *yellow*. (1) 3. Ann is in *her room* now. (1) 4. *She is reading a newspaper*. (3) 5. We read *good books*. (2) 6. I sometimes give Peter *my exercise-books*. (2) 7. My sons *read these books* every day. (2) 8. I am going to *the blackboard*. (1)

V. Fe'l-kesimning mayli va zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib daftarlaringizni oching. 2. Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? 3. Uning talabarlari odatda nima o'qishadi? Ular qaysi gazetalarini o'qishadi? 4. Qayerga ketayapsiz? 5. Siz har kuni qayerga borasiz? 6. Marhamat qilib stol yoniga o'tiring, daftarlaringizni oling va beshinchi matnni ko'chirib yozing. – Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? – Biz beshinchi matnni ko'chirib yozyapmiz. 7. Do'stlaringiz ingliz (tilidagi) kitoblarni o'qishadimi? – Ha, (juda) ko'pincha. 8. Kitobni yopmang, iltimos. 9. Ular menga kitob(lar) va gazetalarini yuborishmaydi. 10. Bu qanday film? – Bu yaxshi film. 11. Men bu ishchini bu yerda ko'p(incha) ko'raman. 12. Bu muhandislarni ko'p(incha) ko'rasizmi? – Yo'q, bu muhandislar bu yerga juda kam kelishadi.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi birikmalarni o'qilishini mashq qiling, so'ngra matnni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

in the \centre	at the \Ministry	our \English
in the \morning	at the \blackboard	your \English
	'writing an' English \sentence	
	'looking at the' \blackboard	

II. Quyidagi harflarning I va II o'qish turlariga ikkitadan misol yozing.

a	e	i	o	u
↙ ↘	↙ ↘	↙ ↘	↙ ↘	↙ ↘
[ei] [æ]	[i:] [e]	[ai] [i]	[ou] [ə]	[ju:] [ʌ]

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni yasash usuli, qaysi o'zaklardan yasalganligi, qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

exercise-book	usually	blackboard	speaker
write	worker	badly	sender
reader	doer		taker

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

1. What is your name?
2. Do you live in Moscow or in Leningrad?
3. Do you live in the centre of Moscow?
4. Are you a teacher?
5. What do you do?
6. Where do you work?
7. Where do you go in the evening?
8. When do you have your English?
9. What language do you learn?
10. What do you do during the lessons?
11. What are you doing now?
12. Where do you do your exercises?
13. Do you usually do many exercises in class?
14. Do you do many exercises at home or not?
15. Do you often have dictation?
16. Do you often speak English to your teacher?
17. What language do you usually speak in class?
18. Where do you go after classes?
19. What kinds of books do you usually read?
20. Are you reading now?
21. Do you sometimes speak English before and after classes?
22. Are you speaking English or Russian now?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. I work *at an office*. (1) 2. We usually have our English *in the evening*. (1) 3. They often speak *English* in class. (1) 4. We write *a lot of sentences on the blackboard*. (2) 5.

After my English I go to the office. (2) 6. You read *English* books at home. (2) 7. *We read, write and speak English* during our lesson. (2) 8. *We are having a dictation*. (2) 9.

I am taking my English book off the table. (2)

VI. Jadvaldan foydalanib iloji boricha ko'proq bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz darak gaplar tuzing (kerakli joyda to'ldiruvchi yoki o'rin hollaridan qo'shimcha qiling).

- N a m u n a l a r
- 1 My sisters often send me letters
 - 2 I don't often do exercises in class
 - 3 The students are having their English now
 - 4 He isn't standing now

	to	
	learn	
	to live	
	to	
	work	
	to	
	have	
	to	
	stand	
	to	
	speak	
I	to	every day
We	to read	every
You	to do	morning
They	to	every
These	write	evening
engineers	to	often
Those workers	copy	always

VII. Kerakli joy da nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloglarni qo'ying.

1. We live ... Moscow. 2. They work ... the Ministry ... Foreign Trade. 3. I usually go ... the office ... the morning. 4. Do you speak English or Russian ... your teacher? 5. "Where's your pencil? Is it ... the table?" "No, it's ... the floor ... the table." 6. Take your pen ... your bag and write this sentence. 7. We often write ... the blackboard ... class. We usually write ... our exercise-books ... home. 8. "What do you usually do ... your English lessons?" "We read, write and speak English ... our lessons." 9. Are you going ... the office or ... your lesson? 10. Don't go ... that room. 11. Look ... the blackboard, please. 12. ... What language do you speak ... classes?

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

My sister is ... student. Her friends are ... students, too. They live in Moscow. They learn ... English. They usually have classes in ... morning. Their classroom is large

walls in ... classroom are yellow. Every morning ... students go into ... classroom and sit down at ... tables. They usually do ... lot of exercises and have ... dictations in class. They also often write on ... blackboard. They do ... exercises at... home, too.

IX. Berilgan gaplardagi o'nlarni sizga ma'lum kishilik olmoshlari bilan almashtiring, boshqa kerakli o'zgartirishlar kiritgan holda.

1. We're having a dictation. 2. Are they having a lesson now? 3. They're having their English now.

X. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) bormoq, kelmoq, yurmoq, ketmoq fe'llari tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.

1. Men idoraga odatda ertalab ketaman. 2. Biz Quvaga tez-tez borib turamiz. 3. U yerga bormang, iltimos. 4. Marhamat qilib bu yerga keling. 5. Marhamat Moskvaga keling. 6. Ular ba'zan Leningradga borishadi. 7. Ular odatda Moskvaga qachon kelishadi? 8. Bu yerga ertalab kelmang, iltimos. 9. Kiring, marhamat. 10. Iltimos, xonaga kirmang. 11. Qayerga ketyapsiz?

b) Yangi so'zlarning ishiatilishiga e'tibor bering.

1. Bu muhandislar qayerda ishlashadi? – Ular bizning tashkilotda ishlashadi. 2. Bu muhandislar bilan odatda qaysi tilda gaplashasiz? – Biz odatda o'zbekcha gaplashamiz. Ba'zan fransuzcha gaplashamiz. Ular fransuz tilini o'rganishyapti. 3. Ertalab men xonaga kiraman va joyimga o'tiraman. Dars mobaynida biz o'qiymiz, diktant yozamiz, mashqlar bajaramiz va fransuzcha gapiramiz. 4. Bu mashq uzun. Uni uyda bajaring. 5. Men uyda inglizcha kam gapiraman. Men darslarda inglizcha gapiraman. 6. Siz fransuz tilini o'rganyapsizmi? – Yo'q, men fransuz tilini o'rganmayapman. Men ingliz tilini o'rganyapman. 7. Singillaringiz Moskvada yashashadimi? – Yo'q, ular Leningradda yashashadi. 8. Ishdan so'ng nima qilasiz? – Kechqurunlari meni darslarim bor. 9. Bu(lar) kimning kitoblari? – Bu(lar) mening kitoblarim. – Bular fransuzcha kitoblarmi yoki o'zbekchami? – Bular o'zbekcha kitoblar. 10. U yerda kim turibdi? – Bu Anna. 11. Odatda doskaga ko'p gap yozasizmi? – Odatda doskaga besh yoki oltita gap yozamiz. 12. U doskaga nima yozyapti? U inglizch gap yozyapti. 13. Siz qayerda yashaysiz? – Men Leningradda yashayman. Leningrad juda katta shahar. Men shahar markazida turaman. 14. Biz fransuz tilini o'rganyapmiz. Biz matnlar o'qiymiz, gapiramiz, grammatikani o'rganamiz, ko'p mashqlar bajaramiz. 15. Siz ko'p inglizcha kitoblar o'qiysizmi? – Hozir biz juda oz inglizcha kitoblar o'qiyapmiz. 16. Siz qaysi kitoblarni o'qiysiz? – Biz o'z darsliklarimizni o'qiymiz. 17. Siz o'qituvchingiz bilan inglizcha gaplashasizmi yoki o'zbekchami? – Odatda biz inglizcha gaplashamiz, ba'zan o'zbekcha.

II. O'z ish kuningizni tasviriang. (Do'stingizning, xotiningizning, singlingizning ish kunini tasviriang.)

III. Darsdagi yangi so'zlarni va quyida keltirilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, do'stingizdan uning ish kuni haqida so'rang:

when, where, what, who, which of, how, how well, how often, how long

IV. a) Do'stingizdan bugunga (ertaga, indinga) nima vazifa berilganini so'rang. Javobi uchun minnatdorlik bildiring, minnatdorchiligingizga qanday javob berayotganligini eshiting. (1,2,3 - darslardagi ramkalar ichiga qarang.)

N A M U N A : "What's the homework for tomorrow?"

"Exercise four, page seventeen."

"Thank you."

"Not at all. (It's nothing at all.)"

b) 3 - darsdagi ba'zi so'zlarni ingliz tiliga qanday tarjima qilinishini so'rab yuqoridagi numunadagidek dialog tuzing.

LESSON FOUR (THE FOURTH LESSON)

Text: My Friend is a Children's Doctor Now.

Grammar: 1. Fe'lining asosiy shakllari. O'tgan Zamon Oddiy fe'li (O'ZO). The Past Indefinite Tense, To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar. (38, 39, 40 - § 1, 3, 4, 5 - punktlar, 467 bet)
 2. to be fe'lining O'ZO shakli. (41 - §, 468 bet)
 3. Otlarning kelishiklari Qaratqich kelishigi (42 - §, 469 bet)

MY FRIEND IS A CHILDREN'S DOCTOR NOW

My 'friend's 'name is \Peter. | 'He and /I are \doctors now, | but e'leven 'years a/go^T we were 'student at a † Medical 'college^T in \Moscow. |

We 'lived a † long \way from the college, | but we 'liked to \walk /there^T in 'fine \weather. |

Our 'classes † usually 'lasted till † four o'clock in the † after \noon, | and 'then we 'worked 'hard at \home. | We 'sometimes 'stayed † after /classes^T to 'play \volley-ball, | but on /weekdays^T we were 'usually at \home by '9 o'clock. | We re'ceived a † lot of 'medical \journals^T and 'often dis'cussed † interesting \articles in them. |

In his 'third /year | Peter de'cided to be a \children's doctor². | and 'now he 'works at a † children's 'hospital in \Kiev. | He \loves his /work^T and 'often \writes to me about it. |

"Whose 'name's \Peter?" | "My \friend's." |

"What does he \do?" | "He's a \doctor." |

"Was he a 'doctor e'leven 'years a/go?" | "\No, he was a \student /then." |

"When did he de'cide to be a children's doctor?" | "In his 'third 'year at the \Medical college." |

"Does he /like his work?" | "\Yes, ^The loves it." |

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... we were students at a Medical college in Moscow. ... *biz Moskvadagi tibbiyot institutida o'qirdik.* O'zbek tilidagi *institut* (oliy o'quv yurti) so'ziga ingliz tilida *college, school, institute* so'zlari to'g'ri keladi. Masalan:

a teacher-training college

pedagogika instituti

a medical college (school)

tibbiyot instituti

an engineering institute

mashinasozlik instituti

2. In his third year Peter decided to be a children's doctor. *Uchinchi kursda Peter bolalar vrachi bo'lishga qaror qildi.* Year so'zi 'yil ma'nosidan tashqari yana oliy o'quv yurtidagi 'kurs', 'bosqich' ma'nosini ham beradi.

Qiyoslang:

U birinchi (ikkinchi) kurs talabasi.

He's a first (second) year student.

U birinchi (ikkinchi) kursda o'qiydi.

He's in his first (second) year.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. She likes languages very **much**. *U chet tillarni juda yaxshi ko'radi* O'zbek tilidagi *juda* so'zi sifat yoki ravishga tegish bo'lsa ingliz tiliga *very deb* tarjima qilinadi.

a very good book	juda yaxshi kitob
He reads very well	U juda yaxshi o'qiydi

Agar *juda* so'zi fe'lga tegishli bolsa, unga ingliz tilidagi *very much* to'g'ri keladi. U fe'ldan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin.

We very **much** want to go there
We want to go there **very much**. } Biz u yerga borishni juda xohlaymiz

2. a **grammar rule** *grammatik qoida*. Agar ikki ot predlogsiz birin ketin kelsa, birinchi ot ikkinchisimi aniqlovchisi bo'lib o'zbek tiliga sifat bilan tarjima qilinadi. Aniqlovchi ot artikl bilan aniqlanmish ot orasida keladi.

3. **What does she often speak about in class?** *U (qiz) ko'pincha darsda nima haqida gapiradi*. Predlogli to'ldiruvchiga maxsus savol berilganda, predlod o'z joyida qoladi, ya'ni, fe'l-kesimdan keyin keladi. Predlog so'roq olmoshidan oldin kehshti ham mumkin, biroq kamdan-kam ishlatiladigan variant, masalan:

What do you sometimes speak about in class? } Sizlar darsda ba'zan nima
About what do you sometimes speak in class? } haqida gapirasizlar?

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

second	to be going
an economist	next year (week, month)
already	tomorrow
to know	tomorrow morning
well	tomorrow evening
badly	the day after tomorrow
a magazine	home
a journal	to go home
a letter	to get home
a firm	together
to translate (from... into)	homework
a telegram	to revise
German	a rule
to do well	about (<i>prp</i>)
to get	how
time	how well
to be in time (for)	tonight
to like	which of
very much	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Two, p 348)

So'z yasash

- **ion** – otning suffiksi bo'lib, fe'l o'zagidan ot yasaydi. Bu suffiks **t, ss** undoshlari bilan kelsa [ɪn] deb, **s** undoshi bilan [ʒn] deb o'qiladi:
to dictate aytib berib turmoq – **dictation** [dik'teiɪn] diktant
to revise takrorlamoq – **revision** [ri'viʒn] takrorlash
Agar fe'l o'qilmaydigan - **e** bilan tugallansa, suffiks qo'shilganda o'qilmaydigan - **e** tushib qoladi.

O'qish qoidasi

1. **k** harfi so'z boshida **n** dan oldin o'qilmaydi. Masalan:
to know [tə'nou] bilmoq
2. **u** harfi **r** va **l** dan keyin [u:] kabi o'qiladi. Masalan:
a rule [ə'ru:] qoida
blue [blu:] havorang

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Namunaga qarab quyidagi fe'llarni a) bo'lishli b) bo'lishsiz va c) umumiy so'roq gap shakllarida tuslang. (30 - §)

I look	I don't look	Do I look?
You look	You don't look	Do you look?
He looks	He doesn't look,	Does he look?
She looks	She doesn't look	Does she look?
It looks	It doesn't look	Does it look?
We look	We don't look	Do we look?
You look	You don't look	Do you look?
They look	They don't look	Do they look?

to close, to go, to open, to read, to sit, to live, to work, to study, to come, to write, to do, to speak, to send, to meet, to give, to take, to copy-out, to put.

II. Nuqtalar o'rniga kishilik olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying.

1. ... lives in Moscow.
2. ... go into their classroom and sit down at the tables.
3. "Does ... sometimes meet his friends at the office?" "Yes, ... does".
4. ... have our English in the morning.
5. ... doesn't speak English to her teacher.
6. ... don't learn English, ... learn French.
7. Do ... have lessons in the morning?
8. Does ... have his French in the morning or in the evening?
9. ... doesn't often write sentences on the blackboard.
10. "What do... usually read in class?" "... usually read our text-book."

III. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. Her sister lives in Moscow.
2. My friend learns English.
3. Our teacher speaks French.
4. This engineer works at our office.
5. His wife goes to the office in the morning.
6. Her friend does, English exercises at home.
7. His name is Pavlov.
8. They are having dictation now.

IV. Fe'l - kesimning shaxs-son shakliga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Does your sister work?
2. Where does she work?
3. Does she learn a foreign language?
4. What language does she learn?
5. Does your sister have her English every day?
6. When does she have her English?
7. Does she learn French, too?
8. What does she do in class?
9. What language does your sister speak in class (after classes)?
- b) 1. Are you a worker?
2. What do you do?
3. Where do you work?
4. Do you learn English?
5. When do you have your English?
6. Does your friend learn English too?
7. Is he a good student?
8. Is he having his English now?
9. What is he doing now?
10. What kind of books do you read?
11. What kind of books does your son read?

V. Fe'l-kesimning shaxs soniga e'tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Bu ishchi qayerda yashaydi? 2. Mening o'g'lim Mskvada yashamaydi.
3. Uning xotini ingliz va fransuz tillarini o'rganadi. 4. Bu o'qituvchi qayerda ishlaydi?
- U shu yerda ishlaydi. 5. Mening do'stim ikkita chet tilini o'rganadi. 6. U uyda
odatda qanaqa mashqlarni bajaradi? 7. U hozir qanaqa mashqlarni bajaryapti?
8. Ularning o'g'illari ingliz tilini o'rganmaydi. 9. Bu kishi fransuzcha gaplashmaydi.
10. U hozir qaysi tilda gapiryapti? 11. Bu muhandis qanaqa kitoblar o'qiydi? 12. U
hozir nima qilyapti? 13. Siz uyda ko'p mashq bajarasizmi? - Ha, juda ko'p.

VI. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Which of your friends has his English in the morning (in the evening)?
2. Which of you has lessons every morning?
3. Which of you has dictations every day?
4. Who does a lot of exercises in class (after classes)?
5. Who speaks Uzbek class?
6. Who speaks English after classes?
7. Who gives you books to read?
8. Who often sends your letters?
9. Which of your friends lives in Leningrad?
10. Whose friend lives in the centre of Moscow?
11. Who's standing at the blackboard?

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. *Our teacher always speaks English in class.* (3) 2. *We sometimes have English in the evening.* (1) 3. *My friends work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.* (3) 4. *We often have dictations in class.* (2) 5. *They do a lot of exercises at home.* (2) 6. *We are having our English now.* (1)

VIII. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Sizga inglizcha kitoblarni o'qish uchun kim beradi? – Mening o'qituvchim. 2. Ulardan qaysi biri vazirlikda ishlaydi? – Petrov. 3. Anavi xonada hozir kim ishlayapti? – Belov. 4. Bu yerga ertalab kim keladi? – Biz. 5. Kimning o'g'li ingliz tilini o'rganyapti? – Mening o'g'lim. 6. Sizlardan qaysi biringiz nemis tilini o'rganyapsiz? – Ivanov va Petrov. 7. O'qituvchingiz bilan hozir kim gaplashyapti? – Mening do'stim.

IX. to be going to oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni o'qishni mashq qiling.

I'm going to speak to him to\morrow \evening.
We're not going to the office to\morrow \norning
What are you going to do to\night?

X. Quyidagi jadvaldan foydalanib gaplar tuzing; kerakli o'zgarishlar kiriting.

I		write to Peter	tomorrow evening
We		read this book	tomorrow morning
They		have a dictation	tonight
My friend(s)	} going to	have one's English (French)	tomorrow
My sister(s)		speak to smb	soon
These engineers		work in the Ministry	in a week
His son(s)		do these exercises	next week
		meet one's friend	next month

XI. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Are you going to have your English this evening?
2. When are you going to have your English?
3. What are you going to do in the evening?
4. When are you going to do your exercises?
5. When are you going to read this book?
6. When are you going to speak to your friend?
7. When's your friend coming to Moscow?

XII. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men fransuz tilini o'rganmoqchiman. 2. O'qituvchingiz bilan qachon gaplashasiz? 3. Kechqurun nima qilmoqchisiz? 4. Men bu grammatik mashqlarni darsgacha bajaraman. 5. Biz diktant yozmaymiz, biz yangi matnini o'qiyimiz.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarning o'qilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

gets	lives	letters
likes	knows	firms
translates	goes	telegrams

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a) knife, know, knock, knave, knee, knit, knew, knot, rule, blue, flute, rude, ruby, allude.

b) speech, crack, drone, stuff, traffic, gate, gust, bigger, log, egg, germ, high, jig, just, kite, bring, quest, quick, race, cane, cinders, cut, care, mere, toe, cure, stir, burn, arm, lore, port.

III. Quyidagi so'zlarning qaysi belgilariga qarab ularni qaysi gap bo'lagi ekanligini aniqlay olasiz? Bu so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

nicely	finder	revision	homework
doctor	dictation	foreigner	learner

IV. Yangi so'zlarga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering. Olingan javoblarni nar savol guruhidan so'ng qisqa xabarda qo'llang.

- a) 1. Do you learn English or do already know it well?
2. Does your friend know English well?
3. Do you sometimes do your homework together?
4. Do you like to do your homework together?
5. Which of you likes writing letters?
6. Which of you is always on time for the lesson?
- b) 1. How often do you get newspapers and magazines?
2. Which magazines do you like to read?
3. Do you often get letters from your friends?
4. Which of you likes getting letters?
5. Which of you likes writing letters?
6. How often do you write to your friends?
7. When are you going to write to your friends?
- c) 1. Who translates letters and telegrams from foreign firms at your office?
2. Does he (she) translate letters from English or from German?
3. How well does he (she) translate letters and telegrams?
4. Is he (she) translating a letter now?
5. What is he (she) going to translate tomorrow morning?
- d) 1. Are you going to revise the grammar rule in the evening?
2. Are you going to do it at home or in class?
3. What are you going to speak about in class tomorrow evening?
4. What do you usually speak about in class?
- e) 1. When do you usually get home after classes (after work)?
2. Who do you usually go home with?
3. Do you like to go home with your friends?

4. What do you like to do in evening?
5. What are you going to do tomorrow morning?

V. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlang va gaplarni o'qing.

1. (How, how well) do you get to your office? 2. (How, how well) does your wife know French? 3. (How, how well) does your friend speak German? 4. (How, how well) do you translate this sentence from Uzbek into English? 5. (How, how well) do you do these exercises? 6. (How, how well) does she get home?

VI. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloqlarni qo'ying.

1. Peter is always ... time ... his lessons. 2. We often go ... the blackboard ... class. We write a lot ... sentences ... the blackboard. 3. "Where does he usually go ... work?" "He usually goes ... home". 4. I like to speak English ... my sons. 5. Please tell her ... your friends. 6. Please translate this text... Uzbek ... English. 7. What do you usually speak ... class? 8. How often do you write ... your friends? 9. When do you usually get ... home? 10. How do you get ... your office? 11. He's going to write ... me ... a week.

VII. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda artikl yoki egalik olmoshini qo'ying.

My son's ... engineer. He works at ... factory. He knows ... French and ... German. He learns ... English and is doing very well. He has ... English in ... morning. He's always in ... time for ... lessons. In ... evening he does ... homework. He often translates ... sentences from ... Uzbek into ... English. He often reads ... English magazines and newspapers at ... home. He likes ... English classes very much.

VIII. to go, to come, to get fe'llarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib bu yerga keling. 2. Marhamat qilib anavi xonaga kiring. 3. O'g'lingiz qachon uyga keladi? 4. Marhamat qilib doskaga chiqing. 5. Har kuni ertalab men idoraga boraman. 6. U darslardan so'ng hamma vaqt ham uyga ketavermaydi. 7. Men uyga kechqurun kelaman va dars qilaman. 8. Mening do'stim har kuni ertalab Moskvaga keladi va kechqurun uyiga ketadi. 9. Siz vazirlikka qanday borasiz? 10. U bu yerga ertaga ertalab keladi. 11. U tez orada ketadi.

IX. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Bu qiz kim? – U mening singlim. – U nima ish qiladi? – U iqtisodchi. 2. U (qiz) nemis tilini qanchalik yaxshi biladi? – U (qiz) nemis tilini juda yaxshi biladi. 3. O'g'lingiz qachon dars tayyorlaydi? – Kechqurun. 4. O'g'lingiz qanday o'qiyapti? – U yaxshi o'qiyapti. 5. Sizlar bu so'zlarni bilmaysiz, bu so'zlarni va grammatik qoidalarni uyda takrorlang. 6. Qaysi biringiz iqtisodchisiz? – Petrov. 7. Qaysi biringiz yaxshi o'qiyasiz? – Anna. 8. Kim inglizcha jurnallar oladi? – Ivanov. 9. Siz odatda yaxshi o'qirdingiz, broq hozir juda yomon o'qiyapsiz. 10. Xat olishni yoqtirasizmi? 11. U xat yozishni yoqtirmaydi. 12. Darsda inglizcha gapirish bizga yoqadi. 13. Grammatik qoidalarni takrorlashni u (qiz) yoqtirmaydi. 14. U (qiz) o'qituvchidan so'ng qaytarishni yoqtirmaydi. 15. Ular kechqurun o'qishni yoqtirishadi. 16. U (qiz)

kamdan-kam darsga o'z vaqtida keladi. 17. U (qiz) doim ishga o'z vaqtida keladi
18. Siz u yerga odatda qanday yetib borasiz? 19. Biz bu haqda kelasi hafta
gaplashamiz. 20. Siz qancha ko'p birga dars qilasiz? – Biz har kuni birga dars qilamiz.

B. O'qituvchi: Marhamat qilib darslingizni oling va bu yerga keling (*Talaba o'qituvchi stoli oldiga boradi*). Darslingizni o'ninchi sahifasini oching va ikkinchi darsdagi matnni o'qing. Marhamat qilib birinchi beshta gapni o'qing.

Talaba (o'qiydi): "Biz katta yorug' xonada o'qiyamiz (mashg'ulotlar o'tamiz). Talabalar darsga doim o'z vaqtida keladilar. Darslarimiz (mobayni)da biz o'qiyamiz, diktant yozamiz va gaplarni o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilamiz. Bizda har kuni ingliz tili darsi bor. Odatda biz kechqurunlari dars tayyorlaymiz, biroq ko'pincha yangi so'zlarni ertalab darsdan oldin takrorlaymiz. Hozir bizda ingliz tili (darsi), biz matnni o'qiyamiz, so'ngra esa diktant yozamiz."

O'qituvchi: Rahmat, siz bu matnni endi yaxshi o'qiyapsiz. O'tiring Sizning bahoiingiz "yaxshi". Marhamat qilib bu mashqni uyda bajaring, yangi grammatik qoidani yod oling va ikkinchi darsdagi so'zlarni takrorlang.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Birinchi darsning matnini 3 - shaxs birlikda hikoya qilib bering. Hikoyani shunday boshlang:

My friend Petrov lives in Moscow.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.

1. *At the Office*

to be in time for, to get a lot of letters, to read, to translate.

2. *At the Lesson*

to write (read, translate), well (badly), to like reading (writing, translating), to speak English, to be doing well.

3. *In the Evening*

to be going, to get an English book, to be at home, to do one's homework, to revise, to translate, with one's friends, to speak about.

4. *My Son*

to learn English, already, to do one's homework, to like, to be doing well

III. 1 va 2 - darsdagi yangi so'z va iboralardan iloji boricha ko'proq foydalanib do'stingizni (o'g'lingizni, qizingizni) dars mashg'ulotlari haqida gapiring.

IV. a) Do'stingizdan inglizcha so'rang:

1. uning do'sti (xotini, o'g'li v.h.) ingliz tilini o'rganishni yoki u tilni allaqachon bilish-bilmasligini, u ingliz tilini qay darajada bilishini, ingliz tilida gapira ola bilishini, inglizcha kitob o'qishini, kim bilan inglizcha gaplashishini so'rang.
2. guruhingizdagi talabalardan qaysi biri yaxshi o'qishini, darsga o'z vaqtida kelishi, ingliz tilida gapirishni yoqtirishi, darsdan so'ng inglizcha gaplashishi, fransuz yoki nemis tilini o'rganmoqchi ekanligini so'rang.

3. guruhingizdagi talabalardan qaysi biriari darsni birga qilishlarini, ko'pincha birga dars tayyorlashlarini, so'z va qoidalarni takrorlashlarini, uyga birga ketishini, birga ishlamoqchi ekanligini so'rang,
4. ertaga nima qilmoqchi ekanligini, kechqurun uyda bo'lishini, qoidalarni o'qishi yoki takrorlashini, nima o'qishini, do'stlari bilan gaplashishini, nima haqida gaplashishini so'rang.

b) olingan javoblarni qisqacha axborot qilib to'plang.

V. O'qishni mashq qiling. Dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"Good \morning, Mr ['mistə] Brown." |

"Good \morning, Mr Ivanov." |

"Is 'this your ↑first 'visit to /Moscow?" |

"/Yes." |

"How do you \like it here?" |

"It's \nice /here | I 'like it ↑very \much." |

A S O S I Y K U R S
LESSON ONE (THE FIRST LESSON)

Text:	We Learn Foreign Languages.
Grammar:	1. Hozirgi Zamon Oddiy fe'li. (The Present Indefinite Tense). (§ 28, 460 bet)
	2. Noaniq Zamon Ravishlari. (§ 29,461 bet)

WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

My 'name is Pe'trov. | I live in the ↑ centre¹ of Moscow. | I 'work at the ↑ Ministry of ↑ Foreign Trade. | I'm an engi'neer² and I'm 'also a student. | Many engineers in our Ministry 'learn 'foreign languages. | ~ I learn English. | We 'have our ↑ English in the morning.

We're at a 'lesson now. | Jane is 'standing at the blackboard. | She's 'writing an ↑ English sentence. | We aren't writing. | We are 'looking at the blackboard.

We 'don't 'often write in class. | ³ Sometimes we 'have dictations. | During the lesson we 'read our text-book and 'do a ↑ lot of exercises. | We 'don't 'often 'speak Uzbek in class. We 'speak English to our teacher. | We 'usually speak Uzbek after classes. |

"What is your name?" | "My name is Smirnov."

"Where d'you work?" | "I work at an office."

"What d'you do?" | "I'm an engineer."

"Do you learn French?" | "No, I don't."

"What language do you learn?" | "I learn English."

"When d'you usually have your English?" | "In the evening."

"Are you having a lesson now?" | "No, I'm not."

'What's the 'English for "dars"?

Ingliz tilida "dars" nima deyiladi?

'What's the 'Uzbek for "trade"?

O'zbek tilida "trade" nima deyiladi?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. Tik streika ↑ oddiy urg'u o'rniga ishlatilib, undan keyingi so'zni talaffuz qilishda, ingliz tilida gapdagi odatiy urg'uli bo'g'inning tobora pasayishi buzilgan holda ovoz ko'tariladi.

2. Tik to'g'ri chiziq | ma'no guruhlari orasidagi uzun tanaffusni (to'xtalishni), tik to'liqinli chiziq | esa qisqa tanaffusni bildiradi.

3. Gap oxiri odatda pasayuvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi. Agar gap oxirida ohang ko'tarilsa (/) bu ishonchsizlik, shubha, ikkilanishni anglatadi.

4. What do you do? Nima ish qilasiz? Kasbingiz nima? Uchinchi shaxsga nisbatan What is he? Uning kasbi nima? deyish mumkin. (Shuningdek kirish kursidagi VIII darsga qarang.)

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

first	often
to learn	not often
to study	seldom
foreign	always
a language	in class
the English language	sometimes
grammar	a dictation
to live	to have a dictation
(the) centre	during
to work (at, in)	a text-book
the Ministry of Foreign Trade	an exercise
also	to do exercises
many	to speak (to smb)
a lot of	Russian
to have	usually
to have one's English	after (<i>ppr</i>)
to have a lesson	after classes
morning	before (<i>ppr</i>)
every morning	office
in the morning	French
to stand	when
a sentence	evening
	in the evening

(See Vocabulary [və'kæbjuləri] (=lug'at) for Lesson One, p. 346)

ATOQLI OTLAR

Moscow Moskva

So'z yasash

- ly [li] - ravish qo'shimchasidir; paytni bildiruvchi ot yoki sifat o'zagidan ravish yasash uchun ishlatiladi:

usual ['ju:zuəl] - odatiy - usually ['ju:zuəl i] - odatda

hour [auə] - soat - hourly [auəli] - har soat

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQIAR

I. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gab shaklida yozing. (§28)

1. I often meet this engineer here. 2. You go to the factory every day. 3. I read newspapers every morning. 4. His sisters always give me books to read. 5. They often go there. 6. I usually read the newspaper at time. 7. They often come here. 8. We write questions at time.

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Qavs ichidagi kishilik olmoshlarini obyekt kelishigiga qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring. (35-§)

1. These are very good exercises. Do (they) at home, please. 2. This engineer works with (I). I know (he) well. 3. Write these words out in your exercise-book, please, and learn (they). 4. Read this letter and translate (it) into English, please. 5. I know this girl. She works with (we).

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

1. Take this book and read ... at home, please. 2. Is he going to speak to ... about his new work? 3. These are very good exercise-books. Where do you get ...? 4. My sister knows English well. I often do my homework with ... 5. Read these words and learn ... well. 6. I don't know What's his name?

III. Tagiga cbizilgan so'zlarga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. "Does your 'son /read much?" |
"/Yes, I he 'reads a \lot." |
"/No, I he \doesn't read /much. I He 'reads ↑ very \little." |
2. "Do you 'do ↑much /homework?" |
"/Yes, I we 'do at↑lot of /homework | 'every \day." |
3. "How 'many 'English \words do you know?" |
"Not very /many."

IV. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. He translates very many letters into English. 2. The teacher gives us a lot of homework. 3. Your friends read a lot. 4. She gets a lot of telegrams every day. 5. They work too much.

V. ko'p, oz so'zlarining tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga o'giring.

1. Singlim ko'p ishlaydi. 2. Ular ko'p inglizcha kitoblar o'qishadi. 3. O'g'lingiz ko'p ishlaydimi? – Yo'q, u hozir juda kam ishlaydi. 4. U har kuni ko'p xat oladi. 5. Biz darsda juda ko'p o'qiyimiz va juda kam yozamiz. 6. O'g'lingiz ko'p o'qiydimi? – Ha, ko'p. Odatda u kechqurunlari o'qiydi. 7. Ko'p talabalar ikkita chet tilini bilishadi. 8. Kechqurun o'ta ko'p o'qimang. 9. Biz ko'p xorijiy firmalarga xatlar jo'natamiz.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'qishni mashq qilib bo'lib, darsning matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

walks there
works there
answers them

Thursday and Friday
letters and telegrams

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

- a) past, task, flask, mast, holiday, kindey, hockey, storey, dear, clear, fear
- b) stay, play, gay, day, leap, feel, deer, steer

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumining o'zagidan yasalgan? Ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

translation	discussion	week-end	hourly
receiver	translator	walker	giver

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Does your friend work at an office or in a factory?
2. Does your friend live far from the office (the factory)?
3. Does he walk to the office (factory)?
4. (On) Which days does he work?
5. How long does his working day last?
6. How many hours does he work a day?
7. Who usually answers telegrams at the office?
8. Who does he often receive?
9. What do they discuss?
10. What time does he usually finish work?
11. Where does he sometimes stay after work?
12. When does he return home?
13. What does he do on Sunday?
14. Does he usually stay in Moscow over the week-end?
15. What does he usually do at the week-end?
16. Who does he often stay with over the week-end?
- b) 1. Do you live far from your office (factory)?
2. Do you often walk to your office?
3. Do you like walking?
4. Do you usually go for walks in the morning or in the evening?
5. Who do you take out for a walk?
6. How long does your working day last?
7. What do you often discuss during your working day?
8. What time do you stop and go home?
9. Do you work at the week-end?
10. What do you usually do at the week-end?
11. What are you going to do this week-end?
12. Are you going to stay at home over the week-end?
13. Are you going to Leningrad (Kiev) for the week-end?
14. What are you going to do (on) Saturday evening?
15. What are you going to do on Sunday?
- c) 1. Which of you reads much (doesn't read much)?
2. How many new English words do you usually learn in class (at your lesson)?
3. How long does your class (lesson) last?
4. What time do you get home after classes?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. *He discusses a lot of questions at the office.* (2) 2. *Our English lessons usually last two hours.* (2) 3. *These students usually get home at five in the afternoon.* (2) 4. *His sisters work at a new factory.* (3) 5. *I am going to stay at the factory after work today.* (3) 6. *You live a long way from the office.* (1) 7. *They are discussing this question now.* (3)

VI. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloglarni qo'ying.

1. "Do you work an office?" "No, I work a factory." "Do you live far the factory?" "Yes, I live a long way it." 2. Mary lives near a large park. She often takes her son a walk the park. Saturdays her sister Ann usually comes to stay Mary the week-end. 3. I usually get home six the evening. 4. This is a letter my sister I'm going to answer it now. She's coming Moscow I'm going to meet her Tuesday evening seven. 5. Nick works hard his English. He does a lot exercises class and home. 6. "What are you going to do the week-end?" "We are going Pop the week-end." 7. Are you going to stay here the week-end? 8. Do you often stay the office work your English lessons?

VII. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli zamon, shaxs va sonda qo'llang.

1. He usually (to walk) home after work. 2. Where (to work) Comrade Petrov? 3. He (not to work) hard at his German. 4. You often (to speak) in class? 5. Who (to answer) questions now? 6. Your sister often (to stay) at the office after work for her English? 7. I often (not to get) telegrams from my friends. I often (to get) letters from them. 8. Who often (to discuss) plans with these engineers? 9. What (to discuss) they now? 10. You (to be) going to discuss this question tomorrow morning? 11. How well they (to know) English? 12. "The students (to revise) the words at home or in class?" "They (to do) it at home." 13. They (to revise) the words now? 14. "What he (to do)?" "He (to be) a factory worker." 15. "What he (to do)?" "He (to translate) an article now."

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

Ann is ... worker. She works at ... large factory ... factory is ... long way from Tashkent. Ann lives near ... factory and usually walks there. She finishes ... work at six in ... evening. Her sister is ... student, she lives in ... Moscow. She learns German. Ann often gets ... letters from her.

IX. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlang.

1. This film lasts two (o' clock, hours). 2. They sometimes finish work at three (o'clock, hours) on Thursday afternoon. 3. "Where are you (going, walking) to?" "I'm (going, walking) to my office." 4. He likes (going, walking). 5. He (goes, walks) a lot. 6. How often does your son (go, walk) there for the week-end?

X. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A 1. Yakshanba kuni uyda bo'lasizmi? 2. Shanba kuni kechqurun qayerga borasiz? 3. Uni faqat shanba va payshanba kunlari darsi bor 4. U bu yerga faqat yakshanba

kunlari keladi. 5. Siz zavodga ertalab borasizmi? – Ha. – Uyda o'g'lingiz bilan kim qoladi? – Mening singlim. 6. Siz uyga odatda soat nechida kelasiz? – Men uyga odatda kech soat yettida kelaman. 7. Bu savolni hozir muhokama qilmang. Biz uni payshanba kuni ertalab ko'rib chiqamiz. 8. Men faqat ingliz tilini bilaman, biroq nemis tilini o'rganmoqchiman.

B. Ish kuningiz necha soat davom etadi? – Sakkiz soat. Idorada nima ish qilasiz? – Men xat va telegrammalarga javob beraman, jurnallar o'qiyman, bu jurnallardan maqolalar tarjima qilaman va muhandislarimiz bilan ko'p masalalarni muhokama qilaman. Ishni odatda soat nechida tugatasiz? – Ishni soat oltida tugataman. Siz idorangizdan uzoqda turasizmi? – Yo'q, men unga yaqin (joyda) yashayman va odatda u yerga piyoda boraman. Siz nemis tilini yaxshi bilasizmi? – Men nemis tili endi o'rganyapman. Darslaringiz qachon bo'ladi? – Bizda dushanba, chorshanba va juma kunlari kechasi dars bo'ladi. Darsingiz qancha davom etadi? – Ikki soat. Uyda nima (ish) qilasiz? – Uyga kelganimda men odatda jurnallar o'qiyman va dars qilaman, ba'zan do'stlaringa xatlar yozaman. Men ulardan ko'p xatlar olaman va doim ularga javob beraman. Sizning idorangizda chet tilidagi jurnallardan kim tarjima qiladi? – O'rtoq Orlov. U ingliz va fransuz tillarini biladi. U bu tillarni qanchalik yaxshi biladi? – U bu tillarni yaxshi biladi. Nemis tilidan xatlarni kim tarjima qiladi? – Men.

XI. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. (1,2,3 - darslarni takrorlash uchun mashq)

Mening singlim o'qituvchi. U ingliz tilidan dars beradi. Mening do'stim va men ham ingliz tili o'tamiz, biroq ko'p talabalar ikkita chet tili ustida qattiq ishlashadi. Biz har doim darslarga o'z vaqtida kelamiz va uy vazifalarini yaxshi bajaramiz. Biz ko'pincha uyda ingliz tilidagi gazeta va jurnallarni o'qiyamiz. Men ingliz tilidagi kitoblarni o'qishni yoqtiraman va (men) ko'p o'qiyman. Bizda dushanba, chorshanba, payshanba va juma kunlari dars bo'ladi. Biz darsda ko'p mashq qilamiz va ba'zan diktant yozamiz. Biz matnlar o'qiyamiz, ularni tarjima qilamiz, savollarga javob beramiz va o'zbek tilidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilamiz. Ko'pincha darsdan so'ng uyga birga ketamiz. Biz inglizcha gaplashamiz va o'z ishlarimizni muhokama qilamiz.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.

1. My Friend Works Hard at the Office

to receive, to discuss, to answer, a lot of articles, to finish work

2. I like Walking

a long way from, to walk (to), to go for a walk, in the evening

3. I'm Going to Stay at Home over the Week-end

in the morning, in the afternoon, to go for a walk, to take out, together

4. My Son Reads a Lot

to like reading, to take books from, to learn (from books), to do well, to return (to give back)

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.

1. *In the Morning*

to live, in the centre, to go, the office, to meet friends

2. *Before Classes*

to have one's English, in the evening, to go into the classroom, to speak to smb., to speak Uzbek

3. *In Class*

to have one's English, in the morning, to do exercises, a lot of, to have a dictation, sometimes

4. *At Home*

usually, to speak Uzbek, to do exercises, to copy out the new words, to learn the new words, often

II. Darsdagi yangi so'z va iboralardan iloji boricha ko'proq foydalanib o'z mashg'ulotlaringiz haqida gapiring. Hikoyani o'quv xonangizni tasvirlashdan boshlang.

III. a) Do'stingizdan inglizcha so'rang:

1. u qayerda yashaydi, nima ish qiladi, qayerda ishlaydi;
2. u qaysi chet tilini o'rganadi, uning darslari qachon (ertalabmi yoki kechqurun), ko'pincha u darsda yozadimi, ko'p mashq bajaradimi, ko'pincha darsda inglizcha gaplashadimi;
3. u ko'p inglizcha kitoblar o'qiydimi, darsdan so'ng ko'pincha inglizcha gaplashadimi, uyda inglizcha gaplashadimi yoki o'zbekchami.

b) olingan javoblarni qisqacha axborot qilib to'plang.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlar inglizchasiga qanday bo'lishini do'stingizdan so'rang. Ularni harflab aytiring.

- Namuna: – What's English for "diktant"?
- "A dictation".
- Please spell the word.
- D-i-c-t-a-t-i-o-n
- Thank you.

Yashamoq, ishlamoq, ertalab, kechqurun, darsda, darsgacha (darsdan oldin), darsdan so'ng, o'rganmoq, chet tili, mashq bajarmoq, diktant yozmoq, shug'ullanmoq, birinchi, grammatika, turmoq, kamdan-kam, markaz, qachon.

LESSON TWO (THE SECOND LESSON)

Text: We Learn Foreign Languages. (Continued)

Grammar: 1. Hozirgi zamon oddiy fe'li 3-shaxs birlik shaklini yasalishi. (30-§, 462 bet)

2. Ega va uning ahiqlovchisiga savollar. (31 - §, 462 bet)

3. to be going to oborotini kelasi zamondagi niyatni ifodalashda ishlatilishi. (32 - §, 463 bet)

4. Holat va darajaravishlarining gapdagi o'rni. (33,34 - §§, 464 bet)*

WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(Continued)

My 'wife is an e)conomist. | She 'works at the ↑ Ministry of ↑ Foreign 'Trade too. | She 'goes to the 'office ↑ every \day. | My 'wife \doesn't learn /English. | She al'ready \knows /English 'very \well. | She 'reads ↑ very 'many 'English /books,^T maga/zines^T and \newspapers. | At the /office^T she 'sometimes 'writes 'letters to ↑ foreign \firms. | She 'often trans'lates 'telegrams from ↑ English into /Russian and from 'Russian into \English. |

My 'wife's 'also a \student. | She 'learns \German^T and is doing 'very \well. | She 'usually 'gets ↑ good \marks^T and is 'always in 'time for the \lessons. | She 'likes 'languages ↑ very \much¹ and^T is 'going to 'learn ~ French 'next^T year. |

My 'wife and /I^T 'usually 'go 'home together. | We 'do our 'homework in the \evening: | we 'learn the ↑ new /words, 'read /texts^T and 'do \exercises. | We 'also re'vise \grammar rules.² | We 'sometimes 'speak 'English at \home. | We 'speak about our /work^T and our \lessons. |

"Who's an e)conomist?" | "My \wife is." |

"Who 'knows \English?" | "She does." |

"How \well does she know English?" | "She 'knows it \very well." |

"Does she 'learn /German or \French?" | "She is 'learning \German /now, | but \next /year^T she's 'going to 'learn \French." |

"What does she 'often 'speak about in \class?"³ | "She 'often 'speaks about her \work." |

"What is she 'going to \do tonight?" | "She is 'going to 'do her \homework." |

"Is she 'going to 'have her 'German to 'morrow /morning?" |

"No, ^T she is 'going to 'have it in 'three \days." |

"Which of you 'likes to ↑ speak 'foreign \languages?" | "My \wife does." |

What's the 'homework for to 'morrow? Ertagil!kka nima vazifa berildi?

* Chiziqcha tagida matnini o'rganish jarayonida tushuntirib ketish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lgan grammatik hodissalar ko'rsatilgan.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

<p>Fourth a child (<i>pi</i> children) eleven a year ago a college to go to college to be at college weather till then</p>	<p>to play to play volley-ball (football, tennis, hockey) a weekday on weekdays interesting to decide a hospital to go to hospital to be in hospital to love</p>
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(See Vocabulary for Lesson Four, p. 353)

Esda saqlang:

eleven	[i'levn]	o'n bir
twelve	[twelv]	o'n ikki

Sonlarning yasalishi:

1. **-teen** [ti:n] - son suffiksi (*ten* ning o'zgargan shakli) bo'lib, 13 dan 19 gacha bolgan sanoq sonlarni yasashda ishlatiladi.

-teen suffiksi - urg'ulidir, shuning uchun uning ishtirokida sonlarda ikkita asosiy urg'u bo'ladi:

'thir'teen	o'n uch	'seven'teen	o'n yetti
'four'teen	o'n to'rt	'eigh'teen	o'n sakkiz
'fif'teen	o'n besh	'nine'teen	o'n to'qqiz
'six'teen	o'nolti		

Gapda ritm ta'sirida urg'ulardan biri yo'qoladi. Agar son oldidan urg'uli bo'g'in kelsa, birinchi urg'u yo'qoladi, masalan: Lesson Nine \teen ['lesn naɪn'ti:n].

Agar urg'uli so'z sonidan keyin kelsa, ikkinchi urg'u yo'qoladi, masalan: the nineteenth \lesson [ðə 'naɪnti:nθ 'lesn].

2. **-ty** - son suffiksi o'nlik sanoq sonlarni yasash uchun ishlatiladi....

-ty suffiksi urg'usiz

'twenty	yigirma	'sixty	oltmish
'thirty	o'ttiz	'seventy	yetmish
'forty	qirq	'eighty	sakson
'fifty	ellik	'ninety	to'qson

'one (a) 'hundred ['hʌndrəd] yuz

3. Murakkab (birlik va o'nlikdan iborat bolgan) sonlar xuddi o'zbek tilidagidek yasaladi.

'twenty - 'three yigirma uch

Murakkab sonlar ikkita kuchli urg'uga ega boiib chiziqcha (defis) bilan yoziladi, masalan:

'twenty - 'one yigirma bir

'ninety - 'nine to'qson to'qqiz

4. -th taitib son suffiksi bo'lib, four to'rt (va un) dan keyingi tartib sonlarni yasashda ishlatiladi:

four to'rtinchi

fourth	to'rtinchi	eleventh	o'n birinchi
sixth	oltinchi	thirteenth	o'n uchinchi
seventh	yettinchi	twenty-first	yigirma birinchi
eighth	sakkizinchi		
tenth	o'ninchi		

thirty-second o'ttiz ikkinchi
forty-third qirq uchinchi

Agar son -y bilan tugallansa, tartib son yasashda -y →ie ga o'tadi va -th suffiksi qo'shiladi:

twentieth ['twenti:θ] yigirmanchi
ninetieth ['nainti:θ] to'qsoninchi

Orfografiyadagi o'zgarishlarni esda saqlang:

five	- fifth	beshinchi
nine	- ninth	to'qqizinchi
twelve	- twelfth	o'n ikkinchi

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi to'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning O'ZO shaklini yozing. (39,40 -§§)

Minnatdorchiilik bildirmoq, ochmoq, qaramoq, yopmoq, yashamoq, ishlamoq, o'rganmoq, o'qimoq, tarjima qilmoq, (piyoda) bormoq, qaytmoq, qolmoq. davom etmoq, olmoq, tugatmoq, muhokama qilmoq, javob bermoq, takrorlamoq, ko'chirib yozmoq.

II. Quyidagi gaplarni ho'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. He opened the window before classes. 2. Ann translated a lot of foreign letters at the office last week. 3. I finished work at five o'clock the day before yesterday. 4. He lived in Kiev five years ago. 5. They returned home in the evening. 6. They discussed a lot of articles from these French magazines last week-end.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni O'ZO shaklida yozing, ma'nosi mos keluvchi payt ravishini qo'shib keting. (yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, last year etc.)

1. My working day lasts eight hours. 2. Do you often get letters from your friends? 3. Does she do well in French? 4. We discuss a lot of questions. 5. They don't often stay at the factory after six o'clock.

IV. Fe'llarni kerakli zamon, shaxs - songa qo'yib qavsni oching.

1. "Who usually (to do) his homework in this room?" "This student (to do)." 2. "Who (to do) his homework there now?" "I (not to know)." 3. I (to live) near my office last year. I always (to walk) there. 4. "How well your friend (to speak) English?" "He (to speak) English badly." 5. "What language you (to learn) five years ago?" "I (to learn) French." 6. "What language he (to learn) now?" "He (to learn) German." 7. "How long your class usually (to last)?" "It usually (to last) two hours." 8. "How long your class (to last) on Wednesday morning?" "It only (to last) an hour." 9. "Who you (to discuss) this question with last night?" "I (to discuss) it with my friends." 10. "Who you usually (to go) home with?" "I (to go) home with my friends." 11. How well he usually (to know) his lessons? 12. I (not to work) at this office three years ago. 13. You (to work) there now? 14. "How long you (to stay) in Kiev last year?" "I (to stay) there a month." "How long you (to be going) to stay there this year?" "I (to be going) to stay there a month too."

V. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men doskaga qaradim va yangi so'zlarni ko'chirib oldim. 2. Siz o'tgan yili qayerda yashardingiz? - Men o'tgan yili Minsk yashardim. 3. Siz u bolaga kitob uchun minnatdorchilik bildirdingizmi? 4. Biz kecha ko'p savollarni muhokama qildik. 5. Siz bu qoidani oxirgi marta qachon takrorladingiz? - Biz uni avvalgi kunigina qaytargan edik. 6. Ular q'tgan oy ko'p xatlarga javob berishdi.

VI. to be fe'lining O'ZO dagi shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling. (§41)

1. Ular bu yerda bir soat oldin bo'lishdi. 2. U kecha darsga o'z vaqtida keldimi? 3. Siz dushanba kuni ertalab uyingizdamidingiz? - Yo'q, men vazirlikda edim. 4. U chorshanba kuni kechqurun uyida bo'lmadi.

VII. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ovoz chiqarib o'qing, qaratqich kelishigidagi otlarning talaffuziga e'tibor bering. (42 - §)

my 'sister's \name	these engi 'neers' \letters	'Jame's \book
his 'friend's \son	our 'students' \marks	'Alex's \room
this 'student's \exercise-book	those 'men's \work	'Bess's \teacher

VIII. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening do'stimning xonasi. 2. Mening do'stimning xonalari. 3. Mening do'stlarimning xonasi. 4. Mening do'stlarimning xonalari. 5. Bu muhandisning o'g'li.

6. Bizning o'qituvchimizning o'g'illari. 7. Bu talabani diktanti. 8. Sizing iqtisodhilaringizning xatlari. 9. Sizing muallimangizning singlisi. 10. Merining dugonasi, 11. Petr Ivanovning xati.

IX. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlarni qaratqich kelishigida ishlatib savollarga javob bering.

1. Whose exercise-book is this? (my sister)
2. Whose son lives in Kiev? (roy friend)
3. Whose pen is on the table? (our teacher)
4. Whose mark's good? (my son)
5. Whose name's Peter? (Comrade Petrov)

X. Qaratqich kelishtgining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. (Sizing) do'stingizning xonasi katta (keng)mi? – Yo'q, u kichik, biroq juda yorug'. 2. Siz kecha Borisning savoliga javob bermadingiz. 3. (Sizing) do'stingizning xotini nemis tilida yaxshi gapiradimi? – Ha, juda yaxshi. 4. Bu kimning daftarlari? – Bu bizning talabalarning daftarlari. 5. (Siz) o'rtoq Smirnovning do'stlarini tanisizmi? – Ha. 6. O'rtoq Ivanovning xotini muhandis, uning qizi esa shifokor. 7. (Sizing) o'g'lingizning ismi nima?

XI. Otlarni qaratqich kelishigida ishlatib 10 ta gap tuzing.

XII. Ushbu sanoq sonlarni so'z bilan yozing.

9, 11, 8, 13, 12, 20, 32, 30, 34, 43, 41, 14, 45, 54, 50, 53, 56, 65, 67, 57, 78, 89, 91, 99, 100

XIII. Tartib sonlarni ishlatib quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Birinchi soat (vaqt), uchinchi daftar, ikkinchi xat, to'rtinchi telegramma, to'qqizinchi kun, beshinchi dars, oltinchi savol, sakkizinchi hafta, o'n ikkinchi oy, yigirma beshinchi jurnal, qirq ikkinchi kun.

XIV. Sanoq sonlarni ishlatib quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

yigirma sakkizinchi matn, o'n uchinchi eslatma, uchinchi maqola, qirqinchi dars, to'rtinchi mashq, o'n to'rtinchi matn, o'ttiz oltinchi dars, o'n beshinchi mashq, qirq beshinchi (nomerli) xona, yigirma uchinchi (nomerli) xona.

LEKSIK-GRAMMA TIK MASHQIAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'qishni mashq qilgandan so'ng matnni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

we were 'students
we 'liked to \walk \there
in his 'third \year

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

last, past, cast, fast, mask, ask, mule, pump, car, forth, went, lick, bite, bit, tiny, firme, birth, same, Sam, stem, cape, rob, cute, robe, fur, list, turn, Byrd, stir, curly, Charley, knock, flute, clear, fear

III. Matnga doir 5 ta umumiy, 5 ta maxsus va 5 ta tanlov (alternativ) soʻroq gap tuzing.

IV. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. What do Peter and his friend do now?
2. What did they do eleven years ago?
3. Where did they live then?
4. What did they like to do in fine weather?
5. How long did their classes last?
6. What did they do after classes?
7. What did Peter decide to do in third year?
8. Where does he work now?
9. Does he like his work?
- b) 1. Did you do well at college?
2. Was your college in Moscow?
3. When were you usually at home on weekdays?
- c) 1. Do you like play volley-ball?
2. Did you play volley-ball yesterday?
3. When did you last play volley-ball?
4. Which of you often plays tennis?
5. Do you play tennis (football) on weekdays or at the week-end?
- d) 1. Do students at medical colleges work at hospitals?
2. When do they work at hospital?
3. Is work at a hospital interesting for medical student?
- e) 1. What was the weather like yesterday?
2. What is the weather like now?
3. What kind of weather do you like?

V. Ajratib koʻrsatilgan soʻzlarga savollar qoʻying.

1. *They worked at a large factory then.*(3) 2. *My sistar stayed at her friend's over the week-end.*(3) 3. *You lived in that house ten years ago.*(3) 4. *Ann plays volley-ball well.*(2) 5. *Peter decided to go to a medical school last year.*(2) 6. *They liked to play football in fine weather.*(1) 7. *My friend wrote an interesting article last month.*(3)

VI. Ushbu sanoq sonlarni soʻz bilan yozing.

1, 11, 2, 12, 20, 3, 13, 30, 4, 14, 40, 5, 15, 50, 6, 16, 60, 7, 17, 70, 8, 18, 80, 9, 19,
90

VII. Ushbu tartib sonlarni soʻz bilan yozing.

1, 5, 8, 11, 12, 30, 34, 42, 50, 53, 3, 9, 90, 98, 100

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

1. Mary's two children are at ... college. ... boy is at ... medical school, and ... girl is at ... teacher-training college. 2. "What was ... weather like .. day before yesterday?" "It was fine. I love ... fine weather." 3. We did our homework, and then played ... tennis yesterday. 4. I seldom go to ... hospital. I last was in ... hospital ten years ago. 5. This is ... hospital. It's ... new hospital.

IX. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloglarni qo'ying.

1. A lot... students go ... college every year. My friend's son is ... college now, and my son is going ... college next year. 2. I don't like playing ... football, but I often play ... tennis ... work ... weekdays, and ... the week-end too. 3. Ann's children were ... hospital last week. They are ... home now, and they are doing very well. 4. "When did you discuss ... those questions last?" "We discussed ... them the day ... yesterday." 5. Peter is going ... hospital... two days. 6. I stayed ... home ... ten yesterday morning.

X. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men bolalarni juda yaxshi ko'raman. 2. Ish kunlari men kamdan-kam uyda bo'laman. 3. Mening o'g'lim futbol o'ynashni juda yoqtiradi. 4. (Mening) singlimning o'g'li bu yil institutga kirmoqchi, mening o'g'lim esa allaqachon institutda o'qiyapti. 5. (Siz) do'stingizni xatiga qachon javob berdingiz? - Avvalgi kun. 6. Kecha ajoyib (ob-)havo bo'ldi. 7. Biz bu maqolani o'qishga va uni muhokama qilishga qaror qildik. 8. Besh yil avval men Minskda yashardim. Unda men zavodda ishlardim. 9. Oxirgi marta men voleybolni besh yil oldin o'ynagandim. 10. U qachon kasalxonaga yotishga qaror qildi? - O'tgan hafta. 11. O'tgan oy u qayerda edi? - U kasalxonada edi. 12. Film qancha davom etdi? - U ikki soat davom etdi.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Darsning matnini hikoya qilib bering.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib o'tgan zamonda hikoyalar tuzing.

1. *We Discussed Our Friend's New Article Yesterday*

to discuss, an article, at my friends, to answer, to like

2. *I Translated an Article Last Week*

in class, to look at the blackboard, to copy out the new words, to translate, very well, to like the translation, to thank very much

3. *I Learned German Two Years Ago*

to stay after work for one's Gentian, to work hard, to answer the teacher's questions, to translate, to learn a lot in class, to know the language

III. Yuqorida tuzilgan hikoyalarga savollar tuzing.

IV. Do'stingizdan so'rang:

Ertaga siz bilan darsgacha gaplashib olishini; darsda va darsdan ketin siz bilan faqat inglizcha gaplashishini; sizga jurnalni ikki kundan so'ng qaytarishini, bu masalani bugun muhokama qilmaslikni; ishdan so'ng uyga ketib qolmasligi so'rang.

LESSON FIVE (THE FIFTH LESSON)

Text: My Last Week-End.

Grammar: 1. O'tgan Zamon Oddiy fe'li. The Past Indefinite Tense. Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar. (40 - § 2 - punkt, 467 bet)

2. Vositali hamda vositasiz to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni. (43 - §, 470 bet)

MY LAST WEEK-END

A week ago my friend Boris Klimov came to Moscow from Leningrad. On Saturday he came to see me and my family. We decided to spend the week-end together and Klimov stayed with us till Monday.

We woke up late on Sunday. We got up at nine o'clock, washed and dressed. Then we had breakfast.

"What do you usually do on Sunday?" Boris asked us at table.

"We often go to the country," my wife answered. "Sometimes we go to the theatre or the cinema."

"Do you often go to Central Park?" he asked again.

"We went there last month. It is a very nice park. We like it very much. Do you want to go there, Boris?"

"Oh, yes I'd love to. The weather's very nice today."

We went to the park with our children. We skated and skied and the children played with their little friends.

We came home at two o'clock. Boris and I played chess after dinner and we went to the cinema in the evening. The film was interesting and not very long. It began at seven o'clock and it was over by eight. We didn't want to go home so early and went to see my parents. They were very glad to see us and we had supper together.

We got home late, but we didn't go to bed at once. Boris wrote two letters to our friends in Leningrad and read them to us.

We went to bed at twelve o'clock.

"I'm sorry." ("Sor'ry.")

- Kechirasiz!

"That's all right."

- Hech qisi yo'q!

"Did you stay with your family over the week-end?"

- Siz shanba - yakshanbani oilangizda o'tkazdingizmi?

"Unfortunately, I didn't."

- Afsuski, yo'q.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. We decided to spend the week-end together... Biz shanba-yakshanba (hafta oxiri)ni birga o'tkazishga qaror qildik... Agar so'z birikmasida bir asosiy fe'ldan keyin ketma-ket ikkinchi fe'l kelsa, ikkinchi fe'l to'liq infinitiv shaklida ishlatiladi. to want, to decide fe'llaridan so'ng vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasida infinitiv keladi.

I decided to go to the country on my day off. Men dam olish kunim shahar chetiga borishga qaror qildim.

They want to stay with us till Sunday.

Ular biznikida yakshanbagacha qolishmoqchi.

to like, to begin fe'llaridan so'ng infinitiv ham, -ing li shakl ham ishlatilsa boladi, faqat -ing li shakl fikrga umumiy ma'no beradi:

I very much like to read English books. Men inghzccha kitoblarni o'qishni juda yoqtiraman.

I like reading very much.

Men o'qishni juda yoqtiraman.

She began learning English.

U ingliz tilini o'rganishni boshladi.

She began to read Lesson Five.

U beshinchi darsni o'qishni boshladi.

2. ...Boris asked us at table. ... so'radi bizdan Boris stol atrofida (o'tirganimizda). Table so'zidan oldin artikl ishlatilmasligining sababi shundaki, at table predlogli oborotdagi table so'zi bu yerda predmetni bildirmaydi, balki, u bilan bogliq faoliyatni bildiradi.

Qiyoslang:

Don't read the newspaper at table.

Stol atrofida (o'tirganda) (ya'ni.ovqat paytida) gazeta o'qimang.

Please sit down at the table and write a letter.

Marhamat qilib stol (yoni)ga o'tiring va xatni yozing.

Ko'chirma gapni kirituvchi gaplardagi so'z tartibiga e'tibor bering:

- "Do you work very hard at your English?" he asked.
- "Do you work very hard at your English?" asked Boris.
- "Do you work very hard at your English?" Boris asked.
- "Do you work very hard at your English?" Boris asked me.

Agar ko'chirma gapni kirituvchi gapning egasi olmosh bilan ifodalansa, qoida bo'yicha bunday gapda to'g'ri tartibli so'z tartibi ishlatiladi (a - misol).

Agar ko'chirma gapni kirituvchi gapning egasi ot bilan ifodalansa, qoida bo'yicha, bunday gapda to'g'ri tartibli so'z tartibi ham, teskari tartibli so'z tartibi ham ishlatilsa (a, b va c - misollar), biroq, nutq kimga qarata aytilgani ko'rsatilsa, faqat to'g'ri tartibli so'z tartibi ishlatiladi (d - misol).

Ko'chirma gapni kiritib, undan so'ng keluvchi so'zlar urg'usiz bo'lib, o'zidan oldingi ma'no guruhining intonatsiyasini davom ettiradi.

"We 'often 'go to the 'country", my wife answered.

"Do you 'often 'go to 'Central /Park?" he asked again.

3. **Oh, yes, I'd love to.** *Ha, bajonidil.* Fe'ning infinitiv shaklini tolaligicha ishlatib o'tirmaslik uchun, faqat uning ko'rsatgichi to ishlatilgan, go - esa nazarda tutiladi. So'z birikma to'raligicha *Men juda xohlar edim* ma'nosini beradi va biror narsa bajarish xohishiga ijobiy javob sifatida ishlatiladi:

"Do you want to see the new film?" – Yangi filmni ko'rishni xohlaysizmi?
 "I'd love to." – Bajonidil.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to see (saw, seen)	a country
to come to see	to go to the country
to go to see	a theatre
a family	to go to the theatre
to spend (spent, spent)	a cinema
to spend time (money) on ...	to go to the cinema
to be in the country	a park
to go to town.	again
to be in town	to want
to wake up (woke up, woken up)	to skate
late (<i>adv</i>)	to ski (ski'd, ski'd)
to get up (got up, got up)	chess
to wash	to play (have) a game of chess
to dress	to begin (began, begun)
breakfast	to be over
dinner	by
supper	early
to have breakfast (dinner, supper)	parents (<i>pi</i>)
at dinner	to be glad
before (after) dinner	to go to bed
to ask	at once
to ask questions	
to ask for smth.	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Five, p. 354)

So'z yasash

-al [el] - sifat suffiksi, ot o'zagidan sifat yasaydi.

centre *markaz* - central *markaziy*

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning uch asosiy shaklini yod oling.

to be	was, were	been	<i>bo'lmoq</i>
to have	had	had	<i>ega bo'lmoq</i>
to meet	met	met	<i>uchratmoq</i>
to tell	told	told	<i>aytmoq</i>

to send	sent	sent	yubormoq
to come	came	come	kelmoq
to read	read [red]	read [red]	(knob) o'qimoq
to go	went	gone	botmoq
to do	did	done	qdmog
to find	found	found	topmoq
to give	gave	given	bennoq
to take	took	taken	olmoq
to write	wrote	written	yozmog
to speak	spoke	spoken	gapnmoq
to know	knew	known	bilmoq
to get	got	got	erishmog
to sit	sat	sat	o'tinnoq
to put	put	put	joylashtirmog

II. Birinchi mashqda berilgan fe'llardan namunada ko'rsatilgandek (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gaplar tuzing.

- N a m u n a l a r
1. Did he (I, you, we, they) go to the office yesterday?
 2. He (I, you, we, they) did not (didn't) go to the office yesterday

III. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar bering.

1. *He was in Kiev last week* (3)
2. *My friend wrote to me very often last year* (4)
3. *They were at their office yesterday morning* (3)
4. *Our students read a lot of English books last year* (4)
5. *He took his son out on Monday evening* (2)
6. *Comrade Petrov spoke to us about the plan yesterday* (4)
7. *The students usually go home after classes* (3)

IV. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Sizing muhandisingiz qachon Moskvaga qaytdi? – U Moskvaga uch kun oldin qaytdi.
2. O'tgan hafta Leningradga kim keldi? – O'rtoq Zolov.
3. Boris to'rtinchi gapni juda yaxshi o'qidi.
4. O'rtoq Petrov doskaga chiqdi, gapni yozdi, uni o'qidi va o'z stoliga qaytdi.
5. Kecha siz uyda qaysi mashqni bajardingiz? – Yigirmanchi mashqni.
6. Bu hususida o'rtoq Zotov bilan gaplashing u kecha Leningradga keldi.
7. O'tgan yili (sizing) talabalarangiz ingliz tilida qanday gapirishgan?
8. Singlingiz Moskvaga qachon keldi? – Uch yil avval.
9. Siz kecha darsda nima qildingiz – Biz matnlar o'qidik va mashqlar bajardik, o'qituvchimiz bilan inglizcha gaplashdik va gaplarni o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qildik.
10. Siz bu xatni qachon oldingiz? – Kecha ertalab.

V. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchini imkoni bor joyda o'rnini almashtiring.

1. Please send *this book* to Tom.
2. Please take that letter and give *it* to Peter.
3. Don't read us *the telegram*. We know it.
4. Please take your exercises and read *them* to us.
5. Please give *these telegrams* to Comrade Petrov.

MATNGA LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Ko'chirma gapni kirituvchi so'zlar intonatsiyasini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

"Oh, yes," I said.

"What do you do?" he asked me.

"I am a factory worker," I answered.

"We often go there," she said.

"Are you a doctor?" he said.

"Do you skate?" he asked me.

"Did you read it last night?" he asked me yesterday.

"Do you often go there?" he asked us at table.

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

ail, hay, dew, moon, task, cow, stout, voice, took, rude, space, ear, rain, ounce, meak, last, steep, stool, moist, knock, want, wash, wasp, past, sail

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi yo'l bilan va qaysi so'z turkumi o'zagidan yasalgan? Ular qaysi so'z turkumiga kiradi? Bu so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

cultural

newspaper

player

central

gladly

skater

text-book

cinema-goer

beginner

ninety-fifth

skier

decision

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a)
 1. Do you often go to see your friends?
 2. How often do your friends come to see you?
 3. How often do you spend the week-end with your friends?
 4. How often do you go to the theatre (to the cinema) together?
 5. When did you last go to the theatre?
- b)
 1. When did you begin learning English?
 2. Do you spend much time on your English?
 3. How much time do you usually spend on your homework?
 4. How many questions does the teacher usually ask you in class?
 5. How well do you usually know your lesson?
- c)
 1. When do you usually get up on weekdays?
 2. What do you do then?
 3. Do you wake up your children early in the morning?
 4. Do they wake up at once?
 5. Do they go to bed early or late?
- d)
 1. When do you usually have dinner?
 2. Do you have dinner at home or at your office?
 3. Where are you going to have dinner today?
- e)
 1. Did you go to the country for the last week-end or did you stay in town?
 2. How often do you spend the week-end in the country?
 3. When did you last go to the country?
 4. Where do you want to spend next week-end?
 5. Are you going to the country again?

- f) 1. What was the weather like today?
 2. What kind of weather do you like?
 3. Do you like to go for walks in bad weather?
 4. When are you going to take your children (son) out (for a walk)?
- g) 1. Which of you likes skiing (skating)?
 2. Do you ski (skate)?
 3. Which of your friends plays chess well?
 4. Which games do you play?
 5. Who did you last play chess with?
- h) 1. Where do your parents live?
 2. Do you often go to see them?
 3. When did you last see them?
 4. When are you going to see them again?

V. Nuqtalar o'rniga to give va to take fe'llarini mos shaklda qo'ying.

1. Please ... that red pencil from the table and ... it to me. 2. Don't ... your children out, the weather's bad. 3. Your sister ... me a very interesting book to read last week I want to ... it back to her now. Please ... it to her and thank her for it 4. Where did you ... the book from? Please put it back.

VI. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) unga, un, uning, ularga, ularni, ularning **olmoshlari tarjimasiga e'tibor bering**

1. Men uning maqolasini o'tgan hafta o'qidim. 2. Men uni kecha ko'rmadim. 3. Ularning do'stlari ularnikida o'tgan hafta bo'lishdi. 4. Biz undan so'radik "Familiyangiz nima?" 5. Petrovning singillari unikiga tashrif buyurishga qaror qilishdi va unikiga o'tgan hafta ketishdi. 6. Havo yaxshi edi va bolalar singillaridan ularni xiyobonga olib borishim so'rashdi. 7. Siz uni o'tgan hafta qayerda ko'rdingiz? – Biz uni teatrdan ko'rdik. Uning bolalari ham u bilan birga edilar. 8. Belovning do'stlari undan (uning) ishi haqida so'rashdi va u ularning savollariga javob berdi. 9. Men bu jurnallarni olaman va ularni uyda o'qiyman

b) to love (sevmok), to like (yoqtirmok) **fe'llarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.**

1. Men (kitob) o'qishni yoqtiraman. 2. U tushlikdan so'ng o'qishni yaxshi ko'radi. 3. (Mening) singlimning o'g'li konki uchishni yoqtiradi. 4. Siz chang'i uchishni yaxshi ko'rasizmi? 5. Biz vatanimizni sevamiz. 6. Sizga bu xiyobon yoqadimi? 7. Ularga yangi film yoqdimi? – Ha, u ularga juda yoqdi. 8. Sizga qanaqa kitoblar yoqadi? 9. Ularga bu muhandisning maqolasi yoqmadi. 10. Sizga Annaning yangi kvartirasi yoqdimi? 11. U kichkina bolalarni yaxshi ko'radi. 12. (Sizing) do'stlaringizning bolalari menga juda yoqadi.

c) ko'rmoq, qaramok **fe'llarining tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.**

1. Siz kecha qayerda edingiz? Men sizni ishda (idorada) ko'rmadim. 2. Xaritaga qarang. Bu qanaqa xarita? 3. Kecha qaysi filmni ko'rdingiz? – Biz talabalar haqida yangi

film ko'rdik. 4. Men o'g'limning muallimasmi ertaga ertalab ko'raman. 5. U menga qaradi va so'radi "Siz uch yil avval zavodda ishlaganmisiz?"

d) nonushta qilmoq, tushlik qilmoq, kechki tushlik qilmoq fe'llarining va tegishli otlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.

1. Siz odatda qachon tushlik (nonushta, kechki tushlik) qilasiz? 2. U avvalgi kun uyida tushlik qilmadi. 3. Siz kechki tushlikdan oldin sayrga chiqasizmi? 4. Sen do'stlaringni tushlikka taklif qilasanmi? 5. Bugun nonushtamizga nima (ovqat) bo'ladi? 6. Do'stingiz qayerda? – U tushlik qilayapti.

e) to ask for (so'ramoq = tilamoq), to ask (so'ramoq = savol bermoq) fe'llarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.

1. U nima so'rayapti? – U yangi jurnal so'rayapti. 2. U nima (haqida) so'rayapti? – U o'rtoq Petrovning oilasi haqida so'rayapti. 3. Ular bizga mamlakatimiz haqida ko'p savollar berishdi. 4. U mendan daftar so'ramadi, u mendan darslikni so'radi.

f) vositasiz va vasitali to'ldiruvchining o'rniga e'tibor bering.

1. Siz menga bu kitobni qachon berasiz? 2. Siz bu kitobni Menga berdingizmi yoki Annagami? – Men uni Annaga berdim. 3. Menga bu maqolani o'qimang, men uni bilaman. 4. Muallim ularga yangi matnni o'qiydi. 5. Men bu maqolani o'qib chiqishni xohlayman. Uni ularga bugun jo'natmang.

VII. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda tegishli predloqlarni qo'ying.

1. My friend likes playing ... chess He spends a lot ... time ... it Yesterday he played chess ... six ... the evening and only got ... home ... ten. 2. We spent Sunday ... the country. We went ... there early ... the morning and got back ... town late ... the evening. 3. We decided to ask our friends ... dinner tomorrow ... dinner we're going ... Central Park. 4. What are we having ... dinner today? 5. My friend lives ... the country and he likes it very much. His house is a long way ... his office. He goes ... town every morning. He is always ... time ... work. 6. I don't want to go ... the cinema tonight. My wife and I are going ... a walk. 7. Does your friend play ... chess well? I am going to have a game ... chess ... him. 8. "When did the meeting finish?" "It finished ... four" 9. I got ... home late yesterday evening and went ... bed once. 10. Peter spends a lot ... money ... books. I often ask him ... books to read.

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

"Do you want to go to ... country?" my wife asked me on Sunday. "I'd love to" I answered. We decided to go to Kuskovo and got there at eleven in ... morning ... weather was fine and we had ... long walk in ... park. We went back to ... town at four in ... afternoon. We had ... dinner, and in ... evening we went to ... theatre (We often go to ... cinema or to ... theatre on ... Saturday or Sunday) ... play was very interesting and we liked it very much. Then we ... went home. At ... home we had ... supper, played ... game of ... chess and went to ... bed at 12 o'clock.

IX. Fe'llarni kerakli zamon, shaxs – songa qo'yib qavsni oching.

1. Yesterday (to be) my day off I usually (to wake up) early on my day off, but sometimes I (not to get up) at once I (to get up) at eight o'clock yesterday. 2. "When you (to have) breakfast yeaterday?" "I (to have) breakfast at nine in the morning. 3. We usually (to stay) in the country over the week-end, but the weather (to be) bad and we (not to go) to the country tomorrow. 4. "When you last (to go) to the theatre?" "Two weeks ago" 5. I usually (to go) to bed at eleven o'clock. Yesterday my friends (to come) to see me, and I (to go) to bed at one in the morning. 6. She (not to be) at home now She (to play) tennis. 7. When your son (to go) to college?

X. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kecha siznikiga kim tashrif buyurdi? – O'g'limning do'stlari. Biz ularni ko'rganimizdan juda quvondik. Ular biznikida kechgacha qolishdi. 2. Kecha qayerda edingiz? – Men kinoga bordim. – Film sizga yoqdimi? – Ha, bu juda qiziqarli film. Menga u juda yoqdi. – Siz qachon uyga keldingiz? – Men uyga kech keldim va darrov uxlashga yotdim. 3. Biz avvalgi kun darsda yangi matn o'qidik. Keyin muallim bizga savollar berdi, biz esa ularga javob berdik. 4. Bugun so'at nechida tushlik qildingiz? – Men soat uchda tushlik qildim. 5. Siz shaxmat o'ynahsni yoqirasizmi? – Ha, lekin hozir kam shaxmat o'ynayman. Men o'tgan yili ko'p shaxmat o'ynadim. 6. Men odatda hafta oxirini oilam bilan o'tkazaman. O'tgan yakshanba biz shahar chetiga chiqishga qaror qildik. Biz u yerga ertalab bordik. Havo yaxshi edi va biz shaharga kech oqshomda qaytdik. 7. Kichkina o'g'lim menga savol berishni yoqtiradi va men ularga doim javob beraman. 8. Kecha qayerda edingiz? Men kecha siznikiga kelgan edim, lekin siz uyda yo'q ekansiz. 9. Bolalaringiz qayerda? – Ular xiyobonda konki uchishyapti

XI. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. (Takrorlash mashqi)

Dugonam Anna shanba kuni ishdan so'ng menikiga keldi. Biz diktantdan oldin birinchi beshta darsning so'zlarini takrorlashga qaror qildik. Biz kech soat yettida o'qishni boshladik. Men Anna bilan dars tayyorlashni yoqtiraman. U ko'p o'qiydi va ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. Biz so'zlarni takrorladik va matnlarni o'qidik. Biz shuningdek, grammatik qoidalarni takrorladik va ko'p mashqlar bajardik. Keyin Anna menga ko'p savollar berdi va men ularga javob berdim. Biz bunga ko'p vaqt sarfladik. Biz ishlashni soat to'qqizda tugatdik. "Men kinoga borib yangi film ko'rishni xohlayman. Men bilan borishni xohlaysanmi?" – so'radi Anna "Bajonidil", – javob berdim men – "Singlim uni o'tgan hafta ko'ribdi va u unga juda yoqibdi" Biz kinoga kech soat o'nda bordik. Film ikki soat davom etdi va 12 da tugadi. Biz uyga kech keldik va Anna biznikida qoldi. Yakshanba kuni biz shahar chetiga chiqishga qaror qildik. Havo yaxshi edi va biz shahar chetida uch soat o'tkazdik. Biz uyga kech soat beshda keldik. Tushlikdan so'ng biz Annaning do'stlarinikiga bordik. Biz ular bilan kechqurun sayrga chiqishni xohlagandik biroq keyinchalik teatrga borishga qaror qildik.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni Boris Klimov nomidan hikoya qilib bering.

II. Quyidagi soʻz va iboralardan foydalanib qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

1. a day off, weather, fine, to wake up, to get up, to decide, to stay over the week-end, to go to the country, to return, late, after supper, not to want, to play chess, at once, to go to bed.

2. to like, to go to the theatre, after a day's work, often, to see, interesting, a play, very much, once, to get home, late, before supper, to be over, then, to go to bed, at once.

3. in the afternoon, to decide, to the park, to walk, two hours, to go back, to have dinner, after dinner, to play chess, to go to the cinema, to finish.

4. to like, to play chess, often, in the evening, to come to see, to be glad, last night, to have supper, together, to discuss, to go to bed, late.

5. to want, to ask for, to give, interesting, a book, to begin, at once, to like, to read, very much, to give back, to thank.

III. Berilgan soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan dialoglar tuzing.

1. to be going, to the country, to stay there over the week-end, to want, I'd love to

2. to play chess, to want, to play a game of, I'd love to.

3. to be glad to see, to be going to the cinema, to want to see the film, I'd love to

4. What's the weather like ..., fine (nice, bad), to go to the country, to stay in town

IV. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

1. My Last Day Off.

2. How I Usually Spend the Week-End.

3. Last Sunday Evening.

4. Yesterday (Tomorrow) Morning.

V. a) Quyidagi iboralarga javob qaytaring.

1. "Sorry"

2. "Thank you."

b) Quyidagi savollarga bo'lishsiz javob bering, bunda afsuslanayotganingizni ham ifodalang.

1. "Did you go to the cinema yesterday?"

"Unfortunately....."

2. "Did you go to see your friends on Saturday?"

"....."

3. "Did your children go to the country last Sunday?"

"....."

4. "Did you meet Mr Brown last week?"

“.....”
5. “Did Comrade Petrov see (receive) you this morning?”
“.....”

VI. Quyidagi dialogni o‘qishni mashq qiling, yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

“Good ,after \noon, Mr Brown ”|

“Good ,after \noon, Mr Ivanov ”|

“Glad to ‘see you in \Moscow again | ‘When did you \come?”|

“I ‘only ‘came ↑ this \morning ”|

“‘What was the \weather like | in \London [l^ndɒn]?”|

“It was ‘very \nice there, | \too ”|

LESSON SIX (THE SIXTH LESSON)

Text My Friend's Family

Grammar 1. to have fe'h va have (has) got oboroti (44- §, 470 bet)

2. some, any gumon olmoshlan (45 - §, 472 bet)

3. of predlogining one of, some of kabi birikmalarda ishlatilishi (46 - §, 474 bet)

MY FRIEND'S FAMILY

My 'friend's 'name is Lav\rov. | He 'lives in \Moscow. | His 'family is t not 'very
^large | He has 'got a Avife* and 'two ^children | His 'wife's Jname* is ^Mary | and
his 'children's Jnames^T are 'Ann and \Nick. |

'Comrade Lav\rov's Jwife^T is a \young woman. | She's 'twenty 'nine 'years \old |
She's a \lecturer. | She 'teaches 'English at the 'Institute of ↑ Foreign \Languages |
She's 'got ↑ very 'many \students | She 'hasn't 'got ↑ bad \students | Her 'students
'do \well as a Jrule | My 'friend's Jdaughter^T is a 'girl of \ten | She 'goes to
\school | She 'does a t lot of \subjects at school | She 'also 'learns \English | She
'works \hard | and 'knows the 'language \well | She 'doesn't 'make ↑ many
mis\takes in English | She's a pio\neer | She 'likes \reading | She 'also 'helps |
'mother at \home |

'Comrade Lav\rov's Json^T is a 'little \boy | I 'think he was 'born ↑ five or 'six
↑ years a\go | His 'father 'takes him to a \nursery Jschool^T 'every \morning |

My 'friend's 'got a Jsisiter | She's 'going to 'be a \doctor, | and she's 'leaving her
'Institute ↑ this \year | She's \married | Her 'husband's an engi\neer |

My 'friend 'hasn't 'got any \brothers |

My 'friend's 'wife ↑ usually 'takes the Jchildren to the \country in Jsummer to
'stay with their 'grandfather and \grandmother | They 'love their 'grandchildren
↑ very \much | She's 'going to 'take them to the ↑ country a\gain^T \this summer |

"Has 'Comrade Lav\rov 'got any Jchildren?" | "Yes, | he's 'got \two" |

"Have his 'children 'got any Jtoys?" | "Yes, they've \got some" |

"Where does he \come from?" |

- U (asli) qayerlik?

"He 'comes from the U\kraine [ju 'krein]" |

- U Ukrainadan

"Is he Jmarried?" |

- U uylanganmi?

"Yes, | I 'think he \is" |

- Menimcha, ha.

"Yes, | he got married ↑ last \year" |

- Ha, u o'tgan yili uylandi.

"No, | he's 'still \single" |

- Yo'q, u hali uylanmagan (bo'ydoq)

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

young

a woman (pl women)

a woman of forty

old

a lecture

a lecturer

an institute

as a rule

a daughter

a school

to go to school

to work at a school

to teach (taught, taught)
 to do (take) subjects
 to make (made, made)
 a mistake
 to make a mistake
 to help
 a mother
 to think (thought, thought)
 born
 to be born
 a father
 a nursery school
 to leave (left, left)
 to leave for
 to leave school
 to graduate from one's Institute (the
 University)
 married

a subject
 to be married
 to get married
 a husband
 any
 a brother
 summer
 winter
 spring
 autumn
 in (the) summer (winter, spring,
 autumn)
 a grandfather
 a grandmother
 a grandchild (*pl* grandchildren)
 a grandson
 a granddaughter
 some

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Six, p 357)

YILLARNI IFODALOVCHI SONLAR

O'zbek tilidagidan farqli o'laroq ingliz tilida yillarni ifodalovchi raqamlar tartib son kabi emas, balki sanoq son kabi o'qiladi Bundan tashqari, avval sanadagi yuz yillik soni aytiladi, keyin o'nlik va birlik. Yilni bildiruvchi raqamdan so'ng *year* so'zi ishlatilmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

1900 [ˈnainti n ˈhʌndrid]	1900 yil (ming to'qqiz yuzinchi yil)
1905 [ˈnainti n ˈou ˈfaiv]	1905 yil (ming to'qqiz yuz beshinchi yil)
1917 [ˈnainti n sevn ˈti:n]	1917 yil (ming to'qqiz yuz o'n yettinchi yil)
1957 [ˈnainti n ˈfifti ˈsevn]	1957 yil (ming to'qqiz yuz ellik yettinchi yil)

So'z yasash:

-ist [-ist] - ot suffiksi bo'lib, kasb yoki partiyaga tegishlilikni bildiradi
 an economist iqtisodchi
 labourist leyborist (*leyboristik paitiya a'zosi*)
 -ism [-izm] - ot suffiksi bo'lib, falsafiy, siyosiy, diniy oqim yoki iqtisodiy
 formatsiyam bildiradi
 Darwinism Darvinizm (*Darvin ta'limoti*)

O'qish qoidasi

1. **id, nd** harf birikmalari oldidan unlilar I turdagi kabi (xuddi alfavitdagidek) o'qiladi, masalan:

old [ould]	qari, eski
child [tʃaɪld]	bola
find [faɪnd]	topmoq

2. **o** harfi **th, hamda m, n, v** harflaridan oldin ko'p hollarda [ʌ] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

mother [ˈmʌðə]	ona
brother [ˈbrʌðə]	aka
come [kʌm]	kelmoq
love [lʌv]	sevmoq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi namunalarning o'qilishini mashq qiling, ajratib ko'rsatilgan shakllarga e'tibor bering. (44 - §)

A. 1. "Have you 'got ↑ many 'English \books at home?" |

"\Yes, I I've 'got a \lot." |

2. He 'hasn't 'got ↑ any \sisters. |

3. "How many \children did they have then?"

"They had \two, I and 'now they've got \three." |

B. 1. "Has the 'boy 'got a \cold?" |

"\Yes, I but he 'doesn't 'often \have \colds." |

"When did he \last have a cold?" |

"Last \year." |

II. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

a) 1. Mary has got a family. 2. Jane has got a lot of children. 3. I've got a wife.
4. My children have got a lot of friends.

b) 1. They have their English in the morning. 2. They had a dictation yesterday.

3. He's having dinner now.

c) 1. I often have a lot of work to do. 2. I've got a lot of work to do today. 3. She had a lot of work to do last week.

III. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a 1: I've got a family.

I haven't got a family.

Have you got a family?

a son, a sister, a friend, a wife, a mother, a father, skates, skis, an English (German, French) magazine, a text-book, a question

N a m u n a 2: I have (had) dinner at two.

Do (did) you have dinner at two?

I don't (didn't) have dinner at two.

Is he having dinner now?

to have **breakfast** (supper), a **dictation**, a test, classes, one's English (German, French)

Namuna 3: I've got (haven't got) a cold now.

I often have (don't often have) colds.

time, work; a cold, colds

IV. to have fe'li va to have got oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Have you got a family?
2. How many children have you got?
3. Have you got a son?
4. Which of your friends hasn't got a family?
5. Which of you has got a sister?
- b) 1. How often do you have English classes (dictations, tests)?
2. Did you have classes (a test, a dictation) last week?
3. When are you having a dictation (a test, your English)?
- c) 1. Which days do you have much work to do?
2. Have you got much work to do now?
3. When do you usually have time to go to the cinema?
4. Have you got time to go to the theatre tonight?
5. Do your children often have colds?
6. Has your child got a cold now?

V. to have fe'li va to have got oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) 1. Menda Repin haqida qiziqarli kitob bor. 2. Do'stimning singlisini ikkita kichkina bolasi bor. 3. Do'stingizning oilasi kattami yoki kichkinami? 4. Do'stingizning nechta bolasi bor? 5. O'g'limda ko'p o'zbekcha kitoblar bor, biroq unda inglizcha kitoblar yo'q. 6. Kimda savollar bor? – Menda bitta savol bor.

b) 1. Siz odatda soat nechida nonushta qilasiz? 2. Bugun biz juda erta nonushta qildik. 3. Siz bugun kech tushlik qildingizmi? 4. Siz kecha qayerda tushlik qildingiz? – Kecha men uyda tushlik qildim. 5. Ular (hozir) tushlik qilishyaptimi?

c) 1. Afsuski bu masalani siz bilan muhokama qilishga mening bugun vaqtim yo'q. 2. Ingliz tilidan uy vazifasini qilish uchun sizning kechqurun yetarlicha vaqtingiz bormi? 3. Kecha ko'p ishingiz bormidi? 4. Marhamat qilib menga jurnalni bering, mening hozir bu maqolani o'qish uchun vaqtim bor. 5. Siz ko'p shamollaysizmi? 6. (Hozir) shamollab qoldingizmi? – Ha.

VI. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. *Some, any* gumon olmoshlarining ishlatilishini tushirtiring.

1. *Some* children don't like to play. 2. Please give me *some* chalk. 3. Have you got *any* friends here? 4. I haven't got *any* questions. 5. I don't think we've got *any* time left. 6. Please take *any* magazine you like.

VII. Qavs ichidagi olmoshlardan mosini tanlang.

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

VIII. Gumon olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz besh yil oldin *biror* chet tilini bilarmidingiz? 2. Siz o'tgan oy *birorta* inglizcha kitob o'qidingizmi? 3. *Ba'zi* talabalar bu yerda (o'z) darslarini tayyorlashadi. 4. Menda (*hech qanaqa*) nemischa jurnallar yo'q. 5. Sizning Leningradda (*bironta*) do'stingiz bormi? 6. Menda *hech qanaqa* savol yo'q 7 *Biron bir* savolingiz bormi? – Ha, *bir nechta* bor. 8. Men bu gapda (*hech qanaqa*) xato ko'rmayapman. 9. Otangiz *bironta* chet tilida gapiradimi?

IX. Namunada berilgandek gaplar tuzing. (§ 46)

N a m u n a l a r : 1. Some of these articles are very interesting.
2. Many of our friends love the theatre.
3. Two of our students know three foreign languages.

X. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Biron tangizning bolalaringiz bormi? – Ha, ko'pchiligidimizniki bor. 2. (Sizlardan) biron tangizda savollar bormi? – Ba'zilarimizda savollar bor. 3. Muhandislarimizdan uchtasi tennisni yaxshi o'ynashadi. 4. Talabalaringizdaa ikkitasi hozir shu yerda. 5. Ularning ko'plari konki uchishni yoqtirishadi.

XI. Inglizcha o'qing.

1956 y, 1945 y, 1915 y, 1906 y, 1900 y, 1812 y, 1366 y, 1242 y, 1441 y, 1066 y, 1854 y, 1871 y, 1147 y, 1612 y, 1496 y.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarini o'qilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a girl	her husband	at the Institute
a nursery	herInstitute	takes the children

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a) child, find, wild, mild, kind, old, bold, cold, told, other, mother, brother, another, come, love, son, ton

b) knit, rude, storey, clear, blast, cask, bleak, fit, bite, hurt, bark, r'ght, knight, night, sink, skill, step, stern, tusk, tune

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi gap bo'laklariga kirishini aniqlang. Ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

teacher	lecturer	newcomer	helper
theatre-goer	spender	labourist	school-leaver
economist	maker	Darwinism	school-teacher

IV. Matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. How old are you?
2. Have you got a family?
3. How old is your wife (husband)?
4. How many children have you got?
5. How old is your daughter (son)?
- b) 1. Are your parents very old?
2. How old is your father (mother)?
3. Where do they live?
4. How often do you go to see them as a rule?
- c) 1. What does your wife do?
2. Do you think she's doing well at her Institute (at her office)?
3. How much work does she have as a rule?
4. How many subjects does she take at her Institute?
- d) 1. Do your children go to school (a nursery-school)?
2. Which of your family usually takes them to school (their nursery-school)?
3. Do you think they are doing well?
4. Does your son (daughter) help his (her) mother at home?
5. Who helps your children with their homework?
6. Who teaches them foreign languages?
- e) 1. When did you last have a dictation?
2. How many mistakes did you make?
3. Did your any friends help you to revise the words before the dictation?
- f) 1. When were you born?
2. When did you leave school?
3. When did you graduate from your Institute?
- g) 1. Are you married?
2. When did you get married?
3. What is your wife's (husband's) name?
- h) 1. What do students usually do in the summer (winter, spring, autumn)?
2. When do students usually have their exams?
3. When did you last have exams?
4. Did you spend the summer in the country or in town?
5. Where are you going to spend the summer?

VI. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan egalik olmoshlarini qavs ichida berilgan otlarning mos shakli bilan almashtiring.

1. *His* daughter is a girl of ten. (my friend) 2. *Their* sons go to school every day. (his sisters) 3. *Their* parents are doctors. (these children) 4. *His* friend graduated last year. (my brother) 5. *Her* parents live in Kiev, (this girl) 6. *Her* husband is a doctor, (their teacher) 7. I like *his* lectures. (Petrov)

VII. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga predlog va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

Mary Petrova is a women 1. 32. She graduated 2. the Insitute 3. Foreign Languages eight years ago. She's a lecturer now. She teaches English 4. an Institute.

She usually goes ⁶ the Institute ⁶ eight o'clock ⁸ the morning and gets ⁸ home ² three ¹⁰ the afternoon. Her daughter Ann is a girl ¹⁴ ten. She goes ¹² school. She spends four hours ... school every day. ... home she ¹⁴ does her homework and helps ... her mother. Mary's son is a boy ... four. Her husband takes the boy ... a nursery-school every morning. Mary's parents do not live ... her. They live ... the country, a long way ... Moscow. ... the summer Mary takes her children ... the country and they stay ... their grandfather and grandmother.

Next week Mary and her children are leaving ... Moscow. Mary is only going to spend two weeks ... her parents. Then she's returning ... Moscow again.

VIII. 5, 6-dan matnlaridagi barcha noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarni ko'chirib yozing va ularning uch asosiy shakllarini bering.

IX. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

My brother Peter lives in ... Kursk. He's ... young doctor. He's got ... family. He's got ... wife and two children. His wife Helen is ... teacher. She works at ... school. She hasn't got ... mother, but she's got ... father. Helen's father is ... engineer. He lives in ... country now.

... Peter's office is near his house. He goes there in ... morning and comes ... home for ... dinner, then he goes back to ... office. Peter's son goes to ... school. He's ... pioneer. Peter's daughter is ... girl of five. She goes to ... nursery-school. On Sundays all of them often go to the country to see Helen's father.

X. Ingliz tilida o'qing.

1870y., 1868y., 1825., 1773 y., 1837y., 1919y., 1708y., 1800y.

XI. Berilgan fe'llardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) to make, to do

1. Bu talaba kecha yozma ishda kam xato qildi va yozma ish uchun yaxshi baho oldi. 2. Bu ishni kecha kim bajardi? 3. Siz uyda odatda qanaqa mashqlar bajarasiz?

b) to tell, to speak

1. Mening singlim ingliz tilida juda yaxshi gapiradi va o'zining bolalarini inglizcha gapirishga o'rgatadi. 2. Biz o'z ishimiz haqida ko'p gaplashamiz. 3. Marhamat qilib u (qiz) bilan bu haqda kechqurun gaplashing. 4. Men unga (qizga) bu haqda kecha aytmadim.

c) to leave, to graduate

1. Siz maktabni qachon bitirgansiz? – Men maktabni 1950- yilda bitirganman. 2. Qaysi biringiz institutni 1960- yilda tamomlagansiz? 3. Mening singlim o'tgan-yili Moskva universitetini tamomladi. Hozir u nemis tilidan dars beradi. 4. D'aftariagizni qayerda qoldirdingiz? – Menimcha, men uni kecha ishxonada (idorada) qoldirdim. 5. U odatda bu yerda o'z kitoblarini qoldiradi.

d) to leave (for), to go

1. Menimcha, ular Moskvadan o'tgan hafta ketishdi. 2. Menimcha, ular bir hafta oldin Minskga ketishdi. 3. Ular qachon Kievga ketishadi? 4. Ular Minskga uch yil avval ketishgan va hozir o'sha yerda yashashadi. 5. U (o'zining) ota-onasini ketdi va ular bilan yozni o'tkazadi.

e) *to finish, to be over*

1. Film tugadimi? 2. Film soat rēchida tugadi? - Soat beshda. 3. Ba'zan bizning darslarimiz kech soat yettida tugaydi. 4. Men u bilan gaplashmoqchi edim, biroq darslar tugab qoldi va u allaqachon institutda yo'q edi.

f) *to be born*

1. Pushkin-qachon tug'ilgan? - Pushkin 1799- yilda tug'ilgan. 2. Tolstoy qachon tug'ilgan? - Tolstoy 1828- yilda tug'ilgan. 3. Lomonosov qachon tug'ilgan? - Lomonosov 1711- yilda tug'ilgan. 4. Jonatan Svift qachon tug'ilgan? - Jonatan Svift 1667- yilda tug'ilgan. 5. Choser qachon tug'ilgan? - Choser 1340- yilda tug'ilgan. 6. Shekspir qachon tug'ilgan? - Shekspir 1564- yilda tug'ilgan.

XII. Quyidagi namunalarning har biriga 5 tadan gap tuzing.

1. My sister is 18 years old.
2. How old is our brother's son?
3. She's a women of 29.
4. My son was born in 1980.

XIII. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening singlimning o'g'li o'quvchi. U maktabda yaxshi o'qiydi. U odatda (qoida bo'yicha) yomon baholar olmaydi. Singlim odatda unga darslarni tayyorlashda yordam beradi. 2. Meni singillarim yo'q, lekin meni to'rtta aka-ukalarim bor. Akalarimdan ikkitasi o'tgan yili institutni tamomlashdi, ikkitasi esa maktabga borishadi. 3. Bu yosh ayol muhandis. U katta zavodda ishlaydi. Uning odatda ishi ko'p. Har kuni ertalab u kichik o'g'lini bog'chaga olib boradi. 4. O'rtoq Klimov kekxa ishchi. Uning o'g'il nabiralari yo'q, biroq uning ikkita qiz nabiralari bor. O'rtoq Klimovning birinch (qiz) nabirasi bundan yetti yil awal tug'ilgan, ikkinchisi esa o'tgan yili. 5. O'tgan yili men ingliz tilini o'rganmasdim va menda inglizcha kitoblar yo'q edi. Hozir menda ko'p inglizcha kitoblar bor. Kechalari men odatda (qoida bo'yicha) inglizcha kitoblar o'qiyman. Mening xo'jayinim (erim) ham tilni biladi va ba'zan biz inglizcha gaplashamiz. Kelasi yili men fransuz tilini o'rganishni boshlamoqchiman. 6. Mening ota-onam shahar chetida yahshashadi. Ularda u yerda uchta xona bor. Men odatda ularnikiga yozda va ba'zan qishda boraman. Men u yerga kuzda va bahorda borishni yoqtirmayman. 7. Kelasi hafta ishim ko'p bo'ladi. 8. Siz odatda darslaringizga qancha vaqt sarflaysiz? - Men ularga, odatda (qoida bo'yicha), ikki soat sarflayman. 9. Nechta fan o'rganasizlar? 10. O'g'lingizga dars qilishda yordamlashmang. 11. Menimcha, bu mavzulaming ayrimlari juda qiziqarli. 12. Siz kelasi hafta Kievga ketyapsizmi? - Ha, men u yerga ota-onamni ko'rganim boraman. 13. Bu daftarlarni kecha bu yerda kim qoldirdi?

XIV. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. (Takrorlash uchun mashqlar.)

Besh yil awal men talaba edim. Men chet tillar institutida o'qirdim va ota-onam bilan Moskvada yashardim. Men ikkita chet tilini o'rgandim ingliz va fransuz tillari. Institutda darslar soat sakkizda boshlanardi va men odatda juda erta turardim. Men ko'p vaqtimni institutda o'lkazardim Men ko'p inglizcha va fransuzcha kitoblar o'qirdim. Hozir men Moskvada yashamayman. Men institutni 1975- yili tamomladim va Tulaga ketdim. Hozir men ingliz tilidan dars beraman. Men maktabda ishlayman.

Bolalarni o'qitish menga yoqadi. Meni o'quvchilarim ko'p. Ular yaxshi o'zlashtirishadi. Mening oilam katta emas, meni ikkita farzandim bor: bir o'g'il va bir qiz. Xotinim hozir ishlamaydi. U uyda o'g'lim bilan qoladi. U o'tgan yili tug'ilgan. Qizim besh yoshda. U maktabga bormaydi, men uni har kuni bog'chaga olib borib qo'yaman. Xotinim muhandis. U o'z ishini juda yaxshi ko'radi va yana ishlashni boshlashni xohlayapti. Mening ota-onam o'z nabiralarini juda yaxshi ko'rishadi. Ular bizga tez-tez xat yozib turishadi va doim yozda biznikiga kelishadi. Men, odatda (qoida bo'yicha), Moskvaga ota-onamni ko'rgani qishda boraman.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni Lavrov nomidan hikoya qilib bering.

II. Do'stingizga uning oilasi haqida 10 ta umumiy, 10 ta taulov va 10 ta maxsus so'roq, gapli savollar bering. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda quyidagi so'roq so'zlarni ishlatting.

who, what, whose, which of, where, when, how, how many, how much, how often, how well, how long

III. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.

1. My Father

to be ... years old, to work, in the country, in the summer, to like, in the winter, to come to see

2. My Little Daughter

to be born, to be ... years old, a nursery-school, to take smb. out, to go to the country, the week-end, one's grandmother, to stay

3. My Friend's Studies

to have got a good friend, to go to the college, to take subjects, interesting, to help, to want, to work hard, not to make mistakes, to do well

4. My Friend's Son

to be born in, to go to school, to do a lot of subjects, to do well, to help, parents, to leave school, to want, to begin working, a factory, late in the evening, to graduate from an evening institute, to be an engineer

IV. Do'stingizdan ingliz tilida so'rang:

1. u qachon tug'ilgan, (asli) qayerdan, Moskvaga qachon kelgan, uylanganmi yoki bo'ydoqmi, agar bo'ydoq bo'lsa, qachon uylanmoqch, agar uylangan bo'lsa xotini qayerlik;

2. maktab va institutda yaxshi o'qiganmi, qaysi institutni tamomlagan (tamomlayapti), ko'p ishlaydimi, idorada ishlaydimi yoki zavoddami;

3. aka-uka, opa-singillari bormi, nechta bolasi bor, ularning ismlari nima, ular necha yoshda, ular bog'chaga borishadimi yoki maktabgami, yaxshi o'qishadimi, u

ularga dars qilishda yordam beradimi, odatda ular uy vazifasiga ko'p vaqt sarflasdimi.

V. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

1. My Life.
2. My Parents.
3. My Sister's family.

VI. Quyidagi dialogni o'qishni mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"This is my \wife." |

"How do you \do*, Mrs ['misiz] Brown." |

"How do you \do, Mr Ivanov. | 'Glad to \meet you." |

"Will you \have some \coffee ['kəfi], Mr Brown?" |

"\Yes, \thank you." |

* Tanishganda aytiladigan salom.

LESSON SEVEN (THE SEVENTH LESSON)

Text: My Sister's Flat.

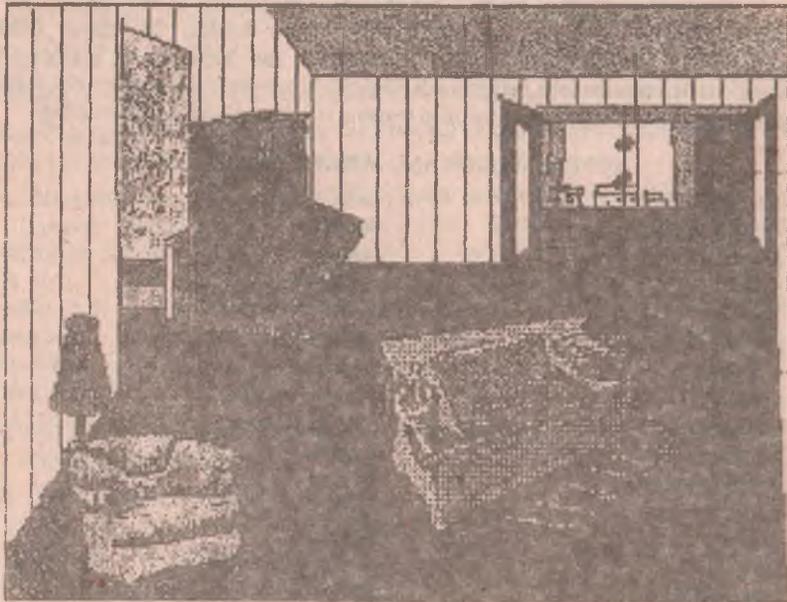
Grammar: 1. **there is (there are)** oboroti **HZO** va **O'ZO** da. (47 - §, 474 bet)
2. **can** modal fe'li va **to be able to** oboroti. (48 - §, 476 bet)

MY SISTER'S FLAT

My 'sister ↑ left her 'Institute ↑ two 'years a\go | and 'went to 'work in No\rilsk. | She's an engineer | and 'works at a \factory. | She 'got a ↑ very 'comfortable flat 'last \month^T in a 'new 'block of \flats. | It's on the 'third \floor. | I 'got a 'letter from my ↑ sister on the ↑ fifth of \March with 'several 'pictures of the ↑ city and her \flat. |

'This is a 'picture of my ↑ sister's \flat. | \Look at it. | There's a 'study and a \bedroom in it, | but there 'isn't a \sitting-room^T or a \dining-room. | She has a \living-room | and she 'uses it as a sitting-\room^T and a \dining-room. | There's 'also a ↑ kitchen and a \bathroom in her flat, | but you 'can't see them in ↑ this \picture. |

✓This is her \living-room. | The 'walls in 'this \room | are \yellow. | The 'ceiling's \white | and the 'floor's \brown. | You can 'see a ↑ square 'table in the \middle of the room. | There's a | vase of \flowers on it. | There's an \arm-chair^T and a \standard-lamp in the \corner. | There's 'also a \piano in the room. | My 'sister 'plays the 'piano ↑ very \well. | She gloves \music. |



1 - rasm.

To the 'right of the /piano | you can 'see a \door. | It's \open. |

"Can you 'see a /writing-table?" | ("Yes, | I \can." |

"Are there any /books on it?" | ("Yes, | there \are some." |

"What \else is there on the writing-table?" | "There's a 'telephone and a \radio set on it." | ✓

"Is the 'television set on the 'table /too?" | ("No, | I \can't \see it." |

"Is there a /sofa in the room?" | ("No, | there isn't a \sofa, | but there's a \book/case | in the \corner."¹

"Which 'room's \this?" | "It's the \study." |

To the 'left of the /piano^T you can \also /see^T a \door. | It's 'open \too. |

"Are there 'many 'things in ↑ that /room?" | ("No, | there \aren't." |

"Which 'room's \that?" | "It's the \bedroom." |

"Is my 'sister's 'flat /comfortable?" |

"How many 'rooms /are there^T in her \flat?" |

"How d'you 'like your ↑ new \flat?" | - Yangi kvartirangiz sizga qanday yoqayapti?

"Oh, it's 'very \nice." | - Juda (u yaxshi).

"When did you 'move \in?" | - Qachon ko'chib o'tdingiz?

"I 'only 'moved /in | last \month." | - Men o'tgan oydagina ko'chib o'tdim.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. \No, | there isn't a \sofa, | but there's a \book/case in the \corner. *Yo 'q, u yerda divan yo'q, biroq, burchakda kitob javoni turibdi.* Bu gapda murakkab pasayuvchi-ko'tariluvchi ton ikki bor ishlatilyapdi. (Bu haqida kirish kursining VII - darsida to'laroq tushuncha berilgan edi.) Bu yerda ton ikki bo'g'inga to'g'ri kelganligi uchun, ovoznig tushishi va ko'tarilishi tegishli \) va / belgilari bilan ko'rsatiladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

comfortable
a block of flats
a house
a floor
March
several
a picture
a study
a bedroom
a sitting-room
a dining-room
a living-room
to use
a kitchen
a bathroom
can

to be able to
square
round
in the middle of
a flower
an arm-chair
a corner
in the corner
at the corner
a piano
to play the piano
music
right
to (on) the right
open
closed

a writing-table	to see smth. on TV (on television)
else	to watch TV
a telephone	a sofa
to speak on the telephone	a bookcase
a radio set	left
to listen to the radio	to (on) the left
to hear smth. on the radio	a thing
a television set	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Seven, p 360)

So'z yasash:

- ure - ot suffiksi bo'lib, t undoshidan keyin kelsa u bilan birga [tʃa] kabi o'qiladi
a picture [ə 'piktʃə] rasm
- able [əbl] - sifat suffiksi bo'lib, fe'l o'zagidan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi
to comfort tinchlantirmoq - comfortable qulay

O'qish qoidasi

- 1 **cei** harf birikmasi [si:] o'qiladi, masalan
ceiling [ə 'si:liŋ] shift to receive [tə ri 'si:v] olmoq, qabul qilmoq
- 2 **ower** harf birikmasi [aua] kabi o'qiladi, masalan a flower [ə 'flauə] gul
- 3 **ph** [f] kabi o'qiladi, masalan a telephone [ə 'tehfoun] telefon

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinganda qaysi gaplarda there is (there are) oborotini ishlatsa bo'lar edi?

1. Moskvada chiroyli binolar ko'p.
2. Kremli Moskvaning markazida joylashgan.
3. VI mashq keyingi betda.
4. 20-betda og'zaki tasvirlash uchun rasm berilgan.
5. Uning ma'ruzasida bir ikkita xato bor edi.
6. Bu maqolada hech qanaqa qiziqarli narsa yo'q.
7. Levitanning asl nusxadagi rasmlari Tretyakov galereyasida.
8. Sibirda daryolar ko'p.
9. Sverdlov maydonida nechta teatr bor?
10. Bolshoy teatr qayerda joylashgan? – U Sverdlov maydonida joylashgan.
11. Sankt-Peterburgda tarixiy yodgorliklar ko'p.
12. Rossiyaning juda ko'p qishloqlarida XIX asrda maktablar bo'lmagan.

II. There is (there are) oborotini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

- 1 There's a mistake in this sentence |
- 2 There are a lot of 'new' words in Text Five |
- 3 Is there a cinema in this street? |
- 4 'What's there for dinner today? |
- 5 There 'isn't a university in that town |
- 6 There's 'no' time for it to day |

III. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. There's a blackboard in our classroom. 2. There are some English books on the table. 3. There were very many mistakes in your dictation. 4. There's a new grammar rule in Lesson Four. 5. There was a telegram on the table. 6. There was too little ink in my pen to write two letters.

IV. Fe'lning mos shaklini tanlab qavsni oching va ega bilan kesimning tagiga chizing.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is, are) three windows in our classroom. 3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room. 4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom. 5. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table. 6. There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1998. 7. There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday.

V. There is (there are) oborotini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi savollarga javob bering.

1. What is there on the table?
2. How many books are there on the table?
3. What kinds of books are there on the table?
4. Is there a blackboard in your classroom?
5. Are there many tables in your classroom?
6. How many tables are there in your classroom?
7. Are there many chairs in this room?
8. How many chairs are there in this room?
9. What is there in your classroom?
10. How many mistakes were there in your last dictation?
11. Were there many children in the theatre yesterday?
12. Was there an institute in your home town ten years ago?
13. How many institutes are there in your home town now?
14. How many theatres are there in Moscow?
15. How many cinemas are there in the centre of Moscow?
16. How many pages are there in this book?

VI. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar bering.

1. There's a nice park in our city. (1) 2. There are five chairs in the room. (1) 3. There are some English text-books on my table. (2) 4. There are a lot of mistakes in your exercise-book. (1) 5. There were three mistakes in my dictation. (2) 6. There's a new cinema near my house. (1) 7. Mary teaches her children to play the piano. (2)

VII. there is, there are oborotini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Bizning shahrimizda ko'plab maktablar va beshta institut bor. 2. O'tgan yili bizning sinfirmizda yigirmata o'quvchi bor edi, hozir esa faqat o'n beshta. 3. Anavi stol (usti)da ko'p jurnallar bormi? – Yo'q, faqat ikkita. 4. Bu xonada ikkita deraza bor. 5. Anavi stol (usti)da qaysi kitoblar turibdi? – Uning ustida o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi

kitoblar turibdi. 6. Zavodimizda ko'p muhandislar bor. 7. Bu stol ustida (hech qanaqa) dafitar yo'q. 8. Sinfingizda nechta o'g'il bola va nechta qiz bola bor? – O'n ikkita o'g'il bola va sakkizta qiz bola. 9. Besh yil oldin uyimiz oldida maktab bo'lmagan, hozir esa bu yerda katta yangi maktab bor.

B. 1. Stolim ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. Stol ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. 2. Uning diktantida xatolar yo'q. Bu diktantda xatolar yo'q. 3. Bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli maqolalar bor. Unda (qizda) bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli maqolalar bor. 4. Bu sinfda qizlar oz. Ularning sinfida qizlar oz.

C. 1. Uyimizdan uzoq bo'lmagan joyda yangi maktab bor. Yangi maktab uyimizdan uzoqda emas. 2. Shahar markazida teatr bor. Teatr shahar markazida (joylashgan). 3. Xato beshinchi gapda. Beshinchi gapda xato bor. 4. Jurnal stol ustida (yotibdi). Anavi stolda hech qanday jurnal yo'q. 5. Bu darsda grammatik mashqlar kam. Yangi grammatik qoidalar o'ninchi sahifada. 6. Bu matnda yangi so'zlar bor. Yangi so'zlar doskada.

VIII. Namuna bo'yicha gaplar tuzing. (Yuqoridagi II mashqqa qarang.)

IX. Can modal fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni o'qilishini mashq qiling. (48 - §)

- A. 1. The 'girl can \read now, I but she can't \write.
2. "What can I \do for you? I 'Can I \help you?" I
"Yes, \please." I
3. "'Can I \have your \pencil for a minute?" I
"\Certainly." I
4. "We 'couldn't \speak 'English \last \year!
"Can you \do it \now?"
"I'm a \fraid. I \can't." I
5. "'Could you \help me, please?" I
"\Certainly." I

B. I had some 'free \time yesterday, I and was 'able to 'go to my \friend's. I

X. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. He can skate. 2. They can come at five. 3. I can go to the theatre tonight. 4. My friend can play chess. 5. She can stay with us over the week-end. 6. They can work here.

XI. Can modal fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Which of you can ski (skate, play volley-ball, football, tennis, chess)?
2. How well can you ski (skate)?
3. Can your child walk (read, write)? Who teaches him (her) to read and write?
4. How well can he (she) walk (read, write)?
5. Can I open the window?
6. Can I have your pen for a minute (your text-book, newspaper)?
7. Can I speak to you before or after classes?
8. When can we go to the cinema?

9. Can we go to the cinema today?
10. Which days can you usually go to the cinema or theatre?
11. Where can we get some English journals?
12. What can you see in this room?
13. How many foreign languages could you speak last year?
14. How many foreign languages can you speak now?
15. How well can you speak them?
16. Were you able to go to the cinema (theatre) last night?
17. Are you able to walk 50 kilometres a day?
18. Are you able to ski all day long?
19. How many kilometres are you able to walk a day (to ski a day)?

XII. Berilgan soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib quyidagi namunalarni boʻyicha gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a 1: My son can (can't) speak English.

My son couldn't speak English last year, but he can do it now.

to read, to write, to skate, to ski, to teach little children, to play chess (volley-ball, tennis, football), to speak German (French), to walk

N a m u n a 2: "Can I leave my bag here?"

"Certainly."

"I'm afraid not"

to take, to have, to give, to tell, to speak, to go, to see, to meet, to leave, to put

N a m u n a 3: "Could you open the window, please?"

"Certainly."

to send, to get smth. for smb., to close, to do smth. for smb., to write about smth., to speak to smb.

N a m u n a 4: He was only able to see us at five.

He couldn't speak English last year.

to translate, to see, to teach, to go to the cinema (theatre, one's friend's, one's parents', the park), to go, to come to see, to speak to smb.

XIII. Can modal fe'li va uning ekvivalentining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib tarjima qiling.

1. Bu gapni kim tarjima qila oladi? 2. Sizlardan qaysi biringiz ertaga ertalab kinoga bora olasiz? – Hech birimiz bora olmaymiz. 3. Kirsam bo'ladimi? 4. Sizing darslingizni bir minutga (for a minute) olsam bo'ladimi? – Albatta. 5. Bolamni bir soatga siznikida qoldirsam bo'ladimi? – Albatta. 6. Menga yordam berib yubora olasizmi? – Marhamat. 7. U sizni kutib ola oldimi? – Yo'q, u bizni kutib ola olmadi. 8. Siz ertaga kechqurun kela olasizmi? – Afsuski ilojim yo'q. 9. Siz buni bugun qila olarmidingiz? – Ha, menimcha (o'ylashimcha), qila olardim. 10. Sizlardan qaysi biringiz inglizcha kitoblarni o'qiy olasiz? – Hech birimizni qo'limizdan kelmaydi deb qo'rqaman. 11. Men ham kinoga borishni xohlagandim, biroq bora olmadim. 12. Men bugun bu yerda qola olmayman. 13. Savolimga kim javob bera oladi? 14. Sizlar bu

savollarni dushanba kuni ertalab muhokama qila olasizlarmi? 15. Sizga savol bersam bo'ladimi? – Albatta.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'qilishini mashq qilib bo'lib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

on the 'third \)floor	in the \)middle of the room	'Which 'room's \)this?
in this \)picture	in the \)corner of the room	'Which 'room's \)that'

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a) picture, lecture, rapture, nature, culture, feature, receive, ceiling, deceive, perceive, flower, power, shower, powerful, photo, phase, phrase, phosphor, phonic

b) out, loud, bow, howl, fellow, willow, true, toil, spoil, frail, sphere, steer, tear, sour, ware, dare, lull, maid, square

III. Quyidagi so'zlarning yasalishini tahlil qiling va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

comfortable	pianist	listener	specialist
picture	musical	readable	specialism
user	writing-table	comfortable	watcher

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. Are you married?

2. Do you live in a house or a block of flats?

3. Which floor is your flat on?

4. Is your flat comfortable? How many rooms are there in it?

5. Have you got a dining-room?

6. What is there in your dining-room (bedroom, study)?

7. What is there in the middle (in the corner) of your dining-room?

8. Is the table in the middle of your dining-room or in the corner?

9. Do you like flowers? Are there usually many flowers in your flat?

b) 1. Do you like music?

2. Have you got a piano?

3. Can you play the piano?

4. When did you play the piano?

5. When do you usually play it?

6. Who else can play the piano in your life?

c) 1. Have you got a telephone?

2. Is it in the living-room or the study?

3. Which of your family likes to speak on the telephone?

4. Do you usually discuss things with your friends on the telephone or when you see them?

d) 1. What kind of TV set have you got?

2. Do you like watching TV?
 3. When did you last watch TV? What did you see?
 4. Do you like seeing new films on TV?
 5. What else can we see on TV?
 6. Where do your family usually sit when they watch TV? (On the sofa or the chairs?) Which of them likes sitting in an (the) arm-chair?
- e) 1. Have you got a good radio set? How often do you use it?
2. How often do you listen to the radio?
 3. What can we hear on the radio?
 4. Do you think that the radio helps you to learn English?

VI. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

This is ... picture of my study. Look at it. There's ... large window in my study. ... ceiling's white, ... floor's brown, ... walls are yellow. There's ... writing-table near ... window and ... arm-chair near it. You can see ... telephone and ... lamp on ... writing-table. I often speak on ... telephone. There's ... bookcase to ... right of... writing table. There aren't many English books in ... bookcase; but there are ... lot of ... Uzbek books in it. There isn't... piano in my study. ... piano is in ... living-room. My sister loves ... music, and often plays ... piano in ... evening. There's ... sofa in ... corner of my study. I usually spend ... lot of... time in my study. I work there in ... evenings on ... weekdays and in ... morning or afternoon on my days off.

VII. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga predloglardan mosini qo'ying.

1. We're going to have a test ... the 3rd ... December. Some ... my friends are coming this evening and we're going to revise the grammar rules ... the test. 2. "Could you come to see me ... Saturday evening?" "I'd love to." 3. We live ... a block ... flats ... the centre ... Leningrad. Our flat's ... the ground floor. There are three rooms ... it. 4. There isn't a table ... the middle ... our living-room. The table's ... the corner. There's a piano ... the left ... the table and a small table ... a radio set ... it ... the right. 5. My daughter likes (loves) playing ... the piano. Some ... her friends often come to listen ... her ... the evening. 6. "Where's the Ministry ... Foreign Trade?" "Go ... the right. It's ... the corner ... the street." 7. I'm going to speak ... him ... the telephone tonight. 8. What did you hear ... the radio yesterday? 9. When I watch TV or listen ... the radio I usually sit... my new arm-chair, it's very comfortable. 10. What can you see ... this picture?

VIII. else so'zi va what, who, where so'roq so'zlari bilan bir nechta (kamida 10 ta) savollar tuzing.

IX. Quyidagi sanalarni inglizcha ayting.

27.01.1980, 4.02.1936, 11.03.1908, 1.04.1981, 26.03.1971, 29.05.1949, 13.06.1946, 14.07.1959, 12.08.1967, 4.04.1966, 28.10.1965, 5.11.1994, 16.11.2004

X. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini kerakli shaklda qo'ying.

1. I'm going to give you a new rule. Please (to listen to, to hear) me. 2. You are sitting too far away. Can you (to listen to, to hear) me? 3. I (to listen to, to hear) a lot

of new things from these engineers yesterday. 4. We can see several children in the picture. They're (to listen to, to hear) their teacher. 5. "Have you only got one picture of your son?" "No, I have got (some, several). You can take one of them." 6. There are (some, several) theatres in this city and they are very good. 7. "Can these students speak two foreign languages?" "I think (some, several) can, and (some, several) can't."

XI. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu xonada ko'p buyumlar bor. Bu yerda stol, beshta stul, pianina, divan va ikkita kreslo bor. Bu xonada yana nima bor? – Shuningdek kitob javoni ham bor. 2. Burchakda yumaloq stol (bor). Dereza oldida royal. Royalda vaza gullari bilan. 3. Telifoningiz qayerda? – U kabinetda, yozuv stoli ustida. 4. Kecha men akamdan xat oldim. Unda uning qizining ikkita surati bor edi. 5. Bu suratda institutimizning ko'p talabari bor. Ulardan ko'pini siz taniysiz. 6. Darslikda rasmlar bor, lekin xaritalar yo'q. 7. Bu suratlarga qarang. Sizga bizning shahrimiz qanday yoqadi? – U juda chiroyli va toza. Men u yerga bir necha yil oldin borgandim. 8. Siz royal chalasizmi? Biznikiga yakshanba kuni keling. Bizda yangi royal bor. 9. Do'stim o'tgan hafta yangi kvartira oldi. Kecha biz uni ko'rgani bordik. (U) juda qulay kvartira. U bizga juda yoqdi. Unda umumiy xona (ular undan ovqatlanish xonasi va mehmonxona sifatida foydalanishmoqchi), yotoqxona, vannaxona va oshxona bor. 10. O'rtoq Ivanovni ko'rsam bo'ladimi? – Ha, albatta. U keyingi xonada o'tiribdi. Uning stoli eshikdan o'ngda. 11. Uyimiz oldida (atrofida) gullar ko'p. 12. Siz xonangiz derazasini tez-tez ochib turasizmi? – (Qachonki) Uydaligimda, ertalab va kechqurun, ular odatda ochiq, biroq (qachonki) ishdaligimda, ular yopiq. 13. (Sizning) telefoningizdan foydalansam bo'ladimi?

XII. Ingiiz tiliga tarjima qiling va gapirib bering.

Yigirma beshinchi aprelda men do'stim Petrovni ko'rgani bordim (-kiga tashrif buyurdim). U muhandis. Uning oilasi katta. U uylangan va uning uchta bolasi bor. Uning ota-onasi u bilan turishadi. Bir necha yil oldin Petrov kvartira oldi. Ularning kvartirasi yangi uyning beshinchi qavatida. Unda to'rtta xona bor: ovqatlanish xonasi, ikkita yotoqxona, kabinet, vannaxona va oshxona. Ularning ovqatlanish xonasi menga juda yoqadi. U chiroyli katta xona. Bu xonaning devorlari sariq (rangda). Petrovning xotini gullarni juda yaxshi ko'radi. Ularning kvartirasida odatda ko'p gullar bor (turadi). Ovqatlanish xonasining burchagida royal (turadi). Petrovning o'g'li, Viktor, musiqani sevadi va royalni yaxshi chaladi. Royaldan o'ngda – divan, chapda esa – televizor. Devorlarda bir nechta suratlar bor. Petrovning kabineti ham menga yoqadi. U katta emas, biroq juda qulay. Unda yozuv stoli, kitob javoni va ikkita kreslo bor. Javondan ko'p kitob va jurnallar joy olgan. Kabinetda telefon bor. Kecha men yana Petrovnikiga tashrif buyurdim. Biz radio tinglamadik. Biz televizorda yangi kinoflim ko'rdik. Keyin biz uni muhokama qildik. Kech soat 1 Ida men uyga ketdim.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Do'stingizga uning kvartirasi haqida bir nechta savollar bering. Ramkada berilgan yangi so'zlardan foydalaning.

II. a) Oshxona, kabinet va yotoqxonaning rasm 1 da tasvirlanmagan qismlarini tasvirlang.

b) O'z kvartirangizni tasvirlang.

III. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib qisqacha hikoya tuzing.

How I Went to See My Friend's New Flat

to get a new flat, a week ago, a block of flats, at the corner, to go to see, to like, comfortable, a dining-room, a bedroom, a study, a kitchen, light, clean, in the middle of, the colour (of), in the corner, to the right (of), to the left (of), flowers, a picture, a radio set, a television set, near, often.

IV. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

1. Our Classroom.
2. My Friend's Study.
3. My Grandfather's Country House.

V. Quyidagi dialogni o'qishni mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

(Mr Brown speaks to Mr Petrov on the telephone.)

"Hel/lo." |

"Is 'that Mr Pet/rov?" |

"/Speaking." |

"Good \morning, Mr. Petrov. | 'This is 'Mr. \Brown." |

"Good \morning, Mr. Brown. | 'What can i \do for you?" |

"'Could I 'see you on /Monday?" |

"'/Certainly. | 'When can you \come?" |

"'At 'ten in the /morning?" |

"'Very /good. | 'See you on /Monday then. | 'Good /morning." |

"'Good /morning, Mr. Petrov." |

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LESSON EIGHT (THE EIGHTH LESSON)

Text: At the Library.

Grammar: 1 Sifatdosh II hatqida tushuncha. (49-§, 479 bet)

2. Tugallangan Hozirgi Zamon fe'li (THZ).(The Present Perfect Tense.)
(50- §,480 bet)

3. Fan va o'quv predmetlari nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilmasligi.
(51-§,483 bet)

AT THE LIBRARY

We'all 'learn ↑ foreign \languagesT in \our \office. | There's a 'library of | foreign \literatureT \near us. | We'like to ↑ read 'bookx in ↑ foreign \languages. | so we 'often \go there. | There are 'always a ↑ lot of \people there. | 'Comrade Smir'nova ↑goes to the 'library, \too, | because she 'hasn't 'got ↑ English 'books at \home. | She's in the 'library \now. |

Smir'nova: 'Good \morning. |

Li'brarian: 'Good \morning. |

Smir'nova: Have you 'got any ↑ interesting 'English \books? |

Li'brarian: \Yes, | we \have some. | 'Which 'English \writers | d'you \like? |

Smir'nova: I 'like \Dickens. | I've 'read a ↑ lot of 'books by \Dickens. |

Li'brarian: 'Did you 'read them in \English or in \Uzbek? |

Smir'nova: I 'read them in \UzbekT in my \childhood. | I 'didn't \know English \then. |

Li'brarian: 'When did you be'gin \learning English? |

Smir'nova: 'Two \years ago. |

Li'brarian: Then 'don't 'take ↑ any 'books by ↑ Dickens \now. | They are 'too \difficult for you. | 'Take a 'book by ↑ Oscar \WildeT or 'Jack \London. | \Their \books are \easy. |

Smir'nova: 'All \right². | Please 'show me some 'books by ↑ Oscar \Wilde. | but 'don't 'bring "The ↑ Picture of 'Dorian. \Oray". | I've 'just \read it. |

(*The li'brarian ↑ goes a \wayT and 'soon 'comes \back. |*)

Li'brarian: I'm 'very \sorry, T but we 'haven't 'got ↑ any 'books by ↑ Oscar \Wilde \inT at the \moment. | I ad'vbe you to ↑ take a 'book by ↑ Jack \London.)
'Shall I 'get you "↑ Martin\Eden"T or "'White \Fang"?³ |

Smir'nova: 'Please 'giveme "'White \Fang"? |

Li'brarian: 'Here it \is. |

Smir'nova: "Thank you very \much. |

(*The 'student ↑ takes the \bookT and 'leaves the \library. |*)

"What can I \get for you?" |

- Sizganimaberay?

"I'd 'very 'much 'like a ↑ book by ↑ Jack \London." |

- Men Jek londonning birorta kitobini olmoqM edim.

"I'm \sorry, | all his 'books are \our at the moment." |

- Afsuski uning barcha kitoblari hozir qo'lda.

"Shall I be/gin?"	- Boshlaymi?
"Yes, I do." ("Yes, please.")	- Ha, marhamat.
"Shall I go/on?"	- Davom etaymi.
"No, I 'that'll do, thank you."	- Yo'q, yetarli, rahmat.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **We like to read books in foreign languages.** *Biz chet tilida kitoblar o'qishni yoqtiramiz.* Quyidagi gaplaming tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

-Ular ingliz tilida yaxshi o'qishdi.	They read English well.
U inglizcha yoza oladi.	He can write English
Biroq: -	
Ular bu kitobni ingliz tilida o'qishdi.	They read this book in English.
U bu maqolani ingliz tilida yozdi.	He wrote this article in English.

2. **All right** *Yaxshi, bo'пти.all right* iborasi ko'pincha rozilik ma'nosini bildiradi. Bunda u ko'tariluvchi ton bilan aytiladi: 'All /right.

3. **Shall I get you "Martin Eden" or "White Fang"?** *Sizga "Martin Eden" (kitobi)nimi yoki "Oq tig'" (htobi)ni olib beraymi? Shall* bu gapda modal ma'nosida ishlatilib, gapiruvchi suhbatdoshdan biror ish (-harakat)ga ruxsat, izn so'raganda ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

Shall I read?	O'qiymi?
Shall I go to the blackboard?	Doskaga chiqaymi?

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a library	all
Literature	right
History	wrong
Geography	all right
So	to show (showed, shown)
People	a TV show
Because	to bring (brought, brought)
a librarian	just
a writer	away
childhood	to go away
too	back
difficult	to be sorry
easy	to advise

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Eight, p. 363)

ATOQLIOTLAR VA NOMLAR

Oscar Wilde [ˈɔskə ˈwaɪld]

Jack London	[ˈdʒæk ˈlɒndən]
Dorian Gray	[ˈdɔːriən ˈɡreɪ]
Martin Eden	[ˈmɑːtɪn ˈiːdn]
White Fang	[ˈwaɪt ˈfæŋ]

Soʻz tartibini yodda saqlang

Here's the /book!	Mana knob! (<i>ega ot bilan ifodalangan</i>)
Here it /is!	Mana u! (<i>ega olmosh bilan ifodalangan</i>)
Here are the /books!	Mana kitoblar!
Here they /are!	Mana ular!

Soʻz yasash:

- hood [hud] - ot suffiksi boʻlib, ot oʻzagidan ot yasashda ishlatiladi:
child [tʃaɪld] bola - childhood [ˈtʃɪldhʊd] bolalik
- y [i] - sifat suffiksi boʻlib, ot oʻzagidan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi:
ease [iːz] yengillik - easy [ˈiːzi] oson

Oʻqish qoidasi

Urgʻusiz boʻgʻinlarda unililar reduksiyaga uchraydi, yaʼni asosiy sifatini yoʻqotadi. (Jadvalga qarang.)

Harf	Oʻmi	Oʻqilishi	Misollar
a	1. Undosh + oʻqilmaydigan e dan oldin 2. Boshqa holatlarda	[i] [ə]	comrade [ˈkɒmɹɪd] library [ˈlaɪbrəri]
e	1. Urgʻuli bogʻindan oldin va keyin kelgan l, n, r lardan tashqari undoshlar oldidan 2. Urgʻuli boʻgʻindan soʻng r dan oldin va	[i] [ə]	begin [bɪˈɡɪn] telephone [ˈtelɪfəʊn] paper* [ˈpeɪpə] sentence [ˈsentəns]
i y	Urgʻuli boʻgʻindan oldin va r siz urgʻuli	[i]	mistake [mɪsˈteɪk] Ministry [ˈmɪnɪstri]
o	1. urgʻuli boʻgʻindan keyingi p, l dan oldin 2. Soʻz oxirida	oʻqilmaydi [ou]	lesson [ˈlesn] also [ˈɜːlsou]
u	1. <Undosh + unli>dan oldin 2. Soʻz oxiridagi undosh(lar)dan soʻng	[juː] [ə]	Institute [ˈɪnstɪtjuːt] difficult [ˈdɪfɪkəlt]

* r harfi oldidan barcha unililar urgʻusiz boʻgʻinda [ə] oʻqiladi, masalan: grammar

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini yozing. O'timli fe'llar (a va b)ning sifatdosh II shaklini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. (49 §)

a) to repeat, to translate, to study, to answer, to discuss, to receive, to ask, to wash, to play, to stop, to decide, to dress, to love, to use, to open, to revise, to finish.

b) to read, to take, to do, to begin, to give, to see, to spend, to make, to tell, to leave, to meet, to send, to hear, to find, to know, to put, to wake up.

c) to go, to sit, to come, to get to, to be, to think, to speak to.

II. Ushbu so'z birikmalarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

a closed door, written work, one of the questions discussed, a well-known writer, a well-dressed woman, a well-done translation, a badly-made dress

III. Qisqargan shakllarning o'qilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. He's al'ready been here.!
2. I've 'just spoken to him.!
3. We've never 'done it be'fore.!
4. 'Have you 'ever 'been to/London?!
5. 'Have you 'seen the new film already?!
6. 'Has he 'finished the work yet?!
7. I 'haven't 'seen him lately. !
8. She 'hasn't 'thought of it yet.!

IV. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. I've met him before. 2. They've learned the new rule. 3. He's finished his work. 4. The boy has woken up. 5. She's made this mistake before. 6. They've had a long walk today.

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar bering.

1. *They've never been to any foreign countries.*(2) 2. *We've already seen (his new film. (2)* 3. *His friend has translated two English books into Uzbek.*(3) 4. *They've never lived here.*(1) 5. *They've sent us several telegrams lately.*(4)

VL Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

1. What have you read this month?

an interesting article
a new book
an English journal
a Uzbek magazine
a lot of newspapers
several new texts

2. What (who) has your friend just seen (met)?

a new film
a student from Group Seven
his sister's children
his parents
his brother
his teacher

3. Where have you been lately? (Where has your friend been lately?)

(to) the cinema
the theatre
the country
Leningrad, Kiev

VII. Tugallangan Hozirgi Zamon shaklining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. How many English books have you read this month?
2. When did you begin reading the last book?
3. Are you still reading it?
4. What are you going to read next?
- b) 1. Have you seen any interesting films lately?
2. What did you see last (or did you last see)?
3. How did you like it?
4. When are you going to the cinema again?
- c) 1. Where's your friend? Has he left Moscow?
2. When did he go?
3. Where is he living (does he living) now?
- d) 1. Have you had breakfast yet?
2. When did you have it?
3. Where did you have breakfast?
- e) 1. Have you ever been to Sochi?
2. How many times have you been there?
3. When did you go there last?
4. Were you there in the summer or in the winter?
5. Did you see much of it?

VIII. Infinitivni fe'l-kesimning mos shakli bilan almashtirib qavslarni oching.

1. "You (to see) the new picture by Picasso?" - "Yes." - "How you (to like) it?" - "I like it very much." 2. "You ever (to be) to Leningrad?" - "Yes. I (to go) there last winter." 3. "Is Father at home?" "No, he (not to come) yet." 4. I just (to finish) work and (to read) a book now. 5. "Where's your son?" "He (not to come) home from school yet. I think he still (to play) football." 6. "When your children (to come) back town?" "They (not to come) back yet." 7. You (to do) the translation already? You only (to begin) it 20 minutes ago. 8. "You (to finish) the work yet? Can I have a look at it?" "Certainly. I (to finish) it an hour ago." 9. "I just (to have) breakfast, and (to lead) the paper," I (to answer). "You (to get up) so late?" he (to say) and (to ask) me to go to his place at once. 10. "When you (to come) to Moscow?" "A week ago."

IX. Namuna asosida gaplar tuzing va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Have you done the translation yet?
2. I haven't seen him yet.
3. Have you done the translation already?
4. He's seen several interesting films this month.
5. I haven't met them lately.

X. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Our friend has already 2. I've just 3. Have you ever ... ? 4. We've never 5. I've often

XI. Fe'l-kesimning zamon ahakliga e'ttibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Mening singlimning o'g'li endi to'rt yoshda, biroq u allaqachon o'qishni o'rganib oldi. 2. Men bu haqda hech eshitmagandim. 3. Siz yangi kvartiraga allaqachon ko'chib o'tdingizmi? 4. O'rtiq Petrov menga hali bu haqda aytmadi. 5. Siz diktatda ko'p xato qilibsiz. 6. Siz bu yozuvchini biror marta ko'rganmisiz? 7. Bu oy men uchta kitob o'qidim. 8. Mening do'stim bir hafta oldin Kiyevga ketdi va hali menga yozmadi. 9. Keyingi paytda men ukamni ko'rmadim. 10. Siz bugun gazetada zavodimiz haqida o'qidingizmi?

B. 1. Siz biron marta Londonda bo'lganmisiz? - Yo'q, men u yerga bu yil boraman. 2. Bu kitobni (allaqachon) o'qib chiqdingizmi? Sizga u qanday yoqdi? 3. Men bu filmni o'tgan hafta ko'rmoqchi edim, biroq uni faqat avvalgi kun ko'ra oldim. 4. Bu yil men kino va teatrdan juda kam bo'ldim. 5. O'g'lingiz institutni (allaqachon) tamomladimi? 6. Uning qizi institutni tamomladi va hozir zavodda ishlayapti. - U (qiz) qachon institutni tamomlagan? 7. Men buni bugun ertalab radioda eshitdim. 8. Men bu yerga kitobimni qo'ygan edim, biroq uni hozir topa olmayapman. - Bu sizning kitobingizmi? - Ha, u qayerda ekan? 9. Siz biron marta Rigada bo'lganmisiz? - Ha - Qachon? - Besh yil oldin.

LEKSIK-GRAMMA TIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalrini o'qilishini mashq qilib bo'lib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

to 'get \books	\itheir \books <u>are</u> \easy	'takes <u>the</u> \book
I 'like \Dickens	in \English or in \Uzbek	'leaves <u>the</u> \library
'don't \bring	'Here <u>it</u> \is	

II. Unlilarni urg'usiz bo'g'inda o'qilishiga e'ttibor berib quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a 'gain, a 'side, 'sofa, 'comrade, 'village, 'moderate, re 'ceive, be 'gin, re 'peat, re 'buke, 'ticket, 'teacher, 'interval, 'picnic, 'army, 'pilot, 'institute, 'multitude, 'difficult, 'doctor, 'motor, 'grammar, 'martyr

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumlariga kirishini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

childhood	adviser	graduation	wrongly
recently	brotherhood	easily	literature
easy	advisable	returnable	rightly

IV. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib savollarga Javob bering.

- a) 1 Is there a library at your office (in your Institute)?
2 What kind of books can you get at the library?
3 Are there any books on English History and Geography there?
- b) 1. Have you read any books by Oscar Wilde?
2. Have you read them in Uzbek or in English?
3 How many English books have you read lately?
4 Which of them would you advise (siz maslahat bergan boʻlar edingiz) your friends to read?
- c) 1 What subjects did you do (have) at school?
2 What marks did you usually get in Literature (History, Geography)?
3 Were these subjects difficult or easy for you?
4 Did you learn any foreign languages in your childhood?
5 What language did you learn?
6 Who advise you to begin learning English again?
7 You don't know English well yet. Are you sorry? What are you going to do about it?
- d) 1 Have you seen any interesting TV shows lately?
2 How did you like the last TV show? Can you tell us about it?
3 What can you tell us about the last radio broadcast you heard?

V. Quyidagi iboralardan foydalanib gaplar yoki situatsiyalar tuzing.

N a m u n a 1: The baby is too small to walk yet.
too young – to go to school yet
too old – to work now
too thick – to read in a day

N a m u n a 2: I went to see my sister's children yesterday I am going to write to my parents all about them

to learn History - to know all about it

to be going to speak on English Geography - to read all about it

not to learn foreign languages in one's childhood - to be sorry (about it)

not to go to the theatre last week - to be sorry about it

not to be able to help one's friends in time - to be sorry (about it)

to be wrong (not to be right) - to be sorry (about it)

VI. Quyidagi gaplardagi fe'l-kesimni HZO, HZD, THZ va OʻZO shakllarida yozing.

1 They all learn these lessons

2. We all have our English in the morning

VII. Gapdagi so'z tartibiga e'tibor berib ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mana  kitob.
u

2. Mana  daftar.
u

3. Mana  mening o'g'lim.
u

4. Mana  qalam.
u.

5. Mana  kutubxona.
u.

6. Mana  teatr.
u.

VIII. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) all

1. Biz hammamiz Grinning yangi kitobini o'qib chiqdik. 2. Ular hammasi shaxmat o'ynashni bilishadi. 3. Ular hammasi ketishdi. 4. Siz hammangiz shu yerdamisiz? – Yo'q, bizdan uchtasi hali kelmadi. 5. Biz hammamiz “bu haqda bilamiz. 6. Ular hozirgina bizga bu haqda hammasini aytib berishdi. 7. Men allaqachon bu haqda hammasini o'qib chiqdim. 8. Barcha talabalar ko'p ishlashadi. 9. Barcha talabalarimiz ko'p o'qishadi. 10. Barcha bolalar chang'i uchishni yoqtirishadi. 11. Oilamizdagi barcha bolalar royal chalishni o'rganishadi.

b) to be sorry (for, about)

1. Men u bilan gaplashib olmadim ya bundan juda afsusdaman. 2. Ular hammalari unga achinishdi. 3. U kecha kela olmaganidan juda afsusda. 4. Bunga afsuslanmang. 5. Bugun bu yerda qola olmasligimdan afsusdaman.

c) to be right (wrong)

1. Kechirasiz, siz nohaqsiz. 2. Noto'g'ri! Buni yana (qaytadan) bajaring. 3. Afsuski u haq. 4. Bu to'g'rimi? - Ha.

IX. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlardan mosini tanlang va uni tegishli shaklda qo'llang.

1. “I asked you to bring me the new journal. Have you (to bring, to take) it?” “I'm sorry, I've (to give, to take) it to Ann. She's going (to bring, to take) it back tomorrow.” 2. They began to work together twenty years ago and have made several interesting films (lately, recently). We've heard a lot about their work (lately, recently). 3. We spoke to them (lately, a short time ago). 4. He's been to many countries (lately, recently), so he can tell us a lot about their (people, peoples). 5. There were so many (people, peoples) in the room that I couldn't find my friend at once.

X. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda tegishli predlog yoki ravish yuklamalaridan mosini qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring.

1. I went to the Library of Foreign Literature yesterday. There were a lot... people ... it. I wanted a book ... Oscar Wilde and asked the librarian to show ... mc some ...

his books. 2. "These books are too difficult ... me. What else could you bring ... me?" "I don't think you are right, you can take any ... these books. They are all easy." 3. They were all sorry ... him. 4. He hasn't seen the doctor yet, and I'm very sorry ... it. 5. They've all gone ... summer, and have left their dog ... me. 6. My son is doing very well ... History and Geosraphy.

XI. Quyidagi sanalarni soʻz bilan yozing.

23.01.1945, 7.03.1982, 5.02.1969, 9.04.1939, 4.05.1947, 1.09.1991, 8.07.1950, 5.11.1998, 20.08.1981, 24.09.1955, 12.10.1983, 19.11.1971, 28.12.1964

XII. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz kutubxonada (allaqachon) boʻldingizmi? – Yoʻq-hali. Men u yerga darslardan soʻng boraman. 2. Kutubxonada odam koʻp bor edi va men u yerga kechqurun borishga qaror qildim. 3. Siz Oskar Uayldning birorta kitobini ingliz tilida oʻqiganmisiz? – Yoʻq, ular men uchun ancha qiyin. Men uning kitoblarini oʻzbek tilida oʻqiganman. – Men sizga bu kitobni olishni maslahat beraman. U juda oson va qiziqarli. 4. Oʻqigani birorta qiziqarli kitob olib keling, iltimos. – Yaxshi, men sizga juda qiziqarli kitob berishim mumkin. Men uni avval baʼzi doʻstlarimga ham bergandim va u ularga juda yoqdi. 5. Sizga televizordagi oxirgi koʻrsatuv-yoqdimi? 6. Bolaligimda men Andijonda yashaganman, shuning uchun bu shaharni yaxshi bilaman. 7. Siz bugun Anorani koʻrdingizmi? – Ha, u bu yerga hozirgina kelgandi va tez orada ketdi. 8. Men hozir ketaman. Siz mening kitob va jurnallarimdan foydalanishingiz mumkin. 9. Afsus siz oʻzingiz bilan oʻgʻillaringizni olib kelmabsiz. 10. Iltimos, menga bir boʻlak boʻr bering. – Mana marhamat. 11. Mening dugonam kutubxonachi. U tarix instituti kutubxonasida ishlaydi. 12. Bu oy sizlarda geografiyadan nachta maʼruza boʻldi? 13. Men sizga bu kitobni koʻrsatmadim, chunki u siz uchun qiyin. 14. Men kecha kech oqshom keldim, shuning uchun siznikiga kelmadim. 15. Sizda Angliya tarixidan qanaqadir kitoblar bormi? – Ha, menda bir nechta bor. 16. Mamlakatimizning barcha xalqlari oʻzbek adabiyotini bilishadi va sevishadi.

OGʻZAKI NUTQ KOʻNIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni hikoya qilib bering: a) Smirnov nomidan; b) kutubxonachi nomidan.

II. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib "At the Library" mavzusiga qisqacha hikoya tuzing.

literature, people, in my childhood, a book by, difficult, librarian, to show, to be sorry about, to advise, to bring, to leave

III. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib dialoglar tuzing.

1. At the Library

Could you ...? to show; a book by; to be sorry; to read all of them

2. At the Office

Can I use ...? Certainly. Thank you. Could you help ...? to be sorry; to be going

3. Before Classes

Is ... right? to be right (wrong); How shall I...? to translate; thank you; It's nothing at all

IV. Quyidagi mavzularga hikoyalarni tuzing.

1. In the Reading-room of the Library of Foreign Literature.
2. The Library in Our Factory.
3. My Son Goes to the Library for the First Time.

V. Ramka ichida yangi soʻz va iboralardan foydalanib dialogni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Dialogni sinfda sahnalashtiring.

1. – Telefoningizdan qoʻngʻiroq qilib olsam maylimi?
- Marhamat
2. -Bu Annami?
-Ha.
- Sen meni eshitayapsanmi? Men hozir chiqayapman.
- Yaxshi.
3. - Bu gapni tarjima qilaymi?
- Ha, marhamat.
- (Talaba tarjima qiladi:) "Siz bu qiziq telekoʻrsatuvni koʻrdingizmi?"
- Toʻgʻri. Rahmat.
- Davom etaymi?
- Yoʻq, yetarli. Rahmat.

VI. Oʻqituvchidan matnni oʻqishingizni, gapni tarjima qilishni, doʻstingizga yordam berishingizni, doskaga chiqishingizni, boshlashni, davom etishni soʻrang (Dars ramkasiga qarang)

VII. Quyidagi dialogni oʻqishni mashq qiling.

"How 'long have you 'been here,

"A 'bout a/week."!

"Have you 'seen † much of /London

"Not /yet, I but I'm \going /to."!

"When are you \leaving?"!

"Next \Friday."!

LESSON NINE (THE NINTH LESSON)

Text A Telephone Conversation
 Grammar 1 Ingliz tilida shartlilikni berilishi (52 - §, 483 bet)
 2 Bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplar (53 - §, 485 bet)
 3 **That, if, when, as, because** bog'lovchilari bilan keluvchi ergash gaplar (54 - §, 486 bet)

A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Ann Hal/lo, I is 'that /you, Mary? | **How** \are you? | **Why** didn't you 'go to \classes yesterday? |

Mary Hal/lo, Ann | I '**felt** \up very \ill /yesterday | I 'couldn't \up **even** 'get up |

Ann '**What was the** \matter with you? |

Mary I 'don't \know, | I 'haven't 'seen the 'doctor /yet | I had a '**high** \temperature |

Ann 'Can you 'go to the 'Institute to/day? |

Maiy \No, | I'm a '**fraid** I \can't | The 'doctor's 'coming 'this \morning | I 'feel I **should** \up stay in 'bed for a \up **few** \days | I'm very 'sorry I 'have to \up **miss** 'several \lectures |

Ann That's 'all /iight | You '**mustn't** 'come if you are /ill | You should '**certainty** 'stay in \bed | You can 'have my \notes^T if you /like | 'Can I 'come to /see you today? |

Mary \Certainly | 'Please 'come 'round 'after /classes |

Ann I'm \sor/y, | but I 'have to 'go to the \library after /classes^T to 'get some \books^T for my \talk |

Mary \Don't go to the /library | I've 'got a \up lot of 'interesting 'books at \home | You can 'take \any of them |

Ann 'All /right | 'Can I 'get to your '**place by the** \up **4I** tram? |

Mary 'Yes, but \don't come by \tram | Theie's a 'new '**underground** \station^T 'near my \house /now | It 'takes me \up **fifteen** \minutes^T to 'get to the 'Institute by \underground ² |

Ann 'Very /good | and 'now I must '**hurry** to the \Institute | '**See you** /later. |

Mary Till 'tins /evening then | 'Don't **for** 'get to \up bring me your \notes | '**Ring** me 'up if you \up can t /come |

"How are you?"	Ahvohngiz qanday?
"Very well, thank you" ("Not very well, I'm afraid")	Rahmat yaxshi (Unchalik yaxshi emas)
"What's the matter?" ("What's the matter with you?")	Nima bo'ldi? Nima gap?
"I think I've got a cold"	O'ylashimcha shamollab qolibman

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **You can take any of them.** *Sen ulardan hohlaganingni olishing mumkin.* Bo'lishli darak gapda **any** gumon olmoshi *hohlagan* ma'nosini beradi.

2. **It takes me fifteen minutes to get to the Institute ...** *Institutga borishga 15 minut vaqtim ketadi ...* (Men institutga 15 minutda yetaman ...)

How long does it take to get from Moscow to Leningrad? Moskvadan Leningradga borishga qancha vaqt ketadi?

Bunday turdagi gaplarda ingliz tilida **Infinitiv** ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.

Taqqoslang:

How long did it take you **to translate this article?** Bu maqolani tarjima qilishga qancha vaqtingiz ketdi.

It took me two hours **to do it** Bunga meni ikki soat vaqtim ketdi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a conversation

hallo

How are you?

why

to feel (felt, felt)

to feel ill

to feel well

to feel bad

ill

to be ill

sick

even

if

a talk

to have a talk

to give a talk

to talk

What's the matter?

to see a doctor

high

tall

a temperature

to be afraid of

should

afew

to miss

must

to have to (to have got to)

certainly

a note

to make notes

a place

to come (go) to one's place

to be at one's place

to get to a place

a tram

to go by tram (by bus, trolley-bus)

to take (get) a taxi

a tram stop

an underground

to go by underground

a station

an underground station

a minute

to hurry

See you later.

to forget (forgot, forgotten)

to remember

to ring up (rang up, rung up)

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Nine, p. 365)

O'qish qoidasi

Ikkita ketma-ket kelgan r dan oldin unililar urg'u ostida unililarning o'qilishining II turidagi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

hurry ['hʌrɪ] shoshilmoq

sorry ['sɒrɪ] kechirasiz

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. must modal fe'li va to have to (to have got to) oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (52 - §)

- A.
1. All 'children must ↑ go to \school.↓
You must 'do it at \once.↓
 2. They must 'go and 'see his \pictures, ↓ too.↓
You must 'come and 'see our ↑ new \flat.↓
 3. \Go there ↓ if you \must.↓
 4. Must I 'go there at \once?↓
Shall I 'bring the 'book to \morrow?↓
 5. You mustn't 'go out.↓
- B.
1. His 'wife has to ↑ stay at \home ↓ with their 'little \son.↓
I've 'got to \go \now.↓
 2. 'What does he 'have to 'do \next? ↓ (= 'What has he 'got to 'do next?↓)
 3. They needn't \do it.↓
 4. I 'had to 'stay at \home.↓
Did you 'have to ↑ get up \early?↓
He 'didn't 'have to re \peat his question.↓
 5. I 'think ↓ you should 'go ↑ out for a \walk every evening.↓
 6. They 'shouldn't 'speak about it \now.↓

II. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni to'ldiring. Kerakli o'zgarishlar kiritishni unutmang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1.I (you, we, they) must ...

be in time for work.
speak to him on the telephone.
listen to the radio today.
see them tomorrow morning.
give the books back to the library in time.
work hard at one's English.
answer letters in time.

2. They (you, he, ^{na} she) must go and see...
must come and ...

have dinner (lunch, supper) with ...
the new English film,
one's parents.
the new theatre in our street.
the new cinema in that street.
play a game of chess with ...
our new school,
one's grandchild,
see our new house,
play the piano to ...

3. Must I (we)...

go to bed so early?
have a dictation again today?
finish the work tonight?
translate all these letters today?
stay in town all the summer?
begin the work at once?

4. You mustn't...

go to bed so late,
speak Uzbek in class,
go to the cinema every day.
skate (ski) all day long,
read books in bed.

5. I've got to (= I have to)...
He's got to (= He has to) ...
I (he, she, they) had to ...

work hard at one's English (German,
French),
go to see...

6. Do I (you, they, we) have to (= Have I
(you, they, we) got to)...
Does he (she) have to (= Has he (she)
got to)...
Did I (you, he, she, we, they) have to
(=Had I (you, he, she, we, they) got
to)...

spend so much time on one's English
(German, French)?
have dinner late?

7. They (I, we, you) don't have to (= haven't got to)...
He (she) doesn't have to (=hasn't got to)...
They (I, we, you, he, she) needn't...
They (I, we, you, he, she) didn't have to...

go to the library,
get up very early,
wake... up.
write to... tonight,
stay in town,
ask... to dinner,
take all these subjects,
show (one's) work to ...

III. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. I often have to go to the library. 2. She has to stay in bed. 3. I've got to speak to you. 4. He's got to see a lot of people today. 5. He had to go for the book at once. 6. She had to go to bed late last night.

IV. Berilgan namunalarga o'xshash dialoglar tuzing.

- 1 - Shall I do it now?
- No, you needn't. You can do it tomorrow morning
- 2 - Shall I begin reading?
- Yes, do (Yes, please)
- 3 - Can I do the work tomorrow?
- No, you must do it now (today)
- 4 - You've got to do this work now?
- Oh, have I?
- 5 - Why didn't you come?
- I couldn't. I had to help my father with his work

V. Modal oborotlarga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

- 1 Do you have to get up early?
- 2 When do you have to get up?
- 3 Does your mother have to wake you up?
- 4 Did you have to get up early today, too?
- 5 When did you have to get up?
- 6 Did you have breakfast today or did you have to go to the office without it?
- 7 Why do you sometimes have to go to the office without breakfast?
- 8 Did you go to the country last week-end or did you have to stay at home?
- 9 Why did you have to stay at home?
- 10 How often do you have to stay at home?
- 11 Have you got to stay at home this week-end, too, or are you going to the country?

VI. Quyidagi modal fe'l va oborotlardan mosini qo'yib gaplarni to'ldiring. Can, could, be able to, must, have to (have got to), needn't, shall

1. I not go to the theatre with them last night, I revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and get up early. 3. All of us be in tune for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he stay at the office after work He (not) stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and get home early. 5. you work hard to do well in your English? 6 "We discuss this question now?" "No, we . We do it tomorrow afternoon." 7 I'm glad you come. 8 "You come and have dinner with us tomorrow?" "I'd love to." 9. "Please send them this article." "Oh, I do it now?"

VII. Modal fe'l va oborotlarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kecha men bu xatlarning barchasiga javob berishimga to'g'ri keldi. 2. Bugun diktant yozishimiz shartmi? - Ha, ertaga biz yangi dars boshlaymiz. 3. Annani ham

tushlikka taklif qilaymi? – Ha, marhamat. 4. Ob-havo yomon bo'lganligi uchun uyda qolishingizga to'g'ri keldimi? 5. Siz albatta kelib bizning o'g'limizni ko'rishingiz kerak. – Bajonidil. 6. Kolya bilan hozir sayr qilib kelaymi? – Yo'q kerak emas (hojati yo'q). U soat uchda uxlashi kerakligini bilasizku. 7. Uyquga kech yotishni yoqtirmayman, biroq ba'zan (kech yotishimga) to'g'ri keladi. 8. Bu ishni kecha nihoyasiga etkazishimga to'g'ri kelmaganligidan xursandman. 9. Do'stingiznikiga tashrif buyurishingizga to'g'ri keladi. U kecha darsga kelmadi. 10. Siz nimaga kelmadingiz? – Men kela olmadim, men bolalarimni vrachga olib borishimga to'g'ri keldi. 11. Siz kutubxonaga borishingizga hojat yo'q, bizning uyimizda ko'p kitoblarimiz bor, va siz o'zingiz yoqtirgan istagan kitobingizni olishingiz mumkin. 12. U bizni bunchalik erta uyg'otishini hojati yo'q.

VIII. Quyidagi namunalariga asosanib gaplar tuzing. (53 va 54 - §§)

A. 1. Didn't you know?

2. Why didn't you come?

3. Haven't you seen the film?

B. 1. My sister writes she's coming to Moscow.

2. I. knew him when we went to college together.

3. Speak to him if you must.

IX. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

1. Nimaga siz bu so'zlarni bilmaysiz? – Afsuski men ularni kecha takrorlay olmadim. 2. Nahotki kecha siz adabiyotdan ma'ruzada bo'lmagan bo'lsangiz? 3. Nahotki siz biz bilan shahar chetiga bora olmaymiz? 4. O'rtoq Petrov ketganini nahotki eshitmagan bo'lsangiz? 5. Nahotki sizning qizingiz maktabga bormasa? – Yo'q, u hali juda kichkina. 6. Nimaga siz mening savolimga javob bera olmayapsiz? Uni takrorlaymi? – Ha, iltimos, men uni eshitmay qoldim.

b) ergash gaplarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

1. Agar siz birorta so'zni bilmasangiz, men sizga matnni tarjima qilishga yordam berishim mumkin. 2. O'rtoq Petrov bir nechta chet tilada gapirishini bilasizmi? 3. Agar siz kutubxonaga tez-tez borib tursangiz o'rtoq Smirnovni tanishingiz kerak, chunki u o'sha yerda ishlaydi. 4. Diktatingizda yana xato ko'pligini nahotki bilmaysiz? 6. Bu kitobni olmang, agar siz uchun uni juda qiyin deb o'ylasangiz. 7. Men doim do'stlarimdan xat olganimda quvonaman.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'qishni mashq qilib bo'lib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

'Is 'that /you?

'get to your 'place

for a 'few \days

'What:was the \matter?

for 'get to 'bring

if you are \ill

II. Quyidagi so'zlarai ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a) carry, flurry, merry, hurry, marry, berries, ferry, lorry, scurry, barrel, squirrel

b) ciga'rette, a'far, 'interval, 'mischief, to'bacco, re'mark, re'member, 'delicate, a'side, ar'rive

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumlariga kirishini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

underground	certainly	motherhood	conversation
temperature	highly	summary	lately
flowery	talker	hurriedly	evening-school

IV. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Are you often ill?
2. When were you ill last?
3. What was the matter with you?
4. Did you have to see the doctor?
5. How long did you have to stay at the doctor's?
6. What did you have to do? Did you have to stay in bed?
7. How long did you have to stay in bed?
- b) 1. Why did your friend miss several lessons last week (month)?
2. Did he have a high temperature?
3. How does he feel now?
4. Did you go to see your friend when he was ill?
5. How did you get to his place?
6. How long did it take you?
- c) 1. How do you usually get to your Institute (the office, factory)?
2. Can you get home by underground?
3. How long does it take you to get to your place by underground?
4. Is there a bus (trolley-bus) stop near your place?
- d) 1. Do you usually hurry to your Institute in the morning?
2. Why do you hurry?
3. Do you sometimes forget to take one of your things when you go to your Institute (to work)?
4. What must you do so as not to forget?
- e) 1. Which of you usually goes to see students who are ill?
2. Do you usually ring them up before you go?
3. Why do you do so?
4. Can your friends use your notes when they are ill? Do you always make notes at the lectures?
5. What do you do to help students who have had to miss a few lessons?

VI. Quyidagi soʻzlardan gaplar tuzing.

- usually, it, me, to get, takes, my, an hour, to, office;
- it, him, tins, took, days, book, to read, ten;
- her, takes, it, breakfast, twenty minutes, to have, always;
- take, did, how long, it to do, you, your, homework?

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. It usually takes me *half an hour* to get up, wash and dress (1) 2. It took us *fifteen minutes* to discuss the question yesterday (1) 3. It has taken me *two days* to read these notes (1) 4. It took them *an hour* to get there by car (1)

VIII. Berilgan so'z π a iboralardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) it takes

1. O'rtoq Petrov shahar chetida yashaydi. Vazirlikka u Ikki soatda boradi (Vazirlikka borish uchun uning Ikki soat vaqti ketadi). 2. Ma'ruza qilishga sizning qancha vaqtingiz ketdi? – (Menga) Ikki soat ketdi. 3. Bu hamma xatlarga javob beshga uning qancha vaqti ketdi? – Unga faqat bir soat ketdi. 4. Bu ishni yakunlashga sizning qancha vaqtingiz ketdi? – O'n kun.

b) good, well, bad, badly

1. Mening do'stim Ikkita chet tilini yaxshi biladi. 2. Sizning juda yaxshi bolalaringiz bor ekan. 3. Men bu matni yaxshi tarjima qila olmayapman, chunki ko'p so'zlarni bilmayman. 4. Kecha siz bu darsni yomon o'qidingiz. 5. Kecha ob-havo yomon edi. 6. Bugun qizim o'zini yomon his qilayapti. 7. Men siznikiga kela olmayman, chunki o'zimni yomon his qilayapman.

c) very, very much

1. Siz royalni juda yaxshi chalarkansiz. 2. Bu film juda qiziqarli va u menga juda yoqdi. 3. Men o'qituvchimizni ko'rishni (ko'rgani borishni) juda xohlayman. 4. Bugun ob-havo juda yaxshi. 5. O'rtoq Smirnov siz bilan gaplasha olmaydi, u o'zini juda yomon his qilayapti.

d) to leave, to forget

1. Siz grammatik qoidalarni unutmasligingiz kerak. 2. Men daftanmni sinfda unutib qoldiribman. 3. Eski do'stlarni unutmang. 4. Darslikni uyda unutib qoldirma. 5. Kitoblarni olishni unutmang. 6. Menimcha men ruchkamm shu yerda qoldiribman. Siz uni ko'rmadingizmi? 7. Siz kecha unikiga kirishni unutib qo'ydingizmi yoki vaqtingiz bo'lmadimi? 8. Bu jurnalni bu yerda kim unutib qoldirdi? 9. Kechirasiz, men bu matni tarjima qilishni unutibman. 10. Sumkangizni qayerda qoldirdingiz? – Esimda yo'q.

e) to be afraid

1. Nega boda vrachdan qo'rqadi? 2. U kechqurun uydan (tashqariga) chiqishdan qo'rqadi. 3. U bir so'z aytishdan ham qo'rqadi. 4. U sizga bu haqda aytishni unutgan deb qo'rqaman. 5. Siz meni eslay olmasiz deb qo'rqaman. 6. Siz hozir unga telefon qila olasizmi? – Afsuski, yo'q (Yoq (telefon qilolmayman) deb qo'rqaman.) Men hozir ketishim kerak.

f) certainly

1. U shubhasiz bu fanni juda yaxshi biladi. 2. Siz albatta vrachga borishingiz (uchrashingiz) kerak. 3. Siz menga bir nechta jurnallarni ko'rsatib yubora olmasizmi? – Albatta. 4. Siz menga yordam bera olasizmi? – Albatta.

IX. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda tegishli predloqlarni qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring.

1. I'm hurrying the Institute My friend's going to give a talk. English History and I want to listen him. 2. "What's the matter you?" "I feel I've got a temperature and I can't even talk you I must see my doctor." 3 "How do I get your brother's?" "I think you can get there bus Hurry I'm afraid you are late already." 4. Why do you always forget to put all these books back their places after you have used them? 5. I wanted to talk him the lecture when I saw him the trolley-bus stop, but I forgot. 6. He always makes notes all the lectures If you want to use his notes, talk him it. 7. What is he afraid? 8. I had an interesting talk them I was sorry you were not there. 9. "Shall we meet me place?" " what time?"

X. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini kerakli joyga qo'ying.

1. You read this lesson (bad, badly). 2. I don't think I play the piano (well, good) 3. Comrade Petrov gave a talk yesterday (well, good). 4. My son feels today (bad, badly). 5. Do you feel today (well, good)? 6. Why is the child playing here when he is (sick ill)? He mustn't go out I'm going to (talk to, speak to, tell) his mother about it 7. There are only (a few, several) easy books by English writers in this library, and they are all out now I've taken (a few, several) English books from here, but they are all too difficult for me. 8. Please tell us (a few, several, some) things about your last holiday. 9. I didn't like all his lectures, I only liked (several, some) of them. 10. I don't remember where I (to leave, to forget) my notes. 11. There are several very (tall, high) trees near our house. 12. He was a (tall, high) boy of fifteen. 13. There are a lot of (tall, high) houses in this street I think a lot of (people, peoples) live in them. 14. He was a (low, short) man of about forty. 15. There were several chairs and a (low, short) sofa in the room.

XI. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Salom, ahvollarigiz qalay? – Rahmat, juda yaxshi. Siz kecha adabiyotdan ma'ruzada bo'ldingizmi? – Afsuski, yo'q. Men o'zimni yomon his qildim va uyda qolishim kerak edi. 2. Sizga nima bo'ldi? Siz kasalmisiz? Siz vrachga borishingiz kerak. 3. Siz odatda ota-onangiznikiga qanday (yetib) borasiz? – Ba'zan men tramvayda boraman, ba'zan esa avtobusda va metroda – U yerga yetib borish uchun qancha vaqtigiz ketadi? – Avtobus va metroda faqat yigirma minut. 4. Siz menga adabiyotdan konspektingizni berib tura olmaysizmi? – Albatta, Memkiga (tryga) ertaga kechqurun keling – Yaxshi, rahmat. 5. Menga telefon qihshni unutmang 6. Men bu grammatik qoidani eslab qola olmayapman. 7. Ma'ruza soat to'qqizda boshlanadi. Biz shoshilishimiz keiak. 8. Sizning istimingiz bor. Siz albatta uyda qolib vrachingizga telefon qihshmgiz kerak. 9. Siz ma'ruzangizni o'qidmgizmi? – Yo'q, men institutda bo'lmadim (institutga bormadim), men kasal edim. 10. Darslarni yaxshi tayyorlash uchun Sizga qancha vaqt kerak boiadi? – Odatda menga bir lkki soat ketadi, agar vazifa unchahk qiyin bo'lmasa. 11. Bu novcha kishiga qarang Siz uni eslaysizmi? Biz institutda birga o'qigan edik. 12. Nimaga (sizga) do'stingizning konspektini so'rashingizga to'g'ri keldi? – Men bu hafta bir nechta ma'ruza

qoldirdim shuning uchun do'stinning konspektlandan foydalanishimga to'g'ri kelayapti. 13. Sen hoziroq Petrov bilan gaplashib olishingiz kerak. Nimaga sen unga telefon qilishni xohlamaysan? – U hozir uyda etnas deb qo'rqaman. Men uni oldiga institutga shoshilishim kerak. 14. O'rtoq Petrov ma'ruza o'qiganda uni tinglagani doim ko'p odam keladi.

XII. Quyidagi matnni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va uni aytib bering.

Petrov kasal bo'lib beshta ma'ruza o'tkazib yuborganda uning do'stlari Smirnov va Nikitinlar uni ko'rgani borishdi. Metroda ular uning uyigacha 20 minutda yetib borishdi va unikida bir necha soat bo'lishdi. Ular birga dars tayyorlashdi, ighzcha gaplashishdi va darslikdan yangi matnlarni muhokama qilishdi. Ular soat beshda kelishmoqchi bo'lishdi, biroq Petrov ulardan qolishni so'radi. "Bunchahk erta ketmang. Bugun televizorda juda qiziqarli film bor. Biz filmni tomosha qilishimiz yoki bir partiya shaxmat o'ynashimiz mumkin." Petrovning yaxshi televizori bor. Uning do'stlariga film juda yoqdi va ular unikidan kech soat sakkizdagina ketishdi. Petrov o'zini yaxshi his qilganida, u yana mashg'ulotlarga qatnay boshladi, unga o'qituvchilandan yordam so'rashiga to'g'ri kelmadi.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi savollarga kengaytirib javob bering.

1. What did Ann do that day?
2. What did Mary do at home?

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib kichik hikoyalar tuzing.

1 A Visit to a Sick Friend

to ring up, to go to see, how are you, what is the matter, to have a temperature, to feel bad, to have to, to see a doctor, to get a cold, to be sorry, to miss classes

2. Seeing a Doctor

to feel ill, to have a temperature, to have/ to, to see a doctor, to get the 'flu, to advise, to stay in bed, to miss classes, to decide, to ring up

3. How I Get to the Office

near (a long way from), to have to, to get to, an underground station, to go by bus (trolley-bus), to go by underground, to hurry, to forget, it takes me, to be in time for

4 At the Institute

to have classes, to give a lecture, interesting, to make notes, not to like to use my friends' notes, to discuss, several, to be sorry, if, to have to, to miss

III. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib dialoglar tuzing.

1. Hello How are you? I'm afraid, to get a cold, to my place, see you later
2. Is that ...? why, because, to get ill, I feel I must, to stay in bed
3. Can I use ...? certainly, thank you, it's nothing at all
4. How do I get ...? by bus (trolley-bus), How long does it take ...? Don't forget

5. Have you read yet? Theic are pages left Could you ...? certainly, thank you, not at all.

IV. 8 va 9 - darslardagi yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib oʻz ish kuningizni tasvirlang.

V. Quyidagi dialogni oʻqishni mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

“How are you, Mr Petrov?”

“Very well, thank you! And how are you, Mr Brown.”

“Not very well I’m afraid!”

“What’s the matter?”

“I think I’ve got a cold.”

“Then you shouldn’t go out! The weather’s very cold today. Shall I send you a doctor?”

“Yes, thank you.”

LESSON TEN (THE TENTH LESSON)

Text	A Letter to a Friend
Grammar	1. Kelasi Zamon Oddiy (KZO) fe'li (The Future Indefinite Tense) (55 - § 487 bet) 2. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar (56 - §, 491 bet) 3. Till (until), as soon as, before, after, while bog'lovchibn bilan keluvdu ergash gaplar (54 - § 2 (b) qism, 486 bet)

A LETTER TO FRIEND

23rd June 198...

'Dear \Victor, |

I'm 'very 'sorry I ↑ couldn't 'write to you ↑last \week, | because I was 'very \busy. | At 'last I've 'taken my ↑Literature exami\nation | and I'm 'quite \free. | When my 'wife 'takes her ↑last e'xam ↑next \week,¹ | we'll 'go to \Yalta^T for a \holiday. | I \hope we shall 'have a ↑good \time there. | You 'know how we ↑love the ~sea. | We are 'going to \swim,^T \lie on the \beach,^T and \sunbathe^T 'two or ↑three 'hours a \day.² | You 'write that you ↑can't for'get the 'holiday which we ↑ spent there ↑ two 'years a \go. | I can't for'get it \either.³ | I'm 'awfully 'sorry you will ↑ not be 'able to \go with us^T \this year. |

'When are you 'going to 'have \your holiday? | 'Is your 'wife's 'health ↑ still \poor? | I 'hope that she will ↑soon be all \right. | 'How 'long do you in↑tend to 'stay in the \country? | 'Is there a 'river and a \wood there? |

I'll be 'back ↑early in \August^T in 'order ↑not to miss my ↑ mother's \birthday.

She will be \six\ty^T on the \tenth of August, you know. |

I 'think I'll be 'able to t go to \see you^T 'some 'time at the ↑ end of the \month. |

I shall be 'very 'glad to \hear from you^T be'fore we \leave |

'Love to you \all, |
\Boris |

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **When my wife takes her last exam next week ...** *Hotinim bir haftadan so'ng oxirgi intihonim topshirsa last so'zining* ikkita ma'nosi bor a) *oxirgi* (tartib bo'yicha), masalan the last lesson *oxirgi dars*, b) *o'tgan* (vaqt bo'yicha) Bu ma'noda last so'zi vaqtini bildiruvchi otlar bilan ishlatiladi va ular bilan yaxhi so'z birikmasini tashkil qilib, artikl va predlogsiz ishlatiladi, chunki so'z birikmasining hammasi ma'no jihatidan ravish xarakteriga ega, masalan

last year

o'tgan yil

last week

o'tgan hafta

last month

o'tgan oy

2. **... and sunbathe two or three hours a day.** *va kumga bu ikki soat oftobda toblanish. Kuniga haftasiga, oyiga (... marta)* kabi so'z birikmalarida ingliz tilida

predlog ishlatilmashgiga e'tibor bering, ushbu ingliz tilidagi so'z birikmalaridagi noaniq artikl 'bir' ma'nosmi beradi.

Taqqoslang:

three times a week

four lessons a month

six books a year

How many hours a day do you work?

haftasiga uch marta

oyiga to'rtta dars

yihga oltita kitob

Siz kuniga necha soat ishlaysiz?

3 I can't forget it either. *Men ham u(lar)m esimdan chiqarolmayman.* O'zbek tilidagi *ham* so'ziga igliz tilida bir nechta so'z to'g'ri keladi - **too, also, either.** Too va **also** bo'lishli darak gap va bo'lishli so'roq gaplarda, **either** esa bo'lishsiz darak gap va bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi.

I remember it very well, too.

I also remember his brother

I can't remember it either

Can't you remember it either?

Men ham bum juda yaxshi eslayman.

Men um akasmi ham eslayman.

Men ham buni eslolmayman.

Nahotki siz ham buni eslolmasangiz?

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

dear

to be busy

at last

an exam (examination)

to prepare for an exam (examination)

to take an exam (examination)

to pass an exam (examination)

to examine

quite

at all

to be free

a holiday

to have a holiday

to be (away) on holiday

to go to some place for a (on's) holiday

a month's holiday

two months' holiday

a holiday-centre

a holiday-home

to rest

to have a test

to hope

to have a good time

a sea

a seaside

to swim

poor

rich

to intend

a river

a bank

a wood

early in...

in order (not) to

so as (not) to

to lie (lay, lain)

a beach

the sun

to lie in the sun

to sunbathe

either

awfully

health

still

one's birthday

a birthday party

(the) end

at the end of

(the) beginning

at the beginning of

to hear (heard, heard)

to hear from smb.

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Ten, p 369)

-ing [ɪŋ] – fe'ldan yasalgan otning suffuksi
to begin boshlamoq - beginning boshlanishi

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. KZO fe'lini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni o'qishni mashq qiling. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. (55 - §)

- 1 'When will the 'lecture be gin?!
- 2 I'll 'tell you t all a'bout it when I \see you. |
- 3 He'll 'finish the 'work if you \help him. |
- 4 'When will the 'children be gin 'learning † foreign \languages?!
- 5 They 'won't 'learn † foreign /languages‡ until they are e\leven. |
- 6 We 'shan't /go^T if you 'don't 'ring us \up. |
- 7 I 'think I'll go with you, \too. |
- 8 She 'probably 'won't \come today. |
- 9 'Will you be 'back /soon? |
- 10 I 'hope there won't be † many mis'takes in your 'test \this time. |
- 11 'Shall we be 'able to 'finish the 'work to/morrow? |
- 12 I'm a'fraid we'll \have to do it to\day. |

II. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. There will be a lot of people at the lecture today.
2. I'll be in tomorrow morning.
3. He'll be out tomorrow afternoon.
4. The talk will be very interesting.
5. I shall forget about it.
6. He will remember us.
7. There will be a lot of work to do tomorrow.
8. I shall be able to go to classes soon.
9. He will be able to go with us.
10. I'll have to stay at home this evening.
11. You'll have to hurry.

III. Quyidagi jadvaldan foydalanib gaplar tuzing. Kerakli o'zgarishlar kiritishni unutmang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

I You He, She We, They	'll	doit write to read this book tell all about it play the piano have a game of chess		see(s) friend have (has) time finish(es) this work don't (doesn't) see friend don't (doesn't) finish this work
Will	you he she they		if when	
I You He, She We They	won't shan't			

IV. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib namunalar asosida gaplar tuzing.

- Namunalar
1. Won't you sit down, please?
Sit down please, won't you?
 2. Will you help her, please?
Help her, please, will you?

open the window, close the door, ring up, help with homework (English)
come in, go to see

V. KZO fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Why will you have to get up early tomorrow?
2. How long will it take if you go to your office (Institute) by bus (trolley-bus, underground)?
3. What will you do if you have to give a talk?
4. What will you have to do if you get a bad mark for dictation?
5. What will you have to do if you get ill?
6. What will you do after you graduate?
7. When will you be able to give a talk on the book you're reading?
8. When will you be able to play a game of chess with me?

VI. KZO fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliztiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Agar ob-havo yaxshi bo'lsa, biz ertaga shahar chetiga chiqamiz. 2. Men senikiga bugun kelolmayman, agar men bu yerda ishdan keyin qolishimga to'g'ri kelsa. 3. Siz ham ertaga erta turishingizga to'g'ri keladimi? 4. Agar shanba kuni ob-havo yomon bo'lsa, biz shaharda qolishimizga to'g'ri keladi. 5. U (qiz) kech soat o'nda qaytadimi? 6. U qaytib kelishi bilanoq, men sizga telefon qilaman. 7. Sen maktabga bora olmasan deb qo'rqaman, sening istimang baland. 8. Men sizni yana Moskvada ko'rishdan xursand bo'laman. 9. U yerga avtobus bilan borish uchun bizning qancha vaqtimiz ketadi? 10. Sizga bizning yangi kvartiramiz yoqadi deb o'ylayman. 11. Bu yerda pianino bo'ladi. 12. Sizda qachon telefon bo'ladi? 13. Nimaga siz mashg'ulotlarga bormayapsiz? – Men grippman.

B. 1. Umid qilamanki, ertaga ma'ruzangiz borligini unutmangansiz. 2. Agar u uylansa uning ota-onasi xursand bo'lishadi. 3. Bugun mening singlim keladi. U biznikida bir necha kun qoladi. 4. Siz unga (qiz bola) telefon qilasizmi? 5. Siz bugun teatrga borasizmi? 6. Afsuski men bugun qololmayman. Men o'zimni yomon his qilayapman va vrachga borishim kerak bo'ladi. 7. Bir nechta dars qoldirishimga to'g'ri keladi deb qo'rqaman, mening onam kasal. 8. Biz soat nechida uchrashamiz? – Soat yettida uchrashamiz deb o'ylayman. – Yaxshi. 9. Bunga bizning ko'p vaqtimiz ketmaydi, agar biz darrov ishlashni boshlasak. 10. Endi, men o'ylashimcha, siz bizning uyimizni oson-topasiz va agar metroda borsangiz 10 minutdan so'ng shu yerda bo'lasiz. 11. U maktabni tamomlaganda bizning zavodda ishlaydi. 12. U universitetni tamomlaganda qayerda ishlaydi? 13. Siz biz bilan sayrga chiqasizmi? – Afsuski men chiqolmayman, men bu ishni bugun yakunlashimga to'g'ri keladi. 14. Tuzalishim bilanoq men sizga telefon qilaman.

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. 'That's ↑ all I wanted to)see (there 'is to)see).|
2. 'This is ↑ all he)told me about it. |
3. I 'did t all I)could. |
4. 'That's t all I)know about it. |
5. 'Is 'that 'all he could /tell you about it? |
6. 'That isn't t all I'm going to)do. |

VIII. Ergash gaplarga savollar qo'ying. (56-§)

1. She's read the book *which I advised her to take*. 2. The man *vow want to speak to* is coming back tomorrow. 3. The place *where I was born* is a big city now. 4. I came to Moscow the *day my friend left for Leningrad*. 5. This is the house *my friend lives in*. 6. This is the student *you wanted to speak to*. 7. I well remember the time *when I went to school*. 8 I couldn't come *because I didn't feel well*. 9. I'm going to work at a school *after I graduate*. 10. I'll read the paper *while you're away*.

IX. Gaplarni to'ldiring:

a) aniqlovchi ergash gaplar bilan:

1. Here is the student *who ...*
2. Here are the students *who ...*
3. Is this the book *which ... ?*
4. Are these the books *which ... ?*
5. Do you know the student *whose ... ?*
6. Is this the school *you ... ?*
7. Meet the man *who ...*
8. Do you remember the time *when... ?*
9. I shan't forget the place *where ...*

b) payt ergash gaplar bilan:

1. What will you do *when ...*
2. What did you do *before ...*
3. What did you do *after ...*
4. Will you stay here *while ...*
5. Shall we go for a walk *as soon as ...*
6. Please stay here *till...*

c) bosh gap bilan:

1. *Every time I hear it...*
2. *Every time I see him ...*
3. *Every time I speak to him on the telephone ...*
4. *Every time I go to the park ...*
5. *Every time I ring him up ...*

X. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu siz institutda o'qigan paytingizda yashagan uyumi? 2. Men Moskvaga kelgan kunimni doim esda tutaman. 3. Bu siz tug'ilgan shaharmi? 4. Har safar men bu ismni eshitganimda o'zimning o'qituvchimni eslayman, 5. Bolalar hozir kitobini o'qiyotgan adib bilan uchrashmoqchilar. 6. Men birinchi bor teatrga borgan kunimni hech qachon esimdan chiqarmayman. 7. Siz hozir o'qiyotgan kitobingiz sizga yoqadimi? 8. Siz menga gapirgan kitob qani? 9. Har safar men ularga telefon qilganimda ular uyda yo'q. 10. Bu men siz uchun qila oladigan ishning hammasi. (Men siz uchun qo'limdar nimaiki kelsa hammasini qildim.) 11. Nimaga siz har safar uni ko'rganingizda unga bu haqda gapirishni unutyapsiz? 12. Bu qilmoqchi bo'lgan ishingizning hammasimi?

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini masbq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[h]	[ɜ:.ə]	[θ,ð]
I /hope	'awfully \sorry	my 'mother's \birthday
to 'have a \holiday		on the 'tenth of \August
your 'wife's \health		at the 'end of the \month

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

culture, rapture, lecture, nature, feature, furniture, calf, letter, day, wife, will, three, week, Moscow, holiday home, sun, spent, that, place, too, good, time, like, swim, lie, vacation, beginning, departure

III. -ure va -tion suffikslari bilan kelgan, sizga tanish bo'lgan otlardan yozing.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumlariga kirishini va ular qaysi so'z turkumlaridan yasalganligini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

beginning	holiday-maker	swimmer	fatherhood
busily	examination	freely	spending
sunny	meeting	feeling	opening
health	preparation	visitor	awfully

V. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib matnga 10-15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. When are you going to take your examination?
2. Do you think you will be very busy when preparing for your exams?
3. Which of your lecturers do you think will examine you?
4. When will you be free?
5. Do you think all of you will do well in English?
- b) 1. When did you last have an examination?
2. Have all of you taken exams? Which of you haven't? What marks did you get?
3. Did any of you get ill when you had to prepare for your exams? What did you do about it?

- c) 1 Have you had a holiday this year?
 2 Where are you going for your summer holiday?
 3 What do you usually do when you are on holiday at the seaside?
- d) 1 Which of your family (friends) is away on holiday now?
 2 Is he at a holiday home?
 3 How often do you hear from him?
 4 What does he write^o Is he having a good time?
 5 How many hours a day does he swim and sunbathe?
- e) 1 Which of you lives in the country?
 2 Is there a river and a wood near the place where you live?
 3 Is your house near the bank of the river or far from it?
 4 Do you think we can begin swimming and sunbathing early in May or is it too early?
 5 When do you usually begin sunbathing?
 6 When do you intend to begin swimming this year?
- f) 1 Do you intend to leave Moscow as soon as you take all your examinations?
 2 Where do you intend to spend your holiday?
 3 Do you like to rest an hour after dinner when you are on holiday?
 4 Do you like resting after dinner? Why?
- g) 1 Do you like the sea? Why do you like it?
 2 Are you a good swimmer?
 3 Do you like swimming in the sea or in a river?

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. It will take you *two hours* to get there. (1) 2. I'm not going to the cinema either *because I'm very busy tonight*. (1) 3. We're going to have *our examination at the end of June*. (2) 4. *His wife's* health is still poor. (1) 5. He can't write to you now *because he hasn't got the time* (1) 6. I intend to spend *three to four* hours a day *on my English before the examination*. (4)

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

I got ... letter from ... friend yesterday. He's ... student and lives in ... Leningrad. He goes to ... Leningrad University and takes ... English Literature. We spent our holiday in ... Riga last year and had ... very good time there. We swam in ... sea and sunbathed two or three hours ... day.

This summer my friend's having ... holiday in ... country. "There's river and wood here," he writes. "I intend to stay here till ... September. I'll be back in Leningrad at ... end of August or early in September."

I'll write to him today if I'm not very busy in ... evening. I'm going to write about work at our Institute.

IX. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda tegishli predloglarni qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring.

1. My friend and I always prepare ... our examinations together I took my English exam the day ... yesterday, and got "good" ... it. My friend's going to have his exam ... two days time. I hope he'll do well ... it, too. 2. I'm going ... the seaside

my holiday ... this year I always spend my holiday ... the sea. When I was away ... holiday last year, I swam ... the sea and sunbathed three hours a day. The doctor says I shouldn't stay ... the sun ... twelve o'clock. As I'm going to stay ... the seaside, I'll go ... the beach early ... the morning, and be back home ... eleven 3. My sister's teacher, so she usually has two months' holiday ... the summer. She's away ... holiday now. She usually finishes work ... the end ... June and leaves Moscow early. ... July I haven't had any letters ... her yet, but I hope to hear ... her soon. She'll be back ... Moscow late ... August.

X. Bcrilgan so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) to take an exam, to pass an exam, to do well in

1. Nimaga siz kecha adabiyotdan imtihon topshirmadingiz? – Men o'zimni yomon his qilayotgan edim va kela olmadim. – Siz hozir imtihon topshira olasizmi? 2. Biz hammamiz avvalgi kun imtihon topshirdik. 3. Sizing talabalarigiz ingliz tilidan imtihonni qanday topshirdi? Juda yaxshi. Faqat ulardan bittasi imtihondan o'ta olmadi. 4. Siz ko'p ishlashingiz kerak, agar nemis tilidan imtihonni yaxshi topshinshni xohlasangiz. 5. Hamma imtihonlarni topshinib bo'liboq, men shahardan tashqariga ketaman.

b) else, still, yet

1. Siz unga yana nima(larni) yozmoqchisiz? 2. Bu yerga yana kim keladi? 3. Mening o'rtog'im hali uylanmagan. 4. Sizing o'rtog'ingiz hali Moskvadami? 5. Siz hali ham institutda o'qiyapsizmi? 6. Siz uni yana qayerda ko'rdingiz? 7. Nimaga siz hali ham shu yerdasiz? 8. U hall yo'q (kelmadi) 9. O'rtog' Petrov hali ham kasal. 10. U hali o'zim yaxshi his qilmayapti. 11. Bu ishni yana kim bajara oladi? – Biz. 12. Siz bu kitobni allaqachon o'qib chiqdingizmi?

c) quite, at all

1. Men shahar chetiga chiqishni umuman xohlamayman. 2. Men hozir mutlaqo bo'shman va siz bilan kinoga bora olaman. 3. Men umuman suzishni bilmayman. 4. Mening otam juda keksa (kishi). – U necha yoshda? – Yetmish besh. 5. Sizing qizingiz umuman quyoshda bo'lishi mumkin emas. 6. Bu tarjima umuman qiyin emas. 7. Men mutlaqo sog'man. 8. Kechirasiz men sizni umuman tanimayman.

d) too, also, either

1. Mening o'g'lim ham pianina chaladi. 2. Siz ham barcha imtihonlarni o'tgan hafta topshirdingizmi? 3. Ota-onalari ham undan xat olishmayapti. 4. Siz ham sentyabr oxirida qaytasizmi? 5. Ular ham quyoshda toblanishni yoqtinmaydi. 6. Biz ham bu yil dam olish uyiga bormaymiz. 7. Men ham sizga bu kinoga borishni maslahat bermayman. 8. Mening do'starim ham shanba - yakshanba kunlari shahar chetiga borishmaydi, chunki ularning qizlari juda kasal.

e) to have a holiday, to rest, to have a rest, to have a good time

1. O'rtog' Petrov bilan gaplashsam bo'ladimi? – Yo'q deb qo'rqaman. U hozir ta'tilda. 2. Siz bugun ko'p ishladingiz. Siz albatta yaxshi dam olishingiz kerak. 3. Biz shahar chetiga bu shanba - yakshanba boramiz, umid qilamanki, biz u yerda yaxshi dam olamiz. 4. Men dam olish uyidan endigina qaytdim, men u yerda yaxshi dam

oldim. 5. Vrach menga tushlikdan so'ng dam ohshni maslahat bermaydi. 6. Siz bu yil qachon ta'tilga chiqmoqchisiz? – Sentyabr oxirida men dengizga bormoqchiman. Men hach qachon kuzda dam olmaganman.

f) *so as (not) to, in order (not) to*

1. Birinchi ma'ruzani qoldirmaslik uchun u taksi olishiga to'g'ri keldi. 2. Yakshanba kuni bo'sh bo'lish uchun men sizga darslarni bugun tayyorlashingizni maslahat beraman. 3. Yaxshi ma'ruza qilish uchun men bu fan bo'yicha ko'p kitoblar o'qishimga to'g'ri keladi. 4. Diktantda xato qilmaslik uchun siz barcha so'zlarni takrorlab chiqishingizga to'g'ri keladi. 5. Ingliz tilidan imtihonni yaxshi topshirish uchun hammamiz ko'p ishlashimizga to'g'ri keldi.

XI. Darsda yangi so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz dushanba kuni juda band bo'lasizmi? Men sizga rus tarixidan yangi ishimizni ko'rsatmoqchi edim. – Marhamat qilib keling. Men bo'sh bo'laman. 2. U qachon vazirlikda bo'ladi? – Soat uchdan so'ng bo'lishi mumkin. 3. Siz mening savolingma, nihoyat, qachon javob berasiz? 4. O'g'lim oxirgi imtihonini topshirib bo'lishi bilanoq dengizga boraman. 5. O'zingizni ertaga yaxshi his qilish uchun siz bugun qimirlamay (krovatda) yotishingiz kerak. 6. Bu fanni umuman bilmayman deb qo'rqaman. – Men sizga bu barcha maqolalarni o'qib chiqishingizni maslahat beraman. Ular sizga ma'ruzangizni tayyorlashga yordam beradi. 7. Menimcha, bu yil men ikki oylik ta'tilga chiqaman (ikki oylik ta'tilga ega bo'laman). Men sizlar o'tgan yili dam olgan joyga boraman. 8. Uning oxirgi maqolasi menga ham unchalik yoqmasdi. 9. Kecha do'stimdan olgan xatimni qayerga qo'yganim eslay olmayapman. U ta'tilni rasvo (juda yomon) o'tkazayotganligini yozadi. Bo'shshim (Qo'lim tegishi) bilanoq unga albatta javob beraman. 10. "Umid qilamanki eringiz kitob ustidagi ishini tugatishi bilanoq ta'tilga chiqadi, - dedi vrach. – Unga bunchalik ko'p ishlash mumkin emas". 11. U yerda yaxshi o'rmon va daryo bor, va agar ob-havo yaxshi bo'lsa biz cho'milamiz va quyoshda toblanamiz. 12. Agar siz bu ishni yil boshida bajarmoqchi bo'lsangiz, siz hozir ta'til olishingizga to'g'ri keladi. Siz uni boshlashdan oldin yaxshi dam olishingiz kerak

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

1. How Boris and his wife spent their last week in Moscow before they went to Yalta.
2. How Boris and his wife had a holiday in Yalta.
3. How the two friends had a holiday in Yalta two years ago.
4. Why Victor isn't going to the seaside this year.

II. Viktorning Borisga javob xatini yozing.

III. Xatlar yozing

1. institutni tamomlagandan so'ng ishga qanday joylashib olganligingiz haqida otanangizga;
2. yangi yashash joyingiz haqida o'z do'stlaringizga;

- 3 ta'til rejalarinigiz haqida ota-onangizga;
- 4 yozni qanday o'tkazganligingiz haqida do'stingizga;

IV. Quyidagi tayanch so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib:

a) yozda qanday dam olganingiz haqida gapirib bering:

at last, to be on holiday, in the summer, to take an examination, free, a holiday centre, to have a good time, the sea, to swim, to sunbathe, poor health, to intend, a river, on the bank, a wood, early (late) in ... , to be glad, to hear from, to hope, to have a good holiday.

b) yozda qanday dam olganingiz haqida gapirib bering:

to like, in the winter, fine weather, to go for one's holiday, at a holiday-centre, in the country, near Moscow, to wake up early, to wash, to dress, to have a breakfast (dinner, supper), to go for a walk, a river, to skate, to ski, in the evening, to have a good time, to play chess, to play the piano, to see interesting films, to watch TV, to go to bed

V. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoya fuzing.

1. poor health, at the seaside, to swim, not to sunbathe, to feel quite well..
2. to have an examination, to prepare for, to work hard so as (not) to.
3. to be away on holiday, (not) to hear from, to be busy, not to write to ... either.

VI. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib dialog tuzing:

1. Will you be busy ...? I think I ..., Could you ...? Certainly. What else can I ...?
2. When are you going ...? tomorrow morning, Will you show ..., please? Certainly. Will it take us long ...? I don't think ... if we.
3. to go for a holiday, How did you like ...? Are you going ...? I'll probably
4. to be awfully sorry, to forget to tell, It's all right, I can ..., to do at the weekend, to have a good time, unfortunately, awful weather.
5. Will you be free ...? perhaps I shall, my birthday, Will you my birthday party? Thank you, I'll certainly ..., Could your sister ...? She'd love to

VII. Quyidagi dialogni o'qishni mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"Good \morning, Mr Ivanov."

"Good \morning, Mr Brown | 'Won't you 'sit \down, please? | 'How \are you?" |

"I'm 'quite \well, thank you."

"Have you 'seen \up much of \Moscow?" |

"Not \yet, | I'm 'going 'sightseeing to \day, \T after our \talks*." |

"I'm 'sorry I can't 'help you to \day, | but I'll be 'able to 'take you 'round \Moscow
T to \morrow T in my \car." |

"It's 'very \nice of you, Mr Ivanov. | "Thank you \up very \much." |

* talks muzokara

TAKRORLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR (1-10 DARSLAR)

I. Ko'rsatilgan grammatik hodisalarga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering. Olingan javoblarni qisqa hikoyalarga jamiang.

1. *Present (Past, Future) Indefinite, to be going to, Present Continuous Present Perfect*

- a) 1 What kind of exercises do you usually do in class?
2 What did you prepare for your lesson last night?
3 Which lesson are you doing now?
4 How many lessons have you done?
5 When are you going to have a rest?
6 How long will it take you to prepare for the test if you have to revise ten lessons?
- b) 1 What kind of TV shows does your wife like to watch?
2 Have you seen any interesting TV shows lately?
3 Which show did you watch last?
4 Did you like the last show you saw? Why did (didn't) you?
5 When are you going to watch TV again?
6 Can your child watch TV if he (she) has got a lot of homework to do?
7 What do you think he (she) is doing now?
- c) 1 What kind of books do you like to read?
2 What are you reading now?
3 Do you sometimes discuss the books you read (you've read) with your friends?
4 How many English books have you read?
- d) 1 Do you usually spend the week-end in the country or in town?
2 Where did you go the last week-end?
3 Did you have a good time? Could you tell us about it?
4 Where are you going next Saturday?
5 Do you sometimes go to the cinema on week-days? Why (not)?
6 What interesting films have you seen this month?
- 2 *can, must, to have to, to be able to, should*
- a) 1 Can you swim?
2 Could you swim when you were a child of five?
3 When did you learn to swim?
4 How long did it take you to learn to swim well?
- b) 1 Can your baby talk?
2 What else can he (she) do?
3 When do you think he (she) will be able to speak English?
- c) 1 How many foreign languages can you speak?
2 Which language did you learn at school? Could you speak it?
3 What do we have to do to learn to speak a foreign language?
4 How many hours a day do you have to spend on your English?
5 How much time did you have to spend on your English homework yesterday?
6 What kind of English books can you read now?
7 When do you think you will be able to read original English books?

II. Chap ustundagi gaplarni o'ng ustundagi so'zlar bilan to'ldiring. Hosil bo'lgan savol, iltimos yoki taklifga mos ravishda javob qiling.

Can I ?	to close, to open, to sit down
Can you ?	to come, to talk, to give
Could you ?	to tell, to finish, to use
Shall I (we) ?	to give back, to bring, to show
Will you ?	to see, to swim, to play
Won't you ?	to get, to hear, to meet

III. Kerakli joyga predloglardan mosini qo'ying.

1. I think I'll be able to speak ... him ... it ... the telephone. 2. Every time I have to speak English ... a foreign firm, I remember my first English teacher. 3. You can send your telegram ... telephone if you like. 4. Have you heard all ... it already? Who from? 5. Why weren't you ... time ... the lecture yesterday morning? 6. "How long will it take me to get ... the theatre?" "It won't take you long if you go ... the 31 bus." 7. "Will you be able to go ... the country ... the week-end?" "I'm afraid I won't I've got a lot ... thing to do ... home" "I'm sorry ... you I never leave any work ... the week-end and don't advise you to do so either." 8. "What are you going to do ... the week-end?" "I'm going to stay ... town, but I'm not sorry ... it at all. My brother's leaving Leningrad ... Moscow. I think he'll be here ... Saturday." 9 We heard a lot ... interesting things ... the radio yesterday evening. 10. How often do you listen ... the radio? 11. Could I talk ... you ... classes? 12. I've just had a talk ... me teacher. 13. My brother is ... holiday now. He always goes ... the seaside ... his holiday I hope I'll hear ... him soon. 14. "How is your son doing ... music?" "Very well, thank you." 15. Which book are you working ... now? 16. Do you still work ... a factory. 17. All of us work hard ... our English. 18. We'd like you to come ... dinner. Can you? 19. I can't find you ... the picture. Which ... them is you? 20. Who's going to give a lecture ... History today? 21. Why did you miss the last lecture ... Literature? 22. What's he afraid ...? We'll get ... the place ... time.

IV. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz Annani (allaqachon) ko'rdingizmi? – Yo'q, biroq men u bilan hozirgina telefonda gaplashdim. U o'zini yaxshi his qilayapti. Ertaga va indinga uning istimasi bolmasa, u dushanba kuni ishga bora oladi. – Siz uni ko'rganingizni yakshanba kuni bormoqchimisiz? – Yo'q deb qo'rqaman. Men band bo'laman. Mening singlim yangi kvartiraga ko'chib o'tayapti va men unga yordam berishimga to'g'ri keladi. Men balki, unikiga bugun kechqurun borarman. 2. Sizda uyingizda birorta inglizcha kitob bormi? Kutubxonada hozir odam ko'p, mening esa umuman vaqtim yo'q. – Menda bir nechta inglizcha kitoblar bor, biroq, ular sizga juda og'irlik qiladi deb o'ylayman. Men bir oy oldin ulardan birini Peterga bergan edim, (va) u uni o'qiy olmadi. – Oxirgi paytda biz ko'p so'zlarni va grammatik qoidalarni o'rgandik. Men yengil (oson) kitob o'qisam hatto lug'atdan (the dictionary) ham foydalanishimga to'g'ri kelmaydi. Menimcha, men sizlarnikida lug'at bilan o'qiy oladigan kitob topaman. – Unda menikiga kechqurun yettidan keyin keling. Bu siz uchun kech emas deb o'ylayman. Men uyda bo'laman va sizga o'zimning barcha kitoblanmi ko'rsataman. Siz

o'zingizga yoqqan xohlagan kitobingizni olishingiz mumkin. – Rahmat. Siznikiga qanday boraman? – Siz 42 trolleybus bilan, keyin esa, metroda borishingiz mumkin. Bunga sizni bir soat vaqtingiz ketadi. – Rahmat, kechqurungacha. – Xayr. (Till then.)

V. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoya tuzing.

1. to get up late, to take a taxi, it took me, to be in time
2. yesterday evening, to go to the cinema, to begin, to finish, to like
3. to get ill, to be going to see, this evening, to go by trolley-bus, it won't take me long
4. to love music, to want, to learn, to play the piano, to listen
5. to go to the country, the weather, awful, to be sorry
6. one's birthday, to be going, this evening, to ask... to dinner
7. to want, to give a talk, to work hard so as, to prepare (for), a lot of people, to listen, to hear a lot of interesting things
8. one's birthday, to forget, to send a telegram, to remember, to hurry home, to send, by telephone
9. to feel ill, not to be able, to ring up, to advise, to see the doctor

VI. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib berilgan mavzu boʻyicha hikoyalar tuzing.

1. We Learn Foreign Languages

to have classes, to be in time, every time the lecturer comes in, to stand up, to speak, a grammar rule, to take notes, to have a dictation (a test), to write, to make mistakes, to prepare, to work hard at, to revise smth. together, to translate, to read, a library, it takes to take an exam, to do well in, to get "good" ("bad") for, to know

2. My Day's Work

to wake up, early, to get up, at once, to wash, to dress, as a rule, to do morning exercises, to go by bus (car, underground, trolley-bus), it takes to hurry, to work hard, to be busy, to translate, to see smb., to-discuss, to last, to get home

3. The Week-end

to be free, to go to the country, to go for a walk in the park (wood), to have a good time, to have a rest, the sun, a river, to go to the cinema (to the theatre), a new play (film), to play the piano, to listen to, to watch TV, to play chess (volley-ball, football), to be glad, to have to stay in town, awful weather, to be unable

4. My Family (My Friend's Family)

to be born, to spend one's childhood, to live near (a long way from), to get married, to have a small (large) family, parents, grandfather (grandmother), children, a woman (man) of..., a girl (boy) often go to school, to take to a nursery school, to have to, to spend a lot of time on, to go to, to graduate, an engineer, an economist, a factory (office) worker, a student, a teacher (doctor, engineer), to go (come) to see

5 Our Holiday

to leave Moscow, to go away for a holiday, poor health, to intend, to have a good time, the weather, fine (nice), a river, a wood, to go to the seaside, to swim, the sea, to sunbathe, to play chess (volley-ball, tennis), a library, to go to the cinema, early (late) in, to have a good holiday

6 My Flat (My Friend's New Flat)

a block of flats, on the floor, a living-room, to use, a dining-room, a sitting-room, a bedroom, a bathroom, a kitchen, a study, to have to, in the middle of, to the right (left) of, in the corner, a piano, an arm-chair, an ordinary chair, a bookcase, a TV (radio) set a sofa, a vase of flowers, comfortable

7 How I Once Got Ill

to go to the country, awful weather, to feel unwell, not to be able to, to get (have) a cold, to have to stay at home, to see a doctor, to unable, by telephone, to have a (high) temperature, to have to miss, to be sorry (about), to have to use, notes of the lectures, to come to see, to speak on the telephone, to bring, shouldn't go out, to be glad to see

VII. 5 - 10 darslarning 3 - bo'limida va niatdan so'ng ramka ichida berilga dialoglarni takrorlang. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

1. Janob Blek bilan salomlashing, uni yana Moskvada ko'rganingizdan xursandhimgizni ayting, u bu yerda qancha bo'lmoqchi ekanligini so'rang.

2. Janob Braunga telefon qiling, salomlashing, seshanba kuni soat 11 da uchrashishga kelishib oling.

3. Janob Braundan u Moskvada anchadan beri ekanligim, diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'rganligini so'rang, shanba kuni bo'shligingizni va unga Moskvani ko'rsata olishingizni ayting.

4. Janob Gringa o'tirishni taklif eting, o'zini qanday his qilayotganligini so'rang, ob-havo yomonligidan va janob Grin shamollab qolganligidan afsusdaligingizni ayting, unga bir chashka kofe taklif qiling. Unga vrach jo'natish kerakligini so'rang.

5. Janob Gringa yangi muhandisni tanishtirg, u Londonga aylangani chiqmoqchi ekanligim ayting, u birinchi bor Londonga chiqayotganligi sababli Grindan unga Londonni ko'rsatishini so'rang.

VIII. VII mashqdagi savollarga javob replikalarini qo'shib dialoglar tuzing.

LESSON ELEVEN (THE ELEVENTH LESSON)

Text: A Visit to Moscow.

Grammar: 1. To 'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda zamonlar moslashuvi (the Future Indefinite in the Past, the Past Perfect Tense). (57 - 58 §§, 492, 493 betlar)
 2. Tasdiq so'roq gap. (59 - §, 496 bet)
 3. to speak, to talk, to say, to tell fe'llari. (60 - §, 497 bet)

A VISIT TO MOSCOW

'Mr 'Smith is an ↑ old \man. | He's 'recently re\tired | and 'so he's 'got a ↑ lot of 'time for \travelling. | He's 'come to 'Moscow as a \tourist. |

'Now he's 'sitting in the ho\tel \hall^T and 'talking to Leo↑nid Pe\trov,^T his \guide. |

Petrov: 'Is 'this your ↑ first 'visit to \Moscow, Mr Smith? |

Smith: \Yes, But I've 'heard a ↑lot about \Moscow^T from my \father. He was \here^T before the Revo\tution. 'Moscow 'wasn't the \capital \then, \was it? |

Petrov: 'Quite \right. | It 'only be'came the \capital in '19\18. |

Smith: The 'city has 'changed \very \much. | You can 'hardly 'recognize ↑ many of the ↑ streets and \squares. | I 'don't 'think ↑ young 'people like \you^T re\member the 'dirty, 'narrow 'streets my \father \saw in the \sub\urbs,^T and in the 'centre, ~ too, | 'during his \visit. |

Petrov: I'm a\fraid I 'don't. | I 'wonder what you will \say^T after you've 'seen our ↑ new \district^T in the 'South-\West.² |

Smith: \Oh, | I've 'heard about it from a \friend. | He 'told me it was a ↑ beautiful \place^T with 'wide, 'straight \streets^T and 'many \gardens. | We \are going \there, \aren't we? |

Petrov: \Yes, | we'll 'see it on the ↑ way to the ↑ new 'building of ↑ Moscow Uni\versity. |

'Mr 'Smith ↑ also 'said that he had ↑ heard a ↑ lot about the ↑ Tretyakov \Picture \Gallery^T and would 'like to \see it.³ | Leo'nid 'told him that they were ↑ planning to ↑ see the \Gallery^T in a few \days. | They were 'also going to 'see towns and \villages,^T \hospitals,^T col\lective \farms,^T mu\seums,^T exhi\bititions and 'many 'other ↑ interesting \things. | Mr 'Smith ↑ hoped he would 'see ↑ several 'other im\portant int\dustrial and agri\cultural \centres^T in the 'Soviet \Union, | in a \adition to Moscow. |

"D'you 'want to 'go \sightseeing?"	- Shaharning diqqatga sazovor joylarini ko'rishni xohlaysizmi?
Would you 'like to 'see the \sights (the 'places of \interest)?"	- Siz shaharning diqqatga sazovor joylarini ko'rishni xohlarmidingiz?
"Which 'street d'you \live in?"	- Siz qaysi ko'chada yashaysiz?
how do I 'get to \Kirov Street?"	- Kirov ko'chasiga qanday borsam bo'ladi?
"Will 'this 'bus ↑ take me to 'Sverdlov \Square?"	- Bu avtobusda Sverdlov mavdomgacha bora olamanmi?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. You can hardly recognize many of the streets and squares. *Ko'p ko'cha va maydonlarni tanish amrimahol. Hardly* ravishi *qiyinchilik bilan, zo'rg'a* kabi ma'nolarni beradi va gapda doim asosiy fe'l oldidan, juda ko'p hollarda **can** modal fe'lidan yoki uning o'rindoshi (ekvivalenti) **to be able to** dan so'ng keladi. Bu ravish **hard qiyin, qattiq, tirishqoq** sifatiga – ly suffiksini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. **Hard astoydil, jon-jahdi bilan** ravishi ham hard sifatidan yasalgan bo'lib, shaklan u bilan bir xil. **Hard** ravishi gapda doim o'zi tegishli bo'lgan fe'ldan keyin keladi.

He could hardly walk

U zo'rg'a yurardi

He works hard at his English

U ingliz tili ustida qattiq ishlayapti

2. I wonder what you will say after you've seen our new district in the South-West. *Qiziq, siz bizning Janubiy-G'arbdagi yangi tumanimizni ko'rgandan so'ng nima derkansiz?* Bu yerda THZ - **have seen** shakli TKZ - **would have seen** o'rniga ishlatilgan, chunki, payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon ishlatilmaydi.

3. Mr. Smith ... would like to see it. *Janob Smit uni ko'rishni xohlar edi. I would like (I'd like), he would like (he'd like), they would like (they'd like)* va boshqa so'z birikmalari o'zbek tiliga *xohlar edim, xohlar edi, xohlar edilar* va hokazo, kabi tarjima qihnadi. Bu so'z bifikmalaridan so'ng doim **to** yuklamasi bilan kelgan infinitiv ishlatiladi.

I'd like to read this book

Men bu kitobni o'qishni xohlar edim

He'd like to meet you

U siz bilan tanishishni xohlar edi

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to retire

narrow

to travel

a suburb

travelling

to wonder

journey

a district

as

beautiful

a tourist

wide

a hotel

straight

a hall

a garden

a guide

away

a visit to

on the (one's) way

a revolution

a building

a capital

to build (built, built)

to become (became, become)

a picture gallery

to change

would like

hardly

to plan

to recognize

a collective farm

a street

a museum

a square

an exhibition

like

other

dirty

important

industrial
agricultural

the Soviet Union
in addition (to)

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Eleven, p. 373)

So'z yasash

- **ive** [iv] – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, fe'ldan sifat yasaydi:
to collect jaralamoq – collective jamoaviy
- **ful** [ful] – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, otdan, kamdan-kam holatlarda fe'ldan sifat yasaydi:
beauty chiroy - beautiful chiroyli
to forget unutmoq - forgetful unutuvchan
- **age** [idʒ] – ot suffiksi (fransuz tilidan kirgan so'zlarda uchraydi):
village qishloq
- **ize** [aiz] – fe'l suffiksi (bu suffiksning orfografik varianti -ise suffiksi hisoblanadi):
to recognize (= to recognise) tanimoq (*tashqi ko'rinishidan*)

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHOLAR

I. Quyidagi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplardagi bog'lovchi va bog'lovchi so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. Har bir bog'lovchi so'z qaysi gap bo'lagiga kiradi? (57 §)

1. Please tell him *that* I'll be back at five o'clock. 2. Please tell me *which* cities you've been to. 3. I'm going to tell you tomorrow *who* else is going to India. 4. Do you know *who* he usually prepares for his exam with? 5. I don't know *who* they're speaking about. 6. Do you know *whose* work they're discussing? 7. Can you tell me *where* you're going for your summer holiday? 8. I don't know *when* we'll be able to go to the cinema or to the theatre. 9. Do you know *why* he's done it? 10. Do you know *how* well these students can speak English? 11. Will you tell me *how* I can get there? 12. I don't want to know *what* they're talking about. 13. Can you tell us *what* you're going to read next month? 14. Please tell my teacher *that* I'm going to read a book by Jack London. 15. Can you tell us *what* you have decided to do? 16. Please tell him *that* I'm leaving tomorrow afternoon.

II. Urg'uli so'zlarga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. 'Please 'tell me ↑what you \think of it.↓
2. 'Please 'tell him that he's \wrong.↓

III. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

1. Please show us what 2. Can you tell them when ...? 3. Do you know which language ...? 4. We don't know who 5. None of them knows whose 6. Can you tell me where ... ? 7. We don't know when 8. I'm going to tell you why 9. Who can tell me how ...? 10. Do you want to know how many ...? 11. Can you see who ...? 12. Please tell us what 13. Please tell them that

IV. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlardan kerakligini tanlang.

1. Do you know (that, what) they're discussing? 2. I can't say (that, what) I liked the book very much. 3. I've heard (that, what) Peter is coming back to Moscow soon. 4. Have you heard (that, what) they decided to do? 5. My friend has told me (that, what) his mother is ill. 6. I'm telling you (that, what) you should do. 7. I feel (that, what) he's going to say. 8. I feel (that, what) he's right. 9. Do you remember (that, what) he said? 10. Sorry I didn't hear (that, what) you said.

V. Ergash va bosh gaplarning bir biriga bog'lanish aloqalariga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A 1. O'rtog'ingiz hozir qayerda turishini (yashashini) bilasizmi? 2. Bolshoy (the Bolshoi Theatre) teatrgacha qanday borilishini menga ayta olasizmi? 3. U ingliz tilida qanchalik yaxshi gapirishini men eshitdim. 4. Bizda ingliz tili darslari qancha ko'p (tez-tez) bo'lishini bilasizmi? 5. Nechta kitob olib kelganingizni menga ko'rsating. 6. Bu kitobni o'qishga meni qancha vaqtim ketishini aytib bera olasizmi? 7. Nimaga ular hali bu yerda emasliklarini bilmadim. 8. Qaysi mashqlarni biz ertaga qilishimiz kerakligini qaytaring, iltimos. 9. Nечta gap yozishimiz kerakligi mening esimda yo'q. Men nima qilay? Men albatta dugonamga qo'ng'iroq qilishim kerak. 10. Qaysi shaharlarda bo'lganingizni siz bizga ayta olasizmi? 11. Bu kimning kitobi ekanligini bilasizmi? 12. Bu ishni bajarishda menga kim yordam bera olishini bilmayman. 13. Men u yerga kim bilan borishimni bilishni xohlayman.

D 1. U nima (deb) javob berganini bilasizmi? 2. U mendan nima so'raganini (iltimos qilganini) bilasizmi? 3. U mening xatimga javob bermaganini bilasizmi? 4. Men sizga bir hafta avval jo'natgan xatlarimni olmadingizmi? 5. Siz hozir yangi kitob ustida ishlayotganingizni eshitdim (Eshitdimki, siz hozir yangi kitob ustida ishlayotgan emishsiz). 6. U mendan so'ragan (iltimos qilgan) ishini tugatdim. 7. Akam uylanganini eshitingizmi? (Eshitingizmi,) 8. Hozirgacha (allaqachon) nima qilganingizni menga ko'rsating. 9. Men unga nima maslahat bergan bo'lsam, u o'shani qildi. 10. Sizni yangi xonadon (kvartura)ga ko'chib o'tganingizni eshitdik. U qayerda (joylashgan)? 11. Men qo'limdan kelganini hammasini qilaman.

C 1. U qachon kelishini bilasizmi? 2. Men bu haqda ularga (ular) kelganlaridan so'ng aytaman. 3. Bo'shaganimdan so'ng kutubxonaga boraman. 4. Qachon bo'shashingizni bizga ayta olasizmi? 5. Biz qachon ingliz tilidagi kitoblarni o'qiy olishimizni (bizga) ayta olasizmi? 6. Bo'shaganingizda menga qo'ng'iroq qiling. 7. Men siznikiga yana qachon kela olishimni bilmayman, men hozir juda bandman. 8. Ular qachon kelishlarini ulardan hech biri bilmaydi. 9. Biz bu haqda menikiga kelganingizda gaplashamiz.

VI. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor bering. (58 - §)

1. He says that he lived in Leningrad. 2. He said that he lived in Leningrad. 3. He said that he had lived in Leningrad. 4. He said that he was going to live in Leningrad. 5. He knew that Peter was in Kiev. 6. He knows that Peter was in Kiev in 1980. 7. He knew why Peter had been to Kiev several times. 8. He said (that) he liked the city. 9. He showed me which exercises he had done. 10. All the students knew what they

had to revise for the examination. 11. Didn't you know who had done it? 12. We didn't know whose things they were.

VII. Qisqa shakllarning o'qilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning talaffuzini mashq qiling.

1. I /thought T /you'd done it I
2. I 'thought you'd /do it to /morrow I
3. I 'didn't 'know he'd ↑written a ↑ new /book I
4. I /knew T I'd write the /article T if I 'had /time I

VIII. Gaplarni to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan namunadagidek to'ldiring. Hosil bo'lgan ergash gapli qo'shma gapni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

N a m u n a I knew that

{	he <u>worked</u> at a factory
	he <u>had worked</u> at a factory
	he <u>would work</u> at a factory

1. He says that ... 2. I'll tell you who ... 3. He said that ... 4. We didn't know either where ... 5. He asked us when ... 6. Do you know why ... 7. He didn't know why ... 8. You didn't tell us whose ... 9. They asked me how many ... 10. We don't know who else ... 11. We were sure that ... 12. A man asked me how ... 13. I forgot which exercises ...

IX. Zamonlar moslashuviga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Sizning bandligingizni men ham bilmagandim. 2. U menga uchta chet tillarini bilishini aytdi. 3. O'qituvchi bizdan o'n birinchi darsda nechta yangi so'z borligini so'radi. 4. O'rtog'im menga qo'ng'iroq qilib kasal ekanligini va darsga kela olmasligini aytdi. 5. U bizdan zavodga yetib borishimiz uchun odatda qancha vaqt ketishmi so'radi. 6. U qachon ishdan kelishini sizga aytdimi? 7. U menga bugun juda band bo'lishini aytdi. 8. Siz tez orada sog'ayib ketishingizga ishonaman. 9. U bu ishni bajara olmasligini aytdi, chunki uning vaqti yo'q. 10. U duny men zudtik bilan bajarishim kerakligini aytdi. 11. U bizdan qaysi birimiz namis tilida gapirishni bilishimizni so'radi. 12. U hech qachon Omskda bo'lmaganligini aytdi. 13. Men sizni Moskvadan ketayotganingizni eshitdim. 14. U maqolani tarjima qilib bo'liboq bo'shshini aytdi.

X. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlardan kerakligini tanlang va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. When Jack came home, his sister told him that Peter had rung him up half an hour (ago, before) 2 "Did you work or were you still going to school two years (ago, before)? the teacher asked one of the students. 3. Last week I asked my friend to translate this article, but he said he couldn't do it (now, then) and said he would do it after two days (two days later). 4. My friend spent his last week-end in the country. He says the weather was fine (today, that day). 5. I gave my friend a book last week and <ud he would return it (tomorrow, next day), but he hasn't done so yet. 6. "Are

you going to give a talk (tomorrow, next day)?" my inend asked me. 7. He wanted to know when we were going (here, there) again.

XI. Quyidagi namuna bo'yicha suhbat uchun savollar.

N a m u n a

Teacher: Where are you?

1st student: I am in the classroom

Teacher: (to another student) What did I ask Comrade ?

2nd student: You asked him where he was

Teacher: (to a third student) What did he answer?

3rd student: He answered that he was in the classroom.

1. What time do your classes usually finish?
2. Which college did you go to?
3. What subjects did you take there?
4. Where will you work when you leave college?
5. Where u ill your son (daughter) go when he (she) leaves school?
6. What time do you get home?
7. Which of you can speak English well?
8. When do you have to get up?
9. When will you be able to go to the cinema?
10. When did you last give a talk in class?

XII. Ohangga e'tibor berib quyidagi savollarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. He's \right, T \isn't he?!
2. You've \heard it, T \haven't you?!
3. She \hasn't done the work yet, T \has she?!
4. They 'can't 'speak 'English at \all, T \can ↑ they?!

XIII. Quyidagi gaplarni tasdiq so'roq gap bilan tugating. Ularni turli ohanglarda o'qing.

1. You are busy now, ...? 2. You were born in Moscow, ...? 3. There aren't many people in the library now, ...? 4. He couldn't go there ...? 5. You haven't heard from your friend for a long time, ...? 6. She knows you, ...? 7. You'll be back home early today, ...? 8. He has read a lot of English books already, ...? 9. You didn't see your friend yesterday, ...? 10. You've spent a lot of time on it, ...? 11. That's all you've got to say, ...?

XIV. Tasdiq so'roq gaplarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kutubxonachi sizga bu kitobni olishni maslahat berdi, shundaymi? 2. Kitob siz uchun juda og'ir shunday emasmi? 3. Siz bu oy dars qoldirmadingiz, shundaymi? 4. Siz meni eslolmaysiz shunday emasmi? 5. Ular bu xonadan fovdalanishmaydi, shundaymi? 6. U (qiz) biznikiga kelib tushlik qila oladi, shundaymi? 7. O'g'lingiz musiqani yoqtiradi shundaymi? 8. Siz bolalaringizni ertalab uyg'otishingizga to'g'ri kelmaydi, shundaymi? 9. U kuni bo'yi (oftobda) toblana olmaydiku, shundaymi? 10. Siz bugun teatrga borasiz, shundaymi? 11. Men haqmanku, shundaymi? 12. Men bu yerda uzoq qolib ketishimga to'g'n kelmaydi, shundaymi?

XV. Nuqtalar o'rniga to say, to speak, to tell, to talk fe'llarining mos shaklini qo'ying.

1. I'd like to know what they ... about. 2. Comrade Petrov ... at the meeting yesterday and ... us a lot of interesting things. 3. I made a mistake in the last sentence and the teacher asked me to ... it again. 4. He has already ... to you about it, hasn't he? What did he ... ? 5. Every time I see my friend Pelrov we ... about old times. 6. Our teacher often ... that Comrade Klimov can ... English very well. 7. The secretary ... that the man who you'd like to ... to is coming here tomorrow.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'qishni mashq qilib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[and, an]	[rj]
'streets and \squares	'planning to see
in'dustrial and agri)cultural	'interesting \things
[h]	[w] [str]
in the ho'tel \hall	I 'wonder 'what you will \say
he had 'heard a \lot	with 'wide, 'straight \streets

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

fate, fact, 'comrade, 'cabbage, a'hke, a'gain, farm, 'grammar, fare, pet, Peter, pert, 'reader, re'lease, re'mam, 'icket, 'cricket, here, pin, pine, flirt, fire, mis'took, 'valid, bun, fume, burn, cure, 'difficult, 'multitude, box, pro'cure, phone, po'tato, born, more

III. - er va - or suffiksi bilan kelgan otlardan tushunganlaringizni ko'chirib yozing.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi gap bo'laklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang. Ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

beautiful	recognize	wonderfully	recognition
hopeful	building	travelling	dirty
examiner	village	addition	villager
collective	tourist	industrially	exhibition

V. Vangi so'zlardan foydalanib matn mazmuniga doir 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a)
- 1 You like traveling, don't you?
 2. You've traveled a lot, haven't you?
 3. What places in the Soviet Union have you visited?
 4. Which foreign countries have you been to? When was it? You went there as a tourist, didn't you?
 5. Do you usually stay at hotels when you travel?
 6. Which are the new hotels in Moscow (Leningrad, Kiev)?

- b) 1. Do you like to go sightseeing with a guide? Why?
 2. Have you ever been to a picture gallery or a museum with a guide? When was it?
 What did he tell you?
 3. Can you recognize a picture if you have only seen it once?
- c) 1. Which street do you live in?
 2. Is it in the centre or the suburbs?
 3. Has it changed lately?
 4. Is it wide or narrow? Is it straight?
- d) 1. When did Moscow become the capital of the Soviet Union?
 2. Which Moscow districts have changed recently?
 3. Are there many gardens in the new districts?
 4. Would you like to live in a new district? Why?
- e) 1. What exhibitions halls do you know in Moscow?
 2. What can you see there?
 3. Are there any exhibitions in Moscow now?
 4. When are you planning to go to an exhibition?
- f) 1. What's the capital of the Soviet Union? It is an important industrial centre, isn't it?
 2. What other important industrial centers do you know in the Soviet Union?
 2. Is the Soviet Union an industrial or an agricultural country?

VII. Quyidagi fe'llarning uch asosiy shakllarini bering.

to say, to build, to send, to spend, to listen, to hear, to tell, to see, to hurry, to meet, to think, to bring, to lie, to show, to know, to speak, to forget, to leave, to become

VIII. Quyidagi so'zlarning antomini yozing.

narrow	old	rich	low	busy	after
clean	tall	short	to remember	large	wrong

IX. Quyidagi so'zlarning sinonimini yozing.

to go away, to go to see, high, fine, much

X. Kerakli joyga predloglardan mosini qo'ying.

1. The old woman says her husband retired ... sixty-five. 2. I wonder which hotel your friend is staying Why hasn't he written to tell you? 3. ... my first visit ... Sankt-Petersburg I spent three hours sightseeing every afternoon. 4. "Which street does he live ...?" "He lives ... Green Street. It's a long way ... here." 5. I met ... a friend the way ... the factory yesterday. He told me that he had got a new flat ... a new district ... the suburbs. 6. ... a holiday there are always a lot ... people ... the streets and squares. 7. My grandparents work ... a collective farm which is not very far Moscow. 8. Is your grandfather still ... hospital? 9. "Did your friend have to go hospital?" "No, he only stayed ... home a week or two" 10. My grandfather is quite an old man, but he doesn't want to retire. He still works ... a collective farm.

XI. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

- a) 1. He said 2. He told me 3. They spoke 4. She likes to talk

b) 1. I wonder how 2. I wondered when 3. He wondered who 4. She wondered where 5. I wonder how often ... (how long ..., how well...). 6. I wondered what 7. She wondered why

XII. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. U qachon nafaqaga chiqqanini men bilmayman. Balki 62 yoshidadir. 2. Ular yozga nima rejalshtirayotganliklarini men bilmayman. Balki ular sayohatga chiqishar. 3. U mendan qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtamoqchi ekanligimni so'radi. 4. U (qiz) bizga ob-havo o'zgarmaganligini aytdi. 5. U (ayol) turmushga chiqdi va familiyasini o'zgartirdi, shuning uchun biz uni topa olmadik. 6. "Bolaligimda ko'p o'ynagan ko'chalarimni taniy ularnikinman" - deb uylardim. "O'sha paytda u tor va loy edi." Uni yana ko'rganimda, men uni zo'rg'a taniy oldim. Hozir u chiroyli keng ko'cha bo'lib ketibdi. 7. Astraxanga keta turib turistlar ko'pgina katta shaharlarga tashrif buyurishdi. Gid ularga ular haqida ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni aytib berdi. 8. Vrach bola kasalxonaga yotishi (borishi) kerakligini aytdi. 9. U kasalxonada qancha qolishiga to'g'ri kelishini bilmasdi. 10. Siz qishloq-xo'jaligi ko'rgazmasida bo'ldingiz, shundaymi? Oxirgi paytda yana qaysi ko'rgazmalarda bo'ldingiz? 11. Moskvaga ketishda (yo'l-yo'lakay) biz yana nimalarni ko'rmoqchi ekardigimizni u bilishni xohlardi. 12. Akam qachon kasalxonadan qaytishini bilishni xohlardim. 13. Akam kasalxonadan qaytsa, biz ikki haftaga shahar chetiga chiqamiz. 14. O'tgan yili men Yaltadan uzoq bo'lmagan joyda dam oldim. Yaltadan tashqari men Sevastopolda ham bo'idim.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matni hikoya qilib bering: a) ko'chirma gap bilan; b) Janob Grin nomidan; c) Leonid Petrov nomidan.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.

1. my friend's son, very tall, to change, can (could) hardly, to recognize.
2. to get a new flat, anew district, a beautiful place, straight streets, a lot of gardens, I'd like to.
3. to get ill, I wonder, how long, to stay in hospital, to go to see, as soon as.
4. an industrial exhibition, to open, recently, to plan to gp.
5. to like travelling, to visit, recently, many other, to know a. lot about, to be able. to tell
6. to go to a museum, a guide, to tell, a lot of interesting things, to say.

III. Quyidagi mavzularda matnlar tuzing.

1. The Place Where I Was Born.
2. Moscow Old and New.
3. Moscow Underground
4. The New Building of Moscow University.

IV. Sizga notanish bo'lgan ko'chaga qanday borishini, a yerga avtobus (trolleybus, metro) borishni so'rang. Yordam uchun minnatdorchiilik bildirmg.

V. Quyidagi dialogni o'qishni mashq qiling, yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"What are you 'going to 'do on \Sunday, Mr Smith?" |

"I was 'planning to 'see the \sights. | 'Could you 'tell me | how I can 'get to
↑ Moscow Uni'versity from my ho/tel?" |

"'Would you 'like to have \me as your guide?" |

"I'd \love to" |

"Then 'what 'time shall we \meet?! 'Would 'ten in the 'morning be ↑ too \early?" |

"Oh, \no, | 'that's ↑ quite 'all \right." |

LESSON TWELVE (THE TWELFTH LESSON)

Text: In the Lunch Hour (Meals).

- Grammar 1. 1- yoki 3- shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki iltimosning ifodalaniishi (61 - §, 499 bet)
2. if yoki whether bog'lovchilari bilan kiritilgan toldiruvchi ergash gaplar (Ümimiy so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda). (62 - §, 499 bet)
3. Narsa buyum nomlari oldidan artikning ishlatilishi. (63 J, 499 bet)
4. a little, a few birikmalari. (64 - §, 500 bet)

IN THE LUNCH HOUR (MEALS)

I usually have lunch at half past one, but yesterday I went to the office without breakfast (I only had a cup of tea) and by twelve o'clock I was already hungry. I don't like having lunch alone, so I said to Nick: "Let's have lunch together." "All right," he answered, "I'll join you in a few minutes."

When we went to the canteen, there weren't many people there. We got tickets (checks) for lunch, sat down at a table near the window, and called the waitress. She brought knives, forks, spoons and plates and took our tickets (checks).

"Will you have any soup today?" I asked Nick.

"No, I'm not very hungry," he said. "But I'll have some mineral water, salad, meat and potatoes¹, and ice-cream for the sweet."

"Oh, here's the waitress".

(The waitress brings the dishes.)

"The salad's very good, but there's not enough salt in it. Will you pass me the salt, please?"

"Certainly. Here it is."

"Thank you."

"Shall I pass you some rye bread?"

"No, thank you. I usually have it with the soup, and I like white bread for the meat course"

The waitress came up to us in a few minutes and asked if we would have coffee, or tea.

"Yes please. Tea for my friend, and coffee for me," I said.

"Black or white?"

"Black, and some cake, please."

"How d'you like your tea?" he asked my friend.

"Not very strong," he answered, "and only two lumps of sugar, please."

We talked a little, when lunch was over, and at twenty-five to one went back to the office. We had a little time before work to read the newspaper and have a smoke.² We began work again half an hour later.³

"Let's 'go to the can'teen, I /shall we?"	- Oshxona ketdik, boramizmi?
"Yes, I /let's."	- Ketik.
"Would you 'like †that \table for 'two at the /window?"	- Sizga deraza oldidagi ikki kishilik stol ma'qulmi?
"Wes, I 'that will 'do \nicely."	- Ha, juda.
"What would you 'like to \start with?"	- Nimadan boshlashni xohlaysiz?
"To \mato juice [dʒu:s], /please."	- Pomidor sharbati bilan.
"Will you 'have /meat or \fish to follow?"	- Keyin nima buyurasiz, go'shtmi yoki baliq?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... **meat and potatoes** ... *kartoshka bilan go'sht. Potato* [pə'teitou] *kartoshka* so'zi -o bilan tugallanuvchi boshqa otlar kabi ko'plikda -es qo'shimchasini oladi, undagi -e o'qilmaydi:

a potato kartoshka - potatoes kartoshkalar
a tomato pomidor - tomatoes pomidorlar

Biroq, birlikda -o bilan tugallanishiga qaramasdan, ko'plik shaklini umumiy qoida bo'yicha yasaydigan otlar ham mavjud, ya'ni ularga -s qo'shiladi:

a piano royal – pianos royallar a photo fotosurat – photos fotosuratlar

2. **We had a little time before work to read the newspaper and have a smoke.** *Ish boshlangucha bizning gazeta o'qish va chekib olish uchun biroz vaqtimiz bor edi.* To have fe'li noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilgan ot bilan kelganda ko'pincha qisqa payt davom etadigan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday so'z birikmalari o'zbek tiliga ...*ib olmoq* fe'l birikmasi bilan tarjima qilinadi:

to have a smoke chekib olmoq
to have a talk gaplashib olmoq
to have a swim cho'milib olmoq

Biroq, boshqa variantlar ham bo'lishi mumkin:

to have a rest - dam olmoq
to have a look - qaramoq

3. ... **half an hour later** ... *yarim soatdan so'ng* (yarim soat o'tgandan so'ng). O'zbek tilidagi so'ng (keyin) so'zining ingliz tilida ikki xil berish mumkin:

Taqqoslang:

Men *bir yarim soatdan so'ng* kelaman.
Men uyga soat 9 da keldim, kechki tushlik qildim, kitob o'qidim va *bir yarim soatdan so'ng* (bir yarim soat vaqt o'tgandan so'ng) uyquga yotdim.

I'll be back **in an hour and a half.**
I came back home at 9 o'clock, had supper, read a book, and **an hour and a half later** I went to bed.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

lunch	tushlik	to call	kel. qil/q 2) atamog
(the) lunch hour	tushlik soati	a waitress	ofitriantka
in the lunch hour	tushlik paytida	a waiter	ofitriant
half an hour	yarim soat	a knife (pl. knives)	pichoq (pichoqlar)
an hour and a half	1 yarim soat	a fork	vilka
a quarter	chorak	a plate	tarelka
a quarter of an hour	15 minut (15m)	soup	shorva
a meal	arqat	water	suv
past	otma, otidi	bread (white, brown, rye)	non (oq qora)
without	siz, siz (n)	a course	kurs 2) o'zgaruvchi
tea	chay	a three-(four-) course dinner	3. o'zgaruvchi
to be hungry	och kelmoq	the meat (fish) course	gashli (balig) gismi
to be thirsty	qarangamoq	for the second course	2. slyuda u/n
alone	yalgiz	to come up	kelmoq
a canteen	oshxona	to go up	barmoq
a restaurant	restoran	second	2-phi
a ticket	bilet, chipta	coffee	kofe
salad	salat	milk	sut
meat	gash	cake	tort, pirojniy
potatoes	kartoshka	strong	kuchli
ice-cream	muz	weak	kuchli
for the sweet	shirinlik u/n	sugar	shakar
dish	arqat, idish	a lump of sugar	shakar arqam
enough	yetarli, cha	to smoke	chekmoq
salt	tu	to have a smoke	chelmoq
to pass	otmoq, yolar	a cigarette	sigaret
a check	chek, hisob	later	keyinroq

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twelve, p. 376)

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. 1- va 3- shaxsga qaratilgan iltimosning ifodalinishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini tashq qiling. (61-§)

1. 'Let's 'sit 'down here, shall we?'
2. 'Let's 'go to the exhi'bition to 'day.'
3. 'Let him 'help you.'
4. 'Don't 'let them 'talk.'
5. 'Please 'let us 'know ↑ when you're 'coming.'

II. me olmoshini 1- va 3- shaxsning boshqa olmoshlari bilan almashtiring va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Let me watch TV tonight. 2. Let me have a look at the picture. 3. Let me have a little rest.

III. Qavslarni ochib olmoshlarni kerakli kelishikda qo'llang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Let (we) discuss these questions this morning. 2. Let (he) translate the letters from German into Uzbek. 3. Let (I) go to see him after classes this evening. 4. Let (they) give the books to the library in time. 5. Let (she) revise all the words from Lesson Two. 6. Let (we) read a book about our city.

IV. Namunaga qarab javob fikr bildiring.

N a m u n a : "Your friend wants to come at five today."
"Let him come."

1. Comrade Petrov would like to read this book. 2. Your son wants to go to the cinema today. 3. Your daughter wants to watch TV tonight. 4. My son's friends want to play chess at my place. 5. Your children want to go to the country for the weekend.

V. Quyidagi so'zlardan foydalanib narauna asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a : Let's go for a walk, shall we?

to open, to close, to go to the seaside, to go by bus (trolley-bus), to have a game chess, to ring up, to go to the cinema (theatre, country), to have a look at

VI. 1- yoki 3- shaxsga qaratilgan iltimos yoki buyruqning ifodalanishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Keling xonaning derazasini ochamiz. 2. O'rtoq Ivanov o'zining ingliz do'stlariga mamlakatimiz haqida gapirib bersin. 3. Sizga telegrammani tarjima qilishga yordam berishimga ijozat bering. 4. Bu kitobni ular o'qishsin va muhokama qilishsin. 5. (Keling) Bolalar ham kelasi shanba - yakshanbani shahar chetida o'tkazishsin. 6. Kelinglar taksi olamiz, maylimi (bo'ptimi)? 7. Delegatsiya (delegation) u kutib olsin. U ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. 8. Keling nemis adabiyotidan ma'ruzaga bugun kechqurun boramiz. Akam uni juda qiziq bolishini aytdi. 9. Kitoblarimni olishga ijozat bering.

VII. To'ldiruvchi va payt ergash gaplaridagi kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni yakunlang. (62-§)

a) 1. I wonder if 2. He wonders whether 3. She doesn't know if 4. I don't remember if 5. He didn't remember whether 6. He wondered why

b) 1. I'll go and see my friend if 2. He would like to know if 3. My daughter will go to Kiev for a holiday if 4. We shan't go to the country if 5. He won't pass his English exam if 6. I haven't heard whether

VIII. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ergash gaplar kesimining zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Agar ob-havo o'zgarmasa biz shahar chetiga chiqmaymiz. 2. Qiziq, men uni ko'rganimda tanirmikinman. 3. Agar men juma kuni kechqurun band bo'lmasam, keling ko'rgazmaga boramiz, bo'ptimi? 4. U (allaqachon) bo'shaganligini bilishni xohalrdim. 5. Biz shanba-yakshanba kunlari shaharda qolmaymiz, agar ob-havo

Ask your friend

whether he wants meat or fish,
what he will have for the second course today,
whether he will have some mineral water.
what he will have for the sweet,
whether he likes to smoke after lunch.
whether he had tea or coffee this morning,
whether he likes strong or weak tea.
how many lumps of sugar he takes with his tea.
whether he likes his tea with milk.

B. Namuna: Please pass me the milk.
Will you pass me the milk, please?
Could (Can) you pass me the milk, please?

Ask your friend to pass you

a fork,
a knife,
a plate,
the salt,
the bread,
the sugar,
some cake,
the salad.

V. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda predloglar va ravish yuklamalaridan qo'ying.

1. I wonder whether they are coming ... half ... two or ... three. 2. I've got three tickets ... the new film, but my daughter can't go. Would you like to join ... us? 3. Please ask Peter whether he would like to join ... us ... lunch. 4. Do you usually have rye bread ... the meat course? 5. Let's have meat and potatoes ... the second course and some ice-cream ... the swim, shall we? 6. Will you call the students ... please? The examination begins ... ten minutes. 7. Comrade Klimov has just rung me He says he's coming ... a few minutes. I wouldn't like to begin the discussion ... him. 8. "Is your son ... his first or second year now?" "He's ... his third, he graduates ... a year from now." 9. As I was going ... home, a man came ... and asked me whether the 12th bus would take him ... Red Square. 10. Are you going ... the canteen ... lunch or are you going to have a cup ... tea ... the office?

VI. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlardan oldin artikl hamda some va any olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Qiziq, nimaga ayrim bolalar *sutni* yoqtirmas ekanlar. 2. *Sut* xohlaysanmi (ichasanmi)? 3. Mening qornim unchalik och emas, bugun men *sho'rva* olmayman. 4. Menga *sho'rva* bering. 5. Sizga *oq qand* (*shakar*) beraymi? – Ha, ikki bo'lak, iltimos. 6. Siz *saladni* yoqtirasizmi? 7. Menga *saladni* uzatib yuboring, iltimos. 8. *Muzqaymoq* xohlaysizmi? 9. Marhamat qilib *muzqaymoq* bering. 10. *Kofe* juda kuchsiz (ekan). 11. Marhamat qilib *tortdan* oling. 12. Menga *ozgina suz* bering. Juda chanqadim.

VII. Nuqtalar o'rniga to speak, to talk, to say, to tell fe'llaridan mosini kerakli shaklda qo'ying va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. "Mother ... there aren't any knives or forks on the table. Will you go and bring them?" my sister asked. 2. They often walk home together and ... about their children on the way. 3. Could you ... us a few things about the countries you've been to recently? 4. "Has he ... you when he'll be back?" "Yes, he ... he'll be here in a fortnight." 5. The lecturer ... for an hour and a half and ... the listeners a lot of interesting things. He ... that there would be several new hotels, schools and hospitals in our town in a year or two. 6. He ... he ... can three foreign languages. I wonder why you never ... English to him. 7. I wonder if you can ... me the way to the Bolshoy Theatre.

VIII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Sizga bu ko'rgazma haqida *bir-ikki og'iz* (ber nechta) so'z aytishingizga ijozat bering. 2. Bu barcha savollarni bugun muhakama qilish uchun bizda juda *oz* vaqt bor (bizning vaqtimiz juda *oz*). 3. U ingliz tilini *biroz biladi*, biroq, u o'z ma'ruzasini ingliz tilida qila olmaydi deb qo'rqaman. 4. *Biroz* kuting. Men *bir necha* minutdan so'ng qaytaman. 5. O'ylaymanki, biz teleqrammani *bir necha* soatdan so'ng olamiz.

B. 1. Siz ingliz tilini bu maqolani tarjima qilish uchun yetarlicha yaxshi bilasiz. 2. Bugun mening yetarlicha vaqtim yo'q deb qo'rqaman va man siz bilan borolmayman. 3. Bu kitob siz uchun yetarlicha (*juda*) qiziq deb o'ylayman. 4. Choyning shakari *yetarli* emas. 5. Saladning tuzi *yetarli* emas. (Saladda tuz *yetishmaydi*.)

IX. Gapdagi so'z tartibiga e'tibor berib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mana < tort.
u.

5. Mana < bizning uy.
u.

2. Mana < oq non
u.

6. Mana < pichoqlar.
ular.

3. Mana < vilkalar.
ular.

7. Mana < toza qoshiqlar.
ular.

4. Mana < tareika.
u.

8. Mana < mening akam.
u.

X. Ergash gaplarda fe'l kesimning zamoniga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

I ...
1. I'll go to the country when < my friend ...
my son ...

2. We'll go and see our friends if
 ↙ we ...
 ↘ he ...
 you ...
3. Stay here till
 ↙ I...
 ↘ your friend...
 these engineers...
4. We'll finish the work before
 ↙ our teacher...
 ↘ we...
 your children...
5. My son will go away on holiday as soon as
 ↙ he...
 ↘ we...
 his friend...
6. We'll go to the canteen after
 ↙ I...
 ↘ my friend...
 you...

XI. Ergash gaplarda fe'l kesimning zamoniga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz ta'tilga imtihonni topshirib bo'lgandan so'ng ketasizmi? 2. Biz gazetani dars boshlaguncha o'qib bo'la olamiz. 3. Siz bugun nechida bo'shashingizni bilasizmi? 4. Men bo'shashim bilan sizga qo'ng'iroq qilaman. 5. Men u (qiz) bilan gaplashib olgunimcha siz shu yerda bo'la (qola) olasizmi? 6. Biz (qachonki) dengizga dam olgani borganimizda, biz u yerda har kuni cho'milamiz va oftobda toblanamiz. 7. Qiziq, men yana qachon ma'ruza tayyorlashim kerak bo'larkin.

XII. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering. Javobda qavs ichida ko'rsatilgan vaqtni ishlatang.

1. What time do you usually get up? (ertalabki 7:10 da) 2. What time do you have breakfast? (ertalabki 7:30 da) 3. What time do you usually go to the office? (ertalabki 8:15 da) 4. What time do you go into the class-room if the classes begin at a quarter past eight (at nine o'clock, at half past eight, at a quarter to nine)? (ertalabki 8:10, 8:45, 8:25, 8:40 larda) 5. What time did you get home yesterday? (kechki 6:45 da) 6. When did you begin doing your homework yesterday? (kechki 7:10 da) 7. What time did you go to bed? (kechki 11:50 da) 8. What time are you going to have dinner tomorrow? (kunduzgi 1:25 da)

XIII. Aniq vaqtni bildiruvchi so'z birikmalaridagi predloglarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men avtobus bekatinga choraktakam yettida keldim, biroq avtobus yo'q edi va men uyga piyoda ketishga qaror qildim. 2. Keling oshxonaga o'ntakam birda boramiz. Bu paytda u yerda odam (uncha) bo'lmaydi. 3. Men u yerda beshgacha (soat) bo'ldim. 4. Kecha darslar soat uohda tugadi va choraktakam to'rtdayoq uyda boidim. 5. Film oltiyarimda tugadi va biz biroz sayr qilishga qaror qildik. 6. Bu yerga marhamat qilib o'n ikkiyu o'ttizda keling. Biz birga kutubxonaga boramiz. 7. Avvalgi kuni men instituda sakkizyaringacha qolishimga to'g'ri keldi.

XIV. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib savolarga javob bering: 10 (20) minutes, half an hour, an hour and a half, a quarter of an hour, six months, a fortnight.

1. How long did it take you to do your homework yesterday?
2. How long does it take you to get home if you go by bus (trolley-bus, underground)?
3. How long will it take you to get to Ostankino from the centre of Moscow if you go there by trolley-bus?
4. How long do you think it will take me to do all the exercises?
5. How long do you think it will take us to read this play by Oscar Wilde?

XV. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz hozir men bilan ovqatlangani borasiz, shundaymi? – Yoʻq deb qoʻrqaman. Men faqat bir soatdan soʻng bora olaman. – Unda men oʻzim (yakka) boraman. Mening qornim juda ochdi. Men bugun oltiyarimda nonushta qilgandim. 2. Axir qorning ochku? Toʻgʻrimi? Shoʻrva ichasanmi (xohlaysamni)? – Yoʻq, Men och emasman. Meni faqat juda suv ichgim kelayapti. Menga choy ber. 3. Siz shanba kuni nima qilmoqchisiz? – Biz restoranga borishni xohlardik. Biz xursand boʻlar edik agar siz ham bizga qoʻshilsangiz. 4. Anna menga yangi filmga unda bilet borligini aytdi va men u bilan bora olishimni soʻradi. U yolgʻiz borishni xohlamaadi, uning dugonasi esa bora olmasdi, chunki u oʻzni yomon his qilardi. 5. Shirilikka muzqaymoq oling. Ularda doim juda yaxshi muzqaymoq boʻladi. 6. Mana tuz. Menimcha kartoshka yetarlicha tuzlanmagan. 7. Nihoyat u biznikiga kelishga qachon yetarlicha vaqti boʻlishini aytin. 8. U maqola (yozish)ni tugatib boʻlib biznikiga kelishini va hammasini gapirib berishini aytdi. 9. Biz bu zaldan oshxona sifatida foydalanishimiz mumkin, u yetarlicha katta (keng). 10. Choyingiz yetarlicha achchiqmi? – Ha, rahmat. Men achchiq choyni yoqtirmayman. 11. Hozir endi soat 6. Bizning yana chekib olish uchun chorak soat vaqtimiz bor, shundaymi? 12. Menga sigaret bera olasizmi? – Afsuski menda birona ham yoʻq edi.

XVI. Quyidagi dialoglarni oʻzlashtirma gap bilan aytib bering.

1

Mary: I don't want to go to the canteen alone. Will you join me for lunch?

Ann: I'd love to

Mary: When will you be free?

Ann: In a quarter of an hour.

Mary: All right, then, we'll go together.

2

John: I've got two tickets for a new film. Would you like to go?

Mary: I'm afraid I'll be busy this evening. What time does it begin?

John: At half past eight.

Mary: Oh, that's all right. I think I'll have enough time to do all I'm planning to

Peter: How long are going to stay here?

Ann: A fortnight, I think.

Peter: Then you'll have enough time to see the sights, won't you? Would you like to begin tomorrow morning?

Ann: I'd love to.

A man: Excuse me. Can you speak English?

Ann: Yes, a little.

The man: Could you tell me how I get to Red Square from here?

Ann: Yes, certainly. You can take the 12th bus. It won't take you ten minutes to get there.

The man: Thank you very much.

Ann: Not at all.

O'G'ZAKINUTQ KO'NIKMASINIRIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni o'zlashtirma gaplarda hikoya qilib bering.

II. Berilgan so'zlarni qo'llagan holda qisqa hiokoyalar tuzing.

1. to spend, at the seaside, to swim, to sunbathe, the sea, to be hungry, to have a three-course dinner, not to be enough;

2. in the lunch hour, restaurant, to be hungry and thirsty, waiter, it took ..., not to have enough time, without, coffee;

3. alone, never, to be busy, coffee or tea, a cup, not to go to the canteen;

4. to want, to have a smoke, not to have got any cigarettes, to have to, to ask for, to thank.

III. Quyidagi mavzularga axborot tayyorlang.

1. My Everyday Meals.

2. A Canteen at a Holiday-centre.

IV. Matndan keyingi ramka ishida berilgan dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

V. Quyidagi dialogning o'qillshini mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

Meeting at the Restaurant

"Good \evening, Mr Petrov."

"Good \evening, Mr Brown. | I 'don't 'think you've \met be/fore. | 'This is \Mr Klimov, | our \expert ['ekspɔ:t]."

"How do you \do, Mr Klimov."

"How do you \do, Mr Brown. | 'Glad to \meet you."

"This \way, please. | Our 'table is in the \corner. | I 'think we'll 'feel \quite /comfortable there."

"\Yes, | it 's a 'nice /table."

"Won't you 'sit /here, Mr Brown? | 'What will you \have?"

LESSON THIRTEEN (THE THIRTEENTH LESSON)

Text: They are *Leaving Moscow*

Grammar: 1. Majhul nisbat (The Passive Voice). (65 - §, 500 bet)

2. Maxsus so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda. (66 - §, 503 bet)

3. Egalik olmoshlarining absolyut (mustaqil) shakli. (67 - §, 503 bet)

THEY ARE LEAVING MOSCOW

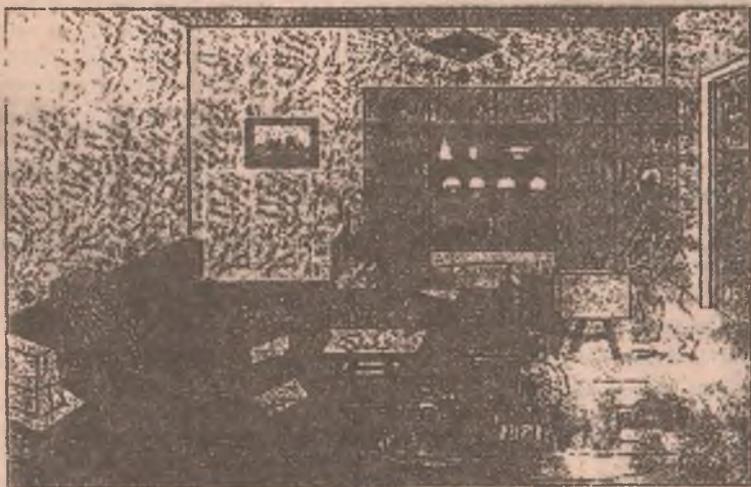
If you look at the picture, you'll see a man, a woman and a child in it. Would you like to know who they are and why there are shirts, trousers, dresses, hats, suits, coats, shoes and other things all over the place?¹ The man's a friend of mine. His name is Oleg. He just graduated and is now getting ready to go to his home town. He's going to work as a doctor at a hospital which was built a few months ago.

You can see his little son busy packing. Some of his toys have already been packed in a box and he's putting the rest of them in it. Oleg's wife, a young woman of about twenty-two, is busy packing things, too. What's she doing now? She's closing a suit-case.

She must also go and get some food, but she won't go shopping until all the things have been pa...

Oleg's writing his new address on the last box. As soon as he finishes writing it, all the boxes will be taken to the railway station. The taxi's already waiting at the door. So he's hurrying.

You can't see his mother in the picture. She's making supper in the kitchen. In an hour and a half their friends will come to say good-bye to Oleg and his family and wish them a happy life in the new place.²



Rasm 2.

DIALOGUE

(To be learnt by heart)

A. Hal\lo, \Peter! 'How \are you? | 'Where \were you^T a 'few 'days a\go? | I 'rang you \up, but there was no \answer. |

B. 'Didn't you 'know I was in \Leningrad? | I 'only 'came \back last \night |

A. 'I \see 'How did you \like it there? |

B. The 'city's \wonderful. |

A. 'Did you 'have e\fnough 'time to 'go \sightseeing? |

B. I m a'fraid. I \didn't. | There are 'so 'many 'places of \interest in \Leningrad, you \know I 'so 'many \palaces,^T mu\seums and \monuments! I 'couldn't 'see \all of \them |

A. 'That's a \pity, | \isn't it? |

I 'wish you a \happy \landing	Eson-omon qo'nib oling!
I 'wish you a \happy \journey	Oq yo'l (Safaringiz bexatar bo'lsin!)
A \pleasant \journey to you	- Qanday-yetib oldingiz? ..
"Did you 'have a \good \journey?"	- Yaxshi (unchalik yomon emas), rahmat.
"\Quite \good ('not \too \bad), thank you."	- Siz qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtadingiz?
"Which ho'tel are you \staying in?"	- Sizga bu yer yoqayaptimi?
"How davou \like it here?"	

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... dresses, hats, suits, coats, shoes and other things ... *ko'ylaklar, shlyapalar, kostyumlat, pal'to, tufi va boshqa narsalar.* Gapda **other** odatda o'zidan keyingi so'zga aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi.

There are two books on the table one book is Russian, the other book is English

Stol ustida ikkita kitob turibdi bitta kitob ruscha, boshqasi - inglizcha

Misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki, **other** + **ot** (yoki **one** o'rindosh-so'zi) birikmasidan oldin aniq artikl ishlatilyapti, agar gap ikki predmet (yoki shaxs) dan biri haqida bolsa. Bordiyu, agar gap uch yoki undan ortiq predmet (shaxs) haqida borsa, unda bunday so'z birikmalaridan oldin noaniq artikl ishlatiladi va **other** ga qo'shib yozilib, **another** olmoshini hosil qiladi.

I don't like this coat. Will you show me another one, please? (There are a lot of coats in the shop)

Bu pal'to menga yoqmayapti. Menga marhamat qilib, boshqasim ko'rsating (Magazinda ko'pgina pal'tolar bor)

Another so'zi ko'pincha *yana bitta* ma'nosiga ega bo'ladi

Have another cup of tea

Yana bir piola choy iching

Other olmoshi gapda mustaqil tarzda ham xuddi **ot** kabi ega yoki to'dirmchi vazifasida ishlalishshi mumkin. Bunda u ko'plikda **others** shaklida qollanadi va ma'noga qarab kerakli joyda aniq artikl bilan kelishi mumkin.

Comrade Ivanov, Petrov and others speak English well, (others - ega)
 Last night I went to the theatre and saw Stepanov, Bobrov and the others there. (the others - vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)
 Five of our engineers will soon have a holiday. Two of them are going to the country, the others are going to the South, (the others - ega)

O'rtoq Ivanov, Petrov va boshqalar ingliz tilida yaxshi gapirishadi.
 Kech men teatrdan bo'ldim va u yerda Stepanovni, Bobrovni va boshqalarni ko'rdim.
 Muhandislarimizdan beshtasi yaqinda ta'tilga chiqadi. Ulardan ikkitasi shahar chetiga chiqadi, qolganlari janubda dam olishadi

Others shakli kishilarga nisbatan ham, predmetlarga nisbatan ham ishlatiladi:

Titov, Petrov and the others left for Kiev yesterday.
 I can only see two books here. Where are the others?

Titov, Petrov va boshqalar kecha Kiyevga ketishdi.
 Bu yerda faqat ikkita kitob ko'rayapman. Qolganlari (boshqalari) qayerda?

2. In an hour and a half their friends will come to say good-bye to Oleg and his family and wish them a happy life in the new place. Bir yarim soatdan so'ng ularning do'stlari Oleg va uning oilasi bilan hayrlashgani va ularga yangi joyda baxtli hayot tilagani kelishadi. Life hayot oti ko'p boshqa mavhum otlar kabi odatda noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi. Biroq, agar uning oldidan sifat bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi kelsa, u noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilishi mumkin.

a happy life	baxtli hayot
a quiet [kwaiət] life	tinch hayot

Bu qoida barcha mavhum otlarga ham tegishli emas. Masalan, **work** *ish* so'zi hech qachon noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi:

hard work	og'ir ish
new work	yangi ish
interesting work	qiziqarli ish

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a shirt
 trousers (*pi*)
 a dress
 a hat
 a suit
 a coat
 a shoe
 a pair of shoes
 ready
 to get ready
 a (one's) home town
 pack
 the rest of

a suit-case
 food
 a shop
 to go shopping
 to do shopping
 an address
 a railway station
 a taxi
 to wait (for)
 to be in a hurry
 to make breakfast (dinner, supper)
 to say good-bye
 to wish

about (*adv*)

to wish ... a pleasant journey

happy

a place of interest

by heart

a palace

wonderful

a monument (to)

to go sightseeing

That's a biry (it's a tity)

to see the sights

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Thirteen, p. 380)

O'qish qoidasi

oa harf birikmasi [ou] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
coat [kout] pal'to"

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQIAR

I. Berilgan fe'llardan qaysilari ob'yekt fe'lligini aniqlang, ularning tagiga chizing va ulardan so'ng to'ldiruvehi yozing.

to go, to take, to find, to lie, to stop, to swim, to come, to speak, to show, to look at, to live, to discuss, to stand, to spend, to miss, to stay, to listen to, to ski, to use, change, to recognize, to skate, to hear, to build, to examine, to leave

II. Majhui nisbatning shakliga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. Gaplarni yod oling, ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. You're re'wanted on the \phone. | (= telephone)
2. 'When was \this 'house \built?!
3. He was 'shown the 'way to the \Ministry. |
4. 'Who was the 'book \written by? |
5. A 'new 'library will \soon be \built here. |
6. I've 'just been \told about it. |
7. The 'doctor's been \sent for. |
8. The 'work must be \done at once. |
9. I 'don't 'like to be \talked about. |

III. Quyidagi gaplarni o'tgan va kclasi zamonga qo'ying. Bunda payt holimi mos ravishda o'zgartiring.

1. Our students are given a lot of homework to do every day. 2. What kind of books are discussed in class? 3. Comrade Ivanov is often asked to translate articles from English into Russian. 4. How many houses are built in our city a year? 5. Why aren't these exercises done?

IV. Quyidagi gaplarni (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shakllarida yozing. Ma'nosiga qarab kerakli o'zgarishlar kiritishni unutmang.

1. Houses are built very quickly now. 2. This work will be finished tomorrow. 3. The delegation was met at the station. 4. The article has been translated into Russian. 5. The work can be done tomorrow morning. 6. The doctor has been sent for.

7. The question has been discussed. 8. Comrade Petrov is wanted on the 'phone.
9. The rules will be revised at the next lesson. 10. The book was written in 1966.

V. Berilgan so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib namunalar asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a 1: The theatre was built last year.
The theatre wasn't built last year, was it?
When was the theatre built?
The theatre will be built here.
When will the theatre be built?

to be done, to be found, to be read, to be written, to be learnt, to be translated, to be discussed, to be finished, to be used, to be given back

N a m u n a 2: I've been told to come at three.

to be given a lot of work to do, to be shown the way to ..., to be asked to bring to be advised to learn

N a m u n a 3: Has the question been translated yet?

to be finished, to be forgotten, to be decided, to be left, to be revised

N a m u n a 4: The doctor has been sent for.

to be talked about, to be spoken to, to be listened to, to be looked at

N a m u n a 5: The question must be discussed at once.

Can the question be discussed tomorrow morning?

The question can (can't) be discussed tomorrow morning.

to be met, to be spoken to, to be found, to be sent (for), to be done, to be written, to be shown, to be translated into, to be finished, to be given back, to be decided, to be used, to be built

VI. Majhul nisbatning ishlatilishiiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Bu yerga soat beshda kelishni  menga buyurishdi
u (qizdan) so'rashdi.

2. Bu kitobni  unga berishmadi.
 ularga ko'rsatishmadi.
 bizga jo'natishmaydi.

3. Chorshanba kuni ertalab  ularni imtihon qilishadi
sizlarni kutib olishadi.

4. Ertalab  xatlar jo'natiladi.
 telegramma keltiriladi.
 gazetalarni olib kelishadi.

5. Kecha  bizni chaqirtirishdi.
 ular haqida gapirishdi.

B. 1. Bu savollar odatda ishdan so'ng muhokama qilinadi. 2. Sizing shahringizda ko'p uylar qurilyaptimi? 3. Bu kitob ingliz tiliga ikki yil oldingina tarjima qilinganligini bilasizmi? 4. Mendan unga bu ishni tugatishda yordam berishimni so'rashdi, shuning uchun men ishdan song idorada qolishim kerak. 5. Unga bu juraallarni dushanba kuni ertalab berishlari mumkin. 6. Sizga ko'rmoqchi bo'lgan hamma narsalaringizni ko'rsatishdimi? 7. Uni hoziroq topish kerak. 8. Bu film haqida ko'p gapirishyapti. 9. Petrovning ma'ruzalarini qiziqish bilan tinglashadi. 10. Hoziroq o'rtoq Ivanovni chaqirtirish kerak. 11. Bolalarga soat sakkizda uyda bo'lish buyurildi. 12. Bu maqola kim tomonidan yozilgan? 13. Xat va gazetalar qachon keltiriladi? – Menimcha, bir soatdan so'ng. 14. Bizdan maktabimizda fransuz tili o'tilishini so'rashdi. 15. Bu telegramma qachon jo'natiladi? 16. Undan telegramma qachon jo'natilishini so'rashdi. 17. Birinchi bor meni besh yoshligimda teatrga olib borishdi. 18. Ma'ruzadan so'ng ko'p savollar berildi. 19. Menga sizni ertaga ketayotganingizni aytishdi. 20. Menimch, bu kitob haqida ko'p gapirishadi.

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan olmoshlarni boshqa kishilik va egalik olmoshlari bilan almashtiring. (67 - §)

1. A friend of mine told me about it. 2. That book is not mine. 3. Here's my text-book. Where's yours? 4. That pen isn't mine, mine is a green one. 5. Here's your notebook, but I can't find mine.

VIII. Egalik olmoshkarining tarjimasiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga o'giring.

1. Bu ruchka meniki emas, balki u siznikidir? 2. Bugun sizning darsligingizdan foydalansam maylimi? Men o'zimmikini uyda qoldiribman. 3. Men bizning daftarlarimizni topdim, ularniki qayerda? 4. Siz unga (qizga) kitobingizni berib tura olasizmi? U (qiz) o'zinikini olishni unutibdi. 5. Uning do'sti bugun ma'ruza qilmoqchi. Menga u qiziqarli bo'lishini aytishdi. Boramizmi? 6. Men chang'i uchishga (to go skiing) bora olmayman. Mening chang'im yoq. – Menikini olishingiz mukin. Men bugun chang'i uchishga bormoqchi emasman.

IX. Maxsus so'roq gaplarning o'zlashtirma gaplardagi tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga o'giring. (66 - §)

	(u) qachon shaxmat o'ynashini qachon uyga kelishini birorta chet tilini bilishini zavodga qanday yetib borayotganligini institutni tamomlaganda qayerda ishlashini	
1. Undan	(u) qanaqa filmlarni ko'rishni yoqtirishini bu suratlardan qaysi birini olishni xohlashini qaysi filmni ko'rsatishlarini ish haqida kim bilan gaplashishni xohlashini tarjimini kim bilan qilganligini do'stlaridan qaysi biri maqolani nemis tiliga tarjima qila olishini	so'rashdi.

- qanaqa kitoblarni o'qishni yoqtirishimni
 bu kimning kitobi ekanligini
 bu kitoblardan qaysilarini olishni xohlashimni
 do'stimga yordam berish uchun nima qilganimni
 darsimni qilishga kim yordam berganligini
 teatrga kim bilan borishimni
 bu haqda kim bilan gaplashganimni
 meni kimnikigajo'natishganini
 men qayerga ketmoqchi ekanligimni
2. Ular mendan
 nimaga bir nechta ma'ruza o'tkazib yuborganimni so'rashdi.
 Sverdlov maydoniga(cha) qanday borishlarini
 Petrovni qachon oxirgi marta ko'rganimni
 ingliz tilida qanchalik yaxshi gapirishimni
 teatrga qanchalik tez-tez borib turishimni
 bu maqolani tarjima qilishga qancha vaqtim ketishini
 nechta chet tilini bilishimni
 ingliz tiliga qancha vaqt sarflashimni
 u bu ishga qancha vaqt sarflaganini
 u nimaga kutubxonaga bormasligini
 u oxirgi yozma ishda nechta xato qilganligini
 institutga borish uchun uning qancha vaqti ketishini
 uning do'stlari unikiga qanchalik tez-tez kelishlarini

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi so'z biricmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib a) dars matnini va b) dialog matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[ŋ]	[tə, lə, nə]	[w]
'getting \ready	but \there	which was \built
'putting the Vest of them	it \there	'where \were you
'closing a Vuit-case	at \the \picture	
'waiting at the Floor	all \the \things	
	in \the \kitchen	

- II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

- a) boat, coat, moan, loan, groan, soap, roam, foam, throat
 b) window, now, Moscow, town, tow, fellow, mellow, swallow, bowl, borrow
 c) happy, yoke, petty, young, type, myth, yet, hurry, funny

- III. Quyidagi sozlar qaysi-so'z turkumiga tagishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularani o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

forgetful	recognizable	shopping	packer
thirstily	milky	readily	smoky
speaker	happily	packing	thinkable

IV. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Do you like going shopping?
2. When do you usually go shopping?
3. Do you usually do your shopping alone or with your husband (wife, friend)?
4. Where do you do your shopping?
- b) 1. When are planning to begin preparing for your examination?
2. How long does it take you to prepare for an examination?
3. You can't prepare for an English examination in a day or two, can you? Why not?
- c) 1. What do you have to do when you are getting ready to go to the South?
2. Will you have to get new suit-cases or have you already got some?
3. Do you usually take many dresses (suits) with you to the South? What about shoes, hats and other things?
4. How long does it take you to pack all your things?
5. Have you ever had to pack in a hurry? When was it?
- d) 1. You don't like to do things in a hurry, do you? Why don't you?
2. Do you often have your breakfast in a hurry? Why?
3. Who makes breakfast for you?
4. Do you usually have enough time to get to your to your office, or do you have to hurry?
- e) 1. Which of your family is going to have their birthday in the near future?
2. What are you going to give him (her) on his (her) birthday?
3. When do you intend to go shopping?

V. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

- when he last went to his home town,
which of his friends came to say good-bye to him.
which of his family went shopping to get some food for his journey,
whether the railway station is far from his place.
whether he took a taxi to get there,
Whether he was happy to see his home town again,
whether he had a pleasant journey,
how many friends came to the station to meet him.
how long they had to wait.
whether there are any places of interest in his home town, any palaces or museums.
- Ask your friend

VI. Berilgan so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib va ko'rsatilgan replikalardan qo'shib namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

Namuna: "Let's go skating, shall we?" "Yes, let's."

to go sightseeing; to go shopping; to go skiing; to go swimming.

VII. Quyidagu fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

to travel, to pack, to go shopping, to wait, to pass, to put, to stay, to hurry, to begin, to play, to study, to get ready, to say good-bye, to make dinner, to wish

VIII. Berilgan soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan ega va kesim sifatida foydalanib, majhul nisbatning sizga maʼlum zamon shakllarida iloji boricha koʻproq boʻlishli va boʻlishsiz darak gap, soʻroq gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a: All the things have already been packed.
When were the things packed?
These things haven't been packed yet.
When will they be packed?

the shirts the shoes the trousers the winter coat the rest of the things the rest of the suits the rest of the shoes my new suit your blue dress the brown hat the grey suit	to be packed to be put into (a suit-case, box) to be taken (to the railway station)
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IX. Ergash gaplardagi feʼl-kesim zamoniga eʼtibor berib quyidagi gaplarni toʻldiring.

1. We'll have breakfast as soon as 2. Will you go shopping when ...? 3. Will they wait for us till ...? 4. My friend will go to his home town after 5. Will you pack your things before ...? 6. Will you make breakfast before ...?

X. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Ergash gaplardagi feʼl-kesim zamon shakliga eʼtibor bering.

1. Menga	u ellik yoshlar atrofidaligini qoigan talabalar hali ham imtihonlarga tayyorlanayotganlarini ular ishni tugatishga shoshilganlarini ish shoshqaloqlik bilan qilmmasngi kerakligini ular hali ham meni kutayotganlarini	aytishdi.
2. Ulardan	uning yangi manzilini bilishlarini qachon ular shohbekatda boʻlishlarini qaysi biri taksi olgani borishini 2. Ulardan vokzalga borish uchun ularning qancha vaqti ketishini nimaga ketishga shoshilayotganlarini qachon doʻstlari bilan xayrlashishlarini	soʻrashdi.
3. Bizga bir nechta	ajoyib yodgorliklarni qiziqarli muzeylarni hashamatli saroylarni	koʻrsatishdi.

4. Ularga hall qolgan	suratlarni manzilgohlarni tegrammalarni maqolalarni	berishmadi.
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XI. Kerakli joyga artild yoki kishilik olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying. Matnni hikoya qilib bering.

I took ... son Peter after ... work yesterday to ... shop in ... Arbat Street to get ... new coat. We were shown ... lot of ... coats at ... shop. We liked two of them, but one was too small for ... son, so we took ... other one. It was ... nice brown coat for ... boy of fifteen. Then we went to ... another shop and got ... toy for ... second son, and ... picture book for ... little daughter. I also got some nice things for ... wife. It took us ... hour and ... half to do all our shopping and we got ... home at ... quarter past eight. As soon as we came ... home ... children took ... boxes from us and opened them. They liked ... toy and ... book very much. ... daughter, who likes shopping, said that she would go shopping with ... Mother some day, too. "We're going to get ... new hat for ... Father and ... new shirt for ... Peter."

XII. Gaplarni to'ldirib, ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Yana so'zining tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.

1. Yana nima...? 2. Yana kim...? 3. Yana qayerda...? 4. Yana qanaqa kitoblar...? 5. Yana qanaqa narsalar...? 6. Yana qaysi tealrlar...? 7. Yana qaysi filmlar...?

XIII. Kerakli joyga predloglardan mosini qo'ying. Matnni hikoya qilib bering.

"Do you like packing things?" "I like it very much. I'm leaving Moscow the day ... tomorrow. I've left college and am going to work as a doctor ... Vologda. I'm going to pack my things tomorrow. I'll put my suits, shirts, shoes, books and other things ... my suit-cases and take them ... the railway station ... a taxi. Several friends are coming ... my place ... the evening the day ... tomorrow to say good-bye ... me. We'll go ... the railway station together ... half ... nine. My friend Nick Petrov isn't coming ... my place because he'll be busy, so he'll go ... the station and wait ... us there.

I'll be ... Vologda ... two days and as soon as I know my new address, I'll send it ... my friends. I hope they'll write ... me sometimes and perhaps come and see me."

XIV. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularni gapda qo'llang.

yana bitta kuylak, yana bitta pal'to, yana bitta kostyum, yana bir poy tufli; boshqa pal'to, boshqa chemodan, boshqa kostyumlar, boshqa magazinlar, boshqa manzil(goh)lar, boshqa narsalar; Ivanov, Petrov va boshqa talabalar; Ivanov, Petrov va ko'pgina boshqalar; Kiev, Minsk va boshqa shaharlar; Kiev, Moskva va boshqalar; "Martin Iden", "Oq tig'" va boshqa kitoblar; "Martin Iden", "Oq tig'" va boshqalar.

XV. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) yana, allaqachon, boshqa, boshqalar so'zlarining tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

1. Bizga u yerda muzeylar va boshqa diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'ra olishimizni aytishdi. 2. Sizlarga (allaqachon) boshqa kostyum ko'rsatishdimi? 3. Uning ikkita

bolasi bor: biri sakkiz yoshda, boshqasi esa ikki yoshda. 4. Menimcha siz o'zingiz bilan yana bir poy tufli olishingiz kerak. 5. Ular hali ham bizni kutishyapti, shundaymi? 6. Biz bilan xayrlashgani yana kim kelmoqchi edi? 7. U hali qolgan narsalarni yig'ishtirmadi. 8. U (qiz) hali chemodanini vokzalga olib bormadi. 9. U (qiz) (allaqachon) kechki tushlik tayyorladimi? 10. Men uning yangi manzilini hali bilmayman. 11. Ish hali tayyor emas. 12. Dars hali tugamadi. 13. Bolalar hali konki uchishmaypli, shundaymi? 14. U hali ham kasalmi? 15. Ular hali ham shu yerdami?

b) darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalaning.

1. Menga ertaga ular o'z ona shaharlariga ketishayotganlarini aytishdi. Kelinglar ular bilan xayrlashib kelamiz, bo'ptimi? 2. Bu ovqatni odatda juda kichkina bolalarga berishadi, shundaymi? 3. Qara! Bu axir Peterku, shundaymi? Qiziq u qayerga shoshilyapti? 4. Menga (allaqachon) zavod manziligini berib bo'lishdi. Biz u yerga ular bizga qo'ng'iroq qilishlari bilan boramiz. 5. Afsuski u shoshilayotgan edi. Men unga bir nechta savol bermoqchi edim. 6. Bu ishni shoshma shosharlik bilan qilib bo'lmaydi. 7. Siz tushlikdan so'ng nima qilmoqchisiz? – Men hali bilmayman. Biroz dam olib, (keyin) magazinga borishim mumkin. 8. Bu o'zim bilan olmoqchi bo'lgan narsamning hammasi. Qolgan narsalar ukam kelib menga qarashib yuborishi bilan qo'ylashtiriladi. 9. U biz yaxshi yetib olganligimizni so'radi va bizni yana ko'rishdan xursand ekanligini aytdi. 10. U (qiz) nimaga biz uyga shoshayotganimizni so'radi. 11. "Shoshilmanglar, – dedi u (qiz). – Sizning hali vaqtigingiz ko'p". 12. U biz uni qancha payt kuta olishimizni so'radi. 13. Bu pal'to juda eski, menimcha, u besh - olti yil oldin tikilgan (tayyorlangan).

XVI. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

Mary: Are you ready to go?

Ann: Not yet.

Maty: When will you be ready?

Ann: In five minutes.

Maty: Hurry up, I'm waiting for you.

2

Jim: Can you wait a little?

Peter: Certainly.

Jim: It'll only take me ten minutes to pack, I think.

Peter: Don't hurry, we've got a lot of time.

3

Nick: All these books are yours, aren't they?

Fred: No, only five are mine.

Nick: And whose are the best of the books?

Fred: You know Jane, don't you? They are hers.

4

Mary: I'm happy to see you again. Did you have a pleasant journey?

Ann: Yes. thank you, the journey was really very pleasant.

Maty: Did you have a good holiday?

Ann: Yes, it was wonderful.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Rasm 2 ni tasvirlang.

II. O'rtoq Smirnovning o'z on a shahriga kelishi, u yerdagi hayoti va ishini tasvirlang.

III. Yod olishga berilgan dialogni yod oling.

IV. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.

1. Making Preparations for a Journey

to go shopping, to get, to pack, a suit-case, a box a lot of things, to get ready

2. Meeting a Friend

to be away on -holiday, to get a telegram, to wait at the station, flowers, to be happy to see, to take ... home in a taxi, to have dinner together

3. Going to the Railway Station

not to have enough time, to hurry, to forget, to remember, to take a taxi, it took us ... to get to the railway station, to be in time

V. Quyidagi dialoglarning oqilishni mashq qiling, ularni yod oling sahnalashtiring.

1. At the Airport

"Here we 'are at /lasi | 'This is our /plane, i think."

"/Yes, | you 'll 'be in London a/gain^T in 'three and a 'half \hours."

"It \was nice /meeting you, Mr Petrov."

"I'm 'happy to have ↑ met you, \too, Mr Brown. | I 'hope you 'liked your 'stay in /Moscow?"

"/Yes, | 'very \much. | I'll be 'happy to 'see you in "\London."

"I'll 'probably \be there^T in /May or \lunc. | Per'haps we'll 'mect. \then."

"That would be ↑ very /nice. | Let me 'know when you'll ↑ be in \London."

"All /right. | I 'wish you a † happy /landing, Mr Brown. † Good- /bye."

"Good- /bye. | See you in /London."

2.

"Mr \Green, ^T /isn't it? | My /name's ^T Iva \iiov. 'How do you \do."

"How do you \do, Mr Ivanov. | 'Very 'happy to ↑ meet you at /last. | I have 'spoken to you on the /phone ^T 'several times, ^T I /think. | 'Now we've Viet."

"Did you 'have a ↑ good /journey, Mr Green?"

"Not 'too /bad, thank you."

"Which ho'tel are you \staying in?"

"The \Metropole Hotel."

"How do you \like it thrcr?"

"It's a 'nice ho/tel, I think. | I 'feel ↑ quite /comfortable, thank you."

an airport [ən'εəpə:t] aeroport

a plane samolyot

landing (yerga) qo'nmoq

LESSON FOURTEEN (THE FOURTEENTH LESSON)

Text: A Sea Story (after *W. W. Jacobs*)
 Gramma 1 O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom Fe'llari (The Past and Future Continuous). (68,69 - §§, 505, 506 betlar)
 2. Buyruq va iltimos o'zlashtirma gapda. (70- §, 507 bet)
 3. Natija ergash gap. (71 - §, 507 bet)

A SEA STORY

(after *W. W. Jacobs*)

We asked our friend Captain Brown¹ one evening to tell us something about his voyages, and he told us the following story:

"It was fifteen years ago, when I was a mate on a ship which was going to New York. We were having a very good voyage. The captain came up to me one morning and said: ² "Last night I heard such a strange thing that I don't know what to do about it. I couldn't sleep and I heard a voice which said in my ear: 'Sail north-north-west.'³ Sail north-north-west. We must sail in that direction and find out."

"I'm very sorry, captain," I said, "but I think you had too much to eat last night and that's why you couldn't sleep."

The captain was very angry.

"I didn't eat much yesterday," he said, "and I heard the strange voice three times, sir."

The captain told the men to sail north-west. One of the men saw something black in the sea the next day.⁴ The captain looked through his glasses and said to me: "There's small boat there with a man in it. I was right last night, wasn't I? We must save him."

Soon we reached the small boat and saw that the man in it was fast asleep. He went on sleeping while we took him into our boat and sailed towards the ship. When the man was aboard the ship, he suddenly opened his eyes and cried out loudly, "Where am I? Where's my boat?"

"Hullo!" said the captain. "I'm very pleased that we have been able to save you." - "Did you order your men to take me out of my boat while I was asleep?" the man asked.

"Of course," answered the happy captain. "Did you want to be droned in your little boat?"

"Look here,"⁵ said the man, "My name's Captain Wilson and I'm making a record voyage from New York to Liverpool in a small boat..."

"How d'you like our \weather?"!	- Sizga bizning ob-havo qanday yoqayapti?
" \ ↑ Well, T it's 'rather \changeable, \) isn't It?"!	- U juda o'zgaruvchan, shunday emasmi?
" \) Yes, \) but on the \whole T it's 'not so \) bad! 'once you 'get ~↑ used to it.'!	- Ha, biroq, agar o'rganib qolsangiz unchalik yomon ham emas.

MATNGAIZOHLAR

1. **Captain Brown, Mr Brown kapitan Braun, janob Braun.** Ingliz tilida murojaatlarda artikl ishlatilmaydi

Professor Nikolayev
Comrade Sedov

Professor Nikolayev
O'rtoq Sedov

Madam ['ma:dam] *honim*, sir [sə.] *ser* murojaatlaridan so'ng familiya kelmaydi. Mr ['mistə] *mister*, *janob*, Mrs ['misiz] *missiz*, *honim* (turmushga chiqqan ayolga murojaat qilganda), Miss [mis] *miss* (turmushga chiqmagan qiz yoki ayolga murojaat qilganda) familiya bilan ishlatiladi:

Mr Wilson
Mrs Brown
Miss Smith

janob Uilson
Braun honim
miss Smit

Familiya bilan kelgan murojaatlar katta harf bilan yoziladi.

2. **The captain came up to me one morning and said...** *Kunlardan bir kuni ertalab kapitan mening oldimga keldi va dedi...* Boshqa bir vaqtni o'zida faqat bir kishiga tegishli bo'lgan mansabni bildiruvchi so'zlar kabi captain oti ham ega va to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelganda aniq artikl bilan, kesimning ot qismi (predikativ) bo'lib kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

The captain is ill. (ega)

Kapitan kasal.

Did you see the captain? (to'ldiruvchi)

Kapitanni ko'rdingizmi?

My friend is captain of the "Titanic".

Mening do'stim "Titanic" kapitani (dir).

3. **Sail north-north-west.** *Shimol-shimol-janubga tomon suzing.* **North, south, west, east** so'zlari harakat fe'llari bilan kelganda yo'nalishni ifodalaydi. Ravish bo'lgani uchun ular artiklsiz ishlatiladi va kichik harf bilan yoziladi. O'zbek tiliga *shimolga (shimol tomon), janubga, g'arbga, sharqqa* deb tarjima qilinadi.

4. **One of the men saw something black in the sea (the) next day.** *Kelasi kuni matrosalaridan biri dengizda qanaqadir qora narsani ko'rib qoldi. Keyingi, kelasi* ma'nosida, agar vaqt hisobi nutq paytidan olinsa tomorrow va next so'zlari bilan kelgan birikmalar ishlatiladi - **tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening), next Monday (week, month, year), next** bilan kelgan birikmalarda *kelasi* ma'nosida hech qachon artikl ishlatilmaydi. O'tgan yoki kelasi zamondan turib gapirilganda, agar vaqt hisobi o'tgan yoki kelasi zamondagi biron paytdan olinsa **tomorrow** birikmasi o'rniga next birikmasi ishlatiladi: **next day, next morning (afternoon, evening)**, bu birikmalar aniq artikl bilan ham, artiklsiz ham ishlatiladi; **next Monday, next week** va boshqalar - **the next Monday keyingi dushanbada, the next week keyingi haftada, the next month keyingi oyda, the next year keyingi yilda** va hokazo. Bundan tashqari boshqa iboralar ham ishlatiladi, masalan: **the year after that, the following year (week).**

Taqqoslang:

On the twenty-fifth of June my friend took 25 - iyunda do'stim so'nggi
his last examination. (The) Next day he imtihonini topshirdi. Keyingi kuni u
left for the South. janubga ketdi.

I've had a letter from my sister. She's Men singlimdan xat oldim. U kelasi
coming to Moscow next year. yili Moskvaga kelayapti.

5. Look here. *Quloq soling!* (*Menga qarang!*) Bu ibora suhbatdoshning e'tiborini
aytilajak fikrga qaratish uchun ishlatiladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a story	in the direction of
a captain	to find out (found out, found out)
something	to eat (ate, eaten)
a voyage	that's why
to make a voyage	to be angry (with, at)
following	to be cross (with)
a ship	through
a steamer (steamship)	to look through
such ... that	a boat
so... that	to save
strange	to reach
a stranger	to be (fast) asleep
to sleep (slept, slept)	to go on (with smth., doing smth.)
to go to sleep	towards
a voice	aboard
in a loud (low) voice	to be aboard
an car	suddenly
to sail	an eye
the North	to cry
the South	to cry out
the West	to shout
the East	loudly
in the North (South, West, East)	to be pleased (with)
to the North (South, West, East) of	to order
direction	Of course

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Fourteen, p. 383)

PROPER NAMES ATOQLI OTLAR

New York ['nju: 'jɔ:k]	Liverpool ['livəpu:l]
Mr Brown [braun]	Mr Wilson ['wilsən]

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom (Past va Future Continuous) zamon fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (§§68,69)

1. I was waiting for you at 10. | 'Why 'didn't you)come?!
2. 'What were you 'doing when I ↑rang you \up?!
3. You 'weren't waiting for me, \were you?!
4. I'll be 'seeing him tomorrow. |
5. He 'won't be 'coming to \see us to'morrow \evening. |
6. 'What will you be 'doing if I ↑ come at \eight?!

II. Quyidagi gaplarni (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'fishstz darak` gaplarga aylantiring.

a) 1. I was having dinner when you rang me up. 2. His mother was making supper in the kitchen when i came in. 3. Your friends were smoking in the corridor when we saw them. 4. I was hurrying to the canteen when i met you. 5. We were having our english at 10 in the morning.

b) 1. He'll be waiting for you at seven in the evening. 2. They will be having dinner at that time. 3. We'll be discussing this question tomorrow morning. 4. They'll be packing tomorrow. 5. I'll be meeting my old friends in Kiev soon.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'li shaklariga aylantiring, bunda kerakli payt holi yoki payt ergash gaplardan ma'nosiga qarab qo'shimcha qiling.

1. What's his wife doing? 2. He's not packing his things, is he? 3. Are you waiting for your friend? 4. Where are you hurrying to? 5. My friend's staying at a hotel. 6. She's talking to a friend of mine. 7. My daughter's having her French. 8. They're not smoking, are you?

IV. O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'li shaklariga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Were you doing your homework at 11 yesterday evening?
2. What were you doing then?
3. What will you be doing at three o'clock tomorrow?
4. Will you be hurrying home after classes?
5. Where were you hurrying to when my friend met you?
6. Who were you talking to when I called you?
7. What were you talking about when I came in?
8. What was your son (daughter) doing when you got home yesterday?
9. Were you doing your homework or writing to your friend at 10 yesterday evening?
10. What time shall we be meeting tomorrow?
11. Do you know when you'll be talking you English exam this year?
12. Where will you be going for your holidays?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'z va so'z birikmalariga savoilar qo'yinu.

a) 1. *We were waiting for you at five yesterday.* (3) 2. *They were discussing this question when we came in.* (3) 3. *I was reading when you rang me up.* (1) 4. *I was reading a difficult English book at that time.* (1)

b) 1. *I'll be taking my friends out to dinner tomorrow night.* (2) 2. *He'll be packing if they come at nine.* (1) 3. *They'll be discussing Comrade Petrov's talk at this time tomorrow.* (4) 4. *I'll be seeing the engineers tomorrow afternoon.* (2)

VI. Quyidagi gaplarni Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Kechqurun nima qilishingizni bilasizmi? 2. Qiziq, akangiz yana qachon Moskvaga kelarkin? 3. Men kela olmasligimdan juda afsusdaman. Siz meni kutganmidingiz? 4. Kelasi hafta biz imtihonlarga tayyorlanayotgan bo'lamiz. 5. Siz o'tgan yili bu paytda sayohat qilayotgan edingiz, shundaymi? 6. Kecha mendan bu yil qachon ta'tilga chiqishimni so'rashdi. 7. Ertaga qaysi biringiz delegatsiyani (delegation) kutib olishingiz (sizga) aytildimi? 8. Agar men soat to'qqizda kelsam, siz hali ham ishlayotgan bo'lasizmi? 9. Kech soat 11 da qayerda edingiz? Men sizga qo'ng'iroq qildim, biroq singlingiz sizni uyda yo'q dedi. - Men chang'i uchayotgan edim.

b) kelasi zamonda ish harakatning ifodalash usullariga e'tibor bering:

1. Men firma bilan ertaga o'nda uchrashaman. 2. Men ularnikiga o'taman, agar vaqtim bo'lsa. 3. Xayr. Ertaga ko'rishamiz. 4. Men bu kitobni kutubxonadan olaman. 5. Bugun uyga qachon kelasiz? 6. Ertaga men soat oltida uyda bo'laman, agar majlisim bo'lmasa. 7. Ular bu haftada turmush qurishmoqchi. 8. Uning (ayol) bolalari yaqinda turmush qurishadi va u o'zi yakka yashaydi. 9. Ular turmush qurishadi deb o'ylamayman.

VII. Buyruq va iltimosni ko'chirma gapda ifodalanishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. (70 - §)

1. Unga	shoshilishini	ayting.
	shoshilmasligini	
	ishni shoshib bajarmasligini	
	kuniga faqat bir soat oftobda toplanishini	
	umuman oftobda toplanmaslikni	
	ertaga erta turishini	
	ertaga kech turmasligini	
	ertaroq (uyquga) yotishini	
	(uyquga) kech yotmasligini	
	majlis bolishini esda saqlashini	
menga kechqurun qo'ng'iroq qilishini		
menga kechqurun kech qo'ng'iroq qilmasligini		
ular nima deyishlariga quloq solmasligini		

1. U (o'z) dostidan

uni yettida uyg'otishni
uni uyg'otmaslikni
derazani ochishni
derazani ochmaslikni
ertaga ma'ruza qilishni
ertaga ma'ruza qilimaslikni
o'g'lini sayrga olib chiqishni
o'g'lini sayrga olib chiqmaslikni, chunki
u o'zini yaxshi his qilmayotganini
xatga zudlik bilan javob berishini
xatga hali (hozircha) javob bermaslikni
masalani usiz muhokama qilishni
masalani usiz muhokama qilmaslikni
konki (chang'i) uchishga (cho'milgani.
harid qilgani) usiz borishni
konki (chang'i) uchishga (cho'milgani,
harid qilgani) usiz bermaslikni

so'radi (iltimos
qildi).

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHOLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[5,9]	[ou]	W
the North	don't	friend
the South	know	strange
the East	boat	though
the West	told	three

II. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib bo'lib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

'heard the \voice	'whatto \do
'told the \men	the 'next day
'reached the 'small \boat	\Isaid to me

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

direction	angrily	smoking-room	washing
voyage	sleep-walker	sailor	playfully
strangely	story-teller	eater	shopper
sleepy	sailing	planner	marriage

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

boat, coat, loan, roam, foam, goat; barrel, gracture, mild, carry, receiver, Larry, knack; ruler, lull, fast, donkey, feather, clearer, mask; central, cutting, cycle, carriage

V. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Have you ever travelled by boat?
2. When did you make you first voyage?
3. Were you pleased with it?
4. Did you travel on a large steamer or in a small boat?
5. How many people were there aboard?
- b) 1. Have you ever read stories about sea voyage?
2. Could you tell us one of those stories in English?
3. Do you remember the names of any captain in those stories who saved people out at sea?
- c) 1. Which of you has ever travelled in the North of our country?
2. Which big cities do you know in the North of our country?
3. Have you ever been to the Far East?
4. Is Sverdlovsk to the north-east or north-west of Moscow?
5. Which big cities to the south (to the south-west) of Moscow do you know?

VII. Do'stingizga quyidagi iltimoslar bilan murojaat qiling.

Ask your friend

to tell you something about his voyages.
to find out how long it will take you to get to Gorky by ship.
to go on with his story.
to continue answering your questions.
to go on doing this exercise.
not to order at three - course dinner.
not to speak in a low voice.
not to be cross with you.
not to shout at the child.

VIII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. *My son wants to be a sailor.* (2) 2. I liked to read books about voyages in my childhood. (1) 3. *Our students went to the North in the summer.* (3) 4. We'll be reaching the station in fifteen minutes' time. (2) 5. *I heard your son's voice five minutes ago.* (4) 6. The boat will be sailing tomorrow. (1) 7. I'm already hungry because i didn't have breacfust today. (1) 8. I don't like the salad either because there's not enough salt in it. (1) 9. He is pleased with his holiday. (1)

IX. Quyidagi fe'llarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning to'rt asosiy shaklini yozing.

tinglamoq	xitob qilmoq	sayohat qilmoq	yig'ishtirmoq	his qilmoq
ko'rmoq	erishmoq	qurmoq	yotmoq	ko'mmoq
uhlamoq	suzmoq (suvda)	qutqarmoq	buyurmoq	joylashtirmoq

X. Quyidagi gaplarni toldiring.

a) 1. He spoke in such a loud voice that ... 2. The teacher was so angry with the boys that ... 3. He said the last words in such a low voice that ... 4. They spoke so loudly that...

b) 1. She's still cross with me. That's why ... 2. We were suddenly ordered to go abroad, that's why ... 3. We haven't found out his new address yet, that's why ... 4. They spoke in a strange language, that's why ...

c) 1. I shan't be angry with you if ... 2. My friend's son will be a captain after ... 3. I shan't take soup either if... 4. My son will not go to sleep until... 5. The waitress will come (up) to our table as soon as ... 6. Your examination will be over before ... 7. The boy will sleep until... 8. I'll be looking through these while ...

XI. Quyidagi savol va iltimoslarga of course yoki certainly so'zlarini ishlatib bo'lishli (ijobiy) javob bering.

1. Have you ordered dinner yet?
2. Will you order them to stay aboard?
3. Could you look through these journals, please?
4. Did they look through these journals yesterday?
5. Are all the tourists aboard?
6. Will you help me to take my things aboard?
7. Do you plan to go on with your work?
8. Could you go on with this work for another month?
9. Will you write to me when you're in the South, please?
10. Are you going to the North for your holiday?

XII. Kerakli joyga predlog va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. The captain ... the steamer made his first voyage ... South America about twenty years ago. 2. 'There are people who don't like travelling ... ship. 3. The man was talking ... a loud voice, but we didn't understand what he was saying because he spoke ... a strange language. 4. We thought that we were going ... the river, but when we asked a man how long it would take to reach ... it, he said that we were going ... the wrong direction. 5. I was told there was a beautiful forest ... the east ... young town. 6. They'll be going ... the East one of these days. 7. When all the letters and telegrams had been looked ... he went his work. 8. The captain looked ... his glasses and saw a man ... the sea not very far ... the ship. He ordered his men to sail ... that direction. 9. "Don't be angry ...me," the captain cried ... "I didn't know you were making a record voyage."

XIII. Kerakli joyga mos artiklni qo'ying.

1. Goto ... blackboard, ... Comrade Petrov, and write ... following sentence, "... capital of ... Soviet Union is Moscow." 2. ... lecturer sometimes speaks in such ... low voice that I can't hear him at all. 3. ... Dr Nikitin spent his holiday in ... South of ... Soviet Union last year. His friends and he decided to make ... voyage from Gagra to Sochi in ... small boat. ... weather was fine, and they left Gagra early in ... morning. When they were near Sochi, they saw something black in ... sea and thought they heard ... weak voice crying "Help! Help!". They decided to go in ... direction of ... black thing they saw, and soon found that it was ... man. They went up to ... man and took him into ... boat. ... Dr Nikitin did all he could to help him. When they reached Sochi, ... doctor and his friends were walking along ... street, they met ... man again. He recognized ... doctor and thanked him for all he had done for him.

XIV. Quyidagidialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

Teacher: Have you found out the subject of Comrade Petrov's talk yet?

Student: Not yet. I'll be seeing him all about it tomorrow morning.

Teacher: Have you asked him what time you could go to his place?

Student: Yes, he told me to come at eleven. He'll be waiting for me

2

"Could you tell me how to get to Green Street?"

"I see you are a stranger here."

"Yes, I only came yesterday."

"Can you see that building over there?"

"Of course."

"Walk in that direction. There's a bus stop near it. You can take the 16 bus to Green Street. It won't take you long."

"Thank you very much."

3

Mother: Why are you shouting in here? Your brother's just gone to sleep. Please don't talk so loudly.

Alice: Awfully sorry, mum. How does he feel?

Mother: I don't think he's well yet. He hasn't got a temperature, but he doesn't want to eat what we give him.

Peter: We won't be talking loudly, mum. We'll be playing chess in here. Can we?

XV. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Keling men sizlarga yetti yoshligimda qilgan birinchi (dengiz) sayohatim haqida gapirib beray. 2. Doskaga chiqing va quyidagi gapni yozing: "Men kapitan bo'lmoqchiman". 3. Siz kimni kutayapsiz? – Biz yarim soatdan so'ng bu yerga paraxodda keladigan delagatsiyani (some delegation) kutayapmiz. 4. Qizingiz ko'zi qaysi rangda? 5. Nimaga siz bunaqa past ovozda gapiryapsiz? O'g'lim uhlamayapti. 6. Men tungi ikkida uyg'onib ketdim va soat to'rtgacha uhlay olmadim. 7. Men institutni tamomlab ishlagani shimolga boraman. 8. Mamlakatimizning sharqidagi qaysi katta shaharlarni bilasiz? 9. Keling shu tomonga (yo'nalish bo'yicha) boramiz, bo'ptimi? U tarafda ko'p chiroyli binolar bor. 10. Nimaga kecha sizni mendan jahlingiz chiqdi? – Meni hech jahlim chiqqani yoq. Men shu qadar band edimki, siz bilan gaplasha olmadim. Bundan juda afsusdaman. Ishimni tamomlaganumcha biroz kutib tura olmaysizmi, o'shanda biz barcha masalalarni muhokama qilamiz. – Yaxshi. (Bo'pti.) 11. O'g'lingizni shunaqa g'alati ismi borki, men uni hech eslab qola olamayman. 12. Mening qayig'im juda katta, keling sizning qayig'ingizni olamiz, maylimi? 13. Biz bu kishini hech unutmaymiz. U 1944 yili mening akamning hayotini saqlab qolgan. 14. Biz uydan soat sakkiz yarimda chiqdik va o'rmonga (faqat) bir yarim soatdan so'ng yetib bora oldik. 15. Biz uyga kelganimizda o'g'lim qattiq uhlardi. Kechki tushlik (atrofi) da biz balahd ovozda gaplashdik, biroq u uyg'onmadi. 16. Professor Petrov menga kunduzi dam olishni maslahat berdi. Men kunduzi bir

necha bor uhlashga harakat qildim, biroq qo'limdan kelmadi (uhlolmadim). 17. Siz bu jurnallarni o'qishingiz mumkin, toki men xat va telegrammalarni ko'rib chiqqinumcha. 18. Men uyga 12 atroflarida keldim, mana nima uchun men sizga qo'ng'iroq qilmadim. 19. Shu tomonga sarg'ish binoni ko'rmaginungizcha boravering. Kutubxona uning o'ng tomonida. 20. Siz o'z islungizdan qoniqingiz, shundaymi?

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni hikoya qilib bering: a) muallif nomidan, b) Kema kapitani nomidan, c) janob Uilson nomidan.

II. a) Kapitan Uilsonning sayohatga tayyorgarligi haqida. b) hikoya qilinayotgan kemadagi bir kunni c) kapitan Uilsonni kemada kutib olish sahnasini tasvirlang.

III. Ushbu hikoyaning hotimasini o'ylab toping.

IV. Shaxslar orqali a) hikoya muallifining kema kapitani bilan suhbatini, b) kema kapitanining kapitan Uilson bilan suhbatini bering.

V. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoya (situatsiya) tuzing.

1. to make a voyage, to see something, in that direction, to order, to take aboard.
save
2. to be a stranger, not to know the way, to see, to go towards, to find out
3. to have to, to find out, to look (go) through, to work till, to go on with
4. to go to a restaurant, to take a nice table, to ask for a menu, to order dinner
5. to listen to music, to get home late, not to want to go to bed, to go to sleep

VI. Quyidagi so'zlardan foydalanib kichik hikoyalar tuzing.

1. A Voyage

to make a voyage, the sea, to sail north (south, etc.), in the direction of (towards), to hear, strange, the weather, to reach, it took us ..., to save, to thank

2. A Journey

to travel by car, to the North, not to know the way, for the first time, to find out, I wonder if you could ..., to have to stop for the night, in the woods, to be cross (with), no food to eat, to be hungry, not to be able to go to sleep, to reach, to go on with the journey

VII. Quyidagi matnni o'qing va aytib bering. Uni muhokama qiling.

One evening several tourists who were staying at a hotel in Manchester were having dinner in the hotel restaurant. Fish was brought and while they were eating it, some of them told interesting stories about finding rings and other things inside fish. An old man who had only listened to their stories and never spoke a word, suddenly said that he would like to tell them an interesting story, too. And this is what he told them:

"When I was a young man, I lived in New York and was going to marry a beautiful young girl whose name was Alice. About two months before our marriage I was sent to England for a fortnight. I went to say good bye to Alice and gave her a

ring. She gave me hers and said in England six months, and not a fortnight as I had planned. Late in September my work was done at last and I was able to leave for New York.

Next morning, when I was already aboard the steamer, I was looking through the morning newspaper, and what do you think I saw? Alice was going to marry another man! I couldn't believe my eyes, wit it was true. I was so angry that I threw her ring into the sea.

I was having dinner at a restaurant in New York a few days later, and while I was eating the fish, I bit Ott something hard. What do you think it was?"

"The ring! All the listeners cried out at once."

"No," said the old man sadly, "it was a fish-bone"

a ring uzuk

to throw (threw, thrown) uloqtirmoq

to bite (bit, bitten) tishlamoq; *buyerda*: tish orasiga kirib qolmoq

believe [bi li:v] ishonmoq

it was true [tru:] bu haqiqat edi

sadly g'amgin

a fish-bone baliq suyagi, qiltirig'i

VIII. Matn tagida ramka ichida berilgan dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

IX. Janob Braundan so'rang:

1. u yaxshi dam olganini, qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtaganini;

2. Moskva ob-havosi unga yoqishini, u jo'nab ketayotganda Londonda ob-havo qanday bo'lganligini;

3 Moskva unga yoqayotganligini, bu yerda qancha bo'lishini, ko'p diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'ra olganligini, yana nimalarni ko'rishni xohlashini.

LESSON FIFTEEN (THE FIFTEENTH LESSON)

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Text | Shopping. |
| Grammar: | 1. Sifat darajalari. (72 - §, 508 bet)
2. Ot shaxsi noma'lum gap. (73 - §, 510 bet)
3. To'siqsiz ergash gap. (74 - §, 510 bet)
4. O'rindosh so'zlar. (79 - §, 512 bet) |

SHOPPING

It's eleven o'clock in the morning. Helen Petrova's in one of the biggest department stores in the city which only opened a few weeks ago. Many things are bought and sold here every day. Though it's still early and the store has just opened, there are a lot of customers near the counters: some are buying things, other are just looking round.

Helen: Excuse me. How do I get to the shoe department?

Shop assistant: It's over there on the left, please.

(In the shoe department)

Helen: I want a pair of boots please.

Shop assistant: What's your size?

Helen: Thirty-four, and I want very warm ones, too. It's very cold outside.

Shop assistant: Oh yes, it's terribly cold. Thirty-four... You have very small feet. It won't be to find a suitable pair, I'm afraid.

(In a few minutes)

These are nice boots, don't you think? Will you try them on? How do they feel?

Helen: I think they're a size too big. Perhaps you can find a different pair. Can you give me a size smaller?

Shop assistant: Just a moment. I'll have another look. You're lucky. Here's a lovely pair; but it's more expensive.

Helen: That doesn't matter... It feels more comfortable. I think I'll take it. How much is it?

Shop assistant: Seventy-five roubles.

Helen: Where do I pay?

Shop assistant: Over there at the cash-desk.

Helen: Thank you.

(After paying the bill)

Shop assistant: Here are your boots. The check is inside.

Helen: Thank you. And where's the glove department?

Another customer: Come along with me, and I'll show you.

Helen buys some dark-brown gloves to match her new boots and looks at her watch. She sees that it is rather late, so she quickly leaves the store and hurries home.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a department
 a department store
 to buy (bought, bought)
 to sell (sold, sold)
 though
 early (*adj*)
 late (*adj*)
 to be late(for,to)
 a customer
 to look round
 to excuse
 a shop assistant
 over there
 a pair
 boots
 a size
 warm
 one (ones)
 cold
 outside
 a foot (*pi* feet)
 a leg
 a hand
 an arm
 suitable

to try on
 different
 various
 a moment
 Just a moment
 I won't be a moment
 at that moment
 to be lucky
 expensive
 cheap
 It (that) doesn't matter
 How much is it?
 to pay (paid, paid)
 inside
 a glove
 along
 to go (come) along
 dark
 to match
 a watch
 rather
 quickly
 fast
 slowly

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Fifteen, p. 387)

SOATLAR

a watch
 a clock
 an alarm-clock
 What time is it (by your watch)?
 It's a quarter to ten.
 My watch is slow.
 Her watch is three minutes fast.
 My watch is going (working) well.

qo'l soati
 devor yoki stol soati
 qo'ng'iroqli soat
 (Sizning) soat(ingiz) nechi bo'ldi
 Chorakta kam o'n.
 Mening soatim orqada qolyapti.
 Uning soati uch minut oldinda.
 Soatim juda yaxshi yuribdi.

So'z yasash

-less [lis] – sifat suffiksi; otdan sifat yasaydi. Asosiy ma'nosi - biror narsani, biron bir sifatni yo'qligini anglatadi:

end oxiri, nihoya – endless cheksiz, bениhoya
 child bola, farzand – childless farzandsiz

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi sifatlarning darajalarini ko'rsating. (72 - §)

a) long, short, large, big, fine, straight, new, old, few, young, easy, busy, light, clean, small, thin, thick, high, poor

b) good, much, bad, little, many

c) interesting, difficult, comfortable, important

II. Sifatlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning darajalarini yasang.

tor, kir, keng, muhim, kichik, ingichka, och (nahor), chiroyli, yomon, baxtli, g'alati, qulay, g'azabli, baland ovoqli, past, yaxshi, to'g'ri (ravon), yosh, qimmat

III. Namunada ko'rsatilgandek qiyoslang.

N a m u n a : 1. Moscow is larger than our city.

1. Moscow, Kiev (smaller). 2. English grammar, Russian grammar (easy).

3. Comrade Petrov, Comrade Ivanov (young). 4. My suitcase, yours (large). 5. These coats; those (good). 6. Sugar in my tea, in yours (there is much, little).

N a m u n a : 2. Our flat is more (less) comfortable than yours.

1. The English language, the Russian language (difficult). 2. Your old flat, your new flat in Moscow (comfortable). 3. Central Park, Sokolniki Park (beautiful). 4. This work, that work (important). 5. Lesson Eleven, Lesson Fourteen (interesting).

IV. Sifatlarning darajalariga e'tibor berib savollarga javob berib.

1. Is Moscow larger than Leningrad or smaller?

2. Which is the largest city in the Soviet Union?

3. Which is the most beautiful place that you know in our country?

4. Which is the longest river in the Soviet Union?

5. Is the Volga larger or shorter than the Don?

6. Which is the most beautiful square (street) in Moscow?

7. Which is the newest hotel in Moscow?

8. Which is the oldest building in Moscow?

9. Which is the highest building in Moscow?

10. Which is the shortest way from Red Square to the Exhibition?

11. Are the streets in Moscow cleaner now than they were a few years ago?

12. Which was the most difficult subject you had at school?

13. Is English grammar more difficult than Russian grammar, or is it the difficult?

14. Is your friend taller than you, or shorter?

15. Which of you is the tallest (shortest)?

16. Are you older than your friend?

17. How much older are you than he is?

V. Quyidagi gaplarning (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shaklini bering. (73-§)

1. It's summer now. 2. It was five o'clock when I got home. 3. It's light in here. 4. It'll be over soon.

VI. Quyidagi gaplarning o'tgan va kelasi zamon oddiy fe'li shakllariga aylantiring, payt ravishlarini kerakli o'rinlarda o'zgartiring.

1. It is cold today, isn't it? 2. It isn't late, is it? 3 It's dark here 4. It s. eight o'clock, isn't it? 5. Is it warm there? 6. Is it cold? 7. Is it cold there at this time of year, or is it warm? 8. It isn't dark yet. 9. It isn't too late to ring him up yet

VII. Quyidagi namuna bo'yicha tasdiq so'roq gaplar tuzing.

It was very cold yesterday, wasn't it?

VIII. Shaxsi noma'lum gaplar va sifat darajalariga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

- 1 Is it light in your classroom, or is it dark?
- 2 Is it darker in our room than in theirs?
- 3 Why is it darker in their room?
- 4 Is it usually cold in April, or is it warm?
- 5 Is it usually warmer in May than in April, or is it colder?
- 6 Was it warm yesterday, or was it cold?
- 7 Do you think it will warm or cold tomorrow?
- 8 Isn't it light in this room?
- 9 Won't it be too late for you if I ring you up at eleven o'clock tonight?
- 10 Was it late when you got home yesterday?
- 11 Was it a quarter to three or three o'clock when the meeting began?
- 12 Which is the shortest month of the year?
- 13 Which are the longest months in the year?
- 14 Which is the shortest (longest) day of the year?

IX. Shaxsi noma'lum gaplar va sifat darajalariga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Peter sinfda eng novcha bola. 2. Mening kvartiram kamroq qulayroq. 3. Qishda kunlar yozdagidan qisqa(roq), to'g'rimi? 4. Qaysi oy yilda eng qisqasi? 5 Sizning qizingiz mening qizimdan (yoshi) kattaroq. Mening qizim endi olti yoshda, sizniki esa yeti yoshda, shundaymi? 6. Bu kamroq muhim masala, kelimg urn ertaga muhokama qilamiz, maylimi? 7. Soat endi to'qqiz edi, biroq, biz daryoga yetganimizda ukam allaqachon qayiqda o'tirgandi va bizni kutardi. 8. "Siz hozir Moskvadagi eng baland binoni ko'rayapsiz", dedi o'qituvchi bolalarga. 9. Singlimning yangi kvartirasi eskisiga qaraganda qulayroq va yorug'roq. 10. Moskva ko'chalan hozir bir necha yil oldingidan chroyroq. 11. Siz singlingizdan yoshroqmisisiz? – Yo'q. 12. Siz menga Qizil Maydonga (olib boradigan) yo'lni ko'rsata olasizmi? – Marhainat Siz u yerga metroda bora olasiz. Sizni 20 minutdan kamroq vaqtingiz ketadi. 13. Siz u kitobni o'zingiz uchun qiyin deyapsiz. Bunismi olmg U yengilroq. 14. Anna – sinfdagi eng yaxshi o'quvchi

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[ŋ]

'buying 'things
'paving the 'bill

[w]

which 'only \opened
I 'want very \warm ones

'left, please
'dark 'brown

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

near, dear, ready, dead, reason, mean, bread, deal, fear, hear, weather, moon, cook, cow, mellow, pail, foam, lean, steel, toil, roast, tune, stew, rude, bind, bold, thing

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling, soʻz turkimini aniqlang va qaysi soʻz turkumidan yasalganligini tushuntiring:

childless	bookseller	bookshop	fatherless
buyer	coldly	sizable	sleepily
eatable	gloveless	payer	pictureless
warmly	luckily	right-hander	chess-player

IV. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Which is the biggest department store in Moscow?
2. Do you think there are better department stores in the new districts than in centre of Moscow?
3. How many different departments are there in the department store?
4. What kind of things does a department store usually sell?
- b) 1. Why are there more customers in the shops before holidays?
2. Which is better: to go shopping earlier in the day or later?
3. Do you always buy something when you're inside a shop or do you sometimes go in just look round?
4. When do you go to a shop just to look round?
- c) 1. Do you always try on a thing before you buy it?
2. You don't want to buy a thing if it doesn't feel comfortable, do you?
3. Do you like buying expensive things or cheap ones? (Give your reasons.)
4. Is a cheap thing always worse than an expensive one?
- d) 1. What's the weather like today? Is it cold outside?
2. It's rather cold today, isn't it? (It's quite warm today, isn't it?)
3. Is it colder today than it was yesterday, or is it wanner?

VI. Quyidagilarni bajaring.

1. Ask your friend

whether he'd like to go shopping with you.
whether eleven o'clock will you suitable for him.
whether it's cold outside.
whether it's too early to go to the department store at eight o'clock in the morning.

2. Ask a shop assistant to show you

a pair of gloves to match your coat.
a pair of shoes to match your dress.
another pair of shoes (of) a lighter colour.
another pair of gloves (of) a different colour.
a pair of size 37 shoes (a size larger, two sizes smaller).
something cheaper.
something better.
a light - green hat.
a dark - brown coat.
a light - grey shirt.

» to let you try on

that blue hat over there,
that pair of shoes,
those dark - red gloves,
that nice white shirt.

» to let you have a (another) look at

that brown suit - ease,
this dark - green tie.
those warm gloves,
that watch.

Ask another customer in the shop

how to get to the ready - made clothes department,
whether they sell children's things there,
when there aren't so many people in the store,
where you could buy a watch.

VII. Kerakli joyga predlog yoki ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. Though the watch was very expensive, he decided to buy it... her. 2. Please buy ... ine some bread and sugar, will you? 3. I wonder whether the old man will sell all his pictures ... the museum. 4. The man didn't sell his pictures ... the museum, he just gave them away without taking any money ... them. 5. Though the shoes were her size and felt very comfortable, old Sally decided not to buy them because she thought they were too dear ... her. "I can't pay so much ... a pair ... shoes", she said ... the shop-assistant. 6. Won't you have another look ... these shoes? I think it's just the pair ... you. 7. He looked ... all the telegrams quickly, gave them ... the secretary ['sekrətəri] to send off and also asked her to ring ... Mr Brown and tell ... him that he could come ... 10 if the time was suitable ... him. 8. "Would you like to buy any ... these watches?" "No, I'm just looking ..." 9. "Excuse me, how do get ... the bookshop?" "It's ... there ... the right". 10. Will you please ask that man what time it is ... his watch. I'm afraid mine is ... five or six minutes slow.

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

1. "Just ... moment, please", ... -shop-assistant said. "That's all right," ... customer answered. 2. Mary bought ... dark-grey coat and ... hat and gloves to match. 3. ... t is warm enough, but ... potatoes are cold. 4. He gave rather ... interesting talk.

didn't he? 5 "I his is rather good book, isn't it?" "Yes, it's quite interesting one"

IX. Quyidagi gaplarai to'ldiring. (74 - §)

1 Though Nick and John were quite different, they 2 Though it was still very early 3 Though we were late for the film 4 Though there were a lot of customers in the shop, the shop-assistant .

X. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan otlar o'rniga o'rindosh so'zlardan mosini qo'ying.

1 I think this department store is bigger than that *department store* 2 These shoes are less comfortable than those *shoes*. 3. My watch isn't working well I must buy a new *watch*. 4 I've got a pair of black gloves but I must buy brown *gloves* to match my new shoes 5 I think my watch is ten minutes slow What's the time by *your watch*?

XI. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gap bilan aytib bering.

1

A.: Excuse me How can I get to Pushkin . ?

B.: You are in Pushkin Street

A.: Yes I know, but I want Pushkin Square.

B.: Oh, that's quite different. You can take the 3rd bus. The stop's over there on the right.

A.: Thank you very much

2

Customer: Could I buy a pair of skates in your shop?

Shop assistant: Of course. The department you want is on the second floor.

Customer: Thank you And where do they sell warm boots?

Shop assistant: This floor, over there on the left

Customer: Thank you

3

Customer: Will you show me another coat, please? I don't quite like this colour

Shop assistant: Here is a nice one, in a lighter colour. It's your size, isn't it? How do you like it?

Customer: I think it'll be all right Can I try on, please?

Shop assistant: Certainly. The coat's very nice, but it's more expensive

Customer: That doesn't matter I'll take it How much is it?

4

Jack Will this tie match new suit?

Mary. Not quite, I'm afraid. It's too dark, don't buy it

Jack And what about this one?

Mary. Yes, dear That's a nice one It looks quite different Let's take it, shall we?

Mary Have I come too early?

Ann No it's quite all right I was just going to ring you up and ask you to come earlier

Mary It only took me ten minutes to get here I saw a taxi just as I was going out, and I took it

Ann You were lucky, weren't you?

John - What time is it by your watch?

Peter Mine's five minutes fast, so it should be half past twelve now

John Hurry up, then You wouldn't like to be late for classes would you? Pon't take your text-book I've taken mine

Peter All right I'll be ready in a minute

XII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Nega siz buncha kech qoldingiz? Allaqachon sakkiz bo'ldi – Hechdan ko'ra kech. Jahlingiz chiqmasin, iltimos. Men ertaroq kela olmasdim. 2. Kecha biz kinoga kech qoldik. Biz kirganda qorong'i edi va film allaqachon boshlangan edi. 3. Bugun kechgidan iliqroq. Biz bolalarni sayrga olib chiqishimiz mumkin. 4. Peter mendan yangi televizor uchun qancha tolaganimni so'radi va mening omadim borligini aytdi, chunki bu eng yaxshi televizorlardan bin ekan. 5. U bu xona narigisidan qulayroqligini aytdi. Menimcha bu mehmonxonadi eng yaxshi xonalardan biri. 6. Bu yer juda sovuq. Bilmadim, biz bu yerda ishlay olarmikinmiz Marhamat qilib surishtiringchi, ular bizga boshqa xona berisha olarmikin. 7. Uning ishi hozir juda qiziqarli. Menimcha, u o'tgan yildagisidan qiziqarliroq va u erta turishiga to'g'ri kelmaydi. 8. Biz ma'ruzachidan bunchalik tez gapirmasligini so'radik. U sekinroq gapira boshladi va biz ma'ruzani yozib ololdik (to take notes of). 9. Garchi bu tufli narigisidan yaxshiroq bo'lsada, men urni olmayman, chunki ular noqulay. Menga narigi poyni ko'rsating, iltimos. Ular qancha turadi? 10. Filmni tomosha qilishni xohlovchi (kishi)lar ko'p bo'lishiga qaramasdan, biz unga bilet olishni uddasidan chiqdik. 11. Sizning soatingiz nechki bo'ldi? – Bilmadim, mening soatim to'xtab qolibdi.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni ko'chirma gapda hikoya qilib bering.

II. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalridan foydalanib ko'rsatilgan mavzular bo'yicha qisqa hikoyalarni tuzing.

1 *My Friend from the North Come to Moscow*

to get a telegram, to come for one's holiday, to meet, at the station, by underground, wonderful, (the) next day, to go sightseeing, places of interest, museums, monuments, palaces, along the streets, wide straight, fine, to have a good time

2. My Friend's First Talk in English

to work, to go to the library, to give a talk (on), though, slowly, not to make so many mistakes, to listen (to), to be more interesting than..., to like... better

3. Buying a New Watch

rather bad, to be...minutes fast (slow), to advise, a department store, to show, another, the best, how much is it?, more expensive, (not) to matter, to be happy

4. Buying a New Coat

cold, outside, to buy, the best department store, to ask, to show, a size 48 coat, to try on, a size too large, a size smaller, suitable, not expensive, to feel comfortable, to be lucky

III. 12 va 13 darsning mazkur bo'limida berilgan dialoglarni takrorlang va quyidagilarai bajaring:

1. janob Braunga muhandis Stepanovni tanishtiring;
2. janob Grinni restorandagi siz tomondan buyurtirilgan stolga olib boring, o'tirishni taklif qiling, u nima buyurmoqchi ekanlini so'rang;
3. janob Bellni samolyotga kuzatib qo'ying, u bilan tanishish sizga huzur bag'ishlaganini ayting, unga oq yo'l tilang;
4. janob Smitdan qanday yetib olganligini, qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtaganini, o'zini yaxshi his qilayotganligini so'rang.

IV. Quyidagi dialogni o'qing va yod oling hamda uni sahnalashtiring.

Discussing Business

Brown: I 'saw your "Po'ljot" \watches^T at the 'last exhi'bition in \London. I 'Was it a \new model?!

Pe'trov: 'Oh \no, | our 'new one is ↑ quite \different. | 'Will you 'have a'look at \this one, please?! 'How do you \like it?!

Brown: It's 'very | 'What about the \price? | It will be 'rather ex\pensive, ^T | Iwon't it?!

Pe'trov: I 'don't \think so, Mr Brown. | We'll be 'selling these 'watches at \reasonable \price. | They'll be 'cheaper than \Swiss \watches | and they 'aren't \worse^T at \all, | they're 'even \better. |

Brown: I think I'll 'have to dis\cuss the 'matter with my ↑ people in "London. | 'Could I 'see you about it a\gain, Mr Petrov? |

Pe'trov: \Certainly. I 'When would you 'like to \come? |

Brown: The 'day after to \morrow^T at e\leven^T if 'that's all. \right for \you: |

Pe'trov: \Yes, | 'that'll be ↑ quite 'all \right. | I'll be 'waiting for you at e\leven. |

business [ˈbɪznɪs] bu yerda savdo bitimi

model [mɒdl] model

price narx

reasonable bu yerda qulay (narx)

the matter bu yerda bu masala

LESSON SIXTEEN (THE SIXTEENTH LESSON)

Text: From Verkhoyansk to Sukhumi.
Grammar. 1 Ravishlarning darajalari. (75 - §, 511 bet)
2 as... as, not so ... as qiyoslash konstruksiyalari. (76 - §, 511 bet)
3. Ot va fe'l shaxsi noma'lum gaplar. (77, 78 - §§, 512, 512 betlar)
4. O'rindosh so'zlar. (79 - §, 2,3 punktlari, 512 bet)

FROM VERKHUYANSK TO SUKHUMI

I got up earlier than usual yesterday, as I had to go to the airport to meet my old friend Boris Petrov. We went to school together, then we went to the same college in Moscow, but now we live in different parts of the Soviet Union Boris lives and works in the North of our country, in Verkhoyansk, and I live by the sea in Sukhumi. I wrote to him a few months ago to invite him to my place for a holiday. Soon I got an answer. He thanked me heartily for the invitation and asked me to meet him at the airport on the 20th of April.

"I hope you won't mind if I bring my wife and my son with me," he wrote.

When I went out, it was early morning.¹ The air was fresh, the sky was blue, and the sun was shining. In Sukhumi it's usually very fine in April. It doesn't often rain and it's not very hot yet. I like Sukhumi at this time of year best of all.

I took a taxi and started for the airport. "I'm afraid I may be late," I said to the driver and asked him to go fasted. We reached the airport in time: the plane was just landing. It was only half past six in the morning, but it was as warm as in the afternoon.

The passengers were getting out of the plane. I went up to the plane and saw a group of people who looked very funny in this warm weather: all of them had warm winter clothes on.

"Hallo, glad to see you," I said, when I recognized Boris in the group.

"Hallo, old man, this is my wife and my son," Boris said.

"Pleased to meet you. I hope you had a good journey," I said. "Aren't you dressed a bit too warmly? It's not so cold here as in Verkhoyansk, is it?"

"I think it's just a little warmer," Boris agreed and laughed, "but when we left home, it was snowing hard² and we weren't at all hot.³ D'you know how cold it was there that day? You won't believe it: almost 35° below zero⁴, let alone the biting winds."

"Ah, well, take off your coats, and let's hurry home. The taxi is waiting. It won't take us along. I'm sure you'll like it here."

DIALOGUE

(to be learn by heart)

A.: 'What 'season d'you like ↑ best of }all? |

B.: I 'like }summer. | I'm a 'good }swimmer | and I 'like }boating. |

A.: I think }winter^T is as 'good as }summer. | 'Don't you 'like }skiing^T or }skating^T on a 'clear 'winter }day? |

B.: Yes, I but I 'haven't 'got enough \time to go \skiing, I and I 'can't \skate at \all. I

A.: 'Are you 'going for a 'holiday in the \summer this year? I

B.: I'm a 'fraid \not. I I shall be 'having my \holiday^T in the \autumn. I I 'hope it 'won't be \up raining all the \time. I

A.: 'Then you should 'go to the \South. I They 'say \up autumn is the \best season \there. I There's 'also a \up lot of \fruit there at that time of year. I I'm 'sure you'll en'joy your 'holiday in the \autumn. I

"When are you 'having your \holiday this year?" I .	- Bu yil qachon ta'tilga chiqmoqchisiz?
"Very \soon. I In a 'couple of \days, to be exact." I	- Juda tez kunda. Aniqrog'i bir ikki kundan so'ng.
"\Are you? I 'How \lucky, I I'll be having \up mine this month \oo. I 'What a 'bout 'going to the \riverside together?" I	Rostdanmi? Qanday yaxshi. Men ham shu oy ta'tilga chiqaman. Keling biror joyga daryo bo'yiga birga boramiz?
"I'm 'all \for it. I I'd be de \lighted." I	Men roziman. Bojonudil.
"\Splendid. I 'See you to \morrow then." I	Ajoyib. Unda ertagacha.

MATNGAIZOHLAR

1.... it was early morning. ... erta long edi.

Taqqoslang:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| a) It was early morning. | Erta tong edi. |
| It is afternoon. | Tush payti. |
| It was late evening. | Kech oqshom edi. |
- (artikl ishlatilmaydi)

- b) We started for the country on a fine **September morning.** Ajoyib sentyabr tongida biz shahar chetiga otlandik.

(tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi bilan noaniq artikl ishlatiladi)

- c) The plane landed in the morning (in **the evening, in the afternoon.**) Samolyot saharda (kechqurun, kunduzi) qo'ndi.
(sutka paytlarini ko'rsatishda aniq artikl ishlatiladi)

2. It was snowing hard ... Qor kuchli yogardi... Ushbu gapda hard so'zi kuchli deb tarjima qilinadi. Xuddi shu ma'noda u to rain hard birikmasida ham ishlatiladi:

Is it still raining hard?

Hali ham yomg'ir kuchli yog'ayaptimi?

3. ... we weren't at all hot ... bizga umuman issiq emasdi. Warm, hot, cold sifatlari nafaqat shaxsi noma'lum gaplarga, balki, shaxsi ma'lum gaplarda ham ishlatiladi:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| I'm cold. | Menga sovuq. |
| They were warm. | Ularga issiq edi. |
| Take off your coat. You'll be hot. | Pal'toingizni yeching. Issiq lab ketasiz. |

4. 35° (thirty-five degrees) below zero [bi'lou 'zi.rou] 35° gradus sovuq (noldan past)

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

<p>usual than usual as an (the) same all the same (a) part to take part in smth. to invite an invitation to mind Would you mind (doing smth.)? air in the open air (out-of-doors) to travel by air . fresh the sky to shine (shone, shone) rain to rain hot to start may a driver to drive (drove, driven)</p>	<p>a plane by plane usual to land airport a passenger to get out of (= to get off) to get on (into) a group funny to have smth. on to put on smth. clothes to agree (with) to laugh (at) snow to snow to believe almost let alone to take off to be sure a heart heartily a season to go boating to enjoy</p>
--	---

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Sixteen, p. 391)

So'z yasash

-ment [mant] – ot suffiksi; fe'lga qo'shilib ot yasaydi, ko'pincha mavhum otlar yasashda:

to agree rozi bo'lmoq - agreement rozilik

un- [ʌn], **in-** [in] – sifat va ot old qo'shimchasi bo'lib, so'z o'zagidagi ma'noni rad etadi yoki yo'qligini bildiradi. Bunday old qo'shimchalarni bolishsiz old qo'shimchalar deyiladi. Taqqoslang:

usual odatiy – unusual noodatiy

definite aniq – indefinite noaniq

im- [im], **il-** [il], **ir-** [ir] lar **in-** old qo'shimchasining fonetik variantlaridir.

possible iloji bor - impossible ilojisiz

legal qonuniy - illegal noqonuniy

regular to'g'ri - irregular noto'g'ri

mis- [mis] fe'l va ot old qo'shimchasi bo'lib, so'z o'zagidagi ifodani noto'g'ri yoki noaniqligini bildiradi. Bu old qo'shimcha ham bolishsiz hisoblanadi.

to use foydalanmoq - to misuse [tə'mis'ju:z] noto'g'ri ishlatmoq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi ravishlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning darajalarini ko'rsating. (75 §)

- a) yaqin, erta, kech, oz, tez orada, tirishqoqlik bilan, baxtli, kuchli, kuchsiz, sekin, tez, baland ovozdada, jahl bilan, iliq;
- b) yaxshi, ko'p, uzoq, kam, yomon;
- c) kamdan kam, qui ay, chroyli.

II. Ravishlarning darajalariga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Do you speak English better now than you did three months ago, or worse?
2. Where do you usually speak slower, in class or at exams?
3. When do we usually ask people to speak louder?
4. Do you work harder at your English now than you did last months?
5. Did the students come to classes yesterday earlier than the teacher did, or later?
6. Which of you can play chess best?
7. Which of you can skate (ski) faster?
8. Which of the new films did you like best?
9. Do you read more now than you did in your childhood, or less?
10. Do you get home earlier on Thursday than on other week-days?

III. Har bir namunaga 3 tadan gap tuzing.

1. I speak English worse than my sister does.
2. Nick knows English best.

IV. Ravishlarning darajalariga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib balandroq gapiring, men sizni yomon eshityapman. 2. Agar sen bugun uyga kechroq kelsang, bir o'zing ovqatlanishingga to'g'ri keladi. 3. Siz yozma ishni hammadan yomon yozgansiz. 4. Peter yaxshiroq o'qiy oladi, agar ingliz tiliga ko'proq vaqt sarflasa. 5. Siz til ustida ko'proq ishlashingiz kerak, agar ingliz tilida yaxshiroq gaplashmoqchi bo'lsangiz. 6. Kelinglar ertaga kutubxonaga ertaroq boramiz, maylimi? U yerda odam shunaqangi ko'pki. 7. Siznikiga o'z vaqtida yetib kelish uchun, biz ertaga ertaroq turamiz. 8. Mendan Moskva kinoteatrlaridan qaysi biri menga ko'proq yoqqanligini so'rashdi.

V. Nuqtalar o'rnini as...as, (not) so ...as bog'lovchilari bilan to'ldiring va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. (76 §)

1. Her husband is ... old ... yours. 2. His daughter is ... young ... mine. 3. Are there ... many places of interest in Moscow ... there are in Leningrad? 4. This building is ... high ... our Institute. 5. "Is Lesson Sixteen ... simple ... Lesson Fifteen?" "No, Lesson Fifteen is not ...simple ... Lesson Sixteen, it's more difficult." 6. Have you got ... many friends in Kiev ... you have in Moscow? 7. This year you don't work at your English ... much ... you did last year, do you? 8. Literature is ... interesting to me ... History. 9. Is your son doing ... well this year ... he did last year?

VI. Qiyoslash konstruksiyasidagi bog'lovchilarga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Is Leningrad as big as Moscow?
2. Is the Volga as long as the Don?
3. Is your friend's flat as large as yours? Which is larger?
4. Do you know English as well as Russian?
5. Can you learn new foreign words as easily now as you did in your childhood?
6. Wasn't the weather so nice yesterday as it is today?
7. How many days are there in April? What other months are as long as April?
8. Which months are longer (shorter) than April?
9. Was last winter as cold (warm) as this winter?
10. Why isn't so difficult to get up early in the summer as it is in the winter?
11. Why don't you get up as early on Sunday as you have to do on wee-days?

VII. Qiyoslash konstruksiyasi tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening xonam xuddi siznikidek yorug'. 2. Kiyev Moskvachalik katta shahar emas. 3. Toshkent metrosi Moskva metrosidek chiroylimi? - Ha. 4. Onangizning yoshi otangizning yoshi bilan tengmi? - Yo'q, oyim dadamchalik katta (qari) emas. 5. Kecha havo bugungichalik yaxshi emasdi. 6. Bu yil qizingiz o'tgan yilgidagidek yaxshi o'qiyaptimi? 7. Men hozir uyga avvalgidek kech kelmayapman. 8. Men ertaga bugungichalik band bo'lmayman. 9. Agar ertaga bugungidek yomon havo bo'lsa biz shahar chetiga bormaymiz.

VIII. Har bir namunaga 5 tadan gap tuzing.

1. This street will be as wide as Gorky Street.
2. Our house is not so high as theirs.

IX. Quyidagi gaplarning (umumiy) so'roq va bo'ishsiz darak gap shakllarini yozing.

a) 1. It's always cold in January. 2. It was simple to translate that letter. 3. It was warm yesterday. 4. It'll be interesting for you to read this book. 5. It'll be easy to find the railway station. 6. It's difficult for him to read this text.

b) 1. It rains in autumn. 2. It rained all day long yesterday. 3. It's raining now. 4. It was raining at five o'clock yesterday. 5. It snows in October. 6. It'll be raining very often soon. 7. It's going to rain.

X. Kerakli payt hollaridan kiritib, gaplarning o'tgan va kelasi zamon shakllarini yozing.

1. It's easy to understand this text, isn't it? 2. It's interesting to listen to your stories. 3. Is it difficult for you to learn grammar rules? 4. It's dark in the room, isn't it? 5. It doesn't often snow here in winter. 6. It doesn't rain here very often at this time of year. 7. It's important for me to finish the work today:

XI. Shaxsi noma'lum gaplarga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu masalani muhokama qilishga hali ancha erta. 2. Biz qachon ketishimizni unga bugun aytishimiz juda muhim. 3. Qish Juda sovuq. Tez-tez qor yog'ayпти va ba'zan uydan chiqishni umuman xohlamayman. 4. Qishda erta turish juda qiyin, chunki ertalab hali ham qorong'i bo'ladi. 5. Boris fransuz va nemis tillarini biladi, shuning uchun ingliz tilini o'rganish unga oson. 6. Siz yurishga qiynalyapsizmi? Keling taksi olamiz. 7. Petrov institutni tammomlagani hech ajablanarli emas, u ko'p shug'ullandi. 8. Yomg'ir yog'ishni boshladimi? – Yo'q hali, biroq tez orda yog'a boshlaydi. 9. Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi. 10. Bu yerda yomg'ir qanchalik tez-tez (ko'p) yog'adi? 11. Bugun ertalabda ham yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi, hozir esa qor yog'ayapti. 12. O'tgan hafta ko'p qor yog'di.

XII. Kerakli o'rinlarda ajratilgan so'zlarni o'rindosh so'zlar bilan almashtiring.

1. This English book is too easy for me. Please give me a more difficult *book*.
2. My sister knows German much better than I *know it*. 3. I don't like these pictures. They're too dark. I saw better *pictures* in a shop in our street. *Ley's* go and have a **good** look at them. 4. I think this show will be more interesting than the last *show*.
5. His work is more important than *your work* 6. The examiner spoke faster than our teacher usually *speaks*. 7. We reached the wood *earlier* than our friends *reached it*. 8. I don't like this suit. Please show me another *suit*. 9. This book is less interesting than the *book* you gave me yesterday.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishni mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

at the \airport	'very \warm
at 'this 'time of \year	'very \fine
'reached the \airport	'warm \weather

II. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishni mashq qilib, dialogni ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

you 'like \best	and 'like \boating	in the \summer
is the \best	'skiing or \skating	in the \autumn

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

gale, gem, log, bigger, **better**, hotter, traffic, stopped, stagger, album, mummy, penny, gym, month, velvet, mixture, yard, exact, knave, whoop, wright, veal, plaster, goal, drew, whip, pond, whim, daddy, flask

IV. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi yo'l bilan va qaysi o'zakdan yasalganini, qaysi gap bo'lagiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

indefinite	unsuitable	invitation	continuation	landing
impossible	mis-spell	unwritten	flowery	rainy
illegal	agreement	retirement	payable	seaport
irregular	payment	unthinkable	parenfiess	driver

V. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Do you always get up at the same time?
2. When do you get up later than usual (earlier than usual)?
3. Would you like to start work at your office later than you do now or is it all the same to you?
- b) 1. Are you going to take part in our English?
2. Who else has been invited to take part in it?
3. What will you have to learn by heart for it?
- c) 1. Do you like traveling by air?
2. What kind of transport do you like best of all?
3. How many airports are there in Moscow (in your home town)?
4. How long does it take to get to the South by plane?
- d) 1. Does your son (daughter) spend enough time in the open air?
2. Why is it necessary for children to spend a lot of time out-of-doors (in the open air).
3. Do you only take your son (daughter) out in nice weather like today?
- e) 1. What's the weather like today?
2. Is it cold (hot, warm) out (outside)?
3. Is it raining (snowing)? Is the air fresh? Is the sun shining?
4. Is it as cold (warm, hot) today as it was yesterday?

VI. Quyidagilarni bajaring.

	whether he minds	if you smoke here. if you open the window. if you close the door. if you leave him for a minute. if you ring him up this morning.
Ask your friend	whether he would mind	opening the window, closing the door, bringing you the journal, telling you the way to his place.
	if it rained yesterday, if it's going to rain soon, if it snowed hard last winter, if it was warm yesterday, if it was raining when he went out. if it will be raining much this autumn.	

VII. Ajratib koʻrsatilgan soʻzlarga savollar qoʻying.

1. We reached the airport *early in the morning*. (1) 2.. The *second* part of this book is more interesting. (1) 3. *My friend* invited me to dinner *on Sunday*. (3) 4. It often rains here *in autumn*. (1) 5. *I* like to be out-of-doors. (1) 6. *When we went out* it was snowing hard. (1) 7. I can see *several planes* high in the sky. (1)

VIII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlaridan oldin artikl ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. a) Bu xonada *havo* ko'p. b) O'sha kuni *havo* juda toza edi. 2. a) Iyulda odatda *ob-havo* yaxshi bo'ladi. b) Men yomg'irli *ob-havoni* yoqtirmayman. 3. a) Uyimizdan uzoq bo'lmagan joyda *aeroport* bor. b) Biz *aeroportga* o'z vaqtida keldik. 4. a) Siz osmonda *samalyot* ko'rayapsizmi? b) Biz *aeroportga* kelganimizda *samalyot* qo'nayotgan ekan. 5. a) *Shahar* juda chiroyli edi. b) Sankt Peterburg juda chiroyli *shahar*. 6. a) Mening akam - *haydovchi*. b) Biz *haydovchidan* tezroq yurishini so'radik. 7. a) *Choy* sovuq edi. b) Men sovuq *choyni* yoqtirmayman. 8. a) *Kostyum* juda yaxshi, biroq, menga uning rangi yoqmayapti. b) Men yangi *kostyum* sotib oldim. 9. a) *Kun* issiq edi. b) Bu ishga (bir) *kun* ketadi.

IX. Quyidagi so'zlarga sinonimlar toping.

to return, to receive, to speak, quickly, expensive, to ask to dinner, in the open air, to start by plane, to like

X. Quyidagi so'zlarga antonimlar toping.

to buy, to get off, late, strong, better, cold, quickly, buyer, inside, the same thing, to put on, to disagree, possible, unnecessary

XI. Kerakli joylarni mos predlog bilan to'ldiring.

1. Could you ask your friend to take part ... our meeting? 2. It's more difficult ... me to learn something ... heart now than it was a few years ago. 3. Do you mind if the children have part ... their classes ... to open air? 4. I enjoyed traveling ... ship. 5. We got ... the bus and ... five minutes it started. 6. Will you help the old woman to get ... the bus, please? 7. It's very cold outside. I think we'll have to **put** ... warm (warmer) things. 8. Shall we take ... our hats and coats? It's very warm **in** here. 9. I wonder what they were laughing ... when I came ... the room. 10. Are you going to invite any ... your friends ... dinner ... Sunday? 11. Your friend will be pleased ... his new work. I'm quite sure ... it. I've talked ... him ... it and told him that the work is difficult, but very interesting, and he agree ... me. 12. I wonder why you don't agree to go ... Batumi... Plane. It'll take you much less time.

XII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning tarjimalariga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) 1. Mening bugun darslarga yaxshi tayyorgarlik ko'rishga yetarli vaqtim yo'q, shahar chetiga chiqishini *aytmasa ham bo'ladi*. 2. U (bola) u (qiz)ning ismini *bilmasdi*, uning manziliniku *aytmasa ham bo'ladi*. 3. Mening unga telfon qilishga ham vaqtim bo'lmadi, unikiga kirib o'tish *u yoqda tursin*.

b) 1. Ular odatdagidek erta *yo'lga o'tlanishdi*. 2. Nihoyat avtobus o'rnidan *qo'zg'aldi*. 3. Ular kelishlari bilanoq, biz muhokamani *boshlaymiz*.

c) 1. U allaqachon maqolaning (bir) *qismini* yozib bo'ldi. 2. Ular ishning (bir) *qismini* tugatishdi. 3. Kitobning ikkinchi *qismi* uning birinchi qismichalik qiziqarli emas. 4. Siz hammangiz muhokamada *ishtirok etishni* xohlaysizmi?

XIII. Quyidagi gaplarda berilgan so'zlarni qo'llang

a) may modal fe'li:

1. Perhaps they'll come tomorrow morning.
2. Perhaps she's still in Moscow.
3. Perhaps he'll write to us one of these days.
4. Perhaps she won't agree with you.
5. Perhaps they'll be out when you get to their place.

b) to enjoy fe'li:

1. The film wasn't as good as the one we saw last week, and we didn't like it.
2. Did you like your last journey?
3. I'm sure you'll like the book.

XIV. Iboralardan foydalanib quyidagi fikrlarga o'z munosabatingizni bildiring.

I quite agree with you.

I don't quite agree with you.

You're sure right.

I'm afraid you're not quite right.

1. It's as cold in March as it is in January.
2. February is the shortest month in the year.
3. It's as warm today as it was yesterday.
4. Little children shouldn't spend very much time out-of-doors.
5. It's very difficult to learn to drive a car.
6. We have to put on warm clothes in September.
7. It's impossible to learn a foreign language in two years.

XV. Iboralardan foydalanib, suhbatdoshingizga iltimos bilan murojaat qiling.

Could (can) you ... please?

Will you ... please?

I wonder if you can (could) ... ?

Would you mind ... ?

XVI. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

Ann: Would you like to go shopping at once or a little later?

Mary: It's all the same to me.

Ann: Then let's go a little later, shall we? I'll do part of my homework before we go.

2

John: It's very hot in here. Do you mind if I open the window?

Ann: Of course not. I was just going to ask you do so.

John: Look! It's stopped raining and the sun's shining again.

Ann: Yes, the weather's wonderful, isn't it? Shall we go out of a short time? Then we'll go on with our work.

3

John: I'm very pleased to see you, old man. Take off your hat and coat and leave them here. It's rather warm in here. Did you have a pleasant journey?

Peter: Yes, thank you. The journey was really wonderful. I came by plane, so I wasn't hot at all and it only took me an hour and a half to get here.

Mary: Haven't you invited Jane?

Ann: Yes, I have. I don't know why she hasn't come yet.

John: She may still come, you know. It's only six.

Peter: I'm sure she'll be coming soon. She's always late. It'll be strange if she isn't. Here she comes. What did I say?

XVII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz Nikolayni kutib olgani aeroportga borasizmi? – Albatta. U yana Moskvadaligidan men shunaqa (so) xursandmanki. – Sizlar bitta institutda o'qigansizlarmi? – Ha, va bundan tashqari 1981- yili bitta zavodda ishlaganmiz. 2. Siz professor Ivanovni taklif qildingizmi? – Ha, u olti yarimda bo'lishini aytdi. 3. Kecha juda yomon havo bo'ldi va biz o'rmonga bormadik. 4. Kech shahar chetida yomg'ir yog'dimi? – Yo'q. – Qiziq, Moskvada esa juda kuchli yomg'ir yo'g'di. 5. Bugun tashqarida juda iliq. Drazani ochsam qarshi emasmisiz? 6. Hozir men odatdagidan erta turayapman, chunki otam va aka-ukalarim uchun nonushta tayyorlashimga to'g'ri kelayapti. 7. Sizda yangi gazetalar bormi? 8. Bugun havo kechagidek yomon. Quyosh charaqlamayapti, juda sovuq va qor yog'ishi mumkin. 9. Agar biz vokzalga tramvayda borsak, biz kech qolamiz. Keling taksi olamis, maylimi? 10. Iltimos, bolalarga birorta kulgili hikoya aytib bering. Ularga hammasidan kulgili hikoyalar yoqadi. 11. Bu soatlarni qayerdan sotib oldingiz? – Markaziy univermagdan. – (Ular) Qimmatmi? – Men ular uchun o'ttiz besh so'm toladim. – Juda chiroyli soatlar ekan. Menga ular o'zimmikidan ham ko'proq yoqayapti. 12. Bu yerda fevral yilning eng qorli va sovuq oyidir. 13. Bu pal'to eskidan ko'ra issiqroq va men uni kiyib olaman. Bu tashqari juda sovuq. 14. Siz ishni tamomladingizmi? – Yo'q, men uning faqat (bir) qismini bajardim. 15. Yoz Moskvada issiqroqmi, yoki Sankt Peterburgdami? – Albatta, Sankt Peterburgda yoz Moskvadagichalik issiq emas. 16. Guruhimizning ko'pgina talabalari ingliz till ustida qattiq ishlamoqdalar.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni shaxslar nomidan tasviriang.

- a) Boris Petrovning Verkhoyanskdan ketishga tayyorgarligi;
- b) Uning Sukhumiga kelishi;
- c) Sukhumiga kelgan kunning ertasi kuni (dengiz bo'ylab sayr).

II. Dars matnidan keyingi dialogni yod oling.

III. Boris Petrovning Verkhoyanskdan ketish va Sukhumiga kelgan kunidagi ob-havoni tasviriang.

IV. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, hikoyalar tuzing.

1. to invite, to be pleased, to get the invitation, to agree to join, to put on one's best dress, to start.
2. to spend the week-end out-of-doors, to start early, to put on, fresh air, to shine, to get off a bus, to enjoy the walk, to tell funny stories, to laugh.
3. to start early, to be cold, to have warm clothes on, to get warmer, to have to take off.

4. a funny film, to laugh, to enjoy, to tell (not) to agree with smb.
 5. to wait at the airport, to land, as usual, passengers, to get off (a plane), to enjoy the journey, to be pleased to see, to mind.

V. "The season I like best" mavzusida insho yozing.

VI. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

VII. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"I hope you're enjoying your stay ~ here, Mr Brown." |

"Of course, it's wonderful. We've already seen a lot, and I must say I like your frosty ~ winter, too." |

"You've already been to the ~ country, haven't you?" |

"Not yet, I'm sorry to say." |

"Then I'm afraid you don't really know what a Russian winter is like. What about going to the country with us this Sunday?" |

"Oh, I'm all for it, and my wife will be delighted, I'm sure." |

"We usually start rather early, at a quarter to eight to be exact. I hope it won't be too early for you will it?" |

"Not at all. It's quite all right." |

"Splendid! See you on Sunday morning in the hotel hall then." |

"Thank you very much, Mr Petrov. It's really very nice of you." |

a stay bo'lish, qolish

really ['ri:li] bu yerda chindan, rostdan

I'm all for it. Men to'la qo'shilaman. (og'zaki)

to be exact [ig'zækt] bu yerda aniqrog'i

LESSON SEVENTEEN (THE SEVENTEENTH LESSON)

Text: The United Kingdom.

Grammar: Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishi. (80 - §, 513 bet)

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK (short for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, which consists of three parts: England,¹ Scotland and Wales, and the smaller is Ireland. Southern Ireland, now called Eire or the Irish Republic, is independent of the UK.

The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea, which is between Great Britain and Ireland.

If you travel to England from the Soviet Union, it will take you two days to pass through several countries on the Continent by train, and six more hours to cross the English Channel by boat.² You can also fly there, and then the journey will only take you three and a half hours.

There are mountain chains in Scotland, Wales and North-West England, but they are not very high. North-West England is also famous for its beautiful lakes.

The longest river in England is the Severn, and the deepest is the Thames, on which stands the capital of England, London.

The UK is a highly-developed industrial country. She exports machinery, vessels, motors and other goods.³ One of her main industries is the textile industry and a lot of British textile are exported. The UK buys more goods than she sells because she has to import food products and raw materials from many countries of the world including the Soviet Union.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **Great Britain** ko'pincha nafaqat orol nomi, balki, davlatning rasmiy nomi: **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** *Buyuk Britaniya va shirnoliy Irlandiya Birlashgan Qirolligiga* sinonim tariqasida ham ishlatiladi. **England** so'zi geografik ma'noda butun davlatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

2. ... and six more hours to cross the English Channel by boat. ... va yana *La-Manshni kemada kesib o'tish uchun olti soat*.

O'zbek tilidagi *yana* so'zi ingliz tilida turlicha berilishi mumkin. Ko'plikdagi sanalmaydigan va sanaladigan otlar bilan qo'shimcha miqdorni ifodalashda **more** sifati ishlatiladi.

Please give me three **more** exercises books.
The boy wanted **some more** soup.

Menga *yana uchta* daftar bering.
Bola *yana sho'rvadan* xohlardi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gapdagi so'z tartibiga e'tibor bering.
Taqqoslang.

Menga *yana* ikkilta kitob bering.
Menga, marhamat qilib, *yana biroz* sut bering.

Please give me two **more** books.
Please give me **some more** milk.

Birlikda sanaladigan otlarga qo'shimcha miqdori ifodalash uchun *yana bitta* ma'nosidagi **another** gumon olmoshi ishlatiladi:

Please give me **another** cup of tea. Iltimos, menga *yana* bir chashka choy bering.

What *qaysi?*, *qanaqa?* so'roq olmoshidan so'ng *yana* (*boshqa*) ma'nosida **other** so'zi ishlatilib, o'zidan keyin keluvchi otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

What other books by Jack London Jek Londonning *yana qaysi* (*boshqa*)
have you read? kitoblarini o'qigansiz?

What *nima?* so'roq olmoshidan so'ng, va shuningdek *boshqa* so'roq olmoshlari-dan so'ng *yana* ma'nosida **else** so'zi ishlatiladi. Bunda *yana* so'zidan so'ng ot kelmaydi:

What **else** would you like to say? Siz *yana nima* demoqchisiz?
Who **else** knows this story? Bu hikoyani *yana kim* biladi?
Where **else** did you see him? Siz uni *yana qayerda* ko'rdingiz?

Bo'lishsiz darak va bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplarda *hali* ma'nosida yet so'zi ishlatiladi va qoida bo'yicha gap oxirida keladi:

He isn't here yet. U *hali* bu yerda emas.
Dimier isn't ready yet. Tushlik *hali* tayyor emas.
Aren't you free yet? Siz *hali* bo'shamadingizmi?
My son doesn't go to school yet, he's Mening o'g'lim *hali* maktabga
too young. bormaydi, u juda kichkina.
I haven't seen the film yet. Men bu filmni *hali* ko'rmadim.

Ish harakat yoki hodisa *hali* ham davom etayotganligini ko'rsatish uchun **still** ravishi ishlatiladi:

He's **still** here. U *hali ham* shu yerda.
He's **still** asleep. U *hali ham* uxlayapti.
He's **still** reading this book. U *hali ham* bu kitobni o'qiyapti.

3. She exports machinery, vessels, motors and other goods. U *mashina uskuna-lari, kemalar, dvigatellar va boshqa mollarni eksport qiladi*. Mamlakat nomi ko'pincha **she** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

an island

to call

What d'you call ...?

to consist of

to wash

an ocean

between

to travel (about)

to travel on business (for pleasure)

to pass through

a continent

by train

to cross

to fly (flew, flown)

to fly over

to fly across

a mountain

a mountain chain

V. Sinfda quyidagi matnni o'qing va uni muhokama qiling.

The story of the famous and talented Bronte family is strange and unusual. The Bronte children – five girls and a boy – lived with their father and aunt in Yorkshire.

All the children were in poor health. Two of the girls died while they were still at school. Bramwell, the boy, was good at writing poetry. But he died at the age of 31. Anne, who wrote poetry and two novels, died at 29.

Emily, who became world famous as the author of “Wuthering Heights”, died a year after the book was published in 1847.

Charlotte, the author of the wonderful novel “Jane Eyre”, was the only strong enough to go out into the world and live her own life for a while. But even she died at the early age of 39.

It was nearly impossible to believe that these wonderful books were written by young women who had not seen anything of the world except the life of their own family. Nobody knew they were that the Bronte children had learned to write stories while they were playing. They didn't like to play noisy games. The game they liked best of all was writing little stories of their own.

All this was only found out in 1930 by an American university historian who studied some of the toys and hand-written little books found in the house where the Bronte family had lived.

Bronte [ˈbrənti] Bronte

aunt [a:nt] xola

Yorkshire [ˈjɔ:kʃɪr] Yorkshir grafligi

Bramwell [ˈbræmwəl] Brambel

poetry [ˈpɔ:tri] sheʻrlar

Emily [ˈemili] Emihya

author [ˈəθə] muallif

Wuthering Heights [ˈwʌθərɪŋ ˈhaɪts] “Momaqaldiroq davon”

to publish nashr etmoq

Charlotte [ˈʃɑ:lət] Sharlotta

* * *

the Baltic (Sea) Boltiq dengizi
the Black Sea Qora dengiz
the Mediterranean [ðə 'meditə'reinjən] O'rta yer dengizi

* * *

the Caucasus [ðə 'kə:kəsəs] Kavkaz tog'lari
the Crimea [ðə krai'miə] Qrim
the Himalaya(s) [ðə himələiəz] Himolay tog'lari
the Pamirs [ðə pə'miəz] Pomir
the Urals [ðə 'jʊrəlz] Ural

* * *

Lake Baikal [bai'ka:l] Baykal ko'li

* * *

the Danube [ðə 'dæju:b] Dunay
the Dnieper [ðə 'ni:pə] Dnepr
the Lena [ðə 'leinə] Lena
the Mississippi [ðə misi'sipi] Missisipi
the Neva [ðə 'neivə] Neva
the Volga Volga

* * *

Siberia [sai'biəriə] Sibir
The Ukraine [ðə 'ju:'krein] Ukraina

* * *

Austria ['ɛstriə] Avstriya (ot)
 Austrian ['ɛstriən] avstriya (sifat)
 Vienna [vi'enə] Vena
Bulgaria [bʌlɡeəriə] Bolgariya
 Bulgarian [bʌlɡeəriən] bolgariya (sifat)
 Sofia ['soufjə] Sofiya
Belgium ['belddʒəm] Belgiya
 Belgian ['belddʒən] belgiya (sifat)
 Brussels ['brʌsɪz] Brussel
Canada ['kænədə] Kanada
 Canadian [kəneidiən] kanada (sifat)
 Ottawa ['ətəwə] Ottava
China ['tʃaɪnə] (the Chinese People's Republic) Xitoy (Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi)
 Chinese ['tʃaɪ'ni:z] xitoy (sifat)
 Peking [pi:'kiŋ] Pekin
 choslovakia ['tʃekouslə'vækiə] Chexoslovakiya
 Czechoslovak ['tʃekou'slɒvək] chexoslovak (sifat)

- Prague** [pra:g] Praga
France [fra:ns] Fransiya
French fransuz (sifat)
Paris ['pæris] Parij
German Federal Republic (the) Germaniya Federativ Respublikasi
German ['dʒə:mən] nemis (sifat)
Berlin [bə:'lin] Berlin
Greece [gri:s] Yunoniston (Gretsiya)
Greek [gri:k] yunon (grek) (sifat)
Athens ['æθinz] Afina
Holland Gollandiya
Dutch golland (sifat)
the Hague [ðə 'heig] Gaaga
Hungary ['hʌŋgəri] Vengriya
Hungarian [hʌŋ'gæriən] vengriya (sifat)
Budapest ['bjʊ:də'pest] Budapesht
India ['indjə] Hindiston
Indian ['indjən] hind
Delhi ['deli] Dehli
Italy ['itəli] Italiya
Italian ['itæjən] italyan
Rome Rim
Japan [dʒə'pasn] Yaponiya
Japanese [, dʒæpə'ni:z] yapon
Tokyo ['tɔukjɔu] Tokio
Yugoslavia (Yugoslavia) ['ju:gou'sla:vjə] Yugoslavia
Yugoslav (Yugoslavian) ['ju:gou'sla:v(jən)] yugoslavia (sifat)
Belgrade [bel'greid] Belgrad
Poland ['poulənd] Pol'sha
Polish ['pouliʃ] polyak
Warsaw ['wə:sə:] Varshava
Rumania [ru:'meinjə] Ruminiya
Rumanian [ru:'meinjən] rumin
Bucharest ['bjʊ:kərest] Buxarest
Sweden ['swi:dən] Shvedsiya
Swedish ['swi:diʃ] shved
Stockholm ['stəkhəʊm] Stokgol'm
United States of America (the) Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari
Washington ['wəʃiŋtən] Vashington
Viet-Nam ['vjet'nəm] Vyetnam
Vietnamese [,vjetnə'mi:z] vyetnam
Hanoi [hə'nəi] Hanoi

Soʻz yasash

1. **-ese** [i:z] – millatni anglatuvchi sifat suffiksi boʻlib, mamlakat nomlarini bildiruvchi otlarga qoʻshiladi, masalan:
 Japan [dʒəˈpæn] Yaponiya - Japanese [ˈdʒæpəˈni:z] yapon (sifat)
 Bu suffiks bilan kelgan otlardagi urgʻu ibora ritmiga bogʻliqligiga eʼtibor bering:
 He's Japa'nese. U yapon.

Biroq:

a 'Japanese 'soldier yapon zobiti

I z o h: Millatni anglatuvchi sifatlar doim katta harf bilan yoziladi.

- ic** [ik] – sifat suffiksi boʻlib, btlardan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi. **-ic** suffiksli soʻzlarda urgʻu odatda undan oldingi boʻgʻinga tushadi:

history [ˈhɪzəri] tarix - historic [hɪsˈtɒrɪk] tarixiy

- ous** [ɔs] – sifat suffiksi boʻlib, odatda mavhum otlardan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi:

fame shon, shuxrat - famous [ˈfeɪməs] taniqli

- ship** [ʃɪp] – ot suffiksi boʻlib, ot va sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlatiladi:

a friend do'st - friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp] do'stlik

hard qiyin, ogʻir - hardship [ˈhɑ:dʃɪp] qiyinchilik

I z o h: -ous va -ship suffikslariga hech qachon urgʻu tushmaydi.

2. Urgʻu oʻrmini oʻzgartirish orqali ham yangi soʻz yasash mumkin. Masalan, export otida urgʻu birinchi boʻgʻinga tushadi [ˈeksport] *eksport*, to export *export qilmoq* feʼlida esa urgʻu ikkinchi boʻgʻinga tushadi [tu eksˈpɔ:t]

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Geografik nomlarni oʻqilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

gold, golden, knave, brutal, bluebird, storey, fear, fast, task, feather, mind, monthly, perceive, folding, cherry, lorry, married, horror, tenor, merry, conceive, leather, famous, nervous, continuous, jealous, historic, comic, electric, hardship, leadership, membership, Chinese, Burmese

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi oʻzakdan va qaysi yoʻl bilan yasalganligini, qaysi soʻz turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

Vietnamese	landless	enjoyment	heartless
historic	weakly	comradeship	endlessly
famous	islander	uncomfortable	snowy
hardships	passage	improbable	flyer
unimportant	crossing	unnecessary	starter

IV. Quyidagi so'zlardagi urg'uning o'rniga e'tibor berib ot va fe'llarini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

to export - exports, to import - imports, an increase - to increase, to present - a present, a contrast - to contrast, to contact - a contact

V. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib matnga 10 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Kerakli joyga mos artikl qo'ying.

There is more water than land on our planet ['plænit]. ... largest and deepest ocean in ... world is ... Pacific, then comes ... Atlantic. ... Indian ocean is only ... little smaller. ... smallest ocean is ... Arctic.

... longest river in ... world is ... Mississippi, ... longest sea is Mediterranean, ... deepest lake is ... Lake Baikal.

Large masses ['mæsiz] of ... land are called ... continents. They are ... Europe and Asia, ... North and ... South America, ... Australia and ... Antarctica.

There are mountain chains in many parts of ... world. Some of them such as ... Urals are old, others like ... Caucasus are much younger. ... highest mountain chain, which is called ... Himalayas, is situated in Asia.

VII. Geografik nomlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. How many countries do you know? What are their names?
2. Which European countries do you know?
3. How many oceans are there in the world? What are their names?
- b) 1. Which is the largest island in the world?
2. Which is the largest sea in Europe?
3. How many countries are washed by this sea?
4. Which is the deepest lake in the world? Where is it?
- c) 1. What do you call the people who live in England?
2. Is England larger or smaller than France?
3. What language do they speak in England?
4. What's the capital of England?
5. Have you ever been to England?
- d) 1. Have you ever travelled about the Soviet Union?
2. Did you travel on business or for pleasure?
3. Where have you been? When was it? What did you see there?
4. Which mountain chain in the Soviet Union do you know?
- e) 1. Have you ever spent a holiday in the Caucasus (in the Crimea)?
2. What's the Caucasus famous for?
3. Why are there so many holiday centres in the Caucasus (in the Crimea)? Where are they situated?
4. Where else can you go for a holiday?
- f) 1. Which countries do you fly over if you go from Moscow to Leningrad by plane?
2. How many rivers do you cross if you travel to Holland by train?
3. Which countries do you pass through on your way to England?

- g) 1. What's the Volga famous for?
 2. Which cities on the Volga do you know?
 3. Which of them is the biggest?
 4. Are there any holiday centres on the Volga?
 5. Did you go to the Volga or the Dnieper for a holiday last year?
 6. Which of these two rivers is more beautiful?
 7. Is the Lena as long as the Volga?
- h) 1. Are the Urals between the Volga and the Lena?
 2. Where are the Urals?
 3. Are the Urals very high?
 4. Are the Pamirs higher than the Urals?
 5. What important industrial centres in the Urals do you know?
 6. Which of them have you been to?

VIII. Berilgan sifatlarni as ... as, not so ... as konstruksiyasida ishlatib, namunada ko'rsatilganidek taqqoslang.

Namuna: Riga is as beautiful as Tallinn.
 The Neva is not so long as the Thames.

1. The Arctic (Ocean), the Atlantic (Ocean) - *cold*. 2. The Baltic (Sea), the Black Sea - *large*. 3. The Caspian (Sea), Lake Baikal - *beautiful, deep*. 4. The mountains in the Caucasus, the mountains in the Crimea - *high*. 5. The Dnieper, the Volga - *long*. The Urals, the Caucasus - *old*. 7. The Mediterranean, the Black Sea - *large*.

IX. Yana, hali, yana bitta so'zlarining tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men yana bitta galstuk sotib olmoqchiman. 2. Siz yana kimni kutayapsiz? 3. Sizga Peter yana nima dedi? 4. Men bu haqida hali bilmayman. 5. Hali ham yomg'ir yo'g'yapti. 6. O'tgan yili siz yana qaysi shaharlarda bo'ldingiz? 7. U hali ham telefonda gaplashayapti. 8. Siz hali ham mening do'stimni tanimaysizmi? 9. Magazinga boring va yana non sotib oling. 10. Biz qaytganimizda u hali ham ishlayotgan edi. 11. Ma'ruzasini tugatish uchun unga yana biroz vaqt kerak edi. 12. Mamlakatimizning sharqiy qismidagi yana qaysi daryolarni bilasiz? 13. Menga ingliz adabiyotidan yana bitta kitob bering, iltimos. 14. Yana choy xohlaysizmi? 15. Iltimos, yana biroz kuting. Men hali tayyor emasman. 16. Hali soat yetti bo'lmabdi. Biz vokzalga o'z vaqtida yetib boramiz. 17. Bir chashka kofe xohlaysizmi?

X. Kerakli joyga mos predloglardan qo'ying.

1. The Caucasus is famous ... its holiday centres. 2. When we were travelling ... The Crimea, we stopped one day ... a nice little village ... the mountains. 3. Are you travelling ... business or ... pleasure? 4. I like travelling ... train, because when the train passes ... beautiful places, I can see them ... the window. 5. As we were flying ... my home town, I could see how large it had become. 6. ... the way ... Italy the plane flew ... many European countries. 7. The book I advise you to read consists ... three parts.

XI. Dialogni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

"You travel a lot, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, I love travelling, and I spend much of my time visiting different parts of the world, sometimes on business and sometimes for pleasure."

"Have you ever travelled by plane?"

"Yes. I always go by air on my business journeys, but when I travel for pleasure, I usually go by train and ship. It's so interesting getting to know the other passengers, and of course, I enjoy being on the sea in any kind of weather."

"Very many of my journeys have been made by train. I find it quite pleasant, but not in the holiday season when there are so many people that you have to stand all the way."

"I quite agree with you. Then, of course, it's better to go by car."

XII. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Rossiya katta daryolar ko'p: Volga, Lena va boshqalar. 2. Dnepr Lenadan tor. Biroq u Ukrainadagi eng keng va eng chiroyli daryo. 3. Har yili men ta'tilni Qrimda o'tkazardim, biroq, kelasi yili men Volga bo'yidagi dam olish uyiga boraman. 4. Singlimning eri yozda Kavkazga bormaydi, u yer uning uchun juda issiq. U Boltiq dengizida dam olishni yoqtiradi. 5. Kelasi yili bizning talabalarimiz Uralga borishad; 6. Qayerda daryo ko'p: mamlakatimizning g'arbiy qismidami yoki sharqiy qismidami? 7. Mamlakatimizning shimoliy qismida, janubiy qismidaginga qaraganda o'rmonlar ko'p. 8. O'tgan yili biz tog'da sayohat qilib yurganimizda, biz u yerda yuz yoshga kirgan kishini uchratdik. 9. Bu yer (o'zining) ajoyib ko'llari va musaffo tog' havosi bilan mashhur. 10. Siz u yerga samalyotda uchasizmi yoki poyezdda borasizmi? – Bir necha kun ketishiga qaramasdan, men poyezdda boraman. Samalyotda (uchganimda) men o'zimni yomon his qilaman. 11. O'tgan yili biz Sibir bo'ylab sayohat qilayotganimizda, biz Novosibirskda bir necha kun bo'ldik. Bu Sibirning eng yaxshi shaharlaridan biridir.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib dars matnini aytib hiring.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib qisqa hikoyalar (situatsiya) tuzing.

1. to travel on business, by train, to take a lot of time, to fly
2. to travel by sea, to feel bad, not to enjoy the journey
3. to go to the Far East, to pass through, a pleasant journey, to see the Pacific, to write to
4. Lake Baikal, to be situated, deep, to be famous for its beauty
5. to invite, to cross a river, in a boat, an island, in the middle of the river, to spend a day, to enjoy

3. Which of you has been to Leningrad since the war was over?
4. How many new films have you seen since we went to the cinema together?
5. How many English books have you read since you began to learn English?
6. How many months (days) have you passed since your birthday party?
7. How long have you been here today?
8. How long have you know your best friend?

VIII. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shaldiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men do'stimni institutni tamomlaganimizdan beri ko'rmadim. 2. Men kuzdan beri teatrdan bo'lmadim. 3. Biz Petrov bilan anchadan beri uchrashmaymiz. 4. Ingliz tilini o'rganishni boshlaganingizdan beri nechta inglizcha kitob o'qidingiz? 5. Siz (u yerdan) ketganingizdan beri shahrimizda nechta maktab va shifoxonalar qurilganini bilasizmi? 6. Bu aktyor o'tgan yilning bahoridan beri spektakllarda ishtirok etmadi. 7. O'g'lim o'tgan yili o'qishni o'rgandi va o'shandan beri ko'pgina bolalar kilobini o'qib chiqdi. 8. Men anchadan beri ota-onamdan xat olmagandim. 9. Moskvada ko'p yangi uyalar qurildi, u bu yerga oxirgi marta kelganidan beri. 10. Afsus, o'shandan beri bu yozuvchi hech narsa yaratmadi (yozmadi). 11. Nimaga siz 1974- yildan beri bizga xat yozmadingiz? 12. Siz o'shandan beri yana qaysi muzeylarda bo'ldingiz?

IX. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlardan mosini qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring va ulaming ishlatilishini tushuntiring. (85 - §)

1. My (older, elder) brother took part in many battles when he was on the front. 2. My sister's husband is five years (older, elder) than mine. 3. We haven't read the (last, latest) novel by this writer yet. 4. Have you heard the (last, latest) news yet? 5. Excuse me, I didn't hear the (last, latest) word. Please repeat it. 6. I must get off at the (last, latest) stop. 7. Which is the (nearest, next) station? 8. I've got two brothers, Paul and Peter. The (former, first) is an engineer and lives in the North, the (latter, second) is a teacher and lives Crimea. 9. We'll be discussing your mistakes at the (nearest, next) lesson. 10. The children went to play to the (further, farthest) corner of the park. 11. Shall we have any (further, farther) discussion?

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini va dialogini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[i:]	[ɪ]	[e]	[æ]	[a:]
keep	kill	guest	battle	dance
peace	sing	empty	happen	glass
				[ou]
[ɜ:]	[ɔ:]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	
song	war	front	first	host
knock	more	sung	rum	joke
, inde'pendence		'liberate		'under'stand
, unex'pected		'realize		'ciga'rette

LESSON EIGHTEEN (THE EIGHTEENTH LESSON)

Text: The Childhood and Youth of Dickens.
Grammar: **some, any, no, every** lardan yasalgan gumon olmoshlari va ravishlari.
 (81-§, 514 bet)

THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH OF DICKENS

Charles Dickens, one of the greatest and most popular English novelists, was born on the 7th of February, 1812, in a small English town. He was a weak child and did not like to take part in noisy and active games.¹ The little boy was very clever and learnt to read at an early age. He read a lot of books in his childhood. When he was about six, someone took him to the teacher for the first time. He saw a play by Shakespeare and liked it so much that he decided to write a play of his own. When it was ready, he performed it with some of his friends. Everybody enjoyed the performance, and the little writer felt very happy.

When Dickens was nine years old, the family moved to London where they lived in an old house in the suburbs.

They had a very hard life. There were several younger children in the family besides Charles. The future writer could not even go to school, because at that time his father was in the Marshalsea Debtors' Prison. There was nobody in London to whom Mr Dickens could go for money, and his wife with all the children except Charles went to join him in the prison. The family lived there until Mr Dickens could pay his debts. Those were the most unhappy days of all Charles' life. The boy worked from early morning till late at night to help his family.

Charles was only able to start going to school when he was nearly twelve, and his father was out of prison. He very much wanted to study, but he did not finish his schooling. After two years of school he began working again. He had to work hard to earn his living, and tried very many trades, but he did not like any of them. His ambition was to study and become a well-educated man. At the age of fifteen he often went to the famous library of the British Museum. He spent a lot of time in the library reading-room. He read and studied there and in this way he got an education.

Later Dickens described his childhood and youth in some of his famous novels, among them "Little Dorrit" and "David Copperfield".

The great writer died more than a hundred years ago (in 1870), but everybody still enjoys reading his books.

"Are you an ↑ only /child?"	– Siz oilada yakka ntrzandmisiz?
"Wo, I've got a \brother."	– Yo'q, mening akam bor.
"Who does he \look like?"	– U kimga o' xshaydi.
"Everybody 'says he ↑ looks like \Mother."	– Hamma uni oyimga o' xsha'adi.
"Is he 'grown /up?"	– U katta bo'lib qolganmi?
"Yes, I he 'goes to uni'ersity. He's taking tarix	– Ha, u universitetda o'qiydi. U
History."	(fakulteti)da o'qiydi.
"What's his \hobby?"	– U nimaga qiziqadi?
"Fishing. I think."	– Menimcha, baliq ovlashga.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. He ... did not like to take part in nois} and active games. U ... shovqinli va harakatli o'yinlarda ishtirok etishni xohlamasdi. Part so'zi to take part iborasida ishtirok ma'nosini beradi, yani, mavhum tushunchani ifodalaydi va artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Biroq, bunday ot oldidan tasvirlovchi xarakterga ega aniqlovchi kelsa, u noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

He took part in the discussion, too.

U ham muhokamada ishtirok etdi.

He took an active part in the discussion, too.

U ham muhokamada faol ishtirok etdi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

great

to go to smb. for smth.

popular

money

to be popular (with)

except

a novelist

a debt

noisy

nearly

noise

to earn one's living

to make a noise

ambition

a game

well-educated

a lever

a way

to be clever (good) at smth

in this way

tan early age

on one's way

it the age of

by the way

to play

an aducation

mn

to describe

to perform

to description

J performance

a novel

to move

among

'asides .

to die (died, died)

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Eighteen, p. 396)

PROPER NAMES

Charles Dickens ['tʃɑ:lz 'dikinz] Charl'z Dikens

Shakespeare ['ʃeikspiə] Shekspir

the Marshalsea Debtor's Prison [ðə 'ma:ʃəlsɪ: 'detɛz 'prɪzn] Marshalsi Qarzdorlar Qamoqxonasi (Londonda)

Little Dorrit ['lɪtl 'dɔrɪt] Kichik Dorrit

David Copperfield ['deɪvɪd 'kɒpəfi:ld] Devid Koperfild

So'z yasash

-ance, -ence [ans] – ot suffiksi fe'llardan mavhum tushunchani ifodalovchisi ot yasashda ishlatiladi:

to perform namoyish etmoq - performance namoyish

to differ farqlamoq - difference farq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Gumon olmoshlarining tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. There's { somebody
nobody
something
nothing } in the room.

2. I can see { nothing
somebody
nobody
something } else there.

3. Has he bought { anything
everything } for your?

4. Have you spoken to { any
all
each } of them?

II. Gumon olmoshiarining to'g'ri ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarning (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shakllarini yozing. Kerakli o'zgartirishlar kiritishni unutmang.

1. Someone's waiting for you. 2. There's something interesting in this magazine. 3. Something can be done to help you.

III. Gumon olmoshiari va ravishlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Is there anything on that table? What is it?
2. Can you see anything on that wall? What is it?
3. Did you read anything interesting last month? ~~What did you read?~~
4. Did any of you read any English books last year?
5. Why did none of you read English books last year?
6. Have you invited anybody to dinner at the week-end?
7. Are you going to invite anybody?
8. Why didn't you invite any of our students to (your place for) your last birthday party?
9. Why doesn't anybody go to the office on Saturday and Sunday?
10. Are you going away anywhere for your holiday, or are you staying in town?
11. Did all of our students take part in the last English language show?
12. Can any of you speak two foreign languages?
13. Do you always hurry if anyone's waiting for you? Why?

IV. Nuqtalar o'rnini mos gumon olishi va ravishlari bilan to'ldiring. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Can ... help me with this work today? 2. I'll be very glad if you mute ... else to ... us 3. ... of us could answer this difficult question. 4. If ... rings me up tell them it I'll be at home at five. 5. ... must be done to save the child's life. 6. If you don't ...d ... at home when you get back, you'll have to wait for me. 7. We got home late and ... went to bed at once. 8. Can you get this book for me 9. I don't like shopping on Saturday because there are too many people 10. "I don't think ... is here yet. Let's wait a little longer." 11. Is ... clear to you or shall I repeat the rule? 12. ... wanted to go to the country, but as it s raining hard, we shan't go today. 13. Ask ... else I know ... about it, so I can't tell you 14. As ... is clear to ..., I'm not going to say ... else.

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Agar *biror kishi* kech qolsa, biz kutmaymiz, hamma (o'z) vaqtda kelishi kerak. 2. Men bu yerda *hech narsa* ko'rmayapman. 3. O'rinlariga yetib borib *hamma* qattiq uxlab qoladi. 4. Bizga *biror* qiziqarli *narsa* aytib bering, maylimi? 5. Ketdik magazinga. Men kechki tushlikka *biror nima* harid qilishim kerak. 6. Sizni xonangizda *kimdir* kutayapti. 7. Undan balandroq gapirishini so'rang, iltimos. Biz ham bu yerda *hech narsa* eshitmayapmiz. 8. Mening hikoyamda *biror* kulgili *natija* bormi? 9. Agar siz xatolangiz ustida ishlashni hozir boshlamasangiz, keyin sizga *hech narsa* yordam bermaydi. 10. Sizni bu kechaga *biror kishi* taklif qildimi? 11. Hozir (Endi) *biror narsa* qilish uchun juda kech (bo'ldi). 12. Bu kishi hech qachon *hech narsadan* qo'rqmaydi. 13. U hozir *qayerdadir* dengiz bo'yida. 14. Yana *biror kishi* muhokamada ishtirok etishni xohlaydimi? 15. Nimaga *hech biringiz* quloq solmayapsiz? 16. Buni *hech kim* unutmaydi. 17. Uning bugun kelishini nahot *hech biringiz* bilmasdingiz? 18. Men *kimningdir* ruchkasini topib oldim. 19. Ularning *hammalari* majlisda ishtirok so'zga chiqishdimi? – Yo'q, *hamma* uchun vaqt yetmadi. 20. Bu odamning hayotini qutqarish uchun *barcha narsa* qilindi.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Qujidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[ə]	[əi]	[ə:]	[kr, tr]
popular	noisy	early	desenbe
novelist	boy	earn	trade
novel	enjoy	worker	try
was a 'weak \child		at 'that \time	
was 'very \clever		'all the \children	
at the 'age of \twelve		in the \prison	
		'learn to \read	
		for the 'first \time	

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

ambitious, in'dustrious, con'tinuous, eco'nomic, comic, ro'mantic, capable, readable, Vietna'mese, Japa'nese, performance, ap'pearance, 'utterance, entrance, importance, temperance

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarning oʻzagidan sufflks va old qoʻshimchlarni ajrating, oʻzak qaysi soʻz turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

performance	performer	hearty	movable
difference	moneyless	owner	educational
noisily	unhappily	noiselessly	descriptive
enjoyable	passable	lifeless	indifferent
movement	mainly	ownership	debtor

IV. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib matnga oid 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Which is the most popular novel of the season?
2. Is the novel only popular with young people, or is it popular with older people, too?
3. Why is it popular?
- b) 1. At what age do children usually like playing active games?
2. Are you cross with your children if they make a noise while they're playing?
Why are you (aren't you)?
3. How can you stop them if they make too much noise?
- c) 1. Which of you is good at active games?
2. Which games are you good at?
3. What other games are you good at besides tennis (volley-ball, etc)?
4. Are you good at foreign languages? Why do you think so?
5. Why is it good to start learning a foreign language at an early age?
- c) 1. Which of your friends has ever written a play of his own?
2. When was it performed for the first time?
3. Did everybody enjoy the performance?
4. Did the writer become more popular with his friends after the performance?
5. What else did he write besides the play?
- e) 1. Who do you usually go to when you want help with your English?
2. Why do you go to him and not to anyone else?
3. How (in what way) does your friend help you?
4. Have you any friends besides him who could help you with your English?
- f) 1. What was your ambition when you left school?
2. Where did you get your education?
3. Did you have to earn your living when you went to college?
4. Do you enjoy your now?

VI. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

Ask your friend

whether his son (daughter) is good at foreign languages,
whether he's good at describing things he has seen with his own eyes,
whether he could give you a description of the town he was born in.
whether he could describe his first school-teacher to you.
whether there are many writers among his friends,
whether he would like to have his own car.
when he moved into his new flat,
at what age he went to the Institute.

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Keksa Smit o'zining barcha qarzlarini to'lab bo'ldi, janob Grinnikidan *tashqari*.
2. Siz Londonda bo'lganingizda, Britaniya muzeyidan *tashqari yana* boshqa muzeylarga bordingiz? 3. Afrikaning bu shirhidan *tashqari*, men sizga (*yana*) taniqli sayyoh Stenlining kitobini o'qishni maslahat beraman. 4. Men bu teatrdagi oxirgisidan *tashqari* barcha p'esalarni ko'rganman. 5. Menimcha, uning birinchi kitobidan *tashqari*, (qolgan) barcha yozgan narsalari o'quvchilar orasida mashhur. 6. Sizing ishingiz *deyarli* tayyor. shundaymi? 7. Men yana bu xatoni qilib qo'yishimga bir bahya qoldi. 8. U (erkak) *deyarli* 90 yoshda. 9. U (ayol) ellik yoshlar *atrofida*. 10. Biz ketganda, (soat) *deyarli* 12 edi. 11. Ular bu yerda kech soat beshlar *chamasida* bo'lishdi.

VIII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. *My son took part in a performance at his school yesterday.* (3) 2. *Some children don't like noisy games.* (1) 3. *We moved to Moscow in 1959.* (2) 4. *My sister's daughter began playing the piano at an early age.* (2) 5. Many famous writers had to work hard in their youth *to earn their living.* (1) 6. *Dickens* decided to write a play *of his own when he was about six.* (3)

IX. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda artikl yoki egalik olmashtirish mosini qo'ying va matnni aytib bering.

Jack London, ... great American novelist, was born in ... San Francisco and spent ... first years of ... life there.

Jack London, ... father of ... family, left ... farm and moved to town. He tried a lot of trades, but couldn't make enough money to send ... children to ... school. Jack London had to begin earning ... living at ... early age. He sold ... morning and evening papers in ... factory. He worked eighteen to twenty hours ... day. Then he became ... sailor. Jack London travelled ... lot. He had to do ... very hard work, but he also read ... lot and tried to get ... education. He went to ... school and to ... University. In addition he read ... lot of books on ... History and Philosophy. Jack London's ambition was to become ... writer.

Later London went to ... Far North of ... America He didn't bring back any gold from here, but he brought something much better than ... yellow metal. It was ...

book of ... stories about ... life in ... North. He had realized ... ambition; he had become ... writer.

X. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda p red log va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. When Dickens was a boy ... four, his father showed him a beautiful house ... the place where they were living ... that time.

"Why can't we live ... a fine house like that?" the asked his father.

"We're rather poor, and can't pay ... it," hisTather answered.

Little Charles often went ... that place. He liked to look ... the house and play outside it. Many years later he really moved ... that house and lived there ... a long time.

2. Theodore Dreiser, the great American writer, was bom ... the 27th ... August, 1871 ... a small town ... America. 3. When Jack London was a boyten, he sold newspapers ... the streets and ... this way helped ... his parents. 4. Which novels ... Jack London are popular ... the Soviet reader? 5. The boy learned to read ... the age ... five.

XL to speak, to talk, to tell, to say fe'llaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Do'stingizga kecha biz uning ma'ruzasidan katta bahra olganligimizni aytib qo'ing, iltimos. 2. "Bu suratni tasviriang", - dedi o'qituvchi talabalarga. 3. Men bu xususida muhandislarimiz bilan gaplashib ko'raman. 4. Ular nima haqida gaplashyaptilar? - Ular Arbuзовning yangi p'esasini muhokama qilyaptilar. 5. O'qituvchilar bu bolani juda qobiliyatli deyishyapti. 6. Kechirasiz, nima dedingiz? 7. Bunchalik tez gapirmang, iltimos. 8. Balandroq gapiring, iltimos, bu yer juda shoxqinli va men sizni eshitmayapman. 9. Bizga o'z ona shahringiz haqida biror nima aytib bering. 10. Unga uning nohaqligini aytib qo'ying, iltimos. 11. Biz spektakl' haqida darsda gaplashamiz. 12. Do'stlaringizdan birortasi yapon tilida gaplashadimi? 13. Ular sizga ma'ruzangiz haqida biror nima deyishdimi? 14. Unga biz tez orada kctishimizni aytmang, iltimos. 15. Gaplashmang, iltimos. O'rtog'laringiz inglizcha gapirishayotganda ularni tinglang. 16. Sizdan, tashqari hamma spektakl' ajoyib bo'lganligini gapirishayapti. 17. Bu haqda siz kimga aytdingiz? 18. Aytishlaricha, u o'zining birinchi p'esasini taxminan 15 yoshligida yozgan ekan. 19. Biz kirganda, kim bilan telefonda bunchalik baland ovozdga gaplashdingiz.

XII. else, more, still, other, another, yet so'zlaridan mosini qo'yib, nuqtalar o'rnini to'ldiring.

1. What ... books by Dickens, besides *Oliver Twist*, did you read in your childhood? 2. Who ... wants to take part in this performance? 3: How many ... days shall we travel about the country? 4. Will anybody ... take part in the performance? 5. Aren't you ready ...? 6. I think he's ... in the office, he doesn't usually leave still seven. 7. What ... would you like to buy? 8. Would you like to say anything ...? 9. I'll have ... cup of tea. I'm ... thirsty. 10. I can't go to the theatre today. Ask someone ... to join you. 11. What ... foreign languages does your friend speak? 12. I think we'll ... be working on it at twelve tomorrow. 13. Ask Fred to take part in the performance. No one ... can do it better than he does. 14. My son can't read

15. We hope that a few ... people will take part in the discussion. 16. It's ... very early. Someone ... may ... join us. Let's wait a little longer, shall we?

XIII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. "Endi esa birortangiz bizga buyuk rus yozuvchisi Gorkiyning bolaligi haqida gapirib beradi", - dedi muallima. 2. Bog'da ko'pgina bolalar bor edi. Ular qandaydir shovqinli o'yin o'ynashardi va kulishardi. 3. Agar bu yer shovqinli bo'lib ketsa, siz mening xonamda ishlashingiz mumkin, u yerda hech kim bolmaydi. 4. Ilk bolalik davrimda men qishloqda yashaganman. Keyinchalik biz Kavkazdagi, men o'n yildan ko'proq yashagan, kichik bir shaharga ko'chib o'tdik. 5. Do'stimning otasi yetmish yoshlar atrofida, biroq u hali ham ishlaydi va o'z ishidan katta bahra olalayotganligini aytadi. 6. Yana biror kishi muzeyga boradimi? 7. Siz qachon Moskvaga ko'chib o'tdingiz? - Taxminan bundan o'n yil oldin. 8. Agar siz yangi p'esani ko'rsangiz, siz undan katta bahra olasiz. Hamma bu teatrimizdagi eng yaxshi p'esalardan biriligini aytyapti. 9. Kecha film sizga yoqdimi? - Yo'q. Bu film talabalarimizdan hech biriga yoqmadi. 10. Kecha men odatdagidan kechroq turdim va darsga kech qolishimga bir bahya qoldi. 11. Men hozir siz bilan magazinga bora olmayman. Men uyga ketishda (yo'l-yo'lakay) xarid qilaman. 12. Qaysi romanda Lev Tolstoy o'zining bolaligini tasvirlagan? Tolstoyning qaysi romani eng mashhur? 13. Afsus, siz menga ularning manzillarini bera olmasiz. Biroq, agar siz menga ularning uyini (cottage) tasviriab bersangiz, men uni topa olashim aniq. 14. Bu romanni o'qib bo'liboq, agar xohlasangiz, men uni sizga bera olaman.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni aytib bering.

II. Quyidagi so'z va iboralardan foydalanib Gorkiyning ilk hayot davri haqida gapirib bering.

to be born, at the age of, at an early age, to die, to have to earn his living, to do hard work, in this way, to go to smb. for smth., to get an education, to travel about the country, to take part in, to become famous, to describe, to be popular (with)

III. Quyidagi mavzulardan biriga ahborot tayyorlang yoki insho yozing.

1. The Childhood of a Great Man.
2. My Childhood.
3. My Biography.

IV. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring; o'z oilangiz haqida shunday dialog tuzing.

to be famous for smth. (smb.)
a lake
deep

main
world

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Seventeen, p. 394)

PROPER NAMES

The United Kingdom [ðə ju: 'naitid 'kiŋdəm] Birlashgan Qirollik
The British Isles [aɪlz] Britaniya orollari
Great Britain ['greɪt 'brɪtən] Buyuk Britaniya
England ['ɪŋlənd] Angliya
Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Shotlandiya
Wales [weɪlz] Uel's
Ireland ['aɪələnd] Irlandiya
Southern ['sʌðən] Irland Janubiy Irlandiya.
Eire ['eərə] Eyre davlati
the Atlantic Ocean [ði ət 'læntɪk 'ouʃn] Atlantika okeani
the North Sea [ðə 'nɔ:θ 'si:] Shimoliy dengiz
the Irish Sea [ði 'aɪəri 'si:] Irlandiya dengizi
the English Channel ['tʃænl] La-Mansh
the Severn [ðə 'sevə:n] Severn (*daryosi*)
the Thames [ðə 'temz] Temza (*daryosi*)

SOME GEOGRAPHICAL [, dʒiəg 'ræfɪkəl] NAMES

Africa ['æfrɪkə] Afrika
African ['æfrɪkən] afrikalik
America [ə 'merɪkə] Amrika
North America Shimoliy Ainerika
South America Janubiy Amerika
American [ə 'metɪkən] amerikalik
Antarctica [æn 'tɑ:ktɪkə] Antarktida
Asia ['eɪ,ʌ] Osiyo
Asian ['eɪ,ʌn] osiyolik
Australia [əs 'treɪljə] Avstraliya
Australian [əs 'treɪljən] avstraliyalik
Europe ['juərəp] Yevropa
European [, juərəpi: ən] yevropalik

* * *

the Arctic [ði 'ɑ:ktɪk] (Ocean) Shimoliy muz okeani
the Atlantic (Ocean) Atlantika okeani
the Indian [ði 'ɪndʒən] (Ocean) Hind okeani
the Pacific [ðə pə 'sɪfɪk] (Ocean) Tinch okeani

LESSON NINETEEN (THE NINETEENTH LESSON)

Text:	The Lavrovs.
Grammar:	1. Sifatdosh I va II bilan sifatdoshli aborotlar amqlovchi va hol vazifasida (82,83-§§,517, 518 betlar) 2. since, for a long time, for ages so‘zlari bilan Tugallangan Hozirgi Zamon fe‘lining ishlatilishi. (50 - § 6 - punkt, 482 bet) 3. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishi. (80 - § 3 - punkt, 513 bet) 4. Ikki xil qiyoslash darajalari. (85 - §, 520 bet)

THE LAVROVS

It happened during the Great Patriotic War, when the Soviet people fought against the German fascists, defending the freedom and independence of the country. In 1943 Alexei Lavrov was on the front. One day, after a fierce battle, when the Soviet Army had defeated the enemy unit and liberated a small Village, he went into one of the village houses. He didn't see anybody at first. Then he heard a weak voice. Turning round, he saw a thin, pale boy of about eight.

"What are you doing here? Is there anyone else in the house? Where are your parents?" Lavrov asked him.

"There's nobody else here. My parents have been killed," the boy answered. "Please don't leave me here. I'm afraid to stay in this house."

Alexei decided to take the boy with him though he didn't know what he would do with him on the front. He couldn't leave the child alone there, he just couldn't! All the soldiers and officers liked the boy. He stayed with them a month, but then Alexei realized he couldn't keep the child on the front any longer. He didn't know what to do! Luckily a delegation of workers, among whom there was a girl of about eighteen, came to the front from Moscow. Lavrov asked her to take the boy with, and she agreed gladly. Early next morning the unit was unexpectedly ordered to change its position and get ready for advance, and Alexei had no time to have a word with the girl or even ask her address.

... One day in 1952, Lavrov was going home after the May Day civil parade² when suddenly somebody called out to him. Turning round, he saw an old friend named Pavlov.

"Hallo," Pavlov said smiling. "Glad to see you. I don't think we've met since 1945."

Alexei was also pleased to see him. They talked of old times and their friends.

"By the way," Pavlov said. "Are you spending the evening with your family?"

"I'm afraid I haven't got a family yet," Lavrov answered, "and I haven't made up my mind yet where to go."

"Then come to my place at eight o'clock this evening", Pavlov said. Alexei was delighted, and at exactly eight he was knocking at Pavlov's door. He went into the room, and was introduced to the guests. Everybody was enjoying the party. Some of the guests were dancing, others were talking, laughing and joking, when somebody began to play the piano and sing a beautiful song. Everybody stopped talking at once. At that moment two more guests appeared. They were a young woman and a boy of

about sixteen. As soon as they came into the room, they, too, stopped near the piano, listening to the singer. When Alexei looked at the woman, he thought that he had met her somewhere before, but he couldn't remember where it was... He no longer listened to the song. He looked at the woman, trying to remember where he had seen her. The boy called her "Mother", but she didn't look more than twenty-five. Alexei went up to Pavlov and asked him, "Don't you think that mother is too young for her son?" "Well, he is not really her son," Pavlov answered. "In 1943 an officer asked her to take a little boy from the front to Moscow and..."

Interrupting him Alexei cried out. "Of course, that's who it is..."

And that is the end of the story. Now you understand why there's a difference* of twenty years between the Lavrovs' two sons, don't you?

DIALOGUES

(to be learnt by heart)

"A 'Happy 'New \Year."!	- Yan ₂ i yilingiz bilan!
"The 'same to \you."!	- Sizni ham!

1. ON 'NEW 'YEARS \EVE |

M.: Hal\lo, \Ann. | 'Glad to \meet you. | 'Haven't 'seen you for \ages. 'Where have you \been all this time? |

A.: I've 'just 'come 'back from \Leningrad. |

M.: \Oh, | I 'didn't 'know \that. | 'Where are you 'going to ↑ see the ↑ New 'Year \in? |

A.: I 'haven't \thought of it \yet, | 'What about \you? |

M.: I've in'vited a ↑ few 'friends to my \place. | 'Would you 'like to \join us? |

A.: \Oh, | I'd \love to. | \Thank you | 'very \much. |

2. AT \TABLE |

Mary: 'Have some more \cake, Ann? |

Ann: 'No, \thank you, | I've 'had e\nough. |

Mary: A 'nother 'cup of \coffee then? |

Ann: \Yes, \please. |

Mary: 'Here you \are, Ann. | 'Have a ciga\rette, Peter? |

Peter: 'Not \yet, thanks. | I'm not a \heavy \smoker, you know. |

Maty: \Aren't you? | Some \wine, Nick? | Your 'glass is \empty. |

Nick: \Thank \you, | 'just a \little, please. | \Cheers. |

"I 'hope you'll ↑ both 'come to our \housewarming party."!	- izning uy kirdimizga kelasiz deb umid qilaman.
"We'll be delighted."!	- Bajonidil.

* farq

"Then 'let's settle a ↑ day \now, ↑ /shall we? \Saturday or \Sunday?"	- Keling unda kunini belgilashib olamiz. Shanbami yoki yakshanbami?
"I 'think per haps \Saturday would be \better."	- Shanba yaxshi (bo'lgan) bo'lardi.
"Yes, \Saturday will ↑ suit us 'both ↑ very	- Ha, shanba bizning har ikkimizga ham to'g'ri keladi.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. He didn't know what to do. *U nima qilishini bilmasdi. What to do nima qilish birikmasi gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelyapti. Xuddi shu tarzda how to do it, where to go va boshqa birikmalar ishlatilishi mumkin:*

Do you know how to do it?
I don't know where to go.

Buni qanday bajarishni bilasizmi?
Men qayerga borishni bilmayman.

2. One day in 1952 he was going home after the May Day civil parade. *Kunlardan bir kun 1952- yilda birinchi may namoyishidan so'ng u uyga qaytardi. Bu gapda aniq artikl parade so'ziga tegishli. Bayram nomlari ingliz tilida odatda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:*

May Day

Birinchi May kuni

Victory Day (V. Day)

G'alaba kuni

International [, intə'næʃənl] Women's Day

Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni

Agar bayram nomi bilan cheklovchi aniqlovchi kelsa, u aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.

The Anniversary [, æni'vɜ:səri] of the Victory Day G'alabani nishonlash

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to happen

to turn round

to take place

to turn back

war

to turn on (off)

peace

pale

to fight (fought, fought),

to kill

to defend

a soldier

freedom

an officer

independence

to realize

on the front

to understand (understood, understood)

one day

to keep (kept, kept)

a battle

to keep one's promise (= to keep one's word)

to defeat

not any longer (= no longer)

an enemy

no more (not any more)

to liberate

unexpected

first

named

at first

to smile (at)

first of all

to make up one's mind

to change one's mind
 to be delighted
 exactly
 to knock at
 to introduce
 a guest
 a host
 a hostess
 a party
 a dinner (housewarming, etc.) party
 to dance
 a dance
 to joke
 to sing (sang, sung)
 singer
 a song

to appear
 to disappear
 really
 to interrupt
 elder
 for ages
 to see the New Year in
 heavy
 a heavy smoker
 light
 wine
 a glass
 empty
 to be full of
 Cheers!

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Nineteen, p. 399)

100 ORTIQ BO'LGAN SONLAR

Qo'shma sonlarda hundred yuz so'zidan so'ng har uchala daraja (million, ming, yuz)da and bog'lovchisi keladi:

- 265 - two hundred *and* sixty-five
 406 - four hundred *and* six
 2,123 - two thousand one hundred *and* twenty-three
 1,367,235 - one million three hundred *and* sixty-seven thousand, two hundred *and* thirty-five

Misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, ingliz tilida sanoq sonlar raqam bilan yozilganda har uchala daraja bir-biridan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

Hundred yuz, thousand ['θauzənd] *ming* va **million** ['miljən] *million* so'zlari son bo'lib ham, ot bo'lib ham keladi. Son bo'lib kelganda ular oldidan **one, two, three** va boshqa sanoq sonlar kelishi mumkin, ular hech qachon -s qo'shfenchasini olmaydi va ulardan so'ng of predlogi ishlatilmaydi:

There are *one thousand two hundred and thirty-* **Bu institutda 1231 ta talaba bor.**
one students at this institute.

Bu so'zlar ot bolib kelganda, ular ko'plikda -s qo'shimchasini oladi va ulardan so'ng odatda of predlogi ishlatiladi:

Hundreds of people want to know foreign languages.
Thousands of people came out into the streets on the demonstration.

Yuzlab kishilar chet tilini bilishni xonlashadi.
 Minglab kishilar namoyishga chiqdilar.

Birlikda bu so'zlar noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.

a hundred	yuz
a thousand	ming
a million	million

Tens of thousands of (letters) o'n minglab xatlar, hundreds of thousands of (people) yuz minglab odamlar kabi birikmalar ham ko'p uchraydi.

So'z yasash

-ness [nis] –	ot suffiksi bo'lib, sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlatiladi: happy baxtli – happiness baxt (imlosiga e'tibor bering)
-dom [dam] –	ot suffiksi bo'lib, sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlatiladi: free ozod - freedom ozodlik
dis- [dis] –	fe'l, sifat va ot old qo'shimchasi bo'lib, qarama-qarshi ma'no yasashda ishlatiladi: to appear paydo bo'lmoq - to disappear g'oyib boymoq to continue davom etmoq - to discontinue to'xtatmoq appearance paydo bo'lish - disappearance g'oyib bo'lish

O'qish qoidasi

gu birikmasi unilardan oldin [g] o'qiladi, masalan:

guest [gesf] mehmon

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi sifatdoshlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

so'ralgan	- so'rayotgan	boshlangan	- boshlayotgan
jo'natilgan	- jo'natayotgan	sotilgan	- sotayotgan
o'tkazilgan	- o'tkazayotgan	sezilayotgan	- sezayotgan
yozilgan	- yozayotgan	o'rganilayotgan	- o'rganayotgan
o'qilayotgan	- o'qiyotgan	unutilgan	- unitayotgan
qurilayotgan	- qurayotgan	taklif qilingan	- taklif qilayotgan
sotib olingan	- sotib olayotgan		

II. Sifatdosh I va II laming ishlatilishiga va ularning gapdagi vazifasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. All the engineers *working* at the Ministry of Foreign Trade must know foreign languages. 2. You must learn all the words *given* on page 125. 3. *Travelling* about Siberia, he was a lot of newly-built towns. 4. *When speaking* at the meeting yesterday. I forgot this fact. 5. The question *discussed* at the meeting was very important. 6. The boy sometimes went to sleep *while watching* TV. 7. *Not knowing* his address, I couldn't visit him. 8. He liked to sit on the sofa *smoking* a cigarette and *watching* TV.

III. Ergash gapda berilgan fikrni iloji borjoyda sifatdoshli aborot bilan bering. (82,83-§§)

1. Students *who read a lot of in English* know the language better than those who read less. 2. *While I was reading the book you gave me yesterday*, I found a lot of new words. 3. I live in a house *which was built more than a hundred years ago*. 4. *Since I didn't know my friend's new dress*, I could hardly hope to find him. 5. In this shop you can buy things *which are made in different parts of the Soviet Union*. 6. Once *when I was walking in the wood*, I found a flower which I had never seen before. 7. I always read books *which describe the lives of great people* with interest. 8. What's the name of the teacher *who's examining Group Three*? 9. *When we discussed this book* we found out a lot of interesting things. 10. *When he was asked the same question*, he didn't know what to say either. 11. *As I was very busy*, I couldn't help them.

IV. Sifatdosh va ravishdoshlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Bu 1830 yilda qunlgan katta bo'lmagan uy edi. 2. Inglizcha kitoblarni o'qiyotganda qiziqarli lboralarni ko'chirib yozing. 3. Kecha ko'chada ketayotib, ko'p yildan beri ko'rmagan qadrdon do'stimni uchratdim. 4. Bu maqola ustida ishlayotib, men qadimgi Angliya shaharlarining tarixidan ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni bilib oldim. 5. Petrovning manzilini bilmaganligimiz uchun, biz unikiga bora olmadik. 6. Og'ir betob bo'lganligi uchun, u kitob ustida ishlashni davom ettirolmadi. 7. Men royalda o'tirgan qizni birdaniga taniy olmadim, biroq, do'stim menga aytmaguncha, uning ismini eslay olmadim. 8. Men notanish ko'chalardan binolarni qiziqish bilan tomosha qilib borardim.

B. 1. Hozirgina kecha sizni kutgan muhandis telefon qildi. U bilan bugun gaplasha olasizmi? 2. Bu kitobni yozgan odam ko'p sayohat qilgan bo'lishi kerak. 3. Stol (atrofi)da o'tirgan kishilar baland ovozdada gaplashishardi va kulishardi. 4. Kutubxonadan kitob olgan barcha talabalar, ularni imtihonlardan so'ng topshirshlari kerak. 5. Kecha ma'ruza o'qigan vrach, Uzoq Sharqdan kelgan.

V. Quyidagi numunalarning har biriga 5 tadan gap tuzing. (50 - § 6 - punkt)

1. I haven't seen you since 1978. Where have you been?
2. I haven't seen you since you left Moscow.
3. My friend left Moscow in 1980. We haven't met since.
4. We haven't heard from the Petrovs for a lone time.

VI. Bosh va ergash gapdagi fe'l-kesimning zamon shaldiga e'tibor berib gaplarni to'ldiring.

1. My friend *hasn't come* to see me since 2. His sister *has learnt* three foreign languages since 3. I *haven't been* to the Crimea since 4. I've *known* Smirnov since 5. *Have* you been to the Caucasus since ... ?

VII. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shaldiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Have you ever met your school teachers since you left school?
2. How many times have you been to your home town since you left it?

III. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib ikkita hikoya tuzing. Oʻz hikoyangizni quyidagicha boshlang:

1.

Once when we were travelling in the mountains, a friend of mine felt bad ...

2.

I had my holiday in the summer last year and decided to travel about our country. It was early morning when my friend and I

IV. a) Mamlakatimiz b) Uzoq sharq c) Kavkaz va Qrim d) mamlakatimiz shimoli haqida bir necha geografik ahlrorotlarni bering.

V. a) Mamlakatimizga b) chet elga qilingan turistik sayohat haqida gapirib bering.

VI. Quyidagi dialogning oʻqilishini mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"So the 'time has 'come to 'say good/-bye, Mr Brown?" |

"\Yes, | and I'm \sorry about it | I've e'njoyed my 'stay /here | \very much. | Ur/fortunately | the 'time has 'passed ↑ very \quickly." |

"Are you 'going by /plane?" |

"\No, | 'this /time^T I'll be 'travelling by Strain | I'll 'have to 'stop in \Paris^T for a 'day or /two." |

"And 'when shall we 'see you in \Moscow again?" |

"In 'six \months, I /think | I 'hope the 'watches will be | selling /well ↑ and in 'six 'months /time we'll 'start dis'cussing a \new contract." |

"Let's 'hope for the /best | I 'wish you a ↑ pleasant /journey, Mr Brown." |

"/Thank you, Mr Petrov | I 'do 'hope I'll ↑ see you in 'London be\fore I 'come to /Moscow again." |

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

guest, guard, guess, guide, guilt, guise, gull, gun, guy, gypsy, greet, grass, grade, glove, glory, gem, gap, gay, cent, cast, icy, civil, curb, tact, lack

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumlaridan, qaysi suffikslar yordamida vasal gunligini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

darkness	sleepiness	readiness	misunderstanding
freedom	agreeable	indifferently	weakness
independence	peaceful	handwriting	singer
Burmese	forgetfulness	unmistakable	voiceless
disappearance	introduction	disagreement	flowerless

IV. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib matnga 15 savol tuzing.

V. Quyidagi soʻzlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatilgan:

to happen, to fight, to defeat, at first, to kill, named, to joke, to interrupt, really

VI. Quyidagi sonlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing va ular soʻz bilan yozing.

126, 253, 677, 1.273, 7.621, 3.675, 232, 135, 365, 738, 812, 5.999.

VII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

235 ta soʻz, 753 sahifa, 2.674 ta kitob, 1.250.762 ta kishi, 365 kun, 371 kishi, 105 hafta, 202 kun, 1.598 sahifa, 3.250 ta soʻz.

VIII. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishiga eʼtibor berib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Ivanovlarning katta oʻgli ofitser, shundaymi? 2. Men Smitlarni kuzdan beri koʻrmadim. 3. Biz yangi yilni Petrovlarnikida kutib olmoqchimiz. 4. Kechirasiz, biroq, Braunlar endi bu yerda turishmaydi. 5. Uaytlar koʻpchilikni taklif qilishmoqchi, shunday emasmi?

IX. Kerakli joyga tegishli predlogni qoʻying.

1. I wonder why they haven't kept their promise to be here ... five. Something unexpected has probably happened ... them, or perhaps something went wrong ... their car. 2. A lot ... people ... different countries fight ... war because they want to live ... peace. 3. ... 1943 my father was ... the front. He took part ... many fierce battles. The Soviet people were fighting ... the freedom and independence ... our country, defending it ... the German fascists. 4. ... the 25th of August 1812 Napoleon's army was defeated ... the village ... Borodino ... Moscow. 5. "We've been invited ... the Browns' housewarming party," Robert said to his wife. "I'm glad I'll be able to introduce you ... Mrs Brown." 6. "Will you turn ... the radio, please," said Helen. "I think someone's knocking ... front door." 7. "I hope you've realized the importance ... an education," the father said ... his son. 8. ... first the thought that his friends were joking ... him, but then he realized that they weren't. 9. It's very dark ... here. Will you turn ... the light, please? 10. When our village was liberated ... the enemy, my elder brother, who was sixteen ... the time, joined ... the Soviet army.

X. Ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) first, at first, first of all

1. Avvaliga biz shanba kuni teatrqa borishni xohlagandik, biroq keyinchalik fikrimiz o'zgardi va biz shanba-yakshanba (kunlari) shahar chetiga chiqishga qaror qildik. 2. Avvaliga biz samolyot bilan ucmaqchi bo'ldik, biroq keyinchalik fikrimiz o'zgardi va biz poyezdda ketishga qaror qildik. 3. Men sizga avval o'zingizni barcha jurnallaringizni ko'rib chiqishni, keyin esa kutubxonaga borishni maslahat beraman. 4. Avval siz unga uyni tasvirlab bering, keyin u sizga aniq manzilsiz ham u(y)ni topa olish-olmasligini aytadi. 5. Eng avval men sizni xotinimga tanishtirmoqchiman.

b) to realize, to understand

1. Birinchi paytlarda u nohaqligini tushunmadi, keyinchalik u o'z xatosini angladi. 2. Nima uchun u sizga yordam berish va'dasini ustidan chiqmaganini men tushunmadim. 3. Agar siz bu qoidani tushunmayotgan bo'lsangiz, men uni sizga yana bir bor tushuntirib qo'yaman. 4. Nihoyat uning qorzusi ushaldi, u vrach bo'ldi.

c) to turn round (back), to turn smth. on (off)

1. U o'g'irishi bilanoq, meni uni avval qayerdadir ko'rganligimni tushundim. 2. Biz ko'lgacha yetib olmoqchi edik, biroq yomg'ir yog'ib yubordi va biz orqaga qaytishga majbur bo'ldik. 3. Iltimos, chiroqni yoqib qo'ying. 4. Radioni o'chiring, iltimos. 5. Televizorni o'chiring, iltimos.

d) still, other, another, else, more, yet

1. Kim yana namoyishga borishni xohlaydi? 2. Siz yana qaysi ma'ruzalarda bo'ldingiz? 3. U kelganda mehmonlar hali ham raqsga tushayotgan edilar. 4. Muhokamada Petrovdan tashqari yana beshta kishi ishtirok etdi. 5. Sinfingizdan yana kim chet tillar institutiga o'qishga kirdi. 6. Siz yana qaysi bayramni yoqtirasiz? 7. Men sizni hali singlimga tanishtirmadim. 8. Men sizga yana bitta qo'shiq aytib beraman. 9. Men uni roppa rosa soat 8 da ko'rdim. U hali ishlayotgan edi. 10. Mening o'g'lim hali institutda o'qimaydi. U hali o'quvchi. 11. Menga yana bir tarelka sho'rva bering, iltimos. 12. Menga yana sho'rva bering. 13. Sen tug'ilgan kuningga yana kimni taklif qilasan? – Men yana uchta mehmon taklif qilaman.

XI. Quyidagi gaplarni yakunlang va ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men ... deb nomlanadigan filmni ko'rdim. 2. Menga ... deb nomlanadigan kitob yoqdi. 3. Kecha men gazetada ... nomli kishi haqida o'qidim. 4. Siz ... deb nomlangan hikoyani o'qiganmisiz? 5. Men ... ismli hech qanaqa qizni bilmayman.

XII. Qavs ichida berilgan fe'llardan ma'nosi mosini tanlang va uni kerakli shaklda qo'ying.

1. Who (to tell, to speak) you this story? 2. Who you (to say, to talk) to when I came in? 3. Can you (to say, to tell) anything else? 4. My daughter (to speak, to say) that she has read several interesting English novels lately. 5. Does he really (to tell, to speak) five foreign languages? 6. I didn't understand the last word. Please (to say, to

tell) it again. 7. Grandfather likes (to say, to tell) us funny little stories. 8. Who else (to say, to tell) at the meeting yesterday? 9. I haven't seen Petrov today I'll have (to tell, to speak) to him tomorrow morning. 10. Have you seen this film yet? Can any of you (to say, to tell) us what kind of film it is? 11. Who (to say, to talk) over there? 12. Please (to speak, to say) it in English, (not to speak, to say) Russian in class. 13. Don't you want (to speak, to tell) me what has happened to you?

XIII. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

A.: I wonder why the Browns haven't come yet.

B.: Something has probably happened to their car on the way.

A.: Are you sure they've left home at all? I think we should ring them up.

2

A.: What's the matter with the child? He looks pale.

B.: It's all right Nothing. He just hasn't been out-of doors since yesterday morning I'm going to take him out now.

3

A.: Something has happened to my new watch.

B.: What's wrong?

A.: It's fifteen minutes last I'll have to take it back to the shop.

B.: Just a minute Let me have a look at it first.

4

A.: We got several letters and telegrams this morning. Which of them shall we answer first?

B.: First I'll look them through and then tell you what to do. Have you got them with you?

A.: Yes, here they are

B.: Let me see. These should be answered first of all.

5

A.: Are you good at foreign languages?

B.: Not really It was very difficult for me to learn English at first.

A.: Is it any easier now?

B.: Yes. My teacher says I'm doing quite well now.

XIV. Berilgan vaziyat mazmunini ko'chirma gapda dialog shaklida bering.

1

Peter asked John whether he could stay and him with his work. John agreed to stay, but wanted to know whether Peter was going to keep him long. Peter said he wouldn't take them more than an hour.

2

When Mary went up to her friend Ann, who was waiting for her, Ann said she'd already been there since five o'clock. Mary said she was sorry she'd kept her waiting. Ann said she had even wanted to go away, then changed her mind and stayed a little longer. Mary asked Ann not to be cross with her. Ann answered she wasn't angry any longer, but she hoped Mary wouldn't be late next time.

3

Jane told Mary that her friends and she had made up their minds to go to the country for the week-end, and asked Mary whether she'd like to join them. Mary said she'd be delighted. Jane told Mary that they had agreed to meet at the station at exactly eight the next morning, and asked her not to be late.

4

John invited Peter to a housewarming party, saying that it was going to take place the next day. Thanking John for the invitation, Peter said at first that he was not sure he would be able to come, because it was quite unexpected, and he would have to change his plans, and then asked John not to be cross with him if he was a little late.

5

John, who was sitting next to Mary at a party, asked her whether she would like some more ice-cream. The girl answered that she didn't. Then he asked her whether he could have the next dance, and she agreed.

6

Being at the Brown's for the first time, John asked his friend Robert to introduce him to his hostess. Robert performed the introductions.

XV. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Sen Yangi Yilni qayerda o'tkazmoqchisan? – O'ylashimcha, Petrovlarnikida, biroq aniq ayto olmayman. 2. Siz o'tgan yildan beri bizning dala hovlimizda (a country cottage) bo'lmadingiz va hali bizning bog'imizni ko'rmadingiz. Ko'rgani keling. – Bajonidil. O'zim bilan katta o'g'limni olib borsam maylimi? – Albatta, biz uni ko'rishdan xursand bo'lamiz. Ishonamanki unga bizning bog'imiz yoqadi. 3. Ma'ruza soat birda boshlanishi rostmi? – Ha, kech qolma. 4. Kechirasiz, men hali sizga xotinimni tanishtirmadim. 5. Mehmonlardan biror kishi royal chalishni biladimi? Kelinglar raqsga tushamiz, maylimi? 6. Men seni anchadan beri ko'rmayman, lekin sen 10 yil oldingidek yosh ko'rinasan. 7. Agar sen bugun ko'rgazmaga borishga qaror qilsang, menga qo'ng'iroq qil. Biz bajonidil sen bilan birga boramiz. 8. Nega sen pal'to kiymading? Bugun ancha sovuq. – Biz uydan chiqqanimizda, yomg'ir yo'q edi, quyosh chiqib turgandi va umuman iliq edi. 9. Biz Smirnovni boshqa kuta olmaymiz. Allaqachon kech bo'ldi va biz uyga yetib olishga qiynalamiz. 10. Sizning (katta) akangiz soat 6 da kelishga va'da bergandi. Qiziq, uni va'dasida tura olarmikin? 11. "Siz chindan ham fikringizni o'zgartirdingizmi?" – dedi u, bizning gapimizni bo'lib.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni a) Lavrov; b) Pavlov; c) Lavrovning xotini; d) Lavrovning katta o'g'li; e) mehmonlardan biri nomidan hikoya qilib bering.

II. Bola yashagan uyni va uning urushgacha bo'lgan hayotini tasvirlang.

III. Lavrovning, uning xotining va uning bolalarining tashqi ko'rinishini tasvirlang.

IV. Berilgan so'z va birikmalaridan foydalanib kichik hikoyalar (situatsiyalar) tuzing.

1. the Great Patriotic War, on the front, to fight, to defend, freedom, independence;
2. a battle, to be situated, to defeat, an enemy unit, to liberate;
3. to walk, unexpectedly, to turn round, to recognize, to be pleased;
4. a girl called, the war, to make up one's mind, to join the army, on the front, to fight;
5. to ask smb. to introduce, to keep one's promise, to be delighted, to say. good-bue, it was nice meeting smb.;
6. to give a party, to dance, to sing, to joke, to have a good time;
7. to tell smb. that, unexpected, to turn pale, to start crying, (not) to know what to do.

V. Berilgan so'z va birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyachalar tuzing.

1. *Foreign Delegations in Moscow*

to invite, delegations, to consist of, famous, guests, a civil parade, holiday, spring, to shine, the sky, to take part, to be full of, happy, to start, exactly, to appear, to sing songs, to laugh, to dance

2. *After a Civil Parade*

a civil parade, to join, to enjoy, to take part, to say "Hallo", to invite, holiday, to come back, to be hungry, to buy, sweets, ice-cream, to dance, songs, to make up one's mind, to keep one's promise

3. *My First Journey*

a friend of mine, to travel, never, either, the Urals, the Caucasus, among, the sea, different, to meet, to enjoy, mountains, beautiful, to swim, to sunbathe, to stay, to see a lot

VI. Ulug' Vatan urushidan biror ko'rinish (epizod) aytilib bering.

VII. Yangi Yilni yoki tug'ilgan kuningizni qanday nishonlaganingizni tasvirlang.

VIII. Matndan keyingi dialoglarni yod oling va ularni shaxslarda hikoya qiling.

IX. Ramka ichidagi dialogdan foydalanib do'stlaringizni uy kirdiga, tug'ilgan kunga va hokazoga taklif qiling.

X. Quyidagi hikoyani aytib beting.

A Good Lesson

Once a rich English woman called Mrs Johnson decided to have a birthday party. She invited a lot of guests and a singer. The singer was poor, but he had a very good voice.

The singer got to Mrs Johnson's house at exactly six o'clock as he had been asked to do, but when he went in, he saw through a door that the dining-room was already full of guests, who were sitting round a big table in the middle of the room. The guests were eating, joking, laughing, and talking loudly. Mrs Johnson came out to him, and he thought she was going to ask him to join them, when she said, "We're glad, sir, that you have come. You will be singing after dinner, I'll call you soon as we're ready to listen to you. Now will you go into the kitchen and have dinner, too, please?"

The singer was very angry, but said nothing. At first he wanted to leave Mrs Johnson's house at once, but then he changed his mind and decided to stay and teach her and her rich guests a good lesson. When the singer went into the kitchen, the servants were having dinner, too. He joined them. After dinner, the singer thanked everybody and said, "Well, now I'm going to sing to you, my good friend." And he sang them some beautiful songs.

Soon Mrs Johnson called the singer.

"Well, sir, we're ready."

"Ready?" asked the singer. "What are you ready for?"

"To listen to you," said Mrs Johnson in an angry voice.

"Listen to me? But I have already sung, and I'm afraid I shan't be able to sing any more tonight."

"Where did you sing?"

"In the kitchen I always sing for those I have dinner with."

LESSON TWENTY (THE TWENTIETH LESSON)

Text:	An Incident from the Life of a Russian Revolutionary.
Grammar:	1. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyasining to want, to expect fe'llari va should (would) like iborasidan so'ng kelishi (84 - §, 519 bet) 2. Gerundiyning to stop, to continue, to begin, to go on, to finish, to mind fe'llaridan so'ng ishlatilishi. (86 - §, 521 bet) 3. Tugallangan O'tgan Zamon fe'li (the Past Perfect Tense) (87 - §, 522 bet)

AN INCIDENT FROM THE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY

"Every worker must understand that the only way to a happy future is through struggle and the struggle is growing harder and harder. On the one hand..."

A knock at the door interrupted Bauman. He stopped speaking and first looked at the people sitting round him, and then at the dentist, in whose waiting-room they were having their secret meeting.

"Are you expecting any patients?" he asked.

Everybody understood what Bauman's question meant. They didn't even speak to each other, they didn't have to be reminded what to do. One of them accompanied the dentist into the surgery, while the others sat down on the chairs standing along the wall and pretended to be patients waiting their turn. It didn't take them long. When everything was ready, the dentist's maid went to answer the knock and soon came back with an unexpected visitor, who tried to go straight into the surgery.

"I say, it isn't your turn,"¹ a patient sitting next to the door said to him.

"I can't wait. I've got a terrible toothache," the man answered, hurriedly examining everybody's face.

Bauman, who pretended that he was reading a newspaper, didn't even turn his head to look at the strange visitor. He could, however, clearly see the man's face, and recognized him at once. He was a spy, the same man he had often seen before.

"Has he brought the police with him?" ...One thing was clear: it was necessary to keep the spy in the flat as long as possible, so that he would believe that they were real patients.² Bauman looked up at the newcomer, and for a moment it seemed to him that there was joy in the man's eyes. Then Bauman said as politely as he could.

"We don't mind if the dentist sees him first, do we?" and then, turning to the spy, "Since you have a bad toothache, you can go next."

The spy didn't know what to say. At that moment the surgery door opened and the dentist asked the next patient in. Bauman, who went on watching the spy, immediately said, "Anyone with bad teeth should certainly have them out."

In a second the spy was sitting in the dentist's chair. The dentist told him to open his mouth wide, examined his teeth with great care, and began working quickly. A quarter of an hour later he showed the patient two large yellow teeth and said:

"I did my best. To tell you the truth it was quite a serious operation. You should take better care of your teeth. Ten roubles, please."

For a minute the spy stood there, not knowing what to do. "Would you like me to do anything else for you?" the dentist asked, smiling. The spy answered nothing, paid the money, and hurried out into the waiting-room. He expected to find no one there,

but to his great surprise everybody was in his place. The spy could do nothing but leave the dentist's flat.

When the spy had left, someone said, "It's good thing he had bad teeth."

"But he didn't... He just has two good teeth less now than he did when he came," the dentist explained, and added, "and it didn't cost him much. So he should be grateful."

Everybody laughed, and Bauman said, "That was a good idea. Didn't I say that they would break their teeth if they fought against us? I wonder whether he will be able to go and report to the police after that. I don't think they'll be able to make out anything he says. Well, I think we can go on with our meeting now."

"What's the trouble (matter)?! 'Are you in pain?'"	- Nima bo'ldi? Tishingiz og'riyaptimi?
"Yes, I've got a terrible toothache."	- Ha, mening tishim juda yomon og'riyapti.
Let me 'see your tooth. 'Which 'one 'is it?'"	- Keling ko'ramiz. Qaysi biri?
"In the 'upper 'jaw on the 'left."	- Teppadan chapda.
"Ah, this looks 'like it."	- Hm, mana bu shekilli.
"Oh, I 'must it 'come 'out?'"	- Oh, uni so'g'rish kerakmi?
"I 'don't 'think 'so. But you must 'have it 'filled (stopped)."	- Unday deb o'ylamayman. Biroq, uni plombalash kerak.

MATNGAIZOHLAR

1. "I say, it isn't your turn." *"Menga qarang, hozir sizning navbatingiz etmas."* I say kirish so'zi o'zbek tiliga menga qara(ng) deb tarjima qilinadi va vergul bilan ajratiladi.

2. It was necessary to keep the spy in the flat as long as possible, so that he would believe that they were real patients. *Ular o'zlarini haqiqiy mijoz ekanliklariga xufiyani ishontirish uchun, uni iloji boricha xonada ko'proq ushlab turish kerak edi.* Bu qo'shma gapda so that bog'lovchisi bilan kiritilgan ergash gap - maqsad ergash gap hisoblanadi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

an incident

only (adj)

struggle

to grow (grew, grown)

to grow old (dark, etc)

to get (to become) old

on the one hand

on the other hand

to expect

a patient

to mean (meant, meant)

a meaning

each other

one another

to remind (of, about)

to accompany

to see to

to pretend

a turn

in turn

to wait one's turn

a queue

to wait in a queue	true
to jump a queue	to be true
to stand in a queue	serious
to try	an operation
next to	to perform (do) an operation
a tooth (<i>pi</i> teeth)	to operate on smb.
to have a toothache	to take care (of)
ahead	to look after
to have a headache	careful
clear	careless
(the) police	surprise
a policeman	to one's surprise
real	to be surprised (at smb., smth., to do smth.)
to seem	to explain,
polite	to add
impolite	to cost (cost, cost)
to watch	to be grateful (to smb. for smth.)
immediately	an idea
to do one's best	to break (broke, broken)
the truth	to make out
to tell the truth (= to speak the truth)	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty, p. 404)

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. D'you 'want me to /help you?!
2. I'd like my 'mother to re)ture. I but she 'won't \listen.
3. 'Would you 'like them to 'stay here a)nother 'two \days?!
4. They 'didn't ex'pect us to be \back so \soon, T \did they?!

II. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men	ular biznikida vaqtini yaxshi o'tkazishlarini u bu ishni tugatishini u (qiz) biz qachon imtihon topshirishimizni aniqlashini siz qachon uyga kelishingizni aytishingizni u (qiz) bugun kechqurun nima qilishini aytishini ularni biz bilan tanishtirishlarini ish bugun qilinishini hammasi o'z vaqtida qilinishini bu joyda yangi uy qurilishini	xohlardim.
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2. Siz	u (qiz) sizni onasi bilan tanishtirishini bolalar bu yerda o'ynashini biz bugun uchrashishimizni ish tez kunda qilinishini bu unitilishini biz bu masaiani bugun hal qilishimizni	xohlaysizmi?
3. Men	u va'da berib uni ustida turmasligini siz bu yerda shaxmat o'ynashingizni sen betob bo'lishingni bu masala sholinchda hal qilinishini	xohlamasdim.
4. Biz	siz bunchalik tez qaytishingizni u bizning suhbatimizni bo'lishini u ingliz tilida bunchalik yaxshi gapirishini ular bizni sezib qolishlarini u bunchalik qiziqarli ma'ruza qilishini ma'ruzani bunchalik qiziqish bilan tinglashlarini	kutmagan edik.

III. Gerundiyning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (86 - §)

1. 'Stop talking, T /please. |
2. 'Have you 'finished translating this /article yet? |
3. 'Shall I 'go 'on reading? |
4. He con'tinued 'smoking T and 'looking 'out of the \window. |
5. 'Do you 'mind my ↑ asking you a /question? |
6. He be'gan 'writing ↑ play at an 'early \age. |

IV. Gaplar tuzing va gerundiyning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. I'd like you to stop	talking. interrupting me. asking me questions, speaking Russian in class, smoking here, being cross with me.
2. Have you begun	reading the book I gave you? learning to skate? looking through the text? making notes of the lectures? discussing the question without them?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 3. I don't mind | you(r) smoking here.
their (them) using my notes
his (him) coming to see us tomorrow evening
going out for a walk now.
telling you another story.
her helping me |
| 4. Do you mind if we go on | playing chess here?
discussing the matter now?
packing tomorrow morning"
watching TV? |
| 5. He hasn't finished | translating the article yet.
speaking on the telephone yet
dressing yet. Could you wait a little, please?
looking round yet. Can we stay here a little longer? |
| 6. They continue | interrupting him.
changing their plans,
talking.
making mistakes. |

V. Gerundiyning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib gaplashishni to'xtating. Men u nima deytganini eshitmayapman. 2. Kech bo'lishiga qaramasdan, u kelasi kuni qiladigan ma'ruzasi ustida ishlashni davom etardi. 3. Ular roppa rosa to'qqizda ishlashni boshlashdi. 4. Menimcha, siz bu masalani muhokama qilishda davom etishingiz mumkin. 5. U kerakli joyini topgunicha kitob o'qishda davom etdi. 6. Men o'zim bilan do'stimni olib kelsam qarshi emasiz? 7. U (qiz) menga bu kishini tasvirlashni tugatishi bilanoq, men uni tanidim. 8. Agar siz unga ishda yordam bersangiz, men qarshi emasman. 9. Agar biz yana biroz raqsga tushsak, qarshi emasiz?

VI. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va zamonlarning ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

A. 1. My friend had left London by the time I got there. 2. When I got to Novosibirsk, my friend had gone to Moscow. 3. I didn't ring him up before I had finished the work. 4. Had you been to Canada before you went to the Exhibition? 5. Though I came home at 11 last night, my son hadn't gone to sleep yet.

B. 1. When I came back to Moscow, my friend went to Novosibirsk. 2. Ann had spoken to the teacher when Mary came show him her work. Ann was speaking to the teacher when Mary came to discuss the work she had gone. 3. The meeting had begun before we got to the place. As soon as we got to the place, the meeting began. 4. When my friend rang me up, I was doing my homework. I had already done my homework when my friend rang me up. 5. Haven't you done your homework yet? Why didn't you do your homework yesterday? 6. When did you begin reading

English books? They had read two English books by the end of the month. 7. We went to Leningrad in the autumn. The day was fine, it wasn't raining, and as soon as we got off the train, we went for a walk. My friend had never been to the city before and stopped in front of every building and every monument. "I've never seen a more beautiful city in my life," he said to me.

VII. Zamonlar ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Biz kirganda, film allaqachon boshlangan edi. 2. Men o'n yoshligimda, biz Moskvaga ko'chib keldik. Ungacha bizning oila mamlakatimiz shimolidagi kiehik bir qishloqda yashardi. 3. Yomg'ir tinishi bilan biz daryo tomon ketdik. 4. Men do'stimni uchratganimda uning juda rangi o'chib ketgandi. Unga bir nima bo'lganini darrov angladim. 5. Biz Klina borishdan oldin, Chaykovskiy haqida bir nechta kitoblar o'qidik. 6. Siz bizning institutimizga kelguncha qaysi zavodda ishlagansiz? 7. Chet tillar institutiga kirgunga qadar, siz qaysi chet tilini o'rgangansiz? 8. Peter meni o'z do'stlari bilan tanishtirganda, men bu shaharda hech kimni tanimasdim. 9. Do'stim ketganda, unga kitobni qaytirishni unutganim esimga tushdi. 10. Biz Anna betobligini bilmasdik. Biz uni ta'tilga ketgan deb o'ylabmiz. 11. Bu qiyin qoida. Men uni bir necha bor o'qiganimdagina tushundim. 12. Soat sakkizlarga Pavel ishini tugatdi. U ko'chaga chiqdi. Yomg'ir to'xtagan, juda sovuq edi. U ko'chada ketayotib anhadan beri ko'rmagan do'stini uchratib qoldi. O'rtog'i uni tanimadi, chunki ularning oxirgi uchrashuvidan beri ko'p yillar o'tgandi. Pavel uni chaqirishni xohlamadi va (o'z) yo'lida davom etdi.

VIII. Har bir namunaga 3 tadan gap tuzing.

1. We had finished our work by six yesterday.
2. He had finished his work before I got there.
3. I couldn't recognize him because I hadn't seen him since we went to school together.
4. As soon as the children had had breakfast, they went to school.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarning o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[i:]	[e]	[ʌ]	[ə]
immediately	headache	accompany	operate
police	pretend	struggle	cost
[u]	[iə]	[εə]	
tooth	clear	care	
toothache	serious	careful	

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

fame, fact, far, fare; tube, blunt, burn, cure, mete, fence, term, here; file, spill, stir, throne, fox, storm, ore; type, rhythm, Byrd, tyre

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ularni qaysi soʻz turkumiga kirishini aniqlang. Ular qaysi suffiks va prefikslar yordamida yasalgan? Shu affikslar yordamida yasalgan yana ikkita-uchta soʻz ayting.

incident	reminder	misname	idealism
patience	Japanese	noisy	breakage
importance	impolite	explanation	truthful
saving	accompaniment	truthfulness	truthfully
meaningless	unspeakable	idealist	active

IV. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridah foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Quyidagi soʻzlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatilgan?

to try, to remind, politely, to tell you the truth, to be grateful, to make out

VI. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Which of you has been to a doctor recently? Why did you have to go?
 2. Did anyone accompany you or did you go alone?
 3. How long did you have to wait your turn?
 4. Did the doctor see what was the matter with you immediately or did it take him some time to find out?
- b) 1. Have you even been operation on?
 2. Who performed (did) the operation?
 3. Was it serious? How long did you have to stay in hospital after the operation?
 4. Who looked after you (took care of you) when you came home?
- c) 1. When did you last watch an interesting football match on TV?
 2. Were you surprised at the result of the match or had you expected it?
 3. Were there any unpleasant incidents during the match?
 4. All the players did their best, didn't they?
- d) 1. When do the days get longer (shorter)?
 2. Which is the longest (shortest) day in the year?
 3. Is it getting cold outside?
 4. When is it usually cold in the part of the Soviet Union where you live?
- e) 1. What's your idea of how to teach a child to speak the truth?
 2. Is it enough only to explain to the child that it's bad to tell lies or is it necessary to remind him about it several times?
 3. What would you like your son (daughter) to become?

VII. Namunada koʻrsatilganidek topshiriqlarni bajaring.

Namuna: *Teacher:* Please ask your friend to write to you.

1st student: Will you write to me?

Teacher: What would Comrade A. like Comrade B. to do?

2nd student: Comrade A. would like Comrade B. to write to him.

Ask your
friend

to remind you about the meeting,
to add a few words to your story,
to help you make out the words in the telegram,
to look after your little daughter while you're away,
to explain to you the idea of the article you didn't quite understand.

VIII. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga predlog yoki ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. "What do you mean ... watching ... me all the time?" the young girl asked angrily, turning ... the man who was sitting next ... her. 2. ... my surprise I found out that all those nice things-were meant ... me. 3. Do you mind if I only see you ... the corner ... the street? 4. Please don't interrupt each other, speak ... turn. I won't be able to make ... what you are saying. 5. The passengers stood ... a queue, waiting ... their turn to get ... the plane. 6. "If you're sure ... your ideas, you should fight ... them," the professor said ... the young man. 7. The doctor asked me if I could take care ... my friend, who was ill. He wasn't able to go and there was nobody else but me look ... him. 8. ... first the article seemed awfully difficult ... the student, but when he had read it several times, everything became clear ... him. 9. I hope the rules have already been explained ... all the first -year students and are quite clear ... them. 10. I'm grateful ... you ... reminding me ... the lecture. 11. Doesn't this girl remind you ... anyone? 12. ... the one hand, it's not a bad idea, ... the other, it's too early to think ... it now. 13. I'd like all ... you to read this article. It'll give you a very good idea ... the subject we're discussing.

IX. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga artikl yoki egalik olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying.

A Street Incident

In ... street of ... English town ... policeman stops ... car. In ... car there is ... visitor from... Continent.

Policeman: Why are you driving on ... right side of... road?

Visitor: Do you want me drive on ... wrong side?

Policeman: You are driving on ... wrong side.

Visitor: But you said I was driving on ... right side.

Policeman: I meant to say that you were on ... right, and that was wrong.

Visitor: ... strange country. If right is wrong, I'm right when I'm on ... wrong side. So why did you stop me?

Policeman: My dear sir, you must keep to ... left. ... right side is ... left.

Visitor: Well, I want to go to Bellwood. Will you tell me ... way, please?

Policeman: Certainly. At... end of... road turn left.

Visitor: Now let me think. Turn left. In ... England left is right and right is wrong. Is that... idea?

Policeman: You'll be right if you turn left. But if you turn right you'll be wrong.

Visitor: Thank you for ... explanation. It's quite clear, and I'll do ... best not to forget it.

X. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) shaxssiz konstruksiyalarga e'tibor bering:

1. Unga bu qoidani tushuntirishga harakat qiling. Menimcha, buni qilish sizga qiyin emas. 2. Dam olish kuni daryo qirg'og'ida xordiq chiqarish maroqli. 3. Ishni davom ettirish kerak. 4. Biz haqiqatni bilishimiz muhim. 5. Bu yer juda shovqinli. Ishlashning umuman iloji yo'q. 6. Biz kemaga ko'tarilganimizda, allaqachon qorong'i tushgan edi. 7. Agar yomg'ir yog'ib yuborsa, biz qaytamiz. 8. Unga ingliz tili bilan shug'ullanish oson, chunki u fransuz va nemis tillarini biladi.

b) Bog'lovchi-fe'ning ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Bu yer issiq bo'lib ketayapti. Bola pal'tosini yechib qo'ysin. 2. Qorong'i tushdi, uyga ketdik, bo'ptimi? 3. Issiq bo'layapti. Bolalar daryoga borishsin. 4. Qish. Kunlar qisqarmoqda, tunlar esa uzaymoqda. 5. Siz sog'ayotganingizdan men juda xursandman. 6. Men katta o'g'lim muhandis bo'lishini xohlayman.

XI. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

A. 1. I've no idea what ... 2. He's no idea when ... 3. She's no idea where ... 4. We had no idea why ... 5. I've no idea who ... 6. She had no idea how ...

B. 1. On the one hand ... on the other hand ... 2. I'm very grateful to you for ...

C. 1. This place reminds me of ... 2. Please remind me about ... 3. He reminded us that ...

XII. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlab uni kerakli shaklda ishlatting.

1. The Browns live (next to, next door to) the Smiths. 2. Will you sit (next to, next door to, near) Mary, please? 3. His wife (to see, to accompany) him in all his travels. 4. They (to see, to accompany) me to a place where I took a taxi. 5. You should (at first, first) see the doctor, and then go home. 6. He had changed so much that I didn't-recognize him (at first, first). 7. Don't (to expect, to wait for) Peter. He's just rung us up and told us that he wouldn't be able to come tonight. So we can begin without him. 8. A very funny (thing, incident) happened to me yesterday. 9. He told us an interesting (thing, incident) when we went into the room.

XIII. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gap tarda aytib bering.

1

A.: What's the matter with you? You seem to be ill.

B.: I've got toothache.

A.: Then you should go to dentist immediately.

B.: I'm afraid I'll have to.

2

M.: These letters must be looked through very carefully.

N.: I hope you won't mind if I do it tomorrow morning.

M.: I'm afraid it must be done immediately.

N.: There isn't much time left, but I'll do my best.

M.: Can you stay a little longer to go through them today?

N.: All right.

3

A.: I'm surprise-to see you back so soon. When did you come?

B.: I only came yesterday. I didn't expect. I'd be back so soon either'

A.: Who looked after your son while you were away?

B.: My mother did. She's been at my place (home) ever since I left.

4

M.: You know Peter hatfjust been taken to hospital.

N.: Why? Anything serious?

M.: Yes, he fell and broke his leg. He's always very careless.

N.: Do you think he'll have to be operated on?

M.: Most probably. I'm going to ring up the hospital and find out.

5

A.: Peter doesn't agree that we must start reading English newspaper now. He's wrong, isn't he?

B.: On the one hand he is, but on the other hand, you're wrong, too. It's rather difficult for some of the students.

XIV. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu men oxirgi paylda bahra olgan yagona kitob. Men uni sen ham o'qishingni xohlardim. 2. O'qituvchi hammadan gaplashishini to'xtatishni so'radi va darsni boshlash vaqti bolganligini aytdi. 3. Annadan u kecha nimaga darsga kelmaganligini so'rashganda, u boshi qattiq (yomon) og'riqanligini aytdi. 4. Doktor yozishni to'xtatdi va bemordan u o'zini yaxshiroq his qilayotganligini so'radi. 5. Men do'stimdan u meni borishimni kutayotganligini so'radim. 6. Ular bizni bu yerda kutib turishlariga men qarshi emasman. 7. Uning sendan jahli chiqqanligini ko'rib men ajablandim. 8. Men sizdan men bilan muloyimroq gaplashishingizni so'rayman. 9. Men uning barcha romanlarini o'qiganman, bazisidan tashqari. Men uni Peter menga bir necha kunga berishini xohlardim. 10. Uning gapini bo'lmang, u bu maqolani oqishni tugatsin. 11. Men sizlar bir-biringiz bilan ingliz tilida gaplashishingizni xohlardim. 12. Anna menga bugun ma'ruzaga bormasligini aytdi, uning tishi qattiq (yomon) og'riyotgan ekan. 13. Petrovlar biz bilan yonma-yon yashashini eshitib juda ajablandim. 14. Operatsiya ikki soat davom etganligi rostmi? 15. To'g'risini aytganda, u menga bu haqida yana eslatishini men kutmagandim. 16. Bu yerga nima deb yozdingiz? Men hech nima o'qiy olmayapman. 17. Men aytdingiz siz bir nechta so'z qo'shimcha qilishingizni (men) xohlardim. -- Men hech nima qo'sholmayman.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni: a) vrach; b) yig'ilish ishtirokchilaridan biri; c) Bauman nomidan aytib bering.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib vaziyatlar (situatsiyalar) tuzing.

1. to tell smb. about an incident, at first, to pretend to know nothing, to look at each other, to realize, to laugh;

2. to be surprised to see smb. at home, to have a headache, not to be able to stay, to stop working, not to mind;

3. to stand (wait) in a queue, to come (go) up, to be impolite, to pretend, to try to jump the queue, an unpleasant incident;

4. to get a telegram, not to be able to make out, to explain, to be grateful;

5. to break one's arm, the only thing we could do, immediately, surgery, to examine carefully, to be operated on, to take good care of, to feel better;

6. to discuss, two different ideas, on the one hand, on the other hand;

7. to be seriously ill, to make up one's mind, to go to see, not to have the full address, to want smb. to give a careful description, to find, to be surprised.

III. Qisqa vaziyatlar tuzing.

1. When one gets angry.

2. When one turns pale.

3. When one is tired.

4. When one gets ill.

5. When one is afraid.

6. When one is sorry about smth. (for smb.)

7. When one is glad (happy).

IV. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib quyidagi matnni aytib bering.

The Power of Imagination

Mr Brown got to a hotel late in the evening after a long journey. He asked the hall-porter whether there were any vacant rooms in the hotel. At that moment another traveler came to the hotel and asked the hall-porter for a room, too. The only vacant room was a double room, that is, a room with two beds in it.

"Do you mind if you spend the night in that room together?" the hall-porter asked. "It'll be less expensive for you, you'll each pay half."

At first the travelers didn't like the idea, but just then it began raining hard, and they were too tired to go to another hotel, so they changed their minds. They spoke to each other and then told the porter that they agreed to spend the night in the same room. Their things were carried in, and soon the two men went to sleep to the accompaniment of the rain. Suddenly Mr Brown was woken up by a loud noise. It was quite dark.

"What's the matter?" Mr Brown asked in surprise. "Is anything the matter?"

In a weak voice the second traveler answered, "I'm sorry, but I had to wake you up. I've got asthma. I feel very bad. In addition I've got terrible headache. If you don't want me to die, open the window quickly".

Mr Brown jumped out of bed and began looking for his matches, but he couldn't find them in the dark, and the sick man went on moaning, "Air, air... I want fresh air. I'm dying."

Mr Brown still couldn't find the matches, so he tried to find the window. It took him some time, and at last he thought he had found it. But he was unable to open it.

As the voice of the traveler grew weaker and weaker, Mr Brown in horror took a chair and broke the window with it. The sick man immediately stopped moaning and said that he was slept peacefully until morning.

When they woke up next morning, they were surprised to see that the only window in the room was still closed, but the large looking-glass was broken to pieces.

power [paʊə] kuch

imagination [i . mədʒi'neiʃ(ə)n] tasavvur

vacant bo'sh (egallanmagan)

the hall-porter port'ye (hammol)

to carry in olib kirmoq

asthma ['æsmə] bo'g'ma

in horror dahshatda

to moan ingramoq, o'ntamoq

a looking glass ko'zgu

V. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

VI. Quyidagi mavzularga habarlar tayyorlang.

1. My Last Illness.
2. My Friend's Illness.

VII. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

1. Vrachga boshingiz og'riyotganini, shamollab qolgan tuyulyotganingizni va istimangiz borligini ayting. Siz tashqariga chiqishingiz yoki uyda qolishingiz kerakligini so'rang.

2. Do'stingizga qo'ng'iroq qilib tishingiz og'riyotganini va tish doktoriga borishingizga to'g'ri kelganligi uchun, bora olmasligingizni ayting.

3. Do'stingizdan nimaga uning rangi o'chib ketganligini, u kasal emasligini so'rang. Unga ishni to'xtatib ochiq havoga chiqishni va agar undan yaxshi bo'lmasa darrov vrachga borishni maslahat bering.

TAKRORLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR (11-20- DARSLAR)

I. Savollarga javob bering. Olingan javoblarni qisqa habarga jamlang.

- a)
1. Have you been to any interesting exhibition lately?
 2. Did you go there alone or with friend?
 3. What did you see there? What other interesting things did you see in addition to those you've just spoken about?
 4. Had you see things like that before you went to the exhibition?
 5. Do you plan to go to any other exhibitions or picture galleries?
 6. Would you like any of your friends to join you?
- b)
1. Have you been to any of the new districts of Moscow lately?
 2. The place has changed very much, hasn't it? Has it become more beautiful than it was a few years ago?

3. What theatres, colleges (institutes), hospitals and other buildings have recently been built there?
 4. Tell us whether there are any narrow streets there?
 5. How did you get there? Is there an underground station there yet?
 6. How long does it take to get there by bus?
- c)
1. Have any new shops opened in Moscow recently?
 2. What can be bought there?
 3. Which of the Moscow shops do you like best?
 4. How can we get there?
- d)
1. Have you ever been on a sea voyage?
 2. How did you feel on board the ship?
 3. Will you be going anywhere by boat next summer?
 4. Will you be traveling alone or with your family?
- e)
1. What's the weather like today?
 2. Is it any warmer than it was yesterday?
 3. Did you put on warm things when you went out?
 4. Is it snowing (raining) now?
 5. When did it last snow (rain)?
- f)
1. When are you going to have a party at home?
 2. How many people are you going to invite?
 3. Are you sure all your friends will be able to come?
 4. You hope all your guests will enjoy the party, don't you?

II. Namunada ko'rsatilganidek taqqoslang.

- A. Namuna: 1. This park is larger than that one. I think it's the, largest in our district.
 2. I don't think my flat is as large as yours. It's much smaller. (or My flat isn't as (isn't so) large as yours. It's a little smaller)

exhibition	- interesting
capital	- beautiful
street	- wide (narrow)
hotel	- good
suit	- expensive
mountain	- high
lake	- deep
room	- suitable
shoes	- comfortable
coat	- warm

- B. Namuna: 1. I have more time for English into Russian better than Nick has, and Mary has the most.

to make	- few mistakes
to spend	- very little time on one's French
to go	- by an early train
to give	- an interesting talk

- C. Namuna: 1. Ann translates from English into Russian better than Nick does, and Mary translates best.
2. Ann translates (doesn't translate) as well as you do.

to learn	- quickly
o speak	- slowly (fast)
to read English	- badly
to live	- far (near)
to sing	- well
to start off	- early
to get up	- late
to work	- hard
to skate	- fast
to dress	- warmly

III. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

a) 1. The coat was so-expensive 2. He spoke English so well 3. Somebody was making such a noise in the next room 4. Everybody was so busy 5. Though it was very cold 6. We decided to buy the TV set we had been shown first though ...

b) 1. Let's stop 2. She's just finished 3. I think we'll go on 4. He continued 5. I don't mind

XV. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlab uni kerakli shaklda isolating.

1. Don't (to hurry, to be in a hurry), we (still, else) have some time before the train starts. 2. (Between, among) our engineers there are many who have traveled a lot. 3. It was rather dark, and we couldn't see anything on the other (bank, shore) of the river. 4. My aunt lives on the (bank, shore) of the Baltic Sea, but (none, nobody) of us has ever been there. 5. Please (to say, tell) us something about the famous battle of Kursk. You took part in it, didn't you? 6. I can't (to forget, to leave) that song. 7. "Could you give me the magazine I asked you for now?" "I'm sorry I, (to forget, to leave) it at home. I'll (to take, to bring) it tomorrow". 8. We all know very well the things you (to tell, to speak) about. 9. Can't you (to tell, to speak) us anything (more, else) about this museum? 10. He was so tired that he could (hard, hardly) (to speak, to say). 11. If you work (Hard, hardly) at your English, you'll be able to speak it very well in a year or two. 12. I haven't watched TV since Sunday because I've felt very (bad, badly) at this time. 13. There's a beautiful lake (among, between) these two villages. 14. Peter didn't remind me about the meeting. Ann didn't tell me anything about it (also, either). 15. Did your father fight in the battle of Sebastopol (too, either)?

V. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyadan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz riliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz u yerda buncha uzoq qolishingizni biz xohlamagandik. 2. Ular fikrini o'zgartirishini men kutmagandim. Ular bu yoz janubga borishni juda xohlashgandi, shundaymi? 3. Bemor buncha lik tez sog'ayib ketishini vrachlar kutishmagandi. 4. Siz

ham bu kitobni o'qib chiqishingizni men xohlardim. 5. U haqiqatni gapirishini men xohlayman. 6. Biz siz o'z va'dangizda turasiz deb kutgandik. 7. Men siz Peterni himoya qilishingizni xohlamayman. Nahotki u nohaqligini ko'rmayotgan bo'lsangiz? 8. Men bu masala mensiz hal qilinishini xohlamayman. 9. U (qiz) u(bola)ning ustidan kulishlanni xohlamaydi. 10. Biz o'yin to'xtatilishini kutmagandik.

VI. Zamonlar ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi xatni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Qadrlar Anna!

Men sening hatingga darrov javob bera olmadim, chunki o'tgan oy juda band bo'ldim. Hozir men ishimni tamomladim va senga xat yoza olaman. Mening bolalarni tez kunda imtihonlarni topshirib bo'lishadi va biz yozda shahar chetiga ketamiz. Biz o'tgan yili yoz oxirida erim bilan turgan uyda to'xtaymiz. Bu men ko'rgan joylarning ichida eng chiroylisi U bizga yoqib qoldi va biz ta'tilimizdan katta bahra oldik. Pavlovlar ham odatda o'sha yerda dam olishadi, biroq biz kelganimizda, ular allaqachon Moskvaga qaytishgan ekan. U yerda daryo va o'rmon bor. Biz cho'milamiz va oftobda toblanamiz, kunmng eng issiq paytida esa o'rmon ichida biror yerda sayr qilamiz yoki dam olamiz. Singlim o'tgan yozni biz bilan o'tkazdi. Sen uning o'g'lim sog'lig'i juda yomonligini bilasan, biroq u hozir o'zini yaxshi his qilayapti. Sen bizga qo'shilishingni men xohlardim. Biz seni ancha paytdan beri ko'rmaymiz.

Sen iyul oxirida yoki kechroq oilang bilan yoki usiz kelishing mumkin. Bolalaring odatdagidek lagerga (camp) borishadimi? Agar borishmasa ularni o'zing bilan olib kel. Bu yer senga yoqishiga men ishonaman, hozirgina esa radioda iyulda ob-havo yaxshi bo'lishini eshitdim. Biz birga vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazamiz. Ishonamanki, agar kelsang achinmaysan.

Ketishimizdan oldin sendan xat olaman deb umid qilaman. Ering va bolalaringga katta salom.

Sening Mariyang

VII. 11 – 20 darslardagi barcha dialoglarni takrorlang va quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

1. Janob Braun yakshanba kuni nima qilmoqchi ekanligini so'rang, unga Moskvani ko'rsatishingizni yoki shahar chetiga borishni taklif qiling, uchrashuv haqida kelishib oling.

2. Janob Smitga restoranda buyurtma berishda yordam bering.

3. Janob Uaytni kutib oling, u yaxshi yetib kelganligini, qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtaganligini u yerda o'zini yaxshi his qilayotganligini so'rang.

4. Janob Bellga oq yo'l tilang, u Moskvaga yana qachon kelmoqchi ekanligini so'rang.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE (THE TWENTY-FIRST LESSON)

Text: Now He Belongs to the Ages.

Grammar: "Murakkab toldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning his qilish fe'llaridan so'ng kelishi. (88 - §, 523 bet)

NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES

The 14th of April, 1865, was a tragic day in the history of the United States. For on the evening of that day, President Abraham Lincoln went to Ford's Theatre in Washington to see a play which was popular at the time - and never* returned.

The day had started for the President with the usual round of office duties. The city of Washington was still in a happy mood. The weather was fine, the sky was cloudless, a fresh spring wind was blowing about flags hoisted from many private and government buildings. The war had only ended a few days before, and the whole country continued to celebrate.

The theatre party for that evening had been planned by Mrs Lincoln. The President usually enjoyed going to the theatre and went very often - but this evening he had no wish to go. He had felt very tired all day and looked upset. He finally decided to go, however, because it had been announced in the newspapers that the President would be present at Ford's Theatre.

The President and his party arrived at the theatre when the play had already begun. When he appeared in the box, the audience greeted him with a storm of applause and the performance was interrupted for a moment. Then the play went on, and the President enjoyed it. He didn't know that his life was in danger...

At about ten o'clock an actor named John Booth came into the theatre and walked directly towards Lincoln's box. He noiselessly opened the door, and approaching the President so that his gun was only a short distance from his head, calmly took aim and fired. The President fell forward in his chair. Booth immediately jumped from the box to the stage. He landed heavily and shouted something. He was about to rise to his feet when he gave a cry of pain and had to lie still for a moment. Then he got up with difficulty and slowly walked to the back of the stage. His leg was broken, but he was able to get outside where a horse was waiting for him. The audience saw him do all this, but they thought that it was all part of the play, when suddenly they heard a woman's voice cry out.

"The President has been killed." It was Mrs Lincoln. Immediately a young doctor from the audience hurried to the President's box. After he had examined Lincoln, he said that the President had only a few hours to live. Lincoln was lifted from his chair and carried to a house opposite the theatre, where he remained until his death the next morning. When he died, one of the people in the room at the time said:

"Now he belongs to the ages."

These words have since become famous.

* (bu yerda boshqa (hech qachon)

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to belong (to)	directly
a duty	to approach
to do one's duty	a distance
a round of duties	in the distance
to be on duty	calm
to be in a good (bad) mood	nervous (nervy)
cloudless	excited
a wind	to calm down
to blow (blew, blown)	to fall (fell, fallen)
a government	to jump
to end	a stage
whole	to be absent (from)
the whole world	to arrive (in, at)
all over the world	an audience
to celebrate	applause
a wish	to greet smb. with (a storm of) applause
tired	to be in danger
to be (feel) tired	to be about to do smth.
all day	to rise (rose, risen)
to upset (upset, upset)	pain
to upset one's plans	painful
to be (look) upset	painless
to announce	still
to be present (at)	to sit (lie, stand) still
to be out of danger	lift
to be safe	to give smb. a lift
safely	to carry
dangerous	to carry out
an actor	opposite
an actress	to remain

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-one, p. 410)

O'qish qoidasi

aim harf birikmasi [a:m] o'qiladi, masalan:

calm [ka:m] tinch

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplarda ergash gapni aniqlang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. (88-§)

1. I've never heard her sing.
2. When we came in, we saw Peter writing something.
3. Did you notice her go out?
4. I watched the young girl playing the piano.
5. Have you ever seen them play chess?

II. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring bunda har bir gapda murakkab to'ldiruvchi ishtirok etsin.

Namuna: I saw him ... - I saw him walking about the park.
I've never seen her ... - I've never seen her play chess.

1. We saw them 2. The young mother watched her child 3. We've never heard him 4. Have you ever seen them ...? 5. We didn't notice him 6. Has your teacher ever heard your friend 11. When did you see your little son ...? 8. That girl has got a fine voice. Have you ever heard her ...? 9. They didn't see us 10. Have you ever watched ...? 11. I hope she didn't hear me

III. Murakkab to'ldiruvchining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men hech qachon	uni kuylashini ularni inglizchada gapirganini sizni rus tilidan fransuz tiliga tarjima qilganingizni	eshitmaganman.
2. Siz	meni ularning suhbatini tarjima qilganimni uni xonadan chiqqanini bizni xonaga kiraganimizni bizni o'qituvchining savoliga javob berganimizni ularni eshikni taqqillatganlarini u (qiz)ni royal chalganini ularni bu masalani muhokama qilayotganlarini	eshitdingizmi?
3. Biz	u (qiz)ni derazani yopishga harakat qilganini sizni suzishingizni sizni daryoni suzib o'tib, ortga qaytganingizni notanish kishini burilishga berkinganini u (qiz)ni derazani yopib, xonadan chiqqanini ularni keksa ayolni avtobusdan tushishga yordam berishganini qandaydir yosh kishilarni navbatsiz o'tishganini	ko'rdik.
4. Siz	ularni nimanidir ustidan kulishganini u (qiz)ni qabulxonada o'tirganini bizni tennis o'ynaganimizni uni voleybol o'ynaganini bizning professorni operatsiya qilishini	ko'rdingizmi?
5. Ular	u (qiz)ni royal chalganini bizni shaxmat o'ynaganimizni kemani sohilga yaqinlashayotganini bolalarni bog'da o'ynashayotganini o'g'il bolalarni suvga sho'ng'ishayotganini vrachni operatsiya qilayotganini	kuzatishdi.

6. U

ularni chiqqanini
poyezdni qo'zg'alganini
bizni xonaga kirganimizni
buni bo'lganini (bo'lib o'tganini)
bolalarni yoqalasha boshlaganlarini

sezmani.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarning talaffuzini mashq qilib olib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[æ]	[ə]	[ɜ:]	[au]
tragic	Washington	audience	announce
actor	popular	applause	cloud
carry	opposite	stormy	shout
	[ou]	[ei]	
	approach	celebrate	
	whole	famous	
	blow	ages	

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

calm, palm, balm, balmy, talk, chalk, walk, class, grass, glasses, ask, task, cast, fast, ferry, carry, mole, mire, parley, share, screw, seal, blast, fume, drum, rude, faded, rattle, marvel, lest, beetle, gleam, rally, berry, shave, rocket, role, stork

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishmi aniqlang, ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qaysi yo'l bilan qaysi so'z turkumlaridan yasalganligini aniqlang.

incidentally	pretence	announcement	watchful
laughable	toothless	nervousness	dangerously
sunless	impoliteness	gratefulness	windy
interruption	carelessness	wholeheartedly	calmly
indifference	uninteresting	unexpectedness	celebration

IV. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Matndan Past Perfect Tense (TO'Z)ning ishlatilishining barcha holatlarini toping, ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

VI. Quyidagi so'zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatilganligini aniqlang.

a round, a mood, to celebrate, tired, to announce, to greet, directly, to be about, the audience, to lift, opposite

VII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

1. What does the student who's on duty usually have to do in class?
2. When were you on duty last?
3. What's the usual round of duties for a doctor (a teacher, an engineer)?

- b) 1. Which anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution shall we be celebrating next year?
 2. Do the governments of foreign countries usually send delegations to take part in the celebrations?
 3. Who usually meets the delegations when they arrive in Moscow?
 4. Have you ever been present when a delegation arrived?
- c) 1. Is the weather calm today, or is it windy?
 2. Is it dangerous to go swimming or boating when a strong wind is blowing? Why/
 can the wind upset a boat?
 3. Are you a good swimmer? Have you ever had to save people who were in danger? Please tell us about it.
- d) 1. Have any interesting performances been announced in the newspapers or on the radio lately?
 2. What famous actors (Singers, pianists) are arriving in Moscow?
 3. Do you think their names are known all over the world?
- e) 1. Have you ever been operated on?
 2. Was the operation painful?
 3. How long were you in pain after the operation?

VIII. Kerakli joyga predloglardan mosini qo'yib gaplarni ko'chiring.

1. It has just been announced ... the radio that a famous French actor is arriving ... Moscow ... a few days. 2. Jane is ... a very good mood because the doctor told her yesterday that her father's life was ... danger. 3. The boat is expected to arrive ... the port ... the 20th of October. 4. When did world War II break ...? 5. When the audience saw the famous singer appear ... the stage, they greeted her ... a storm: ... applause. 6. When the ship was approaching ... Leningrad, all the tourists went out to look at the great city that could already be seen ... the distance. 7. I Wonder what school this writer belongs ...? 8. The children jumped ... joy when they saw the New-Year tree ... the middle ... the room.

IX. Keraldi joyga tegishli artikl yoki egalik olmoshlaridan qo'ying va matnni aytib bering.

She Did... Duty

It happened early in ... spring. ... village schoolgirl of about twelve was going home after ... school. When she was approaching ... river, she suddenly heard ... cries. She hurried in that direction and saw two small children on ... piece of... ice. It didn't take her long to make up ... mind, and ... minute later she was down on ... ice. Very quickly she readied ... children. They had calmed down ... little and she was about to go back with them when ... ice broke and she saw ... smaller boy fall into ... water. She immediately lay down on ... ice and caught (схватила)... boy by ... hand. Though it was very dangerous and she was very tired, she continued lying in this position until two men saw them. They first carried them to ... safe place on ... bank and then took them to ... nearest hospital.

X. Quyidagi fe'llarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling, ularni to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

sajlamoq, kutib olmoq, jo'natmoq, qurmoq, bermoq, qo'ymoq, ko'tarilmoq, gapirmoq, bilmoq, o'qitmoq, sotmoq, sotib olmoq, to'xtatmoq, topmoq, yo'qotmoq, olmoq, sarflamoq, uyg'otmoq, boshlamoq, qilmoq (2), ko'rsatmoq, keltirmoq, eshitmoq, davom etmoq, kuylamoq, ruxsat bermoq, (gapini) bo'lmoq, erishmoq, vafot etmoq, yotmoq, ag'darib yubormoq

XI. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

B.: What's the matter with you?

A.: Oh, I think I've broken my leg. The pain's terrible, I couldn't stand up when I tried, I can hardly move it even now.

B.: Sit still and try calm down. I'll go and ring up the doctor.

2

Ann: What's wrong, Peter? Are you really in a bad mood or does it only seem so?

Peter: You see, I have to finish my article by tomorrow, and that'll take the whole day, I'm afraid.

Ann: It upsets your plans, doesn't it?

Peter: Yes, I've got tickets for "Hamlet" with the famous English actor who's just arrived. You know who I mean, don't you?

Ann: Of course I do. It was awfully difficult to get the tickets, wasn't it? Don't be upset, we'll think of something. Could I come and help you with the article?

Peter: That would be wonderful, and we could go to the theatre together after we've finished. Would you like to join me?

Ann: I'd be delighted.

XII. Ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) *to end, to finish, to be over*

1. Qiziq, film qanday tugar ekan. 2. Ulug' Vatan urushi qachon tugagan? 3. Hammasi muvaffaqiyatli tigadi. 4. Biz qaytganimizda ma'ruza allaqachon tugagan edi. 5. Majlis soat oltilarga tugadimi?

b) *to arrive, to come*

1. Delegatsiya mamlakatimizga bir haftadan so'ng keladi. 2. Ular bu yerga o'zlarini qiziqtiruvchi ba'zi savollarni muhokama qilish uchun kelishdi. 3. Poyezd bekatga kelganda, u yerda odam ko'p edi. 4. Arustlaning birinchi guruh Moskvaga yetib keldi. 5. Artistlar Moskvaga festivalda ishtirok etish uchun kelishdi.

c) *to approach, to go (come) up, to reach*

1. Kema yaqinlashardi. 2. Ofitser kapitanga yaqinlashib keldi va barcha sayohatchilar qayiqlarda sohilgacha eson-omon yetib ohshganlarini aytdi.

d) *to remain, to stay*

1. U butun umri davomida o'z g'oyalariga (ideals) sodiq qoldi. 2. U (ayol) ellikdan oshgan bo'lsada chiroyini saqlab qolgan. 3. Agar charchagan bo'lsangiz, biz shu yerda tunab qolamiz.

e) *just the opposite (of)*

1. U aynan teskarisini aytdi. 2. Menimcha, u (ayol)ning jahli chiqadi. – E, aksincha, siz u (ayol)ni bilmaysiz. 3. Bu men nazarda tutgan narsaning aynan aksi. 4. Bu men qilmoqchi boigan narsaning aynan aksi.

XIII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjūna qiling.

1. Shamol ko'tarilganda, biz allaqachon sohilga eson-omon yetib olgan edik. 2. Men uni kelgusi ma'ruzada barcha ishtirok etishi kerakligini e'lon qilgatiini eshitdim. 3. Men hammasi yaxshi tugaganini eshitdim. 4. Uning aktyor bo'lish xohishi katta edi. 5. Kecha kuni bo'yi yomg'ir yog'di va bu bizning barcha rejamizni buzib yubordi. 6. Unga qarab, men uning jahli chiqqaligini tushindim. – Siz haqsiz. Uning butun hafta davomida kayfiyati yo'q. 7. Telefon jiringlaganda, Menson o'zining odatiy xizmat burchini yakunlab, uyga ketmoqchi bo'lib turgandi. 8. Ona Tomni allaqachon operatsiya qilib bo'lishganini va u xatardan holi ekanligini eshitib tinchlandi. 9. Ish yakunlanganda, ular shahardan chiqib ketishdi. 10. Biz kema to'g'ri qirg'oq tomon ketayotganini ko'rdik. 11. Osmon masaffo (bulutsiz), dengiz tinch edi. Kech soat 7 da sohil ko'rindi. 12. Uni eshikning taqqilashi gapini bo'lganda, u menga yana nimadir demoqchi edi. 13. Kelganingiz yaxshi bo'ldi. Men endi sizga qo'ng'iroq qilmoqchi edim. 14. Iltimos, Meriga yordam ber, uning narsalarini ol. Unga ularni ko'tarib yurish qiyin. 15. Kuchli yomg'ir yog'ardi, sovuq shimoliy shamol esa di va biz o'sha tog'da qolgan uch kishi xatarda ekanliklarini tushundik. 16. Agar narbatchi bo'lib, bu kecha biznikiga kela olmasangiz, bizga qo'ng'iroq qilib qo'ying, iltimos. 17. Mening akam menga aytmoqchi bo'lgan gapiga meni ajablanmasligimni so'radi. 18. Anna meni xonaga kirganimni payqamadi, shuning uchun qayrilib qaraganda meni ko'rib ajablendi. 19. Muallima bolalardan tinch o'tirishni so'radi va sinfdan chiqdi. 20. Bemor operatsiya og'riqli bo'lishini so'radi va vrach uni hech qanday og'riq sezmasligini aytib tichlantirdi. 21. Inqilobgacha bu saroy bir boy kishiga tegisbli bo'lgan. Hozir unda dam olish uyi joylashgan. 22. To'g'risini aytganda men umuman charchamadim. – Men ham charchamadim, keling yana biroz yuramiz.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni a) batafsil; b) asosiy ma'nosmi qisqacha aytib bering.

II. Linkol'n hayoti haqida nimani bilishingizni ayting.

III. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib vaziyatlar (situatsiyalar) tuzing.

1. to announce, to arrive, to greet, to hear smb. speak;
2. to be in danger, to be operated on, to end well (happily), to lie still, to be out of danger, to be doing well;
3. to be tired, to help a friend, to do one's duty, to be in a good mood;

4. to go boating, the wind, to blow, not to sit still, to rise, to upset, luckily, to see a boat coming directly towards, to feel safe, to end happily;

5. a famous actress, to appear, on the stage, to see smb play, to greet, a storm of applause;

6. to be late, a good idea, to put up one's hand, to give a lift, to be grateful.

IV. Quyidagi matnni aytib bering va u hususida suhbat o'tkazing.

49 Days in the Ocean

On the 17th January, 1960, a terrible storm broke out in the Kurils. A Soviet barge was earned out to sea with four men on board. Boats and planes were sent to look for the barge, but they were unable to see it among the high waves.

The men on the barge were in great danger. They were doing their best to approach the shore but it was impossible. The weather was terrible, the wind did not stop blowing for one second, the sky was covered with dark clouds, and it was raining so hard that they could hardly see anything round them. The men on board heard the voice of the radio calling out to them, but they were unable to answer because something had gone wrong with their own radio set.

When the storm calmed down, they saw that the waves had swept away almost all their food and fresh water, and that they were quite alone in the open sea.

On the 23rd February they were so weak that they could only lie still side by side, but they made up their minds to celebrate their holiday, Soviet Army Day. The one who was on duty that day took their last cigarette out of box and they smoked it in turn.

On the forty-ninth day they heard a noise in the distance. It was an American plane. The pilot noticed them, and the four brave soldiers were soon out of danger on board an American ship. The sailors who had saved them were surprised to see that after all their misfortunes, these four young Soviet men had remained true friends, always doing their best to help each other.

Soon the heroes were brought back to the Soviet Union. Their names became known all over the world.

the Kurils Kuril orollari

to look for qidirmoq

a barge barja

a wave toiqin

to sweep away *bu yerda* yuvib ketmoq

a misfortune baxtsizlik

a hero (*pl. -es*) qahramon

V. Quyidagi dialog(telefon suhbatini)ni yod oling va uni o'qilishini mashq qiling, uni sinfda sahnalashtiring.

"Is that /Simon & Co?!"

"Yes, I 'who's 'that /calling?!"

"This is ↑ Mr Pet/rov^T from the 'Soviet 'Trade Delegation, \London."!

“Good \morning, Mr Petrov. | ‘What can I \do for you?”

“Could I ‘speak to ‘Mr \Smith, please?”

“Just a \moment. | I’ll ‘find ‘out † whether he’s \in.” |

“Smith \speaking. | ‘Good \morning, Mr Petrov.” |

“Good \morning. | I’d ‘like to ‘find \out^T about the ‘steamship \Binta. | We ex‘pected her to ar‘rive at Ar\changel | on the \ninth. | ‘Has ‘anything \happened?” |

“Nothing \serious. | There was a ‘storm in the † North \Sea, | as you may \know, | and she ‘had to ‘call at a † safe ‘port to † wait until it was \over.” |

“We ‘thought \so, | but one can ‘never be \sure. | ‘When can we ex‘pect her to ar‘rive now?” |

“On the ‘twelfth at the \latest. | ‘Would ‘that ‘be ‘all \right?” |

“\Well, | there’s ‘nothing to be \done,^T | is there?” |

“We’re ‘very \sorry about it. | We ‘couldn’t \do anything, | \could we?” |

“I ‘quite under\stand. | ‘Good-\bye.” |

“‘Good-\bye, Mr Petrov.” |

LESSON TWENTY-TWO
(THE TWENTY-SECOND LESSON)

Text: The Open Window.

Grammar: 1. O'zlik olmoshlari. (89 - §, 524 bet)
2. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiya to make *majbur qilmoq*
fe'lidan so'ng. (90 - §, 525 bet)

THE OPEN WINDOW
(after *H. Munro*)

"My aunt will come down in a few minutes, Mr Nuttel," said a girl of fifteen, showing him into the sitting-room. Mr Nuttel was a young painter who had recently had a nervous breakdown. The doctors had told him that he should go away for a holiday. They warned him, however, against crowded resorts and recommended a complete rest in a quiet country place. So here he was, in a little village, with letters of introductions from his sister to some of the people she knew.

"Some of the people there are quite nice," his sister had said to him. "I advise you to call on Mrs Sappleton as soon as you arrive. I owe the wonderful holiday I had to her."

"Do you know many of the peepfound here?" asked the girl when they were sitting comfortably on the sofa.

"No, I afraid I don't," answered Mr Nuttel. "I've never been here before. My sister stayed here four years ago, you know, and she gave me letters of introduction to some of the people here."

"Then you know nothing about my aunt, do you?" asked the girl.

"Only her name and address," said the visitor.

"Her great tragedy happened just three years ago," said the child.

"Her tragedy?" asked Mr Nuttel.

"You may wonder why we keep that window wide open on October afternoon," when on the girl, pointing to a large French window.

"It's quite warm for this time of year," said Mr Nuttel. "But has that window anything to do with the tragedy?"

"Exactly three years ago my aunt's husband and two young brothers walked out through that window. They went shooting and never came back. When they were crossing the river their boat probably turned over and they were all drowned. Their bodies were never found. That was the most horrible part of the tragedy." Here the girl stopped. There were tears in her eyes and she drew a handkerchief out of her pocket. "Three years have passed, but my poor aunt still thinks that they will come back some day, they and the little brown dog that was drowned with them, and walk in through that window just as they always did. That is why the window is kept open every evening till it's quite dark. Poor dear aunt, she can't understand that they've left for ever. She's growing worse day by day, so let me give you some advice.¹ Don't be surprised at anything she says or does: she will start telling you all over again how they went out - her husband, with his coat over his arm, and her youngest brother.

singing 'Bertie, why don't you come?...' as she once told me. You know, sometimes, on quite evenings like this, I almost get a feeling that they will all walk in through that window, and the whole family will be gathered in here again." The young girl finished her sad story. There was a long pause, and Mr Nuttel was glad when Mrs Sappleton at last entered the room.

"I'm sorry I'm late," she said, "but I hope my niece has entertained you well."

"Yes, she's been very amusing," said Mr Nuttel.

"D'you mind the open window?" asked Mrs Sappleton. "My husband and brothers will soon be home from shooting and they always come into the house this way." And she went on speaking gaily about shooting. After what Mr Nuttel had just heard, he looked worried.

"The doctor told me," he said, trying to change the subject, "to have a rest here and to avoid anything that would make me feel nervous."

"Did they?" said Mrs Sappleton in a voice which showed that she was not at all interested in what Mr Nuttel was saying. She never took her eyes off the open window and suddenly cried out:

"Here they are at last! Just in time for tea. How tired they look."

Mr Nuttel looked at the girl and saw that she was looking out through the open window with horror in her eyes. Mr Nuttel turned round slowly in his seat, looked in the same direction and saw three figures walking across the garden towards the window. They all carried guns and one of them had a coat over his shoulder. A tired brown dog was following (hem. Noiselessly they approached the house, and then a young voice began to sing. "Bertie, why don't you come?"

Mr Nuttel seized his hat and ran out of the house like mad.

"Here we are, my dear," said Mrs Sappleton's husband, coming in through the window. "We've enjoyed ourselves very much. I wonder what made that gentleman run out so quickly when we came up? Who is he?"

"A very strange young man, called Nuttel. He could only talk about his illness. He didn't say a single interesting thing. I don't understand why he ran out that way without saying good-bye," said his wife.

"I think it was the dog," said the niece calmly. "He told me that he was afraid of dog. Once when he was attacked by a pack of dogs somewhere in India, he was so frightened that he started running like mad, and finding himself in a cemetery, climbed down into a newly-dug grave, where he had to spend the night. Since then he has always been afraid of dogs."

She was very good at inventing stories and did it artistically.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... so let me give you some advice. ... *shuning uchun sizga maslahat berishga ruxsat eting.* Advice *maslahat*, news *yangilik(lar)*, information *axborot*, *ma'lumot*, progress *muvaqqafiyat* otlari ingliz tilida sanalmaydigan otlar hisoblanadi. Ular aniq artikl bilan va ko'plikdagi fe'l bilan, shuningdek, aniqlovchi vazifasida *many* va *few* so'ziari bilan ishlatilmaydi. Shunday qilib ingliz tilida *bitta maslahat a piece of advice, some advice* bo'ladi.

Taqqoslang:

U menga juda yaxshi maslahat berdi..

Bu yangililar juda qiziq boidi.

O'z ma'ruzasida maruzachi ko'p yangi ma'lumotlar keltirdi.

Oxirgi vaqtlarda talabalar ingliz tilida *katta* The students have made **much progress** in their English lately.

He gave me some very **good advice**.

This news was very interesting.

The lecturer gave much fresh **information** in his talk.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a painter

to paint

an artist

to warn (of smth., against smth.)

a warning

a crowd

to be crowded

to be overcrowded

complete

quiet

to owe

to draw (drew, drawn)

a drawing

a pocket

to pass

for ever (for good)

day by day

advice

information

progress

to make (good) progress

news

over

once

to gather

sad

to enter

a niece

a nephew

to entertain

amusing

gay

jolly

to worry

to be interested (in)

a seat

an empty (vacant) seat

to book seats (for)

across

to come across

to follow

to run (ran, run) out of, into

to enjoy oneself

single

to be single

to find oneself

to invent

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Two, p. 416)

So'z yasash

over- ['ouva] – fe'l, ot, ba'zan sifat old qo'shimchasi bo'lib "(–dan ortiq, siyod)" ma'nosini beradi. Qoida bo'yicha urg'u ostida keladi.

crowded odam bilan to'la – 'over' crowded to'lib toshgan

to fulfil bajarmoq - to 'overful'fil ortig'i bilan bajarmoq

board bort – 'over'board bortdan chetda

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplardagi fe'l-kesimni tuslang. (89 - §)

1. I've already calmed myself. 2. I can't explain it myself. 3. I bought myself a new coat yesterday. 4. I'll be staying here myself. 5. I did it all by myself.

II. O'zlik olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi savollarga javob bering.

1. Do you usually make your meals yourself or does somebody else do it for you?
2. Did you teach your son (daughter) to read or did he (she) learn to do it all by himself (herself)?
3. Does your son (daughter) always do his (her) homework himself (herself) or does he (she) sometimes come to you for help?
4. Do your children go to school by themselves or does somebody take them?
5. Do you do your English homework by yourselves or do your friends help you?

III. O'zlik olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. U o'zini yaxshiroq his qilayotganini o'zim so'rayman. 2. Peter ishni bunchalik loqaydlik bilan qilishini o'zimiz ham kutmagandik. 3. Balki hammasini u(qiz)ning o'zi tushuntirar. 4. Professorning o'zi operatsiya qiladimi? 5. Bu masalani siz o'zingiz muhokama qilasiz deb umid qilaman. 6. Bizning bolalarimiz shanba-yakshanba shahar chetida bo'lishdi va o'rmonda chang'i uchib katta zavq olishdi. 7. Bu maqolani o'zingiz o'qing, bo'ptimi? 8. Siz albatta dam olishingiz kerak. O'zingizni ko'zguda bir ko'ring. Siz butunlay kasal ko'rinasiz. 9. Biz, nihoyat, qishloqqa kelib qoldik va dam olishga qaror qildik.

B. 1. "Meni o'zingiz bilan olib keting, iltimos. Men ham bu filmni ko'rishni xohlayman", dedi o'g'il otasiga 2. Agar siz o'zingizni yomon his qilayotgan bo'lsangiz, bugun ma'ruzaga bormang. 3. U odatdagidan ertaroq turdi, yuvindi, kiyindi, nonushta qildi va soat 7 dayoq uyidan chiqdi. 4. O'zingni yosh boladek tutishni bas qil, sen allaqachon 18 (yosh)dasan.

IV. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning o'ziga hosliklariga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. 'What 'makes you \think so?!
2. 'That 'made me change my \mind.!
3. 'This will 'make him \angry. 'I'm \sure.!

V. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men bu	sizni kitobni yana o'qishga uni otasiga xat yozishga Armani o'z rejasini o'zgartirishga ularni ishni o'zlari bajarishlariga Borisni biletlarhaqida o'zi qayg'urishiga	majbur qiladi deb o'ylayman.
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2. Qiziq, nima	sizni hamma narsani shoshilichda qilishga u(ayol)ni bu yoshda ishlashda davom etishga uni bunday og'ir chemodanni ko'tarishga sizni bu kishiga qo'ng'iroq qilishga	majbur qiladi.
3. Bu	u(ayol)ni ishni tashlashga sizni menga ishonishga u(ayol)ni ishni vaqtida tugatishiga ularni ishni mukammalroq qilishga bolalarni ertaroq turishga ularni biznikiga tez-tez kelishga uni konki uchishga (raqsga tushishga, chang'i uchishga, shaxmat o'ynashga)	majbur qiladimi?
4. Hech narsa	meni yana unikiga borishga ularni fikrini o'zgartirishga ularni bu yerga yana kelishga uni chekishni tashlashga uning oyisini samalyot bilan uchishga. u(qiz)ni sahnada qo'shiq aytishga	majbur qilolmaydi.
5. Umid qilamanki, siz	ularni baxtli onangizni baxtli bu kuylakni o'zingiz qisqaroq bu kuylakni o'zingiz uzunroq	qila olasiz.
6. Siz	otangizni jahlini chiqarmasligingiz uni jahlini chiqarmasligingiz	"kerak.

VI. Har bir namunaga 5 tadan gap tuzing.

- N a m u n a : 1. Will anything make them stop talking?
2. This made me believe them.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarning talaffuzini mashq qilib olib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

{æ}	{ai}	{a:}	{ə}	{ɜ:}	{ou}
gather	advice	artist	probably	draw	progress
sad	find	pass	follow	warn	owe
{ju:}	{i:}	{ei}	{i}	{ʌ}	
news	niece	painless	figure	introduction	
amusing	complete	entertain	interested	worry	

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

niece, brief, mien, pie, tries, lied, right, slight, sign, birch, mirth, blurred, stern, courage, cousin, trouble, double, toast, road, pinch, fold, punch, chest, front, lick, ray, drill, inch, rice, wit, pace, bunch, rime, rib, win, chose, witty, clay, tick, rat, whine, trench, prick, check, cheque, flock, stuff, yam, pork, plumb, pick, wig

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi yoʻl bilan va qaysi oʻzaklardan yasalganini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling. Shu affiksalar yordamida yasalgan yana ikki-uch soʻz ayting.

painting	inexplicable	playful	passive
disbelieve	inventor	runner	hatless
cloudy	calmness	quietly	disinterested
overcrowded	invention	amusement	unbelievable

IV. Quyidagi soʻz blikmalarini oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qoʻllangan soʻz yasash vositalarini aniqlang.

changeable weather	an excusable mistake
an early riser	the right - hand side
a milk - white	a motherless child
a sleepless night	a talkative girl

V. Quyidagi soʻzlar matnda qanday vaziyatlarda ishlatilgan.

to warn, to owe, for ever, to gather, to worry, to follow, to find oneself, to invent

VI. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. What made you go to the Institute (college) you graduated from?
2. Did you ask anyone for advice before you made up your mind?
3. How many years have passed since you graduated?
4. Were you married or single when you were a student?
- b) 1. There are cafes and other places where young people can gather when they want to enjoy themselves, aren't there?
2. Are new novels, paintings, etc. usually discussed there?
3. Which days are these places crowded?
4. You can hear a lot of interesting news about art and literature there, can't you?
- c) 1. Which of the students in our group has made good progress lately?
2. You feel that you're making progress in English day by day, too, don't you?
3. Which of you didn't make a single mistake in the last test?
4. How did you prepare for it?
- d) 1. Have you got any nephews for it?
2. How old are they?
3. How often do you see them and in what way do you entertain them when they come?
4. Are you jolly active children?

VII. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

1. Ask another man to let you pass.
 to keep your seat for you.
 to find something out for you.
- 2 Ask your friend whether he's leaving for good or whether he intends to come
 back.
 whether the seat next to him is vacant or taken.
 whether he's good at painting (drawing).
 whether you owe him any money.
 whether he enjoyed himself last week-end.
 whether he could give you some advice.
 whether he has got any news for you.

VIII. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a: We're interested in finding out all about it. .

reminding, discussing, seeing, announcing, entertaining, letting somebody know

IX. Kerakli joylarga tegishli predlog va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. Nick said he would be waiting ... me ... the corner ... the street. I hurried ... the place and reached ... it ... time, but ... my great surprise I didn't find him there. I couldn't believe ... my eyes because I knew that he always kept his promise. The street was crowded, so I thought perhaps he was standing somewhere ... a quiet corner. I looked ..., but couldn't see him anywhere, so I went... home, thinking that something unexpected had happened ... him. 2. I was seriously ill, but now I'm getting better and better every day. I'm very grateful ... the doctors ... all they've done ... me. 3. Someone's knocking ... the door. Please go and ask him ... I'm still so weak that I can't do it myself yet. 4. I am ... five years younger than my husband. 5. ... our way ... the Far East we passed ... many Siberian towns and vilages. 6. He entered ... the room and greeted everybody. 7. A lot of people passed ... a small picture painted ... the young artist without stopping to look ... it. 8. Jim owes the shillings ... Bob and five ... Nick. 9. How much do I owe ... you ... this coat? 10. No wonder Petrov has made much progress ... his English. 11. It's a pity nobody has warned him ... smoking so much. 12. The signal warned the partisans ... the coming danger. 13. ... 1941 our country was attacked ... fascist Germany ... any warning. 14. If you're interested ... this subject, come to listen ... Comrade Klimov's talk ... the week-end. I'm sure he'll give a lot... new facts. 15. The lecture was followed ... an entertainment, which everybody enjoyed. 16. You should follow our advice and stop worrying ... your nephew. The doctor who had operated ... him said that he hadn't felt any pain, and would be getting better soon. 17. I wonder how the boy could climb ... that tall tree. I'm afraid we'll have to help him to climb ... if we don't want him to fall.

X. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

to warn, to find, to enjoy, to wake, to carry, to cover, to stop, to gather, to owe, to draw to die, to blow to lose, to mean

XI. Kerakli joyga artikl va egaiik olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying.

An Indian Tale

Long, long ago, when ... world was young, ... Sun, ... Wind and ... Moon were once invited to ... dinner party by ... friends ... mother, ... Sky, waited alone for return.

Sun and ... Wind were ... bed little boys. They greedily ate ... lot of ... food and didn't think of ... mother, who was left at ... home dying of ... hunger. But good little Moon didn't forget ... mother. Of each dish that was put before her she kept ... little to take away to ... mother.

"Well, ... children, what's ... news? What have you brought for me?" asked mother of ... Sun, ... Moon and ... Wind when they came back home late at ... night.

"What do you mean, ... woman?" shouted ... Sun, who was ... Eldest in family. "What did you expect of us? I went to ... dinner to eat and enjoy myself, and not to get ... food for you."

"You're right, brother", said Wind." Mother doesn't even know to eat, because she has no teeth in mouth. In addition, we had such beautiful clothes on that we couldn't put anything into ... pockets."

"Sit still, you bad boys and don't make Mother angry," said little Moon, interrupting ... brothers. "Stop talking to ... Mother like that."

With these words she run up to ... old woman and said, "... Mother, here's little of everything we were given at ... dinner."

"Thank you, ... dear Moon Child," said ... Sky. Then she turned to ... sons in ... anger "You're ... ungrateful children. Listen to me, ... eldest son. I know that people love you very much. Now if you're too gay, you'll shine too hotly they won't love you any longer. And you, ... little Wind, you'll be blowing in ... dry weather and ... men will hate you, too. But you, ... sweet daughter, you who thought of ... mother, you'll always be calm, soft, and beautiful, and ... young men and ... woman will always be full of love when they see you."

That is why ... Sun is hated when he shines too hotly, ... Wind is hated when he blows too hard, but ... Moon is always loved by everybody.

the moon oy(moma)

greedily ochko'zlik bilan

to bum (burnt, burnt) yondirmoq

dry quruq

to hate nafratlanmoq

XII. news, information, advice, progress so'zlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu yaxshi yangilik, shundaymi? 2. Bu maqoladagi berilgan ma'lumotlar sizning ishingiz uchun juda muhim. 3. Men bu maslahatlarga amal qilmoqchi emasman. 4. U

uzga doim yaxshi maslahatlar beradi. Nimaga siz ularga amal qilmaysiz? 5. Siz bu masala bo'yicha menga maslahat bera olasizmi? 6. Men siz oxirgi paytlarda katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdingiz deb topaman.

XIII. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

A.: How much do I owe you for all this?

B.: Five dollars, please.

A.: Here it is.

B.: Thank you.

2

A.: What's the matter with you? You don't look yourself.

B.: I've got a terrible pain in my side.

A.: Stop working and go to the doctor's immediately. Would you like me to get a taxi for you?

3

A.: Are you good at drawing?

B.: Not very, I'm afraid.

A.: So sorry. I wanted to ask you for some advice.

B.: Let me have a look at your drawing. Perhaps I'll be able to do something about it.

4

A.: don't go to the canteen now. I'm sure it'll be crowded.

B.: What makes you think so?

A.: I went at exactly this time yesterday, and it was full of people. Shall we go a little later?

B.: Yes, I'm not really very hungry.

5

M.: Are you going to get a single ticket?

N.: Yes, I don't know when I'll be coming back.

M.: Do you think you'll be staying there long?

N.: I'll have to stay until I have all the information I need for my new book.

M.: Don't forget the doctor warned you against working too hard.

N.: Oh, that's all right. I feel much better now.

XIV. Nuqtalar o'rniga to say, to tell, to talk, to speak fe'llaridan mosini qo'ying.

1. He ... so fast that it was nearly impossible to follow what he 2. What you have just ... us is a little different from what Professor Nikitin usually 3. Mr Brown ... that he was interested in our latest model. 4. Let's sit down and ... about the old days. 5. It was rather difficult for Robert to before a large audience, but everybody liked what he

XV. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Yosh muhandis oʻzi kashf qilgan mashinasi (machine [məʻʃi:n]) haqida koʻp gapirishni xohlamadi, chunki mutaxassislar (specialists) unga qiziqishlariga u ishonmagandi. 2. Siz nimadandir besovta tuyulasiz. Nima boʻldi? 3. Men biz hozir oshxona borishimizni xohlar edim. Yarim soatdan soʻng u yer odam bilan liq toʻla boʻladi. 4. Nimaga sen bunchalik xafasan? Sen butunlay ketmayapsanku, shundaymi? Ikki oy tez oʻtadi, sen tuzalasan va yana uyga qaytasan. 5. Men sizdan kitob uchun minnatdonnan. Men uni hech qayerdan topa olmagandim, bir haftadan keyin esa men maʼruza qilishim kerak. 6. Sizdan olgan qarzimni ertaga bersam qarshi emasiz? – Hech ham, bu meni umuman esimda yoʻq edi. 7. Siz Annani yana ashula aytib berishini xohlagandingiz, biroq, u uni boshqa ashula aytishga majburlamasligingizni soʻradi, chunki u juda charchadi. 8. Nima boʻldi? Nimaga u yerda bunchalik katta olomon toʻplanib turibdi? 9. Agar bahra olishni xohlasangiz, bu pʼesani koʻrgani boring. Bu men koʻrgan pʼesalar ichida eng qiziqarliqi. 10. Biz sizni yaxshi yangilik olib kelashingizni kutgandik. 11. Bizdan hafa boʻlmang. Biz bu yangilki sizni buncha tashvishga solishini bilmagan edik. 12. Nima uchun siz oʻgʻlingizni koʻproq konki yoki changʻi uchishga majburlamaysiz? Uning juda rangi oʻchib ketgan, chunki ochiq havoda kam boʻladi (doesn't go out much). 13. Men kichik oʻgʻlimni rasm solishini kuzatishni yoqtiraman. Bunga men doim qiziqaman. 14. Men uni bu gʻalati yangilikka ishonganidan ajablandim. 15. Siz majlis haqida hammani ogohlantirdingiz, shundaymi? 16. Afsuski hech kim sayohatchilarni xavfdan ogohlantira olmadi.

OGʻZAKI NUTQ KOʻNIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi iboralardan foydalanib, berilgan fikrlarga oʻz roziligingizni yoki noroziligingizni ifodalang: You're quite right; I quite agree with you; I'm afraid you're not (quite) right.

1. Mr Nuttel was a complete stranger in the place, he didn't even have any letters of introduction.

2. The girl who was entertaining him told him a very gay story about her aunt, and he was amused.

3. Mr Nuttel didn't believe a single word the girl was saying. He immediately realized she was having a joke with him.

4. Mr Nuttel was a strong, healthy man, and avoided talking about illness (es), he tried to tell Mrs Sappleton something funny.

5. Mrs Sappleton found Mr Nuttel a very gay young man and said that she had enjoyed talking to him.

II. Matnni a) janob Natl b) Seplton xonitn c) Seplton xonimning qiz jiyani d) Seplton xonimning eri nomidan aytib bering.

III. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib vaziyatlar (situatsiyalar) tuzing.

1. once, to be invited, an exhibition, to enter the hall, to go past, to stop, a wonderful painting;

2. to be interested in, to read a lot, to come across, to give a talk;

3. to book seats (for), to gather, to be crowded, to listen, to enjoy;
4. to go to the country, to find oneself, a fresh wind, to swim across, to enjoy oneself;
5. to invite, to introduce, to entertain, to play the piano, to follow one's example, to enjoy oneself, I'd love to, to be grateful;
6. to owe smb. some money, to forget, to find oneself in an uncomfortable position, to be very sorry;
7. to warm smb. against going somewhere for a holiday, not to believe, to find out for oneself, to have an awful holiday, to make up one's mind

IV. **Tugʻilgan kuningizda yoki boshqa biror bayramda mehmonlarni qanday kutib olganligingiz haqida soʻzlab bering.**

V. **Matnni oʻqing va unda bayon etilgan qarashlarga oʻz fikringizni bildiring.**

Entertainments

During the past hundred years, the radio, the cinema, and now television have made very great changes in the entertainments with which people fill their free time.

A hundred years ago people knew how to entertain themselves much better than they do now. When a group of people gathered together, they talked played cards or other games, read aloud to each other, or went out shooting or walking together. Most people could sing a little, or play a musical instrument, so at a party the guests entertained each other.

Conversation was an art, amusing conversation could keep people happy for hours.

As for games, such as football, tennis, people played them more often than they do now. Most of them didn't play very well, but they could amuse themselves and their friends.

Nowadays we are entertained by professionals. Why listen to your friends singing when you can hear the greatest singer of the world on the radio? Why play football with players who are not very good at it, when you can go by train or car to see some of the best players in your country playing an important match; or, if you've got a television set, just sit comfortably at home and watch the game without going outside at all?

The art of conversation and writing letters is dying. People are becoming more and more lookers and listeners and less doers and talkers though it's much better to do something not very well oneself than always to sit and watch others doing it.

past *bu yerda* oxirgi

to fill toʻldirmoq

to play cards karta oʻynamoq

an art *bu yerda* sanʻat

nowadays [ˈnauədeɪz] hozirda, hozirgi paytda

a professional [prəˈfeʃənl] mohir, oʻz ishining ustasi

VI. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini mashq qiling va uni yod oling. Uni sinfda sahnalashtiring.

"Can I have a 'look at the 'drawings, Mr Brown?" |

"'Certainly. | 'Here they 'are." |

"'Thank you. | 'Everything's 'clear 'now. | I'll 'ring you 'up if we 'want ↑ any additional information." |

"I'll be 'happy to 'help you, Mr Petrov. | 'By the 'way, | you could 'visit a 'factory in 'Manchester 'using a ma'chine of 'this type." |

"'That's a 'good i/dea. | I 'wouldn't 'mind seeing 'everything for my/self while I'm in this 'country." |

LESSON TWENTY-THREE (THE TWENTY-THIRD LESSON)

Text: Her First Night.

Grammar: 1. **neither... nor, either... or, both... and** bog'lovchilari.

(91, 92, 93 - §§, 526 bet)

2. **So shall I, Neither (nor) did he** kabi qisqa bo'lishli va qisqa bo'lishsiz gaplar. (94 - §, 527 bet)

HER FIRST NIGHT

There are people who are neither actors, nor directors, yet they are so fond of the theatre that they can't live without it.¹

Nick Petrov, a friend of mine, is like that. He's not a Muscovite, but he comes to Moscow on business quite often, and never misses an opportunity of going to the best theatres in the capital.

He came to Moscow on business one day, and the following Saturday he invited me to the theatre. He said that "Pygmalion" was on, with a new actress in the leading part.

"I saw her name on the posters the other day," he added. "I wonder how she'll manage that most difficult part."

We got to the theatre just before the curtain went up. The house was packed. Our seats were in the third row of the stalls, and we could see and hear everything very well. Soon after we took our seats, the lights went slowly down and the play began. The performance of the talented actress made a deep impression on everybody. The audience applauded her stormily after each act. The rest of the cast were wonderful, as usual. The best actors in the company were playing that night.

During the interval everybody talked about the new actress. We found out that she had come to Moscow from a small town, where she worked at the local theatre. Eliza Doolittle was her favourite part. The young actress's ambition had been to play the part in the capital. So she had decided to go to Moscow.

She came to the theatre one winter day, and asked the leading actors to give her a chance to act a few scenes from "Pygmalion" to them. Her performance was so good that she was immediately given the part of Eliza. During the rehearsals the best actors in the theatre did their best to help her.

At last the great day came when she appeared on the stage of one of the best Moscow theatres. The whole audience, from the gallery to the pit, applauded her. There was no doubt that she was a great success. The Moscow theatre-goers warmly greeted the appearance of the talented new actress.

DIALOGUE

(to be learnt by heart)

A.: Let's go and see "Pygmalion". They say it's very well done. I haven't seen it yet.

B.: Neither have I. It's difficult to get tickets for the Maly Theatre, isn't it?

A.: Yes, it is rather. But I think it's possible to get tickets for this play. It's already had a long run.

B.: It doesn't make any difference. I'm sure the house will be packed. It's a pity we didn't book seats beforehand.

A.: Well, if they haven't got any seats for the Maly Theatre, we can either go to the Art Theatre or the Pushkin Theatre. I like the Art Theatre very much.

B.: So do I. Both the company and the productions are very good there.

A.: Well, there's the box-office. I'm sure we'll be lucky.

<p>"It's a pity I didn't book the seats beforehand. Now I have to queue up for them." (Half an hour later) "Have you got two seats for tonight's performance?" "I'm sorry, all the seats for tonight are sold out. The earliest you can book for is the day after tomorrow. Do you want seats for the matinee ['mæti:nei] or the evening performance?" "The evening performance, please. I want two circles, somewhere in the middle of Row B or C." "/Yes, you can have two circles in the middle of Row D." "They'll do very well, thank you."</p>	<p>– Afsuski biletlarni oldindan sotib olmadim. Endi ular uchun navbatda turishimga to'g'ri keladi. (Yarim soatdan so'ng) – Sizda bugunga ikkita billet bormi? – Afsuski bugunga hamma biletlar sotib bo'lindi. Siz faqat indingi kunga билет olishingiz mumkin. Siz ertalabki seansga olmoqchimisiz yoki kechkigami? – Kechki seansga, iltimos. Bel'etaj, 2- yoki 3- qator o'rtalariga ikkita billet bering. – Men sizga bel'etajdan to'rtinchi qatorga ikkita billet berishim mumkin. – Yaxshi, rahmat, bu joylar bizga to'g'ri keladi.</p>
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MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. There are people who are neither actors, nor directors, yet they are fond of the theatre that they can't live without it. Na aktyor va ne rejissyor bo'lmasalarda, baribir o'z hayotlarini teatsiz tasavvur qilolmaydigan kishilar ham bor.

Yet so'zi bu gapda *ga qaramasdan, baribir* ma'nosini beradi va so'z tuikumi sifatida zidlov bog'lovchisi bo'lib keladi. Xuddi shu ma'noda still *baubit* so'zi ham ishlatiladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

one's (the) first night
 a producer
 to be foad of smth.
 a Moscov ite
 to miss
 to catch (caught, caught)
 an opportunity
 a chance
 to take (gh e, miss) an (the)
 opportunity (chance)
 to be on
 to run
 to have a (long, short) run
 the leading part
 to play the part of
 the other day
 one of these day s
 to manage
 a curtain
 the house
 to be packed
 a row
 the stalls
 the pit

the dress circle
 the balcony
 the gallery
 light (n)
 a pefortnace
 talented
 an impression
 to take an impression on smb.
 to be under the impression (that)
 to applaud (= to clap)
 an act
 to act (as)
 acting
 the cast
 an interval
 local
 favourite
 a scene
 doubt
 to be a success
 to do a play
 to book á scat
 beforehand
 a box-office

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Three, p 423)

PROPER NAMES

"Pygmalion" [pig'meiljən] "Pigmahon"
 Eliza Doolittle [i'li:zə'du:lɪt] Eliza Dulit

So'z yasash

-ite [it] - silat suffiksi bo'lib, fe'llardan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi

to favour yaxshi ko'rmoq, e'tibor bermoq - favourite ['feivənt] sevimli

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan bog'lovchilarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. Both students and teachers have already gathered in the big hall.
2. Neither my friend nor I know anything about it.
3. We'll either be going to the Caucasus or the Crimea this summer.

II. Quyidagi gapiarda ma'nosiga qarab neither nor, either or, both and bog'lovchilaridan mosini ishlatib, gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. My sister and I were upset when we heard the news. 2. You can change trains at this station or the next one. 3. My friend and his wife were surprised when they saw me at such a late hour. 4. My son and I like boating very much. 5. My friend and I have been to the exhibition. 6. The children and the parents enjoyed the performance. 7. Are books and magazines sold at this shop? 8. A sailing boat and a ship were seen in the distance. 9. I was surprised to hear her say that she couldn't read or write.

III. Neither nor, either or, both and bog'lovchilarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Keksayu - yosh o'z ona shahrini himoya qilishdi. 2. Menga na Anna va na uning eri hozir uyda emasligini aytishdi. 3. Menimcha, do'stlarimiz Moskvaga yo ertaga, yoki bo'lmasa indinga kelishadi. 4. O'g'lim maktabga borganda na o'qishni va na yosishni bilmasdi. 5. Sizning o'g'lingiz ham, sizning (o'g'il) jiyaningiz ham oxirgi paytlarga katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishishdi. 6. Talabalar ham, o'qituvchilar ham bu masalaning muhokama qilinishiga qiziqishadi. 7. Na shamol va na yomg'ir dengizchilarni to'xtata olmadi. 8. Bu filmni o'g'lim ham, men ham ko'rganmiz. 9. Menga bu ashulaning na so'zlari va na musiqasi yoqmadi. 10. Siz shunchalik tez gapiryapsizki, na men va na Klimov, nima deyotganingizni anglay olmayapmiz. 11. Spektakl na menga va na mening do'stlaringa yoqmadi. 12. Bu maktabda fransuz tilini ham, nemis tilini ham o'tishadi. 13. Nahotki bu xabar (yangilik) na sizni va na sizning singlingizni ajablantirmadi? 14. Yo sizga, yoki sizning do'stingizga ertaga navbatchilik qilishga to'g'ri keladi.

IV. I - mashqda berilgan namunalarning har biriga 3 tadan gap tuzing.

V. Namunada ko'rsatilganidek qisqa bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz gaplardan qo'shimcha qiling.

Namuna

1. "I like skating." "So do I"

2. "I can't go to the theatre tonight" "Neither (Nor) can he."

1. "We saw a ship in the distance." (Ular ham) 2. "I got an important letter today." (U (bola) ham) 3. "Comrade Petrov wasn't late for performance." (Memng do'stim ham) 4. "I'm sure you'll pass the examination." (Va Anna ham) 5. "I was upset when I heard the news." (Ular ham) 6. "I've never seen her dance." (Mening o'g'lim ham) 7. "My wife found the play interesting." (Men ham) 8. "I enjoyed the film very much." (Va memng do'stlarim ham) 9. "I've never heard you sing before." (Va sizning akangiz ham)

VI. Nuqtalar o'rnini men (u, siz, ular va boshqalar) ham so'z birikmalariga mos keluvchi ingliz tilidagi iboralar bilan to'ldiring.

1. I'm dying of hunger ... 2. We're very grateful to you ... 3. My brother can't draw ... 4. We'll be meeting in the hall at half past six ... 5. My father always gives me good advice ... 6. You didn't tell me of the meeting ... 7. My sister's son has made good progress in his English lately ... 8. We'll soon join them ... 9. I'm not

at all upset 10. They enjoyed themselves very much 11. We didn't enjoy ourselves at all 12. The young artist has just finished painting a new picture

VII. V- mashqda keltirilgan namunalarga 5 tadan gap tuzing.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarning o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[i:]	[i]	[æ]	[a:]	[ʌ]
leading	miss	gallery	charge	other
seat	interval	manage	cast	run
scene	difference	balcony		
	[ə]	[ə:]	[ə:]	[ou]
	box-office	stalls	re'hearsal	role
	fond	applaud	curtain	both
	circle			

II. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dialogni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

Let's 'go	It's a 'pity
It's 'difficult	'There's the 'box-office

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

cheap, count, patch, chalky, palra, rabbit, penny, total, mission, awake, combine, egg, snuff, trace, mice, sale, wed, cave, shave, cent, stamp, thing, shift, gypts, prize, wrong, wreck, float, vain, squeeze, feeling, tact

IV. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi yo'l bilan va qaysi o'zaklardan yasalganini, qaysi so'z turkumiga tegishligini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

favourite	successfully	unsuccessful	producer
undoubtedly	management	manager	production
progressive	overwork	overseas	tiredness
leadership	gathering	doubtful	entertainment

V. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va so'z yasash vositalarini aniqlang.

an unforgettable performance	to overact a part
a widely-known actress	a well-done play
an impressionable young man	a late riser
an impressive scene	heavily-curtained windows

VI. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Which your favourite theatre in Moscow?
2. Which plays have been produced by it?
3. Who is the most talented actor (actress) at this theatre?
4. Which parts does this actor (actress) usually play?

5. Why do you like his (her) acting?
6. Which play did you see this actor (actress) in last?
- b)
 1. What was on at the Maly Theatre when you last went there?
 2. Was the play a great success?
 3. Who played the leading parts that night?
 4. Did you enjoy the performance?
 5. You had good seats, didn't you? Were they in the stalls or the gallery?
- c)
 1. When did you last go to your favourite theatre?
 2. Where did you get the tickets?
 3. Did you get them on the day of the performance or beforehand?
 4. Which of your friends did you see during the interval?
- d)
 1. Can you go into the stalls after the lights have gone down?
 2. Where does one have to sit if one is late for the first act?
 3. Have you ever been late for the theatre? When was it?
 4. Were your seats in the stalls or the pit?
- e)
 1. How often do you go to the Bolshoi Theatre?
 2. You always manage to get good seats at the Bolshoi Theatre, don't you?
 3. How do you manage to get good seats at the Bolshoi Theatre?
 4. Have you ever seen Ulanova dance? When was it?
- f)
 1. You've had opportunities to see foreign actors and actresses on the Soviet stage, haven't you? When?
 2. Which of them made the deepest impression on you?
 3. You take every opportunity to go to theatres in other towns when you travel, don't you?
 4. Do you remember the names of any actors or actresses you have seen at local theatres?
 5. Have you ever seen them on the stage in the capital of our country later?

VII. Kerakii joyda nuqtalar o'rniga mos prediod yoki ravishlardan qo'ying.

1. I can't play ... the piano myself, but I'm fond ... going to concerts. I always enjoy ... them very much. 2. Comrade Petrov explained .. me that he was late ... classes because he had missed ... the seven o'clock train he usually took. 3. I'm afraid you won't be able to catch ... the five o'clock train, and if you go ... the next one, you won't be able to reach ... the place... time. 4. "We've neither been ... the theatre, nor ... the cinema ... a long time. Let's go ... the theatre tonight, shall we? ... the way, do you know what's ... the Maly Theatre?" "No, but it's all the same ... me. I always enjoy everything there. It's one ... the best theatres ... Moscow." 5. I'm always angry when people come ... the theatre after the lights have gone ... 6. When this actress appears ... the stage, the audience always greet her ... a storm ... applause. 7. I don't want to see the play. I neither like the play itself nor the novel it's taken ... 8. Why is Gleb late? He's either missed ... the nine o'clock train or something really serious had happened ... him. 9. My son came ... Leningrad yesterday. He said that the city had made an unforgettable impression ... him. 10. If I manage to finish my work ... time, I'll be glad to join ... you. 11. If you go ... Kiev ... business, take every opportunity to visit all the museums there. 12. When this actress plays the part ... Eliza, the

theatre's always packed. 13. The other day a man came ... me ... the street and asked me to give him a light. It was an old friend, and I was surprised that he hadn't recognized me ... once.

VIII. Kerakli joyga mos artiklni qo'ying va matnni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

Many years ago ... London theatre was preparing for a first night. ... producer wanted ... play to be ... success.

There was ... storm at sea in it. But in those days there was no stage machinery in ... theatre, so several boys were taken to make ... 'waves' on ... 'sea'. ... 'sea' was just ... piece of green cloth, and ... boys had to jump up and down under it.

In ... evening, when ... curtain rose and ... storm broke out, ... audience greeted it with ... applause. ... boys managed their work well, ... scene always made ... impression on ... audience and each of ... boys was paid ... shilling ... night. But when ... performance had had a few week's run, ... owner of ... theatre thought that it was too much and that sixpence ... night would be quite enough. Then ... boys decided to play ... trick on him, so when ... time came for ... storm, ... wind began blowing, but ... sea was as calm as ever, there were no waves on it. ... owner was very angry and shouted from behind ... curtains, "Make ... waves, ... boys, make ... waves." But ... boys wouldn't jump. Then at last one of them asked, "Do you want ... waves for ... shilling ... night or sixpence ... night?"

"All right, for ... shilling," said ... owner of ... theatre. Then ... boys smiled at each other and began jumping so gaily and so high that ... play was again ... great success.

machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] mashinalar

a wave to'liqin

cloth mato

an owner ho'jayin

a trick hazil

IX. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

to catch	to manage	to carry out	to mean	to fall,
to teach	to lie	to enjoy	to lose	to rise
to try	to die	to draw	to stop	to blow
to run	to make	to pay	to swim	to owe

X. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlang, uni tegishli shaklda qo'ying va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. (one of these days, the other day) I met a friend I hadn't seen since we went to school. 2. We'll be going to our home town (one of these days, the other day) to see whether it has changed since the time we left it. 3. My friend will be coming to Moscow (one of these days, the other day). 4. Comrade Petrov (not to miss, not to be later for) any classes this month. 5. I never (to miss, to be late for) any new performances at this theatre. 6. I was sorry we (to miss, to be late for) the ten o'clock train, because we had to wait about an hour and half for the next one. 7. Hurry up if

you don't want (to miss, to be late for) the performance. Don't forget that you won't be let in after the lights have gone down. 8. Take either book. They're both very interesting. I'm sure you'll (to enjoy, to be fond of) them both. 9. My friends asked me if I knew what would (to run, to be on) at this theatre on Sunday. 10. I was told that (one of these days, the other day) she would be going away to Gorky on business. 11. We can't say we (to enjoy, to be fond of) this play, though it's taken from a very interesting novel.

XI. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

"Are you free tonight?"

"Why? Are you going to invite me somewhere?"

"Yes, I've got ticket for 'King Lear'."

"It's the first night, isn't it? How did you manage to get seats?"

"Don't ask me questions, just say whether you're coming or not."

"Of course I am. How can I miss a chance like that?"

2

"What's on at our local cinema?"

"'Hamlet' with Smoktunovski."

"It's an old film, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's had a long run, but it's still drawing a full house."

"Smoktunovski is very good as Hamlet, isn't it?"

"Yes, he's my favourite actor. I don't mind if we go and see the film again. Do you?"

3

"You've no doubt heard the news. A famous Italian singer will be coming to Moscow soon."

"Do you think you'll be able to book seats?"

"I'm not quite sure, but I'll try."

"Let's hope for the best. You may lucky enough to get seats, after all. Why not?"

4

"How's your brother doing in music?"

"He's making progress, thank you."

"He's very fond of music, isn't he?"

"Yes, he's been fond of playing the piano ever since he started when he was only five. We've never had to make him practise. And Mother never missed a chance to take him to a good concert."

5

"Is this seat vacant?"

"No, I'm afraid it's taken."

"So sorry, I thought I was lucky."

"I don't think there's a single seat vacant today."

"You're right. The house is packed, though the play has and quite a long run."

XII. Quyidagi vaziyatning mazmunini ko'chirma gapda dialog shaklida bering.

1

Robert told Peter that he had heard a young pianist called N. the other day. Peter asked Robert whether he had enjoyed the concert, and Robert answered that the pianist's performance had made a deep impression on him. He advised Robert to take the first opportunity of going to one of his concerts, and said he thought that Robert would enjoy it, too.

2

Ann met her old friend Nick at the theatre during an interval. She was surprised to see him, because she had been under the impression that Nick was still travelling on business. They spoke about their impressions of the play. Nick said that he had seen the same play in Kursk, and he didn't see much difference between the two productions. Ann liked the cast very much, she found that her favourite actress was very good as Eliza. Nick said that the actress who had played the part in the Kursk theatre was very talented, too, though he didn't remember her name.

XIII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Na men va na mening singlim bu aktrisaning rolini o'ynaganini ko'rmaganmiz. 2. O'g'lingiz o'qishni yoqtiradi, shunday emasmi? 3. Bu kitob haqida ko'p gapirishiyapti va u juda qiziqarli, biroq, men u menda katta taassurot qoldirdi deb aytolmayman. – Men ham. 4. Tezroq bo'!! Biz hali ham ertalabki poyezdga ulguramiz. 5. Qiziq, nimaga Petrovlar hali kelishmadi. – Men ular poyezdga kech qolishdi den o'ylayman. 6. Bugun ertalab ishga ketayotib men Annani bekatga yugurib ketayotganini ko'rdim. Menincha, u 7.30 da ketadigan poyezdga ulgurishni xohlagan edi. 7. Biz sizga bizning kutubxonada ishlashga sharoit (imkoniyat) qilib beramiz. 8. Siz qo'shiq aytishni shu qadar yaxshi ko'rasiz, shunday emasmi? Bu iqtidorli o'qituvchida shug'ullanish imkoniyatini o'tkazib yuborsangiz juda achinarli (afsuslanarli hol) bo'ladi. 9. O'rtoq Titov Fransiyada mehnat safari (komandirovka)da bo'lganda, fransuz tilida gapirish imkoniyatini o'tkazib yubormaganligini aytdi. 10. Petrovlar yaqinda yangi xonadon (kvartira)ga ko'chib o'tishdi. U menga juda yoqadi. Xonalar katta emas, biroq, nurga to'la. 11. Siz yangi p'esaga bilek olishni uddalay olmadingiz, shundaymi? 12. Siz "Italyan san'ati tarixi"ni o'qigansiz, shundaymi? 13. Anna bilan mening joyimiz lojada, Peter bilan Borisniki esa parterda edi. Biz tanaffuzda uchrashdik. 14. Bu sizning sahnangiz, shundaymi? 15. P'esa katta muvaffaqiyatga erishishiga shubha yo'q. Chunki uni Nilov qo'ymoqda. 16. Siz, shubhasiz, ingliz tilida katta yutuqlarga erishasiz, agar uning ustida ko'proq ishlasangiz. 17. Mening uyim yonida teatr kassasi joylashgan (bor). Men sizga bugun "Otello"ga bilek topishga harakat qilishim mumkin, agar siz oldindan buyurma bermagan bo'lsangiz. 18. Kecha Badiiy teatrdagi "Aka-uka Karamazovlar" p'esasi bo'ldi. Men bu p'esaga ikkita bilek topishni uddasidan chiqdim, biroq, men bora olmadim va bileklarni yaqinda Sevastopoldan kelgan (qiz) jiyanimga berishimga to'g'ri keldi. P'esa unga juda yoqdi. Bosh rollarning teatrdagi eng katta aktyorlari o'ynashdi. Ularning ijrosi tomoshabinlarda katta taassurot qoldirdi. Har safar parda tushganda ularni qarsaklar bilan olqishlashdi. Parda oxirgi bor tushirilganda, barcha tomoshabinlar aktyor va rejissyorni olqishlab sahna tomon yo'l olishdi.

XIV. Quyidagi matnni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va uni aytib berib.

Men Volga bo'yidagi kichik bir shaharchada dunyoga keldim. Bolaligimda men ko'p kasal bo'lardim va shuning uchun shovqinli o'yinlarni yoqirmas edim. Men kitoblarni yaxshi ko'rardim. Shahar o'z (mahalliy) teatriga ega emasdi, biroq Saratov teatri (company) kelganda, men ularning spektakllarini ko'rish imkoniyatini hech qachon qo'ldan chiqarmasdim. Men teatni shunchalik sevardimki, maktabni tamomlashim bilan oq aktrisa bo'lishga qaror qildim. Men havaskorlik (amateur) spektakllarida ishtirok etdim va ta'til paytida bir necha bor Moskvini, Pashennaya, Kachalov, Ostujev, Tarasova kabi mashhur aktyorlarning spektakllarni ko'rishga Moskvaga bordim.

Nihoyat haqiqiy teatr sahnasiga birinchi bor chiqadigan kunib keldi. Men shunaqangi hayajonlanardimki, parda ko'tanlganini ham sezmay qoldim. Gapira boshlaganimda, o'z ovozimni tanimadim. Keyin birinchi ko'rinish tugadi va parda tushirildi. Men yig'layotganimni sezdim, chunki juda xafa bo'lgandim, men rolimni yomon o'ynadim deb oyladim. Mening oldimga kelib nimaga yig'layotganimni so'rashdi. "Tomoshabin senga qarsak chalayotganini nahotki eshitmayapsan." Sen ajoyib o'ynading."

Avvaliga men bunga ishonmadim, biroq keyin mening oldimga teatriming katta aktyorlardan bo'lmish o'qituvchim keldi va unga mening yorim yoqqanligim aytdi. Mening oldimga boshqa aktyorlar ham kelib rolimni yaxshi ijro etganligimni aytishdi Bu mening hayotimdagi eng baxtli kun edi.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni a) qisqa; b) aktrisa void Nikolay Petrov nomidan aytib bering.

II. Dars boshidagi matndan keyingi dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

III. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib ko'rsatilgan mavzularda qisqa hikoya yoki dialoglar tuzing.

1 Buying a Ticket for the Theatre

other day, to take the opportunity, a box-office, to be on, to manage, ehand, a seat, in the stalls, in a box, in the dress-circle

2 A New Play at the Theatre

a poster, to play the part, the leading part, to act, to enjoy, the production, the lights, to go down, the curtain, talented, to be a success, the audience, to make an impression, to applaud

3. A young Actress

one's ambition, to be upset, to go on the stage, talented, to be a success, the leading part, to green with a storm of applause, to be excited, to be happy

IV. Quyidagi mavzularda xabarlar tayyorlang.

1. My First (last) Visit to the Theatre, Cinema or Club.

2. The Most Interesting TV Show I've Seen Lately

3. A Concert I've Heard Lately

4. My Favourite Actress (actor)

5. My Favourite Play (film, opera ['əprə], ballet ['bælei])

V. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

VI. Quyidagi matnni aytib bering.

The famous Italian composer Leoncavallo loved to listen to what people said about his operas. One evening, when his "Pagliacci" was on, he was sitting next to a girl who clapped with enthusiasm. Between claps she looked angrily at the gentleman sitting next to her who didn't applaud at all. When the curtain went down for the interval, she took the first opportunity of telling him what she thought of him.

"How can you remain indifferent?" she asked. "Don't you like it?"

"No, it's awful," the composer answered. "I'm sorry I came."

"Are you?" she continued.

"I am," he answered.

"Then you know nothing about music," the girl said angrily.

"Just listen," the composer continued. "Stolen themes, all stolen. That last one was from Bizet, the one before from Beethoven. There isn't a single new idea in the whole opera."

The girl turned her back on him without a further word.

At breakfast the next morning he found the local newspaper on his plate with an article called "Leoncavallo on his Opera "Pagliacci". The lady reporter who had sat next to him hadn't missed the opportunity of giving every word of their chance talk, which she described as "an interview".

Leoncavallo [ˌliːnkəˈvælou] Leonkavallo

"Pagliacci" [ˌpæliˈætsi] "Payatsi" operasi

enthusiasm [inˈθjuːziæzm] tashabbus

stolen o'g'irlangan

a theme mavzu

Bizet [biˈzeɪ] Bize

Beethoven [ˌbeɪθouvn] Bethoven

an interview intarviyu

VII. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini nuhq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"What will you be 'doing to'morrow \evening, Mr Brown?" |

"I 'haven't \thought of it \yet. | I'll 'probably 'try to ↑ book a 'seat for a \theatre." |

"Would you 'like to ↑ see a \drama [ˈdra:mə]?" |

"I'm a'fraid my ↑Russian isn't ↑good enough to understand \drama. | I'd 'like to 'see 'something fighter." |

"What about a 'musical \comedy then?" |

"That would be 'very \interesting. | I 'hope I'll understand it." |

\Well,↑ we'll 'go to a ↑ musical \comedy ↑ some \other time, Mr Brown,↑ if you 'don't \mind. | I've 'found 'out ↑ what will be 'on in the ↑ Bolshoi 'Theatre to \morrow evening. | It's "Sleeping \Beauty" with Pet'rova. | 'Would you 'like to \go?" |

"I'd be de \lighted. | Un ~ fortunately↑ I 'missed my \chance in \London,↑ because I was a \way at the time." |

"Then I've got a sur \prise for you. | I've 'booked 'seats for the \ballet." |

"\Oh, that's \very \nice of you, Mr Petrov. | 'Thank you ↑ very \much." |

**LESSON TWENTY-FOUR
(THE TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON)**

Text:	A Piece of Soap (after <i>H. Munro</i>).
Grammar	Tugallangan Kelasi Zamon (The Future Perfect Tense). (95 - §, 527 bet)

**A PIECE OF SOAP.
(after *H. Munro*)**

Norman Gortsby was sitting on a bench hidden behind the bushes in Hyde Park. It was a warm May evening. The sun had already set and it was rather dark, but he could still make out the faces of the people who were walking past him and hear the sound of their voices. He was a philosopher, and looked sitting in the Park watching people whom he didn't know. While he was wondering who they were and where they were going, a young man came up to the bench, gave a quick look at him and threw himself down by his side. The newcomer was well-dressed and looked like a gentleman. His face was sad and he sighed deeply.

"You don't seem to be in a very good mood," said Norman. The young man was silent. He only looked at Norman again and there was an expression in his eyes that Norman didn't like.

"I really don't know how it all happened." He began at last, "but I've done the silliest thing that I've ever done in my life." He spoke in a low voice, almost in a whisper.

"Yes?" said Norman coldly.

"I came to London this afternoon," the young man went on. "I had a meal at the hotel, sent a letter to my people giving them the address and then went out to buy a piece of soap. They are supposed to give you soap at the hotel but it's always so bad that I decided to buy some for myself. I bought it, had a drink at a bar, and looked at the shops. When I wanted to go back to the hotel, I suddenly realized that I didn't remember its name or even what street it was in. Of course I can write to my people for the address, but they won't get my letter till tomorrow. The only shilling I had on me¹ when I came out was spent on the soap and drink and here I am with twopence in my pocket and nowhere to go for the night."

There was a pause after he told the story.

"I'm afraid you don't believe me," he added.

"Why not?" said Norman. "I did the same thing once in a foreign capital. So I can understand you very well."

"I'm glad you do," the young man said with a pleasant smile. "And now I must go. I hope by the time it gets quite dark I have found a man who'll believe me like you did, and will agree to lend me some money."

"Of course," said Norman slowly. "The weak point of your story is that you can't produce the soap."

The young man put his hand into his pocket and suddenly got tip.

"I've lost it," he said angrily.

"It's too much to lose a hotel and a piece of soap on the same day," said Norman.

But the young man did not hear him. He was running away.

"It was a good idea to ask him about the soap, and so simple," Norman thought as he rose to go. But at that moment he noticed a small pocket lying by the side of the bench. It could be nothing but a piece of soap, and it had evidently fallen out of the young man's coat pocket when he threw himself down on the bench. Turning red, Norman picked it up.

"I just can't allow him to go away like this," he thought, and started running after the young man.

"Stop!" cried Norman when he saw him at the Park gate. The young man obeyed.

"Here's your piece of soap," Norman said. "I found it under the bench. Don't lose it again, it's been a good friend to you. And here's a pound, if it can help you."

"Thanks," said the young man, and quickly put the money into his pocket.

"Here's my card with my address," continued Norman, "you can return the money any day this week."

The young man thanked him again and quickly went away.

"It's a good lesson to me," Norman thought, and went back to the Park. When he was passing the bench where the Tittle drama had taken place, he saw an old gentleman looking for something.

"Have you lost anything, sir?" Norman asked.

"Yes, sir, a piece of soap."

"Is 'that '1'2'9'3'2'7'2?'"	- Bu 129-32-72 mi?
"No, 'wrong \number.'"	- Yo'q, bu boshqa raqam.
"Who is \speaking?'"	- Kim gapiryapti?
"'1'2'9'3'2'7'2.'"	- 129-32-72.
"Could you 'put me 'through to ↑Mr /Brown, please?'"	- Janob Braun bilan ulang, iltimos.
"I'm ~sorry, 'he's 'out at the /moment."	- Afsuski u hozir yo'q edi.
"~Hallo, 'are you /there?'"	Eshityapsizmi?
"/Yes, 'I'm /with you.'"	- Ha, eshityapman.
"Can I 'take a /message?'"	- Unga btror narsa deb qo'yaymi?
"No, /thank you. 'I'll 'ring 'up \later.'"	- Yo'q, rahmat. Keyinroq qo'ng'iroq qilarman.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. The only shilling I had on me ... *Yonimda bo'lgan yagona shilling ... to have money on (about)...* iborasi *yonida puli bo'lmoq* ma'nosini bildiradi, masalan:

He liked the radio-set and wanted to buy it, but he didn't have enough money on (about) him.

Unga radiopriyomnik yoqib qoldi va u uni sotib olmoqchi bo'ldi, biroq *uning yonida yetarlicha puli yo'q edi*.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

soap	to have a drink
to hide (hid, hidden)	to lend (lent, lent)
behind	to borrow
to set (set, set)	a point
to throw (threw, thrown)	a point of view
to look like	the point is that
silent	to produce
to be silent	to lose (lost, lost)
an expression	simple
silly	evidently
whisper	to pick up
to speak in a whisper	to allow
one's people	to obey
to be supposed to	a pound
to drink	to look for

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Four, p. 428)

PROPER NAMES

Norman Gortsby [ˈnɔ:mən ˈgɔ:tsbi] Norman Gotsbi

Hyde Park [ˈhaɪd ˈpɑ:k] Gayd Park

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan shakllarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (95 - §)

1. I'll have 'finished mv \work T by the 'time you /come.!
2. The 'work will have been \done T by the 'time he's /back.!
3. 'Will you have 'taken \all your e/xams T by the 'end of /January?!
4. You'll 'change your ~mind T after you've 'talked to Professor Pet/rov.!

II. Ergash gaplarda tugallangan hozirgi zamon shaklini ishlatib, quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

1. I'll give you these journals after I (to look thought) ...
2. I wonder what you will say when you (to see this actor play) ...
3. They'll join us as soon as they (to finish)....
4. I'll ring you up after I (to book seats) ...
5. I'm sure you will change your mind after ...

III. I - mashqdagi namunalarning har biriga 5 tadan gap tuzing.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarning o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

[e]	[i]	[ai]	[ou]	[a:]
evidently	shilling	behind	borrow	past
lend	silly	hide	soap	card

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

town, stout, ham, stamp, post, steel, number, foam, boat, queen, habit, stalk, walk, tub, tube, fate, fat, open, lot, curt, burn, nor, rope, storm, pork

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumiga tegishligini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

rising	coldness	unthinkingly	brotherless
expressionless	philosophic	well-educated	well-built
production	pointless	simply	expressive
well-dressed	silence	drunk	cleverness
sever	entrance	heartiness	unthinkable

IV. Quyidagi soʻz birikmalarini oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ulardagi soʻz yasash vositalarini aniqlang.

soapy hands	the realization of all hopes
drinkable water	a ready-made suit
a pointless speech	a beautifully - dressed woman
tea - leaves pickers	a wrong-translated sentence

V. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalari matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatilganligini ayting.

hidden, to be silent, whisper, to produce, evidently to obey, to look for smth.

VII. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Do your children (younger brothers or sisters) obey you?
2. How can you make them obey you?
3. Do you sometimes have to hide toys, sweets, cakes, etc. from the children?
When do you have to do that?
4. Does your child look like you or like your wife (husband)?
5. Do your people live with you?
6. Do they help you to look after your child (ren)?
- b) 1. You always return books you borrow, don't you?
2. How long do you allow your friends to keep the books you lend them?
3. Have you ever lost a borrowed book? What did you do about it?
- c) 1. Can you always tell a person's mood by the expression on his face?
2. Is it right to hide one's feeling from other people or is it silly?
3. Do you always tell your people at home if anything unpleasant happens to you or do you try to keep it to yourself so as not to upset them?

VIII. Kerakli joyga predlog va ravishlardan mosini qoʻying.

1. I advice you to hide the matches ... the children. 2. I wonder why Nick is behind Mary ... His English. I always thought he was very good ... languages. 3. the man spoke ... a whisper, and there was a strange-expression ... his eyes. 4. The expression ... the child's face said that he didn't believe a single word ... the story.

5. "It was silly ... Mr Winter to lend ... the man so much money. Doesn't he know that he has already borrowed large sums ... many other people and never returned them so far?" said the old lady. 6. the young man saw the old woman's gloves fall ... her bag and hurried to pick them ... her. 7. You can't make the boy obey ... you by shouting ... him all the time. 8. I don't think you've lost your note-book. Let's look ... it carefully, and I'm sure we'll find it. 9. Will you throw that little box over there ... me, please? Don't be afraid Nothing will happen ... it even if it falls ... the floor.

IX. Berilgan soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib quyidagi numunalar asosida gaplar tuzing.

- Namuna.
1. He's supposed to come to see us tomorrow.
 2. He was supposed to be here in the evening, wasn't he?
 3. She wasn't supposed to know about it.
 4. Who was supposed to do it?
 5. People aren't supposed to smoke here.

To produce a ticket; to lend books (money, skis, skates); to stay with smb; to arrive at a hotel (at a station, port); to introduce smb. to smb.; to give a talk on smth.; to see smb. home; to accompany smb. to the theatre; to look after the matter (children); to look through the letters (articles);

X. Nuqtalar oʻrniga kerakli joyda tegishli artikl yoki egalik olmoshlarining mos shaklini qoʻying.

Mark Twain, ... famous American writer, was once invited to ... opera by ... friend. ... friend was very rich. He and ... wife had ... box at ... opera house.

When they had taken ... seats in ... box, ... writer was unpleasantly surprised to realize that he must avoid turning ... head to ... lady, because ... moment he did so, she started talking loudly and gaily about ... things that had nothing to do with ... opera ... lady probably thought she was entertaining ... in ... opera, and she made it impossible for him to follow ... performance, let alone listen to ... music Mark Twain did not know how to make her keep quiet, or at least speak in ... whisper. Towards ... end of ... opera ... lady turned to Mark Twain, saying, "My dear Mark Twain, I want you to come with us again ... next Friday night. I'm sure you'll like it. Opera will be 'Carmen'."

"Thank you very much," said Mark Twain. "That'll be fine I've never heard you in 'Carmen'."

XI. Quyidagi dialoglarni oʻzlashtirib gapda aytib bering.

- 1
- "Must we go out? It looks like rain."
- "Why not? We can put on our raincoats, can't we?"
- "I can't I lent mine to Ann the other day, and she hasn't brought it back yet."
- "Then take your umbrella (soyabon) with you."

- 2
- "It's very silly of Jack to defend his point of view so obstinately (o'jarlik)."

"I don't think he sees that he's wrong."

"Yes, that has always been his weak point. He can never see his mistake."

3

"Why are you speaking in a whisper? The child has woken up."

"Has he? Then let me have the toy I've brought I want to give it to him myself, and I must be going"

"So soon? Won't you stay for tea?"

"No, thank you, I really must be getting off"

4

"I think all these plans should be changed"

"Why? Don't you see any good points in them?"

"There are some, but the point (thing) is we haven't got enough time to carry them all out"

5

"Have you won the match?"

"No We've lost three points"

"You don't look upset"

"Why should I? I enjoyed the game all the same, and then it's my rule to lose with a smile Is there anything wrong in that?"

XII. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) *to look, to look like, to look after, to look for*

1. Bu uy saroyga o'xshaydi, shundaymi? 2. Do'stingning ko'rinishi qanaqa? 3. Yomg'ir yog'adiganga o'xshaydi. 4. Sen juda charchagan ko'rinasan. 5. Bu ishni o'zim nazorat qilaman. 6. Men har bir burchakni ko'rib chiqqanimdan keyingina (bu) narsani yo'qolibdi deyman.

b) *a point, a point of view*

1. Bu butunlay boshqacha qarash (fikir), shundaymi? 2. Men sizning fikringizga unchalik qo'shilmayman. Siz faqat bir o'rinda (masalada) haqsiz. 3. Mening fikrimcha, siz zudlik bilan Annaga qo'ng'iroq qilib, uni bu yerga kelishini so'rang. 4. Gap shundaki, men kelasi hafta juda band bo'laman. 5. Uning ustunligi shundaki, u ko'p o'qiydi.

XIII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Quyosh botardi, qorong'u tushardi va yomg'ir yog'adiganga o'xshardi. 2. Men ota-onamga dekabrda ularnikiga borganimdan beri xat yozmadim. Bugun men ularga xat yozmaganumcha hech qayerga chiqmayman. 3. Bu yil zavodimiz o'tgan yilga qaraganda ko'proq mashina ishlab chiqardi. 4. U bizga turli mamlakatlar haqida ko'p qiziqarli narsalar aytib berdi. Menimcha, u ko'p sayohat qilgan. 5. "Do'staringdan yana qanaqa kitoblari olding? - so'radi ona o'g'lidan - (ular) senga ularni qanchagacha berishdi?" 6. Men sizni bu qoidani o'zingiz yod olishingizni xohlardim U juda sodda. 7. Men uni bu yangihni eshitganda (uning) yuz ifodasi qanday o'zgarganini ko'rdim. 8. Men Jonni hafaligini ko'rdim va unga hech qanday savol bermaslikka qaror qildim. Bir ozdan so'ng u menga kichik o'g'li katta miqdorda pul qarz olganligini va nimaga

bunday qilganini otasiga aytishni xohlamayotganligini aytdi. 9. Men sizning bolalaringiz doim sizga quloq solishlarini eshitdim. 10. Ular bashang kiyingan bir yosh kishini politsiyachi oldiga kelib unga nimadir pichirlab deganini ko'rishdi.

I. Matnni a) Norman; b) yosh kishi; c) keksa jentlmen nomidan aytib bering.

II. Normanning yosh kishi bilan suhbatini sahnalashtiring.

III. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib vaziyat (situatsiya) lar tuzing.

1. to buy smth. for smb., to want it to be a surprise, to hide, to produce, an expression of joy,

2. to be behind in smth., one's people, to be upset, to try to make, to give advice, not to allow, to obey, to do well;

3. to seem simple, not to learn some expressions, to make a lot of silly mistakes, to be sorry about it, to promise to do better,

4. to be seriously ill, to keep silent, to speak in a whisper, to go to sleep, to feel better, to make smb. happy, to begin eating better, to be all right soon

IV. Quyidagi matnni aytib bering.

Michelangelo, the famous Italian sculptor, lived in Florence. Once a beautiful piece of white marble was brought to Florence, and the governor of the city told Michelangelo that he wanted him to make a statue out of the marble. He said that Michelangelo was the only man in Italy who could do it.

The sculptor worked for two years to make the statue was ready, a lot of people gathered in the square where it stood. Everybody was waiting for the governor. At last he came, accompanied by the richest people of the city. The governor looked pleased, and seeing the expression on his face the people thought that he liked the statue. So they were all surprised to hear him say that he didn't like the sculptor's work at all because the statue's nose was too long.

"Can you make the nose shorter?" the governor asked Michelangelo.

Those who heard the question expected the sculptor to get angry, but to their great surprise Michelangelo answered calmly that he didn't mind changing the shape of the nose.

When the governor was not looking, he picked up a handful of marble dust and went up to the statue. He pretended to work hard. Standing with his back to the governor, he dropped the marble dust he had picked up little by little to make the governor believe that he was really changing the shape of the nose. The governor thought that the sculptor was doing as he had been told, and so when Michelangelo finished working, he said proudly, "Now the statue is wonderful."

The people, who had kept silent while the sculptor was working, realized now that he hadn't done anything to the statue, and shouted with joy.

The statue, which is called David, is one of Michelangelo's best works. We have a copy of it in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

Michelangelo [maikəl'ændʒilou] Mikelanjilo	a shape shakl (- sharnoil)
a sculptor havkaltarosh	a handful siqim, kaft
Florence [ˈflɔrens] Florensiya	dust chang
marble marmar	to drop tekisilamoq
a govei nor hohm	proudly mag'rurlanib
a statue haykal	

V. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

VI. Quyidagi topshiriqlarai bajaring.

1. Janob Braunga qo'ng'iroq qiling Unga musiqali komediya Teatnga bonisimi takhf qiling, qaysi o'ndiqlanu u afzal ko'nshim undan so'rang, spektakl boshlamshidan oldin uchrashishm kehshib oling

2. Janob Gnnga qo'ng'iroq qiling Unga rasomun N mng suratlarim ko'nshni takhf qiling, uchrashuv haqida kalishib oling

3. Janob Uaytdan (ko'nlgan) spektakldan olingan taassurotdan haqida so'rang, aktyorlar yrosi, p'esa qo'yihshi va boshqalarni muhokama qiling

VII. Quyidagi dialoguing o'qilishini mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

1 A Telephone Talk

"Is 'this In/ourist?"

"Quite/right! 'Who's \calling?"

"This is 'Mr /Hardy."

"Good \morning, Mr Hardy. I 'What can I \do for you?"

"Could I 'speak to † Mr Pe/rov, please?"

"I'm a'fraid 'Mr Pe'rov is \busy at the /moment. I 'Could you 'ring up a † little /later?"

"Certainly. I 'When do you sup'pose he'll be \free?"

"In an 'hour and a \half, let's /say."

"Very /good. I'll 'nng 'up \then! 'Good-/bye."

2 At the office

"We 'saw some of your † new ma'chines at the † last exhi\bition, Mr klimov."

"/Did you?! 'What's your impression?"

"They're 'very \good. I 'Some are completely 'different from † what your ex'hibited † two 'years a'go."

"Your're 'quite /right. I 'Model 'A'C /12^T is com'pletely new."

"We're 'interested in \buying it. I'd 'like to dis'cuss the 'price \now^T if you 'don't /mind. I Your 'price is † too \high, you know."

"Is it? I We've dis'cussed the 'matter with † several † other /companies I and we'll be 'selling the 'model to -them^T at the \same price."

"/Well, I'm 'sure we'll 'come to an a/greement, I but I must 'first 'ring † up my 'people^T and 'find 'out †what \they /think of the \price. I Have you 'anything a/against it?!

"/No, I 'not at /all."

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE
(THE TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON)

Text:	Post Haste (after <i>Colin Howard</i>).
Grammar:	Revision.

POST HASTE¹
(after *Colin Howard*)

"I say, I'm pleased to see you," said the little man standing by the letter-box. "Oh, hallo," I said, stopping. "Simpson, isn't it?"

The Simpsons were newcomers to the town, and my wife and I had only met them once or twice.

"Yes, that's right," answered Simpson.

"I wonder if you could lend me some money." I put my hand into my pocket. "You see," he continued, "my wife gave me a letter to post, and I've just noticed it isn't stamped. It must go tonight - it really must! And I don't think the post-office will be open at this time of night, do you?"

It was about eleven o'clock and I agreed that it wouldn't.

"I thought, you see, I'd get stamps out of the machine," explained Simpson, "only I find I have no small change about me."

"I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I haven't either," I said.

"Oh, dear, dear, he said.

"Maybe somebody else has," I said.

"There isn't anyone else."

We both looked up and down the street, but there was nobody to be seen.

"Yes, well" I said, intending to move off. But he looked so unhappy standing there with the blue unstamped envelope, that I really couldn't leave him alone.

"I'll tell you what," I said, "You'd better walk along with me to my place - it's only a few streets off - and I'll try to find some change for you there."

"It's really very good of you," said Simpson.

At home, we managed to find the money he needed. He thanked me and left. I watched him take several steps up the street and then return to me.

"I say, I'm sorry to trouble you again," he said. "The fact is we're still quite strangers round here and - well, I'm rather lost, to tell you the truth.³ Will you tell me the way to the post-office?"

I did my best. It took me several minutes to explain to him where the post-office was. At the end of that time I felt as lost as Simpson and decided to go along with him. I led the way to the post-office. Simpson put a penny into the automatic stamps-machine. The coin passed through the machine, but with no result.

"It's empty," I explained.

Simpson was so nervous that he dropped the letter on the ground and when he picked it up there was a large black spot on its face.

"Dear me," he said. "My wife told me to post the letter tonight. After all it's not so important⁴ but you don't know my wife. I had better post it now."⁵

Suddenly I remember that I had a book of stamps at home. "It will be posted," I said. "But we'd better hurry, or we'll miss the midnight collection."

It took rather a long time to find the book of stamps. But when we found it, we saw after all that it was empty. The last thing I could advise him to do was to post the letter unstamped. "Let the other man pay double postage on it in the morning."

I took him firmly by the arm and accompanied him to the post-office in time for the midnight collection. He dropped in his letter, and then, to finish off my job, I took him home.

"I'm so grateful to you, really," he said when we reached his home. "That letter - it's only an invitation to dinner, to Mr ... Dear me!"

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Nothing. Just something I've remembered." "What?"

But he didn't tell me. He just opened his eyes and his mouth at me like a wounded goldfish, hurriedly said "Good-night", and went inside.

All the way home I was wondering what it was he heard remembered.

But I stopped wondering the next morning, when I had to pay the postman double postage for a blue envelope with a large black spot on its face.

DIALOGUES

(to be translated into Uzbek and learnt by heart)

1. IN THE STREET

A.: Ex'cuse /me, | can you 'show me the 'way to the ↑ nearest /post-office? | I am a \stranger /here, | and I 'don't 'know ↑ how to \get there. |

B.: \Certainly. | 'Go ↑ straight a/head, 'then 'take the ↑ first 'turning to the /right | and you'll 'see the \post-office. | You 'can't \miss it. |

A.: 'Thank you very /much. |

2. AT THE POST-OFFICE

A.: I 'want to 'send a ↑ registered 'letter to \Omsk. | 'How \much is it? |

C.: 'Three hundred \soms. | 'Shall I 'give you a 'three hundred-som /stamp?⁶ |

A.: 'Yes, /please. | I 'want it to 'go by \air mail. |

C.: 'That'll be ↑ six hundred 'soms \extra, /please. | 'What 'else can I \do for you? |

A.: I'd 'like to 'make 'out a \money-order^T and 'also ↑ send 'off a \telegram. | 'Where can I 'get a \form? |

C.: 'Here's a /money-order form, I and you'll 'find ↑ telegram /forms^T and can 'fill them /in^T at the 'desk 'over \there. |

A.: ('handing in the ↑ filled-in \forms) I 'want to 'send a ↑ little 'present to a \friend of mine. | 'Where do they 'take parcels? |

C.: In the 'next /room, | please. Here are your re/ceipts. |

A.: /Thank you. | 'Good /morning. |

C.: 'Good /morning. |

"Yes?"	-Ha?
"Could I have a small registered envelope, please?"	- Iltimos, buyurtma xat uchun kichik konvert bering.
"Will this size do?"	- Shu kattalikdagisi bo'ladimi?
"No, I'm afraid that's a bit too small."	- Yo'q, u juda kichkina deb qo'rqaman.
"What about this one?"	- Bunisichi?
"That'll do very well, thank you. And I want to post a letter."	- Bunisi bo'ladi, rahmat. Men yana xat jo'natishim kerak.
"Is it an ordinary one? Put it in the box over there."	- Bu oddiy xatmi? Uni anavi yerdagi qutiga tashlang.
"Thank you."	- Rahmat.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **Post Haste.** Haste so'zi ot bo'lib kelganda *shoshilish* ma'nosini beradi. Hikoyaning nomi o'zbek tilida "Pochta bezgagi" ga to'g'ri kelib, so'z o'yiniga asoslangan, chunki **post haste** ravishi o'ta *shoshilib* ma'nosini beradi.

2. "Oh, dear, dear." "E, hudoyim". Oh, dear, dear; dear me kabi iboralarni o'zbek tiliga so'zma-so'z tarjima qilib bo'lmaydi. Ular ma'no jihatidan ajablanish, qo'rquv va boshqa hissiyotlarni ifodalovchi undalma hisoblanadi.

3. **The fact is we're still quite strangers round here and - well, I'm rather lost, to tell the truth.** *Gap shundaki, biz hali ham bu yerda yangi kishilarmiz va men, ochig'ini aytсам, o'zimni ancha yo'qotib qo'ydim.* **The fact is that gap shundaki va to tell the truth** *rostini aytmog* iboralari o'gzaki nutqqa xos bo'lib, o'zbek tilidagi ushbu iboralar ishlatilgan o'rinlarda qo'llanadi.

4. **After all it's not so important.** *Baribir bu unchalik muhim emas.* **After all** iborasi og'zaki nutqqa xos.

5. **I had better post it now.** *Men yaxshisi uni hozir jo'nataman.* **Had better** iborasi + **to** siz infinitiv odatda ikkinchi yoki uchunchi shaxs birlik yoki ko'plikdagi olmosh bilan ishlatilib, *siz (u, ular va boshqalar) yaxshisi* ma'nosini bildiradi va maslahat, ogohlantirish va ba'zan po'pisani anglatadi.

You had better do this work now. Siz yaxshisi bu ishni hozir bajaring.

Birinchi shaxs birlik va ko'plikdagi olmosh bilan **I (we) would rather + to** siz infinitiv oboroti ham ishlatilishi mumkin - *Men (biz) yaxshisi, - xohish, afzal ko'rish* ma'nosini bildiradi.

I don't want to go anywhere tonight Men bugun hech qayerga borishni
I would rather stay at home. xohlamayman. Men yaxshisi uyda qolaman.

Og'zaki nutqda **you (he, they) better o'rniga you'd better (he'd better, they'd better), I would rather o'rniga - I'd rather** qisqartma shakllar ishlatiladi.

6. **Shall I give you a three hundred-som stamp?** *Sizga uch yuz so'mlik marka beraymi?* **Three hundred-som** so'z birikmasi stamp otiga aniqlovchi bolib

kelayapti, yani sifatga xos vazifada kelayapti, shuning uchun bunday iborada ot birlikda keladi. Bu birikmadagi barcha so'zlar chiziqcha (-) orqali yoziladi.

Taqqoslang

Her son's four years old

U (ayol)ning o'g'li to'rt yoshda

She's got a four-year-old son

U (ayol)ning to'rt yoshli o'gli bor

four hundred soms

to'rt so'm

a four hundred-som stamp

to'rt so'mlik marka

the 10 45 train = the ten-forty five train

Soat 10 45 da jo'nab ketuvchi poyezd

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

post

to bother

mail

to drop

the morning (evening) mail (post)

the ground

by air mail

a collection

by ordinary (registered) post

to collect

a post-office

firm(ly)

a postman

a job

to post (a letter)

ahead

a letter-box

turning

a pillar-box

to take the first (second) turning

once

to register a letter

twice

to send a registered (ordinary) letter

a stamp

extra

to stamp a letter

to make out a money-order

change

a form

small change

to fill in a form

maybe

a present

both

to give (make) a present to smb.

an envelope

a birthday present

to need

next door

to trouble

a receipt

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Five, p 431)

O'qish qoidasi

Ingliz tilidagi ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlarda asosiy urg'u so'z oxiridan uchinchi bo'g'inga tushadi, bunda urg'uli unli II - o'qish turi bo'yicha o'qiladi, masalan telegram ['teligræm] telegramma family ['fæmili] oila

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlar va gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a 'post-office

You'd 'better \do it

a 'lettei-box

I'd 'rather 'stay \here

a 'money-order

We'd 'rather 'go \now

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

a) editorial, family, satirical, stupidity, validity, faculty, capacity, impoverish, possibility, philosophy, economy, impossibility, stability, political, president, capital, simplicity

b) army, burner, chapter, dollars, hour, iar, lady, pair, pie, ray, robber, razor, banner, died, bow, sky, cave, victory, furnish, fury, nest, parrot, huge

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi old qoʻshimchalar yordami yasalganini, qasi soʻz turkimiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling. Shu old qoʻshimchalar yordamida yasalgan ikki-uchta soʻz ayting.

unpleasant	independence	overpay	irreligious
impoliteness	displeasure	misunderstand	illegal

IV. Yozilishiga eʼtibor berib quyidagi sifatlardan ravishlar yasang; imkoni bor joyda darajalarini koʻrsating.

immediate	polite	wonderful	doubtful	comfortable
successful	clear	angry	dangerous	hungry
terrible	happy	free	willing	easy

V. Quyidagi qoʻshma otlarni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling, ularni sodda soʻzlarga ajrating va oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

basket-ball	waiting-room	note-book	suit-case
football	toothache	snowball	ice-cream
pain-killer	match-box	raincoat	milk-tooth
letter-box	shipowner	furcoat	post-office

VI. Quyidagi soʻz birikmalarini oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qoʻllangan soz yasash vositalarini aniqlang.

unpaid postage	a heavy sleeper
an unknown trouble - maker	to misread a letter
freshly - made tea	successful underground work
an unfilled - m form	a poorly - dressed old man

VII. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VIII. Quyidagi soʻzlar matnda qaysi vaziyat(situatsiya)larda ishlatilganini ayting.

IX. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Do you get many letters at home?
2. How many times a day is the post brought to your place?
3. Who do you usually get letters from?
4. Who do you write to?
5. Do you like writing letters?
6. Do you usually send your letters by air mail or by ordinary post? When do you send them by air mail?

- b) 1. Do you have to go to the post-office if you want to send a registered letter or can you just drop it into a letter-box?
 2. Do you have to pay extra for a registered letter?
 3. Do you get a receipt for a registered letter?
 4. Have you ever sent off (posted) or received an unstamped letter?
 5. What do you have to do when you get unstamped letter?
- c) 1. Which of you collects stamps?
 2. When did you begin collecting them?
 3. How many stamps have you collected?
 4. Have you got a good collection of stamps?
 5. Have you ever had stamps as a present?

X. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

to begin	to teach	to find	to enjoy	to carry out
to break	to lose	to drop	to laugh	to try
to fight	to die	to throw	to grow	to lead
to catch	to make out	to lie	to fill	to understand

XI. Quyidagi namunalarning har biriga 3 tadan gap tuzing.

1. I'd rather send the letter by registered post. I don't want it to be lost.
2. I'd rather not post the letter today, let's wait till tomorrow.
3. You'd better send a telegram at once.
4. Your son had better not to go out today. He may catch cold.
5. He speaks both English and French.
6. We both took our exams yesterday. (=Both of us took our exams yesterday.)
7. We're both pleased to see you again, (=Both of us are...)

XII. Kerakli joyga tegishli p red log va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. I'd like this letter to go ... air mail. 2. I wonder why you aren't pleased ... your son's progress. I find he's doing quite well ... many subjects. 3. "I'm afraid I haven't got any small change ... me. Can you give me change ... a pound note?" "Certainly, here you are." 4. I got the impression that he was troubled ... something, but he avoided answering ... my questions. 5. The old man made the boy pick ... a piece ... paper he had dropped ... the ground, saying, "Never throw anything ... the ground." 6. I think I'll drop ... the post-office on my way home. I must buy some envelopes and make ... a money-order. 7. He explained ... me that I should take the second turning ... the left and I would find the house immediately, because it was just ... the corner. 8. The boy was so good ... mathematics that he was soon far ahead ... the rest ... the class. 9. The clerk handed me two forms to fill 10. When I went ... the desk to fill ... a telegram form, I remembered that I had no money ... me, so I had to go ... home ... it.

XIII. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyga mos artiklni qo'ying va matnni so'zlab bering.

Mr Smith had to send ... lot of ... papers by ... air mail to ... friend in another country. He put them all in ... big envelope and took it to ... post-office.

"How much is this?" he asked ... clerk.

"You'll have to pay ... lot for this," said ... man in ... post-office. "... parcel is rather heavy. Must it all go by ... air mail?"

"Yes, it must. How much is it, please?"

"Wait ... minute, please," said ... man. "I'll ask ... manager."

He soon came back, saying that Mr Smith would have to pay two pounds

Mr Smith paid ... money ... clerk found that he didn't have any pound stamps, so he had to give Mr Smith ... lot of ... smaller stamps. Mr Smith took ... stamps and put them all on ... envelope one after ... other.

"Is that all right?" Mr Smith asked ... clerk, handing in ... parcel.

"No, sir," was ... answer. "You've put so many stamps on ... envelope that it's much heavier now than it was before. You'll have to pay extra."

"How much more?" asked ... surprised client.

"Please wait ... minute. I'll go and ask ... manager."

paper qog'oz

a client [ə 'klaɪənt] haridor, mijoz

XIV. Quyidagi difdoglarni o'zlmh tirma gapda so'zlab bering.

1

"I've just had a letter from my sister."

"I'm pleased to hear it. I remember you were worried because you hadn't heard from her for a long time."

"Yes, but there was nothing to worry. She's just been too busy to write."

2

"Look, there's an empty seat over there."

"Yes, let me go and find out whether it's vacant"

"Excuse me, is this seat vacant?"

"No, I'm afraid it's taken."

"Oh, dear."

3

"Excuse me, I'm a complete stranger here. How can I get to the Metropol Cinema?"

"Oh, it's quite near. Go straight ahead and then take the first to the left. You can't miss it"

"Thank you very much."

4

"Does the radio bother you?"

"Yes, turn it off if you mind."

"There, you can work quietly. Nothing will trouble you now, I hope."

"Thank you. It's very nice of you."

"Good morning, Mr Green. I hear some new people have come to live next door to you."

"Yes that's right. Their name's Thompson."

"Have you spoken to any of them yet?"

"I've met the husband and I like him very much, but I haven't heard a word with the others yet"

XV. Quyidagi vaziyatlaming mazmuniai ko'chirma gapda dialog shaklida bering.

1

Petu met Geoge in the street and after usual greeting asked him whether he had really decided to get a new job. George said he had found a job that had to do with medicine [medsin]. Peter asked whether this was a firm decision, and George answeied that it was, because he was inteiested in medicine and planned to enter a medical college the next year.

2

Jane told Jill that she was going to buy a birthday present for her biother. Jill asked what she was going to give him, but Jane answeied that she hadn't the slightest idea yet. Till advised her to go to a souvenir ['su vəntə] shop and look for something there Jane liked the idea. Only she said that sh'd rathei drop in at a small shop near their hoube tirst because she was afraid the souvenir shop would be crowded and she didn't have much time left but she asked Jill to go to the souvemr shop with her if she didn't find anything suitable m the small shop. She added that she wouldn't be a minute, and Jill agreed to help her fnend.

3

Jack asked Petei to show him the new stamps he had just got for his collection. Peter showed him the stamp, saymg that it wasn't an ordinary one. It was one of the oldest stamps he had in his collection. Peter also asked Jack whether he would like to have a look at another new stamp from his collection. It was evident that Peter wanted it to be a surprise, because the second stamp was much better than the first one. After seeing both the stamps, Jack said that they were both wonderful and Peter was lucky to get them.

XVI. Ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. both

1. Ular ikkovi buni eshitib juda ajablanishdi. 2. Biz ikkimiz qo'limizdan kelgan hammasini qildik. 3. Ular ikkovi bezovta ko'rinishardi. 4. Bu yaxshi maqola. Undagi ma'lumotlar men hozir ustida ishlayotgan kitob uchun juda qiziqarli va muhim. Uni menga topib berganingiz uchun ikkovingizdan minnatdorman.

2. to need, needn't

1. Sizga chek kerakmi? – Ha, men yaxshisi uni olganim ma'qul. 2. Bu jurnalni sizga bugun berolmayman deb qo'rqaman. U mening o'zimga kerak. 3. Sizga hali ham telefon kerakmi? – Yo'q, rahmat. Menga u boshqa kerakmas. Qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz mumkin. (Undan foydalanishingiz mumkin) 4. Siz o'zingiz bu yerga kelishingiz shart emas. Siz yoki bizga qo'ng'iroq qihslingiz mumkin yoki ukangizdan xat jo'natishingiz mumkin. 5. Bu gapni hoziroq tarjima qilaymi? – Yo'q kerak emas. Siz biroq o'ylab olishingiz mumkin.

3. to worry, to bother, to trouble

- 1 O'g'lingiz haqida
Bu haqda
Uning sog'ligi haqida } qayg'urmang
- 2 Unga qo'ng'iroq qilib
Unga bu haqda eslatib
Bu blankam to'ldirib } ovora bo'lmang (urinib o'tirmang)
- 3 Bu shovqin
Radio
Televizor } sizga halaqit bermayaptimi?
- 4 Nimaga sen bunchahk bezovta ko'rinasan?
- 5 U qarindoshlaridan anchadan beri xat olmaganligidan bezovta.

XVII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men sizning javobingiz imtihon oluvchilarga katta zavq bag'ishlaganini eshitdim. 2. Bola tug'ilgan kun sovg'asidan juda qoniqdi. 3. Bu xatni jo'nataymi? – Yo'q, rahmat. Akam buni o'zi qilishini aytdi. 4. Balki men sizga tushlikdagi tanaffusda telefon qilishni uddasidan chiqa olarman. 5. Jo'natma (Posilka)ni kecha jo'natishdi, menimcha uni ikki-uch kundan so'ng olishadi. 6. Biz har doim dushanba kuni ko'p pochta olamiz. 7. Bunaqa markani hech qachon ko'rmaganman. Bu juda qadimiy marka, shundaymi? 8. Sizning yoningizda biroz mayda bor, shundaymi? Iltimos, menga ellik so'm berib turing, mening yonimda maydam yo'q ekan, men esa yangi gazeta sotib olmoqchi edim. 9. O'g'lingizga hech mma bo'lmadi. Men uni do'sti bilan pochtdan chiqqanini ko'rdim. Menimcha, ular u yerga yangi markalar uchun kirishgan. 10. Uni shoshilishi shart emas. Men uni bu maqolani tarjima qilishni boshlashdan oldin, uni ikki-uch marta o'qib chiqishini xohlardim. Agar u bunday qilmasa, uni tushunishi qiyin bo'ladi deb qo'rqaman. 11. Siz yaxshisi o'yinchog'ni ko'tarib olishga bolani o'zini majburlashingiz kerak. 12. Biz bu p'esani ikki bor tomosha qildik va har'safar u bizning ikkimizda katta taassurot qoldirdi. 13. Afsuski sizni yana bezovta qilishimga to'g'ri keladi, men sizni bu maqolani o'qib chiqishingizni xohlardim. 14. Kecha men Bolshoy teatr kassasiga yangi spektaklga bilet sotib olish uchun kirib o'tdim, menga ikkita bilet kerak edi, biroq, menga biletlar

allaqachon sotib bo'linganligini aytishdi. 15. Jo'natma (posilka)larni qayerda qabul qilishlarini aytib yuborolmaysizmi, iltimos? 16. Menga marka kerak. Men bu xatni zudlik bilan jo'natishim kerak, men esa bugun pochtaga kira olmadim. Menga marka berib tura olasizmi? 17. Men yaxshisi jo'natma (posilka)ni pochtaga bugun olib boraman. 18. Hech kim Peterchalik tez yurolmadi va u bir zumda barcha talabalardan oldinda borib qoldi. 19. U ishi uchun qo'shimcha haq oladi.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni a) muallif; b) Simpson; c) Simpson honim nomidan so'zlab bering.

II. Quyidagi ko'rinishlarning tasvirlab bering.

1. The Simpsons at home preparing for a dinner-party and writing an invitation card.

2. Mr Simpson in the street looking for a pillar-box and discovering that letter is unstamped.

III. Muallif taklif qilgan Simpsonlarnikidagi tushlikni tasvirlang. Ishtirok etuvchilar: Janob Simpson, missis Simpson, muallif.

IV. Matndan so'ng berilgan dialoglarni yod oling va ularni sahnalashtiring.

V. Ko'rsatilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, vaziyat (situatsiya)lar tuzing.

1. to be troubled about smb's poor progress, to make smb work hard, to be ahead of the others, to do well in one's exams, to be pleased with the results,

2. to send an unstamped letter, to be surprised to get, to have to pay double potage,

3. to live in different cities (towns), to buy a wedding (to'y) present, to send a parcel, to be a pleasant surprise,

4. to find out, a vacant position, to like the job, to be pleased (with),

5. to lose a ticket, to collect tickets, the thing is, to explain to the ticket collector,

6. to send a registered letter, an extra stamp, to hand in, to be given a receipt

VI. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib ko'rsatilgan mavzularda dialoglar tuzing.

1. Sending a Registered Letter

paper and envelopes, a letter-box, to walk straight ahead, a post-office, to make up one's mind, to send a registered letter, an extra stamp, to be pleased

2. Sending off a Telegram or Making out a Money-order

to ask for a form, to get one at the desk, to fill in a form, to hand in, How much is it?, a receipt

3. Sending a Parcel

to pack, to get a box, at the post-office, to write an address, to hand in a parcel, a receipt, to forget, there was nothing to be done

VII. Ramka ichida berilgan dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

VIII. Quyidagi matnni o'qing va muhokama qiling. O'zingiz qiziqqan mashg'ulotingiz haqida gapirib bering.

My Hobby

My hobby is collecting stamps. When I was still a baby, my mother began collecting for me.

Of course she didn't let me touch the stamps until I was old enough. I remember that it was on my fifteenth birthday that she first put them into my hands. They were in four albums ['ælbəmz], but since then I have added three more, so that now I have a bigger collection than any of my friends.

How do I get my stamps? I have never bought a single one from a shop. My father, who in 8 big office, sometimes brings me stamps from different parts of the world. And I have friends both here and in other countries who send me stamps in return for the ones I send to them.

Now than I am working for my living, I don't have as much time as before to send on my stamps. But in the evening what can be better than to sit down at a table with my albums arranging the new stamps in them, writing in the names of the countries, or, if I am too tired, only looking through the stamps already in the albums.

Each stamp has a story to tell of distant countries and strange people. I see pictures of men and women, birds and animals that I myself have never seen. Kings and presidents pass before my eyes, and I can follow the history of whole nations.

But my stamps collection doesn't only make me think of the past. Just as my mother collected for me, so I, too, am collecting for my future child. What better way will there be of making him interested in history, geography and languages, and of making these subjects live for him? If I can pass my hobby on to him, he will be grateful to me for it, as I am grateful to my mother.

a hobby qiziqqan (sevimli) mashg'ulot

to touch [tʌtʃ] tegmoq, ushlamoq

to ar'range taxlamoq, tartibga solmoq

'distant uzoq, olis

a bird qush

an 'animal hayvon

REVISION EXERCISES

I. 44,47,48,52 - §§ ni takrorlang.

1. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening o'ng biqinim anchadan beri og'riyapti, vrachga borishimga to'g'ri keladi. 2. Agar biror kutilmagan narsa sodir bo'lsa, sizga shaharga borishga to'g'ri kelmaydi bizning qishlog'imizda juda yaxshi shifoxona bor. 3. Sho'rvaga biroz tuz qo'shsangiz bo'lardi, aks holda siz uni icholmaysiz. 4. Uyimiz qarshisida magazin bor, siz u yerdan o'zingizga kerak bo'lgan barcha narsalarni sotib olishingiz mumkin. 5. U (ayol) qizini kuylaganini eshitganda, uning ko'zlarida quvonch ifodasi bor edi. 6. Ma'ruza juda qiziqarli bo'ladi va men siz uni tinglay olmasligingizdan afsusdaman. 7. Nimaga siz bunchalik erta turishingizga to'g'ri keladi? – Chunki, Vazirlikkacha bo'lgan yo'lga mening bir yarim soat vaqtim ketadi. 8. Mening boshim yomon (daxshat) og'riyapti, men yaxshisi uyga ketaman. – Sizning boshingiz ko'p og'riydimi? – Yo'q, ko'p deyolmayman. 9. Oxirgi paytlarda idoramizda ish shunchalik ko'p bo'ldiki, men do'stlarimnikiga borish u yoqda tursin, hatto ularga qo'ng'iroq ham qila olmadim. – Kechalari bilan ishlashingizga to'g'ri keldimi? – Ha, ba'zan soat to'qqizgacha. 10. O'tgan yili teatrga borish uchun mening vaqtim yetarli edi, men singlimning bolalariga qarashimga to'g'ri kelmagandi. 11. Uyingizda markalar bormi? – Ha, (bir nechta) borga o'xshaydi, menimcha siz pochtaga borishingiz shart emas. 12. Mening mototsiklim (a motor cycle) bor, biroq mening hech qachon mashinam bo'lmagan. Bir necha yildan so'ng mashina sotib olaman deb o'ylayman.

2. to have (have got), to have to, to be able to, there's (are) oborotlari bilan hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda, bo'lishli darak gap, umumiy so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gaplar tuzing.

3. Savollarga javob bering, olingan javoblarni qisqa habarga jamlang.

- a) 1. What kind of work are you supposed to do this week?
2. Will you be able to do it in time?
3. What (which) journals or books will you have to look through before you start doing it?
- b) 1. Which of you can paint or draw?
2. Could you draw (paint) a portrait?
3. Can anyone be taught to paint?
4. One must work hard to learn painting, mustn't one?
- c) 1. Which of you can act?
2. Could you take part in our English entertainment?
3. Will you be able to learn your part in a week?

4. To'liq replika bilab javob bering.

N a m u n a

“Could you come and see us today?”

“No, I'm afraid I can't. I'll have to stay at the office after work.”

1. Could we fix the time of the meeting now?
2. Could you remind me about it tomorrow?
3. Shall I produce my documents?
4. Shall I let you know when I arrive?
5. Must I go shopping at once?
6. Must we start doing the work now?
7. Let's entertain a few friends at the week-end, shall we?
8. Let's go skiing this week-end, shall we?
9. Please don't speak so loudly, try to speak in a whisper, will you?
10. Have a drink, won't you?
11. Book seats for the first night, will you?
12. I wonder if you could tell me the way to the nearest underground station?
13. Would you mind passing me the book over there?
14. Would you mind turning on the light?
15. Who's supposed to be on duty tomorrow?
16. Who's supposed to give a talk on home-reading today?
17. Who was supposed to book tickets for the train?

II. 28,36,67,81,89 - §§ ni takrorlang.

1. Olmoshlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1 O'tgan yakshanbani biz shahar chetida o'tkazdik. – Siz yakka bordingizmi, yoki o'zingiz bilan o'g'lingizni ham olib bordingizmi? – Men o'g'lim bilan edim. Do'stlarimdan biri bizni o'z mashmasida u yerga olib borib qo'ydi. 2. Men o'zim undan ertaga bu jurnal unga kerak bo'lishi yoki kerak bo'lmasligini so'rayman. 3. Ko'zguga (a mirror) qarab u o'zini tanimadi. 4. Biz o'zimiz ularga bu yangilikni aytamiz. 5 Siz, yoki Ivanov pochtaga borib, bu buyurtma xatni olishingiz kerak bo'ladi. 6. Menga na kecha va na klub (a club) yoqmadi. 7. Guruhimizning barcha talabalari muvaffaqiyatga erishmoqdalar. Biz doim bir-birimizga yordam beramiz. 8. “Men sizni xotiningiz bilan tanishtirib qo'yishimni xohlayapsiz, biroq hali o'zingiz meni xotiningiz bilan tanishtirmadingiz”, - dedi u kulib. 9. Qizim film na unga va na uning dugonalariga yoqmaganligini aytdi. 10. Men bugun ruchkamni uyda unutibman, menga o'zingiznikini berib turing. U hozir sizga kerak emas, shundaymi?

III. 72,75,76,77,78 - §§ ni takrorlang.

1. Quyidagi har bir namunaga 2-3 tadan gaplar tuzing.

- a) 1. There are as many days in August as there are in July.
2. There are twice as many mistakes in your dictation today as there were last week.
3. The Volga is not so long as the Lena.
4. "How much older are you than your wife?" "I'm only three years older than her."
5. I hope you'll be luckier than we were.
6. It's the funnies story I've ever read.
7. He did the work more carefully than usual.
8. He worked hardest and did in his English best of all.
- b) 1. "Was it very cold yesterday?" "No, but it's wanner today."
2. It was not difficult for me to answer the teacher's question.
3. It's less dangerous to cross the river in this place than over there.
4. When did it ram here last?

2. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz bu hikoyani biz o'tgan haftada o'qiganimizdan qiziqarsizroq deb o'ylaysizmi? 2. Oxirgi bir necha kun yomg'ir bo'lmadi. 3. Yomg'ir yog'adiganga o'xshaydi. Biz hech qayerga bormaymiz deb o'ylayman. 4. Sizning opangiz mendan necha yosh kichkina? 5. Nahotki bugun mening diktantimda xato, o'tgan safardagicha bo'lsa?

3. Quyidagi matnni muhokama qiling va uni so'ziab bering.

The Love Drug
(after O Henry)

Jim, a young car-driver, was a boarder at old Riddle's. He was in love with Rosy, Mr Riddle's only daughter, and Rosy was in love with him. They wanted to get married, but Mr Riddle expected his daughter to marry a richer man, and that meant that Jim was going to have a hard struggle for his happiness.

Jim had a friend called Pilkins who worked as a night clerk at a chemist's one day Jim came to the chemist's, looking very excited, and get married that he and Rosy had decided to run away and get married that night. "That is," he added, "if she doesn't change her mind. One day she says she will, and the same evening she says she won't because she's afraid. But you can help me can't you? Jim asked, finishing his story.

"I don't see how?" said Pilkins.

"I say, Pilkins, isn't there a drug that'll make a girl like you better if you give it to her? I think that if I have a real stuff like this to give. Rosy when I see her at supper

tonight she won't be afraid any longer. I don't mind it I have to pay for it even it it's costs all the money I have."

"When is all this supposed to take place?" asked Pilkins.

At nine o'clock Supper's at seven, at eight Rosy goes to bed, pretending to have a headache at nine I go under her window and - Make up the powder. Pilkins will you? And I'll look after every thing else myself."

"I'll do my best" said Pilkins.

He gave Jim a powder and received his heartiest thanks.

"This," Pilkins said to himself, "will make Rosy sleep for several hours without any danger to her."

When Jim had gone Pilkins, who was in love with Rosy too immediately went to Mr Riddle and told the old man that Tim and Rosy were going to run away that night.

"Can I do anything for you, sir?" he asked politely. "Shall I call the police."

"No, thank you," said Mr Riddle. "My rooms, just above Rosy's I'll go up myself after supper and take my gun and wait. If he comes under Rosy's window he'll want a doctor, not a policeman, you can be sure of that."

Pilkins went home. All night he waited for news of the tragedy, but none came. At eight o'clock in the morning when it was the day-clerk's turn to start work, Pilkins went hurriedly to Mr Riddle's. As he was crossing the street he was surprised to see Tim who cried out "Rosy and I were married at 9.30 last night. She's up at the flat making lunch - Lord." I'm the luckiest man. You must come and have dinner with us some day.

"And the ... powder?" Pilkins said in a weak voice.

"Oh, that stuff you gave me? Well, it was this way I set down next to the old man at supper last night I looked at Rosy and said to myself, "Don't play any tricks on that girl She loves you, that's clear enough." Then I looked at her father and thought. "There's the man you should take care of." So I watched for my chance and put the powder in old Riddle's coffee - see?"

the love drug *bu yerda sevgi sharobi*

a boarder [ə 'bɔ də] pansionchi

a clerk [ə 'kla k] xizmatchi

a chemist [ə 'kemist] aptekachi

a powder [ə 'paudə] kukun

stuff narsa

LESSON TWENTY-SIX
(THE TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON)

Text. Mr Winkle on the Ice (<i>sliver Charles Dickens</i>).
Grammar: Revision.

MR WINKLE ON THE ICE
(after *Charles Dickens*)

“The Pickwick Papers” is Charles Dickens’ first novel. It was published in 1837 and was a great success. It has been translated into many languages since then and is read with interest all over the world. Everybody the amusing adventures of Mr Pickwick, his servant Sam Weller and the members of the fanners Pickwick Club. Here is an extract from the novel.)

One fine winter day Mr Wardle, in whose house Mr Pickwick and his friends were staying, said:

“What d’you said to an hour on the ice?” everybody thought it was a good idea. “You skate, Winkle, don’t you?” (Mr Wardle had often heard Mr Winkle say that he went in for sports.)

“Ye - yes, oh yes”, replied Mr Winkle. “But I - I - am rather out of practice.” “Oh, do you skate, Mr Winkle,” said one of the ladies.² “I do so like to watch people skating.”

“Oh, it’s so graceful,” said another young lady. A third young lady said it was very elegant.³

“I should be very happy, I’m sure,” said Mr Winkle,⁴ reddening, “but I’ve got no skates.”

Hearing this, one of Mr Winkle’s friends immediately promised to lend him his own pair.

“You needn’t trouble about skates,” somebody added. “There are lots of them downstairs.”

Mr Winkle said he was very pleased, but looked rather uncomfortable.

Old Wardle led the way to a very nice skating-rink on a small lake near his house. The snow had already been swept away. The younger guests immediately put on their skates. Old Wardle soon joined them and they successfully performed a dance on the ice. All this time, Mr Winkle, blue with cold, was trained to put on his skates. After this had been done, Mr Winkle was raised to his feet by Sam Weller.

““Now, sir,”” said Sam. ““Show them how to do it!””

“Stop, Sam, stop,” said Mr Winkle, trembling and catching hold of Sam’s arm with the grasp of a drowning man.

“How slippery it is, Sam!”

“Not an uncommon thing with ice, sir” answered Mr Weller. “Hold up, sir.”⁵

"These - these are very bad skates, aren't they, Sam?" asked Mr Winkle.

"No, Winkle," cried Mr Pickwick, who did not know what was the matter "Come, the ladies are waiting for you."

"Yes, yes," replied Mr Winkle, "I'm coming."

"Well, sir, start off!" said Sam, trying to free himself from Mr Winkle.

"Wait a minute, Sam," said Mr Winkle. "I remember I've got two coats at home that I don't want, Sam You can have them, Sam."

"Thank you, sir", replied Mr Weller, touching his hat.

"Never mind touching your hat, Sam,"⁶ said Mr Winkle hurriedly. "You needn't take your hand away to do that I intended to give you five shillings this morning, Sam I'll give it to you this afternoon, Sam."

"You're very good, sir," replied Mr Weller.

"Please hold me at first, Sam, will you?" said Mr Winkle. "I shall soon learn how to do it Not too fast, Sam, not too fast."

Rut at that moment Mr Pickwick suddenly shouted from the opposite bank, "Sam!"

"Sir?" said Mr Weller.

"Here I want you."

"Let me go, sir", said Sam "Can't you hear Mr Pickwick calling me?" and taking no notice of the unhappy Mr Winkle, Mr Weller tried to free himself,⁷ and in doing so pushed him. The latter fell on the ice and sat there, trying to smile. Mr Pickwick ran up to Mr Winkle, very angry

"Take Mr Winkle's skates off", he said to Sam Weller.

"But I've only begun ..." said Mr Winkle weakly.

"Take his skates off", repeated Mr Pickwick. When the skates had been taken off, Mr Pickwick said to Sam, "Lift him up."

Sam helped Mr Winkle to rise. Then Mr Pickwick walked a short distance away from the rest of the party, asking Mr Winkle to follow him, and said in a low voice.

"You are a great har, sir."

With these words Mr Pickwick turned slowly away from Mr Winkle and joined his friends.

DIALOGUE

{to be learnt by heart}

A.: You were at the 'Dinamo \Stadium the other /day, I \weren't you? |

B.: Of \course, I was. | 'Don't you 'know I'm a /hockey fan? |

A.: 'So, am \I. | But I've 'just 'come 'back to \Moscow | and 'couldn't feven 'see the \last 'match on 'T\V. |

B.: It was a \thrilling match. | 'Both the 'Soviet and the \Swedish /teams^T were \wonderful. |

A.: 'What was the \score? | 'Did we /win? |

B.: /No, | the 'match 'ended in a \draw^T 'four \all, | and the 'Swedish Aeam^T 'won the 'World \Championship. | I 'didn't ex\pect them to 'beat \our boys. |

A.: 'Nor did \I. | I 'hope they will \win the \championship some pother /time. |

“Peter’s ‘going to ‘play for our ‘team in the komanda	- Peter keyingi o’yinda bizning
↑next \match”	uchun o’ynamoqchi.
“\Oh, \is he? \He ‘looked ↑quite \all the other \day”	- Shundaymi? U yaqinda ham umuman kasal edi.
“You ‘must be mis\aken. As ‘far as I \know \he’s ‘quite ‘well and in ↑good \form.”	- Senga shunday tuyulgandir. Men bilishimcha, u soppa sog’ va juda yaxshi formada.
“Then I’ll ‘go with ↑out \fail T and \shout for him.”	- Unda albatta unga ishqibozlik qilish uchun kelaman.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **What do you say to an hour on the ice? Biror soat konki uchib kelishga qalaysiz?** To predlogi bu yerda *biror narsa qilishga* ma’nosini beradi.

What do you say to a game of **partiya** chess? (ot) **Bir partiya shaxmatga qalaysiz?** (= Biror shaxmat o’ynamaymizmi?)

What do you say to that? (olmosh) **Bunga nima deysiz?** (Bunga qanday qaraysiz?)

What do you say to going out this evening? (gerundiy) **Bugun kechqurun biror joyga bonshga qanday qaraysiz?**

2. **“Oh, do skate, Mr Winkle”, said one of the ladies.** “Mana, marhamat, (konki) uching, janob Uinkl” - dedi bir honim. **Do ko’makht fe’li** ba’zan asosiy fe’l bilan birga bo’lishli (buyruq va darak) gaplarda ishlatiladi.

1) qat’iy iltimos yoki taklifni ifodalash uchun, o’zbek tilida o’tinib so’rayman iborasiga to’g’ri keladi.

Do be quiet O’tinaman, shovqin qilmang

2) qarama-qarshi fikrni ifodalash uchun, biror narsani rad etishda, o’zbek tilida turli vositalar ishlatiladi, *axir* va boshqalar, masalan

but he **did** say that **lekin axir u shunday dediku**

3) **A third young lady said it was very elegant.** *Uchinchi yosh honim buni juda nafis deb topdi.* Tartib son bilan aniqlanib kelayotgan ot oldidan odatda aniq artikl ishlatiladi. Bunda son tartib bo’yicha o’rnini ko’rsatadi.

the first lesson **birmchi** (tartib bo’yicha) dars

the third word **uchinchi** so’z

the fifth floor **beshinchi** qavat

Tartib son bilan aniqlanib kelayotgan ot oldidan noaniq artikl ishlatilganda, tartib son o’zining dastlabki ma’nosini yo’qotadi va *yana bitta* ma’nosini anglatadi.

Suddenly a shot was heard then **Birdan o’q ovozi eshitildi, keyin ikkinchi a second, a third and a fourth.** **bor, uchinchi bor va to’rtinchi bor.**

4. "I should be very happy, I'm sure," said Mr Winkle. "Men, shubhasiz, baxtli bo'lgan bo'lardim", - dedi janob Uinkl. Should fe'li kesim shart istak maylida turganligidan dalolat beradi.

Taqqoslang

I should like to go there, too

Men ham u yerga borishni xohlardim

5. "Hold up, sir." Bu yerda "O'zingizni tuting (ehtiyot bo'ling), janob.

6. "Never mind touching your hat, Sam." "Shlyapani ko'tarib qo'ymasangiz ham mayli, Sem." (Sem janob Uinklga sovg'a uchun minnatdorchilik belgisi sifatida shlyapasiga qo'lini qo'ydi).

7. ... and taking no notice of the unhappy Mr Winkle, Mr Weller tried to free himself ...va bechora janob Uinklga hech qanday e'tibor bermay, janob Ueller uning qo'lidan chiqib ketishga harakat qilardi. Ba'zan aniq artikl ism va familiya oldidan kelishi mumkin, agar uning oldida aniqlovchi kelsa, bundan *old, young, big, little* sifatleri istisno. Masalan, "Pikvik klubi yozuvlari" romanida janob Uinkl ko'pincha the sporting Mr Winkle janob sportsmen-Uinkl deb ataydi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

ice	to push
to publish	to pull
an extract	a stadium
to go in for sport(s)	a fan
an athlete	a match
a sportsman	thrilling
to reply	a team
to be out of practice	a crew
to practise	a score
downstairs	to score a goal
upstairs	to win (won, won)
a skating-rink	to end in a draw
to raise	to lose (lost, lost)
to tremble	a championship
to hold (held, held)	to win a championship
to catch (caught, caught)	a contest
to catch hold of	a competition
to catch a cold	a tournament
common	a race
to touch	sporting events
to take a notice of	to beat (beat, beaten)
to pay attention to	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Six, p 435)

Soʻz yasash

-ant [ənt], **-ent** [ənt] - sifat suffikslaridir

-ant, **-ent** suffiksli sifatlarni **-ance**, **-ence** suffiksli otlarga qiyoslash mumkin

elegant nafis - elegance nafishk

distant olis, uzoq - distance masofa, olis joy

different turli, farqli - difference farq

present (tarkibida) bor - presence bor boʻlish

-en [ən] - feʼl suffiksidir, sifat va otlardan feʼl yasaydi **-en** suffiksh feʼl oʻzakda

ifodalangan sifatni yuzaga keltiruvchi ish harakatni bildiradi, masalan

soft yumshoq

- to soften

yumshatmoq

black

qora

- to blacken

qoraymoq

strength

kuch

- to strengthen

kuchaytirmoq

red

qizil

- to redden

qizarmoq

weak

boʻsh

- to weaken

boʻshashmoq

hard

qattiq

- to harden

qattiqlashmoq

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalarining oʻqilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

a 'hokey fan

to be 'out of 'practice

a 'skating-rink

to 'end in a 'draw

to 'go 'in for 'sports

to 'take 'no 'notice

II. Koʻrsatilgan soʻz birikmalarining oʻqilishini mashq qilib olib, dialogni oʻqing.

were at the 'Dinamo \Stadium

were \wonderful

'back to \Moscow

'What was the score?

'last \match

'won the 'world \championship

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

comedy, origin, regular, federal, mineral, energy, tactful, reflect, engineer, reconstruct, pioneer, demonstration, literature, temperature, furniture, signature, find, bold, mold, behind, kind, fold, mind, blind, narrow, carry, merry, mirror, current, to extract, an extract, an increase, to increase

IV. Quyidagi otlar qaysi suffikslar yordamida yasalganini aniqlang, ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va shu suffikslar yordamida yasalgan 2-3 otlardan ayting.

adventure

impression

championship

appearance

emptiness

publisher

impiessionism

competition

greeting

marriage

piesence

impressionist

V. Quyidagi otlar qaysi suffikslar yordamida yasalganini aniqlang, ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va shu suffikslar yordamida yasalgan 2-3 otlardan ayting.

dangerous	needless	Vietnamese	historic
readable	productive	graceful	stormy
terrible	practical	present	favourite

VI. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qo'llangan so'z yasash vositalarini aniqlang.

a shortened dress	a hardly - recognizable extract
an easily - hardened metal	an expensive cigarette holder
an inattentive listener	a deeply - impressed audience
an unbelievable score	a wrongly - scored goal

VII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VIII. Quyidagi so'zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda qo'llanganini aytib bering.

IX. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. What interesting books have been published lately?
2. Which of them made the best impression on you?
- b) 1. Which of you is good at sports and games?
2. What kind of sports or games do you go in for?
3. Have you made progress lately?
4. Are you supposed to take part in competitions or matches?
- c) 1. Which football (hockey, volley-ball) team is your favourite?
2. Do you go to the stadium to shout for it or do you prefer to watch matches and games?
3. Which of the players in your favourite team is the best?
4. Can you watch or a games calmly, or do you get excited?
- e) 1. Which the largest stadium in Moscow?
2. Do you remember when it was built?
3. When did you go there last?
4. Do you go to the stadium to practise yourself, or only to watch others play or take part in sporting events?
5. When was the last football championship held?
6. Did you watch all the matches? Which of them were the most thrilling?
7. Who won the championship?
- f) 1. Did you watch the last hockey match on TV?
2. What were you impressions?
3. What was the score?
4. Were you pleased (at the result)?
- g) 1. Which interesting sporting events have you watched lately?
2. Who won these events?
3. Who won the last international chess (tennis) tournament?

X. Kerakli joyda tegishli predlog va ravishlardan mosini qo'llang.

1. This is an extract ... the last book written ... Cronin. 2. My brothers go in ... various kinds ... sport. Both ... them are very good ... sports. 3. Can you answer this question ... the sport? 4. They replied ... the letter ... the same day. 5. She only smiled ... answer ... our question ... her progress ... tennis. 6. ... reply ... your letter we are sending you the information you need. 7. The old man's voice trembled excitement when he spoke ... his youngest daughter. 8. He said he couldn't play the piano ... us because he was ... practice. 9. He raised the glass he was holding his left hand and said, "Here's ... your success." 10. She came ... the room holding a little girl ... the hand. 11. ... you should pay more attention ... your spelling. 12. The man shouted something, but nobody took any notice ... him.

XI. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

1. The point is that ... 2. The thing is that ... 3. The trouble is that ... 4. The fact is that ...

XII. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

to reply	to stop	to read	to lose	to catch
to sit	to win	to raise	to feel	to rise
to lend	to worry	to fall	to die	to be (2)
to send	to sell	to buy	to run	to pay
to cost	to hear	to find	to hold	to put

XIII. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlang, kerakli so'z tartibini saqlagan holda ularni tegishli shaklda qo'llang;

A 1. The suit-case was too heavy for me (to lift, to raise, to pick up). 2. I think we should (to lift, to raise, to pick up) the point at our next meeting. 3. The young man (to lift, to raise, to pick up) the gloves which the old woman had dropped. 4. If you don't (pay more attention to, take better care of) your health, you won't be able to work for several years. 5. The plane was in great danger, but (the crew the team) went on working calmly. 6. These young engineers are a very good (crew, team). 7. The last music (competition, tournament) was a great success. 8. I watching the tennis (competition, championship) you're speaking about on TV, I think. 9. I hope our team will win this year's football (competition championship). 10. Why are you (to hold, to keep) your baby in your arms all the time? 11. Now long can I (to hold, to keep) the book I borrowed from you yesterday?

B 1. You needn't (to worry, to bother). The operation won't be as serious as all that. It won't be very painful (also, either, too). 2. I didn't enjoy the story. It wasn't amusing (quite, at all). The wounded soldier could walk (hard hardly). 4. If you don't start working (hard, hardly) at your grammar at once, you'll (hard, hardly) be able to pass your exam. 5. We'll see you (some day, ever) in your town again, won't we? 6. Don't you know that Paul and Helen got married (the other day, one of these days)? Let's go and see them (the other day, one of these days), shall we? 7. He didn't (to say, to tell, to speak to, to talk) a word about his work. He didn't (to say, to tell, to speak to, to talk to) us anything about his family (also, too, either). 8. You needn't (to

say, to tell, to speak to, to talk to) Nick. We've already (to say, to tell, to speak to, to talk to) him everything. 9. Will you give me two (else, still, other, another, more, yet) envelopes? 10. You needn't say anything, (else, still, other, another, more, yet). Everything's clear (quite, at all). You know many (else, still, other, another, more, yet) beautiful songs, don't you? 12. Hasn't the child calmed down (yet, still)? Is he (yet, still) crying? 13. Has the book been published (yet, already)? 14. Have you finished the work (yet, already)? I never expected you to do it so quickly. 15. Let me tell you (other, another) amusing story.

XIV. Kerakli joyda tegishli artikl yoki egalik olmoshinini qo'llang va matnni so'zlab bering.

Last Saturday afternoon David Brown and ... father went to ... football match at ... Bishopton Stadium ... Browns and many other Bishopton people think that theirs is ... best team in ... South of England. There were fifteen thousand people at ... stadium. They had come because it was ... most important match of ... year at Bishopton.

At three o'clock ... two teams came on to ... field. ... Bishopton team (... home team) were playing in ... blue and white shirts, ... Easthampton City players (... visitor's team) were in ... red and white shirts. ... referee blew ... whistle and ... match began. For ... first twenty minutes ... Bishopton team were stronger and kept ... ball on ... Easthampton side of ... field. Then, suddenly, ... Easthampton player took ... ball up ... field and scored ... first goal. ... crowd shouted loudly. Soon after this, ... referee blew whistle because it was half-time.

In ... second half of ... match ... Bishopton team again took the upper hand. They tried hard, and after ten minutes they scored their first goal. They scored again after ... quarter of ... hour, then, before ... last whistle blew, they scored ... third goal, and so won ... match. All ... Bishopton people in ... crowd were very pleased, and went home happily to ... tea.

afield [ə 'fi:ld] dala

Easthampton ['i:st'hæmptən] Isthempton

a referee [ə refə'ri] sud'ya (*spott*)

a whistle [ə 'wisl] hushtak

to take the upper hand ustunlikka ega bo'lmoq

XV. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda so'zlab bering.

1

"I've seen your last English wall-newspaper. Did you do it alone?"

"No, it was team-work. Did you like it?"

"Yes, it's very amusing."

2

"Has the match ended?"

"Yes, the teams drew three all."

"Who scored the last goal?"

"Petrov. He did very well today. In fact he scored two of the three goals."

3

"Was the game interesting?"

"Not very. No goals were scored. To tell the truth, I didn't enjoy it at all."

"Then I lost nothing by not being able to go. And I was very sorry about it."

4

"I hear Spartak beat Dynamo "

"Did they? What was the score?"

"Three nil."

"Are you pleased?"

"Of course, I am. I've been a Spartak fan since I was six."

5

"Who won the last event?"

"Robet did. He was first in almost all the events except the third one. He lost it to Nick, and was second."

6

"Did you go in for the last race?"

"No, I was ill."

"That's pity. Now I understand why our side lost it"

XVI. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A 1. Dikkinsning kitoblari ko'p marotaba Angliyada ham, dunyoning boshqa qismlarida ham chop etilgan. 2. Sizni sport bilan shug'ulanmasligingiz juda qiziq. Sizing tengi yoshlarning ko'plari futbol yoki voleybol o'ynashadi. 3. Siz uzoq vaqt shug'ullanmagainngizga ishonmayman. Siz fransuz tilida juda yaxshi gapiryapsiz. 4. Men kimga pul qarz berganimni eslay olmadim. 5. Kimdir pastda eshikni taqillatyapti. Iltimos, borib eshikni ochib qo'ying. 6. Qishki ta'vil davomida barcha konki uchish joylari o'quvchilar bilan to'la, konki uchish - ularning sevimli sport turi. 7. Men sizni bu qoidaga e'uboringizni qaratishni istardim. 8. Dinamo stadioni mamlakatimizdagi eng katta stadion. 9. Sizni futbolga ishqibozlik qilishingizni kutmagandim, men sizni futbolni yoqtirmaydi deb o'ylabman - O'yin menda shunchalik taassurot qoldirishini men o'zim ham kutmagandim. 10. Siz bu masalani

o'zingiz ko'targaningizdan men juda xursandman. Agar sizga bizning yordamimiz kerak bo'lsa, biz sizga yordam bera olamiz. 11. Bu ikki jamoa (komanda) o'rtasidagi o'yin o'tgan yili durang bilan yakunlangan. 12. Kecha men stadionga bormadim. - Men ham. Do'stingizdan hisob necha bo'lganini so'rang. Balki u bilar.

B Mening do'stim Viktor va men birga dam olishni yoqtiramiz. Biz ikkovimiz sportni yoqtiramiz. Qishda biz chang'i va konki uchamiz, yozda ko'pincha stadionga boramiz. Men tennis o'ynayman, u esa cho'miladi. Viktor yaxshi suzuvchi.

Bir kuni yakshanbada biz Viktor bilan daryoga borishga qaror qildik. Biz erta tongda yo'lga chiqdik, biroq, allaqachon kun iligandi. Biz joyga yetib borgach, Viktor suvga qarab ketdi, men esa daraxt tagiga yotib o'qiy boshladim. Kitob qiziqarli edi va men Viktorni umuman esimdan chiqaribman. Soatga qaraganimda, soat deyarli ikki bo'lib qolganiga ajablanib qaradim. "Viktor" - baqirdim men, biroq javob bo'lmadi. Avval men uni ham biror joyda kitob o'qiyotgan bo'lsa, meni chaqirganimni eshitmayapgan deb o'yladim. Men uni yana bir marta chaqirdim, keyin esa o'mimdan turib atrofga qaradim. Viktor hech qayerda ko'rinmasdi. (was nowhere to be seen) "U cho'kib ketgan", - deb o'yladim va zudlik bilan qutqaruv qayig'iga (a life-boat) chopib ketdim. Bir necha kishi sho'ng'iy (to dive) boshlashdi. Men juda hafa bo'ldim va suzishni uncha yaxshi bilmasamda, men ham ular bilan sho'ng'imoqchi edim. Shu lahzada mendan ikki metrcha nariroqda Viktorning boshi ko'rindi. "Sen bu yerda nima qilayapsan?" - baqirdim men, o'z ko'zlarimga ishonmay. "Cho'kkan odamni (a drowned man) qidirishda yordam berayapman", - qichqirib javob berdi (to cry back) u. Men na yig'lashimni va kulishimni bilmasdim. "Quloq sol, ular seni qidirishyapti" - qo'limdan kelganicha balandroq ovozda baqirdim, chunki u endi yana sho'ngimoqchi bo'lib turgandi. Keyin Viktor menga narigi qirg'oqda uxlab qolganini, uyqudan turganda allaqachon soat ikki bo'lganini aytdi. U daryodagi bezovtali ovozlarni eshitib kimdir cho'kib ketgan deb tushinibdi. U ham sho'ng'iy boshlabdi.

XVII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib matnni so'zlab bering.

On the Skating - Rink

Kathenne ['kæθrin] was late, and MacGregor [mæk'grægə] sat on a bench on skating-ring, waiting for her. He was blue with cold even though he was trying to warm himself. At last Katherine arrived, carrying two pairs of skating boots MacGregor stood up quickly and nearly slipped on the ice. He looked at her and smiled a little, not knowing what to expect of her.

"You look so serious. Here are your skates," she said sitting down on the bench.

"Thank you." He sat down near her.

"Do you really want to skate?" He glanced at the boots in his hand. She didn't look up.

"What else?" she said.

"I want to talk to you," he said again.

"On What about?" she repeated.

He was surprised "Isn't there anything to talk about?"

Katherine seemed to take no notice of his words.

"You're certainly very senous this morning," she said.

MacGregor tired again "It's difficult to explain all this, Katherine."

"What do you want to explain?" She stood up on her skates.

"Myself to begin with," he said. He took all one of his boots. He didn't hurry. He took him rather a long time to pull on one of the skating boots.

"It's very important for both of us" he said. "You see ..."

"Come on," she interrupted. "Get your skates on."

"I don't want to skate," he said with as much control as possible.

"Aren't you going to try?"

A single look at MacGregor was enough to show Katherine that he wouldn't be bale to make a single step on the skates. Yet she didn't stop him even though she wanted to.

He was standing up, but he wasn't smiling.

"Come on," she said.

He moved forward and immediately fell on the ice.

Katherine laughed.

MacGregor was red, and he tried to smile.

"You're rather out of practice, I should say."

MacGregor tried to calm the anger which was rising in him.

"I don't think I'm much good at skating," he said. "I just wanted to talk to you, Katherine."

Katherine didn't laugh. She stood near him while he lay there a moment. She could see his hands trembling as he sat up and started to take off his boots.

"I didn't come out to be laughed at," he said slowly with terrible calm. He took off his skating boots and walked across the ice to the opposite side of the skating-rink.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matni a) honimlardan biri; b) Sem Ueller; c) janob Pikkvik; d) janob Uinki nomidan barcha tafsilotlari bilan so'zlab bering.

II. Matn mazmunini qisqacha so'zlab bering.

III. a) Janob Pikkvik va uning do'stlari konki uchgani borishmoqchi bo'lgan kuni tasviriang.

IV. Matndan keyingi dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

V. Quyidagi so'zlardan foydalanib vaziyat (situatsiya)lar tuzing.

1 to be crowded, to push, to fall, to take no notice of, to break one's arm, to be taken to hospital,

2 poor health, at the doctor's advice, to go in for sports, to practise hard, to win the race, to feel much better,

3 to go to the same school, to have common interests, to go in for sports, to take part in competitions,

4 to play the piano, at the age of, to pay attention to, to practise hard, to take part in a music contest,

5 to lose a game, to be upset, to explain, a common mistake, to practise a lot, to win

in the long-jump event

VI. Dialogni o'qing va undagi iboralardan foydalanib mamlakatimiz futbol jamoalarining O'zbekiston kubogi va jahon birinchiligidagi istiqbolini muhokama qiling.

John /Well,|)that was a good /game. | The | best we've)seen this /winter. |

Robert \Yes,| 'better than ↑last /week. | We have a ↑good /team,| but their 'players /wonT because they're \faster. | 'Who are our 'boys 'playing \next week. |

John 'Cardiff \City,T | I /think. |

Robert 'Which 'team d'you 'think will 'win the \Cup? |

John \Blackpool have a \good /chance,| but I think ~ ManchesterT have a \better. |

Robert 'What a 'bout \Bolton? |

John Per'haps \they have the 'best 'chance of \all. |

Robert 'Why do you \think so? |

John Because they have a 'very 'fast \team| and 'some of their /playersT are 'very 'clever with the \ball. | They can \think| as \well as \run,| and 'that's the \most im/portant \thing in /football. |

a cup *bu yerda* kubok

a ball to'p

VII. O'zingiz shohidi bo'lgan, o'qigan yoki radioda eshitgan sportdagi so'ngi voqealar haqida so'zlab bering.

VIII. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

IX. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

1. Janob Braunga qo'ng'iroq qiling, teatrga borish, uchrashuv joyi haqida kelishib oling.

2. Ko'rgan balet (dramatik spektakl, opera) haqida janob Braun bilan taassurot almashing.

3. Janob Smit bilan uning sevimli mashg'uloti haqida suhbatlashing, unga o'zingizning sevimli mashg'ulotingiz haqida gapirib bering, sportning qaysi turi bilan shug'ullanishini so'rang.

4. Janob Grinni futbol o'yiniga taklif qiling, uchrashish haqida kelishib oling.

5. Oxirgi xalqaro o'yin yoki sport musobaqalari haqida taassurotlaringizni o'rtoqlashing.

6. Janob Belldan shaxmat o'ynashini so'rang, bir shaxmat o'ynashini taklif qiling. Xalqaro toifadagi shaxmatchilar haqida uning fikrini so'rang. O'z fikringizni ham bildiring.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. 26,29,33,40-41, 50, 55,68-69,94-95 §§-ni takrorlang.

1. Zamoniarga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz bu yerda nima qilayapsiz? – Men do'stimni kutyapman. U bu yerga yettida kelaman degan edi. 2. Siz bu maqolalarni tarjima qilayapsizmi? – Men hozir ularni

ko'rib chiqyapman, biroq ulardan ayrimlarini tarjima qilmoqchiman. Men ularni katta e'tibor bilan o'qidim va ular menga yoqdi. 3. Yil boshidan beri zavod tomonidan nechta mashina (ishlab) chiqarildi? 4. U juda iqtidorli aktyor, biroq men uni anchadan beri sahnada ko'rmadim. Unga biror nima bo'ldimi? – Yo'q, men uni Uzoq Sharq bo'ylab sayohat qilayotganini eshitdim. 5. Siz qachondan beri shu yerdasiz? – Men bu yerda iyundan beri turibman va bu yerda sentyabrgacha bo'lmoqchiman. 6. Siz kecha Peter bilan gaplasha oldingizmi? – Yo'q, men uni institutda ko'rdim, biroq u professor Ivanov bilan gaplashayotgan ekan, keyin esa men o'zim band bo'ldim. 7. Bu barcha suratlar bu rassom tomonidan (u) bizning shahrimizga kelguncha chizilgan. 8. Men hozirgina qiziq yangilik eshitdim. Kelasi hafta Sankt-Peterburgga taniqli fransuz aktyorlari guruhi kelayapti. 9. Bu spektaklga bilet olishni qanday uddaladingiz? – Men ularni (mahally) kassamizdan oldindan buyurtma qildim.

2. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What do you do every day?
2. What are you doing now?
3. What have you done lately?
4. What are you going to do this evening?
5. What will you be doing next week?
6. What will you do when you graduate?

3. Quyidagi iboralarni siz qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatishingizni ayting. Kelasi zamondagi ish xarakterini ifodalovchi vositalarga e'tibor bering.

1. *I'm going to borrow* the book from a friend.
2. *We're going to* the theatre tonight.
3. *Is he giving* a party at the week-end?
4. *I'll be seeing* you.
5. (*I'll*) *see* you later then.
6. When *will* you *be coming* home today?
7. *We'll let* you know when (if) anything interesting happens.
8. *I'll do* that for you.
9. *I'll be back* in time for the meeting.

II. 65 § ni takrorlang

I. Quyidagi fe'llardan foydalanib majhul nisbatning ishlatilishiga sizga ma'lum barcha shaklarda misollar keltiring.

to build, to remind, to tell, to ask, to answer, to lose, to go (look) through, to interrupt, to operate on, to listen to, to look for, to laugh at, to wait for, to send for, to talk about, to carry out, to warn, to find, to post a letter, to stamp a letter.

II. Fe'l kesimning nisbatiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Har yili shahrimizda tobora ko'p uylar qurilmoqda. 2. Bu masala ular Sankt-Peterburgdan kelishgandan so'ng yana muhokama qilinadi. 3. Bu xat zudlik bilan jo'natilishi kerak. Agar siz buni bugun qilmasangiz, ular uni ertaga olishmaydi. 4. Mening ustimdan kulishganini yoqtirmayman. 5. Bu masala bo'yicha yig'ilishda

nima deyildi? 6. Menga bu vrachning hayotidan juda qiziqarli hodisani aytib berishdi. 7. Meni yozda Kareliyaga borishga taklif qilishyapti. 8. Mendan yangi gazetalarini qachon olib kelishlarini so'rashdi. 9. Undan ertalabki pochmani odatda qachon olib kelishlarini so'rashdi. 10. Sizga bu xatni buyurma qilib jo'natishni buyurishdimi? 11. Yangiliklarni har daqiqada kutishardi. 12. Bu yosh yozuvchining oxirgi kitobi haqida ko'p gapirishyapti.

III. 82,83 §§ ni takrorlang

1. Sifatdosh va ravishdoshlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Ularning gapdagi vazifasini aniqlang.

1. Ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi barcha talabalar ingliz tili kechasida ishtirok etishlari mumkin. 2. Men dereza yonida o'tirgan kishi oldiga keldim va undan derazani ochsam u qarshi bo'lmasligini so'radim. 3. Do'stlarimdan biri jo'natgan jumallarni ko'rib chiqayotib, men o'zim qiziqqan mavzuga oid bir nechta maqolalarni topdim. 4. Kitoblarni o'qib u ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni bilib oldi. 5. Band bo'lganligi uchun u do'stlarinikiga bora olmadi. 6. U hozirgina pochmani keltirgan konvertga, kimning yozuvi (a hand-writing) ekanligini eslashga urinib, jimgina qarab turardi. 7. Bola shu qadar charchadiki, u stolda o'tirib uxlab qoldi. 8. Choi skameykada o'zining atrofida o'ynayotgan bolalarni qiziqish bilan kuzatib o'tirardi. 9. Men sizga bir taniqli aktrisa tomonidan yozilgan kitobni o'qishni maslahat beraman. Unda u (aktrisa) o'z hayoti va o'ynagan rollarini tasvirlaydi. 10. Juda charchagan bo'lganligi uchun, u biz o'sha kuni tarjima qilgan maqolalarni ko'rib bera olmasligini aytdi. 11. Biz ko'p vaqtni daryo bo'yida, oftobda toblanib va voleybol o'ynab o'tkazdik. 12. Men ularni qadimgi qo'shiqlarni aytilishlarini tinglamoqchi edim. 13. Havfdan bexabar, soldatlar o'rmon orqali o'z yo'llarini davom ettirishardi.

IV. 87 § ni takrorlang

1. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring va ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Will you stop please? 2. Have you finished ... already? 3. Have you finished ... yet? 4. Would you like me to go on ...? 5. I haven't begun ... yet. 6. You wouldn't like me to continue ..., would you? 7. I hope you don't mind 8. Would you mind ...?

2. Gerundiyan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bolalar, qichqirishni bas qiling, mening boshim qattiq og'riyapti. 2. U telegraf blankasini to'ldirayotganda, uy nomeri yodida yo'qligi esiga tushdi. 3. Itimos kitobingizni bir necha kunga menga berib turing. 4. Agar pichirlashib gaplashsak siz qarshi emasmisiz, men bolani uyg'otib yuboramiz deb qo'qaman, yoki keling boshqa xonaga o'tib olamiz, yaxshimi? 5. Men sizni hayajonmasligingizni xohlayman. Hammasi joyida bo'ladi. 6. O'g'lingiz markalar to'plasini. Bu juda foydali. 7. Men bu maqolani bugun tarjima qilib tugatishim kerakmi? 8. Bu hikoyani o'qishda davom etaylikmi? 9. Marhamat qilib yozishda davom eting.

V. 84, 88, 90 §§ ni takrorlang

1. Quyidagi namunalarning har biriga 2-3 tadan gap tuzing.

- 1 What did you expect him to do?
- 2 Have you ever seen her perform an operation?
- 3 Do you hear someone singing?
- 4 Nothing will make me change my mind.

2. Keraidi joyda "murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyani qo'llab gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu xat meni shunchalik tashvishga soldiki, men ortiq ishlay olmadim. 2. Nima sizni bunchalik xursand qildi? 3. Yomon ob-havo bizni o'ylaganimizdan oldinroq qaytishga majbur qildi. 4. Poyezd jo'naganini sezmay qoldik. 5. Men kimdir menga qarayotganini sezdim, biroq o'zimni buni sezmaganga oldim. 6. Avvaliga men juda charchaganimni sezmadim, biroq joyga yotganimda darrov uxlab qoldim. 7. Men ularni ko'chada ketganlarini, keyin esa o'nga burilishganini ko'rdim. 8. Men sizni bu kitobdan bahra olmayotganingizni ko'rayapman. 9. Biz bu p'esani katta muvaffaqiyatga erishganini eshitdik. 10. Siz sovuq tushganini sezyapsizmi? Men sizni biror issiqroq narsa kiyib olishingizni xohlayman.

VI. 58,62,66,70 §§ ni takrorlang

1. Quyidagi gaplarni o'zlashtinva gaplarga aylantiring.

1. "What will you be reading next week?" he asked me. 2. "Is it going to snow?" she asked. 3. He said, "You must come to classes three times a week." 4. She said, "Would you mind not smoking here?" 5. He says, "Wait for me at the bus stop." 6. "Will you pass me the bread, please" I said. 7. I said, "Will you be coming and seeing us again soon?" 8. "Could you help me translate this sentence, please?" she said. 9. "Can you lend me your skis for the week-end?" she said. 10. They said, "We don't expect her to be given the leading part in this play as soon as she comes to this theatre." 11. "I'm glad you've done well in all exams," she said.

2. Gaplarni ingliz tilida aytib bering.

1 Qiziq, nimaga bu yerda buncha odam ko'p. Biror nima bo'ldimi? 2. Ular qachon kelishlarini menga ayta olasizmi? 3. Sen xatni olganingdan so'ng senga hammasi ravshan bo'ladi deb umid qilgandim. 4. Menga uni har doim o'z va'dasini bajarishini aytishdi. 5. Bu ma'ruzani ertaga kechqurun kim o'qishi e'lon qilindimi? 6. Men oxirgi o'yin durang bilan tugaganini bilmasdim. 7. Siz xatni kecha jo'natishingiz kerakligini, biroq sizda marka bo'lmaganligi uchun uni bugun jo'natishingizga to'g'ri kelganligini aytdingiz. 8. U bizdan oldindan bilet buyurish-buyurmasligimizni so'radi va men o'sha kuni (on the day) bilet topa olishimizga ishonchim komilligini aytdim. 9. Kechirasiz. Kirsam mumkinmi? Menga sizni oldingizga yettida kelishim kerakligini va siz bu vaqtda meni kutishingizni aytishdi. 10. Undan biror safar Altayda bo'lgan-bo'lmaganini so'rashdi. 11. Endi boshqa hech narsa yo'qolmaydi deb umid qilaman. 12. Vrach menga bir necha kunga ko'chga chiqmasligimni aytdi.

13. Kechirasiz men sizga 12 da kelmasligingizni aytishni unutilman. 14. Men ulardan bilet buyurishlarini so'ramaganman. 15. Men ulardan ertangi kunga teatrga bilet olmasliklarini so'radim, chunki men band bo'laman.

3. Quyidagi matnni muhokama qiling va uni sahnalashtiring.

My Financial Career

- (after *Stephen Leacock*)

My salary had been raised to fifty dollars a month and I felt that the bank was the only place for it. So I walked in and looked round at the clerks. I had necessarily speak to the manager.

"Can I see the manager?" I asked the clerk and added "alone". I don't know why I said "alone".

"Certainly", said the clerk, and brought him.

The manager was a calm, serious man. While talking to him I held my fifty-six dollars in my pocket.

"Are you the manager?" I said. God knows I didn't doubt it.

"Yes", he said.

"Can I see you", I asked, "alone?" I didn't want to say "alone" again, but without this word the question seemed useless.

"Come in here", he said, led the way to a private room.

"We're safe from interruption here", he said. "Sit down".

We both sat down and looked at each other. I found no voice to speak.

"You're one of Pinkerton's detectives, I suppose", he said.

The expression in my eyes had made him think that I was a detective, and he looked worried.

"To speak the truth", I began. "I'm not a detective at all. I've come to open an account. I intend to keep all my money in this bank".

The manager looked serious, he felt sure now that I was a very rich man, probably a son of Baron Rothschild.

"A large account, I suppose", he said.

"Rather a large one", I whispered. "I intend to place in this bank the sum of fifty-six dollars now, and fifty dollars a month regularly".

The manager got up and opened the door. He called out to the clerk.

"Mr Montgomery", he said loudly, "this gentleman is opening an account. He will place fifty-six dollars in it. Good morning".

"Good morning," I said, standing up, and walked through a big door into a safe.

"Come out," said the manager coldly and showed me the other way.

I went up to the clerk and pushed the money to him. My face was terribly pale.

"Here," I said, "put it on my account". The sound of my voice seemed the mean, "Let's do this painful thing while we feel that we want to-do it."

When the operation had been performed, I remembered that I hadn't left any money for present use. My idea was to draw out six dollars. Someone gave me a chequebook and someone else began telling me how to write it out. The people in the bank seemed to think that I was a man who owned millions of dollars, but was not feeling very

well I wrote something on the cheque and pushed it towards the clerk. He looked at it

“What, are you drawing it all out again?” he asked in surprise.

Then I realized that I had written fifty-six dollars instead of six. I was too upset to think clearly now. I had a feeling that it was impossible to explain the thing. All the clerks stopped writing to look at me. One of them prepared to pay the money.

“How will you have it?” he said.

“What?”

“How will you have it?”

“Oh,” I caught his meaning and answered without even trying to think, - “in fifty-dollar notes.”

He gave me a fifty-dollar note.

“And the six?” he asked coldly.

“In six-dollar notes,” I said.

He gave me six dollars, and I ran out. As the big door closed behind me, I heard a sound of laughter that went up to the roof of the bank. Since then I use a bank no more. I keep my money in my pocket and saving in silver dollars in a sock.

my financial career	mening moliyaviy mansabim
salary	oylik, maosh
to open a bank account	bankda hisob raqami ochish
a secret	sir
a detective	izquvar
a safe	seyf (temir sandiq)
instead of	-ning o'rniga
a roof	tom
silver	kumush
a sock	paypoq

DARSLAR BO'YICHA LUG'AT

LUG'ATDA UCHRAYDIGAN QISQARTMALAR

<i>Am</i> American English	ingliz tilining amerikacha varianti
<i>Ant</i> antonym	antonim
<i>Art</i> article	artikl
<i>Coll</i> colloquial	og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladigan so'z
<i>e, g</i> (<i>Lett</i>) exemph gratra	(<i>lat</i>) masalan
<i>Eng</i> British English	Angliyada gapiriladigan ingliz tili
<i>etc</i> et cetera	va hokazo
<i>Gr</i> grammar	(shu so'zga oid) grammatik konstruksiyalar
<i>Lit</i> literary	adabiy tilda ishlatiladigan so'z
<i>Pin</i> phrase	frazeologik birlikma, turg'un ibora
<i>pi</i> Plural	ko'plikda
<i>Prep</i> preposition	predlog
<i>smb</i> somebody	kimdir
<i>smth</i> something	nimadir
<i>Syn</i> Synonym	sinonim
<i>W comb</i> word combination	so'z birlikmasi
<i>W o</i> word order	so'z tartibi

LESSON ONE

first

W comb the first lesson

to learn

e g We are learning English now

Syn to study

We are learning foreign languages

They are studying these facts

foreign [ˈfəɪn]

a language [əˈlæŋgwɪdʒ]

W comb the English language

grammar

to live [təˈlɪv]

the centre [ðəˈsentrə]

e g I live in the **centre** of the city

to work

Prep to work **at** (**in**)

e g We **work at** (**in**) this office

the Ministry of Foreign Trade

[ðəˈmɪnɪstri əv ˈfəɪn ˈtreɪd]

birinchi

birinchi dars

o'qimoq, o'rganmoq

Biz hozir ingliz tilini o'rganyapmiz

o'rganmoq, taxsil olmoq

Taqqoslang:

Biz chet tillarini o'rganyapmiz

Ular bu dalillarni o'rganishyapti

xorijiy, chet

til

ingliz tili

grammatika

yashamoq

markaz

Men shahar(ning) markazida yashayman

Ishlamoq

da ishlamoq

Biz mana bu idprada ishlaymiz

Tashqi savdo vazirligi

also [ˈə lsou]

Shuningdek

Taqqoslang:

She reads English, and she **also** speaks it

U ingliz tili o'qiydi, *shuningdek* bu tilda gapiradi

Jane is here, and Tom is here, **too**.

- Jeyn shu yerda, Tom *ham* **shu** yerda

many [ˈmeni]

Syn a lot of

ko'p (*sanaladigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi*)

ko'p, ko'pgina (*barcha otlar bilan ishlatiladi*)

to have [tə ˈhæv]

W. comb, to have **one's** English

ega bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq

ingliz tili bilan shug'ullanmoq, ingliz tili darsi (bor) bo'lmoq

to have a lesson

shug'ullanmoq, darsi bor bo'lmoq

morning

W comb every morning

tong, sahar, ertalab

this morning

har kuni ertalab

Prep in the morning

bugun ertalab

to stand

ertalabda

a sentence [ə ˈsentəns]

turmoq

often [ɔfn]

gap (*grammatik*)

seldom [ˈseldəm]

tez- tez, ko'pincha

Syn not often

kamdan-kam

always [ˈa lwəz]

kamdan-kam

in class

har doim

sometimes [ˈsʌmtaimz]

Sinfda, mashg'ulotlarda

dictation [dik ˈtei n]

ba'zan

W comb to have a dictation

diktant

during [ˈdjuəriŋ]

diktant yozmoq

e g We read and write **during** the lesson

mobaymda, davomida

Biz dars davomida o'qiydiz va yozamiz

a text-book

darslik

an exercise [ən ˈeksəsaiz]

mashq

W comb to do exercises

mashq qilmoq

to speak

gapirmoq, gaplashmoq

Prep to speak to smb _____

kim bilandir gaplashmoq

Taqqoslang:

Biz *ingliz tilida* gapiramiz

We speak English.

Biz *bu tilda* gapiramiz

We speak this language.

Biz o'qituvchimiz bilan *gaplashamiz*

We speak to our teacher.

Russian [ˈrʌʃn]

ruscha, rus

usually [ˈju zuəli]

odatda

after [ˈɑ ftə]

Ant before [bi:fə:]

after classes

before classes

e g After classes we work

Before classes I speak to my
friends

office [ˈəfis]

French

when

e.g **When** do you have your English?

an evening [ən ˈi:vnɪŋ]

W comb, every evening

this evening

Prep, **in** the evening

keyin (predlog), soʻng

gacha, oldin

mashgʻulotlardan keyin

mashgʻulotlargacha

Mashgʻulotlardan keyin biz ishlaymiz

Mashgʻulotlargacha men doʻstlarim bilan
suhbatlashaman

idora

fransuzcha, fransuz

qachon

Sizda ingliz tili qachon boʻladi?

kechasi, oqshom

har kuni kechqurun, har oqshom

bugun kechqurun, shu oqshom

kechqurun, oqshomda

LESSON TWO

second [ˈsekənd]

W comb, the second lesson

an economist [ən i ˈkɒnəməst]

already [əl ˈredɪ]

to know

e g **I know** this engineer

He knows English.

well

Ant. badly

e g. Jane reads very well.

a magazine [ə mæɡə ˈzi:n]

Syn. a journal [ə ˈdʒɜ:nəl]

a letter

e.g. Is this your letter?

The first letter of this word is "b"

ikkinchi

ikkinchi dars

iqtidosdchi

allaqachon

bilmoq, tani moq

Men bu injenerni taniyman

U ingliz tilini biladi

yaxshi (*ravish*)

yomon (*ravish*)

Jeyn juda yaxshi oʻqiydi

jurnal (ommabop, koʻp sohali)

jurnal (bir sohali, ilmiy)

xat, harf

Bu sizning xatingizmi?

Bu soʻzning birinchi harii "b"

Yodda saqlang:

Write to me, please

Menga (xat) yozing, Iltimos

a firm

to translate [tə tra:ns ˈleit]

Prep, to translate **from... into...**

e. g. We translate very many sentences

from Russian **into** English.

a telegram [ə ˈteligræm]

German [ˈdʒɜ:mən]

firma

tarjima qilmoq

... dan ... ga tarjima qilmoq

Biz juda koʻp gaplarni rus tilidan ingliz

tiliga tarjima qilamiz

telegramma

nemischa, nemis

to do well	vaxshi o'qimoq, o'zlashtitmoq
<i>e g</i> My son is doing very well .	Mening o'g'lim yaxshi o'qiydi (= mening o'g'limning o'zlashtinshi yaxshi)
to get [tə'get]	1. olmoq
<i>e g</i> Do you often get letters?	Siz tez-tez xat olib turasizmi?
	2. olmoq, topmoq
<i>e g</i> Where do you usually get English books?	Siz odatda inglizcha kitoblarni qayerdan olasiz? (topasiz)
	3. yetib olmoq, yetib kelmoq
Prep to get to time	biror joyga yetib olmoq
<i>Gr</i> to be in time (for)	vaqt
	o'z vaqtida yetib kelmoq (kech qolmasdan)
<i>e g</i> Peter is always in time for his lessons	Peter har doim mashg'ulotlarga o'z vaqtida yetib keladi
to like	sevmok, yoqtirmok
<i>e g</i> I like this book, but my wife _____ doesn't _____	Menga bu kitob yoqadi, xotinimga esa yoqmaydi _____

Yodda saqlang:

I like reading .	Men o'qishni yoqtiraman (umuman)
I like to read in the evening	Men kechalari o'qishni yoqtiraman

to be going very much next	hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'rmoq, -moqchi juda
<i>W comb</i> next year ['nekst'je:]	navbatdagi, kelasi
next week	kelasi yilda
next month [mʌnθ]	kelasi oyda
<i>e g</i> I am going to meet Peter next week .	Men Peter bilan kelasi haftada ko'rishaman
home	uyga
<i>W comb</i> to go home	uyga ketmoq, uyga bormok
to get home	uyga kelmoq, uyga yetmoq
<i>e g</i> Do you go home after classes?	Siz darsdan so'ng uyingizga ketasizmi?
When do you usually get home ?	Odatda siz qachon uyga kelasiz?
together [tə'geðə]	birgalikda

Tasqqoslang:

We are going to do this work together .	Biz bu ishni <i>birgalikda</i> qilamiz
Lekin	
I usually go home with my friends	Men odatda uyga do'stlarim <i>bilan</i> ketaman

homework	uy vazifasi, darslar
-----------------	----------------------

e g When do you usually do your
homework?
to revise [tə ri'vaiz]

Siz odatda qachon uy vazifasini
tayyorlaysiz?
takrorlamoq (mustahkamlamoq)

Taqqoslang:

We art going to **revise** these lessons
before the test
Please **repeat** the fust sentence

Biz bu darslami nazorat ishidan oldin
takrorlaymiz
Birinchi gapni *qaytaring* (yana ayting)
iltimos

a rule [ə 'ru:l]

W comb a grammar rule

about [ə 'baut]

e g Please tell me **about** your son

qoida

grammatik qoida

haqida (*predlog*)

iltimos, menga o'g'lingiz haqida gapirib
bering

tonight

Syn this evening

how

e g **How** do I get to the Ministry?

How do vou like it here ?

how well

e g **How well** does she speak English?

bugun kechqurun

bugun kechqurun

qanday, qanday qilib (*so'roq ravishi*)

Vazirlikkacha qanday borsam bo'ladi?

Bu yer sizlarga qanday yoqyaptimi?

qanchahk yaxshi

U qiz ingliz tilida qanday (qanchalik
yaxshi) gapiradi?

how often

e g **How often** do you meet Peter?

qanchalik tez/tez

Piter bilan qanchalik tez/tez uchrashib
turasiz?

which of

e g **Which of** you knows German?

qaysi biri

Qaysi biringiz nemis tilini bilasiz?

LESSON THREE

third [θɜ:d]

a working day [ə 'wəkiŋ dei]

a comrade [ə 'kæmrid]

e g Do you know **Comrade Smirnov?**

near

Ant a long way from

far from _____

uchinchi

ish kuni

o'rtoq

Siz o'rtoq Smirnovni taniysizmi?

yaqinida, ning yonida, dan uzoq emas

dan uzoq (*bo'lishli darak gapda*)

dan uzoq (*bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda*)

Taqqoslang:

He lives **near** his office

He lives **a long way from** his office

Does he live **a long way (far) from his**
office?

He doesn't live **far from his** office

U o'zining idorasi *yaqinida* yashaydi

U o'zining idorasidan *uzoqda* yashaydi

U o'zining idorasidan *uzoqda*

yashaydimi?

U o'z idorasini *yaqinida* yashaydi

to walk

e. g. I usually **walk** to the office.
She likes **walking**.

a walk

W. comb. to go for a walk
to go for walks
to take smb. out (for a walk)

e. g. I'm going to **take my son out for a walk**.

only ['ounli]

e. g. I **only** know one foreign language.

Monday ['mʌndi]

W. com. every Monday
on Monday
(on) Monday morning
(on) Monday evening
next Monday

Tuesday ['tju:zdi]

Wednesday ['wenzdi]

Thursday ['θə:zdi]

Friday ['fraidi]

Saturday ['sætədi]

Sunday ['sʌndi]

a week-end

e. g. I usually spend the **week-end** with my friends.

We are going to do it **at the week-end**.

We are going to Saint-Petersburg **for the week-end**.

He is going to stay here **over the week-end**.

to last [tə 'la:st]

an hour [ən 'aʊə]

e. g. Our class usually lasts two **hours**.

to receive [tə ri 'si:v]

e. g. At the office we **receive** a lot of letters from foreign firms.

Syn. to get

piyoda bormoq, sayr qilmoq

Men odatda idoraga piyoda boraman
U (qiz) piyoda yurishni yoqtiradi.

sayr

sayrga bormoq

sayr qilmoq

kimnidir sayrga olib chiqmoq

Men o'g'limni sayrga olib chiqaman.

faqat

Men faqat bitta chet tilini bilaman.

dushanba

har dushanba

dushanba kuni

dushanba kuni ertalab

dushanba kuni kechqurun

kelasi dushanba

seshanba

chorshanba

payshanba

juma

shanba

yakshanba

hafta oxiri, shanba va yakshanba dam olish kunlari

Men odatda dam olish kunlarimni do'stlarim bilan o'tkazaman.

(aniqrog'i shanba va yakshanbani)

Biz buni haftani oxirida qilmoqchimiz.

Biz shanba va yakshanbada Sankt-Peterburgga boramiz.

U shanba va yakshanba kunlari shu yerda qoladi.

davom etmoq

soat

Bizning darsimiz odatda ikki soat davom etadi.

1. olmoq

Idorada biz xorijiy firmalardan ko'plab xatlar olamiz.

olmoq

e. g. My sister often **gets** letters from her friends.

e. g. Comrade Ivanov receives engineers from our factories every day.

to answer [tu 'a:nsə]

an article [ən 'a:tɪkl]

e. g. Please don't read this **article**. It's not very interesting.

afternoon ['a:ftə'nu:n]

Prep, in the afternoon

e. g. My son usually gets home at four (o'clock) **in the afternoon**.
Good afternoon.

to discuss [tə dis 'kʌs]

e. g. Please don't **discuss** this question now.

to finish work

W comb, to finish work

e. g. We usually finish **work** in the evening.

at

e. g. I get home at seven o'clock.

Mening singlim do'stalaridan tez/tez xatlar olib turadi.

2. qabul qilmoq

O'rtoq Ivanov har kuni zavodimizdan injenerlarni qabul qiladi.

javob bermoq

1. maqola

Bu maqolani o'qimang, iltimos, u unchalik qiziq emas.

2. artikl (*grammatik atama*)

tushlikdan keyingi payt

kunduzi

Mening o'g'lim odatda uyga soat kunduzgi to'rtida keladi.

Xayrli kun.

muhokama qilmoq

Iltimos, bu savomi hozir muhokama qilmang.

tamomlamoq, tugatmoq

ish

ishni tugatmoq

Odatda biz ishni kechqurun tugatamiz.

da (*soat aytishda*)

Men uyga soat yettida kelaman.

Taqqoslang:

He finishes work at six o'clock.

He works six hours on Saturday.

U ishni soat oltida tugatadi.

U shanba kuni olti soat ishlaydi.

hard

W comb, to work **hard** at smth.

e. g. Nick works hard at his English.

She works very **hard**.

to stay

e. g. We don't usually **stay** at home on Sunday

to return [tə ri 'tə:n]

e. g. Please **return** my book.

sidqidildan, astoydil

nimanidir sidqidildan bajarish, biror narsa ustida astoydil ishlash

Nik ingliz tili ustida sitqidildan ishlayapti.

U sidqidildan shug'ullanyapti (o'qiyapti). qolmoq

Biz odatda yakshanba kuni uyda qolmaymiz.

1. qaytarib bermoq (biror narsani, rasmiy holatda)

Iltimos, mening kitobimni qaytaring.

that's why

e. g. You read too much last night,
that's why you couldn't go to sleep
at once.

angry ['æŋɡri]

Syn. cross

Gr. to be angry (*ams*) with smb.

Don't be angry with us.

e. g. Why are you so **cross with me**?

sir

through [θru:]

e.g. We saw them **through** the window.

W, *comb*, to look through

e. g. When I came, into the room the
director was looking **through** the
telegrams.

glasses (*pl*)

a boat

Syn. a ship (a steamship, a steamer)

to save

to reach

mana nimaga, shuning uchun

Siz kechqurun juda ko'p o'qib

yubordingiz (mana) shuning uchun

darrov uxlay olmadingiz.

jahli chiqmoq, xafa bo'lmoq

xafa bo'lmoq

kimdandir xafa bo'lmoq

Bizdan xafa bo'lmang.

Nimaga mendan bunchalik xafa

bo'lyapsiz?

ser, janob

orqali

Biz ulami derazadan ko'rdik.

ko'rib chiqmoq (tanisbib chiqmoq)

Men xonaga kirganimda, direktor

telegrammalarni ko'zdan kechirayot-
gan edi.

bu yerda: durbin

1. qayiq

2. kema

qutqarmoq

erishmoq, gacha yetib bormoq, gacha

olib bormoq

Fe'ldan so'ng artikl ishlatilmasligiga e'tibor bering:

Biz *shaharga kechqurun yetib keldik*.

We *reached* the town late at night.

to go on [tə'gou'ən]

Syn. to continue

Gr. go on (continue) doing smth (to do
smth)

e. g. He **went on** reading. (= He
continued reading)

Prep, to **go on with** smth.

e. g. You can **go on with** your work. (=
You can continue your work.)

towards [tə'wɜ:dz]

Syn. in the direction of *Lit*.

e. g. He told us to go **towards** (= in the
direction of) the station.

aboard [ə'bɔ:d]

W. *comb*, to be aboard

davom etmoq

davom etmoq

nimanidir bajarishni davom etmoq

U o'qishni davom etdi.

nimanidir davom ettirmoq

Siz ishni davom ettirishingiz mumkin.

ga yo'nalish bo'yicha, tomonga

U bizga stansiya tomonga borishni

buyurdi

(kema yoki samalyot) bort(i)ga, bort(i)da

(kema) bortida bo'lmoq

to go aboard
to take smth. **aboard**
e. g. They **went aboard** (the ship).
suddenly [ˈsʌdnli]
e. g. The **train** stopped **suddenly**.

an eye [ən ˈai]
to cry
e. g. Why is the child **crying**?

e. g. "Come **here**," he cried.
Syn. to shout at smb.
e. g. Why was he **shouting** at John?

to cry out
e. g. "What a pity," he **cried out**
loudly
e. g. He said the last words very **loudly**
(=in a loud voice).

to be pleased
Prep. to be pleased **with** smb. (smth.)

e. g. I am **pleased with** you.
Pleased to meet you.

to order
Gr. to order smb. **to do** smth.

bortga ko'tarilmoq
bortga nimanidir ko'tarib olmoq
War (kema) bort(i)ga ko'tarildilar.
birdan, kutilmaganda, to'satdan
Poyezd birdan (kutilmaganda) to'xtab
qoldi.

ko'z
1. yig'lamoq
Bolakay nimaga yig'layapti?
2. qichqirmoq
«Bu yoqqa kelinglar» - deb qichqirdi u.
biror kishiga baqirmoq
Nimaga u Jonga baqirdi.
hayajon bilan gapirmoq
«Qanday afsus» - hayajonlanib dedi u.
baland (yo'g'on, qattiq) ovozda
U oxirgi so'zlarni juda baland ovoz bilan
aytdi (juda qattiq).
qoniqmoq, qoniqish hosil qilmoq
kimdandir - (nimadandir) qoniqmoq,
xursand bo'lmoq
Men sizlardan qoniqish hosil qildim.
Siz bilan tanishganimdan xursandman
1. buyurmoq
kimgadir nimanidir qilishni buyurmoq

Taqqoslang:

The captain ordered **them** to go aboard. Kapitan ularga bortga ko'tarilishni
buyurdi.

W. comb. to order a new suit
to order dinner

to be asleep
Syn. to sleep
W. comb. to be fast asleep
of course [əf ˈkɔ:s]

2. buyurtma bermoq
kostyum (tikish)ga buyurtma bermoq
tushlik buyurtirmoq
uxlamoq (uyquda bo'lmoq)
uxlamoq
qattiq uxlamoq
albatta

Taqqoslang:

"Have you seen the new film yet?" Siz yangi filmni ko'rdingizmi?
"Of course I have." *Albatta.*
"Can I use your pen?" Sizning ruchkangizdan foydalanish
mumkinmi?
"Certainly" *Albatta.* (Iltimosga, iltifotli javob, ruxsat)

to be drowned [draund]

(a) record

cho'kib ketmoq

1. rekord (*ot*)

2. rekord (*sifat*)

LESSON FIFTEEN

a department [ə di'pɑ:tmənt]

e. g. There are several departments in this shop.

bo'lim

Bu magazinda bir necha bo'limlar bor.

a department store

Universal magazin

to buy (bought, bought)

sotib olmoq

e. g. Please buy me a few exercise-books. (= Please buy a few exercise-books for me.)

Iltimos, menga bir nechta daftarlar sotib olib bering.

to sell (sold, sold)

sotmoq

e. g. They sold us their piano. (= They sold their piano to us.)

Ular bizga pianino sotishdi.

though [ðəu]

- ga qaramasdan

early [ˈɜ:li]

1. erta (*sifat*)

e. g. It's too early to go there.

U yerga borishga hali erta.

Have we come too early?

2.* erta (*ravish*) (5- darsga qarang)

a customer [ə'kʌstəmə]

Biz juda erta keldikmi?

a counter [ə'kauntə]

xaridor

to look round

rasta

to excuse [tu iks'kjuz]

bu yerda: tomosha qihnoq, ko'rmoq

e. g. Excuse me.

kechirim so'ramoq

Kechirasiz. (*ko pincha suhbatdoshni e'tiborini o'ziga qaratish uchun ishlatiladi*)

e. g. Excuse me, can I get to Kirov Street by the 16 bus?

Kechirasiz, men Kirov ko'chasiga 16-avtobusda bora olamanmi?

a shop-assistant

sotuvchi

over there

ana u yerda (*gapiruvchidan biroz uzoq masofada*)

e. g. I can see a nice table for two over there. Let's take it.

Men ana u yerda ikki kishilik yaxshi stol ko'ryapman. Ketik uni band qilamiz.

a pair [ə'peə]

juftlik

boots

etik

a size

razmer, kattalik, o'lcham

W. comb, size 39 shoes
size 8 gloves

39 - razmerli tufli

8 - razmerli qo'lqop

* Yulduzcha bilan avval o'rganilgan so'z yoki so'z ma'nolari belgilangan.

two sizes too large (small)
e. g. I'm afraid it isn't my size.

I want a size larger.
warm [wɜ:m]
Ant. cold[kould].
e. g. It's warmer today than it was
yesterday.

one (ones) [wʌn, wʌnz]

outside [ˈaʊtˈsaɪd]
e. g. Is it cold outside?

terrible [ˈterɪbl]

terribly [ˈterɪbli]

a foot (pl. feet) [fʊt, fi:t]

a leg

a hand

an arm

ikki razmer katta (kichik) ekan
Bu meni razmerim bo'lmasa kerak deb
qo'rqaman.

Menga bir razmer kattasidan kerak.
iliq
sovuq

Bugun kechagindan issiqroq.

olmosh (o'larni gapda takrorlamaslik
uchun ishlatiluvchi o'rindosh so'z)

tashqarida, ko'chada, binoda emas
Ko'cha sovuqmi? (Ob-havo sovuqmi?)
dahshatli (sifat)

dahshat (ravish)

oyoq, tovon

oyoq (sondan tovongacha)

qo'l, barmoqlar

qo'l (barmoqlardan yelkagacha)

Taqqoslang:

U qizning qo'lida sumka bor edi.

She had a bag in her hand.

U ayol bolani qo'lida ko'tarib olgan edi.

She had a baby in her arms.

suitable [ˈsju:təbl]

W. comb. a suitable place (thing, day)

Gr. to be suitable for smb. or smth.

e. g. Is this time suitable for you?

to try on

e. g. Let me try on that grey coat,
please. (= Let me try it on.)

to feel (felt, felt)

Phr. to feel comfortable

e. g. "How do they (the shoes) feel?"

"Thank you, they feel quite
comfortable."

Will you try this coat on?

Does it feel comfortable?

different [ˈdɪfərənt]

qulay, mos

qulay joy (buyum, kun)

mos tushmoq, kimgadir yoki nimagadir
mos tushmoq

Bu vaqt sizga qulaymi? (ma'qulmi?)

o'lchab ko'rmoq, kiyib ko'rmoq

Itimos, menga mana bu kulrang pal'toni

kiyib (o'lchab) ko'rish uchun olib
bering.

1. * o'zini his qilmoq (9-darsga qarang)

2. his qilmoq, sezmoq

qulay bo'lmoq (kiyim, poyabzal haqida)

Siz unda (tuflida) o'zingizni qanday his
qilyapsiz?

Rahmat, ular juda qulay.

Siz bu pal'toni kiyib ko'rasizmi?

Sizga u yaxshi tushdimi (qulaymi)?

1. boshqacha, bunaqa emas; farqli,
boshqalardan ajralib turadigan

<p><i>e. g.</i> This pen isn't mine. Mine is quite different.</p>	<p>Bu mening ruchkam emas. Meniki umuman boshqacha edi. (Bunaqa emasdi)</p>
<p>That's quite different The brothers are more different than you think</p>	<p>Bu umuman boshqa gap Aka-ukalar siz o'ylaganingizdan boshqacharoqlar 2 har xil, turhcha</p>
<p><i>e. g.</i> A department store sells very many different things</p>	<p>Univermagda har xil buyumlar sotiladi</p>
<p><i>Syn</i> various</p>	<p>har xil, turh xil</p>
<p><i>W comb</i> various books various people</p>	<p>turh xil kitoblar har xil odamlar</p>
<p>just</p>	<p>1. faqat, oddiy</p>
<p><i>e. g.</i> I don't want to buy anything I'm Men just looking round</p>	<p>hech narsa sotib olmoqchi emasman, faqat ko'rmoqchiman, xolos</p>
<p><i>e. g.</i> Just a moment, please</p>	<p>2. buyruq gaplarda ko'pincha fe'lsiz ishlatdadi</p>
<p><i>e. g.</i> He has just gone out</p>	<p>Bir daqiqa</p>
<p><i>e. g.</i> I'm just coming</p>	<p>3. endigina (<i>tugallangan zamon guruhi bilan ishlatilindi, 50 § ga qarang</i>)</p>
<p>a moment</p>	<p>U endigina chiqib ketdi</p>
<p><i>e. g.</i> Please wait a moment.</p>	<p>4. hozir (<i>ko'pincha harakat fe'ilan bilan ishlatdadi</i>)</p>
<p>Sorry I can't see you I'm busy at the moment</p>	<p>Hozir boraman</p>
<p>At that moment he stopped</p>	<p>moment, daqiqa, lahza</p>
<p>lucky ['lʌki]</p>	<p>Iltimos, bir daqiqa kutib tunng Kechirasiz, men hozir sizni qabul qila olmayman, men hozir bandman</p>
<p><i>Gr</i> to be lucky</p>	<p>Shu daqiqada u to'xtab qoldi</p>
<p><i>e. g.</i> I hope, We'll be lucky.</p>	<p>baxtli, omadli</p>
<p>You were lucky enough to get tickets</p>	<p>omadi kelmoq, omadli bo'lmoq</p>
<p>lovely ['lʌvli]</p>	<p>Umid qilamanki, bizga omad kulib boqadi</p>
<p>expensive [iks'pensiv]</p>	<p>Sizlarni omadingiz bor ekan, biletni</p>
<p><i>Ant</i> cheap</p>	<p>qo'lga kiritdingiz</p>
<p><i>Syn</i> dear</p>	<p>chiroyli, go'zal, oromijon, ajoyib</p>
	<p>qimmat</p>
	<p>arzon</p>
	<p>1 qimmat (<i>arzon emas</i>)</p>
	<p>2 qimmatli (<i>sevimli, qadrli</i>)</p>

Taqqoslang:

This dress is too dear (=expensive) for me.	Bu kiyim men uchun juda qimmat.
This is an expensive suit.	Bu qimmat kostyum.
(expensive ham kesimning ot qismi, ham ot oldidan aniqlovchi sifatida ishlatiladi, dear qimmat ma'nosida faqat kesimning ot qismi bo'lib kela oladi)	

to matter

e. g. It (that) doesn't matter (to me)

How much is it?

to pay (paid, paid)

e. g. How much did you pay for these shoes?

cash-desk

inside ['in 'said]

Ant. outside

e. g. The children are still outside.

a glove [ə 'glʌv]

along [ə 'lɔŋ]

W. comb. to go (come) along with smb.

e. g. "Please let me go along with you."

"Certainly. Come along".

W. comb. along a street (river)

dark

W. comb. dark-brown

dark-blue

dark-green

to match

e. g. Your gloves match your hat.

I want a tie to match my suit

She had a blue suit on, with a bag and shoes to match.

a watch [ə 'wɔtʃ]

rather ['rɑ:ðə]

e. g. It's rather cold here.

ahamiyatli bo'lmoq

Buni (men uchun) ahamiyati yo'q.

(= Menga baribir)

Bu qancha turadi?

(pul) to'lamoq

Bu tufliilar uchun siz qancha

to'ladingiz?

kassa

ichkarida, binoda

tashqarida, ochiq havoda

Bolalar hali ham ko'chadalar.

qo'lqop

birgalikda, bilan, bo'ylab

kim bilandir birga ketmoq

Il'timos, menga siz bilan (birga)

borishga ruxsat eting.

Albatta, ketdik.

ko'cha (daryo) bo'ylab

qorong'i, to'q

to'q-jigarrang

ko'k

to'q-yashil

nimagadir mos tushmoq (*fasoni, rangi*)

Sizning qo'lqopingiz shlyapangizga

mos tushdi.

Menga kostyumga mos tushadigan

galstuk kerak.

U qizda ko'k kostyum va o'sha rangda

sumka va tufli bor edi.

soat (*cho'rank qo'7 soati*)

yetarli, juda, ancha (*daraja ravishi,*

ko'pincha salbiy ma'nodagi, ba'zan

ijobiy ma'nodagi sifat va ravishlar

bilan ishlatiladi)

Bu yer yetarlicha (ancha) sovuq.

He did rather badly in his exam.
This is a rather good book. I think
o'ylashimcha
you'll like it.

late

Ant. early

e. g. It's better to be too early than too
late.

Prep. to be late **for (to)**

e.g. Nick was **late for (to)** classes
yesterday.

e. g. Better **late** than never.

quickly ['kwikli]

Ant. slowly

Syn. fast

W. comb. to speak fast

usual ['ju:zuəl]

W. comb. than usual
as usual

an airport [ən 'eəpɔ:t]

(the) same

W. comb. the same book (story, city,
man, ect.)

e. g. Fred and I left Moscow **on the**
same day.

Phr. all the same

e. g. "Would you like to go to the
theatre or to the cinema?"

"**It's all the same** to me."

(a) part

e. g. Did you like the second **part of**
yoqdimi?
this book?

I only **did part** of the work
yesterday.

W. comb. to take part in smth.

e. g. Will you take part in the
discussion?

U imtihonni ancha yomon **topshirdi.**
Bu ancha qiziq kitob. Meni

u sizga yoqadi.

1. kech (*sifat*)

erta

Juda kech kelgandan (qilgandan) ko'ra,
juda erta kelgan (qilgan) yaxshi
(nimanidir). (=Juda kechdan ko'ra,
juda erta yaxshi)

qayergadir kech qolmoq

Kecha Nik darsga kech qoldi.

2.* kech (*ravish*) (*5-darsga qarang*)

Hechdan ko'ra kech bo'lgani yaxshi

tez, chaqqon

sekin

tez

tez gapirmoq

LESSON SIXTEEN

odatiy

odatdagiga qaraganda

odatdagiday, har doimgiday

aeroport

xuddi o'zi, o'sha

o'sha kitob (hikoya, shahar, odam va
boshq.)

Fred bilan men Moskvadan **bir kunda**
jo'nadik.

baribir, bir xil farqi yo'q

Siz kinoga borasizmi yoki teatrgami?

Menga baribir

1. qism

Sizga bu kitobni ikkinchi qismi

Kecha men ishni bir qismini qildim,
xolos.

2. qatnashmoq, ishtirok etmoq

nimagadir qatnashmoq. Biror narsada
ishtirok etmoq

Siz muhokamada qatnashasizmi?

to invite

e g I **invited** a lot of my friends to dinner on Sunday

an invitation

to mind [tə 'maɪnd]

e g Do you **mind** if I smoke? (=Do you mind my smoking?)

I don't **mind** if you come at 12

Phr **Would you mind** (doing smth)?

e g **Would you mind** opening the window?

air

W comp in the open air (= out-of-doors)

e g You should spend more time **in the open air** (out-of-doors)

Prep (to travel) **by air**

fresh

W comb fresh air
a fresh newspaper
fresh bread (meat, etc)

the sky

Prep **in** the sky

e g The sun was shining **in the blue sky**.

to shine (shone [ʃɒn], shone)

rain

to rain

hot

e g It's too **hot** in here
I like my food **hot**.

to start

e g We must **start** early
At last the train **started**.

Prep to start off

e g We **started off** after breakfast

e g We must **start work** at once
The girl **started crying** (to cry).

taklif qilmoq

Yakshanba kuni men ko'plab do'stlanmni tushlikka taklif qildim taklifnoma

nimagadir e'tiroz bildirmoq, biror narsaga qarshi chiqmoq
Men cheksam siz qarshi emasmisiz?

Agar 12 da kelsangiz men qarshi emasman

Marhamat qihb (*myloyimlik bilan iltimos qilish*)

Marhamat qilib derazam ochib yuboring

havo

ochiq havoda (binoda emas, tashqarida)

Siz ko'p vaqtingizni ochiq havoda o'tkazishingiz kerak

samolyotda (sayohat qilish)

yangi, toza

toza havo

yangi gazeta

yangi non (go'sht va boshq)

osmon

osmonda

Moviy osmonda quyosh charaqlar edi

porlamoq

yomg'ir

yomg'ir yog'moq (78-§ ga qarang)

issiq, qaynoq

Bu yer juda issiq

Men issiq taomni yoqtiraman

1. jo'namoq, qo'zg'almoq

Biz erta jo'nashimiz kerak

Nihoyat poyezd o'raidan qo'zg'aldi

jo'namoq, yo'lga chiqmoq

Nonushtadan keyin biz yo'lga chiqdik

2. boshlamoq

Biz hoaroq ishni boshlashimiz kerak

Qizcha yig'lashni boshladi

may

e. g. He **may** come or he **may not**.

They **may** still be here.

a driver

to drive [draiv] (**drove** [drouv], **driven** [ˈdɪvn])

W. comb. to drive a car

a plane

Prep. by plane

e. g. I'll be going to Saint-Petersburg **by plane**.

to land

a passenger [ə ˈpæsiɪndʒə]

to get on (a bus, a plane)

to get off (a bus, a plane)

to get into (a car)

to get out of (a car)

a group [ə ˈgru:p]

funny

W. comb. a funny story (film, etc.)
to look funny

to have smth. on

e. g. She had a beautiful dress on.

to put on smth.

e. g. It's cold outside (out-of-doors).
Put on your warm coat.

clothes [klaʊðz] (*pl.*)

Mumkin (ruxsat, taxmin)

U kelishi ham (mumkin), kelmasligi ham mumkin.

Ular hah ham shu yerda boiishi mumkin.

haydovchi, shofyor

boshqarmoq (mashinani haydamoq)

avtomashinani boshqarmoq, haydamoq

samolyot

samolyotda

Men Sankt-Peterburgga samolyotda uchaman.

qoʻnmoq (*samolyot*), sohilga kelmoq (*kema*)

yoʻlovchi

chiqmoq, oʻtirmoq, kirmoq (avtobus, samolyotga)

tushmoq, chiqmoq (avtobus, samolyotdan)

oʻtirmoq (mashinaga chiqmoq)

chsqmoq (mashinadan tushmoq)

guruh

kulgili, qiziqarli

kulgili hikoya (film va boshq.)

kulgili koʻrinmoq

nimanidir kiymoq, kiyib olgan boʻlmoq

U qizning egnida chiroyli koʻylak bor edi.

kiymoq

Koʻcha sovuq. Issiq palʼtoni kiyib oling.

kiyim-kechak (*faqat koʻplikda ishlatiladi*)

Taqqoslang:

All our warm clothes *are* in that room, aren't they?

Bizning hamma issiq kiyimlarimiz *narigi* xonada, toʻgʻrimi?

old man

a bit

to agree

Prep. to agree with smb

e. g. I don't quite agree with you.

qariya (*doʻstlga murojaat*)

biroz

kelishmoq, rozi boʻlmoq

kim bilandir kelishmoq

Men sizning fikringizga unchalik

qoʻshilmayman.

kulmoq

to laugh [tə ˈla:f]

Prep. to laugh at smth. (smb.)
e. g. What are you **laughing at**?

snow

to snow

a degree

frost

to believe [tə bi'li:v]

e. g. They didn't believe him.

almost ['ɜ:lmoust]

e. g. It's **almost** dark outside.

below zero [bi:lou 'zi:rou]

let alone

e. g. John has no time for a journey to France, **let alone** the money.

the biting winds

to take off

Ant. to put on smth.

e. g. You can **take off** your coat. It's warm in here.

to be sure [juə]

e. g. He's **sure** they will be coming soon.

Prep. to be sure of smth.

e. g. He is right. I'm quite **sure of it**.

a heart [ə 'ha:t]

heartily ['ha.tili]

a season [ə 'si:zn]

to go boating

fruit [fru:t]

to enjoy (smth.)

e. g. Are you **enjoying** your journey?

nimanidir (kimningdir) ustidan kulmoq
Nimaga kulyapsizlar?

qor

qor yog'moq (78 § ga qarang)

bu yerda: gradus draja

sovuq, ayozli

ishonmoq

Ular unga ishonmadilar.

deyarli

Ko'chaga deyarli qorong'i tushdi.

noldan past

u haqida gapirmasa ham, u yoqda tursin

Jonni Fransiyaga borish uchun vaqti

ham yo'q, pulni esa gapirmasa ham

bo'ladi.

izg'irin shamol

olmoq, yechmoq

kiymoq

Siz pal'toyingizni yechishingiz mumkin.

Bu yer issiq.

ishonmoq

U ularni kelisbiga aniq ishonadi.

nimagadir aniq ishonmoq

U haq. Men bunga aniq ishonaman.

yurak

yurakdan

fasl

qayiqda suzishga bormoq

mevalar

nimadandir zavq olish, baxira olmoq

Sayohatingiz sizga yoqyaptimi?

LESSON SEVENTEEN

short for

to be situated ['sitʃueitid]

e. g. The village **is situated** in a very beautiful place,

an island [ən 'aɪlənd]

to call

e. g. What d'you **call**...?

to consist

Prep. to consist of smth.

-ning qisqart.masi

joylashgan

Qishloq juda chiroyli joyda joylashgan.

orol

nomlamoq, atamoq

Qanday nomlanadi...?

tashkil topmoq, iborat bo'lmoq

nimadandir tashqil topmoq, - dan iborat

e. g. The novel **consists of** three parts.
independent (of) [ˌɪndɪˈpɛndənt]
to wash
an ocean [ənˈoʊən]
between [biˈtwi:n]

e. g. The Mediterranean Sea is **between** Europe and Africa.
to travel
Prep. to travel **about** a country

to travel by plane (by air, by ship)

to travel on business

to travel for pleasure

to pass through
a continent [əˈkɒntɪnənt]
Art. the continent

train
Prep. by train

to cross
W. comb. to cross a country
to cross a street

to fly [təˈflaɪ] (**flew** [flu:], **flown**)
Prep. to fly over
to fly across

a mountain [a maʊntɪn]
W. comb. a mountain chain [tʃeɪn]

famous [ˈfeɪməs]
Gr. Prep. to be famous for
e. g. Finland is famous for its lakes.

a lake
deep
highly developed [ˈhaɪli diˈveləpt]

to export [tu ɪksˈpɔ:t]
machinery [məˈʃi:nəri]
a vessel [əˈvesəl]

bo'lmoq
Roman uch qismdan iborat
(- dan) mustaqil
yuvmoq
okean, ummon
(ikki predmet) orasida, oralig'ida,
o'rtasida
O'rta Yer dengizi Evropa va Afrika
o'rtasida joylashgan.

- sayohat qilmoq
biron-bir davlat bo'ylab sayohat qilmoq.
- transportda yurmoq
samolyotda uchmoq (sayohat qilmoq)
(paraxodda suzmoq)
ish yuzasidan sayohat qilmoq,
komandirovkaga bormoq
dam olish uchun sayohat qilmoq
orqali o'tmoq
qit'a, materik
Evropa qit'asi (Buyuk Britaniya oroliga
nisbatan ishlatiladi)
poyezd
poyezd bilan, poyezdda
kesib o'tmoq, orqali o'tmoq
mamlakat orqali o'tmoq
ko'chani kesib o'tmoq
uchmoq
ustidan uchib o'tmoq
orqali uchib o'tmoq
tog'
tog' tizmasi
taniqli, mashhur
biron nimasi bilan mashhur bo'lmoq
Finlyandiya o'zining ko'llari bilan
mashhur.
ko'l
chuqur
taraqqiy etgan, yuqori darajada
rivojlangan
eksport qilmoq
mashina, mashina jixozlari
yuk kemasi, kema

a motor [ə 'moutə]
goods [gudz] (*pi* goods)
main
an industry [ən 'ind'stri]
textile ['matnail]

food products (*pi*)
raw materials ['rɜ: mə'tiəriəlz] (*pi*)
world
including [in 'kludin]

motor, dvigatel'
mol, tovar
bosh, asosiy
ishlab chiqarish sohasi, og'ir sanoat
1. to'qima, engil sanoat
2. to'qimachilik
oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari
xom ashyo
dunyo, borliq
o'z ichiga olmoq

LESSON EIGHTEEN

youth [ju:θ]
great
popular ['pəpjələ]
Gr. Prep, to be popular with smb.
e. g. Professor N. is popular with the students.

a novelist [ə 'nəvəlist]
noisy ['nəizi]
(a) noise
W. comb, to make a noise
e. g. The children are making so much noise that I can't work here.

a game
clever ['klivə]
e. g. Ann is a clever girl. She's doing very well at school.
Gr. Prep, to be clever (good) at smth. (doing smth.)
e. g. He's clever (good) at foreign languages.

an age
Prep, at the age of...
e. g. Many children begin reading at the age of five or six.
W. comb, at an early age
e. g. Mozart began playing the piano at an early age.

a play
own [oun]
e. g. I saw it with my own eyes.
to perform [tə pə'fɜ:m]

yoshlik
buyuk
taniqli, mashhur
orasida mashhur bo'lmoq
Professor N. talabalar orasida mashhur

yozuvchi-romanist, roman yozuvchi
shovqinli
shovqin
shovqin qilmoq
Bolalar shunday shovqin qilishmoqdaki men bu yerda ishlay olmayapman.
o'yin
qobiliyatli, aqli
Anna -qobiliyatli qiz. U maktabda juda yaxshi o'qiydi.
nimagadir qobiliyati bo'lmoq

Uni chet tillarga qobiliyati bor.

yosh
... yoshda
Ko'pgina bolalar o'qishni besh-olti yoshlarida boshlashadi.
yoshlik chog'ida, erta yoshda
Motsart royalda kuy chalishni yoshlik chog'idanoq boshlagan.
p'yesa, spektakl'
xususiy, o'z
Men buni o'z ko'zim bilan ko'rdim.
ijro etmoq, o'ynamoq (p'yesa haqida)

W comb to perform a play
a performance [ə pə'fɜ:məns]
to move [tə'mu:v]

e g The train was **moving** very slowly

e g In 1978 our family **moved** to
 Samt-Petersburg

besides [bi'saidz]

e g In order to know English well you
 should read a lot **besides** your text
 book

to go to smb.

Ptep to go to smb for smth

e g I often **go to Peter** for help when I
 can't do my work alone

money

p'yesa ijro etmoq
 tomosha, spektakl'

1. harakatlanmoq
 Poyezd juda sekin harakatlanardi
 2. ko'chib o'tmoq

1978 yilda bizning oilamiz Sankt-
 Peterburgga ko'chib o'tdi
 bundan tashqari

Siz mgliz tildi yaxshi bihshmgiz uchun,
 darshkdan tashqan ko'plab boshqa
 kitoblarm ham o'qishingiz kerak
 kimgadir murojaat qilmoq
 kimgadir biror nima uchun murojaat
 qilmoq

Men ishinni o'zim qilolmaganimda,
 ko'pincha Peterga yordam so'rab
 murojaat qilaman

pul

Taqqoslang:

"Where is the money?" "It's on the
 writing-table"

Pul qayerda *yotibdi* – U yozuv stolida

Did you spend much money on books
 last week?

O'tgan haftada siz kitoblar uchun *ko'p*
pul sarfladingizmi?

except [ik'sept]

- dan tashqan

Syn but

e g I enjoyed all the stories in this
 book except (but) the last one
 I've spoken to everybody but him

Menga bu kitobdagi oxirgisidan tashqari,
 boshqa barcha hikoyalar yoqdi
 Men undan tashqan, boshqa hamma bilan
 gaplashdim

a debt [ə'det]

W. comb, to be in debt to smb
 to pay one's debts

qarz (pul)
 kimdandir qarzdor bo'lmoq
 qarzni to'lamoq, qarzini to'lamoq
 qarzdor

a debtor [ə'detə]

The Marshahea Debtors' Prison
 nearly

Marshalsi qarzdorlar qamog'i
 deyarli, atrofida
 Soat deyarli 10 bo'ldi

e g It's nearly ten o'clock.

Taqqoslang:

She's nearly mnety

U ayolning yoshi *deyarli* (*salkam*)
 to'qsonda

She's about forty

U ayolmng yoshi qirq atrofida

schooling ['sku:liŋ]

bu yerda maktabda o'qimoq, savodlilik
 ishlab topmoq

to earn [tu'ɜ:n]

Phr. to earn one's living

a trade

ambition [æm'biʃən]

W. comb. to realize [tə 'ri:əlaiz] one's ambitions

well-educated ['wel'edjukeitid]

a way

W. comb. on one's way

e. g. I met, an **old friend of yours on my way home** yesterday.

Phr. in this way.

e. g. My brother often **goes to museums and picture galleries and in this way he learns a lot**

Phr. by the way

e. g. By the **way**, won't your brother join us?

education [.edju'keiʃən]

W. comb. a higher education

e. g. He received a good **education**.

to describe [tə dis'kraib]

yashash uchun pul ishlab topmoq

hunar, kasb

intilish, kimdir bo'lishni orzu qilmoq, nimadir qilmoq

orzusiga erishmoq

savodli, yaxshi ta'lim olgan

yo'l

yo'l bo'ylab, yo'lda, - ga ketaverishda
Kecha men uyga kelayotib, yo'lda sening eski qadrdon do'stingni uchratib qoldim.

shunday qilib (shu yo'l, usul bilan)

Mening akam muzey va rasmlar ko'rgazmasiga tez-tez borib turadi va shu yo'l bilan ko'p narsalarni bilib oladi.

aytgandek

Aytgandek, akangiz biz bilan borishni xohlaydimi?

ta'lim, ma'lumot

oliy ta'lim, oliy ma'lumot

U yaxshi ta'lim oldi.

ta'riflamoq, tasvirlamoq

Diqqatingizni qarating:

to describe fe'lidan so'ng predlogli to'ldiruvchidan doim to predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

Describe the man *to me*.

Menga bu odamni *tariflab bering*.

Describe to me **the man who saved you**.

Menga sizni qutqarib qolgan odamni *tasvirlah bering*.

a description [ə dis'kripʃən]

W. comb. to give a description of smth.

e. g. Can you **give me a description of the thing?**

ta'rif, tasvir

biror narsaga ta'rif bermoq

Siz menga bu narsani tasvirlab bera olasizmi?

a novel [ə'nəvl]

among [ə'mʌŋ]

e. g. He was **among friends**.

roman

1. orasida

U do'stlari orasida edi.

2. qatoriga, sirasiga

Volga dunyodagi eng katta daryolar qatoriga kiradi.

to die (died, died)

e. g. My father **died** when I was a child.

o'lmoq, vafot etmoq

Mening otam bolaligimda vafot etgan.

LESSON NINETEEN

to happen [ta 'hæpən]

e. g. It **happened** ten years ago.

Syn. to take place

e. g. When did this **take place**?

Prep. to happen to smb.

e. g. She asked whether anything had **happened to him**.

sodir bo'lmoq

Bu o'n yil oldin sodir bo'lgan edi.

sodir bo'lmoq, bo'lib o'tmoq

Bu qachon sodir bo'ldi?

kim bilandir sodir bo'lmoq

U qiz unga hech narsa bo'lmadimi deb so'radi.

Taqqoslang:

Unga u-bu bo'ldimi? U nimaga kelmadi?

Sizgabungunima bo'ldi? Siz ko'plab xatolar qilyapsiz.

Sizga nima qildi? Rangingiz oqarib ketibdi?

Soatingizga nima bo'ldi?

Did anything **happen** to him? Why Didn't he **come**?

What's happened to you today? You're making a lot of mistakes.

What's the matter with you? You're very pale.

What's wrong with your watch?

war [wə:]

Ant. peace

Prep. at war

at peace

e. g. We want to live **at peace** with other peoples.

W. comb. the Great Patriotic War the Second World War (= World " War II (Two)

to fight [tə 'fait] (**fought** [fɔ:t], **fought**)

Prep. to fight **against** smb. (smth.) **for** smth.

e. g. The peoples of the world **fight for** peace against war.

a fascist [ə 'fæʃɪst]

to defend [tə di 'fend]

Prep. to defend smth. (smb.) **from** smth. (smb.)

e. g. In 1812 the Russian people **defended** their country **from** the French army,

freedom ['fri:dəm]

independence [,ɪndi'pendəns]

(the) front

W. comb. on the front

urush, urush holatida

tinchlik

urush holatida

tinchlikda

Biz boshqa xalqlar bilan tinchlikda yashashni xohlaymiz.

Ulug' Vatan urushi

ikkinchi jahon urushi

kurashmoq, urushmoq

kingadir (nimagadir) qarshi nima uchun dir kurashmoq

Butun dunyo xalqlari urushga qarshi tinchlik uchun kurashadilar.

fashist

himoya qilmoq

nimanidir (kimnidir) nimadandir (kimdandir) himoya qilmoq

1812 yilda rus xalqi o'z vatanini fransuz armiyasidan himoya qildi.

ozodlik

mustaqillik

bu yerda: front

frontda

one day

fierce [fiəs]

qattil

W. comb. the Soviet Army

armiya

W. comb. the Soviet Army
the Red Army

to defeat [tə di'fi:t]

e. g. In January and February 1944 the Soviet Army defeated the German fascists at Saint-Petersburg and Novgorod.

an enemy [ən 'enimɪ]

a unit [ə 'ju:nɪt]

to liberate [tə 'libəreɪt]

liberation [ˌlibə'reɪʃn]

at first

first

Phr. first of all

bir kuni

shavqatsiz, qaqshatqich (urush haqida)

urush, jang

shavqatsiz jang

armiya

Sovet Armiyasi

Qizil Armiya

(ustidan) g'alaba qozonmoq

1944 yilning yanvar va fevral oylarida

Sovet Armiyasi nemis fashistlari

ustidan Sankt-Peterburg va

Novgorodda g'alaba qozondi.

dushman

qism, bo'linma (*harbiy*)

ozod qilmoq

ozod qilish

dastlab, boshida

awal, birinchi navbatda

avvalam bor

Taqqoslang:

Boshida u bizga yoqmad, lekin biz uni yaqindan bilib olganimizdan so'ng, biz qalin do'st bo'lib qoldik.

Siz *avval* maqolani oxirigacha o'qib chiqishingiz, so'ngra tarjima qilishni boshlashingiz kerak.

At first we didn't like him, but when we got to know him better, we became great friends.

First you must finish reading the article, then begin to translate it.

to turn round

e. g. Somebody called out to me, I **turned round** and saw an old friend.

to turn back

to turn on (the light, the water, the gas, the television set, the radio, etc.)

to turn off

pale

W. comb. to turn pale
to be (look) pale

to kill

e. g. To **kill** two birds with one stone.
Gr. to be killed

e. g. He was **killed** in-a train accident
['æksidənt].

orqaga qaramoq

Kimdir meni chaqirdi, orqaga qaradim va eski do'stlarimdanbirini ko'rdim.

orqaga qaytmoq

yoqmoq (chirog'mi, suvni, gazni, televizorni, radioni va boshq.).

o'chirmoq

oqarmoq

oqarib ketmoq

oqarib ko'rinmoq

o'ldirmoq

Bir o'q bilan ikki qushni o'ldirmoq.
vafot etmoq, halok bo'lmoq

U temir yo'l halokatida halok bo'ldi

a soldier [ə 'souldʒə]

an officer [ən 'ɒfɪsə]

to realize

Syn. to understand [tu ʌndə'stænd]
(understood [ʌndə'stʊd], understood)

soldat, askar

ofitser, zobit

tushunmoq, anglamoq, fahmlamoq

tushunmoq

Taqqoslang:

Siz savolimni *tushundingizmi?*

Men u nima haqida gapirayotganini
tushunmayapman.

(Men) Hamma menga qarayotganini
fahmladim (sezdim).

U nima bo'lganini *tushunganida*, (u)
he

bunga afsuslandi.

Do you **understand** my question?

I don't **understand** what He's talking
about.

I realized that everybody was looking at
me.

When he **realized** what had happened,
was sorry.

to keep (kept, kept)

e. g. How long can I **keep** your book?

He usually **keeps** old letters.

W. comb. to keep one's word (promise)
e. g. Does he always **keep his**
promise?

e. g. I won't **keep** you long.

W. comb. to keep smb. waiting

e. g. I am terribly sorry I've **kept you**
waiting (so long).

no more (= not ... any more)

e. g. "Another cup of tea?"
"No **more**, thank you!"

I don't want any more ice-cream.

Syn. no longer (=not...any longer)

e. g. I won't stay here **any longer** (any
more).

a delegation [ə ,deli 'geɪlɪn]

unexpected [ɪ 'ʌnɪks 'pektɪd]

e. g. It was quite **unexpected**.

position

an advance [an ad'vɑ:ns]

the May Day Civil ['sɪvɪl] parade
[pə'reɪd]

1. ushlab turmoq, saqlamoq

Sizni kitobingizni men qancha ushlab
turibim mumkin?

U **odatda** eski xatlarni saqlaydi.

2. ushlab turmoq

so'zida (va'dasida) turmoq

U har doim va'dasini bajaradimi?

3. ushlab turmoq

Men sizni uzoq ushlab turmayman.

kimnidir kuttirib qo'ymoq

Kechirasiz, men sizni (uzoq) kuttirib
qo'ydim.

1. boshqa yo'q (*miqdor bo'yicha*)

Yana bir piyola choy ichasizmi?

Yo'q, rahmat. (Boshqa choy kerakmas).

Menga boshqa muzqaymoq kerak emas.

2. boshqa yo'q (*vaqt bo'yicha*)

ortiq yo'q

Men ortiq (boshqa) bu yerda

qolmayman.

delegatsiya

kutilmagan (da)

Bu umuman kutilmaganda sodir bo'ldi.

bu yerda: joylashuv

hujum

birinchi may namoyishi

named

Syn. called

e. g. There was a man among us **named** (called) Peter Smith.

to smile

Prep. to smile at smb.

to make up one's mind

Syn. to decide

e. g. Have you **made up your mind** yet what to do in the summer?

He **made up his mind** to go to the Institute of Foreign Languages.

Or. We **made up our minds** to...

to change one's mind

e. g. He intended to go to this institute at first, but then **changed his mind**.

to be delighted [di'laɪtɪd]

e. g. I'm **delighted** to see you.

"Would you like to join us?"

"I'd be **delighted**."

exact [ɪg'zækt]

e. g. I want an **exact** translation of the word.

exactly [ɪg'zæktli]

e. g. That's **exactly** (= just) what we want.

e. g. I got home at **exactly** five.

to knock

Prep. to **knock at** a door

to introduce [tu , intrə'dju:s]

nomi bo'yicha, nomli

Bizning oramizda Peter Smit ismli kishi bor edi.

jilmaymoq

kingadir kulmoq

hal qilmoq, qaror qabul qilmoq

hal qilmoq

Siz yozda nima qilishingizni hal qildingizmi?

U xorijiy tillar institutiga kirishga qaror qildi.

Biz qaror qildikki...

fikrini o'zgartirmoq

U oldin shu institutga kirmoqchi edi,

lekin keyin bu fikridan qaytdi (o'ylab ko'rib).

juda qoniqish hosil qilmoq, xursand bo'lmoq

Sizni ko'rganimdan juda xursandman.

Biz bilan borishni xohlaringiz?

Jonim bilan.

aniq

Menga bu so'zning aniq tarjimasi kerak.

1. aniq, xuddi o'zi

Bu bizga kerakli bo'lgan narsani xuddi o'zi.

2. aniq (*vaql haqida*), roppa-rosa

Men uyga roppa-rosa beshda keldim.

taqqillatmoq

eshikni taqqillatmoq

tanishtirmoq

Taqqoslang:

He introduced me to his friends.

"This is my wife."

"How do you do."

U meni do'stlariga *tanishtirdi*.

Mening xotinim bilan tanishing.

Assalomu-alaykum. Yaxshimisiz.

a guest [ə 'gest]

a host [ə 'houst]

a hostess [æ 'houstɪs]

a party (= evening party)

mehmon

mezbon

beka(cha) (mehmon kutib oluvchi ayol)

mehmon kutish, kecha (gap)

W. comb, a dinnerparty
 a housewarming party
 to give a party
to dance [tə 'da:ns]
a dance
e. g. "Can I have the next **dance**?"
 "Certainly." (or "Thank you.")
to joke
e. g. I was only **joking** with them.
to sing (sang, sung)
singer
a song [ə 'sɒŋ]
to appear [tu ə 'piə]
Ant. to disappear [ta , disə'piə]
really
e. g. Is that **really** so?
to interrupt [tu , intə'rʌpt]
e. g. Excuse me for **interrupting** you.
elder ['eldə]
W. Comb, an (one's) elder brother
 (sister)
for ages [fər 'eidziz]
(the) New Year
W. comb. New Year's Eve
 to see the New Year in
 to have a New Year party
 to see the old year off
heavy ['hevi]
Ant light
W. comb, a heavy box (bag, etc.)
 a heavy smoker
wine
a glass
empty ['empti]
Ant. full
e. g. The room was **full** of people.
Cheers!

o'tirish, ziyofat
 uy kirdi
 ziyofat uyushtirmoq
 raqsga tushmoq
 raqs
 Navbatdagi raqsga taklif etishga ruxsat
 etsangiz?
 Marhamat (Albatta).
 hazil qilmoq
 Men ular bilan hazillashuvdim, xolos.
 kuylamoq, ashula aytmoq
 qo'shiqchi
 qo'shiq, ashula
 paydo bo'lmoq
 yo'q bo'lmoq, g'oyib bo'lmoq
 aslida, haqiqatda, chindan ham
 Bu aslida shundaymi?
 fikrini bo'lmoq, gapini bo'lmoq
 Fikringizni bo'layotganim uchun uzr.
 yosh bo'yicha kattasi (*bir oila*
a'zolaridan)
 aka (opa)
 manguilik, anchadan beri
 Yangi yil
 Yangi yil arafasida
 Yangi yilni kutib o'lmoq
 Yangi yilni nishonlamoq
 eski yilni kuzatmoq
 og'ir
 yengil
 og'ir quti (sumka va skk.)
 ashaddiy chekuvchi
 vino
 stakan, ryumka
 bo'sh
 to'la
 Xona odamlar bilan to'la edi.
 Sizning sog'ligingiz uchun.

LESSON TWENTY

an incident [ən 'insident]

voqea, hodisa

Taqqoslang:

Bu juda qiziqarli *voqea* bo'lgan edi.

It was a **very interesting incident**

O'tgan haftada men bilan g'aroyib *hodisa* sodir bo'ldi.

A **strange thing** happened to me last week.

Men bilan qiziqarli *voqea* sodir bo'ldi.

Something interesting happened to me.

a revolutionary [ə , revə 'lu: ʃnəri]

inqilobchi, revolyusiyachi

only ['ounli]

bitta, yakka, yolgiz, yagona

(*aniqlovchichi bo'lib kelgan sifat*)

e. g. I think he's **the only doctor** in our town who can help your mother.

Mening o'ylashimcha, u sizning onangizga yordam berishi mumkin bo'lgan, bizning shahrimizdagi yagona vrach.

Are you **an only child**, or have you got brothers and sisters?

Siz yolgiz farzandmisiz, yoki sizning aka-ukalaringiz va opa-singillaringiz bormi?

struggle

kurash (*odatda siyosiy*)

to grow (grew, grown)

1. o'smoq, o'stirmoq

Syn. to get

2. bo'lmoq (*bog'lovchi fe'l*)

to become

bo'lmoq (*ko'pincha qiyosiy darajadagi sifat bilan ishlatiladi*)

bo'lmoq, erishmoq (*ko'pincha ot bilan ishlatiladi*)

e. g. He's **growing** (**getting**) old.

U qariyapti.

It's **growing** (**getting**) dark.

Qorong'i tushyapti.

The days are **getting** longer and longer.

Kunlar tobora uzaymoqda.

He's **getting** better.

U tuzalyapti.

Everybody expects him to **become** a doctor.

Hamma uni vrach bo'ladi deb o'ylaydi.

The place has **become** quite famous.

Bu joy mashhur bo'lib qoldi.

on the one hand... on the other hand

bir tomondan... ikkinchi tomondan...

e. g. **On the one hand** you're right, but **on the other (hand)** he is, too.

Bir tomondan siz haqsiz, ikkinchi tomondan u ham haq.

But:

There were trees **on all sides**, no houses.

Hamma yoqda daraxtlar bor edi, bitta ham uy yo'q edi.

a dentist

tish doktori

a waiting-room

qabulxona

secret [ˈsi:krit]

a patient [ə ˈpeɪʃənt]

to expect [tu iksˈpekt]

e. g. Do you **expect** (to see) them today?

Nobody **expected** him to leave so soon.

to mean [tɪˈmi:n] (**meant** [ment], **meant**)

e. g. What does this word **mean**?

I have no idea what you **mean**.

What do you **mean** by that (by saying that)?

a meaning

e. g. This word has several **meanings**.

each other

Syn. one another

e. g. The students in our group always speak English to **each other** (to **one another**).

to remind [ta riˈmaɪnd]

Prep. to remind smb. **about** smth. (= to remind smb. to do smth.)

to remind smb. **of** smth.

e. g. Will you **remind** him about his promise?

This song **reminds** me of my childhood.

Gr. to remind smb. that...

e. g. I must **remind** him that he promised to ring you up.

to accompany [tu əˈkʌmpəni]

Syn. to see smb. to

sirli, maxfiy

mijoz, bemor

kutmoq, taxmin qilmoq

Siz ularni bugun (ko'rishni) kutyapsizmi?

Uni bunchalik tez ketishini hech kim kutmagandi.

1. bidirmoq, anglatmoq

Bu so'z nimani bildiradi?

2. nazarda tutmoq

Siz nimani nazarda tutayotgamingizni tushunmayapman.

Siz nimani nazarda tutyapsiz? Siz bu bilan nima demoqchisiz?

ahamiyat, ma'no

Bu so'zni bir nechta ma'nolari bor.

bir - biriga, bir-biridan va boshq.

bin ikkinchisiga, bin ikkinchisidan va boshq.

Guruhimizning talabalari bir-birlari bilan doim ingliz tilida gaplashishadilar.

eslatib qo'ymoq

kingadir nimanidir eslatmoq (*esidan*

chiqmasligi uchun eslatib qo'ymoq)

kingadir nimanidir yoki kimnidir

eslatmoq (*biror kishiga yoki narsaga*

o'xshashligi bilan yodda solmoq)

Iltilmos, unga va'dasi haqida eslatib

qo'ying.

Bu qo'shiq menga bolaligimni eslatadi.

kingadir... haqida eslatmoq.

Men unga sizga telefon qilishga va'da

berganligi haqida eslatib qo'yishim

kerak.

kuzatib qo'ymoq

kimnidir... gacha kuzatib qo'ymoq

Taqqoslang:

They accompanied us home (to the theatre)	Ular bizni uyga <i>kuzatib kuyishdi</i> (teatrga) (borishdi, va balki, bizlar bilan qohshdi)
They saw us home (to the theatre)	Ular bizni uyga <i>kuzatib kuyishdi</i> (teatrga) (bizni ohb bonb qo'yib, o'zjan qohshmadi)
They came to see us off.	Ular bizm <i>kuzatgani</i> chiqishdi (ketishdan oldin vokzalda xayrlashmoq)

a surgery [ə 'sə:dʒəri]

to pretend [tə pri'tend]

e g He **pretended** to be asleep

He **pretended** to know nothing about it (=He pretended that he knew nothing about it)

a turn

W comb in turn

to wait **one's** turn

a queue [ə 'kju]

W comb a long queue

to wait (stand) in **a queue**

to **jump a queue** *Coll*

to try

W comb to try hard

a maid

next to (smb)

e. g. He was sitting **next to** me

But

They live **next door** to us

a tooth (*pi* teeth)

W comb a bad tooth

toothache ['tu:θeik]

a bad toothache

a head [ə 'hed]

a headache [ə 'hedeik]

vrach xonasi

bahona qilmoq, o'zim biror narsa qilib ko'rsatmoq

U o'zini uxlayapgan qilib ko'rsatdi

U o'zim bu haqida hech narsa

bilmaganlikka soldi (U o'zim hech nima bilmagandek qilib ko'rsatdi)

navbat, ketma-kethk

navbati bilan (nimadir qilmoq)

navbatim kutmoq

navbat (*kutyapgan odamlar qatori*)

uzun navbat

navbatga turmoq

navbatsiz o'tmoq

harakat qilmoq, unnib ko'rmoq

juda harakat qilmoq, astoydil urinmoq

oqsoch

kim bilandir yonma-yon

U men bilan yonma-yon o'tirdi

Biroq

Ular bizni yommizda yashashadi

(=qo'shni uyda, qo'shni xonada)

tish

og'riyotgan tish

tish og'rig'i

qattiq tish og'rig'i

bosh

bosh og'rig'i

Taqqoslang:

I've got toothache.

I've got a headache.

I've got a bad toothache.

I've got a bad headache.

Mening tishlarim og'riyapti

Mening boshim og'riyapti.

Mening tishlarim qattiq og'riyapti.

Mening boshim qattiq og'riyapti.

however

clear

Prep. to be clear to smb.

e. g. Is everything clear to you?

clearly

a spy

the police [ðə pə'li:s]

e. g. The police were after him.

a policeman [ə pə'li:sman]

real

e. g. What's his real name?

to seem

Gr. to seem to be (to know)

e. g. He seems to be ill.

They seem to know a lot.

But: .

I don't think you are right.

joy

polite [pə'laɪt]

Ant. impolite

politely

since

to watch smb. (smth)

e. g. Are you going to play or only watch the game?

I watched the children playing in the garden.

W. comb. to watch TV

immediately [i'mi:dʒətli]

Syn. at once

e. g. He immediately saw the mistake.

He saw the mistake immediately.

a mouth [ə'maʊθ]

biroq

tushunarli, aniq

kingadir tushunarli bo'lmoq

Sizga hammasi tushunarlimi?

tushunarli

bu yerda; josus, ayg'oqchi

polisiya

Polisiya uni iziga tushgan edi.

polisiyachi

haqiqiy

Uning haqiqiy ismingiz nima?

ko'rinmoq, tuyulmoq

ko'rinishidan (kirish so'z sifatida),
aftidan

U kasalga o'xshaydi.

Ko'rinishidan ular ko'p narsani bilishadi.

Menimcha siz nohaqsiz.

quvonch, zavq

xushmuomola

qo'pol

muloyim

bu yerda: chunki

1. kimnidir orqasidan kuzatmoq

Siz o'ynamoqchimisiz yoki faqat o'yinni tomosha qilmoqchimisiz?

Men bolalarni bog'da qanday o'ynaganlarini tomosha qildim.

2. * ko'rmoq (7 - darsga qarang)

televizor ko'rmoq

tezlik bilan, shu xaxoti

shu xaxoti

U shu xaxotiyok xaxoni payqadi.

U xaxoni darrov payqadi.

og'iz

care [kæə]

Phr to take care of smb.

Syn to look after

e g Will you look after my dog while I am away?

e g Who will look after your children when you go to Samt-Petersburg?

careful ['keəful]

e g Be careful!

Ant careless

e. g. He makes a lot of mistakes because he's very careless.

carefully

Ant Carelessly

eg The doctor examined the patient very **carefully**.

Please listen carefully.

to do one's best

e g I'll do my best to help you

the truth

Ant a lie [ə 'lai]

W comb to speak (tell) the truth

Ant to tell a lie

W comb to speak (to tell) the truth

e. g. To speak (to tell) the truth, I don't like it here at all

true

Taqqoslang:

He's spoken (told) the truth.

But

Is it true that they have left?

It's true he doesn't know anything yet

It's a true story.

g'amxo'rlik, e'tibor

kimgadn gamxo ilik qilmoq, kimgadir qaramoq (*kasal bolalarga va shu kabilarga*)

qarab turmoq e'tibor qaratmoq

Men yo'qligimda itga qarab turing

Sankt-Peteiburgga ketganingizda

bolalaringizga kim qarab turadi?

ehtiyotkor, e'tibor

Ehtiyot bo'ling!

e'tiborsiz

U ko'p xato qiladi, chunki u e'tiborsiz

ehtiyot bo lib

ehliyotsizlik qihb

Doktor mijozni diqqat bilan ko'rikdan o'tkazdi

Iltimos, diqqat bilan tinglang

Hamma narsani qilmoq, bor kuchini ishga solish

Men sizga yordam berish uchun hamma narsani qilaman

haqiqat

yolg'on

haqiqatni gapirmoq

yolg'on gapirmoq, aldamoq

to'g'risini aytganda

To'g'risini aytganda menga bu yer

umuman yoqmayapti

rost, to'g'in, chin

U rostini aytdi

Ularni ketgani to'g'rimi?

To'g'ri, u hali hech narsa bilmaydi

Bu haqiqiy (bo'lgan, o'ylab topilmagan) hikoya

serious ['siəriəs]

W comb a serious operation (question)

seriously

e. g. My friend is seriously ill now

Jiddiy

jiddiy operatsiya (savol)

Jiddiy

Mening do'stim hozir qattiq kasal

an operation [ən ,əpə'rei.ŋ]

W comb to perform (do) an operation

to operate (on smb)

e g He's just been operated on.

surprise [sa'praiz]

Prep to one's surprise

e g To my surprise (to everybody's surprise = to the surprise of everybody) he did quite well as Hamlet

to surprise [tə sə'praiz]

Gr to be surprised at smb (smth)

e g Don't be surprised at all these changes

Don't be surprised that We've made all these changes

We were surprised to see (to hear, to find out) that

to explain [tu iks'plein]

Prep to explain smth to smb

e. g. We'd like them to **explain** the rule to us once more
Would you like us to **explain** how to get there?

to add

e. g. I've nothing more to **add**.

to cost (cost, cost)

e. g. How much does it **cost**?

It only **cost** me two roubles

It **costs** much.

grateful ['greitful]

Ant ungrateful

Gr to be grateful to smb For smth

e. g. I'm grateful to you for all you've done for me

an idea [an ai'diə]

e. g. A good **idea** came to him

e. g. The book gives you a good **idea** of

operatsiya

operatsiya qilmoq

Kimnidir operatsiya qilmoq

Uni endigina operatsiya qilishdi

ajablanish, taajjub

biror kishining taajjubiga ko'ra

Mening taajjubimga ko'ra (barchaning

taajjubiga ko'ra) u Gamlet rolini

yaxshi uddaladi

hayron qoldirmoq

kingadir, nimagadir hayron qolmoq

Bu barcha o'zgarishlarga hayron

bo'lmang

Biz kiritgan bu barcha o'zgarishlarga

hayron bo'lmang

Biz buni ko'rganimizdan (eshitganimizdan,

bilganimizdan) hayron qoldik

tushuntirish

nimanidir kingadir tushuntirmoq (*ingliz tilida vositali to'ldiruvchi majburiy emas*)

Ular bizga bu qoidani yana bir marta

tushuntirib qo'yishlarini xohlardik

U yerga qanday borishni (sizga)

tushuntirib qo'yishimizni xohlaysizmi?

qo'shmoq

Menda boshqa qo'shinicha qiladigan

narsa yo'q

(narxi) turmoq

Bu qancha turadi?

Bu menga faqatgina 2 so'mga tushdi

Bu qimmat turadi

minnatdor

minnatdor emas, noshukur

kimdandir nimadandir minnatdor bo'lish

Men uchun qilgan barcha ishingiz uchun

sizdan minnatdorman

1. fikr

Uning kallasiga yaxshi fikr keldi

2. tushuncha

Kitob Xindistondagi hayot haqida yaxshi

life in India.

I've no **idea** where he is now.

to break (broke, broken)

e. g. He fell and **broke** his leg.

Don't touch this vase. It's **broken**.

The cup **broke** to pieces.

W. comb, to break out

e. g. Suddenly a storm **broke (out)**.

to report

to make out (made out, made out)

e. g. I couldn't **make out** anything

because it was too dark in the room.

tushuncha beradi

Men u hozir qayerdaligi haqida

tushunchaga ega emasman.

sindirmoq

U yiqildi va oyog'ini sindirib oldi.

Mana bu vazaga tegmang. U singan.

Chashka parcha-parcha bo'lib ketdi.

boshlanib ketmoq (*urush, inqilob, shamol haqida*).

kutilmaganda bo'ron (to'fon) boshlandi.

bu yerda: yetkazmoq, hisobot bermoq,

aniqlamoq, tushunmoq, eshitmoq,

ko'rmoq

Men hech narsa aniqlay olmadim, chunki

xona juda ham qorongi edi.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

to belong [tə bi'ləŋ]

Prep, to belong to **smb**.

e. g. Who does the building **belong to**?

an age

tragic ['trædʒɪk]

for

president ['prezɪdənt]

a duty

W. comb, to do one's duty

W. comb, a round of duties

W. comb, to be on duty

a mood [ə'mu:d]

W. comb, to be in a good (bad) mood

a cloud [ə'klaud]

cloudless

a wind [ə'wɪnd]

e. g. The **wind** is rising (falling).

The **wind** blew my hat off.

tegishli bo'lmoq

kimgadir tegishli bo'lmoq

Bu imoratlar kimga tegishli?

asr

fojeaviy

bu yerda: ya'ni, chunki

prezident

1. burch

o'z burchini ado etmoq

2. xizmatdagi majburiyatlar (odatda

ko'plik shaklida), xizmat doirasi

(kunlik) majburiyatlar doirasi, xizmat

doirasi

3. navbatchilik

navbatchilikda turmoq, navbatchi

bo'lmoq

kayfiyat

yaxshi (yomon) kayfiyatda bo'lmoq

bulut

bulutsiz

shamol (*arktiklsiz ishlatiladi, aniqlovchi*

bilan kelsa noaniq artikl bilan

ishlatiladi)

Shamol ko'tarilmoqda (pasaymoqda)

Shamol shlyapamni uchirib yubordi.

A cold (warm, strong) wind was blowing.

to blow [tə 'blou] (**blew** [blu:], **blown** [bloun])

a flag

to hoist

private ['praivit]

a government [ə 'gʌvənmənt]

to end

e. g. How does the story end?

Everything ended happily.

World War II ended in 1945,

Sovuq (iliq, kuchli) shamol esardi.

pudamoq, esmoq

bayroq

ko'tarmoq (bayroq, yelkan, yuk)

xususiy

hukumat

tugamoq

Hikoya nima bilan tugaydi?

Hammasi yaxshilik bilan tugadi.

Ikkinchi jahon urushi 1945 yilda tugadi.

Taqqoslang:

I came to the Institute at half past 12, but the lecture was already over and there was nobody in the classroom. (tugallanganlik holati)

Men institutga 12 yarimda keldim, lekin ma'ruzalar *tugagan edi* va auditoriyada hech kim qolmagan edi.

I found out that the lecture had ended (finished) half an hour before I came.

Men kelganimda ma'ruza *tugaganiga* yarim soat bo'lganligini bildim.

(ish harakatning tugallanishi)

whole [houl]

W. comb. the whole truth

the whole world

e. g. The **whole** world knows his name.

But:

His name is known **all over the world**.

butun, to'la, bor

barcha haqiqat, bor haqiqat

butun dunyo, borliq

Butun dunyo uni ismini biladi.

Uning ismi butun dunyoga tanilgan.

to celebrate [tə 'selibreit]

e. g. On the first of September, 2006 the Uzbek people celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the Independence.

qanaqadir sanani nishonlamoq

2006 yil 1 sentyabrda o'zbek xalqi Mustaqillikning 15 yilligini nishonladi.

a wish

e. g. His **wish to go there** was still strong.

1. xohish, istak

Unda hali ham u yerga borish istagi kuchli edi.

2. tilak, niyat

(Yangi yilda) Yaxshi niyatlar bilan.

W. comb. With best wishes (for a happy New Year).

tired ['taɪəd]

Gr. to be tired

charchagan

charchash, charchamoq

to feel tired

e. g. If you don't have breakfast before we start off, you'll soon be **tired**.

all day (= all day long, all the day)

e. g. They worked **all day (all day long, all the day)**.

The wind blew **all day (all day long, all the day)**

to upset [tu ʌp'set] (**upset, upset**)

e. g. I'm afraid the wind will **upset** the boat.

W. comb. to upset a plan

Gr. to be (look) upset

finally [ˈfainəli]

however [hau'evə]

to announce [tu ə'nauns]

e. g. It has just been **announced** on the radio that several famous Italian singers are coming to Moscow.

present [ˈpreznt]

Ant. absent

Gr. to be present (at)

to be absent (from)

e. g. It was announced that more than one thousand people were **present** at the meeting.

(one's) party

to arrive [tu ə'raiv]

Prep. to arrive in a country (a city)

to arrive at a station (port)

Syn. to come

o'zini charchagan his qilmoq

Agar siz yo'lga chiqishimizdan oldin nonushta qilib olmasangiz, charchab qolasiz.

kun bo'yi, kechgacha

Ular kun bo'yi ishlashdi.

Kuni bilan shamol esdi.

1. ag'darmoq, to'ntarmoq

Shamol qayiqni ag'darib yubormasmikin deb qo'rqaman.

2. buzmoq (*rejani*)

rejani buzmoq

xomush bo'lmoq (ko'rinmoq), kayfiyati yo'q bo'lmoq

va nihoyat, oxiri

biroq, nima bo'lganda ham (*odatda gap o'rtaida va oxirida*)

e'lon qilmoq (og'zaki)

Hozirgina radiodan Moskvaga bir nechta taniqli ital'yan qo'shiqchilari kelayotganligini e'lon qilishdi.

qatnashyapgan

qatnashmayapgan

qatnashmoq (ras.)

qatnashmaslik

Yig'ilishda mingdan ortiq odam

qamashayotganligi e'lon qilindi.

bu yerda: atrofdagi kishilar, hamsuhbat

yetib kelmoq

mamlakatga (shaharga) yetib kelmoq

stansiyaga (portga) yetib kelmoq

yetib kelmoq

Taqqoslang:

Delegatsiya Moskvaga 21-aprelda yetib keldi. The delegation arrived in Moscow on the 21st of April.

Delegatsiya Moskvaga 21-aprelda "Birinchi May" bayramida qatnashish uchun yetib keldi. The delegation came to Moscow on the 21st of April to take part in the May Day celebrations.

(to arrive fe'li odatda maqsad holi oldidan ishlatilmaydi)

a box	<i>bu yerda loja(teatr)</i>
an audience [ən ˈɔːdjəns]	tomoshabin, auditoriya
<i>e.g.</i> There was a large audience at the theatre	Teatrdagi ko'pgina tomoshabinlar bor edi
The audience were pleased with the performance	Tomoshabinlar p'yesadan qoniqishdi
to greet	Salomlashmoq (<i>darak gapda</i>)
a storm	to'fon, dovul
applause [ə ˈplɔːz]	qarsaklar
<i>W. comb.</i> , to greet smb with (a storm of) applause	kimnidir (gulduros) qarsaklar bilan qarshi olmoq

Taqqoslang:

a storm of applause (*birlik*)

gulduros qarsaklar (*ko'plik*)

danger [ˈdeɪndʒə]

xavf-xatar

W. comb to be in danger

xavf-xatarda bo'lmoq, xavf ostida bo'lmoq

to be out of danger (= to be safe)

xavfsizlikda bo'lish (xavfsiz joyda bo'lish), xavfdan xoli bo'lmoq

e.g. The doctor says the patient's life is out of **danger**.

Vrach mijozning hayoti bexavotir ekanligini aytdi.

dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs]

xavfli

Ant safe

xavfsiz, bexavotir

e.g. It's **dangerous** to swim there, even for good swimmers

U yerda xatto yaxshi suzuvchi uchun ham suzish xavfli

They feel **quite** safe there

Ular u yerda o'zlanm to'la xavfsiz his etishadi

safely

muvofoqqiyath, eson-omon

e.g. The travellers reached the shore **safely**.

Sayohatchilar qirgoqqa muvofoqqiyath yetib oldilar

an actor [ən ˈæktə]

aktyor

an actress [ən ˈæktɪs]

aktisa

directly [di ˈrektli]

1. to'g'ri

e.g. I saw him looking **directly** at us

Men uni to'g'ri bizga qarab turganini ko'rdim

They were coming **directly** towards us

Ular to'g'ri bizga qarab kelishardi

I'll be back **directly**.

2. shu xaxoti, darrov

to approach

Men shu xaxoti qaytaman

Syn to come up (to)

yaqinlashmoq

yaqinlashmoq

Taqqoslang:

The train was approaching the town.
He came up to me and said ...

Poyezd shaharga yaqinlashar edi.
U menga yaqinlashdi va dedi ...

a gun

a distance [ə 'distəns]

IV. comb. at a distance of
in the distance

e. g. We could see some mountains in
the distance.

calm

W. comb. a calm voice (man, sea)
calm weather
to calm down

Gr. to be calm

Ant. to be nervous ['nə:vəs] (nervy
['nə:vi]) *Coll.*

to be excited [ik'saitid]

qurol

oraliq, masofa
oraliqda, masofada
uzoqda

Biz uzoqda tog'larni ko'rdik.

bosiq, xotirjam

bosiq ovoz (odam, sokin dengiz)

tinch ob-havo

xotirjam bo'lmoq

xotirjam bo'lmoq

asabiylashmoq, hayajonlanmoq

hayajonlanmoq, yoqimli hissiyot
uyg'onmoq

Taqqoslang:

Don't be nervous.

Hayajonlanmang. (Asabiylashmang,
qo'rqmang.)

Everybody was excited by the news of
the victory.

G'alaba haqida eshitib, hamma
hayajonda edi.

to take aim

to fire

to fall (fell, fallen)

e. g. Something has fallen from
the table on the floor.

W. comb. to fall asleep

to fall ill

to fall in love with smb.

nishonga olmoq

otmoq, o'q uzmoq

1. yiqilmoq

Nimadir stoldan polga tushib ketdi.

2. (*bir holatdan ikkinchi bir holatga
utishni ifodalovchi bog'lovchi fe'l*)

uxlab qolmoq

kasal bo'lib qolmoq

kimnidir sevib qolmoq

3. yiqilmoq, pasaymoq (*narx haqida*)

oldinga

sakramoq

sevinchdan sakramoq, quvonchdan

sahna (*teatr*)

sahnada

nimadir qilishga hozirlanmoq, - moqchi

forward ['fə:wəd]

to jump

Prep. to jump for joy

a stage

Prep. on the stage

to be about to do smth.

e. g. He was about to go when a friend

Unga do'sti qo'ng'iroq qilganda, u

rang him up

to rise (rose, risen)

Syn. to get (stand) up

e. g. He **rose** from his chair to greet us

Ant to set (set, set)

e. g. The sun rises late and sets early in winter

Ant. to fall (fell, fallen)

a pain

e. g. I've got **a pain** in my side

painful

Ant painless

e. g. The operation will be quite **painless**.

still

W. comb. to be (sit, stand) still

a horse [ə 'hɔ:s]

to lift

e. g. The suit-case was so heavy that I could hardly **lift** it.

W. comb. to give smb a lift

e. g. We didn't expect them to give us a lift

to carry

e. g. Will you help me to carry my suit-case to the station, please"?

to carry out

W. comb. to carry out a plan (an older)

opposite ['əpəzɪt]

W. comb. the opposite side of the street

in the opposite direction

e. g. I thought quite the opposite.

It's just the opposite.

to remain [tə ri 'meɪn]

e. g. After the fire, very little remained

ketishga hozirlanib turgandi

1. o'midan turmoq

U biz bilan so'rashish uchun stuldan turdi.

2. chiqmoq (*quyosh haqida*)

Botmoq (quyosh), o'tirmoq (ko'ylak)

Qishda quyosh kech chiqadi va erta botadi

3. ko'tarilmoq, ko'paymoq (*narx, talab, ishlab chiqarish va boshq. Haqida*)

qulamoq, tushmoq, pasaymoq

og'riq

Mening biqinim og'riyapti

og'riqli

og'riqsiz

Operatsiya butunlay og'riqsiz bo'ladi

ko'chmas, qimirlamas, qotib, tinch

qimirlamay (o'tirmoq, turmoq) yotmoq ot

ko'tarmoq (odatda qiyinchilik bilan)

Chemodan shunday og'ir ediki, men uni ko'tanb oldim

kimnidir olib borib qo'ymoq

Ularni bizni olib borib qo'yishlarini biz kutmagandik

olib bormoq (*qo'lida*), olib yurmoq

Iltimos, menga chemodanni vokzalgacha

olib borishga yordamlashib yuboring

bajarmoq

rejani (buyruqm) bajarmoq

qarama-qarshi

ko'chaning qarama-qarshi tomoni (narigi tomoni)

qarama-qarshi tomonga

Men umuman teskarisini o'ylagandim

(=Men boshqacha fikrda edim)

Xuddi teskansi, buni aynan aksi

1. qolmoq (zaxirada)

Yong'indan keyin uydan deyarli hech

of the house.

But.

I've broken another of the new cups, only four **are** left now.

narsa qolmadi

Men yana bitta yangi chashkani sindirib qo'ydim, endi to'rtta qoidi.

2. qolmoq, bo'lib qolmoq (o'zgarmay qolmoq) (*odatda sifat oldidan ishlatiladi*)

W. comb. to remain young (true, etc.)

death [deθ]

yoshligicha qolmoq (sodiq va boshq.) o'lim

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

to show into

a breakdown

a painter

to paint

e. g. He **Painted** the walls green.

e. g. Have you seen any pictures **Painted** by Repin in his youth?

to warn [tə 'wɜ:n]

Prep. to warn smb. **of** smth.

to warn smb. **against** (doing) smth.

e. g. The soldier **warned** his comrades **of** the coming danger.

The doctor **warned** his patient **against** working too hard.

W. comb. to warn smb. not to do smth.

e. g. The doctor **warned** him **not to go out**.

ichkariga olib (boshlab) kirmoq

bu yerda: (miyasi) chayqalgan

rassom

1. bo'yamoq (*satxga bo'yoq berish*)

U devorlarni yashil rangga bo'yadi.

2. rasm chizmoq (*bo'yoq bilan*)

Siz Repin yoshligida chizgan rasmlarini

ko'rganmisiz?

ogohlantirmoq (*xavf-xatar haqida*)

kimnidir nimadandir ogohlantirmoq

nimagadir qarshi ogohlantirmoq

Askar o'zining do'stlarini yaqinlashib

kelayotgan xavf-xatardan ogohlantirdi.

Vrach kasalni ko'p ishlamasligi haqida

ogohlantirdi.

kimnidir nimanidir qilmaslikka

ogohlantirish

Vrach uni ko'chaga chikmasligi haqida

ogohlantirdi.

Taqqoslang:

Did you **tell** everybody about the meeting?

Siz hammani yig'ilishdan *ogoh qilgan*misiz?

Why didn't you **tell** me about it?

Nimaga siz meni bu haqida *ogoh qilmadingiz*?

Has anyone **warned** them of the danger? Bu xavf-xatar haqida kimdir ularni *ogohlantirdimi*?

a warning

ogohlantirish

e. g. We were attacked without (any) **warning**.

Bizga ogohlantirmasdan hujum qilishdi.

a crowd [ə 'kraud]

olamon

- e. g.* There was a large **crowd** in the street.
- Gr.* to be **crowded**
- e. g.* The tram was so crowded that we couldn't get on it.
- Gr.* to be overcrowded
- e. g.* The bus was overcrowded.
- a resort [ə ri 'zɜ:t]
- to recommend [tə ,rekə'mend]
- complete [kəm'pli:t]
- W. comb.* the complete works of...
- e. g.* He's a **complete** stranger to me.
It was a **complete** surprise to us.
- quiet [kwaɪət]
- W. comb.* a quiet evening (street)
a quiet life
- Gr.* to be (keep) quiet
- e. g.* Be (keep) quiet!
- an introduction [ən ,ɪntrə'dʌkʃn]
- W. comb.* a letter of introduction
- a tragedy [ə 'trædzədɪ]
- to point to smth.
- to owe [tu 'əʊ]
- e. g.* How much do I owe you for all this?
- a French window
- to have smth. to do (with)
- e. g.* They **have nothing to do with** this matter.
- to go shooting
- the turn over
- Syn.* to overturn
- e. g.* **Turn over** the page, please.
The boat was so heavily loaded that it **turned over** (overturned)
- a body [ə 'bɒdi]
- horrible ['hɜ:ribl]
- Ko'chada katta olamon turgan edi.
- odam ko'p bo'lmoq
Tramvayda shunaqangi odam
ko'pligidan biz unga chiqa olmadik.
to'lib-toshib ketmoq (*daraja ravishi bilan ishlatilmaydi*)
Avtobus to'lib-toshib ketgandi. (*u juda zich edi*)
- kurort, oromgoh
taklif qilmoq
to'liq, umuman
...ningto'liq asarlarto'plami
U menga umuman notanish.
Bu bizga umuman kutilmagan hol bo'ldi.
xotirjam, osuda, tinch
osuda kecha (ko'cha)
osuda hayot (xotirj am hayot)
xotirjam bo'lmoq, shovqin solmaslik
Jim! (Shovqin solmang!)
1. kirish, joriy etish
 2. namoyish etish, tanishtirish, tavsiya tavsiyanoma
- tragediya, fojia
nimagadir ko'rsatmoq
majbur bo'lmoq, qarz bo'lmoq
Men buning hammasiga sizga qancha berishim kerak?
oynali surma eshik (bir vaqtning o'zida deraza vazifasini ham o'taydi)
nimagadir qanaqadir aloqadorlikda bo'lish
Ularni bu ishga hech qanday aloqasi yo'q.
ovga bormoq
ag'darmoq, to'ntarmoq, aylantirmoq
aylantirmoq
Iltimos, boshqa betni oching.
Qayiqqa shimchalik ko'p buyum yuklanganidan, ag'darilib ketdi tana dahshatli

a tear [ə 'tiə]
to draw [drɔ:] (**drew** [dru:], **drawn**
[drɔ:n])

a drawing [ə 'drɔ:'iŋ]
a handkerchief [ə 'hæŋkətʃif]
a pocket [ə 'pɒkit]

to pass

e. g. Please let me **pass**.

We **passed through** several
villages.

Prep. to pass by

Syn. to go past

e. g. Many people **passed by** the little
house **and** no one asked who lived
there.

Many people **went past** the
tribune ['tribju:n]

e. g. How many years **have passed**
since I **last** saw you?

e. g. Please **pass** me the salt.

for ever [fər'evə] (*Lit.*)

Syn. for good (*Coll.*)

e. g. Are you leaving **for good** or do
, you intend to come back?

day by day

e.g. The sick man was very weak at
first, but after the operation he got
better **day by day**.

advice

W. comb. a piece of advice (some
advice)

to give advice

to take (follow) smb.'s advice

e. g. He **gave** me a piece of good
advice, and I think I'll take it.

He **gave** me some advice, but I
didn't take it.

news

ko'z yosh

1. tortmoq, tashimoq

2. rasm chizmoq, chizmoq

rasm, chizma

dastro'mol

cho'ntak

1. o'tmoq

Iltimos, o'tib olay.

Biz nechta qishloqdan o'tdik.

chetlab o'tmoq (e'tibor bermay)

chetlab o'tmoq

Kichkina uychani oldidan ko'plab

odamlar o'tishardi va hech qaysisi bu
yerda kim yashayotganligi bilan
qiziqishmas edi.

Tribunani chetlab ko'pgina odamlar
o'tdi.

2. o'tmoq (*vaqt haqida*)

Sizni oxirgi marta ko'rganimdan keyin
qancha vaqt o'tdi?

3. uzatib qo'ymoq, olib bermoq

Iltimos, tuzni uzatib yuboring.

butunlay

butunlay, umuman

Siz butunlay ketyapsizmi yoki qaytib

kelish haqida o'ylayapsizmi?

kundan-kunga

Boshida kasal nimjon edi, lekin

operatsiyadan keyin kundan-kunga
yaxshilandi.

maslahat

bitta maslahat

maslahat bermoq

biror kishining maslahatiga amal qilmoq

U menga yaxshi maslahat berdi va men
unga amal qilmoqchiman.

U menga maslahat berdi, lekin men unga
amal qilmadim.

yangilik, yangiliklar (*22-darsning matn*)

e. g. The radio gives us a lot of interesting news every day.

information

e.g. This **information** is very important.
progress [ˈprɒɡres]

W. comb. to make progress

e. g. You'll **make good progress** in your English if you read a lot.

over

e. g. There's a lamp **over** the table.

e. g. There were over a hundred people.

e. g. He lives over the river.

once [wʌns]

Syn. one day

one morning (evening, etc.)

izohiga qarang)

Radio har kuni bizga ko'plab qiziqarli yangiliklarni etkazadi.

axborot, ma'lumot

Bu ma'lumotlar juda ham muhim.

muvaqqiyat, nimadadir taraqqiyotga erishish

muvaqqiyatga erishmoq

Agar siz ko'p o'qisangiz, ingliz tilida ko'pgina muvaqqiyatlarga erishasiz.

1. ustida

Stol ustida chiroq osig'lik turibdi.

2. dan ortiq

Yuztadan ortiq odam bor edi.

3. orqali, ortida

U daryo ortida yashaydi.

bir kuni, qachondir (*ko'pincha hikoya va ertaklarda ishlatiladi*)

bir kuni

bir kuni ertalab (kechqurun) (*hikoyada bayon etilayotgan voqealarda burilish sodir bo'lganda ishlatiladi*)

Taqqoslang:

There **once** lived an old man.

Bir bor ekan-bir yo'q ekan, qachonlardir bittachol... yashagan ekan.

Once (one day) when I went to see her, she looked very ill.

Bir kuni men uni ko'rgani kelganimda u kasalga o'xshab ko'rindi.

One day he came home and said he was going to get married.

Bir kuni u uyga keldida uylanyapganini ma'lum qildi.

a feeling

sezgi, his

to gather [tə ˈɡæðə]

to'planmoq

e. g. The clouds are gathering, it's going to rain.

Bulutlar to'planmoqda, birozdan keyin yomgir yog'adi.

Young writers often gathered there to discuss their new works.

U yerda ko'pincha yosh yozuvchilar o'zlarining yangi asarlarini muhokama qilish uchun to'planishadi.

sad

g'amgin, qayg'uli

a pause [ə ˈpɔːz]

pauza, tanaffus

to enter *Lit.*

1. kirmoq

Syn.: to go (come) into .

e. g. He **entered** the house and looked

U uyga kirdi va atrofga qaradi.

sport(s)

W. comb to go in for sport(s)

e. g. He's good at **sports**.

Does your son go in for sports?

"Oh, yes He goes in for **sports**
and games of all sorts"

an athlete [ən 'æθli:t]

a sportsman

to reply [tə ri 'plai] *Lit*

Syn to answer

Prep to repl) to smth.

sport (*ko 'pmcha ko 'plikda ishlatiladi*)

sport bilan shug'ullanmoq

U yaxshi sportchi

Sizing farzandingiz sport bilan
shug'ullanadimi?

Ha u ko'pgina sport va o'yin turlari
bilan shug'ullanadi

sportchi (vengil atletika)

sportchi (ov va boshq)

javob bermoq

javob bermoq

nimagadir javob bermoq

Taqqoslang:

They **replied** to our letter }

They **answered** our letter }

But

in **answer** to our letter }

in **reply** to our letter }

Ular bizni xatimizga javob berdilar

bizning xatimizga javoban

practice ['præktis]

W. comb, to be out of practice

e. g. It's difficult for him to speak
French because he's **out of**
practice.

to practise [tə 'præktis]

W comb to practise running (jumping,
etc)

to practise tennis (the piano,
etc)

to practise for an hour (two hours,
etc) every day

graceful

elegant ['elɪgənt]

To redder

downstairs ['daunsteəz]

e. g. Someone's waiting for you
downstairs.

Ant upstairs

e. g. The Petrovs live **upstairs**

W comb to go downstairs
to go upstairs

amaliyot

yaxshi holatda bo'lmaslik, (*sport*)

Forma(*si*)dan chiqib qolish

Unga fransuz tilida gapirish qiyin chunki
u formadan chiqib qoldi

mashq qilmoq, amaliy shug'ullanmoq
yugurishni mashq qilmoq (sakrashni va
boshq)

tennis o'ynashni mashq qilmoq (royalda
o'ynashni mashq qilmoq)

har kuni bir soat (ikki va sh.k) mashq
qilmoq

hashamatli

jozibador

qizarmoq

pastga, quyi qavatga, zinadan pastga

Sizni kimdir pastda kutib turibdi

yuqoriga, yuqori qavatda, zinadan tepaga

Petrovlar yuqorida yashashdi

zinadan pastga tushmoq

zinadan yuqoriga ko'tarilmoq

worry about

Gr to be (look) worried

e. g. Everybody was **worried** by the news

to avoid [tu ə'vəid]

to be interested

Prep. to be interested in smth. (doing smth.)

e. g. I think he's very **interested** in the work

They **are interested** in discussing the matter today

a seat

e. g. Please take your **seats**, Comrades

W. comb. a vacant (empty) seat to book seats for (the theatre, the cinema, for a play)

e. g. "Is this **seat vacant (empty)?**"

"No, I'm sorry, It's taken"

I've booked two **seats** for the Art Theatre (for "Three Sisters")

a figure [ə'figə]

across [ə'krəs]

e. g. It's difficult to swim **across** a wide river

His house is **across** the street

bezovta bo'lmoq (ko'rinmoq)

Yangilikdan hamma bezovta bo'lib qoldi

qochmoq, chetlab o'tmoq

qiziqish, qiziqish bildirmoq

nimagadir qiziqish

Menimcha u bu ishga juda qiziqadi

Ular bu **savol**ni bugun muhokama qilishga qiziqyaptilar

joy, o'rin

Iltimos, o'rtoqlar joyingizni egallang.

bo'sh (egallanmagan) joy

chipta sotib olishga oldindan buyurtma berish (teatrga, kinoga, spektaklga)

Bu joy do'shmi? - Yo'q, kechirasiz u band.

Men Baduy teatrga ikkita chipta buyurtma berdim («Uch opa-singil» ga).

1. qomat (*odam haqida*)

2. son, raqam

orqali, narigi (qarama-qarshi) tomonda, narigi tomonga

Keng daryoni suzib o'tish qiyin

Uning uyi ko'chaning narigi tomonida

Taqqoslang:

Their way lay **across** a field [fi:ld]

Their way lay **through** a forest

Ularning yo'li dala *orqali* o'tar edi (*ochiq hudud*)

Ularning yo'li o'rmondan o'tar edi.

Phr. to come across

kimnidir, nimanidir uchratmoq, kim bilandir uchrashmoq, topmoq (*tasodifan*)

Syn. to find

e. g. When I was reading this book I **came across** some interesting facts.

Bu kitobni o'qiyotib, men bir qator qiziq narsalarni uchratdim.

a shoulder [ə'ʃouldə]

yelka

a dog

it

to follow [tə 'fəlou]

e. g. You go first, and I'll **follow** (you).

Monday **follows** Sunday.

e. g. He spoke so fast that I couldn't **follow** him (follow what he said).

W. comb. to follow smb's advice
(example [ig'za:mp])

to seize [tə 'si:z]

to run (ran, run)

W. comb. to run in
to run out

e. g. He **ran out** (of the room).

mad

to enjoy oneself

e. g. I **heard** you were in the country
yesterday. How did you **enjoy**
yourself?

a gentleman [ə 'dʒentlmən]

single [sɪŋgl]

W. comb. a single room
a single ticket

Gr. to be (remain) single

to attack

a pack

to frighten [tə 'fraɪtn]

Gr. to be frightened
to find oneself

e. g. The soldiers with their wounded
captain **found themselves** in the
forest at last, and were able to have
a rest.

a cemetery [ə 'semitri]

to climb [tə 'klaɪm]

W. comb. to climb up
to climb down

a grave

W. comb. a newly-dug grave

to invent [tu in'vent]

1. orqasidan bormoq

Siz boravering, men sizni orqangizdan
boraman.

Dushanba yakshanbadan keyin keladi.

2. ulgurmoq, kuzatmoq (tushunmoq)

U shunday tez gapirdiki, men uni nima
deganini aniqlay olmadim.

3. amal qilmoq

maslahatga amal qilmoq (o'rnak olmoq)

tutmoq, ushlamoq

yugurmoq

yugurib kirmoq

yugurib chiqmoq

U xonadan qochib chiqib ketdi.

aqlsiz, jinni

vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq, rohatlanmoq

Kecha sizni shahar tashqarisida

bo'lganingizni eshitdim. Vaqtni

qanday o'tkazingiz?

jentl'men, olijanob

yolgiz, bitta, alohida, yakka

bir kishilik xona (*mexmonxonada*)

bir tomonga temir yo'l chiptasi,

bo'ydoq bo'lmoq (turmushga
chiqmaslik)

hujum qilmoq, tashlanmoq

buyrda: gala, (*itlar*) to'da(si)

qo'rqimoq

qo'rqmoq

paydo bo'lmoq, kelib qolmoq

Va nihoyat askarlar o'zlarining yarador

komandirlari bilan o'rmonda paydo

bo'lishdi va darn olishlari mumkin

bo'ldi.

qabriston

tirmashmoq

tirmashib chiqmoq

tirmashib tushmoq

qabr

yangi kovlangan qabr

yaratmoq, kashf etmoq

e.g. The radio was **invented** by
Alexander Popov
artistically [a 'tistikəli]

Radio Aleksandr Papov tomonidan ixtiro
qilingan
artistlarcha, mohirona

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

the (a) first night

e.g. We couldn't get tickets for the
first night.

He's always nervous on a **first
night**.

One's first night

a **producer** [ə prə'dju:sə]

a **director** [ə di'rektə]

fond [fənd]

Gr to be fond of smth, of doing smth

e.g. My son is fond of music
My son is **fond of** playing the
piano (= likes playing the piano)

Syn to like

to love

prem'era (spektaklning binnchi kuni)
Biz prem'eraga chipta topa olmadik

U doim prem'era kuni hayajonlanadi

kimnidir debiyuti...

prodyuser (*filmni suratga olishni
mahyalashtruvchi shaxs*)

rejissyor

qiziquvchan (ot kesim sifatida ishhladi)
nimagadir qiziqmoq, nimadir qilishga
qiziqmoq

Mening o'g'lim musiqaga qiziqadi

Mening o'g'lim royal chahshni yaxshi
ko'radi

yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq

sevmok

Taqqoslang:

When I was a boy, I **liked** skating

Bolaligimda men konkida uchishni
yoqtirar edim

Did you **like** the film?

Sizga film yoqdimi ?

He's **fond of** the theatre

U teatrqa qiziqadi

He **enjoyed** the play

Unga p'yesa yoqdi

like that (this)

e.g. I'm fond of people **like that**.

You must do it **like this**

a **Muscovite** [ə 'mʌskəvait]

to **miss**

W comb to miss classes

e.g. Why did you **miss** classes
yesterday?

W comb to miss a train

to catch a train

bunaqa(lar), shu kabi

Menga bunaqa odamlar juda yoqishadi

Siz bum mana bunday qihshingiz kerak

Moskvalik

o'tkazib yubormoq

mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazib yubo moq

Nima uchun siz kecha mashg'ulotlarni

o'tkazib yubordingiz?

poyezdga kechikmoq (*jadval bo'yicha*

qatnaydigan ixtiyoriy transport)

poyezdga yetib bormoq, ulgurmoq

Taqqoslang:

I missed the train.

Men *poyezddan kech qoldim.*

I was late for classes (the show, etc.)

Men *darsdan kech qoldim*
(konsertdan va boshq.)

an opportunity [ən əpə' tju:ni:]

Syn. a chance [ə'tʃɑ:ns]

Gr. the opportunity of doing smth.
an opportunity to do smth.

W. comb. to take (miss, give, have,
find) an opportunity (a chance)

e. g. You must **take every opportunity**
(=chance) to speak English.

I'm glad to **have this opportunity**
of speaking to you **alone**.

I'll be sorry if you miss this
opportunity (= chance).

We were **given every opportunity**
to see the country and speak to the
people.

Let's **give him another chance** to
pass the examination.

to be on

e. g. This film isn't on any more. Do
you know when it was taken off?

What's on at the cinema tonight?

Syn. to run (ran, run)

e. g. A new film usually **runs** two or
three weeks.

W. comb. to have a long (short) run

e. g. The play **has had a long run**.
etmoqda.

part

W. comb. the leading part
to play (the part of)

e. g. Who **played (the part of)** Hamlet?

a poster [ə'pəustə]

the other day

qulay payt, vaziyat, imkoniyat
qulay vaziyat, imkoniyat
nimadir qilishga imkoniyat

vaziyatdan foydalanib qolmoq (o'tkazib
yubormoq, yaratmoq, izlamoq)

Siz ingliz tilida gapirish uchun barcha
qulay vaziyatlardan foydalanib
qolishingiz kerak.

Siz bilan yolgiz gaplashishga imkoniyat
bo'lganligidan xursandman.

Agar siz bu imkoniyatni qo'ldan
chiqarsangiz, men afsuslanaman.

Bizga mamlakatni ko'rish va odamlar
bilan suhbatlashish imkoniyatini
yaratib berishdi.

Keling unga imtihon topshirish uchun
yana bitta imkoniyat beraylik.

bormoq (*hozirda qo'yilayotgan p'yesa,*
film haqida), qo'yilmoq

Bu film endi boshqa qo'yilmayapti.

Bilmaysizmi uni qachon to'xtatishdi?

Bugun qaysi kino bo'ladi?

bormoq (*ma'lum vaqt oralig 7 davomida*
bo'ladigan p'yesa, film haqida),

davom etmoq, bo'lmoq

Yangi film odatda ikki-uch hafta davom
etadi.

uzoq (qisqa) davom etmoq (*p'yesa, film*
haqida)

Bu p'yesa anchadan beri davom

bu yerda: rol

bosh rol

rolini ijro etmoq

Gamletni kim o'ynadi?

afisha

shu kunlarda, yaqinda (*o'tgan*), kuni-
kecha

one of these days

shu kunlarda (*kelajakda*), qachondir,
bugun- erta

Taqqoslang:

I saw him the other day.

Men uni *kuni-kecha* ko'rdim (o'tgan
kunlaming birida).

I'll be seeing him one of these days (in a
day or two).

Men uni *bugun-erta* ko'raman
(*kelajakda*)

to manage [tə 'mænidʒ]

e. g. I wonder how she'll **manage** the
work.

e. g. Where did you **manage** to get
this book?

a curtain [ə 'kɜ:tn] •

W. comb., to go up (= to rise)
to fall (= to drop)

the house

packed

Gr. to be packed

e. g. Though the play has had a long
run, the house is always **packed**.

a row [ə 'rou]

e. g. I don't like to sit in the first row.

the stalls [ðə 'stɜ:lz]

the pit

the (dress) circle

the balcony [ðə 'bælkəni]

the gallery [ðə 'gæləri]

Prep., in the stalls (the pit, the dress-
yarus

circle, the balcony, the gallery)

in a box

light [lait]

e. g. There's a lot of light in this room.

Phr. Will you give me a light?

e. g. The light is good (bad) for
reading.

the lights

1. nimanidir eplamoq, uddalamoq
Qiziq, u qiz bu ishni qanday uddalar
ekan.

2. erishmoq

Siz bu kitobni qayerdan topishga
erishdingiz?

1. Parda

2. darparda (*teatrda*)

ko'tarilmoq (*parda*)

tushirmoq (*parda*)

bu yerda: teatr (tomoshabinlar zali)

to 'ldirilgan, liq to 'la

to 'lib-toshib ketmoq, liq to 'la bo'lmoq

Bu p'yesa anchadan beri bo'lyapgan

bo'lsa ham, teatr doimo liq to 'la.

qator

Men birinchi qatorda o'tirishni

yoqtirmayman.

parter

amfiteatr

bel'etaj

1- yarus balkoni

galereya (galerka)

parterda (amfiteatrda, bel'etaj da, 1-

balkonida, galerkada) ~

lojada

1. nur

Bu xona nurga to 'la.

2. olov

Olovni bering. Sigaretni ilashtinb olay.

3. yoritish qurilmasi

O'qish uchun bu yetarlicha (yetarli

bo'lmagan) yorug'lik.

bu yerda: chiroqlar (*teatr haqida*)

e g The lights go down.

But

The lights went out.

performance [pə'fɔ:məns]

e g Everybody enjoyed the young actor's performance as Hamlet

talented ['tæləntɪd]

W comb a talented writer (actor, composer [kəm'pou'zə], painter, poet ['pouit])

an impression [ən im'preʃn]

W comb a deep impression
a good (wonderful) impression
a strange impression
to make an impression on (upon) smb

to be under the impression that (= to get the impression that)

e g The new novel made a deep impression on everybody

I was under the impression that you were out of town

to applaud [tu ə'plɔ:d] *smb Lit*

Syn to clap (one's hands) *Coll*

e g Everybody clapped (him) when he finished speaking

an act

to act

e g The girl's life was saved because the doctors acted very quickly

W comb to act as

e g Many students acted as guides [gaidz] during the festival

e g He acted like a hero ['hiərou]

Syn to play

e g Who's acting (playing) Higgins today?

acting

e g Did you like his acting?

a cast [a 'kɑ:st]

Chiroqlar (*asta sekin*) o'chdi

Chiroqlar (*bir damga*) o'chib qoldi

bu yerda ijro

Yosh aktyorni Gamlet rolini ijro etishi
hammaga ma'qul bo'ldi
iste'dodli, iqtidorli
iste'dodli yozuvchi (aktyor, bastakor, rassom, shoir)

taassurot

chuqur (katta) taassurot

yaxshi (go'zal) taassurot

g'alati taassurot

kimdadir taassurot qoldirmoq

taassurotda qolmoq, taassurot ortida

bo'lmoq

Yangi roman hammada katta taassurot qoldirdi

Menda sum shaharda yo'q degan fikrga bordim

kimnidir olqishlamoq

qarsak chalmoq

U o'z so zini yakunlaganda, hamma uni olqishladi

akt (*p'yesa qismi*)

1. harakat qilmoq

Qizchani hayoti vrachlar juda tez harakat qilganliklari tufayli saqlanib qolindi

bo'lib (sifatida) ishlamoq

Festival davrida ko'pgina talabalar gid

bo'lib ishlashdi

2. o'zini tutmoq, harakat qilmoq

U o'zini qahramonlarcha tutdi

3. rol ijro etmoq

Bugun Higginsni kim ijro etarkan?

Ijro (*aktyorlar*)

Sizga bu ijro yoqdimi?

Ijrochilar ro'yxati (tarkibi) (*ushbu*)

e g The cast of the play was very good
a company [ə 'kʌmpəni]
an interval [ən 'intəvəl]
local ['ləukəl]
W comb a local theatre (newspaper, etc)
favourite ['feivərit]
e g Tobtoy is my favourite writer
a chance (*See* an opportunity)
a scene [ə 'si:n]

e g How many scenes are there in the first act?
a rehearsal [ə ri'hə səl]
W comb a dress rehearsal

doubt [daʊt]
e g I've no doubt that you'll manage the work (very well)
 There's no doubt about it.
 There's not much doubt about it
Phr no doubt
e g You've no doubt heard the news
 No doubt he meant to help, but he has made things worse
success [sək'ses]
Phr to be a success

spektakldagi
 Ijrochilar tarkibi juda yaxshi edi

bu yerda truppa
 antrakt, tanaffus
 mahalliy
 mahalliy teatr (gazeta va boshq)

 sevimli
 Tolstoy - mening sevimli yozuvchim imkoniyat, sharoit
 sahna (*p'yesadagi akt qismi*), parda, ko'rinish
 Birinchi aktda nechta sahna bor?
 (Birinchi akt nechta pardadan iborat?)
 repititsiya, tayyorgarlik
 asosiy tayyorgarlik, oxirgi (so'nggi tayyorgarlik
 gumon, shubha
 Sizni bu ishm uddalashingizga menda shubha yo'q
 Bunga hech qanday shubham yo'q
 Bunga deyarli shubha yo'q
 shubhasiz, so'zsiz
 Siz, shubhasiz, bu yangilikni eshitgansiz
 U, shubhasiz, yordam beshni xohlagan edi, lekin hammasim rasvo qildi
 muvafaqqiyat
 muvafaqqiyatga erishmoq

Taqqoslang:

The new play is a great success.	Yangi p'yesa katta muvafaqqiyatga erishdi
My son has made good progress in music (=is doing well in music)	Mening o'g'lim musiqada katta muvafaqqiyatlarga erishdi
My son is doing well at school	Mening o'g'lim o'qishda muvafaqqiyatlarga erishmoqda

to do a play
a ticket
Prep. a ticket for a theatre (a play)
to book seats
beforehand [bi'fə:hænd]
e.g. 1. Made all the necessary

bu yerda p'yesa qo'ymoq
 chipta (12 - darsga qarang)
 teatrga chipta (p'yesaga)
 chiptaga buyurtma bermoq
 oldindan
 Kerak bo'lgan hamma tayyorgarlikni

preparations **beforehand**.
a production [ə prə'dʌkʃən]
a box-office [ə 'bɒksəfɪs]

oldindan qildim
bu yerda sahnalashtirish, rejissura
teatr kassasi

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

a bench
to hide (hid, hidden)
e g Let's **hide** the toy (away) from the
boy
They **hid** in the forest
behind [bi'haind]
e g He was hiding **behind** the door

W comb to be behind
e g Hany **is behind** Tom in his work
at school
Don't **look behind** you!

a bush [ə 'bʊʃ]
to set (set, set)
Ant to rise (rose, risen)
a face
a philosopher [ə fi'lɒsəfə]
to throw [tə 'θrou] (**threw** [θru],
thrown [θroun])

Prep to throw smth at smb,
to throw smth to smb
well-dressed
to look like
e g His mother **looks like** a girl of
twenty
Who does he **look like**?
What does he **look like**?
It **looks like** ram

to sigh [tə 'sai]
silent ['sailənt]
Gr to be silent
Syn to be (keep) quiet
e g Everybody was **silent**.
an expression [ən iks'preʃn]
e g Is this **expression** often used?
Prep the expression of (**on**) one's face
the expression **in** one's eyes

o'tirg'ich
berkitmoq, berkinmoq
Kelinglar o'yinchoqni bolakaydan
berkitib qo yamiz
Ular o'rmonga berkinishdi
1. ortida, orqasida (*predlog*)
U eshik ortiga berkindi
2. orqada qolmoq
orqada qolmoq
Gam Tomdan maktabda orqada qolib
kelmoqda
Orqangizga qaramang!
buta
o'tirmoq, botmoq (*quyosh haqida*)
chiqmoq (*quyosh haqida*)
yuz, chehra, bet, aft
faylasuf
irg'itmoq
kingadir nimanidir irg'itmoq
kingadir nimanidir irg'itib yubormoq
yaxshi kiyingan
kingadir o'xshamoq (ko'rinishi)
Uni onasi yigirma yasharlik qizga
o'xshaydi
U kimga o'xshaydi?
Uni ko'rinishi qanaqa?
Yomgir yog'adiganga o'xshaydi
xo'rsinmoq
sukut, ovoz chiqarmay, tinch
indamaslik, jim o'tirmoq
tovush chiqarmaslik, tinch o'tirmoq
Hamma jim edi
1. ibora, gap
Bu ibora ko'p qo'llaniladimi?
2. ko'rinish, yuz tuzilishi, ko'z va bosh
yuz tuzilishi
ko'z ifodasi

Yoyiq sodda gap tarkibida II - darajali gap bo'laklaridan biri ishtirok etadi.

My pen is bad. Mening ruchkam yomon.
 (aniqlovchi) (ega) (kesim)

Send me my map. Menga xaritamni jo'nating.
 (kesim) (vositali) (aniqlovchi) (vositasiz)
 to'ldiruvchi) to'ldiruvchi)

3. Bosh gap bo'laklari. Ega bosh gap bo'lagi bo'lib, grammatik jihatdan hech qanday boshqa gap bo'lagiga tobe bo'lmaydi va predmetni ifodalaydi. Ega *kim?*, *nima?* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Ega gapda ot yoki olmosh bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

a) ot bilan:

His *name* is Peter. Uning ismi Peter.

b) olmosh bilan:

It is a flat. Bu xonadon.

Kesim. Bosh gap bo'lagi bo'lib, grammatik jihatdan egaga tobe bo'ladi va ega ifodalagan predmetning harakatini, holatini, o'ziga xosligini, sifatini ko'rsatadi.

Kesim ega nima qilyapti?, Egaga nima bo'lyapti?, ega nima? Kabi so'roqlarga bo'ladi. Shaklan kesim ikki xil bo'ladi:

a) **S o d d a f e ' l k e s i m .** Bitta fe'l bilan ifodalanadi va shu fe'lning o'zi har qanday shaxsni, zamonni, nisbatni, maylni ifodalay oladi.

Please send me a pen. Menga marhamat qilib ruchka yuboring.

Please tell Ann my name. Marhamat qilib Annaga mening ismimni ayting.

b) **Q o ' s h m a o t k e s i m .** Predmetni holatini, sifatini, va qaysi sinfga ta'luqliligini bildiradi. Qo'shma ot kesim ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi. Birinchi qismi bog'lovchi fe'l (masalan to be), ikkinchi qismi ot, sifat, olmosh, sondan iborat bo'ladi.



My name	is	Ann. (ot)
She	is	twelve, (son)
My pen	is	bad. (sifat)
It	is	me. (olmosh)

4. Darak gapda so'z tartibi. Ingliz tilida gapdagi so'z tartibi qat'iy hisoblanadi. Gapdagi so'z tartibining buzilishi ma'noni o'zgartirib yuboradi yoki xatolikka olib keladi. Ingliz tilida darak gapning so'z tartibi quyidagicha:

e. g. **The point is** that we haven't enough time now.

e. g. His strong **point** is that he has travelled a lot.

I love the way she always finds **good points** in people.

to produce [tə prə'dju:s]

e. g. We **produced** our tickets.

e. g. How many machines does the factory **produce** a year?

to lose [tə 'lu:z] (**lost** [lɒst], **lost**)

Ant to find

W. comb. to lose things (money, one's health, etc.)

simple

W. comb. a simple text (rule, story, etc.)

But:

ordinary people

a packet [ə 'pækɪt]

evidently ['evidəntli]

e. g. He has **evidently** read a lot.

to pick up

e. g. The wind **blew** off his hat, and he yubordi,
quickly **picked it up**.

to allow [tu ə 'lau]

e. g. Will you **allow** me to use your books while you are away?

a gate

to obey [tu ə 'bei]

e. g. You must make the child **obey** majbur
you.

a pound

a card

to look for smth.

e. g. What are you **looking for**?

Gap shundaki, bizni hozir vaqtimiz yo'q.

3. ustunlik, afzallik

Uni ustunligi shundaki, u ko'p sayohat qilgan.

Menga uning odamlardan har doim yaxshilik topa olishi yoqadi.

4. ball (sport)

1. Ko'rsatmoq

Biz chiptamizni ko'rsatdik.

2. ishlab chiqarmoq

Zavod yiliga nechta mashina ishlab chiqaradi?

1. yo'qotmoq

topmoq

buyumlarini yo'qotmoq (pulni, sog'lig'ini, va boshq).

2. yutqazmoq

oddiy, murakkab emas, sodda

sodda matn (qoida, tarix va boshq.)

oddiy odamlar

paket, xalta

ko'rinib turish, aniq bo'lish

Uning ko'p o'qishi aniq.

ko'tarib olmoq, termoq

Shamol uni shlyapasini uchirdib

va u tezda shlyapasini ko'tarib oldi.

ruxsat bermoq

Siz yo'qligingizda menga

kitoblaringizdan foydalanishga ruxsat berasizmi?

darvoza

itoat etmoq

Siz bolani o'zingizga itoat etishga

qilishingiz kerak.

funt

bu yerda: tashrif qog'ozi

nimadir qidirmoq, istamoq

Siz nima qidirapsiz?

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

post [pəʊst]

1. pochta (*pochta xizmati*)

e g Has the **post** come yet?

W comb by ordinary post
by registered post

mail

e g Has there been any **mail** today?

W comb the morning mail (post)
the evening mail
air mail

Prep by the morning mail (post)
by air mail

e g Please send the letter **by air mail**

a post-office

2. korrespondensiya, xat-xabarlar

(*xususiy*)

Pochtam ohb kehsdimi?

oddiy pochta orqali

buyurtma pochta orqali

pochta, korrespondensiya, xat,

telegramma (*odatda xizmat yuzasidan*)

Bugun (biror bir) pochta keldimi?

ertalabki pochta

kechki, oqshom pochtasi

havo pochtasi

ertalabki pochta bilan

havo pochtasi orqali

Iltimos, bu xatni havo pochtasi orqali

jo'nating

pochta idorasi, pochta bo'limi

Taqqoslang:

There's a **post-office** in our street

A lot of **mail** comes to our office

The letter will go by ordinary **post**.

Bizning ko'chamizda *pochta idorasi* bor

Bizning idoramizga ko'pgina *pochta*
keladi

Xat oddiy *pochta* orqali jo'natiladi.

a **postman**

postage ['poustidʒ]

W comb to pay double [dʌbl] postage

to **post**

e g Have you **posted** your letter yet?

a **letter-box**

Syn a mail-box

a pillar-box

once

twice

pochtachi

pochta to'lovlari, pochta xarajatlari

pochta to'lovlarini ikki barobar to'lamoq

pochta orqali jo'natmoq

Siz xatingizni jo'natib yubordingizmi?

pochta qutisi

1 bir kuni

2 bir marta

ikki marta

Yodda saqlang:

once

twice

But

three times

four times

five times, etc

bir marta

ikki marta

uch marta

to'rt marta

besh marta va shu kabi

e g Sometimes it's not enough to read
the text **once**. One has to read it

Ba'zida matnni bir marta o'qish yetarli
bo'lmaydi. Uni yaxshilab tushunish

twice or even **three** or **four times**
to understand it well.

a stamp

to stamp

W comb to stamp a letter
an unstamped letter

e g I had no time to buy a **stamp** and
bo'lmadi my letter went **unstamped**.

an automatic stamp-machine [ən

ɜ:tə'mætɪk 'stæmpməʃi:n]

change [tʃeɪndʒ]

W comb small change

e g Can you give change for a £1
note?

I haven't got any small change
about me

maybe ['meɪbi]

e g Maybe, they'll write to us one of
these days

both

e g «Shall I give you an English or a
Russian book?»

«Both, please»

They can both speak English

Both of them can speak English

They both left Moscow

Both of them left Moscow

They are both here

Both of them are here

Taqqoslang:

*Ularning ikkovi ham inglizcha gapira
olishadi*

*Ularning ikkovi ham Moskvaga
ketishgan*

Ularning ikkovi ham shu yerda

an envelope [ən 'envɪləʊp]

to need

e g «Do you still need the book?»

«No, I don't need it any longer»

gaplarda

e g You needn't come here again

uchun ikki marta, xattoki uch marta
o'qishga ham to'g'ri keladi

pochta markasi

marka yopishtirmoq

xatga marka yopishtirmoq

markasiz xat

Mem marka sotib olgani vaqtim

va xat markasiz ketdi

marka sotadigan avtomat

bu yerda qaytim

mayda (pul)

Siz menga 1 funtm maydalab bera

olasizmi?

Mening maydam yo'q

bo'lishi mumkin

Ular bizga shu kunlarda xat yozishlari

mumkin

har ikkovi

Sizga inglizcha kitob beraymi yoki

ruschami?

Iltimos, ikkovini ham bering

konvert

1. nimagadir zoriqmoq (*asosiy fe'l*)

Sizga bu kitob hali ham kerakmi?

Yo'q, u kitob menga endi kerak emas

2. (*modal fe'l sifatida bo'lishsiz*)

«kerak emas», «xojati yo'q» ma'nosida

Sizni bu yerga yana kelishingiz shart

emas

to trouble [tə 'trʌbl]

e. g. He was **troubled** about his son's poor progress

e. g. Does your tooth still **trouble** you?

a

Syn. to bother [tə 'bɒðə]

e. g. You can work in this room. I'm sure nobody will **trouble (bother)** you here

1. xavotirlanmoq, hayajonlanmoq, xafa qilmoq, bezovta qilmoq

U o'g'lini muvafaqqivatsizligidan xavotirda edi

2 bezovta qilmoq, azob bermoq
Sizni tishingiz hali ham bezovta qilyaptinu?

3. noqulaylik yaratmoq, haliqit bermoq, joniga tegmoq

xalaqit bermoq, joniga tegmoq

Siz mana bu xonada ishlashingiz mumkin. Men aminmanki bu yerda sizni hech kim bezovta qilmaydi

Taqqoslang:

Siz bunaqangi arzimagan narsalarga *xavotir olmashgingiz* kerak.

Sizni bu shovqin *bezovta qityaptimi?*

Men sizni *bezovta qilmoqchi* emasdim, lekin sizning yordamingizsiz, men bu yerda hech narsa tushunmayapman

You shouldn't **worry** about unimportant things like that

Does the noise **bother** you?

I didn't want to **trouble (bother)** you, but I can't make out anything here without your help

to lead (led, led)

W comb to lead the way

a coin

a result [ə ri 'zʌlt]

to drop

e. g. The little boy was crying because he had **dropped** his toy on the floor and broken it

to drop in

e. g. I'll **drop in** at your place on my way home

the ground [ðə 'graʊnd]

Prep on the ground

a spot

a face

collection [kə 'leɪʃn]

W. comb, the midnight collection

e. g. What a fine **collection** of stamps!

boshlamoq

ergashtirmoq

tanga

natija

tashlab, tushirib yubormoq

Kichkma bola yigiar edi, chunki u uyinchog'ini polga tushirib yuborib siridirib qo'rgan edi

kinb o'tmoq

Men uyga ketayotib siznikiga kirib o'tdim

yer, yer usti

yerda, yerga

dog'

bu yerda old (yuza) tomoni (*matoning, xatning*)

1. xatlarni yigishtinsh

xatlarni yarim kechada oxirgi yig'ishtirilishi

2. kolleksiya, to'plam

Markalarni qanaqa zo'r kolleksiyasi

to collect [tə kə'lekt]

e. g. Will you **collect** your papers
['peipaz], please?

qilmoq

e. g. Many schoolchildren **collect**
stamps.

firm

W. comb. a firm voice (decision,
answer)

(to'piami)!

1. to'plamoq, tartib bilan taxlamoq
Iltimos, qog'ozlaringizni yig'ishtiring.

2. tegishlilikini olmoq

3. yig'moq, to'plamoq, kolleksiya

Ko'pgina o'quvchilar marka yig'adilar.

qat'iy, qat'iyatli

qat'iy ovoz (qaror, javob)

Artikl ishlatilishiga e'tibor qarating:

That's an interesting job.

Bu qiziqarh ish

That's interesting work.

wounded ['wu:ndid]

a goldfish

ahead

e.g. Go straight **ahead**.

Gr. to be ahead of

e. g. The boy was so clever that he was
soon **ahead of** the other children in
the class.

a turning

W. comb., to take the first (second)
(ikkinchi)

turning to the left (right)

to register [tə 'redʒɪstə] **a letter**

a registered letter

IV. comb. to send a registered letter (=
to send a letter by registered post)

an ordinary ['ɔ:dɪnəri] **letter**

a cleric [ə 'kla:k]

a telegram

W. comb., to send a telegram

to send off a telegram

extra ['ekstrə]

e. g. You'll get extra pay for extra
work.

yarador

oltin baliq

oldinda, oldinga, to'g'riga

To'g'riga yuring (hech qayoqqa
burilmang).

oldinda bo'lmoq

Bolakay shunaqa iqtidorli ediki, tezda
sinfidagi boshqa bolalardan oldinga
o'tib oldi.

burilish

chap (o'ng) tomondagi birinchi

burilishga burilmoq

buyurtma xat orqali jo'natish

buyurtma xat

buyurtma xat jo'natish

oddiy xat

bu yerda: xizmatchi

telegramma

telegramma jo'natmoq (*nimanidir*
telegrammada xabar qilmoq)

telegramma jo'natmoq (*telegrammani*
pochta orqali jo'naimoq)

1. qo'shimcha (*sifat*)

Siz qo'shimcha ish uchun qo'shimcha
haq olasiz.

W. comb, to work (pay, etc.) extra

a money-order

W. comb, to make out a money-order

a form

W. comb, to fill in a form

a desk

a present [ə 'preznt]

W. comb, to give (make) smb. a present
a birthday present
a wedding present

to hand

e. g. I handed him the parcel.

But:

I handed in the parcel.

a parcel [ə 'pa:sl]

next

W. comb, next door

e. g. They live next door to us.

But:

Parcels are taken in the next room.

a receipt [ə ri 'si:t]

2. qo'shimcha (*ravish*)

qo'shimcha ishlamoq (to'lamoq va boshq)

pul o'tkazish

pul o'tkazmoq

bu yerda: blanka, forma, shakl

blankani to'ldirish

parta, yozuv stoli

sovg'a

sovg'a qilmoq

tug'ilgan kun sovg'asi

to'y sovg'asi

topshirmoq, bermoq

Men unga jo'natma topshirdim. (*vositali to'ldiruvchi bilan*)

Men jo'natma topshirdim.

(*to'ldiruvchisiz*)

jo'natma (posilka)

navbatdagi (2-darsga qarang)

yonma-yon (*qo'shni uyda, qo'shni xonada*)

Ular bizni yonimizda yashashadi.

Jo'natmalarni qo'shni xonada qabul qilishadi.

kvitansiya

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

ice [ais]

papers (*pi*)

to publish [tə 'pʌbliʃ]

Syn. to print

e. g. The book was first published. (printed) in 1950.

an adventure [ən əd'ventʃə]

a servant [ə 'sə:vənt]

an extract [ən 'eksɾækt]

Prep., an extract from a book (a story, etc.)

muz

bu yerda: yozuvlar

nashr qilmoq, chop qilmoq

chop qilmoq (*tipografiya yo'li bilan*), bosib chiqarmoq

Kitob birinchi marta 1950 yilda nashr qilingan.

sarguzasht

xizmatkor ayol

parcha

kitobdan parcha (hikoyadan va boshq.)

round

W comb to enter an institute *Lit*

Syn to go to an institute (college) *Coll*
to get into an institute *Coll*

a niece [ə'ni:s]

a nephew [ə'nevju:]

to entertain [tu, entə'tein]

e. g. We were all entertained by his
tricks

e. g. We often entertain friend on
Sunday

entertainment

Syn a show

a concert

to amuse [tu ə'mju:z]

e. g. He amused them by telling them
funny stories

to amuse oneself

amusing

e g The performance was amusing,
and we enjoyed it very much

gay *Lit*

U' comb a gay voice

gay music (laughter)

e g Everyboby was happy and gay.

Syn jolly ['clpli] *Loll*

W comb a jolly man

a jolly evening

e g We've had a jolly time

We're having jolly weather

to worry [ta'wəri]

e g What's worrying you?

Don't worry, we'll get there
safely

Prep to worry about smth

e g Don't cry. There's nothing to

2 kirmoq (*o'qishga, tashkdotga*)

institutga kirmoq

institutga kirmoq

institutga kirgan bo'lmoq

(qiz) jiyani

(o'g'il) jiyani

1. xushnud qilmoq

Uni hazillari bizni hammamizni husnud
qildi

2. mehmon kutmoq, mehmondorchilik
qilmoq

Biz ko'pincha mehmonlarni yakshanba
kuni kutamiz

1. ko'ngil ochish

2. turli janrdagi artistlar konserti

estrađa tomoshasi

qo'shiqchi yoki musiqachilar konserti

kuldumoq, xushnud qilmoq

U ularni kulgih hikoyalar aytib berib
xushnud qilardi

kulmoq, vaqtini chog' o'tkazmoq

Qiziq, ko'ngil ochar

Tomosha qiziq bo'ldi va biz uni katta
qiziqish bilan ko'rdik

quvnoq

quvnoq ovoq

quvnoq musiqa (kulgu)

Hamma xushchaqchaq va quvnoq edi

quvnoq, yoqimli

quvnoq odam

quvnoq kecha

Biz vaqtm quvnoq o'tkazdik

Hozir ob-havo (yoqimli) yaxshi

xavotirga solmoq, hayajonlantirmoq

Sizm ruma bezovta qilmoqda

Xavotirlanmang, biz u yerga eson-omon

yetib olamiz

nimadandir xavotirlanmoq,

hayajonlanmoq

Yig'lamang. Xavotirlanishga o'rin yo'q.

a skating-rink [ə 'skɛɪtɪŋrɪŋk]

to sweep (swept, swept)

successful [sək 'sesful]

to raise (raised, raised)

W. comb, to raise one's hat

to raise one's glass

to raise a curtain

to raise a question (a point)

to raise one's voice (against)

konki uchish joyi

supurmoq

muvafoqqiyatli

ko'tarmoq (*pastroq darajadan yuqoriroq darajaga*)

shlyapani ko'tarmoq (*salomlashishda*)

qadah ko'tarmoq

pardani ko'tarmoq (*teatrd*)

savol tashlamoq, masala ko'tarib

chiqmoq

qarshi ovoz ko'tarmoq (*e 'tiroz, norozilik sifatida*)

Taqqoslang:

Men pardani *ko'tardim* va xona yorug' bo'ldi.

Agar savollaringiz bo'lsa, qo'lingizni hand.

ko'taring.

Chemodan shunaqa og'ir ediki, men uni *Ko'tara* olmadim.

Siz nimadir tushinib yubordingiz. Menga

I **opened** the curtain and it was immediately light in the room.

If you've got a question, **raise** your

The suit-case was so heavy that I couldn't **lift** it.

You've dropped something. Let me **pick**

Taqqoslang:

They **raised** the curtain.
(o'timli fe'l)

The curtain **rose**.
(o'timsiz fe'l)

Ular pardani *ko'tarishdi*.

Parda *ko'tarildi*.

to tremble

Syn. to shiver

e. g. She **trembled** at the sound of a shot.

His voice **trembled** with anger.

titramoq (qo'rquvdan, jahldan)

titramoq (sovuqdan)

U qiz o'q ovozidan titrab ketdi.

Uning ovozi jahli **chiqqanidan** titrab ketardi.

to hold (held, held)

Prep. to hold smth. in **one's** hands

to hold smth. (smb.) in **one's** arms

e. g. She came into the room **holding** her baby in her arms.

Prep. Art. to hold smb. by **the** hand (by the shoulder, etc.)

l. ushlamoq

nimanidir qoida (kaftda) ushlab turmoq

nimanidir (kimnidir) ushlab turmoq

U ayol bolasini qo'lida ko'tarib xonaga kirdi.

kimnidir qo'lidan (bilagidan) ushlamoq (yelkasidan va sh.k)

Taqqoslang:

U chiqish qilyapganda, yozuv
kitobchasim qo'lida *ushlab lurdi*
Kitob sizda chorshanbagacha *tursa*
bo'ladi

He **held** a note-book in his hand as he
spoke
You can **keep** the book till Wednesday

W comb to hold a meeting (a
conference, a championship, etc)
e. g. Will the meeting **be held**
tomorrow afternoon?
When was the meeting **held**?

to catch (*caught, caught*)
Prep to catch hold of smth.
e. g. The boy **caught hold** of the life-
belt and got out of the water
Phr to catch (a) cold
e. g. Don't sit so close to the window
You may **catch cold**.

grasp [grɑ:sp]
drowning ['draʊniŋ]
slippery

common ['kɒmən]
W comb a common mistake (thing)
common people
e. g. The **common people** in every
country want peace
Ant uncommon

e. g. Children of the same age have
common interests
to free oneself
to touch [tə 'tʌtʃ]
e. g. Visitors were asked not to **touch**
the exhibits [ig'zibits]

to take no notice of smth.
(= not to take any notice of smth.)
e. g. He **took no notice** of the
warnings

to pay attention to smth.
e. g. You must **pay more attention** to
your spelling

2. o'tkazmoq
yig'ilish o'tkazmoq (konferensiya,
chempionat va boshq.)
Yig'ilish ertaga kunduzi o'tkaziladimi?

Yig'ilish qachon bo'ldi?
tutmoq, ushlamoq
nimanidir ushlab olmoq
Bolakay qutqarish aylanasidan ushlab
suvdan chiqib oldi
shamollab qolmoq
Derazaga bunchalik yaqin o'tirmang.

Shamollab qolishingiz mumkin
mabkam ushlamoq, tashlanmoq
cho'kib ketayotgan
toyg'ich
1. oddiy, sodda
odatiy, keng tarqalgan xato (buyum)
oddiy odamlar (amaisiz)
Barcha mamlakatlardagi oddiy odamlar
tinchlik istaydilar
g'alati, o'ziga xos

2. umumiy
Bir xil yoshdagi bolalar umumiy
qiziqishga egalar
ozod bo'lmoq, chiqib ketmoq
nimagadir tegmoq, tegib ketmoq
Mehmonlardan eksponantlarga tegmas-
liklarini so'rashdi
nimagadir e'tibor bermaslik

U ogohlantirishga e'tibor bermadi

nimagadir e'tibor bermoq
Siz imioga katta e'tibor berishingiz
kerak

But
 You should **take better care of**
 your health
to push [tə 'puʃ]
to pull [tə 'pul]
e. g. You **push** (the box) and I'll **pull**
 (it)
a liar [ə 'laɪə]
to lie (lied, lied, lying)
a stadium [ə 'steɪdiəm]
W comb the Dynamo ['dainəməu]
 Stadium
 at the stadium
a fan
W comb a hockey fan [ə 'həki 'fæn]
 a football fan
a match
W comb a thrilling (exciting) match
a team
W comb a football (hockey) team
 a team of workers
 team-work
Syn a crew [ə 'kru:]
Gr All the **crew** are on deck
e. g. It's a very good **crew**.
a score [ə 'skɔ:]
e. g. "What's the **score**?" "Two nil"
to score a goal
e. g. No goals were **scored**.
a draw [ə 'drɔ:]
W comb to end in a draw
e. g. The match **ended in a draw**.
 The teams **drew four all**.
to win [win] (won [wʌn], won)
Ant to lose [tə 'lu:z] (lost, lost)
W comb to win (to lose) a battle (a jangni
 match, a game of chess, etc)
e. g. They **lost** two points
 They **lost** the game
a champion [ə 'tʃæmpjən]

Siz sog'ligingizga katta e'tibor
 berishingiz kerak
 itarmoq, surmoq (o'zidan)
 tortmoq (o'ziga)
 Siz (qutini) suring, men esa tortaman
 yolg'onchi
 Aldamoq
 Stadion
 Dinamo stadioni
 stadionda
 muxlis, tomoshabin, ishqiboz
 xokkey muxlisi, xokkey ishqibozi
 futbol muxlisi, futbol ishqibozi
 o'yin, sport uchrashuvi (bellashuvi)
 hayajonli uchrashuv
 bngada, jamoa, komanda
 futbol (xokkey) komandasi
 ishchilar bngadasi
 jamoaviy ish
 komanda, ekipaj (*kema, samolyot*)
 Hamma komanda palubada
 Bu juda yaxshi komanda
 hisob (*o'yin, musobaqa*)
 "Hisob qanaqa?" – "Ikki-yu nol"
 gol urmoq
 Bitta ham gol unlmadi
 durang
 durang bilan tugamoq
 Uchrashuv durang bilan yakunlandi
 Uchrashuv 4:4 hisobida durang bilan
 yakunlandi
 yutmoq, g'olib chiqmoq
 yutqazmoq
 yutmoq (yutqazmoq) (o'yinni,
 shaxmat partlyasini va sh.k.)
 Ular ikki ball (ochko) yo'qotishdi
 Ular o'yinni yutqazishdi
 chempion, g'olib

II - Dars

3-§. Otlarning rodi va soni.

1. Ingliz tilida faqat kishilarning nomini anglatuvchi otlargina o'z tabiiy jinsiga qarab mujskoy va jenskiy rodlarga ajratiladi.

M.: mother ['mʌðə] ona → she - u jr father ['fɑðə] ota → he - u mr.

Qo'lgan barcha jonsiz predmetlarni anglatuvchi otlar, inavhum tushunchalar nomlari, hayvon nomlarini anglatuvchi otlar sredniy rodga kiradi va it olmoshi bilan almashtirilishi mumkin.

bed [bed] krovat → it pen [pen] ruchka → it

2. Ingliz tilida otlar birlik va ko'plik shakliga ega. Ko'plikda otlar - s qo'shimchasini oladi. M.: a son - two sons.

- s qo'shimchasi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) [z] jarangli undosh va unilardan so'ng

bed krovat	- beds [bedz] krovatlar
pen ruchka	- pens [penz] ruchkalar
tie galstuk	- ties [taiz] galstuklar

b) [s] jarangsiz undoshlardan so'ng

list ro'yxat	- lists [lɪsts] ro'yxatlar
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3 Birlikda - s, - ss, - x, - sh, - ch va - o harflari bilan tugagan otlar ko'plikda - es qo'shimchasini oladi va u [ɪz] talaffuz qilinadi.

match gugurt	- matches ['mætʃɪz] gugurtlar
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4. So'z oxirida undoshdan so'ng keladigan -y ko'plikda -es oiganda -y → i ga o'tadi

a city shahar	- cities shaharlar
a baby chaqaloq	- babies chaqaloqlar

Biroq

a day kun	- days kunlar
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5. Ingliz tilidagi bir qato. otlar ko'plik shaklni o'ziga xos tarzda yasaydi.

1. a man	men	erkak	men	men	erkaklar
2. a woman	womn	ayol	women	vimn	ayollar
3. foot	rut	oyoq	feet	fit	oyeqlar
4. tooth	tus	tish	teeth	tis	tishlar
5. goose	guz	g'oz	geese	giz	g'ozlar
6. mouse	maus	sichqon	mice	mays	sichqonlar
7. sheep	ship	qo'y	sheep	ship	qo'ylar

4-§. To'ldiruvchi haqida tushuncha. Predlogsiz (vositali va vositasiz) to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni.

1. Kesimni ma'no jihatidan to'ldirib keluvchi ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagiga to'ldiruvchi deyiladi. To'ldiruvchi *kimni?*, *nimani?*, *kimga?*, *nimaga?*, *kim haqida?* va boshqa savollarga javob bo'ladi

To'ldiruvchi gapda quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

a) ot bilan

Meet Peter.

Peter bilan tanishing

b) olmosh bilan

Send me

Menga jo'nating

2. Ingliz tilida to'ldiruvchi **preglogli** va **predlogsiz** to'ldiruvchilarga ajratiladi. Predlogsiz to'ldiruvchi o'z navbatida **vositali** va **vositasiz** to'ldiruvchilarga bo'linadi.

Ingliz tilidagi **vositali** to'ldiruvchi **kinga?**, **nimaga?** so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. O'zbek tilidagi **jo'nalish** kelishigiga to'g'ri keladi.

Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi esa **kimni?**, **nimani?** so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi O'zbek tilidagi **tushum** kelishigiga to'g'ri keladi.

Ingliz tilidagi **vositali** va **vositasiz** to'ldiruvchilar gapda bir xil ifodalanadi, ya'ni umumiy kelishikdagi ot yoki ob'ekt kelishigidagi olmosh bilan. Shuning uchun ular o'rtasidagi farq ularning gapdagi tartibiga qarab aniqlanadi. **Vositali** to'ldiruvchi kesimdan keyin keladi, so'ngra **vositasiz** to'ldiruvchi keladi.

Send (*Bets* five pens.

Bessga beshta ruchka jo'nating

(kinga?) (nimani?)

Send me my tie.

Menga galstuglmni jo'nating

(kinga?) (nimani?)

(vositali) (vositasiz)

Bordiyu, gapda **vositali** to'ldiruvchi bo'lmasa, **vositasiz** to'ldiruvchi kesimdan keyin keladi.

Send Bess, (kimni?)

Bessni yuboring

Send me. (kimni?)

Meni yuboring

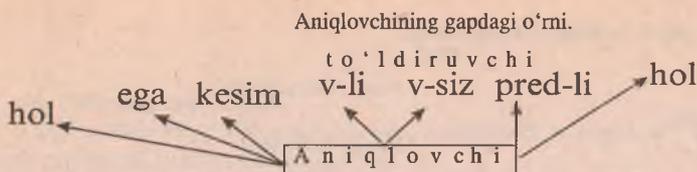
Predlogli to'ldiruvchi gapda **vositasiz** to'ldiruvchidan **keyin** keladi. To'ldiruvchilarning gapdagi umumiy tartibi quyidagicha.

TO'LDIRUVCHI

TO'LDIRUVCHI			
Predlogsiz			Predlogli
Kesim	Vositali	Vositasiz	
	<i>Kinga? Nimaga?</i>	<i>Kimni? Nimani?</i>	
	<i>Jo'nalish kelishigi</i>	<i>Tushum kelishigi</i>	
Send	Tom	a book	Send a book to Tom.
Send	Ben	a doctor	Send a doctor to Tom

5-§. **Aniqlovchi.** Otga izoh berib keluvchi II - darajali gap bo'lagi aniqlovchi deyiladi. Son, sifat, olmosh bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi, o'zi aniqlayotgan otdan oldin keladi.

M.: My life - Mening hayotim Nine pens - To'qqizta ruchka



My brother goes to school.

He is *my* brother.

Give it to *my* brother.

She entered *bar* office.

III-Dars

6-§. Infinitiv haqida tushuncha. Infinitiv feining noaniq shaklidir. Ingliz tilida fe'ning infinitivi uning o'zagi bilan bir xil bo'ladi, faqat infinitiv to* yuklamasi bilan beriladi.

M.: to send - yubormoq. to spell - harflab aytmoq

7-§. To be fe'lining tuslanishi. to be - bo'lmoq, dir, -. Tuslanishi.

Birlik		Ko'plik	
I. I	am	= I'm	I. We are = we're
II. you	are	= you're	II. you are = you're
III. he	}	= he's	III. they are = they're
she		= she's	
it		=it's	

Og'zaki nutqda qisqartma shakllar ishlatiladi. *to be* fe'lining shakllari nafaqat olmoshlar, balki otlar bilan ham qisqaradi.

M.: My name is Ann = My name's Ann.

8-§. Gap. Umumiy tushuncha.

1. Maqsadda ko'ra gaplar 4 xil bo'ladi.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Darak gap. | My name is Bess |
| 2) So'roq gap. | Is it a map? |
| 3) Buyruq gap. | Give me a book. |
| 4) His hayajon gap. | What fine weather! |

Darak, so'roq va buyruq gaplar bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz bo'ladi. Gapda bosh va II darajali gap bo'laklari farqlanadi. Bosh gap bo'laklariga ega va kesim, II - darajali gap bo'laklariga esa to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi, hol kiradi.

2. Sodda gap. (yig'iq va yoyiq). Sodda gap yig'iq va yoyiq bo'ladi. Yig'iq sodda gap faqat bosh gap bo'laklaridan iborat bo'ladi, ya'ni ega va kesimdan.

It is a map. Bu xarita.
(ega) (kesim)

* to yuklamasi unli bilan boshlanuvchi fe'llar oldidan [tu], undosh bilan boshlanuvchi fe'llar oldidan [ta] o'qiladi.

e g There was an **expression** of joy in her eyes (on her face),

silly

e g It was **silly** of him to do the work in a hurry

It's a **silly** mistake

whisper ['wɪspə]

W. comb. to speak (say smth) in a whisper

one's people

e g. I'll write to my people in Minsk about it

to suppose [tə sə'pəuz]

Gr. to be supposed to do smth

e g. I'm **supposed** to be there at five

Everybody is supposed to know it
We weren't supposed to do it yesterday

People are not supposed to smoke here

to drink (drank, drunk)

to have a drink

a bar

a shilling

twopence ['tʌpəns]

to lend (lent, lent)

Ant. to borrow

Prep to lend smb smth

to borrow smth from smb

a point

W. comb a point of view [vju:]
from smb 's point of view

e. g. It's quite a different point of view.

e g I don't see your point.

W comb The point is that

Uning ko'zlari (yuzi) quvnoq edi

tentak

Bu ishm shoshib bajarish u tomonidan qilingan tentaklik edi

Bu ahmoqona xato

pichirlash

pichirlab gapirmoq

bu yerda: ota-onalar

Men bu haqida ota-onamga Minskka yozib yuboraman

o'ylamoq, taxmm qilmoq, nazarda tutmoq (*kelishuv, reja bo'yicha*)

nimanidir qilishga majbur bo'lmoq (*shartnoma, reja bo'yicha*)

Men u yerda beshda bo'lishim kerak (*kelishib qo'rganman, va'da berganman*)

Buni hamma bilishi kerak

Biz kecha buni qilmasligimiz kerak edi (*Biz kecha bum qilishimiz nazarda tutilmagan edi*)

Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas

ichmoq

ichib olmoq

bu yerda bar

shilling

2. penslik tanga

qarz bermoq

qarz olmoq

kingadir biror narsani qarzga bermoq

kimdandir biror narsani qarzga olmoq

1. nuqta,punkt

nuqtai nazar

kunning nuqtai-nazandan

Bu umuman boshqacha nuqtai-nazar

2. asosiysi

Men sizni nima demoqchihgingizni tushunmayapman

Gap shundaki,

Tartib	1	2	3
Gap bo'laklari	ega	kesim	to'ldiruvchi
Masalan	I	see	Ann.

Hol gapning oxirida keladi. Biroq payt holi gap boshiga (nolevoy holatda) kelishi mumkin.

Tartib	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gap bo'laklari	Hol	Ega	Ke-sim	vositali	To'ldiruvchi vositasiz	predlogli	Hol
Masalan:	Sometimes	I	give	him	books	about students	at school

9-§. It olmoshi. It olmoshi birlik uchinchi shaxs sredniy rod kishilik olmoshi hisoblanadi. Uni o'zbek tiliga «u» deb tarjima qilinadi, agar u ot o'rniga ishlatilayotgan bo'lsa.

M.: *My pen* is bad. *It* is bad.

Bu nima? Savoliga javob bo'lganda *it* ni «*bu*» deb tarjima qilinadi.

M.: It is a map. (What is it?)

10 - §. Artikl.

1. Umumiy tushuncha.

Artikl maxsus yuklama shakli bo'lib, ot bilan ishlatiladi. Artikl ikki xil bo'ladi: Noaniq artikl va aniq artikl. O'zbek tilida artikl tushunchasi yo'q. Noaniq artikl ikki xil fonetik shaklga ega: *a*, *an*.

a shakli undosh tovush bilan boshlanuvchi otlar bilan ishlatiladi.

M.: a pen, a tie, a text.

an shakli unli tovush bilan boshlanuvchi ot bilan ishlatiladi.

M.: an apple, an uncle.

2. Noaniq artikl tarixan qadimgi ingliz tilidagi *an* (*one*) so'zidan kelib chiqib, bir ma'nosini beradi. Shuning uchun u faqat donalab sanaladigan otlar oldidan birlikda ishlatiladi. Aniq artikl faqat *the* ko'rinishiga ega. Aniq artikl *the* → *that* (u, o'sha) ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib-chiqib birlik va ko'plikdagi otlar bilan ishlatiladi.

Artiklning asosiy vazifalari.

Ot bilan noaniq artikl ishlatiladi, agar biz predmetga tegishli bo'lgan sinfdan xohlaginimizni nazarda tutsak.

M.: This is a table. – Bu stol.

Masalan, *I need a pencil* gapida har qanday qalam sinfiga ta'luqli bo'lgan istalgan bir predmet nazarda tutiladi.

Noaniq artikl kasb nomlaridan oldin ham ishlatiladi.

M.: His father is a doctor. Uning otasi vrach.

Bu yerda uning otasi o'qituvchi emas, ishchi emas, balki vrach deb nomlanadigan kasbdagi kishilardan biri ekanligi nazarda tutiladi.

IV - Dars

11-§. Aniq artikl.

1. Aniq artikl aniq biror predmet haqida gap borganda, ya'ni predmet o'zi tegishli bo'lgan sinfdan ajratib ko'rsatilganda ishlatiladi. Aniq artikl o'quvchiga yoki tinglovchiga qaysi predmet haqida gap borayotganligi sharoitdan malumligini ko'rsatadi.

M.: My book is on the table *yoki* The pencil is hard.

Qalam qattiq degan kishi qalam sinfiga tegishli bo'lgan har qanday predmetni emas, balki aniq bir predmetni, ya'ni qattiq qalamni nazarda tutayapti. Yoki yana bir misol:

The doctor examined John.

– *Vrach Jonni tekshirdi*, - deyilganda vrach kasbiga ega bo'lgan barcha kishilar bir vaqtni o'zida Jonni tekshirmagan, balki shu kasb egalaridan biri (aniq bir vrach) uni tekshirgan, ya'ni gapiruvchi barcha vrachlar sinfidan. Jonni tekshirgan vrachni ajratib ko'rsatmoqda. Shuning uchun doktor so'zi oldidan aniq artikl qo'llanmoqda.

Aniq artikl alohida urg'u bilan aytilganda [ði:] kabi talaffuz qilinadi. Gapda aniq artikl odatda urg'usiz keladi va ikkita reduksiyaga uchragan (qisqargan) talaffuz shakli bor: agar ot unli tovush bilan boshlansa [ði:, ði], undosh tovush bilan boshlansa [ðə]:

The apple [ði'æpl] olma

The pen [ðə'pen] ruchka

2. Artikl (noaniq va aniq artikl), qoida bo'yicha, quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:

a) atoqli ot bilan:

Klin Klin (*shaharnomi*)

Peter Peter (*kishi nomi*)

b) sifat yoki ko'rsatish olmoshlari va sanoq son bilan aniqlanib kelayotgan turdosh otlardan oldin.

My pen's bad.

Mening ruchkam yomon.

That man's nice.

U odam yaxshi.

Page seven is clean.

Yettinchi sahifa toza

3. **Artiklning gapdagi o'rni.** Artikl (noaniq va aniq artikl) o'zi tegishli bo'lgan ot oldidan keladi. Agar ot oldidan sifat yoki tartib son bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi kelsa, unda artikl aniqlovchidan oldin keladi:

the black pen

qora qalam

the first plan

birinchi reja

12-§. This, that (these, those) ko'rsatish olmoshlari.

1. **This** [ðis] ko'rsatish olmoshi *bu, shu, ushbu* ma'nosini berib, gapiruvchiga yaqin turgan predmetga ko'rsatishda ishlatiladi.

That [ðæt] ko'rsatish olmoshi *u, o'sha, anavi, narigi* ma'nosida gapiruvchidan uzoqda turgan predmetga ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

Masofa	Birlik	Ko'plik
Yaqin	this - [ðis] - bu	these - [ði:z] - bular
Uzoq	that - [ðæt] - u, o'sha	those - [ðouz] - ular, o'shalar

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari gapda ega, aniqllovchi, to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi.

a) Ega

This is a map - Bu harita

That is a pen - U ruchka

b) Aniqllovchi

This pen is bad - Bu ruchka yomon

That man is nice - U odam yaxshi

c) Toidiruvchi

Send me **this**. - Menga *buni* jo'nat

Send Peter **that**. - Piterga *uni* jo'nat

2. **This** ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'plik shakli **these** [ði:z] *bular*.

these plans ['ði:z \plænz] *bu* rejalar

these pens ['ði:z \penz] *bu* ruchkalar

3. **That** ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'plik shakli **those** [ðouz] *ular, anavilar*

those maps ['ðouz \mæps] *u* xaritalar

those pencils ['ðouz \pensilz] *u* qalamlar

4. Ko'rsatish olmoshi aniqllovchi vazifasida kelganda, o'zbek tilida ko'plikdagi ot oldidan ko'rsatish olmoshining birlik shakllari *bu, u*, ishlatiladi, ingliz tilida esa bu o'rinda ko'rsatish olmoshlarining ko'plikdagi shakllari **these, those** ishlatilishi kerak

Masalan:

Bu qalamlar qisqa

U ruchkalar qizil

These pencils are short

Those pens are red

V-Dars

13-§. So'roq gap. Umumiy so'roq gap. *To be* fe'li bilan

Ingliz tilida umumiy so'roq gapning shakli darak gap shaklidan gapdagi so'z tartibi bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi.

bog'lovchi fe'l

Is

Is

ega

my name

Ann

ot-kesim yoki o'rin holi

Ann?

in Kiev?

Ha yoki *yo'q* ni talab qiluvchi so'roq gaplarga umumiy so'roq gap deyiladi. Ingliz tilida ular fe'l bilan boshlanadi:

- Is the pen black?

- Yes it is

- No, it is not

Ruchka qorami?

Ha

Yo'q

Umumiy so'roq gaplar ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi. Bunday savollarda so'roq gap boshidagi fe'lga odatda urg'u tushadi.

'Is 'Minsk a /big city? Minsk katta shaharmi?
 'Is 'this a /pen? Bu ruchkami?

14-§. Umumiy so'roq gaplarga qisqa javoblar. Umumiy so'roq gaplarga qisqa bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz javob berish mumkin.

1. Qisqa bo'lishli javob. Qisqa bo'lishli javob **yes** *ha* so'zidan, bosh kelishikda turgan kishilik olmoshi yoki ot bilan ifodalangan egadan, **to be** fe'lining mos shaklidan iborat bo'ladi.

'Is 'this a /pen? - Bu ruchkami?
 \Yes, | it \is. - Ha (u ruchka).
 'Is 'this 'pen /bad? - Bu ruchka yomonmi?
 \Yes, | it \is. - Ha (yomon).

Biroq, og'zaki nutqda qisqa bo'lishli javob faqat **yes** so'zidan iborat bo'lishi mumkin (xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi).

2. Qisqa bo'lishsiz javob. Qisqa bo'lishsiz javob **no** *yo'q* so'zidan, bosh kelishikda turgan kishilik olmoshi yoki ot bilan ifodalangan egadan, **to be** fe'lining mos shaklidan va **not** inkor yuklamasidan iborat.

'Is 'this a /pen? - Bu ruchkami?
 \No, | it is \not. - Yo'q (bu ruchka emas).
 'Is 'this 'pen /black? - Bu ruchka qorami?
 \No, | it is \not. - Yo'q (u qora emas).

Is not ning qisqargan **isn't** ['iznt] shakli ishlatilishi mumkin. U doim urg'u ostida bo'ladi:

'Is 'this 'bag /clean? - Bu sumka tozami?
 \No, it \isn't - Yo'q (u toza emas).

Biroq, og'zaki nutqda qisqa bo'lishsiz javob faqat **no** so'zidan iborat bo'lishi mumkin (xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi).

15-§. Artikl. Otdan so'ng sanoq son aniqlovchi bo'lib kelsa shu ot oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi. Bunda ot ham, sanoq son ham katta harf bilan yoziladi.

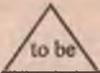
M.: Find Text Seven and read it.

O'zbek tiliga tartib son bilan tarjima qilinadi: - Yettinchi matnni toping va uni o'qing.

VI-Dars

16-§. Bo'lishsiz, darak gap. **To be** fe'li bilan bo'lishsiz darak gap **not** inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi. Bunda **not to be** ning mos shaklidan keyin keladi:

Those pens are not black. U rachkalar qora emas.
 That page is not clean. U sahifa toza emas.
 Kate is not in Kiev. Keyt Kiyevda emas.

1	2	3	4
Ega			ot - kesim
That page	is	not	clean

17-§. Alternativ so'roq gap.

1. Ikki yoki undan ortiq predmet, ish harakat yoki sifat o'rtasida tanlovni nazarda tutuvchi so'roq gapga tanlov yoki alternativ so'roq gap deyiladi. Tanlash uchun bir xil gap bo'laklari beriladi va ular **or** (*yoki*) bog'lovchisi bilan bog'lanadi.

Is this pen red or black? (= Is this pen red or is it black?)
Bu ruchka qizilmi yoki qorami?

javobda ulardan bin tanlanadi.

It's red. (yoki: It's black.)

Or bog'lovchisining ikki xil talaffuz shakli bor: to'la shakli [ɔ:] (undosh tovushdan oldin) yoki [ɔ:r] (unli tovushdan oldin) va qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) shakli [ɔ] (undosh tovushdan oldin) yoki [ɔr] (unli tovushdan oldin).

So'z tartibi xuddi umumiy so'roq gapdagidek.

Taqqoslang:

Is Ben in Kiev? (umumiy so'roq gap)

Ben Kiyevdami?

Is Ben in Kiev or in Minsk? (tanlov so'roq gap)

Ben Kiyevdami yoki Minskdami?

2. Agar tanlov so'roq gap egaga tegisbli bo'lsa, **or** so'zidan keyin ham yana **to be** shakli **or** dan keyin qaytariladi.

Is Ben in Kiev or is Peter?

Ben Kiyevdami yoki Petermi?

Egaga berilgan tanlov so'roq gapga qisqa javob beriladi. Iboradagi urg'u egaga tushadi:

"Is Nick at the blackboard or is Peter?"

- Nik doskadami yoki Petermi?

"Peter is."

- Peter.

3. **Tanlov so'roq gapda ohang.** Tanlov so'roq gapning birinchi qismi ko'tariluvchi, ikkinchi qismi esa pasayuvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi:

'Is this pencil /red or \black?

Bu qalam qizilmi yoki qorami?

18-§. **Predlogli to'ldiruvchi.** Predlog bilan kelgan to'ldiruvchiga predlogli to'ldiruvchi deyiladi.

This is a blackboard. Look at it.

Bu doska. Unga qarang.

Predlogli to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan ot umumiy kelishikda, kishilik olmoshi esa ob'ekt kelishigida bo'ladi.

Please look at the blackboard.

Marhamat qilib doskaga qarang.

Please look at me.

Marhamat qilib menga qarang.

Ko'plikda har uchchala rod uchun III-shaxsda **they** kishilik olmoshi ishlatiladi.

Peter and Jack are friends **They are**
good friends

Peter bilan Jek do'stdirlar. *Ular* yaxshi
do'st.

"Are these **pens** or **are they pencils**?"

- *Bular* ruchkalarimi yoki qalamlarmi?

"**They're pens.**"

- *Ular* ruchkalar.

Bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari gapda

a) ega

He is my friend

U mening do'stim.

b) kesimning ot qismi

It is **he.**

Bu *u.*

bo'lib kela oladi.

Bu **qoida** I olmoshiga tegishli emasligini aytib o'tish joiz. Kesimning ot qismi vazifasida uning ob'yekt kelishigidagi **me** shakli olinadi

It is **me**

Bu *men*

20-§. To be fe'lining tuslanishi. to be - *bo'lmoq, dir,* - fe'li hozirgi zamonda quyidagicha tuslanadi.

Shaxs	Son					
	Birlik			Ko'plik		
I	I	am	I'm	We	are	We're
II	You	are	You're	You	are	You're
	He	}	He's	They	are	They're
III	She		She's			
	It		It's			

Jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki **to be** fe'li hozirgi zamonda uch shaklga ega **am** - birinchi shaxs birlik uchun, **is** uchinchi shaxs birlik uchun hamda **are** ikkinchi shaxs birlik va ko'plikdagi barcha shaxslar uchun

"**to be**" fe'lining to'la va qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) shakllari

	<i>To'la shakllari</i>	<i>Qisqa shakllari</i>
be	[bi:]	[bi:, bi]
am	[æm]	[ə̃m, m]
are	undoshlardan oldin	[a, ə]
	untlilardan oldin	[ar, ə̃r]

So'roq shakli

Shaxs	Son	
	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	am I?	are we?
II	are you?	are you?
	he?	
III	is she?	are they?
	it?	

Bo'lishsiz shakli

Shaxs	Son	
	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	I am not	We are not
II	You are not	You are not
III	He } is not	They are not
	She }	
	It }	

Og'zaki nutqda, qoida bo'yicha, **to be** fe'lining qisqa bo'lishsiz shakllari ishlatiladi. Xususan, **isn't** ['iznt], **aren't** [a:nt]. **Am not** tegishli qisqa shaklga ega emas, biroq **am** gapda ega bilan qo'shilib ketishi mumkin:

\No, I am \not. = \No, I'm \not.

Urg'u qoidasi. Bogiovchi fe'l quyidagi hollarda urg'u ostida bo'ladi:

a) so'roq gap boshida

'Is 'this a \pen?

Bu ruchkani?

b) umumiy so'roq gapga qisqa bo'lishli javobda.

\Yes, I it \is.

Ha (ruchka).

\Yes, I they \are.

Ha (ruchkalar).

c) umumiy so'roq gapga qisqa bo'lishsiz javobda:

\No, I it \in't.

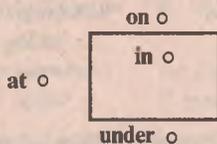
Yo'q (ruchka emas)

\No, I they \aren't.

Yo'q, (ruchkalar emas)

21-§. Predloglar.

1. O'rin - joy predloglari



on [ən] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *ustida* joylashganlini ko'rsatadi:

My bag's on the table.

Sumkam stol ustida

under [˘ndə] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bu predmet *tagida* joylashganlini ko'rsatadi.

My book's under the desk

Kitobim parta tagida.

in [in] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *ichida* joylashganlini ko'rsatadi.

My book is in my brief-case

Kitobim sumkam ichida.

at [æt, ət] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *yonida* joylashganlini ko'rsatadi:

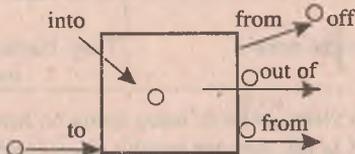
I'm at the table.

Men stol yonidaman.

The teacher is at the blackboard.

O'qituvchi doska yonida (turibdi).

2. Yo'nalish predoglari



to [tu, to] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet tomonga harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga - *ga* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Go to the blackboard, please.

Marhamat qilib *doskaga* chiqing.

into ['intu, intə] qo'shma predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet ichkarisiga harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga - (*ichkari*)*ga* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Please go into that room.

Marhamat qilib *ichkariga* kiring.

Put your book into your brief-case, please.

Kitobingizni marhamat qilib, sumkangizni *ichiga* soling.

from [frəm] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet tomonidan, ba'zan, boshqa predmet teppasidan harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga - *dan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Take your book from the table, please, and open it.

Kitobingizni *stoldan* oling va uni oching.

Please take your book from Peter.

Marhamat qilib kitobingizni Peterdan oling.

off [əf] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet teppasidan harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga - *ustidan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Please take your book off the table.

Marhamat qilib kitobingizni stol ustidan oling.

out of ['aut əv] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *ichkarisidan* tashqariga harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga - (*ichi*)*dan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Go out of the room, please.

Marhamat qilib *xonadan* chiqing

Take your pen out of your bag, Ann.

Anna, ruchkangni sumkang *ichidan* ol.

O'z ma'nosidan kelib chiqib bu predloglar ko'pincha harakatni, bir joydan ikkinchi joyga ko'chishini ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan birikib keladi:

Please go into that room.

Anavi xonaga kiring, marhamat

Please go out of the room.

Marhamat qilib xonadan chiqing.

3. **Predloqlarning talaffuz qilinishi.** Ingliz tilida odatda gapda bir bo'g'inli predloqlar urg'usiz talaffuz qilinadi va shuning uchun ko'p predloqlardagi unli tovushlar qisqanb ketadi (reduksiyaga uchraydi).

Look at the blackboard, please ['lʌk ət ðə \blæk bɔ:d | plɪ:z] Marhamat qilib doskaga qarang.

This is a book. Look at it ['lʌk ət it] Bu kitob. Unga qarang.

E s l a t m a on [ən] va off [ɒf] predloqlari hech qachon qisqarmaydi (reduksiyaga uchramaydi).

Predloqlar bir-biriga qarshi qo'yilganda urg'u ostida turishi mumkin, masalan, tanlov so'roq gaplarda.

Is your pen on the table or under it? ['ɪz jə 'pen ʌn ðə teɪbl | ər \ʌndər it] Ruchkangiz stol ustidami yoki stol tagidami?

	<i>To'la shakli</i>	<i>Qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) shakli</i>
at	[æt]	[ət]
to	[tu:]	[tu, tə]
into	['ɪntu:]	['ɪntu, 'ɪntə]
from	[frəm:]	[frəm, frm]
out of	['aʊt əv]	['aʊt əv]

VIII- Dars

22-§. Bo'lishsiz buyruq gap. Bo'lishsiz buyruq gap do ko'makchi fe'lining bo'lishsiz shaklidan va asosiy fe'ning to - siz infinitiv shaklidan yasaladi do ning bo'lishsiz shakli - do not.

Please do not take this book
Do not read that text, please

Bu kitobni olmang, iltimos
U matnini o'qimang, iltimos

Og'zaki nutqda do not qisqartinhb, don't ['daʊnt] shaklida kehb, odatda urg'u bilan talaffuz qilinadi

Don't do it

Bunday qilmang

E s l a t m a: To be ko'makchi fe'limng bo'lishsiz buyruq shakli ham do ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi.

Don't be a bad boy!

Yomon bola bo'lma!

23-§. Maxsus so'roq gap. (to be fe'li bilan)

1. Qo'shimcha axborotni, maxsus javobni talab qiluvchi so'roq gap maxsus so'roq gap deyiladi. Bunday so'roq gap biror bir gap bo'lagiga tegishli bo'lib, so'roq so'z bilan boshlanadi. Ot - kesimga tegishli bo'lgan savol what so'roq olmoshi bilan boshlanadi.

What's this? (agar predmet gapiruvchiga yaqin bo'lsa)	}	Bu mina?
What's that? (agar predmet gapiruvchidan uzoqda bo'lsa)		
It's a pen.		

Ot-kesimning kasbi va partiyaviyligi so'ralganda ham kishilarga nisbatan **what** so'rog' so'zi ishlatiladi.

«What is he?» - Uning kasbi *nima*?

«He is a teacher.» - U o'qituvchi

Bunday savol II-shaxsga nisbatan hurmatsizlik hisoblanadi

What so'rog' so'zi ot oldidan (What + ot) kelisa *qaysi* ma'nosim beadi

«What book is this?» - Bu *qaysi* kitob?

«It's Anna Karenina» - Bu «Anna Karenina»

Demak, **What + ot** predmetning sifati so'ralmaydi. Predmetning sifati ni **What kind of + ot...?** *Qanday? Qanaqa?* so'rog' lari yordamida so'raladi.

Taqqoslang:

«What city is this?»	- Bu <i>qaysi</i> shahar?
«It's Kiev»	- Bu <i>Kiyev</i>
«What kind of city is Kiev?»	- <i>Kiyev qanaqa</i> shahar?
«It is a big city»	- U <i>katta</i> shahar

Eslatma: **What** va **What kind of** so'roqlaridan so'ng kelgan ot bilan artikl ishlatilmaydi.

2. **Who** - so'rog' olmoshi ism, familiya, qarindoshchilik munosabatlanm bildiruvchi ot - kesim bo'lib kelgan otga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

Who is that girl?	«She's my sister.»	- Uqiz kim?	}	- U mening singlim
	«She's Miss Brown.»			- U mis Braun
«Who are they?»	«They are the British delegation [, deli 'gei]n»	- Ular kimlar?		- Bu Britaniya delegatsiyasi

Bunday savol III - shaxsga nisbatan beriladi. II - shaxsga nisbatan hurmatsizlik hisoblanadi (o'zbek tili bilan qiyoslang *Sen kimsan?*)

Whose - kimning. O'ning aniqlovchisiga nisbatan beriladi va bevossta o'sha so'z oldidan keladi yani **Whose + ot**

Taqqoslang:

«Whose book is this?»	- Bu kimning kitobi?
«It is my book»	- Bu mening kitobim
Whose sister is she?	- U kimning singlisi?

Where - qayerda, qayerga. O'rin holiga nisbatan beriladi.

«Where's the book?»	- Kitob qayerda?
«It is on the table.»	- U stol ustida

Misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki maxsus so'roq gaplarda so'z tartibi deyarli xuddi umumiy so'roq gapdagidek, faqat bog'lovchi fe'l oldidan, ya'ni gap boshida so'roq so'z keladi.

1	2	3	4
so'roq so'z	bog'lovchi fe'l	ega	lkkmchi darajali bo'lak
Where	is	Ann	on Sunday?

Eslatma: **Where** - so'roq olmoshi bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl yoki egalik olmoshi bilan ishlatiladi.

- «Where is the car?» - Mashina qayerda?
 «Where is your desk?» - Sening partang qayerda?

Maxsus so'roq gaplarga javob berishda ko'rsatish olmoshlari takrorlanmashgi uchun uning o'rniga kishilik olmoshlari (**he, she, it, they**) ishlatiladi.

- «What are these?» - Bular nimalar?
 «They're my books» - Ular mening kitoblaring
 «Whose bags are these?» - Bular kimning sumkalarini?
 «They're our bags» - Ular bizning sumkalarimiz

3. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda ohang. Maxsus so'roq gaplar pasayuvchi ohang bilan tajaffuz qilmadi:

- 'What's }this? Bu nima?
 'Where's }Kate? Keyt qayerda?
 'Who }is he? U kim?

Maxsus so'roq gaplarda gap oxirida keluvchi urg'usiz kishilik olmoshidan oldin keluvchi bog'lovchi fe'lga urg'u tushadi (3-punkt, 3 misolga qarang)

24-§. Sifatdosh I (Participle I) haqida tushuncha. Sifatdosh I Infinitiv o'zagiga -ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. U o'zbek tilidagi -yotgan qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi.

- to read o'qimoq - reading o'qiyotgan
 to look qaramoq - looking qarayotgan
 -ing qo'shimchasini qo'yishda quyidagilarga e'tibor berish kerak
 1) So'z oxiridagi o'qilmaydigan - e tushib qoladi
 to take olmoq - taking olayotgan
 (so'z oxiridagi -e o'qilmaydi)

Biroq

- to see ko'rmoq - seeing ko'rayotgan
 (so'z oxiridagi -e o'qiladi, ya'ni u ee harf birikmasi tarkibiga kiradi)
 to be bo'lmoq - being

(so'z oxiridagi -e o'qiladi, ya'ni u so'z tarkibidagi yagona unib hisoblanadi)

2) Unli harflarni yopiq bo'g'inda qisqa o'qilishini saqlab qolish uchun so'z oxiridagi undosh ikkilanadi:

- to sit o'tirmoq - sitting o'tirgan

3) O'zakdagi -ie → y ga o'tadi:

to lie yotmoq

- lying yotgan

E s l a t m a : So'z oxiridagi -y -ing qo'shilganda hech qachon o'zgar olmaydi:

to copy out ko'chirib yozmoq

- copying out ko'chirib yozayotgan.

25-§. Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li (HZD) (The Present Continuous Tense).

Continuous atamasi to continue [kən'tinju:] davom etmoq fe'lidan olingan.

1. Davom zamonlari biron - bir aniq vaqtga nisbatan davom etayotgan, davom etgan va davom etadigan ish harakatni bildiradi.

HZD nutq paytida davom etayotgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Davom zamonlar ish harakat jarayonmi ko'rsatadi.

2. HZD ning yasalishi.

to be ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi mos shakli va asosiy fe'lining sifatdosh I (-ing) shakli yordamida yasaladi. Bunda to be o'zgaruvchan qism, sifatdosh I o'zgarmas qism hisoblanadi.

to be (o'zgaruvchan qism)

-ing (sifatdosh I) (o'zgarmas qism)
--

I am reading a book now. Hozir men kitob o'qiyapman.

So'roq gap shaklida to be ning mos shakli egadan oldinga o'tadi:

Are you reading a book now?

Men hozir kitob o'qiyapmanmi?

What are you doing here?

Siz bu yerda nima qilyapsiz?

Who is he looking at?

U kimga qarayapti?

Bo'lishsiz shaklda to be dan keyin not inkor yuklamasi keladi:

I'm not reading now.

Hozir men oqimayapman.

3. Ishlatilishi.

1) HZD nutq paytida bo'lib o'tayotgan ish harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

«What are you doing?»

- Siz nima qilyapsiz?

«I am reading.»

- Men o'qiyapman.

E s l a t m a : 1: Bu zamon shaklining o'zi nutq paytidagi ish harakatni ifodalagani uchun now hozir, at this moment hozirda kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari ishlatilishi shart emas. (Lekin ular HZDning asosiy ko'rsatkichlari hisoblanadi.)

E s l a t m a : 2: His qilish, aqliy qobiliyatni anglatuvchi va boshqa ayrim fe'llar davom zamonda ishlatilmaydi. Bular: to want xohlamoq, to like yoqtirmoq, to love sevmoq, to wish tilamoq, istamoq, to see ko'rmok, to hear eshitmoq, to feel his qilmoq, to notice sezmoq, to know bilmoq, to understand tushunmoq, to remember eslamok, to recognize tanimoq, to forget unutmoq, to seem tuyutmoq, to be bo'lmoq va boshqalar.

2) Harakat fe'llari yaqin kelajakdagi rejalashtirilgan ish harakatni ifodalash uchun HZD shaklida keladi.

They are going to the park tomorrow.

Ular ertaga hiyobonga ketishyapti.

IX-Dars

26 - §. **Egalik olmosblari.** Egalik olmoshlan *Whose? Kimning?* so'rog'iga javob bo'lib, tegishlilikni bildiradi. Har bir kishilik oimoshiga mos egalik olmoshi mavjud.

Kishilik olmoshlan		Egalik olmoshlan		
I	men	my	[mai]	mening
you	sen	your	[jə:, jə]	sening
he	u (m.r)	his	[hiz]	uning
she	a (j.r)	her	[hə:, hə, hə:r, hər]	uning
it	u (s.r.)	its	[its]	uning
we	biz	our	[auə]	bizning
you	siz(lar)	your	[jə:, jə, jə:r, jər]	siz(lar) ning
they	Ular	their	[ðeə]	ularning

Egalik olmoshlarining bunday shakli sifati shakl deyiladi. Chunki u doim otdan oldin aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi. Egalik olmoshi bilan artikl ishlatilmaydi.

This is my bag.

Bu mening sumkam.

That is his pen

Anavi uning ruchkasi

Please give me your exercise-book

Marhamat qilib menga daftaringizni bering

Agar ot oldidan boshqa aniqlovchilar kelsa, egalik olmoshi ularning hammasidan oidin keladi.

Where's jwncw red пенећ?

Sizning yangi qizil qalamingiz qayerda?

X-Dars

27-§. Qaratqich kelishigini *of* (-ning) predlogi bilan ifodalanishi. O'zbek tilidagi otlarning kelishik munosabatlari ingliz tilida ko'pincha predloglar yordamida beriladi. **Shunday qilib** agar ~~ikkinchi~~ ot birinchi otga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelsa ular o'rtasidagi munosabat qaratqich keiishigidagi *of* predlogi bilan beriladi (to'la shakli - [əv], qisqargan shakli - [əv])

Of predlogi bar qanday ot (jonli ra jonsiz) bilan ishlatila oladi.

the work **of** thai engineer

o'sha injenerning ishi.

the centre ['sentə] **of** the city

shahar markazi

Of predlogi aniqlovchi otdan oldin keladi. Yana boshqa aniqlovchilar bo'lsa, **of** o'sha aniqlovchilardan oldin keladi va **of bilan** kelgan barcha birlikma birinchi otning aniqlovchisi hisoblanadi.

E s l a t m a : Agar ikkinchi ot birinchi otning aniqlovchisi bo'lib joyini bildirsa, **in** (*da*) yoki **from** (*dan*) predloglari ishlatiladi, masalan:

bu darsblikning matnlari

the texts **in** this book

beshinchi darsning so'zlari

the words **from** (in) Lesson Five

bizning shahrimizning o'qituvchilari

the teachers **in** our city

ASOSIY KURS

1 - Dars

28- §. Hozirgi zamon oddiy fe'li* (HZO) (The Present Indefinite Tense). Ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida davom etuvchi ish harakatni ifodalovchi **Continuous** guruh zamonlardan farqli o'laroq **Indefinite** guruh zamonlan aniq vaqtga bog'liq emas. Ular ish harakatni o'tish xarakterini ko'rsatmaydi va biror bir boshqa ish harakat yoki vaqtga nisbatan olinmaydi, **HZO** faqat ish harakatni bo'lishini ta'kidlaydi xolos.

1. Yasalishi. Fe'ning **HZO**dagi shakli uning **to** siz infinitiv (ya'ni o'zak) shakliga mos tushadi. Faqat III shaxs birlikda fe'l -s qo'shimchasini oladi

I read	Men o'qiyman
You read	Sen o'qiysan
He (she, it) reads	U o'qiydi
We read	Biz o'qiyimiz
You read	Sizlar o' qiysizlar
They read	Ular o'qiydilar

So'roq shakli **do** ko'makchi fe'li bilan yasaladi **do** ko'makchi fe'li egadan oldin keladi, asosiy fe'l esa egadan keyin keladi. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda -es qo'shimchasini ko'makchi fe'l oladi - **does**, asosiy fe'l esa o'zgar olmaydi

Do I read?	Men o'qiymanmi?
Do you read?	Sen o'qiysanmi?
Does he (she, it) read?	U o'qiydimi?
Do we read?	Biz o'qiyimizmi?
Do you read?	Sizlar o'qiysizlarmi?
Do they read?	Ular o'qiydilarmi?

E s l a t m a : Og'zaki nutqda **you** olmoshidan oldin ko'makchi fe'lmng qisqargan **d'you** shakli tshlatiladi

D'you read English?

Inglizcha o'qiysizmi?

Bo'lishsiz shaxh **do** (III -shaxs birlikda **does**) ko'makchi fe'li va **not** inkor yuklamasi yordairada yasaladi. **Do not (does not)** gapda egadan keyin, asosiy fe'l-kesimdan oldin keladi

I do not read	Men o'qimayman
You do not read	Sen o'qimaysan
He (she, it) does not read	U o'qimaydi
We do not read	Biz o'qimaymiz
You do not read	Sizlar o'qimaysizlar
They do not read	Ular o'qimaydilar

E s l a t m a : Og'zaki nutqda **do** bilan **not** qisqarib **don't** shaklini, **does** bilan **not** qisqarib **doesn't** shaklini oladi.

I don't read English.

Men inglizcha o'qimayman

She doesn't read French

U fransuzcha o'qimaydi

2. Ishlatilishi.

1. HZO takrorlanadigan, ega bo'lib kelgan predmet yoki shaxsga xos bo'lgan ish harakatlarni ifodalaydi (Paragraf boshida keltirilgan **Indefinite** bilan **Continuous**, guruhlaning qiyosiga qarang.)

Taqqoslang:

- a) I go to the office every day. (Present Indefinite) Men har kuni idoraga *boraman* (takrorlanadigan ish harakat)
I am going to the blackboard now. (Present Continuous) Hozir men doskaga *chiqayapman* (nutq paytida bo'lib o'tayotgan ish harakat)
- b) These students read a lot (Present Indefinite) Bu talabalar ko'p o'qishadi. (ega bo'lib kelgan shaxsga xos bo'lgan ish harakat)
These students are reading an English text now (Present Continuous) Hozir bu talabalar inglizcha matn o'qishyapuv. (hozirda bo'lib o'tayotgan ish harakat)

2. HZOda ko'pincha noaniq zamon ravishlari va shuningdek, **every day har kuni, every morning har tong, every evening har oqshom** kabi birikmalar ishlatiladi. Chunki, ular o'z leksik ma'nosiga ko'ra takrorlanishni ifodalaydi. **every day, every morning, every evening** so'z birikmalari odatda (bo'lishi va bo'lishsiz) darak va so'roq gap oxinda keladi:

We read newspapers **every day**. Biz har kuni gazetalar o'qiyviz.
Do they go to the office **every morning**? Har kuni ertalab idoraga borishadimi?
I don't read **every evening**. Men har oqshom ham o'qiyvermayman

Biroq, bajarladigan ishlar birin ketin sanab o'tilsa bu so'z birikmalari gap boshida keladi.

Every day we read texts, do exercises and write new words in our exercise-books. Biz har kuni matnlar o'qiyviz, mashqlar bajaramiz va yangi so'zlarni daftarga yozamiz.

29 - §. Noaniq zamon ravishlari. usually ['ju:zuəli] odatda, sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] ba'zan, often [əfn] ko'pincha, seldom ['seldəm] kamdan-kam, always ['ə:lweɪz] har doim lar noamq payt ravishlari hisoblanadi. Gapda ular asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi.

They **often** read English books. Ular ko'pincha inglizcha kitoblar o'qishadi.
Do they **often** read books? Ular inglizcha kitoblar ko'p o'qishadimi?
They don't **often** read English books Ular inglizcha kitoblar ko'p o'qishmaydi
I don't always read in the evening Men har doim ham oqshomda o'qiyvermayman

Biroq darak gapda to be fe'li bilan ishlatilganda, ular to be dan keyin keladi

His marks are **always** good. Uning baholari doim yaxshi
He is usually **at his office in the morning** Ertalab u odatda o'z idorasida bo'ladi
Sometimes ravish esa gap boshida kelishi mumkin
Sometimes we have dictations Biz ba'zan diktantlar yozamiz

Seldom faqat very daraja ravishi yoki boshqa aniqlovchilar bilan ishlatiladi. Seldom o'rniga uning ma'nosini berish ushuncha o'fthen bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatilishi ham mumkin.

I very seldom meet him.

Men u bilan juda kam uchrashaman.

I don't often meet them now.

Men hozir ular bilan kam uchrashyapman.

2-Dars

30 - §. HZOda fe'llarning III shaxs birlikda kelishi.

1. **to be**, modal fe'llar va ba'zi ko'makchi fe'llardan tashqari barcha fe'llar III shaxs birlikda - s^oqo'shimchasini oladi. - s qo'shimchasining o'qilishi s harfining o'qish qoidasiga binoan o'qiladi. (3-§ ning 2,3-punktligariga qarang)

He works [wə:ks].

U ishlaydi.

She lives [livz].

U yashaydi.

It sits [sits].

U (masalan, bola) o'tiribdi.

2. O- harfi bilan tugagan fe'l - es qo'shimchasini oladi.

He goes [gouz].

U yuradi.

She does [dʌz].

U bajaradi.

3. -s, -ss, -se, ch, sh, x bilan tugagan fe'llar -es qo'shimchasini oladi.

He doses ['klouziz].

U yopadi.

She teaches ['ti:tʃiz].

U darsberadi.

4. -y bilan tugagan fe'llarga -es qo'shilganda y → i ga o'tadi.

We copy but.

Biz ko'chirib yozamiz.

He copies out.

U ko'chirib yozadi.

31-§. Ega va uning aniqlovchilariga savollar. Ega va uning aniqlovchilariga **what nima, whose kimning, which qaysi** va boshqa so'roq so'zlar yordamida savollar beriladi. So'z tartibi xuddi darak gapdagidek. Chunki ega va uning aniqlovchisiga savol qo'yilganda so'roq so'zning o'zi ega bo'lib uning o'rnida keladi. **Who, what, which** so'roq so'zlari bilan fe'l - kesim III shaxs birlikda moslashadi.

Who knows this girl?

Bu qizni kim taniydi?

Which of you speaks German well?

Qaysi biringiz nemis tilida yaxshi gapirasiz?

What usually stands here?

Bu yerda odatda nima turadi?

What books are on that table?

U stolda qaysi kitoblar turibdi?

Which letter comes after "h"?

«h» harfidan so'ng qaysi harf keladi?

Whose son knows English?

Kimning o'g'li ingliz tilini biladi?

Whose sisters live here?

Kimning sihgillari bu yerda yashaydi?

Eslatma: Which so'roq olmoshi chegaralangan predmetlar yoki shaxslardan tanlash haqida gap borsha ishlatiladi. Ko'pincha which dan so'ng of -dan predlogi bilan ot yoki olmosh keladi. Bunda ot aniq artikl bilan, egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi bilan keladi.

Which of your sisters lives in Moscow? Singillaringizdan qaysi biri Moskvada yashaydi?

Which of the engineers speaks German? Muhandislardan qaysi biri nemischa gapiradi?

Which of them speaks French? Ulardan qaysi biri fransuz tihda gapiradi?

Bunday savollarga qisqa javob benladi Qisqa javob ega va tegishli shaxs, son va zamonda turgan ko'makchi fe'ldan iborat bo'ladi

«Whose sister knows French?» - Kimning singlisi fransuz tihni biladi?

«My sister does.» - Memng smglim

«Who speaks English well in your office?» - Idorangizda kim ingliz tihda yaxshi gapiradi?

«These engineers do.» - Bu muhandislar

«Which of you works at the Ministry?» - Qaysi binnigiz vazirkda ishlaysiz?

«I do.» - Men

Egaga qo'yilgan savolga qisqa javob berganda urg'u egaga tushadi (ohang ham unda pasayadi), bunda ko'makchi fe'l yoki bog'lovchi fe'l urg'u olmaydi, biroq to'la shaklim saqlab qoladi

«Who works in this office?» «We do» [wi du:]

32 - §. To be going to . . (-moqchi) aboroti kelasi zamondagi niyatni ifodalash uchun.

1. Ingliz tilida kelasi zamondagi harakat yoki holatni ifodalash uchun bir nechta shakllar mavjud. Ulardan ba'zilarini «modal tus olgan» deb ta'riflash mumkin. Chunki ular kelasi zamondagi harakat yoki holatni ifodalashdan tashqari qo'shimcha ma'noga ham egadirlar (bular nryat, xohisli, ishonch). Ulardan biri **to be going to** aboroti **bo'lib**, u ega tomonidan rejalashtirilgan (niyat qilingan) ish harakatni yaqin kelajakda bajarilishini ifodalaydi. Bunda ish harakatning bajarilishiga qaysidir darajada ishonch bor.

I am going to wnte a letter to my sister tomorrow Ertaga men singlimga xat yozaman (yozmoqchiman) (Buni ertaga qilishga qaror qildim)

He is going to be a teacher U o'qituvchi bo'ladi (U o'qituvchi bo'lish uchun o'qiyapti)

Es lat ma: Bu aborot **to go, to come** va boshqa harakat fe'llari bilan ishlatilmaydi. Bunday fe'llar yaqin kelajakdagi rejalashtirilgan ish harakatni ifodalash uchun HZDda qo'llanadi. (O'zbek tilidadi hozirgi-kelasi zamon bilan qiyoslang)

«Where are you going tomonow?» - Siz ertaga qayerga ketayapsiz?

«We are going to the park» - Biz hiyobonga ketayapmiz.

«When is he coming?» - U qachon kelayapti?

«He is coming tomonow» - U ertaga kelayapti

(25 §, 2 punktga qarang)

2. **To be going to** oboroti ham, **HZD** ham yaqin kelajakdagi ish harakatni ifodalash uchun quyidagi payt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ishlatilishi mumkin: **tonight (this evening) bugun kechqurun, tomorrow ertaga, the day after tomorrow indinga, tomorrow morning ertaga ertalab, tomorrow evening ertaga kechqurun, in two (three, four) days ikki (uch, to'rt) kundan so'ng, in a week bir haftadan so'ng, in a month bir oydan so'ng, in a year bir yildan so'ng, next week kelasi hafta, next month kelasi oy, next year kelsiyil, soon tez orada, yaqinda va boshqalar.**

«Are you coming tomorrow evening?» - *Ertaga kechqurun kelasizmi?*
 «I think I am.» - *Kelaman deb o'ylayman.*

33 - §. Holat ravishining gapdagi o'rni. Well - holat ravishi o'zi aniqlanayotgan fe'ldan keyin keladi. Agar gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, **well** to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi.

My son is doing well. *Mening o'g'lim yaxshi o'qiydi.*
 He speaks English well. *U ingliz tilida yaxshi gapiradi.*

34 - §. Daraja ravishining gapdagi o'rni. Very va boshqa daraja ravishlari o'zlari aniqlayotgan sifat yoki ravishdan oldin keladi.

She speaks English very well. *U ingliz tilida juda yaxshi gapiradi.*
 She is a very good student. *U juda yaxshi talaba.*

3 - Dars

35 - §. Kishilik ahnoshining ob'ekt kelishiklari. Ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshlari va who so'roq olmoshi bosh kelishikdan tashqari y ana ob'ekt kelishigiga ham ega.

	Bosh kelishik			Ob'yekt kelishigi			
Shaxs	<i>Birlik</i>						
Savol	Who?			Whom?		Kimni?	Kimga?
I	I	[ai]	Men	Me	[mi:,mi:,mi]	Meni	Menga
II	You	[ju:,ju:,ju]	Sen	You	[ju:,ju:,ju]	Seni	Senga
	He	[hi:,hi:,hi]	U(m.r.)	Him	[him]	Uni	Unga
III	She	[ʃi:,ʃi:,ʃi]	U(j.r.)	Her	[hə:,hə]	Uni	Unga
	It	[it]	U(s.r.)	It	[it]	Uni	Unga .
Shaxs	<i>Ko'plik</i>						
I	We	[wi:,wi:,wi]	Biz	Us	[ʌs, əs]	Bizni	Bizga
II	You	[ju:,ju:,ju]	Sizlar	You	[ju:,ju:,ju]	Sizlarni	Sizlarga
III	They	[ðei]	Ular	Them	[ðem, ðəm]	Ularni	Ularga
Gapda	Ega			To'ldiruvchili, hol			
Predion	ishlatilmaydi			ishlatiishi mumkin			

Ob'yekt kelishigidagi olmoshlar gapda (ham predlogli, ham predlogsiz) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi:

Do you him well? (vositasiz to'ldiruvchi) *Siz uni yaxshi taniysizmi?*
 Please send him a letter, (vositali to'ldiruvchi) *Marhamat qilib unga xat yuboring.*

She often socaks English to him.
(predlogh to'ldiruvchi)

U unga ko'pmcha ingliz tilida gapiradi

Whom do you know well here?
(vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)

Bu yerda siz kimni yaxshi taniysiz?

Whom does he always speak about?
(predlogh to'ldiruvchi)

U doim kim haqida gapiradi?

Biroq ko'pmcha to'ldiruvchi vazifasida whom so'roq olmoshi o'rniga who ishlatiladi.

Who do you know here?

Siz bu yerda kimm tamysiz?

Who is she speaking to?

U kim bilan gaplashyapti?

36-§. Much (ko'p) va little (oz).

1. Much va little miqdor va daraja ravishlan bo'lib kelib, fe'lni aniqlashi mumkin. Bunday hollarda ular o'zlari aniqlayotgan fe'ldan keyin keladi. Bo'lishli darak gaplarda ular ko'pincha very daraja ravishi bilan ishlatiladi.

My son reads very much.

O'g'lim juda ko'p o'qiydi

He reads very little

U juda oz o'qiydi

Biroq very little o'rniga ko'pincha bo'hshsiz gapdagi very much ishlatiladi.

She doesn't read very much.

U kam o'qiydi (U ko'p o'qimaydi)

Og'zaki nutqda very much o'rniga a lot ishlatiladi.

She reads a lot.

U ko'p o'qiydi

Bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda bu ravishlar very siz ishlatiladi

Do you read much?

Ko'p o'qiysanmi?

He doesn't read much.

U ko'p o'qimaydi

2. Much - ko'p, little - oz. Odatda, bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda donalab sanab bo'lmaydigan va mavhum otlar oldidan gumon olmoshi vazifasida ishlatiladi.

Does he usually do much homework?

U odatda ko'p vazifa qiladimi?

Bo'lishli darak gapda much va little daraja ravishlan so shunday, very juda, too juda bilan ishlatiladi

He spends too much time on it

U odatda bunga juda ko'p vaqt sarflaydi

Bunday ravishlar boimagan takdirda much o'miga a lot of ishlatiladi Taqqoslang

He spends a lot of time on this kind of work

U bunaqa ishga ko'p vaqt sarflaydi

Biroq, oz ma'nosida little o'rniga ko'pincha much ning bo'lishsiz gapdagi shakli ishlatiladi.

I don't usually spend much time on it

Bunga men odatda ko'p vaqt sarflamayman.

How much iborasi *qancha* ma'nosini beradi.

How much time do you usually spend on this kind of work? Bunaqa ishga siz odatda qancha vaqt sarfiaysiz?

37-§. **Many** -*ko'p*, **few** - *oz*. **Many** va **few** gumon olmoshlari asosan bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gaplarda ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

Do you get **many** telegrams every day? Siz har kuni *ko'p* telegramma olasizmi?
He doesn't usually ask **many** questions. U odatda *ko'p* savol bermaydi.

Bo'lishli darak gapda **many** faqat quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

a) Egaga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda:

Many students know that. *Ko'p* studentlar buni bilishadi.

b) Vaqtni bildiruvchi otga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda:

Many days, weeks, months. *Ko'p* kunlar, haftalar, oylar

c) Predlogli aborotlarda aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda:

about **many** questions. *ko'p* masalalar hususida

on **many** tables *ko'p* stollarda

d) *Very juda*, *too o'ta*, *so shu qadar* daraja ravishlari bilan kelganda.

very **many** books *juda ko'p* kitoblar

too many questions *o'ta-ko'p* savollar

so **many** students *shu qadar ko'p* talabalar

Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasida va boshqa holatlarda **many** bo'lishli darak gapda a lot of bilan almashtiladi.

He usually asks me a lot of questions. U odatda menga *ko'p* savol beradi.

Few bo'lishli darak gaplarda *so*, *very*, *too* daraja ravishlari bilan kelganda ishlatiladi.

so few books *shuncha oz* kitoblar

very few questions *juda kam* savollar

too few days *juda oz* kunlar

Biroq ko'pincha oz ma'nosida bo'lishli darak gapdagi **few** o'rniga **many** ning bo'lishsiz gapdagi shakli olinadi.

He usually asks me very few questions. U odatda menga *juda kam* savol beradi.

He doesn't usually ask me very many U odatda menga *ko'p* savol beradi.

	much	little	
K	1. Fe'lni aniqlab ravish bo'lib keladi		O
	2. Otni aniqlab gumon olmoshi bo'lib keladi (Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan)		
O'	many	few	Z
P	1. - 2. Otni aniqlab gumon olmoshi bo'lib keladi (Sanaladigan otlar bilan)		

4 - Dars

38-§. Fe'ning asosiy shakllari. Ingliz tilida fe'ning 4 ta asosiy shakli bor. Infinitiv (fe'ning noaniq shakli), o'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) shakli, sifatdosh-II shakli, sifatdosh-I shakli. Bu shakllar ko'makchi fe'llar yordamida fe'ning barcha (zamon va msbat, sodda va qo'shilib) shakllarini yasash uchun xizmat qiladi.

39-§. To'g'ri va no'to'g'ri taslanuvchi fe'llar (Regular [ˈregjələ] and Irregular Verbs). O'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) va sifatdosh-II shakllarning yasashiga ko'ra barcha fe'llar ikki katta guruhga ajratiladi. To'g'ri va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar.

work - worked - worked	(to'g'ri tuslanuvchi)
write - wrote - written	(noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi)

Eslatma: Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning asosiy shakllari lug'atlarda beriladi. Ularni yod olib borish lozim.

40- §. O'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) (The Past Indefinite Tense).

1. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning O'ZOdagi bo'lishli darak gap shakli fe'l o'zagiga *-ed* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi *-ed* qo'shimchasi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) [d] dan tashqan jarangh undosh va unilardan so'ng - [d] o'qiladi

to open - opened [ˈoʊpnd]	ochmoq - ochdi
to answer - answered [ˈɑːnsəd]	javob bermoq - javob berdi

b) [t] dan tashqan jarangsiz undoshlardan so'ng - [t] o'qiladi

to work - worked [wɜːkt]	ishlamoq - ishladi
to finish - finished [ˈfɪnɪʃt]	tugatmoq - tugatdi

c) [d] va [t] tovushlandan so'ng - [ɪd] kabi

to last - lasted [ˈlɑːstɪd]	davom ettirmoq - davom etdi
to intend - intended [ɪnˈtendɪd]	taraddud ko'rmoq - taraddud ko'rdi

O'ZO ni yasashda quyidagi orfografik qoidalarga amal qilinadi:

a) o'qilmaydigan - *e* tushib qoladi

live - lived	yashamoq - yashadi
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b) Undoshdan keyingi - *y - i* ga o'tadi

study - studied	o'qimoq - o'qidi
-----------------	------------------

Biroq, unidan keyingi -*y* o'zgarmaydi

stay - stayed	qolmoq - qoldi
---------------	----------------

c) Qisqa bo'g'in oxiridagi yagona undosh ikkilanadi

stop - stopped	to'xtamoq - to'xtadi
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2. Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning O'ZO va Sifatdosh II shakllari turli yo'llar bilan yasaladi. Ularni yoddan bilish kerak.

to write - wrote [raʊt]	- written [ˈrɪtn]
-------------------------	-------------------

to go - went [went]	- gone [gɒn]
---------------------	--------------

to sit - sat [sæt]	- sat
--------------------	-------

Barcha (to'g'ri va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi) fe'llarning O'ZO darak gapdagi (A) so'z tafkibi xuddi HZO dagidek.

I wrote a letter to my friend last week Men o'tgan hafta do'stinga xat yozdim.

3. Barcha (to'g'ri va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi) fe'llarning O'ZO so'roq gapdagi (B) shakli **did** ko'makchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lining to -siz infinitiv shakli bilan yasaladi. Bunda **did** egadan oldin keladi:

Did you write a letter to your friend last week? Sen o'tgan hafta do'stinga xat yozdingmi?

Did he answer your letter? U xatingga javob berdimi?

4. Barcha (to'g'ri va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi) fe'llarning O'ZO bo'lishsiz darak gapdagi (C) shakli **did** ko'makchi fe'li, **not** inkor yuklamasi va asosiy fe'lining to -siz infinitiv shakli yordamida yasaladi. Bunda **did** dan keyin **not** keladi:

He did not write a letter to his friend last week. U o'tgan hafta do'stiga xat yozmadi week.

I did not answer his letter last week. Men o'tgan hafta uning xatiga javob jozmadim.

Og'zaki nutqda **did** bilan **not** qisqarib **didn't** ['didnt] shaklmi oladi

5. Ishlatilishi. O'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda ish harakat bo'lib o'tgan ketma-ketligi bo'yicha hikoya qilinadi. Ko'pincha hikoyalarda ishlatiladi. O'Zoda ish harakatni o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan vaqti aniq ko'rsatiladi. O'ZOni payt ravishlari quyidagilar - *yesterday kecha, the day before yesterday avvalgi kun, last week o'tgan hafta, last month o'tgan oy, last year o'tgan yil, last night kecha kechqurun, last time o'tgan safar, last oxirgi marta, two days (three years) ago ikki kun (uch yil) oldin, in 1917 1917yili* va hokazo

41-§. *To be* fe'lining O'ZOdagi shakli. *to be* fe'li O'ZO birlikda was [wəz, wəz] va ko'plik va ikkinchi shaxs birlikda were [wə:, wə], [wə:r, wər] shakllariga ega.

Birlik			Ko'plik		
I	was	men edim	we	were	biz edik
you	were	sen edim	you	were	siz(lar) edingiz
he					
she	was	u edi	they	were	ular edilar
it					

So'roq gap shaklida xuddi HZO dagidek *to be* ning o'tgan zamondagi was, were shakli egadan oldin keladi.

«Was he there?»

U u yerda bo'ldimi?

Were you mere?»

Siz o'sha yerda edingizmi?

Bo'lishsiz gapda was, were dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi keladi.

I was not there

Men u yerda emasdim

He was not there

U u yerda emasdi

They were not there.

Ular u yerda emasdilar

Og'zaki nutqda ko'pincha **was not** → **wasn't** [wəznt] ga, **were not** → **weren't** ['wə:nt] ga qisqaradi.

He **wasn't** there.

Uu yerda bo'lmadi

They **weren't** mere.

Ular u yerda bo'lishmadi

42-§. Otlarni ag kelishiklari. Qaratqich kelishigi.

1. Avval aytib o'tganidek umumiy kelishikdagi ot (**a man, a child** va boshq) gapda ega, qo'shma kesimning ot qismi, predlogsiz (vositali va vositasiz) va predlogli to'ldiruvchi, shunigdek hol vazafasida ishlatiladi. Umumiy kelishikdagi otning gapdagi boshqa otlar bilan munosabati uning gapdagi o'rni va predlog bilan aniqlanadi.

Ann loves children.

Anna bolalarni sevadi

(otning gapdagi o'rni uni vositasiz to'ldiruvchi ekanligini ko'rsatadi va u o'zbek tilida tushum kelishigidagi to'ldiruvchiga to'g'ri keladi)

the workers of this factory

bu zavodning ishchilari

(of predlogi o'zbek tilida qaratqich kelishigi bilan ifodalanuvchi munosabatni beradi)

2. Qaratqich kelishigidagi ot **predmetning tegishligini** bildirib, **whose? kimning?** so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilib o'zi aniqlab kelayotgan otdan oldin keladi. Qaratqich kelishigida ot **-s** qo'shimchasini oladi. Uning talaffuzi so'z oxiridagi s harfini o'qish qoidasiga mos (3-§, 2.3-punkt) larga qarang)

Qoida bo'yicha qaratqich kelishigidagi shaklda jonli **predmetlarni** bildiruvchi otlar ishlatiladi.

this man's newspaper

bu kishining gazetasi

Ko'plikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi yozuvda apostrof (') qo'shish orqali yasaladi, o'qish va nutqda esa birlikdagidan farq qilmaydi.

my friend's sister

do'stimning singlisi

my friends' sisters

do'stlarimning singillari

Ko'plik shakli **-s** bilan tugallanmaydigan **men, women** ['wimin], children kabi otlar qaratqich kelishigida xuddi birlikdagi kabi **-s** qo'shimchasini oladilar.

these men's newspapers

bu kishilarning gazetalari

his children's names

uning bolalarining ismlari

Qoida bo'yicha qaratqich kelishigida kelgan so'z birliklarida artikl qaratqich kelishigida turgan otga tegishli bo'ladi, shuning uchun, agar qaratqich kelishigida atqali ot tursa, artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Peter's room

Peterning xonasi

Mary's children

Merining bolalari

Mary Brown's children

Men Braunning bolalari

3. Agar ot oldidan Comrade, Mr (Mister) va boshqa shu kabi otlar kelsa, u holda qaratqich kelishigida faqat ular aniqlab kelayotgan ot keladi (xuddi o'zbek tilidagidek)

We liked Comrade Petrov's talk

Bizga o'rtoq Petrovning dokladi yoqdi

5 - Dars

43-§. Vositali va vositasiz to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni. Ko'p o'timli fe'llar vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan tashqari yana **whom? kimga?** savoliga javob beruvchi ikkinchi predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchiga ham ega bo'ladi va ish harakat qaratilgan shaxsni bildiradilar. Bu predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi o'zbek tilidagi jo'nalish kelishidagi vositasiz to'ldiruvchiga mos keladi. U umumiy kelishidagi ot yoki ob'yekt kelishidagi olmosh bilan ifodalaniib, gapda fe'l kesim va vositasiz to'ldiruvchi orasida keladi:

I often send them letters. Men ularga ko'pincha xat jo'nataman.

Ish harakat qaratilgan shaxs to predlogi yordamida ham berilishi mumkin. Bunda predlogli to'ldiruvchi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi.

I often send letters to them. Men ko'pincha xatlarni ularga jo'nataman.

To predlogli to'ldiruvchi odatda quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

a) Ish harakat qaratilgan shaxsni ajratib ko'rsatish maqsadida:

Please send this letter to Comrade Klimov. (not to Comrade Petrov) Bu xatni o'rtoq Klimovga jo'nating. (o'rtoq Petrovga emas).

b) Agar vositali to'ldiruvchi olmosh bilan ifodalagan bo'lsa:

I wrote out a telegram for Mr Smith this morning. Please send it off to him now. Men ertalab janob Smitga telegramma yozdim. Marhamat qilib uni hozir unga jo'nating.

I got an interesting letter yesterday, and I'm going to read it to you now. Men kecha qiziqarli xat oldim, va uni sizga hozir o'qib bermoqchiman.

TO'LDIRUVCHI				
		Predlogsiz		Predlogli
		Vositali	Vositasiz	
		<i>Kimga? Nimaga?</i>	<i>Kimni? Nimani?</i>	
		<i>Jo'nalish kelishigi</i>	<i>Tushum kelishigi</i>	
He	told	the students	a story	about his voyages.

6-Dars

44 -§. To have fe'li va have (has) got aboroti.

1. Og'zaki nutqda *ega bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq* ma'nosida **have (has) got** aboroti ishlatiladi. O'zbek tiliga *menda ... bor, senda ... bor, mening ... bor* (va hokazo) deb tarjima qilinadi.

He has got (he's got) an interesting book. Unda qiziq kitob bor.

I have got (I've got) two sons. Mening ikkita o'g'lim bor.

She's got new skates. Uning yangi konkisi bor.

They've got a lot of English books. Ularda ko'pgina ingliz tilida kitoblar bor.

Have (has) got oborotining so‘roq gap shaklida **have (has)** egadan oldinga o‘tadi.

Has he got this book? *Unda bu kitob bormi?*

Have you got a large family? *Sizning oilangiz kattami?*

Have (has) got oborotining bo‘lishsiz shaklida **have (has)** dan keyin **not** keladi.

I have not got (I haven’t got)... *Menda... yo‘q.*

He has not got (He hasn’t got)... *Unda... yoq.*

2. **To have** fe‘li *ega bo‘lmoq, bor bo‘lmoq* ma‘nosini beradi.

She always has a lot of work to do. *Uning doim ishi ko‘p.*

Agar gap predmetning doimiy borligi haqida borsa **to have** fe‘lining so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz shakllarida **do** ko‘makchi fe‘li ishlatiladi.

«**Do you have much time for your lessons?**» - *Sizning dars qilishga vaqtingiz ko‘pmi? (umuman, odatda)*

«**Yes, I usually have a lot of time for them.**» - *Ha, mening bunga etarlicha vaqtim bor.*

«**No, I don’t have much time for them.**» - *Yo‘q, mening bunga etarli vaqtim yo‘q.*

«**Does she always have much work to do?**» - *Uning doim ishi ko‘pmi?*

«**She doesn’t always have much work to do.**» - *Uning har doim ham ishi ko‘p emas.*

Biroq, predmetning, hodisa yoki holatning bir martalik, aniq bir vaziyatdagi borligi (mayjudligi) nazarda to‘tilsa, **to have** bilan **do** ko‘makchi fe‘li ishlatilmaydi. Bunday holatlarda ko‘proq **have (has) got** aboroti ishlatiladi.

Have you got time for a game of chess? (= Have you time for a game of chess?) *Bir partiya shaxmat o‘ynagani vaqtingiz bormi? (Hozir, shu topda)*

I haven’t got my text-book with me today. (= I haven’t my text-book ... – ikkinchi variant kam ishlatiladi) *Bugun mening darsligim yo‘q.*

I’ve got a lot of work to do today. (=I’ve a lot of work ...) *Bugun mening qiladigan ishim ko‘p.*

Taqqoslang:

Do you often have colds [kouldz]? *Siz ko‘p shamollaysizmi? (odatda)*

Have you got a cold? *Siz shamollab qoldingizmi? (hozir)*

3. **To have** fe‘li **dinner, supper, lesson, classes** va boshqa bir qator otlar bilan iboraga kirishganda o‘zining *ega bo‘lmoq* ma‘nosini yo‘qotadi va *tushlik qilmoq (to have dinner), kechki ovqat qilmoq (to have supper), shug‘ullanmoq (to have a lesson, to have classes)* ma‘nolariga *ega bo‘lib*, jarayonni ifodalaydi.

I have classes in the morning. *Mening ertalab darsim bor.*

He has coffee [‘kəfi] every morning. *U har kuni ertalab kofe ichadi.*

Bunday holatlarda **to have** fe'li bilan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda **do** ko'makchi fe'li ishlatiladi.

We **don't have** classes every day Bizda har kun **ham** dars bo'lavermaydi
What time do you usually have dinner? Siz odatda qachon tusjikk qilasiz?

Yuqonda ayub o'tugan lboralarida **to have** fe'li davom zamonda ham ishlatiladi, chunki u jarayonni ifodalay oladi

«Where's your son?» - O'g'lingiz qayerda?
«He's **having** breakfast» - U nonushta qilayapti
Are you **having** a lesson tomorrow? - Sizlarda ertaga dars bo'ladimi?

4. O'tgan zamonni ifodalash uchun **to have** fe'lining **had** shakli-ushbu paragrafnig 1-3 punktlarida tilga olingan oborot va birikmalarda ishlatiladi.

I **had** dinner at 5 yesterday Kecha men soat beshda tushlik qildim

O'tgan zamondagi so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllar **to do** ko'makchi fe'lining **O'ZO** dagi shakli **did** yordamida yasaladi.

Did you have classes yesterday? Kecha sizlarda dars bo'ldimi?
I didn't have time to ask all my Hamma savollarni berishga ruenda vaqt
questions bo'lmadi

Eslatm a : **To have** fe'li bilan bo'lishsiz gapda **no** hech qanday bo'lishsizlik olmoshi ham ishlatilishi mumkin. U ot oldidan, ko'pincha sanalmaydigan ot oldidan keladi. Bunda **have** fe'li bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi.

«Why didn't you do it?» - Nega siz buni bajarmadingiz?
«I **had** no time» - Mening vaqtin bo'lmadi

45-§. **Some** [sʌm] va **any** [ˈeni] gumon olmoshiari. Predmet yoki buyumlarning noaniq miqdorini ko'rsatishda **some** va **any** gumon olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Ular odatda otga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelib, artikl o'niga ishlatiladi.

1. **Some** odatda bo'lishli darak gapda ko'plikda turgan sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi va *bir necha, ba'zi* ma'nosini bildiradi.

I've got **some** interesting English books Menda o'qigani *bir necha* qiziqarli ingliz
to read tili kitoblari bor

Some children do not like washing *Ba'zi* bolalar yuvinishni yoqtirishmaydi

Birorta ma'nosida sanaladigan otlar oldidan birlikda noaniq artikl ishlatiladi.

Please give me **an** interesting book to Menga o'qigani *birorta* qiziq kitob
read bering

(bunday hollarda **some** ishlatilmaydi)

Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan ham **some** biroz ma'nosida aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi.

He took **some** money [ˈmʌni] and went U (*biroz*) pul olib kinoga ketdi
to the cinema

Some shuningdek iltimos yoki taklifni ifodalaydigan so'roq gaplarda ham ishlatiladi. Bunda savol **some** tarkibida kelgan birikmaga tegishli bo'lmaydi.

Will you have **some** coffee? Kofe ichasizmi?

2. Any odatda so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi.

Ko'plikda turgan sanajadigan otga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda **any qandaydir**, *birorta* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Bo'lishsiz gapda **not** yuklamasi bilan kelganda **any hech qanday** ma'nosini beradi.

Have you got any interesting English books to read?

Sizda (o'qigani) *birorta* ingliz tili kitobingiz bormi?

They haven't got any mistakes in this sentence

Bu gapda ularning *hech qanday* xatosi yo'q

Don't take any books from here, please

Iltimos, bu yerdan *hech qanaga* kitob olmang

Sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda **any biroz** ma'nosini beradi

Have you got any chalk here?

Bu yerda bo'r bormi? (*biroz bo'r*)

Any bo'lishli darak gaplarda **if** bog'lovchisidan so'ng yoki gumonsirashni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

If I find any of your books, I'll send them to you

Agar men kitoblaringizdan birortasini topsam, men ularni sizga jo'nataman

I don't think I have any ink

Siyohim bor deb o'ylamayman (= Siyohim yo'q deb o'ylayman)

Any bo'lishli darak gaplarda *har qanday, xohlagan* ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

Please take any book you like

O'zing yoqtirgan xohlagan kitobingni ol

3. **any biroz, birorta** ma'nosida juda ko'p hollarda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

She didn't make any mistakes in her dictation this time

Bu safar u diktanida xato qilmadi

Have you got any new magazines here?

Sizda bu yerda yangi jurnallar bormi?

Some butunning bir qismini bildirish uchun ishlatilganda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi (*menga siyohdan, bo'rdan* va *hokazo bering*)

Please give me some chalk

Iltimos, menga *bo'rdan* bering

Please give me **the** chalk.

Iltimos, menga *bo'r* bering

4. **some** biroz miqdorda, bir nechta ma'nosida ot oldida kelganda, unga urg'u tushadi va uning qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) [s(ə)m] [sm] shakli ham bor.

'Give me some [s(ə)m] \ chalk

Menga ozgina *bo'rdan* bering

Agar **some** dan so'ng ot kelmasa, u urg'usiz bo'lsada to'la talaffuz shakliga ega.

«Have you got any English books to read?» «Yes. I've got some [sʌm]»

Sizda o'qigani inglizcha kitoblar bormi? - Ha, (bir nechta) bor.

Some of them, some of us kabi so'z birikmalarida **some** so'zi urg'u ostida kelib to'la talaffuz shakliga ega bo'ladi.

'Some [sʌm] of them \know \French

Ularning ba'zilari fransuz tilini bilishadi

46-§. Of **predlogi** one of, some **ot va boshqa so'z birikmalarida**. Of predlogi ma'lum predmetlar orasidan (miqdoridan) ma'nosida **one, two, five** va hokazo sonlardan, **which** so'roq olmoshi va **many, few, little, some, any** gumon olmoshlandan so'ng ishlatilishi mumkin, shuning uchun bu predmetlarni ifodalovchi otlar albatta doim ko'plikda bo'lib aniq artikl, egalik va ko'rsatish olmoshlan bilan keladi.

many of the students	talabalardan ko'plari
one of your books	kitoblaringizdan biri
some of these mistakes	bu xatolardan ba'zilari

Ko'plikdagi **ot o'rni**ga kishilik olmoshining ko'plikdagi ob'ekt kelishigi shakllan **us, you, them** kelishi ham mumkin.

which of you	qaysi biringiz
five of us	beshtamiz
one of them	ulardan bittasi

Ba'zan bu so'z binkmalan *-dan* qo'shimchasisiz tarjima qilinadi.

any of Gogol's books	Gogolning istalgan (har qanday) kitobi
a lot of his time	o'zining ko'p vaqtini

7-Dars

47-§. There is (there are) **aboroti Indefinite guruhining hozirgi va o'tgan zamon shakllarida**.

1. **There is** aboroti shaxs yoki predmetni biror joyda borligi yoki yo'qligini aytish uchun ishlatiladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda oldindan ma'lum bo'lgan joydagi predmetning nomini aytish uchun ishlatiladi. Gapda so'z tartibi quyidagicha:

there is (are)	ega	o'nn holi
There is	a newspaper	on the table

Stul ustida gazeta bor (yotibdi)

There is (are) aborotida joydan predmetga o'tiladi va (avvaldan) ma'lum joyda nima bor degan savolga javob bo'ladi.

a) *Stol ustida gazeta yotibdi* degan gap bilan b) *Gazeta stol ustida* degan gapni farqi shundaki, *a - gapda* avvaldan ma'lum joydan predmetga o'tilyapti. Bu ingliz tilida **there is (are)** aboroti bilan benladi. *b- gapda* esa avvaldan ma'lum predmet qayerda turganligi aytilyapti, ya'ni predmetdan joyga o'tilyapti. Bu yerda **to be** fe'li ishlatiladi:

Taqqoslang:

Awaldan ma'lum	Joy	Predmet
Masalan	There is a newspaper on the table	The newspaper is on the table
Savollari	What is there on the table? Nima stol ustida?	Where is the newspaper? Gazeta qayerda?

Shuning uchun **there is (are)** aborotiga **where?** so'roq olmoshi bilan savol berib bo'lmaydi, chunki **there is (are)** aborotida joy avvaldan doim ma'lum bo'lishi kerak.

b - The newspaper is on the table gapimizda predmet nomi doim aniq artikl bilan beriladi.

2. **There is (are)** aboroti bilan bir necha ega kelsa, u o'zidan keyin kelayotgan birinchi ega bilan moslashadi.

There is a table and five chairs, in the room Xonada stol va beshta stul bor

There are five chairs and a table in the room Xonada beshta stul va stol bor

Hozirda ikkinchi ega ko'plikda bo'lgan taqdirda ham **there are** ishlatish holatlari kuzatilmoqda.

3. Bu aborotni O'ZOdagi shakli **there was (were)**.

There was a pen here, but I don't see it Bu yerda ruchka bor edi, biroq men uni ko'rmayapman

There were books here. Have you got them? Bu yerda kitoblar bor edi Ular sizdami?

4. **There is (are)** aboroti tarkibidagi **there** - *u yerda* degan ma'noni bermaydi. *U yerda* so'zini berish uchun, biz gapning oxirida yana bitta **there** so'zini ishlatishimiz kerak.

There were a lot of students there. U yerda talabalar ko'p edi

5. **To be** so'roq gapda **there** dan oldinga o'tadi:

Is there a map in your room? Xonangizda xarita bormi?

Were there many mistakes in his homework? Uning uy vazifasida xatolar ko'pmi?

Egaga savol benlganda **what?** so'roq olmoshi ishlatilib gapning egasi bo'lib keladi.

What is there for supper tonight? Bu kechki ovqatga nima bor?

Bunda **is** urg'u ostida bo'lib **what** bilan birikmaydi.

Bundan tashqari egaga yana boshqacha savol qo'ysa ham bo'ladi.

What's that on the wall? Devorda nima bor?

Who's that in the room? Xonada kim bor?

yoki

«**What's in that box?**» - Qutida nima bor?

«**There are some books in it**» - Kitoblar

«**Who's in the room?**» - Xonada kim bor?

«**There are some children in it**» - Bolalar

Eganing aniqlovchisiga savol benlganda **how many + ot, how much + ot va what + ot** ishlatiladi.

How many mistakes are there in his sentence? Uning gapida nechta xato bor?

How much money ['mʌni] was theie in your bag? Sumkangizda qancha pul bor edi?

«What books were in your bag?» - Sumkangizda qaysi kitoblar bor edi?

(bunday savolda there tushirib
goldirilishi mumkin)

«There were English and Russian books.» - Inglizcha va ruscha kitoblar

Avval **aytganimizdek**, odatda **there is** oboroti bilan kelgan gaplarda o'rin holiga savol qo'yilmaydi.

6. **there is** oborotining bo'lishsiz shaklda **to be** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi keladi. Og'zaki nutqda bo'lishsiz shakllarning hozirgi zamonda: **there isn't** [iznt], **there aren't** [a:nt], o'tgan zamonda **there wasn't** [wəznt], **there weren't** [wa:nt] kabi qisqa shakllari ishlatiladi.

There isn't a book in my bag. Sumkamda kitob yo'q.

There aren't any books on the table. Stol ustida (hech qanaqa) kitob yo'q.

Bo'lishsizlikni ifodalashda bu aborot bilan no bo'lishsizlik olmoshi **ot** oldidan aniqlovchi bo'lib kelishi mumkin.

There is no time for this work. Bu ishga vaqt yo'q.

There is no ink in my pen. Ruchkamda siyoh yo'q.

There is no bus in this town. Bu shaharda avtobus yo'q (avtobus qatnovi yo'q).

7. **Ohang. There is (are)** oboroti ishlatilgan gapda urg'u odatda predmet nomiga tushadi, o'rin holi esa ibora urg'usini olmaydi.

Ravon nutqdagi darak gapda **there is** odatda [ðeəz] yoki [ðəz] talaffuz qilinadi:

'There's a \book here, [ðeəz ə \buk hiə]

Oborotning so'roq gap shaklida [r] bog'iovchi tovushi paydo bo'ladi, ibora urg'usi **to be** mos shakliga va predmet nomiga tushadi:

'Is there a \book here? ['iz ðeər ə \buk hiə]

8. Agar umumiy so'roq gapda **there is (are)** oboroti va **to have** fe'li bilan **any** so'zi ishlatilsa, qisqa bo'lishli javobda **some** ishlatiladi. Qisqa bo'lishsiz javobda esa **any** ishlatiladi.

«Have you any interesting books to read at home?» - Sizning uyingizda qiziqarli kitoblar bormi?

«Yes, I have-some.» - Ha, bir nechta.

«No, I haven't any.» - Yo'q, menda kitoblar yo'q.

48-§. Can [kæn] modal fe'li va **to be able to** aboroti.

Ingliz tilida bir qator fe'llar mavjud bo'lib, ularning leksik ma'nosi ish harakatni bildirmaydi. Ular ish harakatga bo'lgan munosabatni bildiradi, ya'ni ish harakat bajarilishiga bo'lgan imkoniyat, zaruriyat va ehtimollikni bildiradi. Bunday fe'llarni **modal fe'llar** deyiladi. Ish harakatni ifodalovchi fe'llar esa modal fe'ldan keyin asosiy fe'lning **to** siz infinitivi shaklida keladi.

Modal fe'llar quyidagi o'ziga xosliklarga ega:

1. Ularning infinitiv va sifatdosh shakli yo'q. Ular doim ega bilan ishlatilib asosiy fe'lning infinitiv shakli bilan gapning kesimini hosil qiladi.

2. Ular shaxs sonda o'zgarmaydi
3. Ulardan keyingi fe'l to siz infinitivda ishlatiladi
4. Ular ish harakatni ifodalamagani uchun buyruqqa unday olmaydilar. Shuning uchun buyruq mayliga ega emaslar.

Shu kamchihklarni hisobga olib modal fe'llarni t o ' l i q s i z fe'llar deyiladi.

Ingliz tihda eng ko'p ishlatiladigan modal fe'llarga imkoniyat, qodirlik, qobiliyat, ruxsatni anglatuvchi **can** [kæn] *qila olmoq, qila bilmoq, qo'ldan kelmoq*, keraklilik, majburiyatni ifodalovchi must [mʌst. mast, mst] *kerak, zarur* (52-§ ga qarang) modal fe'llai kiradi.

1. Can modal fe'li quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

1) aqhy va jismoniy qobihyat

He **can** do this work

U bu ishni *bajara oladi*

My son **can** read now

Mem o'g'lim o'qiy oladi

2) ruxsat

You **can** go home.

Uyga ketishingiz *munkin*. (Sizga ruxsat)

Can modal fe'li ko'pincha **who** bilan boshlangan egaga qo'yilgan savollarda ishlatiladi.

Who can come today?

Bugun kim kela oladi?

Who can speak French?

Kim fransuzcha gapira oladi?

Who can come with me?

Kim men bilan bora oladi?

Can ning **O'ZOD**agi shakli **could** [kud]

He went to his parents in the country,
where he **could** finish his work

U qishloqdagi ota-onasinikiga o'z ishini
tugata olish uchun ketdi

So'roq gapda can egadan oldinga o'tadi:

Can you do it now?

Siz buni hozir qilib bera olasizmi?

Could you read English books last year?

Siz o'tgan yili inglizcha kitoblar o'qiy
olarmidingiz?

Bo'lishsiz gapda **can** dan so'ng **not** inkor yuklamasi keladi va doim qo'shib **cannot** shaklida yoziladi.

My little son **cannot** write yet

Mening kichik o'g'lim hai yozishni
bilmaydi.

My son **could** not read when he was
three

O'g'lim uch yoshhgida o'qishni
bilmasdi

Og'zaki nutqda **cannot** - **can't** [ka:nt] ga, **could** not - **couldn't** ['kudnt] ga qisqaradi.

You **can't** take this book

Bu kitobni olishga sizga ruxsat yo'q

I **couldn't** do it last week I had no time

Men bum o'tgan hafta qila olmadim,
vaqtim yo'q edi\

Qisqa javoblar odat quyidagi tartibda bo'ladi:

«Can you do it for me?»

- Siz men uchun shu ishni qila olasizmi?

«Yes, I think I can.» («Certainly
[ˈse:tnli] I can».) - O'ylashimcha, ha. (Albatta)

«No, I am afraid I can't» («No, I am
sorry. I can't») - Yo'q deb qo'rqaman. (Afsuski qila
olmayman.)

E s l a t m a : 1: Ruxsat ma'nosini **may** modal fe'li ham ifodalaydi, biroq u rasmiy
harakterga ega.

You may do it tomorrow. Siz buni ertaga bajarishingiz *mumkin*.

May I come in? Kirsam *mumkinmi*?

Hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilida **can** ko'proq ishlatiladi:

Can I come in? Kirsam *bo'ladimi*?

E s l a t m a : 2: Iltifot bilan ruxsat so'ralganda **can** o'rniga **could** ishlatiladi.
Masalan «Please help me.» «*Yordam bering, iltimos*» ni «Could you help me, please?»
deyish mumkin.

Please so'zi **could you** birikmasidan keyin ham turishi mumkin, bunda u vergul
bilan ajratilmaydi:

Could you please tell me the way to Kirov ko'chasiga qanday borishni aytib
Kirov street? yuborolmaysizmi?

2. **Intonatsiya.** Bo'lishli darak gapda, qoida bo'yicha, modal fe'llarga ibora urg'usi
tushmaydi va ular qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) shaklda ishlatiladi:

I can \do it. [ai kn \du: it]

Modal fe'llar quyidagi hollarda urg'u ostida keladi:

a) umumiy so'roq gap boshida kelganda:

'Can we \go now? ['kæn wi \gou nau]

b) inkor yuklamasi bilan birikib **can't, couldn't** kabi qisqa shaklda kelganda»

He 'can't \come. [hi 'ka:n \kʌm]

c) agar ulardan so'ng boshqa hech qanaqa fe'l kelmasa, masalan, umumiy so'roq
gapga qisqa javob berilganda:

\Yes, I 'think you \can. [jes I ai 'θiŋk ju- \kæn]

Modal fe'llarning shakllari to'la bo'lmagani uchun ularning yo'q shakllarini qoplash
maqsadida sinonim aborotlar ishlatiladi. Can modal fe'lining sinonim aboroti **to be able**
to. Biroq har qanday sinonim kabi **to be able to** ning ham **can** dan biroz farqi bor. **Can**
umumiy imkoniyat va qobiliyatni bildiradi. **To be able to** esa aniq bir vaziyatdagi, aniq
bir paytdagi, bir martalik imkoniyat, qobiliyatni beradi.

Taqqoslang:

I can play football, but I'm unable (I am Men futbol o'ynay olaman, lekin hozir
not able) to play now, I don't feel o'ynay olmayman, chunki o'zimni
well. yaxshi his qilmayapman.

Biroq hozirgi paytda **can** ham ko'pincha shu ma'noda ishlatiladi:

I can't go now, I don't feel well. Men hozir borolmayman, men o'zimni
yomon his qilyapman.

O'tgan zamonda bu ma'noni ifodalashda **can** bilan **to be able** orasidagi farq yaqqolroq seziladi.

Taqqoslang:

He was in London [^lʌndn] two years ago, so he **could** see English films everyday.

Ikki yil oldin u Londonda bo'ldi va har ingliz filmlarini ko'rish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldi.

I am very glad you **were able to** come.

Siz kela olganingizdan men juda xursandman.

Were you able to finish the book before you gave it back to the library [^l'laibrəri]?

Siz bu kitobni kutubxonaga qaytarguncha o'qiy oldingizmi?

To hear, to see va boshqa his qilish fe'llari bilan shuningdek, bo'lishsiz shaklda odatda, **could** modal fe'li ishlatiladi.

I **could see** him very well.

U menga yaxshi ko'rinardi.

I **couldn't** get that book yesterday.

Men bu kitobni kecha topa olmadim.

Can modal fe'li kelasi zamondagi raxsatni ifodalashda ham ishlatiladi.

You **can come** at ten tomorrow.

Siz ertaga soat 10 da kelishingiz mumkin. (Sizga ertaga soat 10 da kelishga ruxsat)

Biroq imkoniyat, qobiliyat, qodirlik ma'nolarida **can** kelasi zamonda ishlatilmaydi. Uning o'miga **to be able to** ishlatiladi. (55-§ ga qarang).

8 - Dars

49-§. Sifatdosh II (Participle II) haqida tushuncha.

Fe'lning uchinchi asosiy shakli sifatdosh II hisoblanadi (38 §). Sifatdosh II to'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar o'zagiga **-ed** ni qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Bunda undoshdan keyin keluvchi **y - i** ga o'tadi.

study o'rganmoq

- studied o'rganilgan

Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning sifatdosh II shakli turli yo'llar bilan yasalgani bois ularni yoddan bilish kerak. Ko'p hollarda uning shakli **O'Z** shakli bilan bir xil:

to send jo'natmoq

- sent jo'natdi

- sent jo'natilgan

to bring keltirmoq

- brought keltirdi

- brought keltirilgan

O'timli fe'llarning sifatdosh II shakli majhullik ma'nosiga ega bo'lib, o'zbek tiliga **-gan** bilan tarjima qilinadi.

to discuss hal qilmoq

- discussed hal qildi

- discussed hal qilingan, qilinilgan.

to reach erishmoq

- reached erishdi

- reached erishilgan

Sifatdosh II ko'pincha otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi. Agar otdan so'ng izohlovchi so'zlar kelmasa u o'zi aniqlayotgan otdan oldin kelishi mumkin, **biroq** ko'pincha o'zi aniqlayotgan otdan keyin keladi, ayniqsa undan so'ng izohlovchi so'zlar kelsa:

the discussed questions = the questions discussed (by them) (ular tomonidan) muhokama qilingan savollar.

50-§. Tugallangan Hozirgi Zamon (THZ) fe'li (The Present Perfect Tense).

1. Tugallangan zamon guruhlari (hozirgi, kelasi, o'tgan) biron-bir payt yoki ish harakatga nisbalan bo'lib o'tgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Aniqrog'i, o'sha payt yoki ish harakatdan oldin bo'lgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi.

2. Tugallangan zamon guruhlarining yasalishi.

Tugallangan zamon guruhlari **to have** ko'makchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lining sifatdosh II shakh yordamida yasaladi.

to have + sifatdosh II

Bunda **to have** zamon, shaxs va sonni ko'rsatib tuslanuvchan qism hisoblanadi. Asosiy fe'lining sifatdosh II shakh esa o'zgaraydigan shakl hisoblanadi.

He **has** (He's) -**written** a letter to his friend U do'stiga xat yozdi

So'roq shaklida **have (has)** egadan oldinga o'tadi

Have you written to your friend? Siz do'stingizga xat yozdingizmi?

Bo'lishsiz darak gap shaklida **to have** ko'makchi fe'lidani keyin **not** keladi.

He **had not** written the article by five yesterday U kecha soat beshgacha maqolani yozib bo'lmadi

Tugallangan kelasa zamon shakli **shall/will** ko'makchi fe'li. **have + sifatdosh II** yordamida yasaladi. Bunda **shall/will** o'zgaruvchan shakl, **have + sifatdosh II** o'zgaraydigan shakl hisoblanadi.

They **will have written** all the letters by tomorrow Ular barcha xatlarni ertagi kungacha yozib bo'lishadi

Will they have written all the letters by tomorrow? Ular barcha xatlarni ertagi kungacha yozib bo'hshadimi?

They **will not have written** all the letters by tomorrow Ular barcha xatlarni ertagi kungacha yozib bo'lishmaydi

3. **Ishlatilishi.** THZ nutq paytigacha sodir bo'lgan, biroq hozirgi zamonga aloqador ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu aloqadorlik ikki xil ko'zga tashlanadi.

a) nutq paytida seziluvchi hozirga qadar egallangan bilim yoki orttirilgan tajriba natijasi sifatida.

He's **written** a book U kitob yozgan (Natija - mana kitob, uni o'qishingiz mumkin)

He's **read** this book U bu kitobni o'qigan (u kitobning mazmunini biladi)

b) hozirgi zamoni ham o'z ichiga olgan, hali tugallanmagan vaqt oralig'ini ko'rsatish orqali, **masalan: today bugun, this morning bugun ertalab, this week shu hafta, this month shu oy, this year shu yil, this winter shu qish** va hokazo (Ya'ni ish harakat tugallangan, biroq vaqt oralig'i tugallanmagan.)

I **have (I've)** seen him this week. Men u shu hafta ko'rdim

Misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki THZ bu ma'noda o'zbek tiliga o'tgan zamon bilan tarjima qilinadi.

Taqqoslang:

I've seen him this morning , (suhbat ertalab bo'lib o'tayapti)	}	Men uni bugun ertalab ko'rdim
I saw him this morning , (suhbat kechqurun yoki kunduzi bo'lib o'tayapti)		
I've been busy this afternoon , (bu gapni soat 6 gacha aytish mumkin)	}	Men bugun kunduzi band edim
I was busy this afternoon , (bu gapni soat 6 dan keyin aytish mumkin)		

Eslatma: Ish harakatni o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan vaqti aniq ko'rsatilganda uning hozirgi zamon bilan aloqadorligi uziladi. Shumng uchun bunday hollarda THZ ishlatilmaydi, uning o'miga O'ZO ishlatiladi.

4. THZ ning O'ZO dan farqi. O'ZO doim o'tgan zamondagi vaqt bilan bog'liq bo'ladi (bunga gapda ishora ko'rsatiladi yoki u vaziyatdan aniq bo'lishi mumkin), THZ da esa e'tibor asosan ish harakat natijasiga, ortirilgan tajribaga qaratiladi.

Taqqoslang:

We haven't read any books by this writer yet (Present Perfect)	Biz bu yozuvchining kitoblarni hali o'qimaganmiz.
Last year we could't read English yet and didn't read English books (Past o'qimadik. Indefinite)	O'tgan yil biz inglizcha o'qiy olmasdik va biz ingliz tilida kitoblar
Have you ever been to England [ingland]? (Present Perfect)	Siz hech Angliyada bo'lganmisiz?
When were you in England? (Past Indefinite)	Siz qachon Angliyada bo'ldingiz?

THZ ko'pincha suhbat boshida ishlatiladi. Agar suxbat oldin tilga olingan mavzuda davom etsa, xatto zamon aytilmasada O'ZO ishlatiladi, chunki ish harakat vaziyatdan o'tgan zamonga bog'langan bo'ladi.

«You look brown, have you been away?»	- Siz qorayibsiz. Biror joyga bordingizmi?
«Yes, I've been to the South»	- Ha, men janubda bo'ldim.
«Did you have a good time?»	- Vaqtingizni yaxshi o'tdimi?
«Yes, I had a very good time»	- Ha, juda yaxshi o'tdi.
«Did you go alone?»	- Bir o'zingiz bordingizmi?

Past Indefinite (O'ZO)	Present Perfect (THZ)
1. Vaqt muhim I lost the key yesterday	1. Natija muhim I have lost my key I can't open the door
2. Hikoyada = Monolog	2. Suhbatda = Dialog
3. Ish harakat ketma-ketligi buzilmaydi I got up at seven o'clock I had my breakfast and went to school	3. Bir ish harakat (HZO)dan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. I have done my homework already. Now I can't go to play football.

5. Tugallangan zamon guruhlari quyidagi payt ravishlari bilan ishlatiladi:

ever	<i>qachondir</i>	often	<i>ko'pincha</i>
never	<i>hechqachon</i>	up to now	<i>hozirgacha</i>
already	<i>allaqachon</i>	seldom	<i>kamdan-kam</i>
yet	<i>hali (bo'lishsiz gapda)</i>	once	<i>bir kuni</i>
just	<i>endigina</i>	many times	<i>ko'p marta</i>
lately	<i>oxirgi lain, hafta</i>		
recently	<i>oxirgi oy, yil, yaqinda</i>		

Biroq bu degani, bu payt ravishlari bilan boshqa zamon ishlatilmaydi degani emas. Ikkinchi ustundagi ravishlar boshqa zamonda bemalol ishlatiladi, faqat natija muhim bo'lgandagina ular bilan THZ ishlatilishi mumkin.

Taqqoslang:

I've never seen him.	Men uni hech qachon ko'rmaganman.
I never came late to my lessons last year.	O'tgan yili men darsga hech kech qolmadim.
I often see him in our club.	Men uni klubimizda ko'p ko'raman.

Payt ravishlarining gapdagi o'rni.

Ever, never, just, often, seldom gapda asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi. Already ham bo'lishli darak gapda asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi. Biroq so'roq gapda *buncha tez* ma'nosida ajablanishni anglatib doim gap oxirida ishlatiladi.

Have you translated the article already? Maqolani *allaqachon* tarjima qilib bo'ldingmi?

Lately, recently, once va up to now, many times so'z birikmalari gap oxirida keladi. Yet ravishi esa bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib *hali* ma'nosini beradi va gap oxirida keladi. So'roq gapda *yet allaqachon* ma'nosida gap oxirida keladi.

He hasn't finished his work yet U *hali* ishini tugatmadi.
Has he come back yet? U *allaqachon* qaytdimi?

6. THZ davom zamon shakliga ega bo'lmagan fe'llar bilan ishlatilganda o'tgan zamonda boshlanib hozirgacha davom etib kelayotgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday gapda vaqt oralig'ini bildiruvchi *for mobaynida*, - *dan beri* predlogi va ish harakatni boshlang'ich nuqtasini ko'rsatishda *since - dan beri* predlogi ishlatiladi.

I have known him for two years. Men uni *ikki yildan beri* (ikki yil mobaynida) bilaman.
«How long have you been in Moscow?» Siz anchadan beri Moskvadamisiz? - *Bir-oycha* (bo'ldi).
«For about a month.»

For predlogi ba'zan tushirib qoldiriladi:

We've been here an hour. Biz bu yerda *bir soatdan beri* turibmiz.
He's known me since 1971. U meni *1971 yildan beri* taniydi.
Have you seen Petrov since he went to Leningrad? Siz Petrovni *Leningradga ketganidan beri* ko'rdingizmi?

Since bog'lovchisi bilan kiritilgan payt ergash gapning fe'l kesimi bu holatda O'ZODA turibdi.

E s l a t m a : t o b e T H Z da to yo'nalish predlogi bilan *bormoq, bo'tmoq, tashrif buyurmoq* ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

I've never been to Kiev before.

Men oldin Kiyevda hech bo'lmaganman
(=avval hech Kiyevga bormaganman)

51-§. Fan va o'quv predmetlari nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilmasligi.
Fan nomlari va o'quv predmetlari oldidan a r t i k l s i z ishlatiladi.

At the Institute we take Literature,
Philosophy, History and Geography.

Biz institutda *adabiyot, falsafa, tarix va geografiya* o'rganamiz.

Bu otlar sifat bilan aniqlanib kelganda ham artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

We take English Literature.

Biz *ingliz adabiyoti* o'tamiz.

He loves Russian Literature.

U *rus adabiyotini* sevadi.

Fransiya davlati tarixi, angliya tarixi kabi fanlar ingliz tilida French History, English History kabi beriladi.

At Oxford he is reading English History.

U *angliya tarixini* Oksford universitetida o'rganmoqda.

9-Dars

52-§. Ingliz tilida keraklilik, shartlilikni berilishi. (Must).

1. Must modal fe'li bo'lishli darak gapda quyidagi ma'nolarga ega:

1) Burch, buyruq, ko'rsatma - bu ma'noda o'zbek tiliga *kerak* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I must go to work at eight o'clock.

Men ishga soat 8 da borishim *kerak*
(burch).

You must do it as I tell you.

Siz men aytgandek ish qilishingiz *kerak*.

He must see you about it tomorrow.

U siz bilan ertaga gaplashib olishi *kerak*.

2) Qat'iy maslahat yoki taklif - bu ma'noda o'zbek tiliga (*albatta*) *kerak* deb tarjima qilinadi:

You must go and see this film. It is very interesting.

Siz bu filmni (*albatta*) borib ko'rishingiz *kerak*. U juda qiziq.

All of you must read this book, (qat'iy maslahat)

Siz hammangiz (*albatta*) bu kitobni o'qishingiz *kerak*.

You must come arid have dinner with us some day. (taklif)

Siz (*albatta*) biznikiga bir tushlik qilgani kelishingiz *kerak*.

3) Ichki anglangan majburiyat - bu ma'noda o'zbek tiliga *kerak, zarur* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I must do it today. I can't leave it till tomorrow.

Men buni bugun qilishim *kerak*. Men buni ertaga qoldirolmayman.

Do it if you must

Agar zarur bo'lsa buni bajaring (agar buni zarur deb bilsangiz).

Bunda **must** ichki zaruriyami bildirib, ish harakatni hozirgi zamonda bajarilishi zaruriyim bildiradi.

2. So'roq gaplarda **most** ni ishlatilishi chegaralangan. Masalan umumiy so'roq gapda **mast** *shart* ma'nosida kelib, gapiruvchini ish harakatni bajarishga xohishi

yo'qligini yoki bu ish harakatni bajarish gapiruvchiga malol kelayotganhgini ko'rsatadi.

Must I do it now?

Uni hozir bajarishim shartmi?

Example: Agar gapiruvchi suhbatdoshdan faqat ko'rsatma yoki topshiriq olmoqchi bo'lsa, **shall** modal fe'li ishlatiladi.

Shall I repeat the sentence?

Gapni (yana bir) qaytaraymi?

3. Bo'lishsiz gapda **must** qat'iy ta'qiqni ifodalab *kerak emas, ta'qiqlanadi* ma'nolanni beradi. Shuning uchun, ko'pincha bolalarga nisbatan, ba'zan ko'rsatma va ogohlantirishlarda ishlatiladi

You **mustn't** do that

Bunday qilmaslik kerak

You **mustn't** play with matches

Gugurtni o'ynama

Visitors **must not** feed the animals

Tomoshabinlar hayvonlarga ovqat

['æniməlz]

berishlari ta'qiqlanadi (zooparkgagi ogohlantirish)

4. **Must** modal fe'li o'tgan zamon shakliga ega emas. Uning o'rniga o'tgan zamonada **to have to (to have got to)** aboroti ishlatiladi.

5. **To have to, to have got to** *kerak to'g'ri kelib qolmoq* aborotlari sharoitdan kelib chiqqan (tashqi) majburiyatni ifodalashda hozirgi zamonada ham ishlatiladi.

I can't play chess with you now, I have
to (have got to) do my homework

Men siz bilan hozir shaxmat o'ynay
olmayman. Men darsimni qilishim
kerak

6. **To have to** ni so'roq shakli **do** ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi. **To have got** bilan esa **do** ishlatilmaydi. Bunda **have** egadan oldinga o'tadi holos. Bu shakl boshqa qo'shimcha ma'nolarga ega bo'lmagani uchun ko'proq ishlatiladi.

When **do I have to** do it? (= When have
I got to do it?)

Buni qachon bajarishim kerak?

7. **to have to** aborotini bo'lishsiz shakli **do** ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi **to have got to** da esa **do** ishlatilmaydi. **Not** inkor yuklamasi **do** ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin keladi **to have got to** da esa **have** dan keyin keladi.

You don't have to stay (= You haven't
got to stay)

Qolishingiz shart emas

Example: *Hojati yo'q* ma'nosim ifodalash uchun **needn't** modal fe'li (*need kerak bo'lmoq* fe'lining bo'lishsiz shakli) ishlatiladi.

You **needn't** do it today

Siz bum bugun qihshingizni hojati yo'q

«Shal I do it now?»

- Buni hozir bajaraymi?

«No, you **needn't** You can do it
tomorrow morning.»

- Yo'q, hojati yo'q. Siz buni ertaga
ertalab qilishingiz mumkin.

«**Must I** do it now?»

- Uni hozir bajarishim shartmi?

«No, you **needn't**»

- Yo'q, Hojati yo'q.

Darak va so'roq gaplarda **need** juda kam ishlatiladi.

8. **To have to** ni o'tgan zamon zamon shakli - **had to** o'tgan zamondagi keraklilik va shartlilikni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

I had very little time and I **had to** take a taxi.

Meni vaqtim oz edi va taksi olishimga to'g'ri keldi.

So'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarda ishlatiladigan **do** ko'makchi fe'li o'tgan zamonda **did** shaklida keladi.

Did you have to write to him again?

Unga yana bir bor yozishingizga to'g'ri keldimi?

I'm glad you **didn't have to** do it again.

Sizga bum yana qilishga to'g'ri kelmaganidan xursandman.

9. **To have to** yuqorida ko'rsatilgan ma'nolarda kelasi zamonda ham ishlatiladi. (55-§).

10. **Should** modal fe'li **to** siz infinitiv bilan kelganda maslahat, ko'rsatmani ifodalab, o'zbek tiliga *kerak, yaxshi bo'lardi* deb tarjima qilinadi:

You **should** see a doctor.

Siz doktorga borsangiz yaxshi bo'lardi.

He **shouldn't** work so hard.

U buncha ko'p ishlamashgi kerak.

53-§. **Bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplar.** Maxsus so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli **not** inkor yuklamasi bilan yasaladi. **Not** ko'pincha egadan oldin keluvchi ko'makchi yoki modal fe'l bilan birikib keladi.

Why **don't** you know your lessons?

Nima uchun siz darsga tayyor emassiz?

Why **didn't** he come to see us yesterday?

Nimaga kecha u biznikiga kelmadi?

Why **isn't** he coming to see us?

Nimga u biznikiga kelmayapti?

Umumiy so'roq gapning bo'lishsiz shakli ajablanish ma'nosini beradi. O'zbek tiliga *nahotki, hali* deb tarjima qilinadi.

Didn't you know about the meeting?

Nahotki yig'ilish haqida bilmagan bo'lsangiz?

Didn't you go to the library yesterday?

Hali siz kecha kutubxonaga bormaganmidingiz?

Haven't you heard?

Hali siz eshitmadingizmi?

E s l a t m a l . O'zbek tilida shunday umumiy so'roq gaplar borki, ularning bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz shakllardagi ma'nosi bir xil, ya'ni ular shaklan bo'lishsiz bo'lsada, hech qanday bo'lishsiz ma'noga ega emas. Bunday gaplarda ingliz tilida bo'lishli so'roq gap ishlatiladi.

O'rtoq Petrov qayerdaligini *bilmaysizmi?*

Do you know where comrade Petrov is?

O'rtoq Petrov qayerdaligini *bilasizmi?*

E s l a t m a : 2. Bunday bo'lishsiz ma'noga ega bo'lmagan so'roq gaplardagi ajablanish ingliz tilida «*oh*» undalmasi bilan kelgan bo'lishli so'roq gap orqali ham beriladi.

Nahotki o'rtoq Petrovni tanimasangiz?

Oh, do you know comrade Petrov?

54-§. That, if, when, as, because **bog'lovchilari bilan keigan qo'shma gaplar.**

1. Qo'shma gaplar bosh va ergash gapdan iborat bo'ladi. Ergash gap bosh gapni izohlab, u bilan bog'lovchilar yordamida birikadi.

Ular telegrammani bugun kechqurun olishadi, | agar siz uni hozir jo'natsangiz.
(bosh gap) | (ergash gap)

Agar bosh va ergash gaplarning egasi bir bo'lsa, rus va o'zbek tillarida ergash gapda ega tushib qoladi. Ingliz tilida esa bunday hollarda ergash gapda ham ega kelishi shart.

Taqqoslang:

He writes **that he** is coming to Moscow. U Moskvaga kelishini yozadi.

Bosh gap ergash gapdan oldin kelsa, u vergul bilan ajratilmaydi. Ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratiladi:

I know **that they are** at home now. Men ulami uydaliklarini bilaman.

When **I was in Kiev**, I met Comrade Kiyevdaligimda men o'rtoq Petrovni Petrov. uchratdim.

2. **Ergash gap turlari.** Ergash gaplar (otning - ega, to'ldiruvchi, kesimning ot qismi vazifalarini bajaruvchi) ot ergash gaplar va hol ergash gaplarga bo'linadi:

a) ot ergash gapga misol qilib to'ldiruvchi ergash gapni olishimiz mumkin. To'ldiruvchi ergash gap bosh gapga nisbatan vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasini bajaradi va *nimani?* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Bosh gap bilan ko'pincha that (o'zbek tilida *-ni* qo'shimchasini beruvchi) bog'lovchisi yordamida birikadi. **That** tushib qolishi ham mumkin. Unda ergash gap bosh gapga bog'lovchisiz bog'lanadi.

We know (that) they are doing well. Biz ular yaxshi o'qishlarini bilamiz.
I know they are here. Men ular bu yerdaligini bilaman.

b) Hol ergash gapga misol qilib payt ergash gapni olish mumkin. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish harakat bo'lib o'tgan paytni ko'rsatib, **when?** (*qachon?*) so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Bosh gap bilan ko'pincha **when** (*qachonki, -da*) va boshqa bir qatar bog'lovchilar yordamida birikadi.

When I was a student, I lived in Kiev. Talabaligimcha men Kievda yashaganman.

c) Payt ergash gap yana quyidagi bog'lovchilar bilan kiritilishi mumkin: **till** (**until**) - *gacha* (*guncha*), **as soon as** - *bilanoq*, **before** - *oldin*, **after** - *keyin*, **so'ng**, **while** - *mobaynida*.

Please stay here **until** I return. Men qaytginumcha bu yerda tur.
Please wait for me here **till** he comes back. Marhamat qilib u kelguncha uni shu yerda kutib turing.

d) Hol ergash gapga yana bir misol shart ergash gap bo'lib, u bosh gapdagi ish harakat qanday shart sharoitda bajarilishini ko'rsatadi. Bosh gap bilan ko'pincha **if** (*agar*) bog'lamasi bilan birikadi.

Can I have this book to read **if it's** Agar bu kitob qiziqarli bo'lsa uni interesting? o'qigani olsam maylimi?

d) Sabab ergash gap bosh gapdagi ish harakat bo'lib o'tish sababini ko'rsatadi va why? - *nimaga? nima uchun?* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Bosh gap bilan **because** va *as - ligi uchun, chunki* bog'lovchilari bilan birikadi.

I couldn't go to the institute yesterday
because I was ill
As my lessons begin at half past eight, I
have to get up at seven in the
morning
My friend works hard at his English, as
he wants to speak the language well

Kecha men institutga bora olmadim,
chunki men kasal edim
Darslarni sakkiz yarimda boshlanganligi
uchun men ertalab soat yettida
turishimga to'g'ri keladi
Do'stim ingliz till bilan qattiq
shug'ullanyapti chunki u ingliz tilida
yaxshi gapirishni xohlaydi

Eslatma: **Because** asosan faqat ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin kelganda ishlatiladi. **As** esa, ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin kelsa ham, keyin kelsa ham ishlatiladi.

3. Ohang. Agar ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, u ko'pincha ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

If you are ill, you should 'certainly 'stay
in bed

Agar siz kasal bo'lsangiz, siz, albatta,
yotishingiz kerak

10-Dars

55-§. Kelasi Zamon Oddiy fe'li (KZO) (The Future Indefinite Tense). Kelasi zamondagi ish harakat yoki holatni ifodalash uchun modal tusga ega bo'lgan shakllardan tashqari ingliz tilida neytral shakl ham mavjud. U gapiruvchining kelasi zamondagi ish harakatga biror bir munosabatim ifodalamaydi va yaqin kelajakka nisbatan ishlatilmaydi. Bu Kelasi Zamon Oddiy fe'li shakldir.

1. Yasalishi **KZO** ning bo'lishli darak gap (A) shakli I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun - **shall** [ʃæl, ʃɔl, ʃɪ], II, III shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun **will** [wɪl] ko'makchi fe'llari va asosiy fe'lning **to** siz infinitiv shakli bilan yasaladi. Hozirda **will** ni I shaxs uchun ham ishlatish an'anasi bor. **Shall (will)** gapning o'zgaruvchan qismi bo'lib egadan keyin keladi. Asosiy fe'lning **to** siz infinitiv shakli o'zgarmas qism bo'lib, gapda ko'makchi fe'ldan keyin keladi.

Birlik		Ko'plik	
I	shall } work... Men ishlayman	we	shall } work... Biz ishlayman
you	will } work... Sen ishlayman	you	will } work... Siz ishlayman
he	} will work... U ishlayman	they	will work... Ular ishlayman
she			
it			

Ko'pincha **shall, will** ko'makchi fe'llar kishilik o'lmoshlari bilan qisqartirilgan shaklda ishlatiladi: **I'll** [aɪl], **we'll** [wi:l], **you'll** [ju:l], **he'll** [hi:l], **she'll** [ʃi:l], **it'll** [ɪt], **they'll** [ðeɪl], **that'll** [ðætɪl].

I think **I'll** do that. Menimcha men buni bajaraman.
I hope **he'll** come tomorrow. U ertaga keladi deb umid qilaman.

2. So'raq shaklida **shall (will)** ko'makchi fe'llari egadan oldinda keladi:

When **shall we** begin working? Qachon ishlashni boshlaymiz?
When **will you** begin working? Qachon ishlashni boshlaysiz?

2. Bo'lishsiz shaklida **not** inkor yuklamasi bevosita ko'makchi fe'ldan keyin keladi:

I shall not work ... Men... ishlamayman
You will not work... Sen... ishlamaysan.

Og'zaki nutqda ko'makchi fe'llarning qisqargan bo'lishsiz shakli ishlatiladi: **shall, not** qisqarib **shan't** [ʃɑ:nt], **will not** qisqarib **won't** ['wɒnt] bo'lib keladi.

I **shan't** see them. Men ularni ko'rmayman.
He **won't** be in till nine. U soat to'qqizgacha bo'lmaydi.

4. **Ishlatilishi.** KZO asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

a) Ish harakatni tabiiy bo'lib o'tish vaqtini ko'rsatish uchun.

The winter holidays **will begin** on the Bu yil qishki ta'til 25 yanvarda
25 th of January this year. boshlanadi.

b) Malum **shart-sharoit**larda bo'lib o'tadigan ish harakatlarni ifodalashda. Ko'pincha bu shart-sharoit payt va shart ergash gaplarida **if, when** va boshqa bog'lovchilar bilan birga keladi. Payt va shart ergash gapning o'zida hech qachon **KZO** ishlatilmaydi, uning o'rniga **HZO** ishlatiladi.

When **I** come to see you, **I'll** bring you Seni ko'rgani kelganimda bu kitobni olib
this book. kelaman.

I'll do it tomorrow if **I have time.** Agar vaqtim bo'lsa buni ertaga
bajaraman.

As soon as you **finish** work, **we'll** go to Ishingni tamomlashing bilanoq biz
the cinema. kinoga boramiz.

c) Ko'pincha taklif, ikkilanish, ehtimollik ma'nolariga ega bo'lgan **probably** ['prɒbəbli] - *bo'lishi mumkin*, **perhaps** [pə'hæps] - *bo'lishi mumkin, ehtimol* kabi modal so'zlar bilan ham ishlatiladi.

Perhaps he'll come. U kelishi mumkin.
He **probably** won't find out. Balki u bilmas.

d) **To be** va boshqa davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan:

I'll be back soon. Men tezda qaytaman.
I'm sure you'll like the play. Sizga p'yesa yoqishiga ishonaman.
I hope **we shall** soon hear from you. Sizdan tez orada xabar keladi deb umid
qilaman.

I'll think about. Men bu haqida o'ytib ko'raman.
We'll have a lot of work to do tomorrow. Ertaga bizning ishimiz ko'p.

Eslatma: 1: Umumiy so'roq gapda shall va will kelasi zamondagi ish harakat ma'nosini bermaydi. Shall gapiruvchi suhbatdoshdan nima qilish kerakligi haqida buyruq yoki ko'rsatma olish istagi borligini bildiradi.

Shall I do it in class or at home? Buni sinfda bajaraymi yoki uydami?

Will yoki won't iltifot bilan qilingan iltimos yoki taklimi ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Won't you sit down, please? (= Sit down, please, won't you?) Marhamat qilib o'tiring.

Will you open the window, please? (= Open the window, please, will you?) Derazani oching, iltimos.

Eslatma: 2: Rasmiy xabarlarda boshqa kelasi zamoni ifodalovchi shakllardan KZO afzal ko'riladi.

The Prime Minister will speak on TV at five p.m. (gazetadagi xabar) Kech soat 5 da Bosh vazir televidenie orqali chiqish qiladi.

The Prime Minister is going to speak on TV today, (og'zaki nutqda) Bugun televideniye orqali bosh vazir gapiradi.

Eslatma: 3: KZODA will ko'makchi fe'li ish harakatni bajarishga bo'lgan niyat yoki qat'iylikni ifodalash uchun barcha shaxslarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Bu shaklning to be going to aborotidan farqi shundaki qaror nutq paytining o'zida, ya'ni, oldindan rejalashtirilmagan holatda qabul qilinadi.

«Who will post [poust] this letter for me?» - Buxatni kim jo'natib keladi?

«I will.» - Men.

Masalan, «There isn't any coffee in the house» - Uyda kofe qolmabdi, gapiga vaziyatga qarab ikki xil javob bo'lishi mumkin:

1) «I'm going to get some today» Bugun sotib olmoqchiman.

Bu yerda gapiruvchi kofe uyda qolmaganligini awaldan o'zi ham bilgan va uni sotib olishni o'zi ham rejalashtirgan.

2) «I'll get some today» Bugun sotib olaman.

Bunda gapiruvchi kofe yo'qligini oldindan bilmagan va bu haqida eshitgandan keyingina, uni sotib olishga qaror qilgan.

5. KZO o'zbek tiliga kelasi zamon bilan tarjima qilinadi.

If you are going to read all the evening, I o'qimoqchi Agar sen butun oqshom kitob

shall go to the cinema. bo'lsang, men kinoga boraman.

When they get to the fifth form, they will learn foreign languages. Beshinchi sinfga o'tganda ular chet tili o'tishadi.

KZO uzoq kelasi zamoni bildirgani uchun some day - qachondir, one of this days - biror kun va boshqa uzoq kelajakni anglatuvchi payt ravishlari bilan ishlatiladi.

6. Kelasi zamoni ifodalovchi barcha shakllarni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin.

Birinchi guruh: Yaqin kelajakdagi ish harakatni yoki holatni ifodalovchi shakllar: **to be going to** (32-§ ga qarang)

He's **going to** see the doctor tomorrow. U ertaga doktorga bormoqchi.

What are you **going to** do this evening? Bugun kechqurun nima qilmoqchisiz?

Present continuous (HZD) (Kirish kursi, 25 § ga qarang)

Where **are you going** in the summer? Yozda qayerga borasiz?

She's **coming to** see me tomorrow evening. U ertaga kechqurun meni ko'rgani kelayapti.

They're **leaving** Moscow in a week. Bir haftadan so'ng ular Moskvadan ketishyapti.

Future indefinite (KZO). Davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan.

I'll be at home **at seven**. Men soat yettida uyda bo'laman.

She'll feel well tomorrow. Ertaga u o'zini yaxshi his qiladi.

Ikkinchi guruh: Uzoq kelajak yoki noaniq kelajakdagi ish harakatni ifodalovchi shakllar:

Future indefinite (KZO)

We shall all die [dai] some day. Biz qachondir hammamiz o'lamiz.

Ingliz tilida yana nevtal shaklni ifodalovchi kelasi zamon davom fe'li mavjud. U yaqin hamda uzoq kelajakka nisbatan ham ishlatiladi. Bu haqida 69-§ ga qarang.

7. **There is (there are)** aboroti **KZO** shaklini **will** ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaydi:

If the lecture is interesting, **there will be** a lot of people. Agar ma'ruza qiziq bo'lsa odam ko'p bo'ladi.

Umumiy so'roq shaklida **there** dan oldinga **will** o'tadi.

Will there be many people at the meeting? Majlisda odam ko'p bo'ladimi?

Bo'lishsiz shaklda **will** dan keyin **not** keladi.

There won't be many people in the cinema today. Bugun kinoda ko'p odam bo'lmaydi.

8. Kelasi zamondagi qobiliyat imkoniyatni **to be able to** bilan beriladi (can ning kelasi zamondagi o'rindoshi).

I shall be able to do it tomorrow. Men buni ertaga qila olaman.

When will you be able to come and see us? Siz biznikiga qachon kela olasiz?

I **won't be able (shan't be able) to go to** the cinema today. Men bugun kinoga bora olmayman.

9. Keraklilik shartlilik kelasi zamonda **to have to** bilan beriladi (**must** KZOda).

You can't get the book now, you'll **have to** come tomorrow. Kitobni hozir ololmaysiz, ertaga kelishingizga to'g'ri keladi.

Shall I have to come here again? Nahot bu yerga yana kelishingga to'g'ri kelsa?

I'm glad I **shan't** have to do this work again

Bu ishni ertaga yana qilishimga to'g'ri kelmashidan xursandman

56-§. **Aniqlovchi ergash gap.** Aniqlovchi ergash gap *qanday?*, *qaysi?* so'roqlarga javob bo'lib, nisbiy olmoshlar va ravishlar bilan keladi **Aniqlovchi ergash** gaplar o'zlan aniqlab kelayotgan so'zlardan keyin turadi.

1. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar **who** - *qaysiniki*, **whom** - *kimgaki*, *kimniki*, **whose** - *kimningki*, *qaysiningki*, **which** - *qaysiki*, **that** - *qaysi(ni)ki* nisbiy olmoshlari bilan keladi. Bunda **who**, **whom** kishilar haqida gap borganda ishlatiladi. **Which** - hayvonlar va jonsiz predmetlar haqida gap borganda ishlatiladi. **That** har qanday ot yoki olmosh bilan ishlatiladi.

In our office there are a lot of people **who** speak English well?

Bizning idorada ingliz tilida yaxshi gaplashuvchi kishilar ko'p

The student **whose** exercise-book I've shown you is doing very well

Men sizga daftarni ko'rsatgan talaba juda yaxshi o'qiydi

The book (**which**) you've given me to read is very interesting

Siz menga o'qigani bergan kitob juda qiziqarli ekan

I don't know the engineer about **whom** you're speaking (=I don't know the engineer (**whom**) you're speaking about)

Siz gapirayotgan muhandisni men tanimayman

The book (**that**) I'm reading is not very interesting

Men hozir o'qiyotgan kitob unchalik qiziqarli emas ekan

Xuddi maxsus so'roq gaplardagidek, aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda predlog nisbiy olmosh oldidan emas, o'zi tegishli bo'lgan fe'ldan keyin keladi.

Taqqoslang

Who are you speaking **about**?

Siz kim haqida gapiryapsiz?

Eslatma: 1: Aniqlovchi ergash gapning fe'l kesimi shu ergash gap aniqlab kelayotgan ot bilan moslahsadi.

D'you want to speak to **the students** **who** are here?

Siz shu yerdagi talabalar bilan gaplashishni xohlaysizmi?

D'you want to speak to **the student** **who** is here?

Siz shu yerdagi talaba bilan gaplashishni xohlaysizmi?

Eslatma: 2: Nisbiy olmoshlar to'ldiruvchi vazifasida ko'pincha tushib qoladi.

Here is the house **we** live in. (**which**

Mana biz yashayotgan uy tushirib qoldirilgan)

Where's the student **you** told me **about**? (**whom** tushirib qoldirilgan)

Siz menga aytgan talaba qayerda?

2. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shuningdek, yana **when**, **where** nisbiy ravishlari bilan ham keladi. Bunda **when** vaqtni ifodalagan otga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **Where esa** joyni ifodalagan otga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

I shall always remember **the time** **when** **we** went to the Institute.

Institutda o'qigan davrimiz doim **meni** yodimda

He will not forget **the city where he lived in his childhood.**

U bolaligi o'tgan shaharni unutmaydi.

Eslatma: **time** so'zi *payt, vaqt* ma'nolaridan tashqari *marotaba, safar* ma'nosiga ham ega. *Marotaba, safar* ma'nosida **time** bilan **when** bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi.

Every **time** I see him I forget to tell him about it.

Har safar men uni ko'rganimda, unga bu haqida aytishni unutaman.

He thinks of his childhood every **time** he hears this song.

Har safar bu qo'shiqni eshitganda, u o'z bolaligini eslaydi.

11-Dars

57-§. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap. Bog'lovchi olmosh va ravishlar to'ldiruvchi ergash gapda bog'lovchi vazifasida.

1. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar **that** dan tashqari yana quyidagi ravishlar **where qayerda, qayerga, when qachon, why nimaga, nima uchun, how qanday** va olmoshlar **what nima, which qaysi, who kim, whom kimni, kimga, whose kimning** bilan keladi. Ergash gapning o'zida bu bog'lovchilar biror bir gap bo'lagi bo'lib keladi: **Who - ega, what - to'ldiruvchi, whom - to'ldiruvchi, which - aniqlovchi, where - o'rin holi, when - payt holi, why - sabab holi.**

Do you know **who** wrote this book? (ega)
Show me **what** you have done.

Bu kitobni kim yozganini bilasizmi?
Nima qilganingizni menga ko'rsating.

(to'ldiruvchi)

Do you know **whom** he always helps?
(=Do you know **who** he always helps?) (to'ldiruvchi)

U doim kimga yordam berishim bilasizmi?

Show me **which** book you've read.
(aniqlovchi)

Menga qaysi kitobni o'qiganingizni ko'rsating?

I don't know **where** he lives, (o'rin holi)
I don't know **when** she will be back.
(payt holi)

U qayerda turishini men bilmayman.
U qachon kelishini men bilmayman.

I don't know **why** here is not here yet.
(sabab holi)

U nimaga hali ham bu yerda emasligini men bilmayman.

I don't know **how** he did it. (vaziyat holi)

Buni qanday bajarishni men bilmayman.

Eslatma: 1: Ingliz tilida **what** yoki **that** bog'lovchilaridan birini qo'llash talabalarda biroz qiyinchilik tug'dirishi mumkin. Agar o'zbek tilida *nimani; nima* kelsa, ingliz tilidagi gapda **what** ishlatiladi.

Tell him **what** you have done.

Unga *nima* qilganingni ayt.

Agar o'zbek tilida - *ni* qo'shimchasi kelsa,

ingliz tilida **that** ishlatiladi.

Tell him **that** she has already done this work.

U bu ishni qilib bo'lganini unga ayting.

Eslatma: 2: **When** bog'lovchisi payt ergashgan qo'shma gapda ham bog'lovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi. Unda **KZO** o'rniga **HZO** ishlatiladi (55-§, 4-b punktga qarang). **When** bog'lovchisi to'ldiruvchi ergash gapda kelganda esa u bilan **KZO** ning o'zi ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

I'll tell you **when** he will be back.
(to'ldiruvchi ergash gap)

Uning qachon kelishini men sizga
aytaman. (*Nimani aytaman?*)

I'll tell you all about it **when** he comes.
(**payt** ergash gap)

Men bu haqida hammasini u
kelganda aytaman. (*Qachon*
aytaman?)

2. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapda so'z tartibi. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapda so'z tartibi bog'lovchidan keyin xuddi oddiy darak gapdagidek. Faqat ergash gap bosh gapga bog'lovchili birikkanda u bog'lovchi va bog'lovchiga tegishli bo'lgan so'zlar bilan boshlanadi:

Bosh gap	Bog'lovchi	Ega	Kesim	II darajali gap bo'laklari	Tarjimasi
I am sorry	(that) bog'lovchi	he	is	not here.	U bu yerda yo'qligidan afsusdaman.
I shall show him	what bog'lovchi olmosh	he	did	yesterday.	U kecha nima qilganini ko'rsataman.
I don't know	who bog'lovchi olmosh- ega	was	here	yesterday.	Kecha bu yerda kim bo'lganini bilmayman.

58-§. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda zamonlar moslashuvi.

1. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l kesim hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda kelsa, ergash gapda mazmunan mos keladigan har qanday zamon shakli ishlatiladi.

Do you know { where he lives now? U hozir qayrda yashashjni
{ that he lived in Kiev last year? O'tgan yili u Kiyevda yashaganini } bila-
{ (that he will soon be in Moscow? U tez orada Moskvada bo'lishini } sizmi?

2. Agar bosh gapning fe'l kesimi o'tgan zamonlarning birida kelsa, u holda ergash gapdagi fe'l kesim ham zamonlar moslashuviga ko'ra o'tgan zamonlardan birida bo'lishi shart.

a) Bosh gap bilan ergash gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish harakat bir xil paytda sodir bo'lsa, ergash gapda o'tgan zamon guruhi (**O'ZO**) ishlatiladi.

I didn't know you lived here.

Siz bu yerda *yashashingizni bilmasdim.*

Eslatma: **Must** modal fe'li buyruq va majburiyat ma'nosida ergash gapda o'zgarib qoladi; agar keraklik, shartlilik ma'nosida **to have to O'ZO** da ishlatiladi:

Taqqoslang:

He knew he **had to** stay in. His friend
was going to ring him up. (keraklilik)

U uyda qolishi *kerakligini* bilardi. Unga
do' sti telefon qilmoqchi edi.

I said he **must** stay in. He's ill. (buyruq)

Men u uyda qolishga majburligini
aytdim. U kasal.

He said that all children **must** go to
school when they are 7. (umumiy tan
olingan majburiyat)

U hamma bolalar 7 yoshda maktabga
borishlari *kerakligini* aytdi.

Biroq, **can** modal fe'lining **O'ZO** shakli bo'lganligi uchun u zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga bo'ysinadi. **Can** ning **O'ZO** shakli **could**.

I didn't know you **could** get tickets for me. Siz bizga билет topa olishingizni bilmagandim.
I didn't know I **could** take the bookhome. Bu kitobni uyga olish mumkinligini bilmagandim.

b) Agar, ergash gapdagi ish harakat bosh gapdagi ish harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, u holda ergash gapda **tugallangan o'tgan zamon (TO'Z)** ishlatiladi.

Tugallangan O'tgan Zamon fe'li (TO'Z)

I. Yasalishi: **had** + asosiy fe'lining sifatdosh II shakli

I heard that Comrade Petrov **had left** Moscow. Men o'rtoq Petrov Moskvaga ketganini eshitdim.

So'z tartibi:

Bo'lishli darak gap: I **had left** Moscow when you came to see me last month.

Umumiy so'roq gap: **Had** you **left** Moscow when I came to see you last month?

Bo'lishsiz darak gap: I **had not left** Moscow when you came to see me last month.

II. Ishlatilishi.

O'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir payt yoki boshqa ish harakatgacha tugallangan ish harakatni ifodalaydi.

I **had done** my homework already **by ten o'clock yesterday**, (o'tgan zamondagi aniq bir vaqtgacha) Kecha soat o'ngacha men uy vazifamni qilib bo'ldim.

I **had translated** the text when my friend **rang me up yesterday**, (o'tgan zamondagi boshqa bir ish harakatgacha) Kecha do'stim menga telefon qilganda, men matnni tarjima qilib bo'lgan edim.

c) Agar ergash gapdagi ish harakat bosh gapdagi ish harakatdan keyin sodir bo'lsa, ergash gapda **O'tgan Kelasi Zamon (O'KZO)** ishlatiladi. **O'KZO** o'tgan zamonda kelasi zamonga nisbatan ishlatiladigan maxsus shakl.

O'tgan Kelasi Zamon Oddiy fe'li (O'KZO)

I. Yasalishi. **O'KZO** ni **shall** va **will** ko'makchi fe'llarining o'tgan zamondagi shakllari, yani: **should** [ʃud] - 1 shaxs uchun hamda **would** [wud] - 2- va 3- shaxslar uchun va asosiy fe'lining **to** siz infinitiv shaklidan yasaladi. **Would** ba'zan 1- shaxsga nisbatan ham ishlatiladi:

I shaxs **should (would)** } + to siz infinitiv
II, III shaxs **would** }

I didn't know that you **would** get home soon. Siz tez orada uyga qaytishingizni bilmagandim.

He wanted to know what time I **would be** back home. Men uyga qachon kelishimni u bilmochi edi.

Taqqoslang:

He didn't know	←	where I lived .	Qayerda yashashimni	→	u bilmasdi.
		where I had gone .	Qayrga ketganimni		
		when I would be in .	Qachon uyda bo'lishimni		

3. O'zgalarni nutqini berish uchun **to say, to ask, to tell** va boshqa fe'llar ishlatiladi, ulardan so'ng ergash gap keladi. Agar bu fe'llar o'tgan zamonlardan birida bo'lsa, zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga rioya qilinadi. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari, payt va joy ravishlari o'zlashtirma gapda quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
this <i>bu, shu</i>	that <i>u, o'sha</i>
these <i>bular, shular</i>	those <i>ular, o'shalar</i>
here <i>shu yerda</i>	there <i>u yerda</i>
now <i>hozir</i>	then <i>o'shanda</i>
yesterday <i>kecha</i>	that day <i>o'sha kuni</i> , the day before <i>bir kun oldin</i>
tomorrow <i>ertaga</i>	the next day, the following day <i>keyingi kun</i>
ago <i>oldin</i>	before <i>ungacha</i> , earlier - <i>ertaroq</i>
last week <i>o'tgan hafta</i>	the week before <i>bir hafta oldin</i>
last year <i>o'tgan yili</i>	the year before <i>bir yil oldin</i>
next week <i>kelasi hafta</i>	the next week, the following week <i>keyingi hafta</i>
next year <i>kelasi yili</i>	the next year, the following year - <i>keyingi yil</i>

Taqqoslang:

He said he would begin now .	U <i>hozir</i> boshlashini aytdi.
He said he hadn't known about it then .	Bu haqida u <i>o'shanda</i> bilmaganligini aytdi.
He said he would be back here tomorrow .	U bu yerga <i>ertaga</i> qaytishini aytdi.
He told me he would be there next day .	U yerda <i>n kelasi kuni</i> bo'lishini aytdi.

4. Agar ergash gapning o'zi ham qo'shma gap bo'lsa, uning tarkibiga kiruvchi barcha gaplar zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga bo'ysinadi.

Taqqoslang:

He says that he will go for a walk as soon as he has had dinner.	U tushlik qilib bo'liboq sayrga chiqishini aytadi.
He said that he would go for a walk as soon as he had had dinner.	U tushlik qilib bo'liboq sayrga chiqishini aytdi.

5. Agar o'zlashtirma gapda bir necha orqami keyin sodir bo'lgan ish harakatlar berilsa, unga birinchi ergash gap **TO'Z** da bo'ladi, qolganlari **O'ZO** da bo'ladi (agar ish-harakat tartibi buzilmasa).

Peter told me that he had been to the theatre, where he met an old friend named Nick. After the play they went home together and talked about the friends with whom they	Peter teatrd a bo'lib, u yerda qadrdon do'sti Nikolayni uchatib qolganligini menga aytdi. P'yesadan so'ng ular birga uyga borishibdi va frontda birga bo'lgan do'stlari haqida gaplashishib-di. Nikolay
--	--

had been on the front [frʌnt]. Nick gave Peter a lot of interesting news of their friends. They were both very glad to see each other and decided to meet again.

Peterga ularning do'stlari haqida ko'p qiziqarli narsalar aytib beribdi. Ular bir-birlarini ko'rishganidan juda xursand bo'lishibdi va yana uchrashishga qaror qilishibdi.

59-§. Tasdiq so'roq gap.

1. Tasdiq so'roq gap savolda ishlatilgan fikrni tasdiq yoki inkor etilishini talab qiladi. U ikki qismdan iborat: birinchi qismi (bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz) darak gap, ikkinchi qismi esa - tegishli shakldagi ko'makchi (yoki modal) fe'l va bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshidan iborat bo'lgan qisqa umumiy so'roq gap. Savolni darak gap qismi bo'lishli bo'lsa, so'roq gap qismi bo'lishsiz bo'ladi va aksincha.

You bought **the** tickets, didn't you?

Siz bilek sotib oldingiz, shundaymi?

You had a **good time** in the country last week-end, didn't you?

Siz o'tgan dam olish kunlarini shahar chetida yaxshi o'tkazingiz, shunday emasmi?

He hasn't come back from Leningrad yet, has he?

U hali Leningraddan qaytmadi, shundaymi?

Bunday gaplar o'zbek tiliga *shundaymi?* *shunday emasmi?* deb tarjima qilinadi.

He didn't read all day, **did** he?

U kuni bo'yi o'qimadi, shundaymi?

You were on duty yesterday, **weren't** you?

Siz kecha navbatchi edingiz, shunday emasmi?

The sick man can't go out yet, **can** he?

Bemor hali tashqariga chiqa olmaydi, shundaymi?

2. Tasdiq so'roq gapdagi ohang, gapiruvchi o'z savoliga qanday javob kutishiga bogliq. Agar gapiruvchi o'z savoliga bo'lishli javob olishni kutsa, tasdiq so'roq gapning har ikki qismi pasayuvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi.

He \hasn't been there, \has he?

U u yerda bo'lmagan, shundaymi?

Agar savolda javob haqida taxmin bo'lmasa, ikkinchi qism ko'tariluvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi.

It's \clear, /isn't it?

Siz buni tushundizngiz, shundaymi?

You are \ready, /aren't you?

Siz tayyorsiz, shundaymi?

Eslatma: 1: Ko'pincha ko'makchi yoki modal fe'l bilan **not** inkor yuklamasi birikib keladi: **isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't, shan't, won't, hasn't, haven't, can't, mustn't**. Biroq, «am» qisqartirilgan shaklda ishlatilmaydi, uning o'rniga **aren't** ishlatiladi.

I'm right, **aren't** I?

Men haqman, shundaymi?

I'm late, **aren't** I?

Men kech qoldim, shundaymi?

Eslatma: 2: Bunday savolning darak gap qismi bilan so'roq gap qismi orasiga doim vergul belgisi qo'yiladi.

Eslatma: 3: Qisqa javobda o'zbek tilidagi *Ha* va *Yo'q* inigliz tilidagi *yes* va *no* ko'pincha bir - biriga **mos** kelmaydi.

- «Your factory has a good football team, hasn't it?» - Sizing zavodingizda yaxshi futbol komandasi bor, shundaymi?
 «Yes». - Ha, bor.
 «Your factory hasn't got a football team, has it?» - Sizing zavodingizda futbol komandasi yo'q, shundaymi?
 «No». - Ha, yo'q.
 «Your factory hasn't got a football team, has it?» - Sizing zavodingizda futbol komandasi yo'q, shundaymi?
 «Yes, it has, and a very fine one.» - Yo'q, bizda bor va juda yaxshi komanda.

60 - §. To speak, to talk, to say, to tell fe'llari.

1. To speak fe'li quyidagi ma'nolarga ega:

1) *Gapirmoq, tili chiqmoq, biror kishiga (to), biror kishi bilan biron narsa haqida (about) gapirmoq, gapiashmoq.*

Did you speak to him about it yesterday?	Siz bu haqida u bilan gaplashdingizmi?
My friend always speaks very quickly.	Do'stim doim tez gapiradi.
I saw him, but I didn't speak to him.	Men uni ko'rdim, biroq u bilan gaplashmadim.

- Bu ma'noda *to speak* fe'li vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bilan quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi:

to speak the truth	haqiqami aytmoq
to speak a word	so'z aytmoq.

Masalan:

I never spoke a word to him all evening.	Men butun oqshom unga biror so'z aytmadim.
He doesn't always speak the truth.	U har doim ham rost gapiravermaydi.
To speak the truth, I don't really like it.	Ochig'ini aytсам bu menga uncha yoqmayapti.

2) (Biror tilda) *gapirmoq*. Bu ma'noda *to speak* fe'li o'timli bo'lib, vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlatiladi:

Can your son speak English?	O'g'lingiz ingliz tilida gapira oladimi?
How many languages do you speak?	Siz nechta til bilasiz?

3) *Gapirmoq*, nutq so'zlamog va hokazo:

Who spoke at the meeting yesterday?	Kecha yig'ilishda kim gapirdi?
Who's going to speak at the meeting?	Kim majlisda so'zga chiqadi?
Comrade Petrov is going to speak now.	Hozir o'rtoq Petrov nutq so'zlaydi.

2. To talk fe'li *gapirmoq, gaplashmoq, suhbatlashmoq* ma'nosini bildiradi. *To speak* dan farqi *to speak* rasmiy holatlarda ishlatiladi *to talk* esa og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladi.

Stop talking.	Gaplashmang.
(bu o'rinda faqat <i>to talk</i> ishlatiladi, <i>to speak</i> ni ishlatib bo'lmaydi.)	
My son talked (or learnt to talk) very early.	O'g'lim ancha erta gapira boshladi.

Who did you **talk** to?
What did they **talk** about?

Kim bilan gaplashdingiz?
Ular nima haqida gaplashishdi?
(norasmiy holatda)

He **talks** too much.

U juda ko'p gapiradi.

3. To say fe'li *demoq, aytmoq, fikr bildirmoq* ma'nolarida kelib, quyidagicha ishlatiladi:

a) Ko'chirma gapni kiritishda. Bunda u ko'chirma gapdan oldin ham keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

He **said** to me, «if you like, I'll get some tickets for the cinema».

«Agar xohlasangiz kinoga chipta olaman,» - dedi u menga.

«If you like», he **said to me**, «I'll get some tickets for the cinema.»

«Agar xohlasangiz - dedi u menga, - men kinoga chipta olaman».

«The lesson is over», the teacher **said**.

«Dars tugadi», - dedi o'qituvchi.

b) To'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan, vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lmasa:

He **said** he liked the city.

U unga shahar yoqishini aytdi (= fikr bildirdi).

He **says** he wants to go to the country on Sunday.

U yakshanba kuni shahar chetiga chiqishini aytdi.

c) Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlatiladi, agar vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lmasa.

Please say **it** again.

Iltimos buni qaytaring.

Did he say **that**?

Buni u aytdimi?

Who said **that**?

Buni kim aytdi?

4. To tell fe'li *aytmoq, xabar bermoq, kimgadir aytmoq* ma'nosida ishlatiladi va faqat vositali to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlatiladi, ya'ni fikr kimga aytilganligi ko'rsatilishi kerak.

I'm not just saying it. I'm **telling** you.

Men buni shunchaki aytayotganim yo'q, men senga etkazib qo'yyapman.

He **told** me the story of this life.

U menga hayoti haqida gapirib berdi.

Father **told** me about it yesterday.

Otam menga bu haqida kecha aytdi.

Ko'pincha to tell fe'li bilan vositali toidiruvchidan tashqari, biron alohida so'z, so'z birikmasi yoki to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan vositasiz to'ldiruvchi ham kelishi mumkin:

I **told** him my name, (alohida so'z)

Men unga ismimni aytdim.

The engineer **told** me what to do. (so'z birikmasi)

Muhandis menga nima qilishni aytdi.

He **told** at I must go and see her at once, (to'ldiruvchi ergash gap)

U menga hoziroq u qizni borib ko'risib ham kerakligini aytdi.

Eslatma: To tell fe'li vositali toidiruvchisiz quyidagi iboralarda ishlatiladi

to tell a story (a tale)

- hikoya qilmoq;

to tell the truth [tru:θ]

- rostini gapirmoq

to tell a lie [lai]

- yolg'on gapirmoq

Masalan:

He likes telling stories.

U hikoyalar aytib berishni yoqtiradi

He told a lie.

U yolg'on gapirdi.

You must tell the truth now.

Siz endi haqiqatni aytishingiz kerak

5. Agar vositali todiruvchidan so'ng bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz shakldagi infinitiv kelsa, to tell fe'li *aytmoq*, *buyurmoq* ma'nosida keladi.

My wife told me to get some coffee.

Xotinim menga kofe olib kelishni aytdi.

Please tell your son not to go out.

O'g'lingizga chiqmaslikni ayting.

12 - Dars

61-§. I va III-shaxsga qaratilgan buyniq yoki iltimosni ifodalanishi. Ingliz tilida I va III shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki iltimos let fe'li va umumiy kelishikdagi ot yoki ob'ekt kelishigadagi olmosh bilan ifodalanadi. Asosiy fe'l to siz infinitivda keladi:

Let us (let's) go to the cinema,

Kelingar kinoga boramiz.

Let my son do it

- Keling, shu ishni mening o'g'lim

bajarsin.

Let them answer this letter.

Keling, bu xatga ular javob berishsin.

62-§. If yoki whether bog'lovchisi bilan kiritilgan to'ldiruvchi ergash gap (Umumiy so'roq gap o'zlashtirma gaplarda). If yoki whether bog'lovchisi bilan kiritilgan to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar - o'zbek tiliga - *ligini*, - *masligini* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I didn't know if he would be at home. (=I didn't know whether he would be at home.)

U uyda bo'lishligini bilmas edim. (U uyda bo'lish-boimasligim bilmas edim.)

He didn't remember if she had taken the text-book with her or if she had left it at home.

U qiz darslikni o'zi bilan olgani yoki uyda qoldirgani uning esida yo'q edi.

63-§. Buyum nomlarini ifodalagan otlar bilan artiklni ishlatilishi.

1. Buyum miqdori aniq bo'lmaganda ular bilan artikl ishlatilmaydi. Bu o'rinda ularning (predmetning) turi tilga olinadi xolos:

I like milk.

Men sutni yoqtiraman. (sut deb ataluvchi mahsulotni)

Bunda ko'pincha bir ot ikkinchisiga qarshi qo'yiladi.

I like coffee after dinner, but I don't like yoqtiraman, tea.

Men tushlikdan keyin kofeni lekin choy menga yoqmaydi.

2. Agar buyum miqdori aniq bo'lsa, ular oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi, ayniqsa, gapiruvchi ma'lum joydagi mahsulotni barcha miqdorini nazarda tutsa:

Will you pass me the salt, please?

Menga tuzni uzatib yuborolmaysizmi?

Taqqoslang:

Snow [snou] is white.

The snow is dirty.

Qor oq. (Qor umuman buyum sifatida shu rangga ega.)

Qor iflos. (Chegaralangan miqdordagi gorga sifat berilyapti)

Milk is good for babies.

Chaqaloqlarga sut foydali. (Umuman sut, shu mahsulot turi)

The milk is hot.

Sut issiq. (ma'lum, chegaralangan ya'ni miqdordagi sut)

64-§. A little va a few **birikmasi**. A little birikmasi *biroz* ma'nosini bildirib, sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi, shuningdek, fe'ldan so'ng holat va daraja ravishi bo'hb keladi:

I have got a little free time today.

He can read a little and he's only four.

Bugun mening *biroz* bo'sh vaqtim bor.

U *biroz* o'qiy oladi, u esa endi to'rt yoshda.

A few birikmasi *bir necha* ma'nosini berib, sanaladigan otlar oldidan aniqlovchi ma'nosida keladi:

My friend has got a few pictures of this city.

He learnt a few English words, and now he can read telegrams from foreign firms.

Do'stimda bu shaharning *bir necha* rasmi bor.

U bir necha inglizcha so'zlarni o'rganib oldi va u endi chet el firmalaridan kelgan telegrammalarni o'qiy oladi.

13 - Dars

65-§. **Majhui nisbat (The Passive Voice)**. Ingliz tilida fe'ning ikkita nisbati bor: Aniq nisbat va majhui nisbat. Aniq nisbatda gapni egasi ish harakatni bajaruvchisi (ijrochisi) bo'ladi. Majhul nisbatdagi fe'l egani ifodalab kelayotgan shaxs yoki predmet ta'sir ostida ekanligini, ya'ni, ish harakat unga qaratilganini bildiradi.

1. **Majhui nisbatning yasalishi**. Ingliz tilida majhui nisbat **to be** ko'makchi fe'li va asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh II shakli yordamida yasaladi. Uni quyidagicha berish mumkin

to be + Sifatdosh-II

Bunda asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh-II shakli o'zgaraydi, **to be** ko'makchi fe'li ega bilan shaxs, son va zamonda (o'zgaradi) moslashadi.

To show fe'lining Indefinite guruhi majhui nisbatdagi shakllari

1-shaxs birlik	HZO	am	}	shown
3-shaxs birlik	HZO	is		
» ko'plik	HZO	are		
» birlik	O'ZO	was		
» ko'plik	O'ZO	were		
1-shaxs	KZO	shall be		
qolgan shaxslar	KZO	will be		

Majhul nisbatning so'roq shakli birinchi ko'makchi fe'ning egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Am I
Is he
Are we
Was she
Were they
Shall I be
Will it be

shown...?

Menga ko'rsatishyapdimi?
Unga ko'rsatishyapdimi?
Bizga ko'rsatishyapdimi?
Unga ko'rsatishdimi?
Ularga ko'rsatishdimi?
Menga ko'rsatishadimi?
Unga (bolaga) ko'rsatishadimi?

Bo'lishsiz shaklda not ko'makchi fe'ldan keyin keladi.

I am
He is
We are
She was
They were
I shall be
It will be

not shown

Menga ko'rsatishmayapdi
Unga ko'rsatishmayapdi
Bizga ko'rsatishmayapdi
Unga ko'rsatishmadi
Ularga ko'rsatishmadi
Menga ko'rsatishmaydi
Unga (bolaga) ko'rsatishmaydi?

2. **Ob'ekтли va ob'ektsiz fe'llar.** O'zidan keyin har qanday to'ldiruvchini qabul qiluvchi fe'l ob'ekтли fe'l deyiladi. O'zidan keyin hech qanday to'ldiruvchi qabul qilmaydigan fe'llarni ob'ektsiz fe'llar deyiladi. Xuddi o'zbek tilidagi o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar kabi.

I saw **him** yesterday
(vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)
I've sent a **letter** to my
friends (vositasiz
to'ldiruvchi)
Have you talked **to him** about
it? (predlogli to'ldiruvchi)

ob'ekтли fe'l

Men uni kecha ko'rdim
Men do'stlarimga xat jo'natdim
Siz u bilan bu haqida gaplashib
oldingizmi?

Come tomorrow

I'll go to the library at once
and get this book out
Who's sitting over there? U yerda o'urgan lam?

ob'ektsiz fe'l

Ertaga keling
Men hoziroq kutubxonaga borib

O'zbek tilidagi o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar bilan sohshunng 3. **Majhui nisbatning** ishlatilashi.

1) Gapiruvchi ish harakat bajaruvchismi tammaganda yoki unga ahamiyat bermaganda gapda majhui msbat ishlatiladi Biroq ish harakat bajaruvchisini by (tomomdari) - predlogi bilan ko'rsatish mumkin

This play **was written by B. Show.**

Bu p'esa B Shou tomomdan yozilgan

Ingliz tilida majhui msbat o'zbek tilga qaraganda kengroq ishlatiladi Masalan "*He gave a book.*"- «Uhtob berdi» amq msbatdagi gapm majhui msbatda ikki xil bensch mumkin

The book was given to me.
I was given a book.

Kitob menga berildi. (1)
Menga kitob berildi. (2)

(2) - chi misoldagi gapni o'zbek tiliga so'zma - so'z tarjima qilsak «Men kitob birildim» bo'ladi. Vaholanki o'zbek tilida bunday shakl yo'q.

2) Predlog bilan keladigan fe'llar ham majhui nisbat bilan keladi. Bunda predlog o'zining leksik ma'nosini saqlab qolib, gapda fe'ldan keyin keladi:

They were much talked about
The doctor was sent for at once.

Ular haqida ko'p gapirildi.
Shu ondayoq doktorga odam jo'natildi.

O'zbek tilida bu o'rinlarda shaxsi noma'lum gap ishlatiladi.

E s l a t m a : Ingliz tilida bir qator fe'llar guruhi borki, ular bilan faqat majhui nisbatning (1)-chi shakli ishlatilishi mumkin. Ular quyidagilar: **to explain smth. to smb. tushuntirmoq, to translate smth. to smb. tarjima qilmoq, to dictate smth. to smb. uqtirmoq, to describe smth. to smb. tasvirlab bermoq** va hokazo.

This rule was explained to me twice.

Bu gapni o'zbektiligaikki xil tarjimaqilishmumki:

Bu qoida menga ikki marta *tushuntirildi*. Bu qoidani menga ikki marta
(majhui aisbat) *tushuntirishdi*. (shaxsi noma'lum gap)

3) Ingliz tilida HZO majhui nisbatdagi fe'l vaziyatga qarab ish harakat jarayonini yoki shu jarayon natijasida yuzaga kelgan holatni ifodalashi mumkin. Ingliz tilida ular gapda shakl an farqlanmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

Tables are usually made of wood.

Odatda stollar taxtadan *yasaladi*.
(jarayon)

This one is made of steel.

Bunisi poiadan *yasalgan*. (holat)

Agar ikkinchi gapda jarayonni ta'kidlamoqchi bo'lsak, u holda ingliz tilida Tugallangan Hozirgi Zamon majhui nisbat shkli ishlatiladi.

This table has been made of steel.

Bu stolni *po'latdm yasashdi*. (jarayon)

4) **Majhui nisbatning Tugallangan (Perfect) guruh zamonlari**. Majhui nisbatning Tugallangan guruh zamonlari **to be** fe'lining Tugallangan Hozirgi, O'tgan va Kelasi zamonlarda shakli va asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh II shakli yordamida yasaladi.

to have been + sifatdosh-II

Bunda *to have* o'zgaruvchan qism, *been + sifatdosh-II* o'zgarmas qism. **I have been asked** two difficult Menga bugun ikkita qiyin savol berishdi
questions today so **I must do** va **men** (ularga javob berish uchun)
something about it. **nimadir** qilishim kerak.

Majhui nisbatning Tugallangan guruh zamonlarining ishlatilishi xuddi aniq nisbatdahidek (50 § ga qarang).

Majhui nisbatning Tugallangan guruhining O'tgan va Kelasi zamonlari juda kam ishlatiladi, Tugallangan Hozirgi zamon shakli ko'pincha to ask, to send, to tell va boshqa fe'llarlar bilan ishlatiladi.

I've been asked to play in next week's Mendan klasasi haftada bo'ladigan futbol
 football match. o'yinida qatnashishimni so'rashdi.
 He's been told to work harder. Unga ko'proq shug'ullanishni aytishdi.
 He's been sent to help them. Uni ularga yordamga jp'natishdi.

5. **Majhui nisbatning infinitiv shakli.** Majhui nisbatning infnritiv shakli to be fe'lning infinitiv shakli va asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh II shaklidan yasaladi, masalan: **to be shown** ko'rsatilmoq.

Majhui nisbatning infinitiv shaklini har qanday ob'yektki fe'ldan yasasa bo'ladi:

to give - to be given

to send for - to be sent for

to talk about - to be talked about

Majhui nisbatning infinitivi aniq nisbatning infinitivi ishlatilgan joylarda ishlatiladi, masalan, **to want**, **to like** va modal fe'llardan so'ng maqsad holi va boshq. vazifasida. (Modal fe'llardan so'ng kelganda to siz infinitiv shakli ishlatiladi.)

Nobody likes to be sent for at night. Hech tunda uni olib ketgani odam kelishini xohlamaydi.

This must be done at once. Bu hoziroq baj arilishi kerak.

He can't be given a holiday now. We Unga hozir ta'til berib bo'lmaydi.

have a lot of work to do. Bizning ishlarimiz ko'p.

He will have to be asked about it Ertaga bu haqida undan so'rashga to'g'ri keladi.
 tomorrow.

66 - §. **Maxsus so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda.** Maxsus so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda to ask fe'li bilan kiritilmoq, to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bo'lib keladi. Bog'lovchi olmosh yoki ravish bo'lib so'roq so'zning o'zi keladi. Bog'lovchidan so'ng so'z tartibi xuddi darak gapdagidek. O'zlashtirma gapda do tushib qoiadi.

He asked me where I came from. U mendan qayerdanligimni so'radi.

He asked us what we should do if we U bizdan bilet ololmasak nima
 didn't get tickets. qilishimizni so'radi.

Agar to ask fe'li o'tgan zamonda kelsa, zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga amal qilinadi. (To'ldiruvchi ergash gap - 57 §, zamonlar moslashuvi - 58 §)

67 - **Egalik olmoshlarining mustaqil (absolyut) shakli.** Egalik olmoshlarining ingliz tilida ikki xil shakli bor: sifatli shakl, xuddi sifat kabi ot oldidan aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi va mustaqil (absolyut) shakl, ot o'rniga mustaqil tarzda gapda ega, ot kesim, to'ldiruvchi va boshqa vazifalarda ishlatiladi.

KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI	EGALIK OLMOSHLARI	
	Sifatli shakli	Mustaqil shakli
I - men		
you - sen	my - mening	mine [main] - meniki
he - u (m.p.)	your - sening	yours [p:z] - seniki
she - u (ж.п.)	his - uning	his [hiz] - uniki
it - u (c.p.)	her - uning	hers [ha:z] - uniki
	its - uning	its [its] - uniki
we - biz	our - bizning	ours [auaz]- bizniki
you - siz(lar)	your - siz(lar)ning	yours [p:z] - siz(lar)niki
they - ular	their - ularning	theirs [dsaz] - ulamiki

Here's my exercise-book, where is Mening daftarim bu yerda, *seniki*
yours? qayerda?

A friend of • **mine** told me about it Kecha do'stlarimdan biri menga bu
yesterday. haqida aytdi.

We met an old friend of his at the theatre Kecha biz teatrdan uning qadrton
yesterday. (do'stlaridanbiriniuchratdik.

Eslatma 1; a **friend of mine** so'z birikmasi *do'stlarimdan biri*
ma'nosini beradi, **my friend** esa *mening do'stim* ma'nosini berib undan so'ng
kopincha atoqli ot keladi.

Taqqoslang:

A **friend of mine** came to see me Do'stlarimdan biri kecha meni ko'rgani
yesterday. keldi.

My friend Peter and I love Men bilan do'stim Peter Chaykovski-
TchaikovskL ning musiqasini sevamiz.

Eslatma 2: **of mine, of his** va hokazolar, ko'pincha gapda tushirib
qoldiriladi, agar vaziyatdan kimnind do'sti haqida gap borayotgani ma'lum bo'lsa: He met
an **old friend** on his way Uyga ketayotib u qadrton do'stini
home. uchratib qoldi.

She's going to see a **friend** tomorrow Ertaga ertalab u do'stlaridan birinikiga
morning. bormoqchi.

Biroq:

When I was away in the South on Janubda dam olganimda men
holiday, I met a **friend of yours** and do'stlaringizdan birini uchratdim, va
we talked a lot about you. biz siz haqingizda ko'p gaplashdik.

Eslatma 3: O'z bek tilidagi o'z olmoshiga mos olmosh ingliz tilida yo'q.
Shuning uchun uni ingliz tiliga gapning egasi shaxsiga mos egalik olmoshi bilan
tarjima qilinadi.

Taqqoslang:

Mening ruchkam yomon. Menga
o'zingizning (sizning) ruchkangizni
berib turing, iltimos.

My pen is bad one. Will you give me
yours, please?

14-Dars

68 - §. O'tgan Zamon Davom (O'ZD) fe'li (The Past Continuous Tense).

1. O'tgan Zamon Davom fe'li to be ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan zamondagi shakli (was, were) va asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh I shakli (-ing) yordamida yasaladi.

I was **writing** a letter to my sister at Men soat yettida singlimga xat
seven o'clock. yozayotgan edim.

What were you **doing** at five yesterday? Kecha soat beshda nima qilayotgan
eding?

They were **having** dinner when I came. Men kelganda ular tushlik qilishayotgan
ekan.

2. Ishlatilishi. O'tgan Zamon Davom fe'li quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1) O'tgan zamonda aniq bir paytda bo'lib utayotgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu
payt ikki xil ko'rsatiladi:

a) Aniq vaqt, soat ko'rsaulishi orqali:

I was **waiting** for you at ten o'clock
yesterday. Why **didn't** you come?

Men seni kecha soat o'nda kutayotgan
edim. Nega kelmading?

b) O'tgan zamondagi ish harakat bilaa

My son was **doing** his lessons when his
friend came to see him.

Do'sti kelganda, o'g'lim dars qilayotgan
edi.

What were you **doing** when I came in?

Men kirganda nima qilayotgan eding?

Eslatma. O'tgan Zamon Davom fe'li o'zbek tiliga *-yotgan edi* deb tarjima qilinadi.

2) O'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir paytdagi holat, vaziyatni tasvirlashda, hikoya
boshlanishida, fon (voqea, hodisa ro'y beradigan muhit, tevarak atrof)ni tasvirlashda
ishlatiladi:

I went out. There were a lot of people in
the street. Some of them were
hurrying home from work. A boy
was **walking** across the street with an
evening paper in his hand. Some other
children were **playing** near their
house. An old woman was **walking** to
the park with a little girl. I went to the
park, too, and sat down on a bench.

Men ko'chaga chiqdim. Ko'chada odam
ko'p edi. Ba'zilar ishdan uya
shoshilishardi. Oqshom gazetasini
ko'tarib olgan bola ko'chadan o'tardi.
Bir nechta boshqa bolalar o'z uylari
oldida o'ynashardi. Bir keksa ayol bir
qizaloq bilan hiyobon tomon borardi.
Men ham hiyobonga borib bir
o'rindiqqa o'tirdim.

Last night we stayed at home. We didn't
want to go to the cinema or to the
park. My wife was **playing** the piano,
I was **playing** chess with my son, my
little daughter was **building** a toy
house on the sofa. We heard a knock
at the door and I went to open it...

Kecha oqshom biz uyda edik. Biz kinoga
ham, hiyobonga ham borishni
xohlamadik. Xotinim piano chalardi.
O'g'lim bilan men shaxmat o'ynardik,
kichkina qizim esa divanda o'yinchoq
uy yasardi. Biz eshik taqillaganini
eshitdik va men uni ochgani bordim...

69 - §. Kelasi Zamon Davom (KZD) fe'li (The Future Continuius Tense).

1 Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'li to be ko'makchi fe'lining kelisi zamondagi shakli shall (will) be va asosiy fe-ning sifatdosh I (-ing) shakli yordamida yasaladi.

What will you be doing tomorrow? Ertaga nima qilayotgan boiasan?
They will not be playing chess at 12 on Sunday, they will be in the park. Ular yakshanba kuni soat 12 da shaxmat o'ynayotgan bo'lishmaydi, ular hiyobonda bo'lishadi.

2. Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'li quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1) Gapda payt holi bormi yoki u faqat nazarda tutilganligiga qaramasdan yaqin yoki uzoq kelajakdagi ish harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He'll be taking his exam next week. Kelasi hafta u imtihon topshiradi. What time will you be coming home? Uyga qachon kelasiz? (bugun nazarda tutilyapti)

He won't be coming to our place this month. Bu oy u biznikiga kelmaydi.

Bu shakl qo'shimcha ma'noga (niyat, xohish, qat'iylik va boshqa ma'nolarni ifodalamaydi) ega emas. U faqat ish harakat kelasi zamonda bo'lib o'tishini bildiradi.

Yaqin kelajakdagi ish harakatni ifodalashda, ayniqsa payt holi ko'rsatilganda, gapda Hozirgi zamon Davom fe'li (Present Continuous) ishlatiladi. Kelasi Zamon Oddiy fe'li (Future Indefinite) uzoq kelajakdagi ish harakat yoki shart va payt ergash gaplari bilan kelgan ish harakat, yoki bo'lmasa, gapda gumon, ehtimollik, taxmin va boshqa ma'nolar ifodalanganda ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

I'll be meeting him tomorrow.

Biz u bilan ertaga uchrashamiz. (biz uchrashishimiz tabiiy, chunki biz birga ishlaymiz)

I'm meeting him tomorrow.

Biz u bilan ertaga uchrashamiz. (oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish harakat - uchrashuv haqida kelishuv bor)

I shall meet him some day.

Biz u bilan qachondir uchrashamiz. (uzoq, noaniq kelajakda)

Eslatma: KZD da ko'pincha to see fe'li uchratmoq ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

I shall be seeing him tomorrow.

Biz u bilan ertaga uchrashamiz.

2. Kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytda davom etadigan (etayotgan) ish harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Bu payt vaziyatdan aniq bo'lishi mumkin yoki aniq ko'rsatiladi.

a) Kelajakdagi vaqt (soat) aniq ko'rsatiladi:

I shall be doing my homework at eight o'clock tomorrow again.

Men darslarimni yana ertaga soat sakkizda qilaman.

b) Biror ish harakatga nisbatan davom etayotgan bo'ladi, ko'pincha payt va shart ergash gaplarda.

I shall be working when you come to see me.

Sen meni ko'rgani kelganingda men ishlayotgan bo'laman.

If you come back at 11, I'll still be working.

Agar siz 11 da qaytsangiz, men hali ham ishlayotgan bo'laman.

70 - §. Buyruq yoki iltimosni o'zlashtirma gapda berilishi. Buyruq yoki iltimos o'zlashtirma gapda to ask, to tell, to order (*buyurmoq*) fe'llari bilan kiritiladi va fe'lning bo'lishli yoki bo'Tishsiz infinitiv shakli bilan ifodalanadi (to go, not to go). Agar ko'chirma gapda buyruq yoki iltimos kimga qaratilgani ko'rsatilmagan bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda uni vaziyatdan ma'lum bo'lgan ot yoki olmosh bilan berib ketish kerak.

Taqqoslang:

He said, "Please go away".

U dedi: «Marhamat ketavering».

He asked her to go away.

U uni ketishini so'radi.

She said, "Stop making that noise."

U dedi: «Shovqinni bas qiling».

She told me to stop making that noise.

U menga shovqinni to'xtatishni aytdi.

She said, "Don't come tomorrow, please, as I won't be here."

U dedi: «Men bu yerda bo'lmaganim bois, iltimos, ertaga kelmang».

She told me not to come (the) next day as she wouldn't be there.

U menga ertaga o'sha yerda bo'lmagani bois u yerga bonnasligimni aytdi.

(so'zlarni o'zgarishlariga doir 58 §, 3- punktga qarang)

E s l a t m a 1 : Quyidagi gaplarni farqiga e'tibor bering:

He asked me not to come at five.

U mendan soat beshda kelmasligimni so'radi. (= Soat 5 da kelmasligimni ogohlantirdi.)

He didn't ask me to come at five.

U meni soat beshda kelishimni so'ramagandi. (= Men o'im xohlab keldim.)

E s l a t m a 2 : Ingliz tilida buyruqni o'zlashtirma gapda berishning ko'proq ishtlatiladigan shakli bor. Ayniqsa, buyruqni kirituvchi gap HZOda kelganda bu to say fe'li va undan keyin keluvchi ergash gap. Bu ergash gapda fe'l kesim to be + infinitiv bilan beriladi. Ko'chirma gapda:

He says, "Meet me at the station".

U dedi: «Meni bekatda kutib oling».

O'zlashtirma gapda:

1) He tells us to meet him at the station.

1) Uni bekatda kutib olishimizni aytdi.

2) He says that we are to meet him at the station, (to tell ga qaraganda oddiyroq shakl)

2) Uni bekatda kutib olishimizni aytdi.

Ikkinchi shakl buyruq uchinchi shaxs orqali berilganda ko'proq ishlatiladi.

He said that she was to leave at once.

U uni hoziroq ketishi kerakligini aytdi.

71 - §. Natija ergash gapli qo'sbma gap. Natija ergash gap bosh gap mazmunidan kelib chiqadigan natijani ifodalaydi. U bosh gap bilan such ... that *shu qadar*, so... that *shuning uchun* bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

The children made such a noise that I couldn't work.

Bolalar shu qadar to'pilon qilishdiki, men ishlolmadim.

A tall man stood in front of me so that I couldn't see the picture well.	Oldimga novcha kishi turib oldi, shuning uchun men rasmni ko'ra olmadim.
So kuchaytirish yuklamasi bosh gap tarkibiga kirib ketishi ham mumkin, such esa faqat bosh gap tarkibida keladi.	
The book was so difficult that I couldn't read.	Kitob shu qadar qiyin ediki, men uni o'qiy olmadim.
He spoke in such a low voice that we didn't (couldn't) hear him.	U shu qadar pat ovozda gapirduki, biz uni eshitmadik.
Natija ergash gapda can modal fe'lini ko'p ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.	
My friend was so busy yesterday that he couldn't go to the country with me.	Kecha do'stim shu qadar band ediki, men bilan shahar chetiga chiqa olmadi.
E s l a t m a . Sodda gapda ravish yoki sifatni kuchaytirish uchun ingliz tilida very, most, that ishlatiladi. O'tni kuchaytirish uchun esa this, like this, of this type (kind, sort) so'zlari ishlatiladi.	
I don't like this weather. (= I don't like bad weather like this .)	Men bunaqangi bavoni yoqtirmayman.
This kind (this type) of machine(s) is not sold by us. (= Machines of this type (of this kind) are not sold by us.)	Biz bunaqa mashinalar sotmaymiz.
These are very difficult exercises.	Bular shunaqa qiyin mashqlar.
These are very (= most) interesting books.	Bular shunaqangi qiziq kitoblar.
The talk was most interesting.	Ma'ruza shunaqa qiziq bo'ldiki!
Is it that important?	Bu shunaqa muhimmi?

15-Dars

72 - §. **Sifat darajalari.** Ingliz tilida sifatlar rod, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emaslar. Ingliz tilida sifatlarainig xuddi o'zbek tilidagidek 3 ta darajasi madjud: oddiy, qiyosiy va orttirma. Sifat darajalarining shakllari (bo'g'in soniga qarab) ikki xil yo'l bilan yasaladi.

1. Bir bo'g'inli **va—y, -e, -er, -ow** harflari bilan tugallangan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlar qiyosiy darajada-er [ə] qo'shimchasini oladi, Ortirma darajada esa **-est** [ist] oladi.

small - kichkina	smaller - kichikroq	smallest - eng kichik
easy - oson	easier - osonroq	easiest - eng oson
simple-sodda	simpler - soddaroq	simplest- eng sodda
narrow - tor,	narrower - torroq	narrowest - eng tor

2. **Imlo qoidalari.** **-er** va **-est** qo'shimchalari yordamida sifat darajalarini yasashda quyidagilarni esda tutish kerak:

a) agar sifat oddiy darajada o'qilmaydiga **-e** bilan tugallansa, **-er** va **-est** qo'shimchalari olganda o'qilmaydigan **-e** tushib qoladi:

large - katta (keng) larg +er - kattaroq larg + est - eng katta

b) agar sifat oddiy darajada yagona undosh bilan tugallanuvchi qisqa bo'g'indagi unliga ega bo'lsa, so'z oxiridagi yagona undosh ikkilanadi:

big - katta

big + g + er - kattaroq

big + g + est - eng katta

c) agar sifat oddiy darajada undoshdan keyin keluvchi -y bilan yakunlansa, -y —► i ga o'tadi:

busy - band

busier ['bizia] - bandroq

busiest ['biziist] - eng band

Biroq, unidan keyin keluvchi —y o'zgartmaydi:

gay-quvnoq

gayer ['geia] - quvnoqroq

gayest ['geiist] - eng quvnoq

3. Ingliz tilida shunday sifatlar mavjudki ular o'z darajalarini o'ziga xos tarzda yasaydilar. Bular good *yaxshi*, bad *yomon*, little *kichik*, oz, many va much *ko'p*, far *uzoq*.

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
good yaxshi	better yaxshiroq	best eng yaxshi
bad yomon	worse yomonroq	worst eng yomon
little kichik	less kichikroq	least eng kichik
many } much }	more ko'proq	most eng ko'p
far uzoq	further } farther } uzoqroq	furthest farthest eng uzoq

E s l a t m a : *Ozroq* ma'nosida ingliz tilida sanaladigan otlar bilan **smaller**, **fewer** ishlatiladi.

This room is **smaller** than that one.

Bu xona narigisiga qaraganda *kichikroq*.

4. Bdc i va undan ortiq bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi **more**, **less** Orttirma darajasi esa **most**, **least** yordamida yasaladi.

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
active faol	more active faolroq less active faolsizroq	most active eng faol least active eng faolsiz
interesting qiziqarli	more interesting qiziqarliroq less interesting qiziqarsizroq	most interesting eng qiziqarli least interesting eng qiziqarsiz

E s l a t m a 1 : Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan aniqlanib kelgan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi, agar biror olmosh talab qilinmasa.

Moscow is the **largest** city in our country. Moskva mamlakatimizdagi eng katta shahar.

My **best friend** lives in Leningrad. Men eng yaxshi do'stim Leningradda yashaydi.

E s l a t m a 2 : Ba'zan orttirma darajadagi sifatdan keyin keluvchi ot tushirib qoldirilishi mumkin, shunda ham orttirma darajadagi sifat oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi. Chunki nazarda to'tilgan ot kontekstdan ma'lum boiadi.

The Moscow underground is **the most beautiful** in the world. Moskva metrosi dunyoda eng chiroylisi.

E s l a t m a 3 : Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar bilan **than** (-ga qaraganda) bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi.

My son is younger than yours.

Mening o'g'lim siznikidan yoshroq.

E s l a t m a 4 : Agar than (-ga qaragand) so'zidan so'ng III shaxs olmoshlari (he, she, they) kelsa, unda fe'llarning shu shaxslardagi tegishli shakli ham takrorlanadi.

I have more English books, than she

Menda unikidan ko'proq kitoblar bor. has.

We're taller than they are.

Biz ulardan novcharoqmiz.

I'm busier than Jie is.

Men undan bandroqman.

Bordiyu than dan so'ng I va II shaxs kishilik olmoshlari kelsa fe'l tushib qolishi mumkin. Og'zaki nutqda bunda I o'rniga me, we o'rniga us kelishi mumkin.

= He has more time than I. (= than me)

Uni mendan vaqti ko'proq.

I'm older than you.

Mening sendan yoshim kattaroq.

She's younger than we. (= than us)

U bizdan yoshroq.

73 - §. Ot shaxsi noma'lum gaplar. O'zbek tilidagi shaxsi noma'lum gapdan ingliz tilidagi shaxsi noma'lum gapni farqi shuki, ingliz tilida doim ega bo'lishi kerak. Gapning egasi (bo'lmaganda ham) - it - shartli ega ishlatiladi.

It is dark. Qorong'u.

(ega). (kesim) (kesim)

Shaxsi noma'lum gap it olmoshi, to be ko'makchi fe'li va kesimning ot qismi ko'pincha sifat dan sborat bo'ladi. Kesimning ot qismi ot yoki son bilan ifodalanishi ham mumkin. Bunday shaxsi noma'lum gaplarni ot shaxsi noma'lum gap deyiladi. to be bog'lovchi fe'li tegishli zamonni ifodalaydi.:

It's summer now.

Hozir yoz.

It was nine o'clock when we got home.

Biz uyga kelganda soat to'qqiz bo'lgandi.

Bunday gaplar ko'pincha tabiat hodisasini, ob-havo holatini, vaqtni, masofani bildiradi.

So'roq gap shaklida to be egadan oldinga o'tadi. Bo'lishsiz shaklida not birinchi ko'makchi fe'ldan keyin keladi.

It is winter now in that part of the country.

Mamlakatning u qismida hozir qishmi?

It isn't spring yet.

Hali bahor emas.

It wasn't dark yet when we got back.

Biz qaytganda hali qorong'u tushmagan edi.

It won't be cold in September, I hope.

Sentyabrda sovuq bo'lmaydi deb umid qilaman.

74 - §. To'siqsiz ergash gap. To'siqsiz ergash gaplar har qanday sharoitga qaramay bosh gapdagi ish harakat sodir bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi va bosh gap bilan though [dou], although [э:Гбои] (-ga qaramasdan) - bogiovchilari bilan birikadi.

It was quite dark, though it was only five Endi soat 5 bo'lishiga qaramasdan juda in the afternoon.

Qorong'u edi.

16 - Dars

75 - §. **Ravish darajalari.** Darajaga asosan holat ravishlari ega boladilar. Bir bo'g'inli ravishlarning va **early, quickly, slowly** kabi ikki bo'g'inli ravishlarning darajalari xuddi ularning sifat shakllaridek yasaladi.

quicker - bu ham **quick** sifatining, ham **quickly** ravishining qiyosiy darajasi.

quickest - ularning ortirma darajasi.

better }
best } - **good** sifati va **well** ravishining qiyosiy va ortirma darajalari.

Taqqoslang:

Comrade Petrov gave a **better** talk today.

(*What kind of?* Savoliga javob beruvchi sif at sif at)

O'rtoq Petrov bugun yaxshiroq ma'raza qildi.

Comrade Petrov read **better** today.

(ravish - *How?*)

O'rtoq Petrov bugun ma'ruzani yaxshiroq o'qidi.

This is the **best** answer, (sifat - *what kind of?*)

Mana eng yaxshi javob.

You read **best** of all today, (ravish - Siz **bugun** hammadan yaxshi javob *How?*)

berdingiz.

Eslatma: of all ko'pincha tushirib qoldiriladi.

Esda saqlang:

badly yomon (ravish)

bad yomon (sifat)



worse (yomonroq)

worst eng yomon

Qolgan -ly bilan tugallabuvchi ravishlar o'z darajalarini **more** va **most** so'zlari yordamida yasaydilar:

correctly to'g'ri **more correctly** to'g'riroq **most correctly** eng to'g'ri

76 - §. **As ... as, not so ... as qiyoslash konstruktsiyalari.** Sifati bir xil bo'lgan ikki predmetni qiyoslashda **as ... as xuddi, kabi** qiyos bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi. This book is as interesting as that one. Bu kitob **xuddi** narigi kitob **kabi** qiziq.

Qiyoslanuvchi ikki predmetning sifatida farq bo'lsa **not so ... as -chalik emas** ishlatiladi. Bunda **not fe'l** bilan keladi.

This book is **not so** interesting as that Bu kitob narigisicAoM qiziqarli **emas. one.**

E s l a t m a : Bu bog'lovchilar ravishlar bilan ham ishlatiladi.

My friend reads English **as well as** I do. Mening do'stim ingliz tilida menchalik yaxshi o'qiydi.

My friend doesn't read English **as well** Mening do'stim ingliz tilida menchalik yaxshi o'qimaydi. (= Do'stim ingliz tilida men kabi yaxshi o'qiy olmaydi)

77 - §. **Ot shaxsi noma'lum gaplar** (Davomi). **It is difficult to find** kabi gaplar shaxsi noma'lum gaplarning ikkinchi turi hisoblanib, birinchisidan shunisi bilan farq qiladiki, infinitiv bilan ifodalangan ish harakatga gapiravchi o'z munosabatini bildiradi.

It is easy to read this book.

Bu kitobni o'qish oson.

Infinitiv ifodalagan ish harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs*for* predlogi bilan ko'rsatiladi.

It is easy for him to read this book.

Unga bu kitobni o'qish oson.

Bunday shaxsi noma'lum gaplarda ko'pincha quyidagi **difficult** - *qiyin, easy-oston, strange-* g *'alati, possible-* imkoni bor, **impossible-** imkoni yo 'q, **necessary-kerak** va boshqa sifatlar ishlatiladi.

78 - §. **Fe'l shaxsi noma'lum gaplar.** Ot shaxsi noma'lum gaplardan tashqari ingliz tilida fe'l shaxsi noma'lum gaplar ham mavjud. Ularning ot shaxsi noma'lum gaplardanfarqi shundaki, ularda **to rsanyomg'ir yog'moq, to snow qoryog'moq** kabi shaxsiz fe'llar bilan ifodalangan sodda fe'l kesim bo'lib keladi. Bu fe'llar III shaxs birlikda mostesrab keladi.

It often mine in autumn.

Kuzda yomg'ir ko'p yog'adi.

It snowed a lot (= a great deal) last winter.

O'tgan qish qor ko'p yig'di.

To rain, to snow kabi fe'llarni o'zbek tilida mos fe'l shakli yo'q. Bunday fe'llar kelgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz va so'roq shakllari asosiy fe'llar kabi **do** ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi.

Taqqoslang:

Does it often rain in autumn?

Kuzda ko'p yomg'ir yog'adimi?

Does he go to school?

U maktabda o'qiydimi?

Did it snow much last winter.

O'tgan yili qor ko'p yog'dimi?

Did he go to school last year.

O'tgan yili u maktabda o'qidimi?

Is it raining now?

Hozir yomg'ir yog'ayaptimi?

Is he writing now?

U hozir yozayaptimi.

It doesn't often rain here in summer.

Bu yerda yozda yomg'ir ko'p yog'maydi.

He doesn't go to school.

U maktabda o'qimagan.,

It didn't snow much last winter.

O'tgan qish qor ko'p yogmagan.

He didn't go to school last year.

U o'tgan yili maktabda o'qimadi.

79 - §. **O'rindosh so'zlar.** Ingliz tilida bir so'zni, gap bo'lagini, yoki butun bir gapni takrorlamaslik uchun o'rindosh so'zlar ishlatiladi.

1. Otiri-gapdalakrorlamas uchun birlikda **"one"**, ko'plikda **"ones"** ishlatiladi. **I haven't got a text-book. I must buy one.** Mening darsligim yo'q, bitta olishim

kerak.

I don't like these yellow flowers. Let me have some red ones.

Menga bu sariq gullar yo'qmaydi.

This story is more interesting than that one.

Qizilidan bering.

Bu hikoya narigisidan qiziqarliroq.

This exercise is more difficult than the one we did yesterday.

My television set is old. I must buy a new one.

4- va 5- misollarda artiklning ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.

One - olmoshi bunda yo umuman tarjima qilinmaydi, yoki boshqa vositalar orqali tarjima qilinadi. One - olmoshi egalik olmoshi bilan ishlatilmaydi. Bunday hollarda egalik olmoshining absolyut shakli ishlatiladi.

This is your pencil. Where's mine?

My suit is darker than yours.

My flat is large, but Petrov's is larger.

Bu mashq kecha biz bajarganimizdan qiyinroq.

Mening televizorim eski, yangisini sotib olishim kerak.

Bu sening qalaming. Meniki qayerda?

Mening kostyumim senikidan to'qroq.

Mening kvartiram Petrovnikiga qaraganda katta

2. Fe'ni takrorlamalik uchun gapda tegishli shakldagi "do" ishlatiladi:

He translates from Russian into English better than I do.

U rus tilidan ingliz tiliga mendan yaxshiroq tarjima qiladi.

E s l a t m a : Infinitiv shaklidagi fe'ni takrorlamalik uchun to yuklamasi ishlatiladi.

«Did you go to the theatre last night?»

«I wanted to, but I couldn't.»

- Kecha teatrga bordingmi?

- Borishni xohlagandim, biroq bora olmadim.

3. Butun bir gapni yoki biron bir gap bo'lagini takrorlamalik uchun so'zi ishlatiladi:

«Did Paul leave Moscow yesterday?»

«I think so, but I am not quite sure.»

- Kecha Pavel Moskvadan chiqib ketdimi?

- Menimcha shunday, biroq aniq bilmayman.

17-Dars

80 -§. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishi.

1. Qoida bo'yicha atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishi.

a) Davlat va materik nomlari bilan:

Europe	['juərəp]	Yevropa
South Africa		Janubiy Afrika
North America		Shimoliy Amerika
Asia	['eizə]	Osiyo
Central Asia		Markaziy Osiyo
Siberia	[sai'biəriə]	Sibir
Japan	[dʒə'pæn]	Yaponiya

b) Shahar nomlari bilan:

Moscow		Moskva
London	[lʌndən]	London
Washington		Vashington

Biroq: Gollandiya poytaxti Gaaga bilan aniq artikl ishlatiladi: **the Hague** [heig]

c) Ko'cha va maydon nomlari bilan:

Kirov Street	Kirov ko'chasi
Mayakovsky Square	Mayakovskiy maydoni

d) Ism va familiya bilan:

Mary ['mæəri]	Men
Petrov	Petrov

2. Quyidagi geografik nomlar bilan aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

a) Qutb tomonlari nomi oldidan - **the South** [ðə 'sauθ] *janub*, **the North** [ðə 'nɔ:θ] *shimol*, **the West** [ðə 'west] *g'arb*, **the East** [ðə 'i:st] *sharq*.

b) Davlat, okean, dengiz va boshqa ayrim geografik nomlar oldidan, agar uning tarkibida union - *ittifoq*, state - *shtat*, ocean, sea kabi so'zlar bo'lsa:

the Soviet Union	Sovet Ittifoqi
the United States of America	Amerika Qo' shma Statlari
the Pacific Ocean	Tinch Okean
the Black Sea	Qora dengiz

d) Okean, dengiz, daryo va tog' tizmalari nomlari oldidan.

the Atlantic	Atlantika okeani
the Baltic	Boltiq dengizi
the Don	Don daryosi
the Urals	Ural tog'lari

3. Ko'plikda turgan familiya nomi oldidan aniq artikl ishlatilsa butun bir oila ifodalangan bo'ladi.

the Lavrovs	Lavrovlar (oilasi)
the Browns	Braunlar (oilasi)

18-Dars

81 - §. Some, any, no, every - **olmoshlaridan yasalgan gumon olmoshlari va ravishlari**.

1. Some, any, no, every olmoshlari **thing, body, one, where** larga qo'shilib gumon olmoshlari va ravishlarini yasaydi:

something	nimadir
somebody	kimdir
someone	
somewhere	qayerdadir
anything	nimadir
anybody	kimdir, biror kishi
anyone	
anywhere	har qayerda, qayerdadir
nothing	hech narsa
none	hech bir (kishi)
nobody	hech kim
no one	

nowhere	hech qayerda
everything	hamma narsa
everybody	} hamma, har kishi
everyone	
everywhere	har qayerda

Eslatma: **no one** doim ajratib yoziladi.

2. Bu yasama shakllar sodda shakllar ishlatilgan o'rinlarda ishlatilavcriladi (45 - § ga qarang).

Agar ikkinchi qismi **thing** bo'lsa, jonsiz predmetlarga, **body** bilan **one** esa kishilarga, **where** o'rin - joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **Nowhere** asosan qisqa javobda ishlatiladi.

«Where are you going?»	- Qayerga ketayapsan?
«Nowhere.»	- Hech qayerga.

3. Ushbu gumon olmoshilarining sodda shakllari odatda gapda otning aniqlovchisi bo'lib kelsa, ularning qo'shma shakllari mustaqil gap bo'lagi (ega yoki to'ldiruvchi) bo'lib kela oladi.

Taqqoslang:	
Will you give me some bread, please? (aniqlovchi)	Biroz non bering, iltimos.
Please give me something to read. (to'ldiruvchi)	O'qigani biror narsa ber.
Did you read any interesting books last month? (aniqlovchi)	O'tgan oy birorta kitob o'qidingmi?
Did you read anything interesting month? (to'ldiruvchi)	O'tgan oy bir qiziqarli narsa o'qidingmi?
Do any engineers work here? (aniqlovchi)	Bu yerda muhandislar ushlaydimi?
Was anybody here yesterday? (to'ldiruvchi)	Kecha bu yerda biror kishi boidimi?
There are no pictures in that room. (aniqlovchi)	Xonada rasm yo'q.
There's nothing in that room. (to'ldiruvchi)	U xonada hech nima yo'q.

4. **Somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, everybody, everyone, everething** lar gapda ega bo'lib kelsa, ular bilan fe'l kesim III shaxsda birlikda moslashadi.

Taqqoslang:	
Everybody was there in time. All of them were in time. } Is everybody here now? } Are you all here now?	Hamma u yerda o'z vaqtida boidi. Ular hammasi o'z vaqtida keldi. Endi hamma shu yerdami?
Everybody was listening to Comrade Semenov's talk with great interest.	Hamma o'rtoq Semenovning nutqini katta qiziqish bilan tingladi.

E s l a t m a 1: **Anybody, anyone, anything** bo'lishsiz gaplarda ega vazifasida ishlatilmaydi. Bunday hollarda **nobody, no one, none, nothing** ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

Nobody saw him here yesterday.
ko'rmadi.

Kecha uni bu yerda *hech kim*

I didn't see **anybody** here yesterday.
I saw **nobody** here yesterday,

} (ega)
Men kecha bu yerda *hech hmi*
ko'rmadim. (to'ldiruvchi)

E s l a t m a 2: Shart ergash gaplarda **if** bog'lovchisi bilan **anybody, any one, anything** ishlatiladi:

If **anybody** rings me up, tell them I'll
be home after six.

Agar *biror kishi* telefon qilsa, 6 dan
keyin uyda bo'lishimni ayt.

5. Ikkinchi qismi **body** va **one** bo'lgan (**somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, nobody, no one, everybody, everyone**) qo'shma gumon olmoshlari bilan **of** predlogi ishlatilmaydi. Bu o'rinda ularning sodda shakli **some, one, any, none, each** *har bir* ishlatiladi:

Some of them spoke about it at the
meeting.

Ulardan kimdir majlisda bu haqida
- gapirdi. »

One of them spoke about it at the
meeting.

Ulardan biri majlisda bu haqida gapirdi.

Can **any of you** go and see Comrade
Pelrov today?

Birortangiz bugun o'rtiq Petrovni
ko'rgani bora olasizmi?

None of us could answer his question.

Hech birimiz uning savoliga javqb
berolmadik?

Each of us spoke at the meeting
yesterday.

Kecha majlisda hammamiz gapirdik.

6. **Somebody, some one, anybody, anyone, nobody, nothing, something, anything** olmoshlari **anywhere, nowhere, somewhere** ravishlari bilan ko'pincha **else** so'zi yoki sifat bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi bilan ishlatiladi:

Is there **anybody else** here?

Bu yerda yana biror kishi bormi?

Please give me **something interesting** to
read.

Menga o'qigani biror qiziqroq narsa
bering.

E s l a t m a : Gumon olmoshiga tegishli bo'lgan aniqlovchi olmoshdan keyin keladi.

There is **nothing strange** about his
question.

Uning savolida hech qanday g'ayri
tabiiy narsa yo'q.

7. **Somebody, some one, anybody, nobody, everybody** qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini olishi mumkin:

I found **somebody's** book yesterday, is it
yours?

Kecha men kimningdir kitobini topib
oldim, u sizniki emasmi?

19 - Dars

82 - §. Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan sifatdosh I va II. Sifatdosh fe'lining shaxssiz shakli bo'lib, u bir tomondan fe'l, ikkinchi tomondan esa sifat va ravish o'rtasidagi tushuncha. Sifatdoshlar ingliz tilida sifatdosh I va sifatdosh II ga bo'linadi:

writing (sifatdosh I) yozayotgan
written (sifatdosh II) yozilgan

1. Sifatdosh II shakli har qanday fe'ldan yasaladi, o'timli fe'l (tushum kelishigini qabul qiluvchi) va o'timsiz fe'l (tushum kelishigini qabul qilmaydigan)lardan ham.

taken (to take o'timli fe'ldan) olingan

swum (to swim o'timsiz fe'lidan) - o'zbek tilida mos shakli yo'q

Biroq, mustaqil ravishda faqat o'timli fe'llarning sifatdosh-II shakli ishlatiladi. Chunki o'timli fe'l majhullik ma'nosiga ega.

discussed - muhokama qilingan.

2. Sifatdosh I har qanday fe'ldan yasala oladi vositasiz to'ldiruvchi qabul qiluvchi va qabul qilmaydigan fe'llar bilan ham. Uning ko'p ishlatiladigan shakli aniq nisbatdagi sodda shakli bo'lib, uni yana **-ing form** ['iŋ'fɔ:m] ham deyiladi:

reading o'qiyotgan
discussing muhokama qilinayotgan.

Bu shakl (sifatdosh I) bilan gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish harakat bir xil paytda sodir bo'ladi.

3. Sodda sifatdosh I va sifatdosh II sifatlar kabi aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi. Izohlovchi so'zlarsiz kelganda sifatdosh (I va II) o'zi aniqlab kelayotgan otdan oldin keladi:

the rising sun chiqayotgan quyosh
the app roaching train yaqinlashib kelayotgan poyezd

Biroq, ko'pincha sifatdosh izohlovchi so'zlar bilan keladi va o'zi aniqlayotgan otdan keyin keladi:

The woman **standing at the window** is Deraza yonida turgan ayol mening
my sister. singlim.

Eslatma 1: Sifatdosh II ifodalayotgan ish harakatning bajaruvchi shaxs yoki predmetni ko'rsatishda by *tomonidan* predlogi ishlatiladi:

Yesterday we received a letter sent by Kecha biz janob Braun tomonidan 20
Mr. Brown on the 20 th of November. noyabrda jo'natilgan xatni oldik.

Eslatma 2: O'zbek tilida izohlovchi so'zlar bilan kelgan sifatdosh, ya'ni, aniqlovchi bo'lib kelgan sifatdoshli oborot o'zi tegishli bo'lgan so'zdan oldin keladi. Ingliz tilida esa bunday tartib ishlatilmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

Men bizni **oldimizda o'ynayotgan** I recognized the boy **playing near us.**
bolani tanidim.

Eslatma 3: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vasifasida faqat sodda sifatdosh I ishlatilib, u gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish harakat bilan bir paytdagi harakatni beradi.

O'zbek tiliga - *yotgan* deb tarjima qilinadi. O'zbek tilidagi *yozgan, ayrgan* kabi o'tgan zamon rasifatdoshlari ingliz tiliga aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan tarjima qilinadi, chunki aniqlovchi vasifasida ishlatiladigan aynan shunday shakl ingliz tilida yo'q.

Taqqoslang:

Bu kitobni *yozgan* odam, talabalar hayotini yaxshi biladi.

The man who wrote this book knows the life of students well.

Deraza oldidagi stolda nimadir *yozayotgan* odam - mening akam.

The man writing something at the table near the window is my brother.

Eslatma 4: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilgan sifatdoshli aborot xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

Eslatma 5: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilgan sifatdoshli aborot xuddi aniqlovchi ergash gap kabi o'zi aniqlayotgan so'zdan keyinoq kelishi kerak, aks holda ma'no buziladi:

This is the sister of my friend living next door to me.

Bu qo'shni xonada yashovchi do'stinimning singlisi.

This is my friends sister' living next door to me.

Bu mening do'stimning qo'shni xonada yashovchi singlisi.

Agar vositasiz to'ldiruvchini ko'p uzun aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, o'rin holi gap boshida keladi.

In the underground yesterday we met a group of tourists speaking English.

Kecha biz metroda ingliz tilida gapirayotgan turistlarni uchratdik.

In one of the Moscow museums last year I saw a book written about 500 years ago and recently received by the museum.

O'tgan yili Moskva muzeylaridan birida - men muzey tomonidan yaqinda qo'lga kiritilgan 500 yillik kitobni ko'rdim.

83 - §. Hol vazifasidagi sifatdosh I aborotlari. Hol vazifasidagi sifatdosh I aborotlari quyidagi vazifalarda ishlatiladi:

1. Payt holi vazifasida:

Travelling in Africa, he saw a lot of interesting things.

Afrika bo'ylab sayohat qila turib, u ko'p qiziqarli narsalar ko'rdi.

Sifatdosh I payt holi **vazifasida kelganda when (qachonki) -da** bog'lovchisi ko'p martalik ish harakatni ifodalaydi. **While (mobaynida) -da** bir martalik ish harakatni ifodalaydi, bunda harakat jarajoni ta'kidlanadi. Bu tegishli ergash gapning Continuous shaklda turgan fe'l-kesim bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

Taqqoslang:

When crossing the street, first look to the left. (= **When you cross** the street, first look to the left.)

Ko'chani kesib o'tishda avval chap tomonga qarang.

While crossing the street, he heard uni somebody call out to him. (= **While he was crossing the street, he heard...**)

Ko'chadan o'tib ketayotganda kimdir chaqirganligini eshitdi.

When reading books, he always wrote out interesting expressions. (= When he read books, he always wrote out...)

While reading this book, I had to use the dictionary very often. (= While I was reading this book, I had to...)

Eslatma: **to be** ning sifatdosh-I shakli payt holi vazifasida ishlatilmaydi. Bunday holda **when** va **while** bilan kelgan payt ergash gap ishlatiladi.

When he was a child, he liked to read books about voyages.

Shuni esda tutingki, kesimi majhul nisbatda turgan payt ergash gapni sifatdosh II bilan almashtirilsa, **when** bog'lovchisi sifatdosh II dan oldin kelishi mumkin:

When asked about it, he didn't say a word. (=When he was asked about it...)

Undan bu haqida so'ralganda, u hech nima demadi.

2. Sabab holi vazifasida:

Knowing the subject well, the student was not afraid of the coming exam.

Fanni yaxshi bilganligi bois, talaba topshirilajak imtihonlardan qo'rqmasdi.

Having a lot of time before the beginning of the performance, they decided to walk to the theatre.

P'yesa boshlanishiga ko'p vaqt borligi bois, ular teatrga piyoda borishga qaror qilishdi.

Sabab holi vazifasida sifatdosh I ning bo'lishsiz shakli ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

Not knowing the language, he couldn't understand the conversation.

Tilni yaxshi bilganligi uchun u suhbatni tushuna olmadi.

Eslatma: **to be** fe'lining sifatdosh I shakli sabab holi vazifasida ishlatiladi.

Being busy, the director could not see me.

Band bo'lganligi uchun direktor meni qabul qila olmadi.

3. Sifatdosh I vaziyat holi bo'lib keladi:

He stood at the window, **thinking of his** future.

U deraza oldida kelajagi haqida uylab turar edi (qaysi holatda).

Eslatma: Shuni aytib o'tish kerakki sifatdoshli aborotlar asosan kitob tiliga mansub, og'zaki nutqda ko'pincha ergash gaplar ishlatiladi.

20-Dars

84 - §. **to want xohlamoq, to expect taxmin qilmoq fe'llari hamda should (would) like xohlardimki iboralaridan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruksiyaning ishlatilishi.**

1. Ingliz tilda «murakkab to'ldiruvchi» deb ataluvchi konstruksiya mavjud bo'lib u ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi: birinchi qismi shaxs yoki predmetni bildiruvchi umumiy

kelishidagi ot yoki ob'ekt kelishigidagi olmosh, **ikkinchi qismi** infinitiv bilan ifodalangan, birinchi qismdagi shaxs tomonidan bajarilgan ish harakat. Butun konstruksiya gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasini bajaradi va ayrim fe'llardan keyingina ishlatiladi.

I want him to go home.
(shaxs) (harakat)

Men uni uyga ketishini xohlayman.

2. to want, to expect fe'llari va should/would like dan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruksiyaning ikkinchi qismida to li infinitiv ishlatiladi.

I want you to understand me.

Sen meni tushunishingni xohlayman.

What do you want him to do for you?

Siz uchun u nima qilishini xohlaysiz?

He doesn't want us to do it now.

Buni biz hozir qilishimizni u xohlamaydi.

I expect you to write to me.

Menga xat yozishingizni kutaman.

I'd like you to read this book.

Siz bu kitobni o'qib chiqishingizni xohlardim.

He would like us to begin learning French.

U biz fransuz tilini o'rganishni boshlashimizni xohlardi.

85-§. Qiyosiy darajalarning qo'sh shakllari. Ingliz tilida bir qator sifatlar mavjudki ularning darajalari ikki xil bo'lib, bir biridan ishlatilashi va ma'no jihatdan farq qiladi:

	farther – uzoqroq	farthest – eng uzoq
1. far – uzoq	further – 1. uzoqroq	furthest – eng uzoq
	2. keyingi, qo'shimcha	

Masofadan tashqari further *uzoqroq* yana «keyingi, qo'shimcha» ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi:

You will be receiving further information later.

Siz qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni keyinroq olasiz.

	older – qariroq, eskiroq	oldest – eng qari, eng eski
2. old – eski, qari	elder – kattaroq	eldest – eng kattasi (to'ng'ich)

Elder kattaroq va eldest eng katta so'zlari faqat oila a'zolariga nisbatan son, daughter, sister, brother so'zlari bilan ishlatiladi:

My elder sister is five years older than I. *Opam mendan besh yosh katta.*

		nearest – eng yaqin
3. near – yaqin	nearer – yaqinroq	next – keyingi (navbat bo'yicha)
		keyingi (vaqt bo'yicha)

What's the nearest station?

Eng yaqin bekat qaysi?

We are getting off at the next stop.

Biz keyingi bekatda tushamiz.

	later – kechroq, keyinroq	latest – oxirgi, so'nggi (paydo bo'lishiga ko'ra)
4. late – kech	latter – ikkitadan keyingisi (ikkinchisi)	last – oxirgi, (tartib bo'yicha) o'tgan (vaqt bo'yicha)

What's the latest news?
When does the last train leave?

So'nggi yangiliklar qanaqa?
Oxirgi poyezd qachon jo'naydi?

Latter so'zi **former** (*oldingisi, ikkovidan birinchisi*) so'zi bilan ishlatiladi. Bunda har ikki so'z ham aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Two specialists were invited: Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith. **The former** is an engineer, **the latter** is an economist. Ikkita mutaxassislar taklif qilindi: Janob va janob Smit. *Birinchisi* injener, *ikkinchisi* iqtisodchi.

Biroq, og'zaki nutqda **the former** → o'rniga **the first**; **the latter** → o'rniga **the second** ishlatilsa bo'ladi.

86-§. To stop *to'xtatmoq*, to finish *tugatmoq*, to continue *davom ettirmoq*, to begin *boshlamoq*, to go on *davom ettirmoq*, to mind *qarshi chiqmoq* **fe'llaridan so'ng gerundiynig ishlatilishi.** Gerundiy (the Gerund ['dzerənd]) fe'lning shaxssiz shakli bo'lib, u fe'l bilan ot o'rtasidagi shakl hisoblanadi. Shaklan sifatdosh I ga o'xshaydi.

Gapda gerundiy otga xos vazifalarda ishlatiladi:

Reading books is necessary for anyone. Har bir kishi kitob o'qishi kerak.
(ega)

Do you mind our working in this room? Biz bu xonada *ishlashimizga* qarshi emasmissiz?
(to'ldiruvchi)

To stop, to go on, to finish, to mind fe'llaridan **so'ng** (so'roq va bo'lishsiz) gaplarda gerundiy ishlatiladi:

He didn't stop smoking although I asked him to. Men iltimos qilishimga qaramasdan u chekishni to'xtatmadi.

Please go on reading. Marhamat qilib o'qishda davom eting.

He's already finished reading this book. U bu kitobni o'qishni tugatib bo'ldi.

Do you mind waiting for him? Uni biroz kutishga qarshi emasmissiz?

I don't mind your smoking here. Sizni bu yerda chekishingizga men qarshi emasman.

Oxirgi misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki, gerundiy bilan ifodalangan ish harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs egalik olmoshi bilan beriladi.

E s l a t m a : **Mind** fe'li **would you mind** - iborasida muloyimlik bilan so'ralgan iltimosni ifodalaydi:

Would you mind waiting a moment? Bir oz kutib turing, iltimos.
(= Please wait a moment.)

Would you mind not smoking? Iltimos, chekmang.
(= Please don't smoke.)

Agar gerundiyan oldin egalik olmoshi kelsa, **would you mind** - iltimosni emas, balki savolni anglatadi.

Would you mind my smoking? Men cheksam qarshi emasmissiz?
(= Do you mind if I smoke?)

To begin va **to continue** fe'llaridan **so'ng** gerundiy ham, infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He began $\begin{matrix} \text{to read} \\ \text{reading} \end{matrix}$ this book yesterday.

U bu kitobni o'qishni kecha boshladi.

We continued $\begin{matrix} \text{to work} \\ \text{working} \end{matrix}$ till 7 o'clock.

Biz soat yettigacha ishlashda davom etdik.

Biroq, aqliy faoliyatni bildiruvchi to know, to understand - kabi fe'llar bilan infinitiv ishlatilishi ma'qulroq:

I am beginning to understand the situation.

Men vaziyatni tushuna boshlayapman.

Gerundiy o'zbek tiliga ish harakatni nomi bilan tarjima qilinadi:

Smoking is bad for one's health.

Cehsh sog'lik uchun zarar.

He stopped reading and looked at us.

U o'qishni to'xtatdi va bizga qaradi.

Do you mind taking this subject for your talk?

Bu mavzuni ma'ruzangizga kiritishga qarshi emasmisiz?

87-§. Tugallangan O'tgan Zamon (TO'Z) fe'li (The Past Perfect Tense).

1. TO'Z o'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir paytgacha sodir bo'lib, o'sha o'tgan zamondagi paytga aloqadorligini ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Shuning uchun uni nisbiy shakl deyiladi. O'tgan zamondagi ma'lum payt by predlogi bilan kelgan aniq vaqt yoki o'tgan zamondagi biror ish harakat bilan ko'rsatiladi.

TO'Z da to have ko'makchi fe'lining shakli had.

I had written the letter by five o'clock yesterday.

Kecha soat 5 gachaxatni yozib bo'ldim.

I had already written the letter when my friend rang me up.

Do'stim menga telefon qilganda, men xatni yozib bo'lgan edim.

2. Ingliz tilida o'tgan zamonda ketma-ket sodir bo'lgan ish harakatlarni bayon qilishda O'ZO ishlatiladi. Biroq, ish harakat ketma-ketligi buzilsa, ya'ni avval bayon etilgan ish harakatdan oldinroq sodir bo'lgan ish harakatni aytish lozim bo'lsa, yana TO'Z ishlatiladi.

We hurried to the theatre. We got there at a quarter to eight and took our seats near the door. The show had already begun. My friend looked around. He had never been to this theatre before and wanted to see what it looked like...

Biz teatrga shoshib ketdik. Biz u yerga soat choraktakam sakkizda etib bordik va eshik oldidagi joyimizni egalladik. P'yesa allaqachon boshlangan edi. do'stim atrofga qaradi. U avvallari hech teatrdan bo'lmagan va uni qanaqa ekanligini ko'rishni xohlardi...

3. Payt ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda TO'Z bosh gapda ham, ergash gapda ham kelishi mumkin. Bu qaysi ish harakat oldin bo'lib o'tganligiga bog'liq. Agar bosh gapdagi ish harakat ergash gapdagi ish harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, bosh gapning fe'li kesimi TO'Z da keladi. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan before (*oldin, gacha, qadar*) va when (*qachonh, - da*) bog'lovchilari bilan birikadi:

My friend had rung me up before he went home.

Do'stim uyiga ketishidan oldin menga telefon qilgan edi.

Wo had already reached the village when it began raining.

Yomg'ir yog'ishni boshlaganda. Biz qishloqqa allaqachon yetib olgandik.

Agar ergash gapdagi ish harakat bosh gapdagi ish harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, ergash gapning fe'l kesimi **TO'Z** da keladi va after (*keyin, so'ng*), as soon as (*bilanoq*), **when** (*qachonki, - da*), bog'lovchilari bilan birikadi.

As soon as they had finished dinner,
they went for a walk.

Ular tushlik qilib bo'liboq, sayrga
chiqishdi.

They went for a walk after they had
finished the work.

Ular ishni tugandan keyin sayrga
chiqishdi.

E s l a t m a : Agar bir ish harakatdan keyinoq, ikkinchi bir ish harakat juda qisqa vaqt ichida sodir bo'lsa, ayniqsa, **to come, to go, to finish** kabi fe'llar bilan **when, as soon as, after** bog'lovchilaridan so'ng **O'ZO** ishlatilaveriladi:

As soon as I finished work, I went
home.

Ishni tugatiboq uyga ketdim.

As soon as we got to the theatre, the
performance began.

Biz teatrga kirishirmz bilanoq p'yesa
boshlandi.

4. O'tgan zamondagi voqea hodisalar bayonida **TO'Z** dialog nutqda **THZ** ishlatiladigan holatlarda ishlatiladi.

As I was going along the street, I met an
old friend whom I hadn't seen since I
qadrdon

Ko'chada ketayotib, Moskvadan
ketganimdan beri ko'rmagan

21 - Dars

88 - §. His qilish fe'llaridan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktsiya. Sezgi organlari tomonidan his qilishni ifodalovchi fe'llardan so'ng, ya'ni **to see** (*ko'rmoq*), **to watch** (*kuzatmoq*), **to notice** (*sezmoq*), **to hear** (*eshitmoq*), **to feel** (*his qilmoq*) va boshqa fe'llardan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktsiyaning ikkinchi qismida **to** siz infinitiv yoki sifatdosh I ishlatiladi. O'zbek tiliga to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan tarjima qilinadi:

I've seen **them go** into the room.

Men ulami xonaga kirishganini ko'rdim.

I saw **him writing** something.

Men uni nimadir yozayotganini ko'rdim.

I saw **him fall** while getting off the bus.

Men uni avtobusdan tushayotib
yiqilganini ko'rdim.

I fell **someone watching** me.

Kimdir meni kuzatayotganini sezdim.

We watched **the ship approaching** the
shore.

Biz kema qirg'oqqa yaqinlashayotganini
ko'rdik.

We didn't notice **him going** into the room.

Biz uni honaga kirayotganini ko'rmadik.

Did you hear **him singing** yesterday.

Siz uni kecha ashula aytayotganini
eshitdingizmi?

Murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktsiyadan so'ng sifatdosh I ishlatilsa, ish harakat tugallanmagan bo'ladi. Infinitiv ishlatilsa, ish harakat tugallangan bo'ladi, ya'ni sifatdosh I gapning fe'l kesimi ifodalagan ish harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Infinitiv esa, birin - ketin sodir bo'lgan ish harakatlarni ifodalaydi.

I saw him **come** into the room, **sit down**
at the table, **open** the book and **begin**
reading

Men uni xonaga kmb stolga o'tirganini,
kitobni ochib o'qiy boshlaganini
ko'rdim

Eslatma: **to see** – fe'li *tushunmoq* ma'nosida, **to hear** – esa *bilmoq*
ma'nolarida ishlatilishi mumkin, bunda ulardan so'ng to'ldiruvchi ergash gap

I **see** that you are right

Sizni to'g'ri ekanligingizni men
tushunaman

I **heard** that the Pefrovs had left
Moscow

Men Petrovlarai Moskvadan chiqib
ketishganmi bildim (eshitdim)

22-Dars

89 - §. O'zlik olmoshlari.

1. Ingliz tilida har bu kishihk olmoshimng o'ziga mos o'zlik olmoshi mayjud. Ular birlik shaklida **-self**, ko'plik shaklida **-selves** qo'shimchalari yordamida yasaladi.

Kishilik olmoshlari	O'zlik olmoshlari
I	myself [mai'self]
you	yourself [jə:'self]
he	himself [him'self]
she	herself [hə'self]
it	itself [it'self]
we	ourselves [aʊə'selvz]
you	yourselves [jə'selvz]
they	themselves [ðəm'selvz]

Bundan tashqan, **oneself** o'zlik olmoshi ham mayjud bo'lib, u **one** gumon olmoshimng shakli hisoblanib, infinitivda turgan fe'l o'zlik olmoshi bilan ishlatishini ko'rsatadi: **to enjoy oneself** *vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq*

2. O'zlik olmoshining quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi.

1) fe'lining qismi bo'lib, (uning o'zlik ma'noga egaligini bildiradi)

At last he **found himself** in a big room
with large windows and

Nihoyat u katta derazalari va bo'lgan
xonada o'ziga keldi

O'zlik olmoshlari qoida bo'yicha quyidagi ingliz tilidagi fe'llar bilan ishlatilmaydi.
to wash yuvinmoq, to dress kiyinmoq, to bathe cho'milmoq, to shave soqol olmoq, to hide berkinmoq.

Do you like bathing in the sea
How dirty you are! Go and **wash**
(yourself).

Siz dengizda cho'milishni yoqtirasizmi?
Kirligingni qara! Bor yuvinib kel.

Hide (yourselves) in that forest

O'rmonga berkin

2) Mustaqil holda biror gap bo'lagi bo'lib keladi (vositasiz to'ldiruvchi, predlogli to'ldiruvchi).

Do you want to **buy yourself** a new hat?

Siz o'zingizga yangi shlyapa sotib olishni
xohlaysizmi?

He never speaks of **himself**.

U hech o'zi haqida gapirmaydi.

Eslatma 1: O'zbek tilidagi *o'zimni* ingliz tilidagi *o'zlik* olmoshlariga mos kelmasligi mumkin.

Siz *o'zingiz* bilan birga bolalarni Will you be taking your children with
qishloqqa olib borasizmi? you to the country?

to feel fe'li bog'lovchi fe'l bo'lganligi uchun u bilan to'ldiruvchi yoki o'zlik olmoshi kela olmaydi:

U *o'zini* yomon his qilyapti. He feels ill.

Eslatma 2: O'zlik olmoshi o'zbek tilida *o'zini* olmoshi kelganda ishlatiladi:

U *o'zidan juda* xursand. He is too pleased with himself.

3) Ega yoki to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan ot yoki olmoshni kuchaytirish vositasi bo'lib ishlatiladi va o'zbek tilidagi *o'zi*, *o'zimga* to'g'ri keladi. Bunda o'zlik olmoshi egadan so'ng yoki gap oxirida, to'ldiruvchi kuchaytirilsa to'ldiruvchidan so'ng keladi.

They themselves were surprised. Ularning o'zlari ham ajablanishdi.

Leave that alone. I'll do it myself. Tegma. Buni o'zim bajaraman.

I enjoyed the music, but I didn't like the play itself. Men musiqadan bahra oldim, biroq p'yesaning o'zi menga yoqmadi.

They've heard a lot about his books but they have never met the man himself. Ular uning kitoblari haqida ko'p eshitishgan, biroq uning o'zini hech ko'rishmagan.

Eslatma: Ingliz tilida o'zlik olmoshlari bilan ifodalilikni oshirish maqsadida *by* predlogi ishlatiladi.

He did it all by himself. U ularai hammasini yakka o'zi bajargan.

90 - §. to make fe'lidan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktsiya. to make *majbur qilmoq*, *zo'rلامoq* ma'nosida murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktisiyada to siz infinitiv bilan ishlatiladi:

What makes you hurry like that? Nima sizni bunchalik shoshilishga majbur qilayapti?

What makes you think so? Nima sizni shunday o'ylashga majbur qilayapti?

Nothing will make her work at night. Hech narsa uni tuni bilan ishlashga majbur qilolmaydi.

Eslatma: to make fe'lidan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchi kelganda ikkinchi qism sifat bilan ifodalanishi mumkin va bunda ~~make bilan birgalikda~~ butun konstruktsiya o'zbek tiliga fe'l bilan tarjima qilinadi.

to make smb. sorry - xafa qilmoq.

to make smb angry (cross) - jahllantirmoq

to make smb happy - xursand qilmoq

Masalan:

"Don't make Mother angry, Bob, go at once," said the elder sister.

"Oyimning jahlini chiqarma, Bob, to bed hoziroq joyingga bor," - dedi opasi.

23 - Dars

91-§. Neither ... nor *na na* - bog'lovchilari. Neither ... nor bog'lovchisi bo'lishsiz bog'lovchi bo'lib, har qanday gap bo'lagini bog'lab kelishi mumkin.

Neither my friend nor I am fond of skating (egalarni bog'layapti)

Na mening do'stim, na men konki uchishni yoqtirmaymiz

My daughter could neither read, nor write when she went to school (kesimlarni bog'layapti)

Maktabga borganida qizim na o'qishni bilardi, na yozishni

I like neither football nor hockey. (to'ldiruvchilarni bog'layapti)

Men na futbolni yoqtiraman na hokkeyni

I like neither green nor red coats (aniqlovchilarni bog'layapti)

Menga na yashil, na qizil palto yoqadi

E s l a t m a 1: Neither... nor bog'lovchisi ko'pincha egani bir-biri bilan bog'lashda ishlatiladi. Bunda fe'l kesim o'ziga yaqinroq ega bilan moslashadi. Biroq hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilida bu qoidaga doim ham amal qilinmaydi va fe'l ko'plikda ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

Neither his parents, nor he intends to here for another week (Neither he, nor his parents intend to)

Na uning ota-onasi, na u bu yerda stay uzoq qolishni xohlamas edilar

E s l a t m a 2: Ingliz tilida gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'ladi. Shuning uchun **neither ... nor** bilan fe'l kesim bo'lishli shaklda keladi (Teppadagi misollarga qarang.)

E s l a t m a 3: Agar **neither** egaga tegishli bo'lmasa, u asosiy fe'ldan oldin kelishi mumkin.

I neither liked the entertainment nor the club itself

Menga na teatr yoqdi, na klub

92-§. Either or ['aiðə: ə:] **bog'lovchilari.** *Yoki... yoki* ma'nosim bildirib, bir xil gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lashda darak gaplarda ishlatiladi. Bunda fe'l kesim o'ziga yaqin ega bilan moslashadi.

Either your children, or my son has broken this vase

Bu vazani yo sizning bolalaringiz yoki mening o'g'lim sindirgan

Agar **either** egaga tegishli bo'lmasa, u fe'l kesimdan oldin kelishi mumkin.

We'll either be going to the theatre or the cinema this week-end

Hafta oxinda biz yo teatrga, yo kinoga boramiz

Either... or bo'hshez gapda **neither... nor** ning ma'nosim beradi.

This old woman never learnt either history or geography

Bu keksa ayol na geografiyani, na tarixni o'rgangan

93-§. Both and bog'lovchisi. Both... and ham... ham bog'lovchisi bo'lishli gaplarda bir xil gap bo'laklarini bog'lashda ishlatiladi. Bunda fe'l kesim doim ko'plikda keladi.

Both my friend and I like the opera

Mening do'stinga ham, menga ham opera yoqadi

They liked both the acting and the music of the play.

Ularga p'yesadagi ijro ham, musiqa ham yoqdi.

94-§. So shall I, neither did he kabi qisqa bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz gaplar. Bunday gaplar oldin aytilgan fikrni boshqa bir shaxsga ham taalluqli ekamini aytishda ishlatiladi. (Taqqoslang: Peter ungliz tilini yaxshi biladi. *Anna ham.*)

Agar birinchi gap bo'lishli bo'lsa, to li shakl olinadi. Undan so'ng tegishli ko'makchi fe'l (yoki modal fe'l), shuningdek bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi yoki umumiy kelishikdagi ot keladi. Bunda fe'l kesim o'sha olmosh yoki ot bilan shaxs sonda moslashadi. Fe'l kesimning zamoni esa oldingi gapdagi kesimning zamoni bilan bir xil bo'ladi.

My friends enjoyed themselves in the country yesterday. So did I.
I'm fond of reading. So is my son.

Mening do'stlarim kecha shahar tashqarisida dam olishdi. Men ham.
Men o'qishni yoqtiraman. Mening o'g'lim ham.

Agar birinchi gap bo'lishsiz bo'lsa, qisqa bo'lishsiz gap ishlatiladi. U **neither** (yoki **nor**) so'zi bilan boshlanadi. Keyin tegishli ko'makchi fe'l kishilik olmoshi yoki ot bilan moslashgan holda keladi. Bunda kishilik olmoshi bosh kelishikda, ot esa umumiy kelishikda keladi.

I haven't heard him sing. **Neither** has my friend. (= **Nor** has my friend.)
My friend can't go to the theatre tonight. **Neither** can I. (= **Nor** can I.)

Men uni ashula ayushini eshitmaganman. Mening do'stim ham.
Do'stim bugun teatrga bora olmaydi. Men ham.

24 - Dars

95-§. Tugallangan Kelasi Zamon (TKZ) fe'li (The Future Perfect Tense). TKZ kelajakdagi ma'lum bir paytgacha tugallanadigan ish harakatni ifodaiyadi. Bu payt aniq vaqt bilan yoki biror - bir ish harakat bilan berilishi **mumkin**. TKZ - to have ko'makchi fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli va asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh II shaklidan yasaladi:

shall/will + have + Sifatdosh-II

I shall have written the letter by the time you come back.

Siz qaytib kelguncha men bu xatni yozib bo'laman.

He will have done this work by the end of the month.

U bu ishni oy oxida tugatadi. (bajarib bo'ladi)

Eslatma 1: Umumiy so'roq gap shaklida **shall, will** egadan oldinga o'tadi.

Will you have finished reading the book by tomorrow?

Siz ertagacha kitobni o'qib bo'lasizmi?

Eslatma 2: Bo'lishsiz shaklida **shall/will** dan keyin **not** keladi.

He will not have finished this article by three o'clock.

U bu maqolani soal uchgacha o'qib bo'lmaydi.

Eslatma 3: TKZ ko'pincha gapiruvchi ish harakat kelajakdagi ma'lum bir paytgacha tugallanishini ta'kidlamoqchi bo'lganida ishlatiladi. Shuning uchun u ko'pincha **to finish, to complete** fe'llari bilan ishlatiladi.

I shall have finished translating this article by the time the director comes back. (= I shall have completed this translation by the time...)

Men bu maqolani direktor qaytguncha tarjima qilib bo'laman.

Eslatma 4: Payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon ishlatilmasligi sababli TKZ o'niga THZ ishlatiladi.

As soon as we **have had** dinner, we shall go for a walk.

Tushlik qilib bo'liboq, biz sayrga chiqamiz.

I shall have a talk with you after you **have done** this work.

Siz bilan bu ishni qilib bo'lganimdan so'ng, gaplashaman.

Jorjesh Joymurod
4021 botich 22.06.1991-yil.
28.02.2014-yil.

Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar jadvali

	Infinitive	Past indefinite	Participle II	Uzbek
1	to be	was, were	been	bo'lmoq
2	to beat	beat	beaten	urmoq, zarba bermoq
3	to become	became	become	erishmoq, bo'lmoq
4	to begin	began	begun	boshlamoq
5	to blow	blew	blown	esmoq
6	to break	broke	broken	sindirmoq
7	to bring	brought	brought	olib kelmoq
8	to build	built	built	qurmoq
9	to burn	burnt	burnt	yonmoq, yondirmoq
10	to buy	bought	bought	sotib olmoq
11	to catch	caught	caught	tutib olmoq
12	to choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
13	to come	came	come	kelmoq
14	to cost	cost	cost	narxi turmoq
15	to cut	cut	cut	qirqmoq, kesmoq
16	to do	did	done [dʌn]	qilmoq, bajarmoq
17	to draw	drew	drawn	sudramoq; chizmoq
18	to drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
19	to drive	drove	driven	boshqarmoq, minmoq
20	to eat	ate [et]	eaten	ovqatlanmoq
21	to fall	fell	fallen	yiqilmoq
22	to feel	felt	felt	his qilmoq
23	to fight	fought	fought	kurashmoq
24	to find	found	found	topmoq
25	to fly	flew	flown	uchmoq, parvoz qilmoq
26	to forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
27	to get	got	got	olmoq, erishmoq
28	to give	gave	given	bermoq
29	to go	went	gone [gɔn]	bormoq, yurmoq
30	to grow	grew	grown	o'smoq, o'stirmoq
31	to have	had	had	ega bo'lmoq
32	to hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
33	to hold	held	held	ushlab turmoq
34	to keep	kept	kept	ushlamoq, saqlamoq
35	to know	knew	known	bilmoq
36	to lead	led	led	ergashtirmoq
37	to learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	o'rganmoq, bilmoq
38	to leave	left	left	tashlab ketmoq
39	to lend	lent	lent	qarz bermoq
40	to let	let	let	ruxsat bermoq
41	to light	lit	lit	yondirmoq

№	Infinitive	Past indefinite	Participle II	Uzbek
42	to lose	lost	lost	yo'qotmoq
43	to make	made	made	qilmoq, yasamoq
44	to mean	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	anglatmoq
45	to meet	met	met	uchratmoq
46	to put	put	put	qo'yimoq, joylashtirmoq
47	to read	read [red]	read [red]	(kitob) o'qimoq
48	to ring	rang	rang	qo'ng'iroq qilmoq
49	to run	ran	run	yugurmoq
50	to say	said [sed]	said [sed]	demoq, aytmoq
51	to see	saw	seen	ko'rmoq
52	to sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
53	to send	sent	sent	jo'natmoq, yubormoq
54	to set	set	set	o'rnatmoq, joylamoq
55	to shine	shone	shone	nur sochmoq
56	to show	showed	shown	ko'rsatmoq
57	to shut	shut	shut	yopmoq, berkitmoq
58 ~	to sing	sang	sung	kuylamoq
59	to sit	sat	sat	o'tirmoq
60	to sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
61	to speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
62	to spend	spent	spent	sarflamoq
63	to stand	stood	stood	turmoq
64	to sweep	swept	swept	supurmoq
65	to swim	swam	swum	cho'milmoq
66	to take	took	taken	olmoq
67	to teach	taught	taught	o'qitmoq
68	to tell	told	told	aytmoq, gapirmoq
69	to think	thought	thought	o'ylamoq
70	to throw	threw	thrown	irg'itmoq
71	to understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
72	to upset	upset	upset	ag'darmoq, buzmoq
73	to win	won	won	g'olib chiqmoq
74	to write	wrote	written	yozmoq

INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

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(O'zbek tilida)

1 - qism

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