

N. A. BONK
G. A. KOTIY
N. A. LUKYANOVA

Ingliz
tili
darsligi

O'ZBEK TILIDA

1-QISM

Мажбурий нусха

UO·K 811.111

KBK 81.2 Англ

B 85

Чарла Томас

B 85 Bonk, Natalya Aleksandrovna.

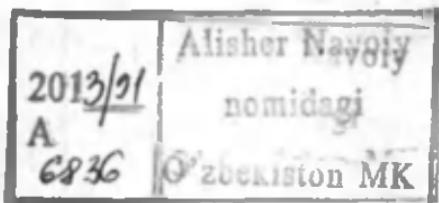
Ingliz tili darsligi: 2 qismli / N. A. Bonk, G. A. Kotiy,
N. A. Lukyanova. – T.: «ART FLEX», 2013.

Q. I – 752 b.

1. Kotiy, Galina Akimovna 2. Lukyanova, Natalya Anatolyevna.

Darslik chet tili kurslari, to'garaklarida, ingliz tilini mustaqil
o'rganayotganlar va oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalariga mo'ljalangan.

UO·K 811.111
KBK 81.2 Англ



№ 31775
2

**Natalya Aleksandrovna Bonk,
Galina Akimovna Kotiy,
Natalya Anatolyevna Lukyanova**

INGLIZ TILI DARSЛИGI

1-qism

M U A L L I F L A R D A N

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 egallahsha qaratilgan chet tili kurslarida, oliv o'quv yurtlari va boshqa ta'lim muassasalarida foydalanish mumkin.

Darslik taxminan 500 soat auditoriya mashg'ulotlari va yana shuncha soat mustaqil o'rghanishga mo'ljallangan. Darslik bilan ishslash 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 yozma nutq ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishlari kerak.

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

Grammatik material chet tili instituti 1-bosqich talabalari uchun grammatika fanidan tuzilgan o'quv dasturiga mos keladi.

Darslik kirish kursidan (10 dars), asosiy kurs (26 dars), kirish va asosiy kurs darslariga grammatik 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. Lukyanova tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

N. A. Lukyanova tomonidan, shuningdek, grammatik ko'rsatmalar va grammatik jadvallar hamda grammatik mashqlar tizimi ("Grammar Exercises", "Grammar Revision" bo'limlari) ishlab chiqilgan.

TARJIMONDAN

Natalya Aleksandrovna Bonk, Galina Akimovna Kotiy va Natalya Anatolyevna Lukyanova lar tomonidan yaratilgan ushbu darslik, mana, ko‘p yillardirki ingliz tili fanini o‘rganishda o‘quvchi, abituriyent va talabalarga, deyarli barcha MDH mamlakatlarida eng yaqin ko‘makchi hisoblanib kelayotgani hech kimga sir emas. Bizning yurtimizda ham ingliz tiliga qiziquvchilarining 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 o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishga undadi. Bu bilan o‘zbek o‘quvchilarini ham ushbu darslikdan to‘la va to‘g‘ri foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar, degan umiddamiz.

Bu darslikning boshqa ingliz tili darsliklaridan farqi (qulayligi) 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 darslikning 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 vaziyatdagagi bilim va ko‘nikmalarini hisobga olgan holda bayon etilib, butun darslik davomida to‘ldirib boriladi.

Ikkinchidan, grammatik mavzular muomala (komunikatsiya) vaziyatlariga bog‘langan holda berilishi uning o‘zlashtirilish darajasini oshiradi va o‘quvchi xotirasida uzoq vaqt muhrlanib qoladi. Bundan tashqari, o‘tilgan darslar bo‘yicha mavzular tegishli mashqlar orqali muntazam mustahkamlab boriladi.

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

Darslik so‘ngida berilgan ilovalar mavzularni bir tizimga solishga xizmat qiladi.

Tarjimada ingliz tili bilan til o‘rganuvchining ona tilisi o‘rtasidagi tafovutlarda o‘zbek tili xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqilgan holatlardagina tarjimon tomonidan ayrim o‘zgartirishlar kiritilgan. Qolgan o‘rinlarda asliyat to‘laqonli saqlab qolingan. Grammatik mavzular bayonida ayrim o‘rinlarda takrorlanishlar mavjud bo‘lib, ular o‘quvchining mavzuni o‘rganish jarayonida e‘tiborini (kitobni varaqlab) chalg‘itmasligi uchun atayin berib ketilgan. Ba’zi mavzular esa biroz kengaytirilgan. (Masalan, to be fe’li: darslik katta yoshdagi o‘quvchilarga mo‘ljallanganligi uchun uning tuslanishini bir joyda berishni ma’qul topdik.)

Darslikning tarjimasiga xususida bildirilajak har qanday fikr va mulohazalaringiz uning keyingi nashrlari yanada mukammalroq chiqishiga xizmat qiladi. Biz esa sizlarga buning uchun avvaldan minnatdorchilik bildiramiz.

Bahodir Jo‘rabyev

M U N D A R I J A

Darslikning asosiy bo'limlariga uslubiy ko'rsatmalar	12
Kirish kursi	
Kirish	15
1-dars	18
Tovushlar: [i:, e, m, p, b, f, v, t, d, n, l] Undosh harflarning o'qilishi b, d, f, l, m, n, p, t, v. Unililarning urg'u ostida o'qilishi (I va II o'qish turari). E harfi va ee harf birikmasining o'qilishi. So'z va ibora urg'usi haqida tushuncha. Intonatsiya haqida tushuncha. Portlovchi undosh harflarning birga kelishi. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Buyruq gap. Ingliz tilida ot va olmoshlarning kelishiklari haqida tushuncha.	
2-dars	25
Tovushlar: [i, ai, s, z, w]. Harflar i, y, s, z. Ss harf birikmasi. Ingliz tilidagi gaplarning ayrim urg'u va ohang qoidalari. Ingliz nutiqining ritmikasi. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Otlarning rodi va soni. To'ldiruvchi haqida tushuncha. Predlogsiz (vositasiz va vositali) to'ldiruvchining gapdag'i o'rni. Aniqlovchi haqida tushuncha.	
3-dars	30
Tovushlar: [æ, ei, ə, θ, ð] va [pl] tovush birikmasi. a harfiniñ ai, ay, ea harf birikmalarida va c harfiniñ i dan oldin o'qilishi. Ko'tariluvchi ton. Darak gapda intonatsiya. Ma'no guruhi haqida tushuncha. Ko'makchi so'zlarning to'l'a va reduksiyaga uchragan shakllari. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Infinitiv haqida tushuncha. to be fe'lining uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi shakli. Gap – umuniy tushuncha. It olmoshi. Artikl haqida tushuncha. Noaniq artikl.	
4-dars	36
Tovushlar: [k, g, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ] va [kl] tovush birikmasi. C, g, h, j, k harflari. ch, sh, tch, th, ck harf birikmalarining o'qilishi. Murojaat intonatsiyasi. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Aniq artikl: this, that, these, those ko'rsatish olmoshlari. Birlikda -s, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch lar bilan tugallangan otlarning ko'plik shakli.	
5-dars	42
Tovushlar: [a:, h, j, r, ŋ] va [ŋk] tovushlar birikmasi. r, h, y harflari va ar, ng, nk harf birikmalarining o'qilishi. III o'qish turi. Ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda urg'u. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Umumiy so'roq gap. Qisqa bo'lishli javob. Birlikda -y bilan tugallanuvchi otlarning ko'plik shakli. Otdan so'ng sanoq son aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda artiklning ishlatalmasligi.	
6-dars	48
Tovushlar: [u:, ɔ:, ɔ, u, ou] va [zð, zθ] Tovush birikmali. O harfi va oo, or harf birikmalarining o'qilishi. Bo'g'in yasovchi undoshlar. Salomlashish intonatsiyasi. <i>Tekst. So'z yasash:</i> So'zlarning bir-biriga qo'shilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Bo'lishsiz darak gap to be fe'li bilan. Qisqa bo'lishsiz javob. Tanlov so'roq gap. Predlogli to'ldiruvchi.	

7-dars	54
Tovushlar: [ʌ, au, ɔɪ] va [ɪð, ðð, nð, ðð, gr, dr, br, fr, pr, str, ðr] Tovush birikmalari. U, w harflari va oi, oy, ow, ou harf birikmalarining o'qilishi. [r] bog'lovchi tovushi. <i>Tekst. So'z yasash: -er, -or suffiksleri.</i>	
<i>Grammatika:</i> Kishilik olmoshlari bosh kelishikda. to be fe'lining hozirgi zamonda tuslanishi. Joy va yo'nalish predloglari.	
8-dars	62
Tovush [ə:] va [wɔ:, wɔ:] tovush birikmalari. Harf birikmalari: er, ir, yr, ur, wa, wh. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz shakli. Maxsus so'roq gaplar. Sifatdosh I. (Participle I). Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li (The Present Continuous Tense).	
9-dars	68
Tovushlar: [ia, eə, ua] va [aɪə, aʊə, wə:] tovush birikmalari. IV o'qish turi. Harf birikmalari: wor, eer, air, ire, our. Bosh va ikkinchi darajali urg'u. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Egalik olmoshlari. who, whose, where so'roq so'zları bilan boshlanuvchi maxsus so'roq gaplar.	
10-dars	75
Tovush birikmalari: [tw, kw]. q harfi va all, alk, wr, ew, igh harf birikmalari. <i>Tekst.</i> <i>Grammatika:</i> of predlogi yordamida qaratqich kelishigi munosabating ifodalanishi.	
Ingлиз alifbosı	80
O'qish qoidalari jadvali	80
Asosiy kurs	
1-dars	85
<i>Text:</i> We Learn Foreign Languages. <i>So'z yasash: -ly suffaksi.</i>	
<i>Grammatika:</i> Hozirgi zamon oddiy fe'li. (The Present Indefinite Tense). Noaniq zamon ravishlari.	
2-dars	95
<i>Text:</i> We Learn Foreign Languages. (<i>Continued</i>) <i>So'z yasash: -ion suffaksi.</i> O'qish qoidasi: kn harf birikmasini so'z boshida va u harfining r va l dan so'ng o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Hozirgi zamon oddiy fe'li 3-shaxs birlik shaklining yasalishi. Ega va uning aniqlovchisiga savollar. to be going to oborotini kelasi zamondagi niyatni ifodalashda ishlatalishi. Holat va daraja ravishlarining gapdag'i o'mi.	
3-dars	108
<i>Text:</i> The Working Day of an Engineer. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> ay, ey harf birikmalarining urg'usiz holatda va ear harf birikmasi, a harfining st, sk tardan oldin kelganda o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Kishilik olmoshlaring obyekt kelishigi. Much, little, many, few.	
4-dars	118
<i>Text:</i> My Friend is a Children's Doctor Now. Sonlarning yasalishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Fe'Ining asosiy shakllari. O'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO). The Past Indefinite Tense. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar. to be fe'lining O'ZO shakli. Otlarning kelishiklari. Qaratqich kelishigi.	
5-dars	129

<i>Text:</i> My Last Week-End. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -al suffaksi. <i>Grammatika:</i> O'tgan zamон oddiy fe'lì. The Past Indefinite Tense. Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar. Vositali hamda vositasiz to'ldiruvchining gapdag'i o'rni.	144
6-dars	
<i>Text:</i> My Friend's Family. Yilni ifodalovchi sonlar. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -ist, -ism suffaksi. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> Id, nd dan oldin unlilar va th, ni, n, v lardan oldin o harfining o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> to have fe'lì va have (has) got oboroti some, any guman olmoshlari. of predlogining one of, some of kabi birikmalarda ishlatilishi.	159
7-dars	
<i>Text:</i> My Sister's Flat. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -ure, -able suffikslari. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> cei, ower, ph harf birikmalari. <i>Grammatika:</i> there is (there are) oboroti HZO va O'ZO da. can modal fe'lì va to be able to oboroti.	174
8-dars	
<i>Text:</i> At the Library. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -hood, -y suffikslari. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> Unlilarning urg'usiz holatda o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Sifatdosh il haqida tushuncha. Tugallangan hozirgi zamон fe'lì (THZ). (The Present Perfect Tense.) Fan va o'quv predmetlari nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilmasligi.	189
9-dars	
<i>Text:</i> A Telephone Conversation. <i>O'qish qoldasi:</i> Unlilarning urg'u ostida qo'sh r dan oldin o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Ingliz tilida shartliklikning berilishi. Bo'tishsiz so'roq gaplar. That, if, when, as, because bog'lovchilari bilan keluvchi ergash gaplar.	205
10-dars	
<i>Text:</i> A Letter to a Friend. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -ing suffaksi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Kelasi zamон oddiy (KZO) fe'lì (The Future Indefinite Tense). Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar. Till (until), as soon as, before, after, while bog'lovchilari bilan keluvchi ergash gaplar.	228
11-dars	
<i>Text:</i> A Visit to Moscow. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -ive, -ful, -age, -ize suffikslari. <i>Grammatika:</i> To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda zamонlar moslashuvi (the Future Indefinite in the Past, the Past Perfect Tense). Tasdiq so'roq gap. to speak, to talk, to say, to tell fe'llari.	243
12-dars	
<i>Text:</i> In the Lunch Hour (Meals). <i>Grammatika:</i> 1- yoki 3- shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki iltimosning ifodalanishi. if yoki whether bog'lovchilari bilan kiritilgan to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar (Umumiy so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda). Narsa, buyum nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilishi. a little, a few birikmalari.	258
13-dars	
<i>Text:</i> They are Leaving Moscow. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> oa harf birikmasi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Majhul nisbat (The Passive Voice). Maxsus so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda. Egalik olmoshlarining absolut (mustaqil) shakli.	278
14-dars	

<i>Text: A Sea Story (after H.W. Jacobs). Grammatika: O'tgan va kelasi zamon davom fe'llari (The Past and Future Continuous). Buyruq va iltimos o'zlashtirma gapda. Natija ergash gap.</i>	296
15-dars	296
<i>Text: Shopping. Soatlar (vaqt)ni aytish. So'z yasash: -less suffaksi. Grammatika: Sifat darajalari. Ot shaxsi noma'lum gap. To'siqsiz ergash gap. O'rindosh so'zlar.</i>	310
16-dars	310
<i>Text: From Verkhoyansk to Sukhumi. So'z yasash: -ment suffksi va un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, mis- old qo'shimchalari. Grammatika: Ravish darajalari. as ... as, not so ... as qiyoslash konstruksiyalari. Ot va fe'l shaxsi noma'lum gaplar. O'rindosh so'zlar.</i>	327
17-dars	327
<i>Text: The United Kingdom. Ayrim geografik nomlar. So'z yasash: -ese, -ic, -ous, -ship suffikslari. Grammatika: Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatalishi.</i>	341
18-dars	341
<i>Text: The Childhood and Youth of Dickens. So'z yasash: -ance, ence suffikslari. Grammatika: some, any, no, every lardan yasalgan guman olmoshlari va ravishlari.</i>	355
19-dars	355
<i>Text: The Lavrovs. 100 dan katta sonlar. So'z yasash: -ness, -dom suffikslari va dis- old qo'shimchasi. O'qish qoidasi: gu birikmasining unlilardan oldin kelishi. Grammatika: Sifatdosh I va II bilan sifatdoshli aborotlar aniqlovchi va hol vazifasida. Since, for a long time, for ages so'zlar bilan tugallangan hozirgi zamon fe'lining ishlatalishi. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatalishi. Ikki xil qiyoslash darajalari.</i>	375
20-dars	375
<i>Text: An Incident from the Life of a Russian Revolutionary. Grammatika: "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning to want, to expect fe'llari va should (would) like iborasidan so'ng kelishi. Gerundiying to stop, to continue, to begin, to go on, to finish, to mind fe'llaridan so'ng ishlatalishi. Tugallangan o'tgan zamon fe'l (the Past Perfect Tense).</i>	399
21-dars	399
<i>Text: Now He Belongs to the Ages. O'qish qoidasi: alm harf birikmasi. Grammatika: "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning his qilish fe'llaridan so'ng kelishi.</i>	413
22-dars	413
<i>Text: The Open Window (after H. Munro). So'z yasash: over- old qo'shimchasi. Grammatika: O'zlik olmoshlari. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiya to make majbur qilmoq fe'lidan so'ng.</i>	431
23-dars	431
<i>Text: Her First Night. So'z yasash: -ite suffaksi. Grammatika: neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and bog'lovchilari. So shall I, Neither (nor) did he kabi qisqa bo'lishli va qisqa bo'lishsiz gaplar.</i>	449
24-dars	449

<i>Text: A Piece of Soap (after H. Munro). Grammatika: Tugallangan kelasi zamon (The Future Perfect Tense).</i>	
25-dars	462
<i>Text: Post Haste (after Colin Howard). O'qish qoidasi: So'z oxiridan uchinchi urg'uli bo'g'inda unilarning o'qilishi. Grammatika: Revision.</i>	
26-dars	485
<i>Text: Mr Winkle on the Ice (after Charles Dickens). So'z yasash: -ant, -ent, -en suffiksleri. Grammatika: Revision.</i>	
Darslar bo'yicha lug'at	512
Grammatik mavzular	630
Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar jadvali	748

DARSLIKNING ASOSIY BO'LIMLARIGA USLUBIY KO'RSATMALAR

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

Kirish kursining har bir darsi tovushlar tasnifi, berilgan tovushlarni dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari (transkripsiyada berilgan), o'qish qoidasi, o'rghanish 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 birikmalarini alohida mashqlarga ajratilgan, ularni matn o'qishdan avval mashq qilib olish tavsiya etiladi.

Kirish kursi tarkibiga sinfdagi ishlataladigan so'zlar, ayrim kasb nomlari, spektrning asosiy ranglari nomlari, eng ko'p ishlataladigan 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 tuslanishi, uchta savol turi (umumiylashtirilgan maxsus va tanlov so'roq gaplari), buyruq mayli (bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz shakllari) va Continuous guruhining hozirgi zamon shakli 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.

Talaffuz, o'qish qoidalari va o'qish texnikasi ustida ishlash kirish kursi bilan cheklanmaydi. Shuning uchun asosiy kursning har bir darsi tegishli mashqlar bilan boshlanadi.

Asosiy kurs. Har bir dars asosini matn tashkil qiladi. Ingliz tili og'zaki nutqida ishlataladigan va dars mavzusini to'ldiruvchi qisqa dialog va iboralar matndan so'ng ramka ichida berilgan. Bu nutq namunalarining vazifasi dialog va matn materialini kengaytirishdan iborat. Ularni yod olish va dialogik nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun mashq sifatida foydalananish tavsiya

* O'qish texnikasi deganda o'qish jarayonida tovushlarning to'g'ri talaffuzi va gapning to'g'ri ohang bilan o'qilishi tushuniladi.

etiladi. Bunday topshiriq mashqlar tizimida hisobga olingan va “Og‘zaki nutq ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirish uchun mashqlar” bo‘limida muntazam berib boriladi. Bundan tashqari, ramka ichida berilgan material yod olish va sinfda sahnalashtirish uchun tavsiya qilinadigan amaliy xarakterga ega bo‘lgan dialoglarda keng qo‘llaniladi.

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

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

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

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.

Birinchi guruhi mashqlari oldin ishlab chiqilgan matnlar leksikasi asosida tuzilgan va matnni o‘qishdan avval tushuntiriladigan grammatik hodisalarini sinfda va uyda mustahkamlash uchun mo‘ljallangan.

Bu guruhi mashqlarini ishlab chiqishda mashqlarni bajarayotib o‘quvchilar o‘rganilayotgan grammatik tuzilmalarni kerakli nutq vaziyatlarida ishlatishlari alohida e’tibor berilgan. Ayrim hollarda grammatik tuzilmalarining talaffuzini ishlab chiqish uchun maxsus mashqlar berilgan.

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

Ikkinci guruhi mashqlari yangi so‘zlarni va mazkur darsning grammatikasini mustahkamlash uchun mo‘ljallangan. Bu bo‘lim uchun leksikani mustahkamlash bilan bir vaqtida o‘tilgan grammatik materiallar asosida nutq ko‘nikmalarini ham rivojlantiruvchi mashqlar turlari tanlab olingan. Shu maqsadda leksikani mustahkamlashga qaratilgan savollar shunday guruhshtirilganki, har to‘rt-besh bir mavzuga bog‘langan savollardan so‘ng umumlashtiruvchi hikoya tuzish mumkin (masalan, 287-betdag‘i V1 mashq).

Leksikaning bir qismi qisqa dialoglarda (masalan, 290-betdag‘i XIV mashq) ishlab chiqiladi. Ularni yod olish yoki o‘zlashtirma gapda aytib berish tavsiya etiladi. Ba’zi darslarda xabar shaklida bayon etilgan vaziyat asosida dialog tuzish taklif etiladi (473-betdag‘i XV mashq).

Birinchi va ikkinchi guruhlarga kiruvchi o‘zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish mashqlarining katta qismini yozma uy vazifusi sifatida bergen ma’qul.

Uchinchi guruh mashqlari yanada ko'proq nutq faoliyatiga yo'naltirilgan. Bu bo'limga darsda ramka ichida berilgan iboralar, shuningdek, katta bo'limgan dialogik matnlar asosida dialogik 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, frazeologik oborotlar va erkin so'z birikmalari beriladi. Ko'p uchraydigan xatolardan ogohlantirish uchun u yoki bu so'zlarning qo'llanishdag'i o'ziga xosliklar ramka ichida beriladi. Lug'at o'quvchiga noma'lum bo'lgan barcha so'zlarni, hatto faol o'zlashtirilishi shart bo'limgan so'zlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ayrim hollarda so'z haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar beriladi. Ular har doim ham mashqlarda o'z aksini topavermaydi.

Mazkur darslik bilan ishslashda materialning taxminiy taqsimlanishi. Asosiy kursning har bir darsi 14–16 akademik soatlik auditoriya mashg'ulotiga mo'ljalangan. Mashg'ulot ketma-ketligini taxminan quyidagicha tuzish tavsiya etiladi:

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

Grammatik materialni mustahkamlash (birinchi guruh mashqlari)

Lekzik materialni kiritish (ikkinchi guruh mashqlari)

Matn ustida ishslash

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

O'tilgan grammatik va leksik material asosida og'zaki nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish (uchinchi guruh mashqlari) – 4–5 soat.

O'zlashtirilgan materialni nazorat qilish – 1 soat.

Mualliflar qo'lyozmani sinchiklab ko'rib chiqqanligi va qimmatli ko'rsatmalar bergenligi uchun rasmiy taqrizchi filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent I. I. Levinaga minnatdorchilik bildirishadi.

KIRISH KURSI

K i r i s h

Tilning og'zaki va yozma shakli haqida tushuncha. Til kishilar o'rtasidagi aloqa vositasi sifatida dastlab tovushli, og'zaki shaklda paydo bo'lgan. Yozuv – tilning tovush shaklining 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'lish 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'zлari 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 harfli ifodasi esa juda sekin o'zgaradi, shuning uchun so'zning harfli tarkibi uning talaffuzini shartli ravishda aks ettiradi, xolos.

Haqiqatan ham, agar biz *maktab* va *vijdon* so'zlarining yozilishi va (ularning) tovush shaklini solishtirsak, nomutanosiblikni darrov fahmlaymiz. *Maktab* so'zining oxirida *b* yozilishiga qaramay [p] o'qiladi, *vijdon* so'zida esa, umuman *j* harfi ishlataligan so'zlarda, *j* ni [dʒ] yoki [ʒ] o'qish kerakligi muammozi bor. *Jurnal*, *juri* 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 ta harf ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun bitta harf turli holatlarda turlicha o'qilishi mumkin. So'zning tovush tarkibini aniq ifodalash va shu bilan chet tili talaffuzini egallashni osonlashtirish uchun fonetik transkripsiyadan foydalaniladi, ya'ni, bu shunday shartli grafik belgilash tizimiki, unda har bir tovushga bitta aniq belgi to'g'ri keladi.

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

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

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

3. Ingliz tilida undosh tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda ham muayyan o'ziga xosliklar bor. Ingliz tilida jarangli undoshlar so'z oxirida va jarangsiz undoshdan oldin kelgan taqdirda ham o'z jarangi ni 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.



I-rasm. Nutq organlarining sxematik kesimi.

Faol nutq organlari:

1. Lablar.
2. Til:
3. Yumshoq tanglay:
----- tushirilgan holat;
----- ko'tarilgan holat.
4. Kichik til.
5. Tovush paychasi.

a) uchi;

b) old qismi;

c) o'rta qismi;

d) orqa qismi.

Sust nutq organlari:

6. Yuqori old tishlar.
7. Alveola.
8. Qattiq tanglay.

Unli va undosh tovushlar haqida tushuncha. Nutqdagi barcha tovushlar ikki katta sinfga ajraladi – 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 musiqiy ohang tovushlari hisoblanadi, undosh tovushlarning ko'plari esa shovqin tovushlari hisoblanadi. Biroq, musiqiy ohangi shovqindan ustun keladigan undoshlar ham bor: [m, n, l, r]. Bunday undoshlar *sonantlar* yoki *sonorlar* deyiladi. Ovozdan shovqin ustunlik qiluvchi boshqa undoshlarni shovqinli undoshlar deyiladi.

Tovush paychasining harakatiga qarab undoshlar ikki guruhg'a bo'linadi:

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

M A S H Q L A R

I. Quyidagi o'zbek tilidagi so'zlarning oxirida qaysi tovushlar eshitilyapti:

xat, had, yuk, tug, maktab, xo'p, so'z, xos, mos, sas, shkaf, turp, shoh, tok, nav, 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, vodiy, o'lka, chaman.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarni bo'g'lnlarga 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, qo'llash.

2013/91	Alisher Navoiy
A 6836	nomidagi
	O'zbekiston MK

1-dars

Tovushlar	{	[i:, e, m, p, b, f, v, t, d, n, l]	Harflar	{	E, e	E, e	[i:]
					B, b	B, b	[bi:]
					D, d	D, d	[di:]
					F, f	F, f	[ef]
					L, l	L, l	[el]
					M, m	M, m	[em]
					N, n	N, n	[en]
					P, p	P, p	[pi:]
					T, t	T, t	[ti:]
					V, v	V, v	[vi:]

ee harf birikmasi

1. So'z va ibora urg'usi haqida tushuncha.
2. Intonatsiya haqida tushuncha.
3. Portlovchi undosh harflarning birga kelishi.

Grammatika

1. Buyruq gap (1-§, 630-bet).
2. Ingliz tilida ot va olmoshlarning kelishiklari haqida tushuncha (2-§, 630-bet).

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

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

[i:] tovushi cho'ziq unli tovush bo'lib, talaffuz qilish jarayonida bir xil emas (o'zgaruvchan). Uning boshlanishi ancha keng va ochiq, oxiri tor va yopiq. O'zbek tilidagi *igna* so'zidagi [i:] kabi. [i:] tovushining cho'ziq talaffuz qilinishi, xuddi barcha ingliz tilidagi unli lar kabi, uning gapdag'i o'mniga bog'liq. [i:] tovushi pauzadan oldingi so'z oxirida ancha cho'ziq, jarangli undoshdan oldin biroz qisqaroq va jarangsiz undoshdan oldin ancha qisqa talaffuz qilinadi. Bundan unlining sifati o'zgarmaydi: u boshqa (qisqa) unli tovushga o'tib ketmaydi.

[e] unli tovushi. [e] tovushi qisqa monoftong, talaffuz jarayonida bir xil [e] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda tilning asosiy qismi og'iz

bo'shilig'ining oldingi qismida bo'ladi. Til uchi pastki tishlarga tegib turadi. Lablar biroz cho'zilgan. Pastki jag'ni tushirmslik kerak.

[e] tovushi o'zbek tilidagi *ekin*, *echki* so'zlaridagi [e] ga yaqin.

[m] undosh tovushi. [m] sonantini talaffuz qilishda lablar yumilgan, yumshoq tanglay tushirilgan, havo oqimi burun bo'shilig'i orqali o'tadi. Ingliz tilidagi [m] undosh tovushini talaffuz qilishda lablar o'zbek tilidagi [m] undosh tovushini talaffuz qilishdagidan kuchliroq yumiladi.

[p, b] undosh tovushlari. Bu undosh tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda lablar avvaliga yumiladi, keyin esa birdaniga ochiladi va havo oqimi og'iz bo'shilig'i orqali o'tadi.

[p] tovushi – jarangsiz, kuchanish bilan talaffuz qilinadi, ayniqsa, urg'u ostidagi unlidan 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 tirkishdan havo oqimi tashqariga chiqadi. Ingliz tilidagi jarangsiz [f] o'zbek tilidagi [f] dan kuchliroq talaffuz qilinadi. [v] jarangli tovushi so'z oxirida jarangsizlanmaydi. Ushbu tovushlarni har ikki lab bilan talaffuz qilinmasligiga 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 kuchanib talaffuz qilinadi.

[n] undosh tovushi. [n] sonantini talaffuz qilishda tilning holati xuddi [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'rni 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	ə	t-d, f-v	p, t
ni:	mi:	ten	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 – li:v	ten
	vi:				

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. **b, d, f, l, m, n, p, t, v** undosh tovushlari quyidagicha o'qiladi:

B, b [bi:]'	harfini [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]	>

Ikki ketma-ket kelgan undosh bir tovush kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
tell [tel] aymoq, 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, -dir

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

Pete [pi:t]** Pit (ism)

* Transkripsiya qavsi ichida harfning alfavitdag'i nomi berilyapti.

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

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'zlarda so'z oxiridagi undoshdan oldin. Bunda e [e] o'qiladi, masalan:

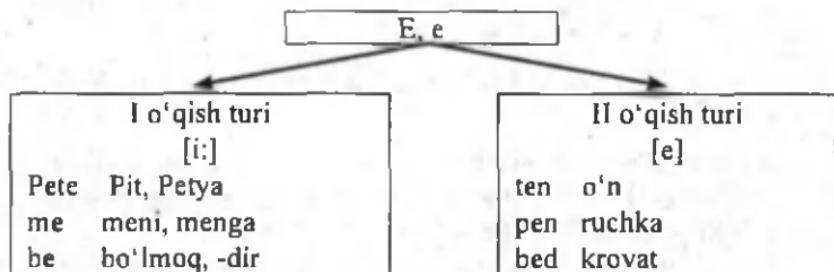
ten [ten] o'n

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'inda quyidagicha o'qiladi:



4. ee harf birikmasi [i:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
meet [mi:t] uchratmoq, tanishmoq, kutib olmoq

O'rghanish mashqlari

[i:]

1. dee – deed – deep
be – been – beet
me – meed – meet
fee – feed – feet

[e]

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

[l]

3. let – tell
led – bell
leep – peel

URG'U

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

Iboraviy urg'u. Gapdag'i ma'lum so'z(lar)ni boshqalaridan kuchliroq ta'laffuz qilinishiga iboraviy urg'u deyiladi. Ingliz tilida odatda asosiy so'zlar: ot, sifat, asosiy fe'l, son, ravish, so'raq 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'usini yo'qotishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi mantiqiy urg'u bilan iboraviy urg'u mos kelmasligi mumkin.

INTONATSIYA

Intonatsiya ovoz toni baflandligi (ohang), so'zning talaffuz qilinish kuchi (iboraviy urg'u), tembr, temp va ritmni 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.

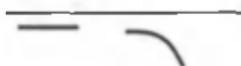
Ingliz tilidagi gapda ohang. Pasayuvchi ton. Ingliz tilida, xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi, ikkita asosiy nutq ohangi mavjud, ikkita ton: pasayuvchi va ko'tariluvchi.

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 ishlataladi. Biroq, tonning pasayishi ingliz tilida o'ziga xos tarzda amalga oshadi: u o'zbek tilidagiga qaraganda ancha keskin va chuqur.

Obang va urg'uning grafik aks ettirilishi. Ohang iboraviy urg'u bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Ohang va iboraviy urg'uni grafik aks ettirish uchun quyidagi belgilar ishlataladi: 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 yuqori va pastki chegarasini bildiruvchi ikki parallel gorizontal 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 matning intonatsiyasini ko'rsatishda noqulay.

U yoki bu matnni qanday ohangda o'qishni eslab qolish uchun uni quyidagicha belgilasak bo'ladi: oxirgi bo'l'magan urg'uli bo'g'inning tepasiga urg'u belgisi ['] qo'yiladi. Oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'inga urg'u belgisi o'rniga yoki pastga qaragan [], yoki tepaga qaragan [] belgi qo'yiladi. Pastga qaragan [] belgi bo'g'inda ovoz pasayishini, tepaga qaragan [] belgi esa bo'g'inda ovoz ko'tarilishini bildiradi.

PORLOVCHI UNDOSH HARFLARNING BIRGA KELISHI (PORTLASHNING 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 Ben. Bunda til uchini tanglayga lablar [b] ga yumilguncha tek-kizib 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 jarangsiz 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.

'Meet \ Ben.

'Tell \ Ted.

'Tell \ Ben.

\ Tell me.

\ Meet me.

YANGI SO'ZLAR[‘]

Meet – uchratmoq, tanishmoq, kutib olmoq
tell – aytmoq, aytib bermoq
me [mi:, mi., mi]” – meni, menga
be – bo'lmoq, -dir, *yoki tarjima qilinmaydi*

ten – o'n
pen – ruchka
bed – krovat

ATOQLI OTLAR

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

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

Tell Ben. Tell me.

MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting:
meet, tell, bed, Ted, feet, pen, Ben
- 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'zlarning 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

[‘] 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.

2-dars

Tovushlar	{	[t, al, 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 birikmasi

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

Grammatika

1. Otlarning rodi va soni (3-§, 1- va 2-punktlari, 632-bet).
2. To'ldiruvchi haqida tushuncha. Predlogsiz (vositasiz va vositali) to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'mi. (4-§, 633-bet).
3. Aniqlovchi haqida tushuncha. (5-§, 634-bet).

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[i] unli tovushi. [i] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda tilning asosiy qismi og'iz bo'shilg'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 monostong.

[ai] difstongi. Difstong yoki qo'sh unli deb, bir bo'g'in ichida tilning bir unli talaffuz qilish holatidan ikkinchisiga o'tishiga aytildi.

Difstongning kuchli elementini *yadro*, kuchsiz elementini esa *sirg 'alish* deyiladi.

[ai] difstongining yadrosi [a] unli tovushidir. Sirg'alish [i] tovushiga qarab boradi, biroq uni to'la (oxirigacha) talaffuz qilinmaydi, natijada [i] tovushining boshlanishi eshitiladi, xolos. [ai] difstongining ikkinchi elementi 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.

*[w] tovushining harfli ifodasi bu darsda berilmagan.

Havo oqimi til oldi va alveola orasidan ishqalanib o'tadi. [z] undoshi oxirida jarangsizlanmaydi.

[w] undosh tovushi. [w] sonantini talaffuz qilishda lablar aylan 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:ts – si:dz	wai

O'QISH QOIDALARI

I. 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 [lists] ro'yxatlar

d) ss birikmasida, masalan:

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

[z] kabi o'qiladi:

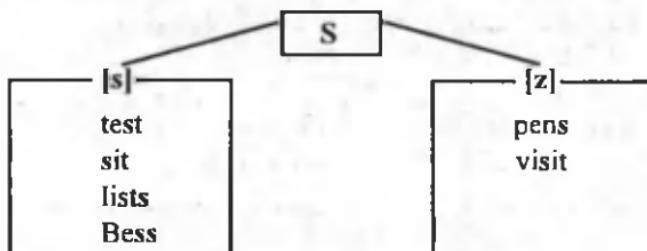
a) so'z oxirida jarangli undosh va unlidan so'ng, masalan:

pens [penz] ruchkalar

bees [bi:z] asalarilar

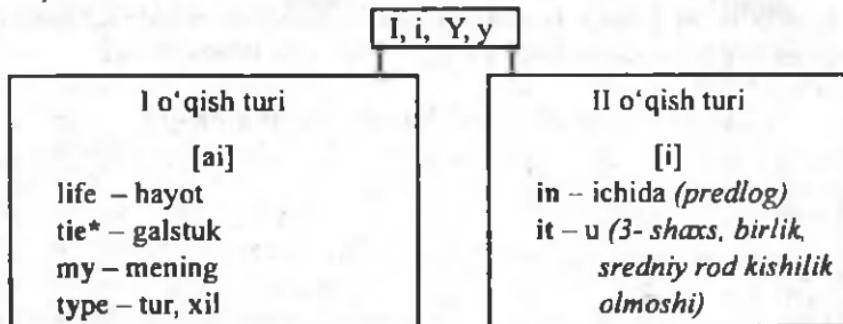
b) ikki unli harf orasida, masalan:

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:



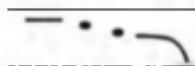
O'rGANISH MASHQLARI

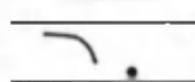
[i]	[i: – i]	[ai]	[ai]	[s – z]
4. tin	5. Pete – pit	6. time – tie	7. my – mine – type	8. nets – pens
pit	bede – bid	pine – pie	by – five – life	sets – sends
in	teen – tin	life – lie		Bess – is
it	feet – fit			Test – it \is

INGLIZ TILIDAGI GAPLARNING AYRIM URG'U VA OHANG QOIDALARI

1. Gapdag'i birinchi urg'uli bo'g'in boshqa bo'g'ini larga qaraganda eng baland tonda talaffuz qilinadi.

2. Fikr maqsadini belgilovchi ohangning asosiy o'zgarishi so'nggi urg'uli bo'g'inda sodir bo'ladi. Shunday qilib buyruq va darak gaplarning so'nggi bo'g'inida ton pasayadi:

a) Send me my pen.  Menga ruchkamni yuboring.

b) Meet me.  Meni kutib oling.

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

Misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, birinchi va oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'inlar o'rtasidagi bo'g'inlar tobora pasayuvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi (*a* misol), gapdagi oxirgi urg'usiz bo'g'inlar esa past ohangda talaffuz qilinadi (*b* misol).

Ingliz nutqining ritmikasi. Ingliz nutqining ritmikasi uchun gapdagi urg'uli bo'g'inlarni ozmi-ko'pmi cho'zibroq tallaffuz qilinadi. Shuning uchun urg'usiz bo'g'inlarning talaffuz qilinish tezligi ikki urg'uli bo'g'inlar orasida nechta urg'usiz bo'g'in kelishiga bog'liq: urg'usiz bo'g'in qancha ko'p bo'lsa, ular shunchalik katta tezlikda talaffuz qilinadi.

TEXT TWO

my \tie	'five \ties	'Tell \Ted.	\Tell me.	Find it.
my \pen	'ten \pens	'Meet \Bess.	\Meet me.	\Send it.
my \life	'seven \beds	'Send \Ben.	\Send me.	\Spell it.

'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.

'Let me \see!	O'ylab ko'ray! (Bir daqiqa, hozir javob beraman.)
\Spell it!	Harflab o'qing! (Harfma-harf aytning!)
'Let me \spell it.	Men bu(so'z)ni harflab aytishimga ijozat bering.

Yangi so'zlar

my – mening	it – uni, unga (<i>3-shaxs, birlik, sredniy rod, obyekt kelishikdag'i kishilik olmoshi</i>)
tie – galstuk .	
life – hayot	
five – besh	spell – so'zni harflab aytmoq
seven – [sevn] yetti	test – sinov, yozma ish
send – yubormoq, jo'natmoq	nine – to'qqiz
find – [faind] topmoq	let – ruxsat, ijozat bermoq
it – u (<i>3-shaxs, birlik, sredniy rod, bosh kelishikdag'i 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 so‘zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan aytинг:
size, Bess, type, sees, vine, fine, tie, test, spell, life
- II. Quyidagi so‘zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang:
life, spell, tie, seven, nine, seen
- III. Alovida-alohida ustunlarga tarkibida [i:, e, i, ai] tovushlari bo‘lgan so‘zlarni ko‘chirib yozing:
mine, type, bid, did, fine, pit, five, vine, me, meet, lend, mete, eve, seem, pep, beef, ebb, see, send, pie
- IV. Quyidagi so‘zlarning orfografik shaklini yozing:
[pen, let, test, nain, faiv, fain, tai, tin, ten]
- V. Quyidagi so‘zlarni ovoz chiqarib o‘qing, ular qaysi qoida bo‘yicha o‘qilishini 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 ko‘chirib yozing va undagi [e] tovushli so‘zlarning tagiga chizing.
- VII. Ko‘plik qo‘sishmchasining talassuziga e’tibor berib, quyidagi otlarni ovoz chiqarib o‘qing:
pens, sets, beds, tips, bess, pits, lips, lies, bibs, nets, seeds, tests, lids
- VIII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:
 - a) menin ruchkam, yetti karavot, menin galstugim, to‘qqizta ruchka, o‘nta galstuk, menin ruchkalarim.
 - b) 1. Mening galstugimni toping. 2. Ben bilan tanishing. 3. Menga yetti karavot jo‘nating. 4. Bessga yetti ruchka jo‘nating. 5. Menga ruchkamni jo‘nating. 6. Peterni toping.

3-dars

Tovushlar [æ, ei, ə, θ, ð]

Harflar

A, a Ə, ə [e]
C, c Ç, ç [si:]

[pl] 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 uchragan shakkllari.

Grammatika

1. Infinitiv haqida tushuncha (6-§, 634-bet).
2. to be fe'lining uchinchi shaxs birlidagi shakli (7-§, 634-bet).
3. Gap. Umumiy tushuncha (8-§, 635-bet).
4. it olmoshi (9-§, 637-bet).
5. Artikl haqida tushuncha. Noaniq artikl (10-§, 637-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 egiladi. O'zbek tilida bunday tovush yo'q.

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

[ə] unli tovushi. [ə] tovushi neytral unli hisoblanib reduksiya natijasida vujudga keladi, ya'ni unlilarning 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 *keldi*, *ketdi* so'zлari 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 yoyilgan 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 tepaga chiqib ketmasligi yoki tishga qattiq bosilmasligi kerak (aks holda [t] tovushi chiqadi). Tishlardan lablar olingen bo'lishi kerak, ayniqsa, pastki lablar tepa tishlarga tegmasligi kerak (aks holda [f] tovushi chiqadi).

[ð] undosh tovushi. [ð] tovushini talaffuz qilishda nutq organlarining holati xuddi [θ] tovushidagidek. [ð] tovushi [θ] tovushidan faqat o'zining jarangliliqi bilan farq qiladi.

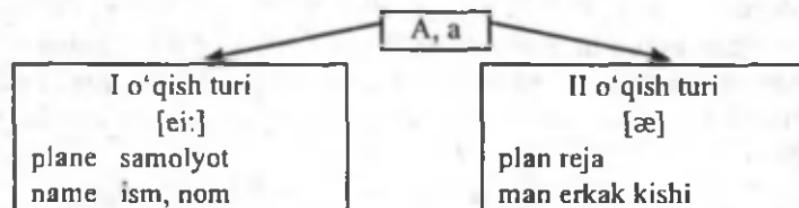
[pl] tovushlar birikmasi. [pl] birikmasi urg'uli unlidan oldin qo'shib o'qiladi. [p] tovushi shu qadar kuchli o'qiladiki, [l] qisman jarangsizlanadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

æ	ei	a	θ, ð	pl	w
æm	deit – dei	'seldəm	θθθai	pli:z	wet
æn	lein – lei	'let	ðððai	plæn	wein
læmp	mein – mei	a 'pen	θθθi:	plein	
mæn	pein – pei	a 'bed	ððði:	pleis	west
		a 'tai			

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. A, a [ei] harfi urg'uli bo'g'inda 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 [naɪs] yaxshi, ajoyib

O'rghanish mashqlari

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

KO'TARILUVCHI TON

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

a *ʌ*map, a *ʌ*pen, and a *ʌ*plan xarita, ruchka va reja

Misoldan ko'riniб 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 [*ʌ*] ishlataladi.

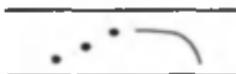
Grafik usulda ham shunday  Bordi-yu, so'nggi urg'uli bo'g'indan keyin urg'usiz bo'g'in kelsa, u nuqta bilan belgilanib, to'g'ri chiziqdan sal teparoqda keladi. 

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

DARAK GAPDA INTONATSIYA

Darak gapning dastlabki urg'usiz bo'g'iniлari 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:

It is a lamp. [it iz ə *ʌ*emp]



Bu chiroq.

MA'NO GURUHI HAQIDA TUSHUNCHА

Gap odatda ma'nosiga putur yetkazmay bir-biridan ajratib bo'lmaydigan so'zlarning ma'no guruhlariдан 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*) gapni 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'ziqligining 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 transkriptsiyada odatdag'i ikki nuqta [:] o'miga 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'ladilar. Masalan, and bog'lovchisi [ænd] to'la shaklga va [ənd] va [ən] reduksiyali shakllarga ega. [d] tovushi unlidan oldin tushib qoldirilmaydi, masalan:

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

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

TEXT THREE

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

It's a map.
It's a lamp.
It's a nice flat.
It's a fine day.
It's a bad plan.

'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 this?" ("What is this?") 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'lmoq fe'lining 3-shaxs birlikdagi shakli.

Yangi so'zlar

a name – ism, nom	a day – kun
a map – xarita	fine – ajoyib (<i>kun, ob-havo</i>)
a plan – reja	nice [nais] – yoqimli, yaxshi (<i>kishi, galstuk va h.</i>)
a flat – xonardon	bad – yomon
a lamp – chiroq	please – <i>iltimos</i> , marhamat
a man – erkak kishi	and [ænd, ænd, æn] – va, biroq (<i>bog'lovchi</i>)

ATOQLI OTLAR

Ann [æn] 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 nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang:

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

III. Quyidagi so'zlarning orsografik shaklini yozing:

[neim, plæn, flæt, læmp, dei, fain, bæd, men, pli:z, nais]

IV. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va undagi [ei] tovushli so'zlarning tagiga bir chiziq va [æ] tovushli so'zlarning tagiga ikki chiziq chizing.

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

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

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

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

1. Bandargohga *kema* keldi. 2. *Kema* allaqachon keldi. 3. *Kun* ajoyib bo'ldi. 4. Bu ajoyib *kun* edi. 5. *Xat* jo'natildi va *telegramma* ham. 6. Kecha men maktabdosh do'stimdan *xat* va *telegramma* oldim. 7. Men katta, yangi *uyda* yashayman. 8. *Uy* menga yoqdi, *bag'* esa yoqmadи. 9. *Kitobni* men katta qiziqish bilan o'qib chiqdim. 10. Bu *kitobni* yoki *jurnal*?

VII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Besh kishi, yetti kun, to'qqizta ruchka, o'nta chiroq, ajoyib kun, yaxshi inson. 2. Mening ruchkam yomon. Menga ruchka jo'nating, iltimos. 3. Anna bilan Peterni kutib oling, iltimos. 4. Mening familiyam N. 5. Bu mening galstugim, u yaxshi. 6. Mening ismim Bess.

4-dars

Tovushlar	[k, g, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ]	Harflar	G, g G, g [dʒi:] J, j ʃ, ʃ, j [dʒei] H, h H, h [eitʃ] K, k ʃ, ʃ, k [kei]
-----------	----------------------------	---------	---

[kl] tovushlar birikmasi ch, sh, tch, th, ck harf birikmalari

Murojaat intonatsiyasi

Grammatika

1. Aniq artikl (11-§, 638-bet).
2. **this, that, these, those** ko'rsatish olmoshlari (12-§, 639-bet).
3. Birlikda -s, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch lar bilan tugallangan otlarning ko'plik shakli (3-§, 3-punkt, 632-bet).

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[k] undosh tovushi. [k] tovushi – jarangsiz. U xuddi o'zbek tilidagi [k] kabi talaffuz qilinadi, biroq ingliz tilidagi [k] kuchanish 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 vijdon 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 aytildi.

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

[kl] tovush birikmasi. [kl] tovush birikmasi xuddi [pl] kabi urg'uli unlidan oldin qo'shib talaffuz qilinadi, bunda [k] shu qadar kuchli aytildiki, [l] ancha past chiqadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

k	g	j	ʒ	tʃ	dʒ	ð	pl, kl
kæn	geiv	ʃi:	'leʒə	tʃes	dʒi:	ððɔi:z	pleis
kin	giv	ʃeim	'pleʒə	eitʃ	eidʒ	ððɔis	kli:n
næk	veig	miʃn	'meʒə	tʃæt	peidʒ	ðððæt	klik
nik	big	fɪniʃ	vɪʒn	mæf	tʃeindʒ	'ðis iz	

O'QISH QOIDALARI

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

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

place [pleis] joy, o'tin	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 (<i>ism</i>)	take [teik] olmoq
----------------------------------	-------------------

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

black [blæk] 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 [dʒim] gimnastika zali	

Istisnoni esda saqlang:

give [giv] 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 [bæg] sumka	
-----------------	--

5. J, j [dʒei] harfi doim [dʒ] o'qiladi, masalan:

Jane [dʒein] Jeyn (<i>ism</i>)	
----------------------------------	--

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 [ʃɪp] kema

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

chess [tʃes] shaxmat

teach [ti:tʃ] o'qitmoq

match [mætʃ] gugurt

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

a) yordamchi so'zlarning boshida, masalan:

this [ðɪs] 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 [beið] – cho'milmoq

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

thick [θik] – semiz, qalin, yo'g'on

thin [θin] – oriq, yupqa, ingichka

faith [feiθ] – ishonch

O'rghanish mashqlari

[k]

[g]

[k – g]

13. can	cake	14. gap	bag	15. back – bag
came	make	gave	beg	lack – lag
keep	peak	give	big	sick – big

[ʃ]

[tʃ]

[dʒ]

[θ – ð]

16. she	fish	17. chess	18. Jane	19. theme – thee
shy	dash	chain	gin	thin – then
sheep	dish	fetch	age	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.

[*'pli:z 'giv mi a \ma:tʃ], \dʒein*]

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	five \bags
a 'thick \match	the \match	'nine \caps
		'seven \pages
		'ten \matches

'that \cap
'that \match

a 'big \bag
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.

Yangi so'zlar

give [giv] – bermoq

a match – gugurt

this [ðis] – bu, shu

that – u, o'sha

a bag – sumka

big – katta

a cap – shapka

black – qora

thin – oriq, ingichka

a pencil [a 'pensl] – qalam

a film – (kino)film

clean – toza

a page – bet, sahifa

thick – semiz, qalın

these – bular, shular

take – olmoq

ATOQLI OTLAR

Kate [keit] – Keyt (Katya)

Jane [\dʒein] – 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.

MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting:**
cent, jam, game, keep, chain, patch, thick, place, nice, Nick
- II. Quyidagi so'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang:**
thick, page, match, these, clean, black, thin
- III. Quyidagi so'zlarni 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 transkriptiyasini bering:**
film, bag, match, cap, page, pencil, black, big, this, these, that, clean, Jane, give.
- V. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va undagi ko'rsatish olmoshlarining tagiga chizing.**
- VI. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinganda ajratib ko'rsatilgan otlar oldidan qaysi artiklni qo'yish mumkin?**
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 bo'ldim. *Film*, afsuski, menga yoqmadni. Men bu *filmni* juda zerikarli deb topdim va uni ko'rishni sizga maslahat bermayman.
 5. Bu qanaqa bino? – Bu *teatr*.
 6. *Teatr* shunaqangi chiroyli yoritilgan ediki, biz beixtiyor (unga) tikilib qoldik.
 7. Bizning ko'chada juda qiziqarli *muzey* bor.
 8. *Muzey* ertalabki 10 dan kechki 8 gacha ochiq.
- VII. Nuqtalar o'rниga artikl qo'ying va ularning ishlatalishini 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. Ben, menga anavi ingichka ruchkani ber. 11. Bu kvartira toza. Bu toza kvartira. 12. Benga bu ruchkalar va qalamlarni bering. 13. Yettita ruchka, besh sahifa, o‘nta film, to‘qqizta qora shapka.

5-dars

Tovushlar [a:, h, j, r, ɔ]

Harflar

R, r R, r [a:]

X, x X, x [eks]

[ŋk] tovushlar birikmasi

ar, ng, nk harf birikmalari

Ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda urg'u

Grammatika

1. So'roq gap. Umumiy so'roq gap (13-§, 639-bet).
2. Qisqa bo'lishli javob (14-§, 640-bet).
3. Birlikda -y bilan tugallanuvchi otlarning ko'plik shakli. (3-§, 4-punkt, 632-bet).
4. Otdan so'ng sanoq son aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda artiklning ishlatilmasligi. (15-§, 641-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 ya'l qo'ymaslik kerak. Til uchi pastki tishlardan orqaga tortilgan. Lab 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, biroz u biroz yengil bo'lib, eshitilar-eshitilmas nafas chiqarishdek aytildi. Talaffuz jarayonida til ishtirot 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 unlidan oldin keladi.

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

[ŋ] undosh tovushi. [ŋ] 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 [ŋ] 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: – a:m	ai – hai	es – jes	ŋŋŋ	wig
rait	ka: – ka:m	ei – hei	el – jel	haŋ	win
rein	fa: – fa:m	i: – hi:	jes it iz	kiŋ	wiŋ
red	ba: – ba:k	iz – hiz		θiŋ	
ri:d		a:m – ha:m			

O'QISH QOIDALARI

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

he [hi:] u (*erkaklar uchun 3-shaxs birlikdagi kishilik olmoshi*)
hat [hæt] shlapa

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

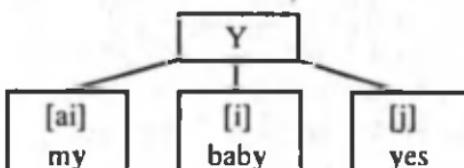
a) [ai] diftongi kabi (urg'u ostida unlilarning o'qish qoidasi I turi bo'yicha ochiq bo'g'inda, 2-darsga qarang).

b) [i] tovushi kabi (urg'u ostida unlilarning o'qish qoidasi II turi bo'yicha yopiq bo'g'inda va so'z oxirida), masalan:

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

c) [j] kabi (so'z boshida unlidan oldin), masalan:

yes [jes] ha



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

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

4. Urg'u ostida unlilarni o'qish qoidasi III turi – *unli + r* (+*undoshi*). r harfi unlidan so'ng o'qilmaydi, biroq u shu unliga

boshqacha talaffuz tusini beradi va bu unlilar I, II turdag'i o'qilishidan farq qiladi. Masalan, **a** unli tovushi **r** (yoki **r** + undosh) dan oldin [a:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

car [ka:] avtomobil

mark [ma:k] belgi, baho

5. **ng** harf birikmasi so'z oxirida [ŋ] o'qiladi, masalan:

thing [θɪŋ] narsa, buyum

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

ink [ɪŋk] siyoh

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

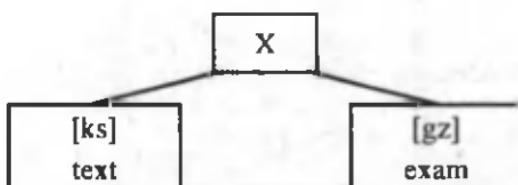
a) undoshlardan oldin va so'z oxirida [ks] o'qiladi, masalan:

text [tekst] matn

six [siks] olti

b) urg'uli unlidan oldin [gz] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

exam [ɪg'zæm] imtihon



O'rghanish mashqlari

	[h]	[r]	[a:]	
20.	he his him	hay hat hand	red rain rest	start arm large farm
			read risk rent	tart cart lark park

	[ŋ]	[ŋ - n]	[ŋ - ŋk]	[j]
23.	bang sang fang	ring sing thing	– ban – fan – thin	bang – bank sang – sank sing – sink thing – think
				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	'Is it large?
		'read 'page 'six	

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 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 so'zlar

large – katta (keng)
in – ichida (*predlog*)
a city [ə 'siti] – shahar
very – juda
a text – matn
read – (kitob) o'qimoq

red – qizil
his – uning (*egalik olmoshi*)
a baby – bola, chaqaloq
an exam – imtihon
six – olti

ATOQLI OTLAR

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

MASHQLAR

- Quyidagi so'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang:
large, text, read, Nick, please

II. Quyidagi so'zlarning orfografik shaklini yozing:

[ig'zæm, 'siti, la:dʒ, ri:d]

III. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va tarkibida [a:] tovushi bor so'zlarning tagiga chizing.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, ular qaysi qoida bo'yicha o'qilishini 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 [θɪŋ], 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, Spain, miss, ice, page, back, space, click, game, gem, let, lest, gay, set, lay, say, lack, icy

V. Quyidagi otlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing, artiklning to'g'ri talaffuz qilinishiga e'tibor bering:

a \text	an e \xam	the \text	the e \xam
a \city	an \inkstand ¹	the \city	the \inkstand

VI. Savollarga javob bering:

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

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.

¹an inkstand – siyohdon

X. Yangi so‘zlardan foydalananib, 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) ning qalamimi? – Ha.
10. Bu ruchka qizil.
11. Bu qizil ruchka.
12. Minsk katta shaharmi? – Ha.
13. Mening kvartiram Minskda, uning kvartirasi esa Kiyevda.

6-dars

Tovushlar [u:, ɔ:, ɔ, u, ou] Harf O, o O, o [ou]

[zð, zθ] Tovush birikmalari oo, or harf birikmalari

1. Bo'g'in yasovchi undoshlar.
2. Salomlashish intonatsiyasi.

Grammatika

1. Bo'lishsiz darak gap to be fe'li bilan (16-§, 641-bet).
2. Qisqa bo'lishsiz javob (14-§, 2-punkt, 640-bet).
3. Tanlov so'roq gap. (17-§, 641-bet).
4. Predlogli to'ldiruvchi. (18-§, 642-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.

[ɔ:] unli tovushi. [ɔ:] tovushi – cho'ziq unli. [ɔ:] 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; [ɔ:] talaffuz qilishda uni [u] ga o'xshatmaslik kerak.

[ɔ] unli tovushi. [ɔ] 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 [ɔ] talaffuz qilinadi.

[u] unli tovushi. [u] tovushi – qisqa monostong. [u] tovushini talaffuz qilishda lablar unchalik oldinga intilmagan, biroq 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] sonantlari ham bo'g'in yasovchi undosh hisoblanadilar. Shunday qilib table [teibl] stol so'zi ikki bo'g'inli hisoblanadi. Ikkinchisi bo'g'in [bl] esa [l] sonanti va [b] undoshi bilan yasalgan.

Sonantlardan 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 a 'teibl]



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

table [teibl]

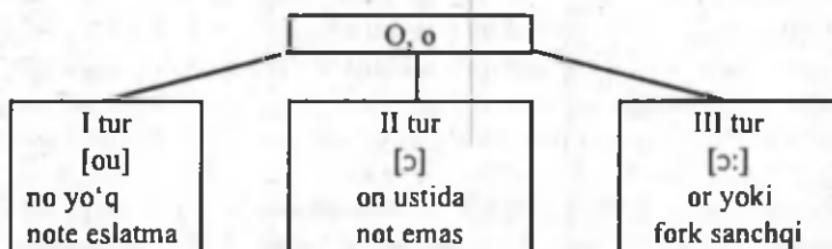
Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

u:	u	ɔ:	ɔ	ou
ku:	kuk	fɔ:	tɔt - tɔč	sou - soup
ʃu:	ʃuk	fɔ:m	ɔd - gɔt	nou - nout
tu:	tuk	spɔ:t	ɔks - tɔp	gou - kout
su:n	buk	kɔ:n		
mu:n				
fu:d				

ju:	zð, zθ	Bo'g'in yasovchi undosh [l]
nju:	izzz ðð'ðis	teibl
fju:	izzz ðð'ðæt	litl
kju:	iz ɻin	taitl
'stju:dənt	iz ɻik	saikl

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. O, o harfi quyidagicha o'qiladi:



2. oo harf birikmasi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

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

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

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

book [buk] kitob
to look [luk] qaramoq

Istisnoni esda saqlang:

good [gud] yaxshi

O'rghanish mashqlari

[u:]	[u]	[ou]	[ɔ]
27. tool	28. book	29. go – tone	30. odd
pool	look	no – note	not
moon	took	so – smoke	on
food	hook		
[ɔ:]	[ou – ɔ]	[ɔ: – ɔ – ou]	
31. or	32. go – got	33. sport – spot – spoke	
form	note – not	torn – top – tone	
sport	hope – hop	lord – lot – lone	
North	coke – cock	cord – cot – cope	
		North – not – note	

SALOMLASHISH INTONATSIYASI

Uchrashgandagi salomlashuv odatda pasayuvchi ton bilan talaf-fuz qilinadi, masalan:

Good morning. [gud mɔ:nɪŋ]

TEXT SIX

'Is 'this	/good or /bad	'short /too
'Is 'that	/short or /long	and /go
'Is the 'pen	/red or /black	a /blackboard
'Close the book	/thick or /thin	

'This is a /room. 'That is a /blackboard. /Look at it. It's /black. 'These are /maps!. 'Those are /pencils!. 'Those /pencils are /not /short. They are /long. 'Please /take the /book, Tom, / /open it and /read /Note Five. 'Close the /book / and /go to the /blackboard. 'Please /go to the /door / and /close it.

"Is 'this a /pencil?" " /Yes, it /is."

"Is 'that a /pencil?" " /Yes, 'that's a /pencil, /too."

"Is it /short or /long?" "It's /short."

"Are 'those /pencils /short, /too?" " /No, they /aren't."

"Is 'that a /book?" " /Yes, it /is."

"Is it a /good book?" " /No, it /isn't."

Good morning! [gud mɔ:nɪŋ]

Xayrli tong!

Good evening! [gud ʃvniŋ]

Xayrli kech (oqshom)!

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. These are maps. *Bular xaritalar* (*bo'ladi*). Are – to be fe'lining ko'plikdagi uchala shaxs uchun ishlataladigan shakli. To'la ta'laffuzi undoshlardan oldin – [a:], unlilardan 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

a room [ə 'rum, ru:m] – xona

long – uzun

a blackboard [ə 'blækbo:d] – doska

a book – kitob

to look (at) – (-ga) qaramoq

to open – ochmoq

those – ular, o'shalar, anavilar

a note – eslatma, izoh

not – emas

to close – yopmoq

short – qisqa

to go – bormoq, ketmoq

they [ðei] – ular

a door [ə 'dɔ:] – eshik

to [tu:, tu, tə] --ga (tomon) (<i>yo'nalish predlogi</i>)	or [ɔ:] – yoki no – yo'q
too – ham, shuningdek	good [gud] – yaxshi

ATOQLI OTLAR

Tom [tɔm] Tom

SO'Z YASASH

Ingliz tilida so'z yasashning ikki turi bor: so'z biriktirish va qo'shimcha qo'shish. Nomlaridan ham bilinib turibdiki, so'z biriktirishda ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarning o'zaklari qo'shiladi; qo'shimcha qo'shishda so'z o'zagiga affikslar, ya'ni prefiks va suffiksler qo'shiladi.

So'z biriktirish. So'z biriktirishda 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 biriktirish 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 nechtadan harf va nechtadan 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, tool, 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'tsatilgan so'z va iboralar bilan qaysi artikl ishlatsa bo'lар edi?

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

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

3. *Bor ekan-da, yo'q ekan, chol bilan kampir bo'lgan ekan. Ular dengiz bo'yidagi eski kulbada yashar ekanlar. Chol baliq ovlar, kampir esa urchuqda ip yigirar 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 good? | 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 foydalanim, 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.
6. Bu eslatma to'qqiz.
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.

7-dars

Tovushlar	[ʌ, au, ɔɪ]	Harflar	{ U, u W, w	U, u W, w	[ju] [dʌblju:]
Tovush birikmalari	{ tð, dð, nð, lð, gr, dr, br, fr, pr, str, ðr]	Harf birikmalari	{ oi, oy ow, ou		

[r] bog'lovchi tovushi

Grammatika

1. Kishilik olmoshlari bosh kelishikda (19-§, 642-bet).
2. to be fe'lining hozirgi zamonda tuslanishi (20-§, 645-bet).
3. Joy va yo'nalish predloglari (21-§, 646-bet).

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[ʌ] unli tovushi. [ʌ] unli tovushini talaffuz qilishda til biroz orqaga tisarilgan, tilning 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.

[ɔɪ] tovushi – diftongdir. Uning yadrosi [ɔ] 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 tovushlaridan oldin kelgan holatda, talaffuz etish joyiga ko'ra ularga moslashadi, ya'ni alveolyarlik xususiyatiniyo'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 bilan birga kelishi. [r] o'zidan oldin keluvchi undosh bilan deyarli bir paytda talaffuz qilinadi, masalan:

brown [braun] jigarrang

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

friend [frend] do'st

street [stri:t] ko'cha

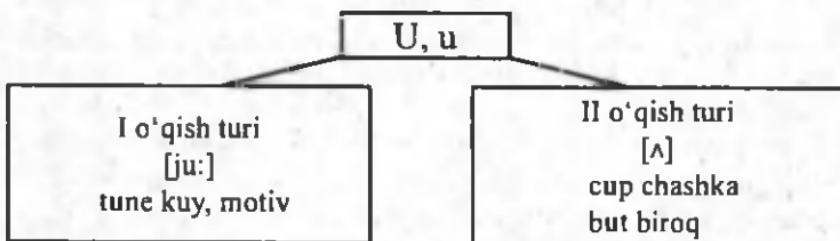
[t] va [d] tovushlarini [tr, dr] tovush birikmalarida talaffuz qilishda til uchi alveolada emas, balki alveoladan orqada yotadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari.

A	au	ɔi	tõ, dõ, nõ, lõ	dr, br, gr, tr, fr, ðr
ap	aut	bɔi	æt ðis	drai
as	nau	tɔi	æt ðæt	bred
bat	hau	vɔis	'ri:d ðis	gri:n
bas	haus	pɔint	ɔn ðis	trai
sam			ɔn ðæt	frend
kam			'ɔl ðæt	ðri:

O'QISH QOIDALARI

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



2. W, w ['dʌblju:] harfi so'z boshida [w] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
we [wi:] biz (*kishilik olmoshi*)

3. oi va oy harf birikmaları [ɔi] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
point [pɔint] nuqta, punkt
boy [bɔi] 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 [nau] hozir, endi

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

yellow ['jelou] sariq
Moscow ['mɔskou] Moskva

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

out [aut] —dan tashqarida

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

teacher ['ti:tʃə] o'qituvchi

doctor ['dɔktə] doktor, vrach

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

Tur	a	o	e	i	y	u
I	[ei]	[ou]	[i:]		[ai]	
	name ism	note izoh	be bo'lmoq	fine zo'r	my mening	tune kuy
II	[æ]	[ɔ]	[e]		[i]	
	bad yomon	not emas	pen ruchka	in ichida	myth mif	but biroq

O'rGANISH MASHQLARI

[ʌ]

34. up – cup
us – bus
un – bun
'ugly – hurry

[ʌ – a:]

35. cut – cart
duck – dark
much – March
buck – bark

[ʌ – æ]

36. hum – ham
fun – fan
bun – ban
cup – cap

[w]

37. we
week
wine
wake

[w – v]

38. wet – vet
wine – vine
west – vest
'very well

[ɔi]

39. boy – voice
coy – coin
toy – point

[r undoshdan so'ng]

40. green price
dream three
brave tree
Fred street

[ə]

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 unlining o'qilishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Biroq so'z oxirida kelgan r harfi yoki re harf birikmasidan keyin keluvchi so'z unli bilan boshlansa, ular [r] o'qilib, keyingi so'zga qo'shib talaffuz qilinadi, masalan:

A teacher or a student?
You are a student.

O'qituvchimi yoki talabami?
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 <u>hotel</u> or a <u>text</u>	at <u>the</u> <u>table</u>
a <u>student</u> or a <u>teacher</u>	on <u>the</u> <u>table</u>
a <u>student</u> or a <u>schoolboy</u>	from <u>the</u> <u>table</u>

'Fred is 'my friend. He's a doctor. ~ I'm 'not a doctor'. 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 <u>in</u> .	Marhamat, kiring.
Please 'go <u>out</u> .	Iltimos, chiqib turing.
Please 'come into the <u>room</u> .	Xonaga kiring, marhamat.
Please 'go 'out of the <u>room</u> .	Xonadan chiqing, iiltimos.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

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

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

Yangi so'zlar

a friend [ə 'frend] – do'st
a doctor – shifokor
a teacher – o'qituvchi
a student – talaba
now – hozir, endi
a table – stol
three – uch
a cup – chashka, piyola
to thank – minnatdorchilik
bildirmoq
to put [ta 'put] – qo'yamoq,
joylashtirmoq
a spoon – qoshiq
a boy – o'g'il bola
a schoolboy [ə 'sku:lboi] –
o'quvchi (bola)

a brief-case [ə 'bri:fkeis] – sumka
yellow – sariq
brown – jigarrang
I – men
you [ju:, ju] – sen, siz, sizlar
he [hi:, hi] – u (*mujskoy rod*)
she [ʃi:, ſi] – u (*jenskiy rod*)
we [wi:, wi] – biz (lar)
your [jɔ:, jɔ] – sizning, sening
to come in – ichkariga kirmoq
to go out – tashqariga chiqmoq
at [æt] – -da, yonida
into – (tashqaridan) ichkariga

ATOQLI OTLAR

Fred [fred] Fred

So'z yasash

-er suffaksi – ot suffaksi bo'lib, ma'lum otlarni yasashda fe'llarga qo'shiladi va ish-harakat ijrochisini bildiradi; xuddi [ə] 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) suffaksi -er suffiksining bir ko'rinishi, masalan:

a doctor – *shifokor, doktor*

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan aiting. So'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang:

student, friend, cup, under, teacher, yellow, spoon, reader

II. a, e, i, y, o, u unli harflari I va II tur bo'yicha o'qilishiga misollar keltiring.

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; coin, 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. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va jonli predmetni bildiruvchi otlarning tagiga chizing.

V. Quyidagi gaplardagi fe'l-kesimni tuslang:

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

VI. 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.

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

1. Ben ... my friend.
2. He ... a teacher.
3. I ... in my room.
4. "... Tommy ['tomi] and Billy ['bili] 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.
10. It ... yellow.
11. The spoons ... on the table.
12. The table ... in the room.
13. ... 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).

IX. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying:

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

X. Savollarga javob bering:

a) darsdag'i yangi so'zlardan foydalaning:

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

b) predloglarning ishlatalishiga 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'rniغا tegishli predloglarni 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.

XII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) 1. Siz o'qituvchimisiz? – Yo'q, men o'qituvchi emasman, men talabaman. 2. Fred, bu bolaga o'zingni kitabingni ber, iltimos. 3. Bu galstuk sariqmi yoki qizilmi? – U sariq. 4. Iltimos, chashkalarni stol

ustidan oling. Chashkalarini bu stol (usti)ga qo'ying, iltimos. Rahmat. 5. Iltimos, bu kitobni sumkangiz(ning 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 talabalaringiz 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.

8-dars

Tovush [ə:]

Tovush
birikmalari [wɔ:, wɔ:]

Harf
birikmalari { er, ir, yr
ur, wa, wh

Grammatika

- Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz shakli (22-§, 648-bet).
- Maxsus so'roq gaplar (23-§, 649-bet).
- Sifatdosh I. (Participle I). Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li (The Present Continuous Tense) (24, 25-§§, 651-bet).

TOVUSHLAR 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.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

	ə:	əm	ən
kə:	ə:k	tə:m	wə:t
fə:	ə:f	bə:d	zə:z
sə:	ə:l	gə:l	wə:n

O'QISH QOIDALARI

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

her [hə:] uning (egalik olmoshi, 3-shaxs, jenskiy rod)
firm [fə:m] firma

Byrd [bə:d] Berd (familiya)
turn [ta:n] navbat

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

want [wɔ:n] xohlamoq

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

what [wɔt] nima (*so'roq olmoshi*)

white [wait] oq

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

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

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

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

war [wɔ:] urush

wharf [wɔ:f] sohil

O'rGANISH MASHQLARI

[ə:]

[ə: - ɔ:]

42. fur – firm – first

43. burn – born

sir – burn – burst

turn – torn

her – turn – thirst

cur – corn

[ə: - e]

[ə: - ou]

[ə: - ɔ:]

44. burn – Ben

45. burn – bone

46. wasp – war

turn – ten

turn – tone

want – warm

bird – bed

cur – cone

what – ward

UNLI HARFLARNING URG'U OSTIDA O'QILISHINING III TURI

(unli + r (+ undosh))

Tur	a	o	e	i	y	u
III	[a:]	[ɔ:]			[ə:]	
	large katta	fork vilka	term semestr	firm firma	Byrd Berd (familiya)	fur mo'yna

TEXT EIGHT

'Don't give

'What's this?

Read 'Text 'One

'What's that?

'sit 'down

'What's Kate?

'copy 'out this 'text

'What colour is it?

'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 kirgan ravish uning ma'nosini o'zgartiradi.

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

Yangi so'zlar

eight [eɪt] – sakkiz

to sit down – *o'tirmoq*

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

a colour [ə 'kʌlə] – rang

a girl – qiz

a sister – singil

to repeat [tə ri'pi:t] – takrorlamoq,
qaytarib aytmoq

two [tu:] – ikki

one [wʌn] – bir

a mark – baho, belgi

to copy out – *ko'chirib yozmoq,*
qayta yozmoq

a schoolgirl – *o'quvchi qiz*

her [ha:, hə] – uning (*3-shaxs birlik,*
jenskiy rod egalik olmoshi)

white – oq

to do [tə 'du:] – qilmoq, bajarmoq

at home – uyda

an exercise-book [ən 'eksəsaizbuk]
– daftар

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan aytинг. So'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan 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 tushbuntiring:

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, til', spider, vine, sniff, maze, pan, reader

III. Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiya qiling:

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

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

V. Nuqtalar o'rniغا 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 table, Jane, open it ... page five and read Note Five. 10. Don't copy out Text Seven now, do it ... home.

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 ishni hozir qilayotganingizni aytинг. HZD shaklini ishlating.

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.

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?
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?
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.

XIV. Namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

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

XV. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) Yangi so'zlardan foydalaning:

1. Kitoblarining 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'qqizinchini matnni o'qi. Rahmat. Sening bahoing "yaxshi". Ikkinci 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 zamон shakliga e'tibor bering:

1. Do'stingiz nima qilyapti? – 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 qilyapti?
- Ular sakkizinchini matnni ko'chirib yozyapti.

9-dars

Tovushlar [iə, εə, uə]

Harf
birikmalari

wor, eer, air
ire, our

Tovush
birikmalari [aia, auə, wə:]

Bosh va ikkinchi darajali urg'u

Grammatika

- Egalik olmoshlari (26-§, 653-bet).
- who, whose, where** so'roq so'zlari bilan boshlanuvchi maxsus so'roq gaplar (23-§, 2-punkt, 649-bet).

TOVUSHLAR TASNIFI

[iə] **unli tovushi** – diftongdir. Diftongning yadrosi – [i] unlisiga, sirg'alish [ə] neytral tovush tomon bo'ladi, ikkinchi element [ʌ] tovushiga yaqinlashadi.

[εə] **unli tovushi** – diftong bo'lib, uning yadrosini ochiq [ε] tashkil qiladi. Sirg'alish [ə] neytral tovush tomon bo'ladi, ikkinchi element [ʌ] tovushiga yaqinlashadi.

[uə] **tovushi** – diftongdir. Uning yadrosi [u] tovushi bo'lib, sirg'alish [ə] neytral tovushi tomon boradi. Ikkinchi element [ʌ] tovushiga yaqinlashadi.

[aia] va [auə] **tovush birikmalari**. Bu birikmalar [ai] va [au] diftonglarning [ə] neytral tovushi bilan birikishidan hosil bo'ladi. Biroq bu elementlarning o'rta qismi hech qachon aniq (to'liq) talaffuz qilinmaydi. [aia] dagi o'rta element [j], [auə] dagi o'rta element esa [w] bo'lib qolmasligiga e'tibor berish kerak.

[wə:] **tovush birikmasi**. Bu tovush birikmasini talaffuz qilishda [w] ni yumshatmaslikka va [ə:] ni aniq talaffuz qilishga harakat qilish kerak.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

iə	εə	uə	aia	auə	wə:
diə	bəə	ʃua	'baia	'auə	wa:
nia	wəə	muə	'faia	'pauə	wə:k
hia	pri'peəd	pua	'flaia	'flauə	wə:d
		kjuəd	'faιəd	'jaue	wə:ld

Bosh va ikkinchi darajali urg'u. Ingliz tilida ko'p bo'g'inli unlilar ikkita urg'uga ega bo'lishadi: bosh va ikkinchi darajali. Ikkinci darajali urg'u, odatda, bosh urg'udan bir urg'usiz bo'g'in bilan ajratilgan bo'ladi.

Ikkinci darajali urg'u [,] belgisi bilan belgilanadi va urg'u tushadigan bo'g'in oldidan qo'yiladi:

engineer [, enđgi'niə] muhandis

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 ['peərənts] ota-onा

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 [faiə] olov tyre [taɪə] shina

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

more [moɔ:] yanada, ko'proq

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

during ['djuərɪŋ] mobaynida

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

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

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

engineer [, enđgi'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 [wə:] o'qiladi, masalan:
work [wə:k] ish
word [wə:d] so'z

O'r ganish mashqlari

[iə]	[ɛə]	[juə]	[aiə]
47. deer	48. air – care	49. cure	50. fire
here	pair – Mary	pure	mire
engi'neer	fair – 'parents	during	tired
[auə]	[wə:]	[wə: – wɔ – wou]	
51. our	52. work	53. were [wə:] – war – woe	
sour	word	word	– ward – wove
flour	world	work	– warn – woke
	worker	worm	– warm – won't

TEXT NINE

'Where is he? 'Who's this girl?
His 'wife's there, too. It's their flat.

My 'name's Be'lov. I'm an , engi'neer. My 'wife's not an engineer. She's a factory worker. Our son's a schoolboy. He's a pio'neer.

Mary and 'Kate are friends. Their sons are 'friends, too.
"Who's your friend?" "My 'friend's Jack. He is an , engi'neer."

"Is he here now?" "No, he isn't."
"Where is he?" "He's in Kiev. His 'wife's there too."
"What are they doing there?" "They're 'visiting their friends."
"Whose flat's this?" "It's their flat."
"Who's this girl?" "She's my sister."
"What's her name?" "Her 'name's Mary."
"What is she?" "She's a schoolgirl."
"What kind of pupil is she?" "She's a good pupil."¹²

That's right!	– To'g'ri!
"What's your name?"	– Ismi sharifingiz nima?
"Mary Smith."	– Meri Smit.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **What's her name?** *U (qiz)ning ismi (sharifi) nima?*
2. **"What kind of pupil is she?"** "She's a good pupil." *U qanday o'qiydi? (= U qanaqa o'quvchi?) – U yaqxshi o'qiydi. (= U yaqxshi o'quvchi.)* What kind of ... bilan boshlanuvchi maxsus so'roq gapda odatda predmetning sifati so'raladi. **What + ot** bilan boshlanuvchi maxsus so'roq gaplarda predmetning nomi (turi) so'raladi.

"What kind of city is Minsk?" Minsk qanday shahar?

"It's a big city." U katta shahar.

"What city is this?" Bu qaysi shahar?

"It's Minsk." Bu Minsk.

Yangi so'zlar

an engineer [ən , engi'nɪə]	– muhandis	our – bizning (<i>egalik olmoshi</i>)	
a son [ə 'sʌn]	– o'g'il (<i>farzand</i>)	a son [ə 'sʌn] – o'g'il (<i>farzand</i>)	
a wife (pl. wives) – xotin		a pioneer [ə, paɪə'nɪə]	– pioner
a factory – zavod, fabrika		their [ðeə]	– ularning (<i>egalik olmoshi</i>)
a worker – ishchi		there – u yerda, u yerga	
a factory worker – zavod	ishchisi	to visit ['vɪzɪt]	– bormoq,
whose [hu:z]	– kimning	tashrif buyurmoq	
who [hu:]	– kim (<i>so'roq olmoshi</i>)	kind – tur, xil	
here – shu yerda, bu yerga		What kind of ... ['wat 'kaind əv]	– Qanday, qanaqa ...?
where [wɛə]	– qayerda,	a pupil [ə 'pjʊ:pl]	– o'quvchi
	qayerga		

ATOQLI OTLAR

Mary ['meəri] Meri

MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiya qiling. So'zlarning har birida nechtadan harf va nechtadan tovush borligini aniqlang:
engineer, pioneer, wife, worker, son, our, their, who, whose, where, here, there

II. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va [əə] 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, tub, turn, cure; bone, lot, form, store

IV. Kerakli joyga nuqtalar o'rniغا 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'rniغا tegishli egalik 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 workers 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 menin singlim. Uning ismi Meri. U muhandis.
2. Sizing 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, Kiyevda, ular do'stalarinikiga tashrif buyurishmoqda.
- Ularning o'g'li ham Kiyevdami? – Yo'q, u hozir shu yerda.
- U nima qilyapti?
7. Bu bola kim? – U menin 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 menin do'stim.
12. U nima ish qiladi? U muhandismi yoki shifokormi?
13. Bu qiz kim? U

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

sizning singlingizmi? 14. Bu qiz nima ish qiladi? U talabami yoki o'qituvchimi? 15. Bizning kvartira yaxshi. U katta va toza. 16. Anavi ęsbiklar 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.

10-dars

	Harf	Q, q Q, q [kju:]
Tovush birikmalari	[tw, kw]	Harf birikmalari
Grammatika		
of predlogi yordamida qaratqich kelishigi munosabatining ifodalanishi (27-§, 653-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 vaqtning o‘zida [w] tovushini talaffuz qilish uchun lablarni doira shakliga keltirish 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 qolishining oldini olish kerak.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

tw	kw	ŋ	ŋg
twais	kwait	'mi:tɪŋ iz	'ɪŋglɪʃ
twelv	kwik	'si:liŋ iz	'læŋwidʒ
'twenti	'kwestɪn	'sɪŋjɪŋ	æŋgrɪ
		'kliŋŋ	'hʌŋgrɪ

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 [ɔ:] kabi o‘qiladi, masalan:
 chalk [tʃɔ:k] bo‘r

Boshqa barcha undoshlardan oldin urg‘uli bo‘g‘inda bu harf birikmasi [ɔ:l] o‘qiladi, masalan:

small [smɔ:l] kichik
also ['ɔ:lsou] ham, shuningdek

3. **ew** harf birikmasi ko'p so'zlarda [ju:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
new [nju:] yangi

4. **w** so'z boshida r dan oldin oqilmaydi, masalan:
write [rait] yozmoq

5. **igh** harf birikmasi [ai] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
light [laɪt] yengil

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

English* ['ɪŋglɪʃ] ingliz angry ['æŋgri] g'azablangan
language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] 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.¹ 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.² 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). At predlogi where? so'rog'iga javob bo'luvchi o'rinni holi oldidan ishlataladi.

2. **Please come here, Jack.** Jek, iltimos, bu yoqqa kelng. to come fe'lli gapiruvchiga qarab harakatlanishni bildiradi. O'zbek

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

tiliga *kelmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi. **to go** fe'li gapiruvchidan boshqa tarafga ketishni bildiradi. O'zbek tiliga *bormoq*, *kelmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi.

Qiyoslang:

Bu yoqqa keling, iltimos.
U yoqqa boring, iltimos.

Please come here.
Please go there.

Yangi so'zlar

a lesson [ə 'lesn] – dars	a chair – stul
a classroom [ə 'kla:srum] – sinf xonasi	to come [tə 'kʌm] – kelmoq
small – kichkina	a piece [ə 'pi:s] – bo'lak, ushoq
but [bʌt, bat] – biroq (bog 'lovchi)	chalk – bo'r
light – yorug'	to write – yozmoq
a wall – devor	new – yangi
blue [blu:] – havorang	English – ingliz
a floor – pol	a word – so'z
a ceiling [ə 'si:liŋ] – shift	four [fɔ:] – to'rt
a window – deraza	a question [ə 'kwestʃn] – savol
	a newspaper [ə 'nju:spəipə] – gazeta

Esda tuting:

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

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan aytинг, ularни 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, 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, darn, got, lard, pond, mule, bloom, butter, ugly, rudder, sink, mill, fuss, hobby, fly, cube, seep, pep, send, stove, made, Sam, pane, sand, plate, mean, heat, pine, sty, teach, close, clock, shelf, 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? | 3. Is it large or small? |
| 2. What kind of classroom is this? | 4. What colour are the walls
in this classroom? |

5. What colour is the floor (ceiling, door)?
6. Where's the blackboard?
7. What colour is it?
8. Where's the piece of chalk?
9. Where are you?
10. Are you at a lesson or at home?
11. Is Ann at the blackboard or at her table?
12. What's she doing there?
13. Is your bag new?
14. Is this a table or a chair?
15. Where's your friend sitting?

IX. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) Predloglarning ishlatalishiga e'tibor bering:

to'rtinchi darsning so'zлari, o'sha kitobning sahifalari, o'sha darslarning yangi so'zлari, uch bo'lak bo'r, bu sumkaning rangi, bizning o'quvxona devorlari, Kiyev ishchilari.

b) Buyruq mayli shaklining ishlatalishiga 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 daftaramni olmang, marhamat qilib, anavi toza daftarni oling.
6. So'z va savollarni daftarlaringizga yozing va marhamat qilib, doskaga qaramang.
7. Marhamat qilib kitoblariningizni yoping va daftarlaringizni oching.
8. Kitoblariningizni yopmang. Marhamat qilib sakkizinchini matnni o'qing.
9. Sumkalariningizni stol ustiga qo'y mang, iltimos, ularni mana bu stul ustiga qo'y ing.
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 xonangizning devorlari qaysi rangda? – Ular sariq. – Sinf xonangiz kattami yoki kichkinami? – U katta emas, biroq yorug'. 2. Shift qaysi rangda? – U oq. – Pol qaysi rangda? – U jigarang. 3. Stolingiz qayerda? – U deraza oldida.
4. U (qiz) savollarni o'qiyapti. 5. Bo'mni marhamat qilib oling va savolningizni 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 ALIF BOΣI

Bosma harf	Yozma harf	Harf nomi	Bosma harf	Yozma harf	Harf nomi
Aa	Αa	[ei]	Nn	Νn	[en]
Bb	Βb	[bi:]	Oo	Οo	[ou]
Cc	Cc	[si:]	Pp	Ρp	[pi:]
Dd	Δd	[di:]	Qq	Κq	[kju:]
Ee	Εe	[i:]	Rr	Ρr	[a:]
Ff	Ϝf	[ef]	Ss	Σs	[es]
Gg	Ϛg	[dgi:]	Tt	Τt	[ti:]
Hh	Ϛh	[eitʃ]	Uu	Ϋu	[ju:]
Ii	Ϛi	[ai]	Vv	Ϋv	[vi:]
Jj	Ϛj	[dʒei]	Ww	Ϝw	[dʒəblju:]
Kk	Ϛk	[kei]	Xx	Ϛx	[eks]
Ll	Ϛl	[el]	Yy	Ϋy	[wai]
Mm	Ϛm	[em]	Zz	Ζz	[zed]

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

Harf Tur	a [ei]	o [ou]	e [i:]	i [ai]	y [wai]	u [ju:]
I	[ei] name	[ou] note	[i:] be	[ai] fine	My	[ju:] tune
II	[æ] flat	[ɔ] not	[e] pen	[i] sit	myth	[ʌ] cup

III	[a:]	[ɔ:]			[ə:]		
	large	fork	term	firm	Byrd		fur
IV	[ɛə]	[ɔ:]	[iə]		[aɪə]		[juə]
	Mary	more	here	fire	tyre		during

Unli harflar urg'uli birikmalarining o'qilishi

Harf birikmaları	O'qilishi	Misollar
ai }	[eɪ]	{ Spain
ay }		day
ea }	[i:]	{ sea
ee }		meet
ew	[ju:]	new
oi }	[ɔɪ]	{ point
oy }		boy
oo + k	[ʊ]	book
oo	[u:]	too

Harf birikmaları	O'qilishi	Misollar
ou }	[au]	{ out,
ow }		brown
ai + r	[ɛə]	chair
ee + r	[iə]	engineer
ou + r	[aʊə]	our
oo + r	[ɔ:]	door

Ikki xil o'qiluvchi undoshlar

Harflar	O'mni	O'qilishi	Misollar
c [si:]	1. <i>e, i, y</i> dan oldin 2. <i>a, o, u</i> va barcha undoshlardan oldin hamda so'z oxirida	[s] [k]	cent, pencil, icy cap, come, cup, black
g [gi:]	1. <i>e, i, y</i> dan oldin 2. <i>a, o, u</i> va barcha undoshlardan oldin hamda so'z oxirida	[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'rtaida, 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'mi	O'qilishi	Misollar
sh	Har qanday holatda	[ʃ]	she
ch	Har qanday holatda	[tʃ]	chess
tch	Qisqa unlidan so'ng	[tʃ]	match
ck	Qisqa unlidan so'ng	[k]	black
th	1. Asosiy so'zlar boshida va so'z oxirida	[θ]	thick, myth
	2. Olmoshlar, ko'makchi so'zlar boshida va unlilar o'rtaсиda	[ð]	this, bathe
wh	1. So'z boshida o dan boshqa barcha unlilar oldidan	[w]	what
	2. o dan oldin	[h]	who
qu	Unlilardan oldin	[kw]	question
ng	So'z oxirida	[ŋ]	long
nk	Har qanday holatda	[ŋk]	thank
wr	So'z boshida unlidan oldin	[r]	write

Unlilarning undoshlar bilan birga kelganda o'qilishi

Harflar	O'rni	O'qilishi	Misollar
al	1. Urg'uli bo'g'inda k dan oldin 2. Urg'uli bo'g'inda boshqa undoshlardan oldin	[ɔ:] [ɔ:l]	chalk 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 2. r dan oldin	[wɔ] [wɔ:]	want warm
igh	Har qanday holatda	[ai]	light

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-§, 654-bet).

2. Noaniq zamon ravishlari (29-§, 656-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 engi'neers in our \Ministry³ 'learn 'foreign languages.| ~I learn \English.| We have our ↑ English⁴ 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.| ⁵ Sometimes we 'have dic\tations.| During the \lesson⁶ we 'read our \text-book⁷ and 'do a ↑ lot of \exercises.| We 'don't 'often 'speak \Russian in \class. We 'speak \English to our teacher.| We 'usually 'speak \Russian⁸ \after classes.|

"What is your \name?"| "My 'name is Smir\nov."

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

"What d'you \do?"| "I'm an engi\neer."

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

"What 'language \do you learn?"| "I 'learn \Eng-lish."

"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 strelka ↑ oddiy urg'u o'rninga ishlatalib, undan keyingi so'zni talaffuz qilishda, ingliz tilida gapdag'i odatiy urg'uli bo'g'inning tobora pasayishi buzilgan holda ovoz ko'tariladi.

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

3. Gap oxiri odatda pasayuvchi ohangda talaffus 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

to work (at, in)

to learn

the Ministry of Foreign Trade

to study

also

foreign

many

a language

a lot of

the English language

to have

grammar

to have one's English

to live

to have a lesson

(the) centre

morning

every morning	an exercise
in the morning	to do exercises
to stand	to speak (to smb.)
a sentence	Russian
often	usually
not often	after (prp)
seldom	after classes
always	before (prp)
in class	office
sometimes	French
a dictation	when
to have a dictation	evening
during	in the evening
a text-book	

(See Vocabulary [va'kæbjulari] (= lug'at) for Lesson One, p. 512)

ATOQLI OTLAR Moscow Moskva

So'z yasash

-ly [li] – ravish qo'shimchasidir; paytni bildiruvchi ot yoki sifat o'zagidan ravish yasash uchun ishlataladi:
usual ['ju:ʒuel] – odatiy – usually ['ju:ʒueli] – odatda
hour [auə] – soat – hourly ['auəli] – har soat

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lilsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap 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 home.
7. They often come here.
8. We write questions at home.

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

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 evening?
12. Where do you go every morning?
13. Do you copy out English texts at home?
14. Is your friend coping 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, gaplar-ni tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib, daftarlaringizni oching. 2. Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? 3. Uning talabalari odatda nima o'qishadi? Ular qaysi gazetalarni o'qishadi? 4. Qayerga

ketyapsiz? 5. Siz har kuni qayerga borasiz? 6. Marhamat qilib stol yoniga o'tiring, daftarlaringizni oling va beshinchchi matnni ko'chirib yozing. – Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? – Biz beshinchchi 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 gazetalarni 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 birikmalarning o'qlishini 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'qlish turlariga ikkitadan misol yozing:

a	e	i	o	u
[eɪ]	[æ]	[i:]	[e]	[aɪ]
[i]			[ou]	[ɔ]
			[ju:]	[ʌ]

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

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

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

1. What's your name?
2. Do you live in Moscow or in Saint Petersburg?

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 kind 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'tin 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.

I	to learn	
We	to live	
You	to work	
They	to have	
These engineers	to stand	
Those workers	to speak to	
My sisters	to read	
The students	to do	
My friends	to write	
	to copy out	every day
	to open	every morning
	to close	every evening
	to take	often
	to meet	always
	to send	usually
	to go	sometimes
	to come	now
	to give	

VII. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predoglarni 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 otlarni boshqa kerakli o'zgartishlar kiritgan holda sizga ma'lum kishilik olmoshlari bilan almashtiring.

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'lllari tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.*

1. Men idoraga odatda ertalab ketaman. 2. Biz Kiyevga tez-tez borib turamiz. 3. U yerga bormang, iltimos. 4. Marhamat qilib bu yerga keling. 5. Marhamat, Moskvaga keling. 6. Ular ba'zan Sankt-Peterburgga 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.*

1. Bu muhandislar qayerda ishlashadi? – Ular bizning tashkilotda ishlashadi. 2. Bu muhandislar bilan odatda qaysi tilda gaplashasiz? – Biz odatda o'zbek tilida gaplashamiz. Ba'zan fransuzcha gaplashamiz. Ular fransuz tilini o'rganishyapti. 3. Ertalab men xonaga kiraman va joyimga o'tiraman. Dars mobaynida biz o'qiyimiz, 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'r-ganyapman. 7. Singillaringiz Moskvada yashashadimi? – Yo'q, ular Sankt-Peterburgda yashashadi. 8. Ishdan so'ng nima qilasiz? – Kechqurunları mening 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 inglizcha gap yozyapti. 13. Siz qayerda yashaysiz? – Men Sankt-Peterburgda yashayman. Sankt-Peterburg 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'qiymiz. 16. Siz qaysi kitoblarni o'qisiz? – Biz o'z darsliklarimizni o'qiymiz. 17. Siz o'qituvchingiz bilan inglizcha gaplashasizmi yoki o'zbekchami? – Odatda biz inglizcha gaplashamiz, ba'zan o'zbekcha.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalaniib, 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 Russian

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 Russian, 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 soydalaniб, o‘z mashg‘ulotlaringiz haqida gapiring. Hikoya-ni 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'l i 3-shaxs birlilik shaklining yasalishi (30-§, 657-bet).

2. Ega va uning aniqlovchisiga savollar (31-§, 657-bet).

3. to be going to oborotini kelasi zamondagi niyatni ifodalashda ishlatalishi (32-§, 658-bet).

4. Holat va daraja ravishlarining gapdag'i o'mni (33, 34-§§, 659–660-betlar)*.

WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(*Continued*)

My 'wife is an economist.' 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, & magazines & and newspapers.' At the office & she 'sometimes 'writes 'letters to ↑ foreign firms.' She 'often translates telegrams from ↑ English into Russian and from Russian into English.'

My 'wife's 'also a student.' She 'learns German & and is doing 'very well.' She 'usually 'gets ↑ good marks & and is 'always in time for the lessons.' She 'likes 'languages ↑ very much' and & is 'going to 'learn ~French next year.'

My 'wife and I' 'usually 'go 'home to gether.' We 'do our homework in the evening.' we 'learn the ↑ new words, 'read texts & and 'do exercises.' We 'also revise grammar rules.' We 'sometimes 'speak English at home.' We 'speak about our work & and our lessons.'

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

"Who's an economist?" "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 she's going to learn French."

"What does she often speak about in class?" "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 tomorrow morning?"

"No, 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?

Ertangi kunga nima vazifa
berildi?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **She likes languages very much.** *U chet tillarni juda yaxshi ko'radi.* O'zbek tilidagi juda so'zi sifat yoki ravishga tegishli 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 bo'lsa, unga ingliz tilidagi **very much** to'g'ri keladi. U fe'lidan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin.

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

2. a grammar rule *grammatik qoida*. Agar ikki ot predlogsiz birin-ketin kelsa, birinchi ot ikkinchisini 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, predlog o'z joyida qoladi, ya'ni fe'l-kesimdan keyin keladi. Predlog so'roq olmoshidan oldin kelishi ham mumkin, biroq bu kamdan kam ishlatiladigan variant, masalan:

**What do you sometimes
speak about in class?**

**About what do you
sometimes speak in class?**

{ Sizlar darsda ba'-
zan nima 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 (prp)
to get	how
time	how well
to be in time (for)	tonight
to like	which of
very much	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Two, p. 515)

So'z yasash

-ion – otning suffaksi bo'lib, fe'l o'zagidan ot yasaydi. Bu suffiks t, ss undoshlari bilan kelsa [ʃn] deb, s undoshi bilan [ʒn] deb o'qiladi:

to dictate aytib berib turmoq – dictation [dik'teiʃn] diktant
to revise takrorlamoq – revision [ri'vezjn] 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 [ta'neu] bilmoeq

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'raq 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'rniiga kishilik olmoshlardan 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 Moskvada 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 Russian in class?
6. Who speaks English after classes?
7. Who gives you books to read?
8. Who often sends you letters?
9. Which of your friends lives in Saint Petersburg?
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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni o'qishni mashq qiling:

I'm 'going to speak to him to \uparrow morrow evening.

We're 'not going to the office | to'morrow morning.

'What are you 'going to do to night?

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

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

tuvchingiz bilan qachon gaplashasiz? 3. Kechqurun nima qilmoqchisiz? 4. Men bu grammatik mashqlarni darsgacha bajaraman. 5. Biz diktant yozmaymiz, biz yangi matnni o'qiymiz.

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, tire, 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 qilib, savollarga javob bering. Olingan javoblarni har savol guruhidan so'ng qisqa xabarda qo'llang.

- a)* 1. Do you learn English or do you 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 is doing well (in English)?
6. Which of you is always in 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 the evening?

5. What are you going to do tomorrow evening?

V. Qays 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 Russian 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 predloglarni 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 ... Russian ... 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 ... Russian 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 ishlatalishiga 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 hammavaqt 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‘qiysiz? – Anna. 8. Kim inglizcha jurnallar oladi? – Ivanov. 9. Siz, odatda, yaxshi o‘qirdingiz, biroq hozir juda yomon o‘qiypapsiz. 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 darsligingizni oling va bu yerga keling. (*Talaba o‘qituvchi stoli oldiga boradi.*) Darsligingizning o‘ninchisi sahifasini oching va ikkinchi darsdagi matnni o‘qing. Marhamat qilib birinchi beshta gapni o‘qing.

Talaba (o‘qiydi): “Biz katta, yorug‘ xonada o‘qiymiz (mashg‘ulotlar o‘tamiz). Talabalar darsga doim o‘z vaqtida keladilar. Darslarimiz(mobayni)da biz o‘qiymiz, 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‘qiymiz, so‘ngra esa diktant yozamiz”.

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

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Birinchi darsning matnnini 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'stingizning (o'g'lingizning, qizingizning) 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'rganishini 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 gapishtirishi, darsdan so‘ng inglizcha gaplashishi, fransuz yoki nemis tilini o‘rganmoqchi ekanligini so‘rang.

3. Guruhingizdagi talabalardan qaysi birlari 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‘satlari 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.”|

LESSON THREE (THE THIRD LESSON)

Text: The Working Day of an Engineer.

- Grammar:
1. Kishilik olmoshlarining obyekt kelishigi (35-§, 660-bet).
 2. Much, little (36-§, 661-bet), many, few (37-§, 662-bet).

THE WORKING DAY OF AN ENGINEER

'Comrade Pe'trov ¹ works at an office. He 'lives near the office. | He 'usually walks there. | He 'only works 'five 'days a week. | He 'works on ¹ Monday, Tuesday, ¹ Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. | He 'doesn't 'work at the 'week-end. | His 'working 'day 'lasts ¹ eight hours.² | He re'ceives ¹ very 'many 'letters and telegrams in the morning¹ and 'always answers them. | He 'sometimes trans'lates 'articles from ¹ foreign 'newspapers and journals. | He 'often re'ceives engineers from 'factories in the ¹ after noon. | They dis'cuss a ¹ lot of questions with him. | He 'usually 'finishes work¹ at 'six o'clock² in the evening. |

'Comrade Pe'trov 'learns English. | He 'works hard at his English. | He 'sometimes stays in the 'office ¹ after work¹ for his 'English lessons. | After classes¹ he reeturns home. |

"Who 'works at ¹ this office?" | "Comrade Pe'trov does."¹

"Does he 'work very much?" | "Yes, & he 'works a lot."¹

"Whom does he 'often re'ceive at the office?" | "He 'often re'ceives engineers from factories."¹

"Does 'Comrade Pe'trov 'live far from the office?" | "No, he 'lives near it."¹

"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 kun ishlaydi.* Only kuchaytirish ravishi, qoida bo'yicha, qaysi so'zni kuchaytirishidan qat'iy nazar gapda asosiy fe'lidan oldin keladi. Og'zaki nutqda **only** tegishli bo'lgan so'z urg'u bilan ajratiladi.

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

- He usually finishes work at six o'clock. U, odatda, soat 6 daishni tugatadi.

Hour so‘zi bo‘lib o‘tadigan vaqt oralig‘ini ko‘rsatadi.
o‘clock aniq vaqtni ko‘rsatib, “Soat necha bo‘ldi?”
so‘rog‘iga javob bo‘ladi. Masalan:

at five o'clock
at three o'clock

soat (roppa-rosa) beshda
soat uchda

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

third	only
a working day	Monday
a comrade	every Monday
near	on Monday
far from	(on) Monday morning
a long way from	(on) Monday afternoon
to walk	(on) Monday evening
to go for a walk	next Monday
to go for walks	Tuesday

Wednesday	in the afternoon
Thursday	to discuss
Friday	a question
Saturday	to finish
Sunday	work
a week-end	at
at the week-end	at six (o'clock) in the evening
for the week-end	hard
over the week-end	to stay
to last	to return
an hour	to give back
to receive	to come (get) back
to get	to go back
to answer	how long
an article	What time ...?
afternoon	to stop

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Three, p. 517)

O'qish qoidasi

1. **ay, ey** harf birikmaları urg'usiz holatda [i] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

Monday ['mʌndi] dushanba
money ['mʌni] pul

2. **ear** harf birikmasi xuddi [iə] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
near [niə] yaqin

3. **a** harfi **st, sk** harf birikmalaridan oldin [a:] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

to last [tə 'la:st] davom etmoq
to ask [tə 'a:sk] so'ramoq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

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

- These are very good exercises. Do (they) at home, please.
- This engineer works with (I). I know (he) well.
- 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 olmoshlarning 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 chizilgan so'zlarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling:

1. "Does your 'son read much?"
"Yes, he reads a lot."
"No, he doesn't read much. He reads very little."
2. "Do you do much homework?"
"Yes, we do a 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'qiyamiz va juda kam yozamiz. 6. O'g'lingiz ko'p o'qiydimi? – Ha, ko'p. Odadta 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:

- past, task, flask, mast, holiday, kidney, hockey, storey, dear, clear, fear
- 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 foydalaniib, savollarga javob bering.

- Does your friend work at an office or in a factory?
- Does your friend live far from the office (the factory)?
- Does he walk to the office (factory)?
- (On) Which days does he work?
- How long does his working day last?
- How many hours does he work a day?
- Who usually answers telegrams at the office?
- Who does he often receive?
- What do they discuss?
- What time does he usually finish work?
- Where does he sometimes stay after work?
- When does he return home?
- What does he do on Sunday?
- Does he usually stay in Moscow over the week-end?
- 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 Saint Petersburg (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 ... Klin ... 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 zamон, 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 Moscow. 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. Uning faqat seshanba 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 nechada 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‘qiymen, bu jurnallardan maqolalar tarjima qilaman va muhandislarimiz bilan ko‘p masalalarni muhokama qilaman. – Ishni, odatda, soat nechada 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 tilini 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'stlarimga xatlar yozaman. Men ulardan ko'p xatlar olaman va doim ularga javob beraman. Sizning idorangizda chet tilidagi jurnallardan kim tarjima qiladi? – 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'qiymiz. Men ingliz tilidagi kitoblarni o'qishni yoqtiraman va (men) ko'p o'qiymen. Bizda dushanba, chorshanba, payshanba va juma kunlari dars bo'ladi. Biz darsda ko'p mashq qilamiz va ba'zan diktant yozamiz. Biz matnlar o'qiymiz, 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.

OG'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)

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

**III. Darsdag'i yangi so'zlar va quyida keltirilgan so'zlardan
soydalaniib, 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 minnatdorchilik bildiring,
minnatdorchililingizga 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-darsdag'i ba'zi so'zlarning ingliz tiliga qanday tarjima
qilinishini so'rab, yuqoridagi namunadagidek dialog tuzing.**

LESSON FOUR (THE FOURTH LESSON)

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

- Grammar:
1. Fe'lning asosiy shakllari. O'igan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO). The Past Indefinite Tense. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar (38, 39, 40-§ 1, 3, 4, 5-punktlar, 663–665-betlar).
 2. to be fe'lining O'ZO shakli (41-§, 665-bet).
 3. Otlarning kelishiklari. Qaratqich kelishigi (42-§, 666-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} we were 'students at a ↑ Medical 'college' in Moscow.

We 'lived a ↑ long way from the college, but we 'liked to walk there in 'fine weather.'

Our 'classes ↑ usually 'lasted till ↑ four o'clock in the ↑ afternoons, and 'then we 'worked 'hard at home. We 'sometimes 'stayed ↑ after classes to 'play volleyball, but on weekdays we were 'usually at home by '9 o'clock. We received a ↑ lot of 'medical journals and 'often dis'cussed ↑ interesting articles in them.

In his 'third year Peter de'cided to be a children's doctor, and 'now he 'works at a ↑ children's hospital in Kiev. He loves his work 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, he 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 yurtagi *kurs, bosqich* ma'nosini ham beradi.

Qiyoslang:

U birinchi (ikkinchi) kurs talabasi.	He's a first (second) year student.
U birinchi (ikkinchi) kursda o'qydi.	He's in his first (second) year.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

fourth	to play
a child (<i>pl. children</i>)	to play volleyball (football, tennis, hockey)
eleven	a weekday
a year	on weekdays
ago	interesting
a college	to decide
to go to college	a hospital
to be at college	to go to hospital
weather	to be in hospital
till	to love
then	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Four, p. 521)

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 bo'lgan sanoq sonlarni yasashda ishlataladi.

-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'n olti		

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 nain t̬i:n].

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

2. -ty – son suffiksi o'nlik sanoq sonlarni yasash uchun ishlataladi.

-ty suffiksi urg'usiz:

'twenty	yigirma	'sixty	oltmis
'thirty	o'ttiz	'seventy	yetmis
'forty	qirq	'eighty	sakson
'fifty	ellik	'ninety	to'qson
	'one (a) 'hundred ['hʌndrəd]	yuz	

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

'twenty-'three yigirma uch

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

'twenty-'one yigirma bir
'ninety-'nine to'qson to'qqiz

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

fourth to'rtinchi

fourth	to'rtinchi	eleventh	o'n birinchi
sixth	oltinchi	thirteenth	o'n uchinchi
seventh	yettinchi	twenty-first	yigirma birinchi
eighth	sakkizinchi	thirty-second	o'ttiz ikkinchi
tenth	o'ninchi	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-§§):

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

II. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiyl) 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 qavsn 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 Minskda 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 o'tgan oy ko'p xatlarga javob berishdi.

VI. *to be* se'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'lmasdi.

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

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

VIII. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ungliz 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 talabaning diktanti. 8. Sizning iqtisodchilaringizning xatlari. 9. Sizning 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? (my 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 kelishigining ishlatilishiga e’tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. (Sizning) do’stingizning xonasi katta (keng)mi? – Yo‘q, u kichik, biroq juda yorug’. 2. Siz kecha Borisning savoliga javob bermadingiz. 3. (Sizning) do’stingizning xotini nemis tilida yaxshi gapiradimi? – Ha, juda yaxshi. 4. Bu kimning daftarlari? – Bu bizning talabalarning daf-tarları. 5. (Siz) o‘rtoq Smirnovning do’stlarini tanisiz-mi? – Ha. 6. O‘rtoq Ivanovning xotini muhandis, uning qizi esa shifokor. 7. (Sizning) 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-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

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 so‘zlarni ovoz chiqarib o‘qing:

last, past, cast, fast, mask, ask, mule, pump, car, forth, went, lick, bite, bit, tiny, fume, birth, same, Sam, stern, 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) so‘raq 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 his 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 to 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 a 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 ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. *They worked at a large factory* then. (3)
2. *My sister stayed at her friend's over the week-end.* (3)
3. *You lived in that house ten years ago.* (3)
4. *Ann plays volleyball 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 so'z 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 sonlarni so'z bilan tartib son qilib 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'rniiga 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'stingizning 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 martamen 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.

**OG'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 friend's, 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 German, 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 keyin siz bilan faqat inglizcha gaplashishini; sizga jurnalni ikki kundan so'ng qaytarishini; bu masalani bugun muhokama qilmaslikni; ishdan so'ng uyga ketib qolmasligini 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, 664-bet).

2. Vositali hamda vositasiz to'ldiruvchining gapdag'i o'rni (43-§, 667-bet).

MY LAST WEEK-END

A 'week ago¹ my 'friend 'Boris Klimov¹ came to 'Moscow from 'Saint Petersburg.¹ On Saturday¹ he 'came to 'see ↑ me and my family.¹ We de'cided to 'spend the ↑ week-end to gether¹ and 'Klimov stayed with us¹ till Monday.¹

We 'woke 'up late on Sunday.¹ We 'got 'up at ↑ nine o'clock, ↑ washed¹ and dressed.¹ Then we 'had breakfast.¹

"What d'you 'usually do on Sunday?" Boris asked us at table².

"We 'often 'go to the country," my wife answered. "Sometimes we 'go to the theatre¹ or the cinema."¹

"Do you 'often 'go to 'Central Park?" he asked again.¹

"We 'went there ↑ last month.¹ It is a 'very nice park.¹ We 'like it ↑ very much. D'you 'want to go there, Boris?"¹

"Oh, yes. I'd love to.¹ The 'weather's ↑ very nice today."¹

We 'went to the park with our children.¹ We 'skated and skid¹ and the children played with their ↑ little friends.¹

We 'came 'home at ↑ two o'clock. ¹ Boris and I ↑ played chess 'after dinner and we 'went to the cinema in the evening.¹ The 'film was interesting¹ and 'not 'very

long. It began at \uparrow seven o' clock and it was over by eight. We didn't want to \uparrow 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 \uparrow two letters to our \uparrow friends in Saint Petersburg and read them to us.

We went to bed at \uparrow twelve o' clock.

"I'm sorry." ("Sorry.")

- Kechirasiz!

"That's all right."

- Hechqisi yo'q!

"Did you stay with your family over the \uparrow 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'lidan keyin ketma-ket ikkinchi fe'l kelsa, ikkinchi fe'l to lik infinitiv shaklida ishlataladi. **to want, to decide** fe'llaridan so'ng vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasida infinitiv keladi:

I decided to go to the Men dam olish kunimda sh-a-country on my day off. har chetiga borishga qaror qildim.

They want to stay with Ular biznikida yakshanbagacha us till Sunday. qolishmoqchi.

to like, to begin fe'llaridan so'ng infinitiv ham, -ing li shakl ham ishlatsa bo'ladi, faqat -ing li shakl fikrga umumiy ma'no beradi:

I very much like to read Men inglizcha kitoblarini English books. o'qishni juda yoqtiramani.

I like reading very Men o'qishni juda yoqtiramani. much.

She began learning English.

U ingliz tilini o'rganishni boshladи.

She began to read Lesson Five.

U beshinchi darsni o'qishni boshladи.

2. ...Boris asked us at table. ... so'radi bizdan Boris stal atrofida (o'tirganimizza). Table so'zidan oldin artikl ishlatilmasligining sababi shundaki, **at table** predlogli oborotdagi **table** so'zi bu yerda predmetni bildirmaydi, balki u bilan bog'liq faoliyatni bildiradi.

Qiyoslang:

Don't read the newspaper at table.

Stol atrofida (o'tirganda) (ya'ni: ovqat paytida) gaze-ta 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:

a) "Do you work very hard at your English?" he asked.

b) "Do you work very hard at your English?" asked Boris.

c) "Do you work very hard at your English?" Boris asked.

d) "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 ishlataladi (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 ishlatsa bo'ladi (b va c - misollar), biroq nutq kimga qarata aytilgani ko'rsatilsa, faqat to'g'ri tartibli so'z tartibi ishlataladi (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, bajon-u dil. Fe'lning infinitiv shaklini to'laligicha ishlatib o'tirmaslik uchun faqat uning ko'rsatkichi to ishlatilgan, go – esa nazarda tutiladi. So'z birikma to'laligicha *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.” — Bajon-u dil.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to see (saw, seen)	to get up (got up, got up)
to come to see	to wash
to go to see	to dress
a family	breakfast
to spend (spent, spent)	dinner
to spend time (money) on ...	supper
to be in the country	to have breakfast (dinner, supper)
to go to town	at dinner
to be in town	before (after) dinner
to wake up (woke up, woken up)	to ask
late (adv)	

to ask questions	to ski (ski'd, ski'd)
to ask for smth.	chess
a country	to play (have) a game of chess
to go to the country	to begin (began, begun)
a theatre	to be over
to go to the theatre	by
a cinema	early
to go to the cinema	parents (<i>pl.</i>)
a park	to be glad
again	to go to bed
to want	at once
to skate	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Five, p. 522)

So'z yasash:

-al [əl] – 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	<i>yubormoq</i>
to come	came	come	<i>kelmoq</i>
to read	read [red]	read [red]	(<i>kitob</i>) <i>o'qimoq</i>
to go	went	gone [gɔn]	<i>bormoq</i>
to do	did	done [dʌn]	<i>qilmoq</i>
to find	found	found	<i>topmoq</i>
to give [giv]	gave	given [gɪvn]	<i>bermoq</i>
to take	took	taken	<i>olmoq</i>
to write	wrote	written	<i>yozmoq</i>
to speak to	spoke	spoken	<i>gapirmoq</i>
know	knew	known	<i>bilmoq</i>
to get	got	got	<i>erishmoq</i>
to sit	sat	sat	<i>o'tirmoq</i>
to put [put]	put	put	<i>joylashtirmoq</i>

II. Birinchi mashqda berilgan fe'llarning namunada ko'r-satilgandek (umumiy) so'roq va bo'lisisiz shakllarini yozing.

Namunalar: 1. Did he (I, you, we, they) go ...?

2. He (I, you, we, they) did not (didn't) go ...

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 zamон shakliga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Sizning muhandisingiz qachon Moskvaga qaytdi?
– U Moskvaga uch kun oldin qaytdi. 2. O'tgan hafta Sankt-Peterburgga kim ketdi? – O'rtoq Zotov. 3. Boris to'rtinchı 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 xususida o'rtoq Zotov bilan gaplapping, u kecha Sankt-Peterburgdan keldi. 7. O'tgan yili (sizning) talabalaringiz 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 imkonи bor joyda o'rnini almash-tiring.

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. “Are you a doctor?” he said.

“What do you do?” he asked me.

“I am a factory worker,” I answered. “Did you read it last night?” he asked me yesterday.

“We often go there,” she said. “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 foydalaniib, 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 (breakfast, supper)?
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's 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 ski'ing (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'rniغا 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, uni, 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'rifik: "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 borishini so'rashdi.
7. Siz uni o'tgan hafta qayerda ko'rdingiz? – Biz uni teatrda ko'rrik.
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 (sevmoq), to like (yoqtirmoq) fe'llarining ishlatalishiga 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. (Sizning) do'stlarining bolalari menga juda yoqadi.

c) *Ko'rmoq, qaramoq 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 muallimasini ertaga ertalab ko'raman. 5. U menga qaradi va so'radi: "Siz uch yil avval zavodda ishlaganmisiz?"

d) *Nonushta qilmoq, tushlik qilmoq, kechki ovqat qilmoq fe'llarining va tegishli otlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:*

1. Siz, odatda, qachon tushlik (nonushta, kechki ovqat) qilasiz? 2. U avvalgi kun uyida tushlik qilmadi. 3. Siz kechki ovqatdan oldin sayrga chiqasizmi? 4. Sen do'stlaringni tushlikka taklif qilasanmi? 5. Bugun nonushtamizga nima (ovqat) bo'ladi? 6. Do'stingiz qayerda? – U tushlik qilyapti.

e) to ask for (*so'ramoq = tilamoq*), to ask (*so'ramoq = savol bermoq*) fe'llarining ishlatalishiga 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 vositali to'ldiruvchining o'rniga e'tibor bering:*

1. Siz menga bu kitobni qachon berasiz? 2. Siz bu kitobni Meriga 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 predloglarni 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 soydalanib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kecha siznikiga kim tashrif buyurdi? – O'g'limning do'stlari. Biz ularni ko'r ganimizdan 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 soat nechada tushlik qildingiz? – Men soat uchda tushlik qildim. 5. Siz shaxmat o'ynashni yoqtirasizmi? – 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 ishlashni 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, grammatic 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. "Bajon-u dil, – 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.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni Boris Klimov nomidan hikoya qilib bering.

II. Quyidagi so'z va iboralardan foydalaniib, qisqa hikoyalari 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 so'z va so'z 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 asuslanayotganiningizni 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 [lʌndən]?"|

"It was 'very nice there, | 'too."

LESSON SIX (THE SIXTH LESSON)

Text: My Friend's Family.

Grammar: 1. to have fe'l'i va have (has) got oboroti (44-§, 668-bet).

2. some, any gumon olmoshlari (45-§, 671-bet).

3. of predlogining one of, some of kabi birikmalarda ishlatalishi (46-§, 673-bet).

MY FRIEND'S FAMILY

My friend's name is Lav'rov. He lives in Moscow. His family is ↑ not very large. He has got a wife^t and two children. His wife's name^t is Mary and his children's names^t are Ann and Nick.

Comrade Lav'rov's wife^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 rule. My friend's daughter^t is a girl of ten. She goes to school. She does a ↑ lot of subjects at school. She also learns English. She works hard and knows the language well. She doesn't make ↑ many mistakes in English. She's a pioneer. She likes reading. She also helps her mother at home.

Comrade Lav'rov's son^t is a little boy. I think he was born ↑ five or six years ago. His father takes him to a nursery school^t every morning.

My friend's got a sister. She's going to be a doctor, and she's leaving her Institute ↑ this year. She's married. Her husband's an engineer.

My friend hasn't got any brothers.

My friend's wife ↑ usually takes the children to the country in summer to stay with their grandfather

and grandmother. They 'love their 'grandchildren very much. She's 'going to 'take them to the ↑ country again this summer.

"Has 'Comrade Lav'rov 'got any ↗children?"
"Yes, he's 'got two."

"Have his 'children 'got any ↗toys?" "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 ↗married?" — U uylanganmi?

"Yes, I 'think he ↗is."
— Menimcha, ha.

"Yes, he got married ↑ last year."
— Ha, u o'tgan yili uylanidi.

"No, he's 'still ↗single."
— Yo'q, u hali uylanmagan (bo'ydoq).

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

young	to make a mistake
a woman (<i>pl.</i> women)	to help
a woman of forty	a mother
old	to think (thought, thought)
a lecture	born
a lecturer	to be born
to teach (taught, taught)	a father
an institute	a nursery school
as a rule	to leave (left, left)
a daughter	to leave for
a school	to leave school
to go to school	to graduate from one's Institute (the University)
to work at a school	married
a subject	to be married
to do (take) subjects	to get married
to make (made, made)	a husband
a mistake	

any	a grandfather
a brother	a grandmother
summer	a grandchild (<i>pl. grandchildren</i>)
winter	a grandson
spring	a granddaughter
autumn	some
	in (the) summer (winter, spring, autumn)

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Six, p.526)

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 aytildi, keyin o'nlik va birlik. Yilni bildiruvchi raqamdan so'ng **year** so'zi ishlatilmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

1900 ['naɪnti:n 'hʌndrɪd]	1900-yil (ming to'qqiz yuzinchi yil)
1905 ['naɪnti:n 'ou 'faɪv]	1905-yil (ming to'qqiz yuz beshinchi yil)
1917 ['naɪnti:n sevn'ti:n]	1917-yil (ming to'qqiz yuz o'n yettinchi yil)
1957 ['naɪnti:n 'fifti 'sevn]	1957-yil (ming to'qqiz yuz ellik yettinchi yil)

So'z yasash:

-ist [-ist] – ot suffaksi bo'lib, kasb yoki partiyaga tegishlilikni bildiradi:

an economist – iqtisodchi
labourist – leyborist (*leyboristik partiya a'zosi*)

-ism [-izm] – ot suffaksi bo'lib, falsafiy, siyosiy, diniy oqim yoki iqtisodiy formatsiyani bildiradi:

Darwinism – Darwinizm (*Darvin ta'limoti*)

O'qish qoidasi

1. Id, **nd** harf birikmalari oldidan unlilar I turdag'i kabi (xuddi alfavitdagidek) o'qiladi, masalan:

old [ould] qari, eski

child [tʃaild] bola

find [faɪnd] topmoq

2. o harfi **th** hamda **m**, **n**, **v** harflaridan oldin ko'p hollarda [ʌ] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

mother ['mʌðə] ona

brother ['brʌðə] aka

come [kʌm] kelmoq

love [lʌv] sevmoq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALLNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi namunalarining o'qilishini mashq qiling, tagiga chizilgan shakllarga e'tibor bering (44-§):

- A. 1. "Have you 'got' many 'English' books at home?"|

"Yes, I've 'got' a lot."|

2. He 'hasn't' 'got' any 'sisters.'|

3. "How many 'children' did they have then?"|

"They had two, and now they've got three."|

- B. 1. "Has the 'boy' 'got' a 'cold?'"|

"Yes, 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 foydalaniib, 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)

N a m u n a 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 ishlatalishiga 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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, garlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) 1. Menda Repin haqida qiziqarli kitob bor. 2. Do's-timming singlisini ikkita kichkina bolasi bor. 3. Do'stингизнинг oilasi kattami yoki kichkinami? 4. Do'stингизнинг 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 nechada 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 olmoshlarning ishlatalishini tushuntiring.

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. Guman olmoshlarning ishlatalishiga 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 jumallar yo'q.
5. Sizning Sankt-Peterburgda (*bironqa*) do'stingiz bormi?
6. Menda *hech qanaqa* savol yo'q.
7. *Biron-bir* savolningiz bormi? – Ha, *bir nechta* bor.
8. Men bu gapda (*hech qanaqa*) xato ko'rmayapman.
9. Otangiz *bironqa* chet tilida gapiradimi?

IX. Namunada berilgandek gaplar tuzing (46-§).

- Namunalar:
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. Birontangizning bolalaringiz bormi? – Ha, ko'pchiligidan bormi.
2. (Sizlardan) birontangizda savollar bormi? – Ba'zilarimizda savollar bormi.
3. Muhandislarimizdan uchiasi tennisni yaxshi o'ynashadi.
4. Talabalariningizdan 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 birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

a girl	her husband	at the Institute
a nursery	her Institute	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, right, 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 any of your 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'rniغا predlog va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

Mary Petrova is a women ... 32. She graduated ... the Insitute ... Foreign Languages eight years ago. She's a lecturer now. She teaches English ... an Institute. She

usually goes ... the Institute ... eight o'clock ... the morning and gets ... home ... three ... the afternoon. Her daughter Ann is a girl ... ten. She goes ... school. She spends four hours ... school every day. ... home she 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-dars 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.

1870-y., 1868-y., 1825-y., 1773-y., 1837-y., 1919-y.,
1708-y., 1800-y.

XI. Berilgan fe'llardan foydalananib, 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 gaplapping. 4. Men unga (qizga) bu haqda kecha aytmadim.

c) *to leave, to graduate*

1. Siz mакtabni qachon bitirgansiz? – Men mакtabni 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. Daftaringizni 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 Minskka ketishdi. 3. Ular qachon Kiyevga ketishadi? 4. Ular Minskka uch yil avval ketishgan va hozir o‘sha yerda yashashadi. 5. U (o‘zining) ota-onasinkiga ketdi va ular bilan yozni o‘tkazadi.

e) *to finish, to be over*

1. Film tugadimi? 2. Film soat nechada 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 Swift qachon tug‘ilgan? – Jonatan Swift 1667-yilda tug‘ilgan. 5. Choser qachon tug‘ilgan? – Choser 1340-yilda tu-

g‘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. Mening singillarim yo‘q, lekin mening to‘rtta aka-ukalarim bor. Akalarimdan ikkitasi o‘tgan yili institutni tamomlashdi, ikkitasi esa matabga borishadi. 3. Bu yosh ayol muhandis. U katta zavodda ishlaydi. Uning, odatda, ishi ko‘p. Har kuni ertalab u kichik o‘g‘lini boqchaga olib boradi. 4. O‘rtoq Klimov keksa ishchi. Uning o‘g‘il nabiralari yo‘q, biroq uning ikkita qiz nabiralari bor. O‘rtoq Klimovning birinchi (qiz) nabirasi bundan yetti yil avval 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‘qiymen. 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 yashashadi. U yerda ularda 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. Me-

nimcha, bu mavzularning ayrimlari juda qiziqarli. 12. Siz kelasi hafta Kiyevga ketyapsizmi? – Ha, men u yerga ota-onamni ko'rgani boraman. 13. Bu daftarlarni kecha bu yerda kim qoldirdi?

XIV. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. (Takrorlash uchun mashqlar.)

Besh yil avval 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, ancha erta turardim. Men ko'p vaqtimni institutda o'tkazardim. Men ko'p inglizcha va fransuzcha kitoblar o'qirdim. Hozir men Moskvada yashamayman. Men institutni 2005-yili tamomladim va Tulaga ketdim. Hozir men ingliz tilidan dars beraman. Men mакtabda ishlayman. Bolalarni o'qitish menga yoqadi. Mening o'quvchilarim ko'p. Ular yaxshi o'zlashtirishadi. Mening oilam katta emas, mening ikkita farzandim bor: bir o'g'il va bir qiz. Xotinim hozir ishlaymaydi. 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 ishslashni boshslashni 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.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni Lavrov nomidan hikoya qilib bering.

II. Do'stingizga uning oilasi haqida 10 ta umumiy, 10 ta tanlov va 10 ta maxsus so'roq gapli savollar bering. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda quyidagi so'roq so'zlarni ishlating:

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 uylanmoqchi, 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 sarflashadimi?

V. Quyidagi mavzularda 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 ['kɔfi], Mr Brown?”

“Yes, thank you.”

* Tanishganda aytildigan salom.

LESSON SEVEN (THE SEVENTH LESSON)

Text: My Sister's Flat.

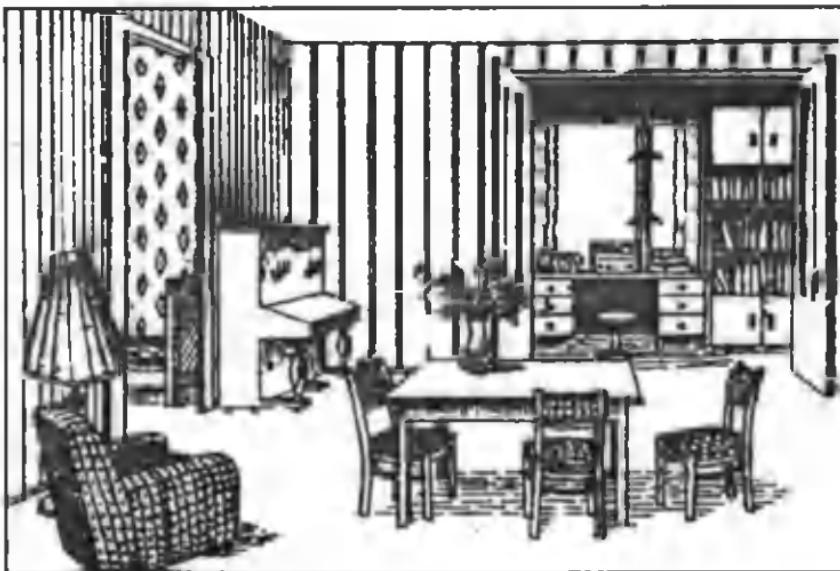
Grammar: 1. there is (there are) oboroti HZO va O'ZO da (47-§, 673-bet).

2. can modal fe'li va to be able to oboroti (48-§, 676-bet).

MY SISTER'S FLAT

My 'sister ↑ left her 'Institute ↑ two 'years a\go and 'went to 'work in No\rlsk. She's an engi\neer and 'works at a \factory. She 'got a ↑ very 'comfortable flat 'last \month 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 or a \dining-room. She has a \living-room and she 'uses it as a sitting-\room 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] and a ↗standard-lamp in the ↗corner.] There's 'also a ↗piano in the room.] My 'sister 'plays the piano ↑ very ↗well.] She ↗loves ↗music.]

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."|

"Which 'room's ↗this?"| "It's the ↗study."|

To the 'left of the ↗piano] you can ↗also ↗see] 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] in her ↗flat?"|

"How d'you 'like your ↑ new ↗flat?"| — Yangi kvartirangiz sizga qanday yoqyapti?

"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 bookcase in the corner. Yo'q, u yerda divan yo'q, biroq burchakda kitob javoni turibdi. Bu gapda murakkab pasayuvchi-ko'tariluvchi ton ikki bor ishlataliyapti. (Bu haqida kirish kursining 7-darsida to'laroq tushuncha berilgan edi.) Bu yerda ton ikki bo'g'inga to'g'ri kelganligi uchun ovozning tushishi va ko'tarilishi tegishli \ va / belgilari bilan ko'rsatiladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

comfortable	a piano
a block of flats	to play the piano
a house	music
a floor	right
March	to (on) the right
several	open
a picture	closed
a study	a writing-table
a bedroom	else
a sitting-room	a telephone
a dining-room	to speak on the telephone
a living-room	a radio set
to use	to listen to the radio
a kitchen	to hear smth. on the radio
a bathroom	a television set
can	to see smth. on TV (on television)
to be able to	to watch TV
square	a sofa
round	a bookcase
in the middle of	left
a flower	to (on) the left
an arm-chair	a thing
a corner	
in the corner	
at the corner	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Seven, p. 529)

So'z yasash:

- ure – ot suffaksi bo'lib, t undoshidan keyin kelsa u bilan birga [tʃə] kabi o'qiladi:
a picture [ə 'piktʃə] rasm
- able [əbl] – sifat suffaksi bo'lib, fe'l o'zagidan sifat yasashda ishlatalidi:
to comfort tinchlantirmoq – comfortable qulay

O'qish qoidasi

1. cei harf birikmasi [si:] o'qiladi, masalan:
ceiling [ə 'si:lin] shift to receive [ta ri'si:v] olmoq,
qabul qilmoq
2. ower harf birikmasi [auə] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
a flower [ə 'flauə] gul
3. ph [f] kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
a telephone [ə 'telifoun] 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. Kreml Moskvaning markazida joylashgan.
 3. VI mashq keyingi betda.
 4. 20-betda og'zaki tasvirlash uchun rasm berilgan.
 5. Uning ma'rzasida 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'limgan.

- II. *There is* (*there are*) oborotining ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling:

1. There's a mis~~t~~ake 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 uni'versity 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 qavs 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 1920.
7. There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday.

V. There is (there are) oborotini ishlatalishiga 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 kind 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 textbooks* on my table. (2)
4. There are *a lot of* mistakes in *your* exercise-book. (1)
5. There were *three* mistakes in *my* distation. (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 oborotining ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

- A.
1. Bizning shahrimizda ko'plab maktablar va besh-ta institut bor.
 2. O'tgan yili bizning sinfimizda yigirmata o'quvchi bor edi, hozir esa faqat o'n beshta.
 3. Anavi stol (usti)da ko'p журнallar 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) daftар 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'limgan, 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.
 3. Bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli maqo-

lalar 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 mакtab bor. Yangi mакtab 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‘ninchisi 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 ishlatalishiga e’tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o‘qilishini mashq qiling (48-§).

- A. 1. The 'girl can read now, | but she can’t write.
2. "What can I do for you?| Can I help you?"|
"Yes, please."|
3. "Can I have your pencil for a minute?"|
"Certainly."|
4. "We couldn’t speak English last year."|
"Can you do it now?"|
"I’m afraid, I can’t."|
5. "Could you help me, please?"|
"Certainly."|
- B. I had some 'free time yesterday,| and was 'able to 'go to my friend’s.|
- 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 se'lining ishlatalishiga 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 ['kilə,mitəz] 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 so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalananib, quyidagi namunalar bo'yicha 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 ishlatalishiga 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. Sizning darsligingizni bir daqiqaga (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 ingлизча kitoblarni o‘qiy olasiz? – Hech birimizning 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 birikmalarining o‘qilishini mashq qilib bo‘lib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o‘qing.

on the 'third	in the middle	'Which 'room's <u>this</u> ?
floor	of the room	'Which 'room's <u>that</u> ?"
in this picture	in the corner	
	of the room	

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 learn to play it?
 5. When do you usually play it?
 6. Who else can play the piano in your family?
- 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 artikel 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 ... Russian 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 ... Saint Petersburg. 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 aytинг:

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 foydalananib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu xonada ko‘p buyumlar bor. Bu yerda stol, beshta stul, pianino, divan va ikkita kreslo bor. Bu xonada yana nima bor? – Shuningdek, kitob javoni ham bor. 2. Burchakda yumaloq stol (bor). Deraza oldida royal. Royal ustida gul solingan vaza bor. 3. Telefoningiz 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 talabalari bor. Ulardan ko‘pini siz taniysiz. 6. Darslikda rasmlar bor, lekin xaritalar yo‘q. 7. Bu suratlarga qarang. Sizga bizning shahrimiz qanchalik 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‘sstim o‘tgan hafta yangi kvartira oldi. Kecha biz uni ko‘rgani bordik. Juda qulay kvartira (u). U bizga juda yoqdi. Unda umumiyl 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. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va gapirib bering.

Yigirma beshinchi aprelda men do'stim Petrovni ko'rgani bordim (Petrovnikiga 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 beshinchí qavatida. Unda to'rtta xona bor: ovqatlanish xonasi, ikkita yotoqxona, kabinet, vannaxona va oshxona. Ularning ovqatlanish xonasi menga juda yoqadi. U chiroqli, 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 Viktor o'g'li musiqani sevadi va royalni yaxshi chaladi. Royaldan o'ngda — divan, chapda esa — televizor bor. 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 kinofilm ko'rdik. Keyin biz uni muhokama qildik. Kech soat 11da men uyga ketdim.

OG'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 1-rasmida tasvir-
lanmagan 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 hikoyalari 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.)

“Hello.”|

“Is 'that Mr Petrov?”|

“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.”|

LESSON EIGHT (THE EIGHTH LESSON)

Text: At the Library.

Grammar: 1. Sifatdosh II haqida tushuncha (49-§, 680-bet).

2. Tugallangan hozirgi zamon fe'li (THZ)

(The Present Perfect Tense) (50-§, 680-bet).

3. Fan va o'quv predmetlari nomlari oldidan

artikIning ishlatilmasligi (51-§, 685-bet).

AT THE LIBRARY

We 'all 'learn ↑ foreign \languages\ in \our
office. There's a 'library of ↑ foreign \literature\ near
us. We 'like to ↑ read 'books 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
\Russian?

Smir'nova: I 'read them in \Russian\ 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 Wilde^t or 'Jack London.' Their books are easy.]

Smir'nova: 'All right.² | 'Please show me some 'books by ↑ Oscar Wilde, but 'don't bring "The ↑ Picture of 'Dorian Gray". | I've just read it.]

(*The librarian* ↑ goes a way^t and 'soon 'comes back.)

Librarian: I'm very sorry, & but we haven't got ↑ any 'books by ↑ Oscar Wilde in^t at the moment. I advise you to ↑ take a 'book by ↑ Jack London. | 'Shall I 'get you "↑ Martin Eden"^t or "White Fang"?³ |

Smir'nova: 'Please give me "White Fang".]

Librarian: 'Here it is.]

Smir'nova: 'Thank you very much.]

(*The student* ↑ takes the book^t and 'leaves the library.)

"What can I get for you?"|

— Sizga nima beray?

"I'd very much like a ↑ book by ↑ Jack London."|

— Men Jek Londonning birorta kitobini olmoqchi edim.

"I'm sorry, all his 'books are out at the moment."|

— Afsuski, uning barcha kitoblari hozir qo'lida.

"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 gaplarning 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'pti. All right* iborasi ko'pincha rozilik ma'nosini bildiradi. Bunda u ko'tariluvchi ton bilan aytildi: 'All right.'

3. **Shall I get you "Martin Eden" or "White Fang"?**
Sizga "Martin Iden" (kitobi)nimi yoki "Oqtig'" (kitobi)ni olib beraymi? Shall bu gapda modal ma'nosida ishlatalilib, gapiruvchi suhbatdoshdan biror ish (harakat)ga ruxsat, izn so'raganda ishlataladi.

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. 532)

ATOQLI OTLAR VA NOMLAR

Oscar Wilde	[ˈɔ:skər ˈwaɪld]
Jack London	[ˈdʒæk ˈlʌndən]
Dorian Gray	[dɔ:rɪən ˈgreɪ]
Martin Eden	[ma:tɪn ˈe:dən]
White Fang	['waɪt ˈfæŋ]

So‘z tartibini yodda saqlang

'Here's the book!	Mana kitob! (<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!

So‘z yasash:

-hood [hud] – ot suffiksi bo‘lib, ot o‘zagidan ot yasashda ishlataladi:	child [tʃaɪld] bola – childhood [tʃaɪldhud] bolalik
-y [i] – sifat suffiksi bo‘lib, ot o‘zagidan sifat yasashda ishlataladi:	ease [i:z] yengillik – easy ['i:zi] oson

O‘qish qoidasi

Urg‘usiz bo‘g‘inlarda unlilar reduksiyaga uchraydi (o‘ta qisqa talaffuz qilinadi), ya’ni asosiy sifatini yo‘qotadi. (Jadvalga qarang.)

Harf	O‘rnı	O‘qilishi	Misollar
a	1. Undosh + o‘qilmaydigan e dan oldin 2. Boshqa holatlarda	[i] [ə]	comrade ['komrid] library ['laibrəri]

e	1. Urg'uli bo'g'indan oldin va keyin kelgan l, n, r lardan tashqari undoshlar oldidan 2. Urg'uli bo'g'indan so'ng r dan oldin va <n + undosh>dan oldin	[i]	begin [bi'gin] telephone ['telifoun]
i y	Urg'uli bo'g'indan oldin va r siz urg'uli bo'g'indan so'ng	[ə]	paper* ['peipə] sentence ['sentans]
o	1. Urg'uli bo'g'indan keyingi n, l dan oldin 2. So'z oxirida	[i]	mistake [mis'teik] Ministry ['ministri]
o	1. Urg'uli bo'g'indan keyingi n, l dan oldin 2. So'z oxirida	[ou]	lesson ['lesn] also ['ɔ:lsou]
u	1. <Undosh + unli>dan oldin 2. So'z oxiridagi undosh(lar)dan so'ng	[ju:]	Institute ['institju:t]
u	1. <Undosh + unli>dan oldin 2. So'z oxiridagi undosh(lar)dan so'ng	[ə]	difficult ['difikəlt]

* r harfi oldidan barcha unlilar urg'usiz bo'g'inda [ə] o'qiladi, masalan: grammar ['græma], teacher ['titʃə], doctor ['dɔ:kə]

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 before.|
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 this new film.* (2)
3. *His friend has translated two English books into Russian.* (3)
4. *They've never lived here.* (1)
5. *They've sent us several telegrams lately.* (4)

VI. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

		an interesting article a new book an English journal a Russian magazine a lot of newspapers several new texts
1. What have you read this month?		a new film a student from Group Seven his sister's children his parents his brother his teacher
2. What (who) has your friend just seen (met)?	(to)	the cinema the theatre the country Saint Petersburg, Kiev
3. Where have you been lately? (Where has your friend been lately?)		

**VII. Tugallangan hozirgi zamон shaklining ishlatalishiga e'tibor
qilib, 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 live) 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 Saint Petersburg?" – "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 to 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 read) 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 . . .

* Place – joy; to his place – uning uyiga

XI. Fe'l-kesimning zamон shakliga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Singlimning o'g'li endi to'rt yoshda, biroq u allaqachon o'qishni o'rganib olgan. 2. Men bu haqda hech eshitmagandim. 3. Siz yangi kvartiraga allaqachon ko'chib o'tdingizmi? 4. O'rtoq Petrov menga hali bu haqda aytmadи. 5. Siz diktantda 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 paytlarda 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 nechog'lik 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 teatrda 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-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib bo'lib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

to <u>get</u> <u>books</u>	their <u>books</u> <u>are</u> <u>easy</u>	'takes <u>the</u> <u>book</u>
I 'like <u>Dickens</u>	in <u>English</u> or <u>in</u> <u>Russian</u>	'leaves <u>the</u> <u>library</u>
'don't <u>bring</u>	'Here <u>it</u> <u>is</u>	

**II. Unlilarning urg'usiz bo'g'inda o'qilishiga e'tibor 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 so'zlар qaysi so'z turkumlariga kirishini aniqlang
va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:**

childhood	adviser	graduation	wrongly
recently	brotherhood	easily	literature
easy	advisable	returnable	rightly

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalaniб, 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 Russian or in English?
3. How many English books have you read lately?
4. Which of them would you advise (siz maslahat ber-gan bo'lar 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 vaziyatlar 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 O'ZO shakllarida yozing:

1. They all learn these lessons.

2. We all have our English in the morning.

VII. Gapdag'i so'z tartibiga e'tibor berib, ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mana kitob.
 u.

2. Mana daftар.
 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. Oilamizdag‘i barcha bolalar royal chalishni o‘rganishadi.

b) *to be sorry (for, about)*

1. Men u bilan gaplashib olmadim va bundan juda afsusdaman.
2. Ular hammalari yunga 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'rniغا 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 ... me 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 Geography.

XI. Quyidagi sanalarni so'z 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 so'zlardan foydalanib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz kutubxonada (allaqachon) bo'ldingizmi?
— Yo'q hali. Men u yerga darslardan so'ng boraman.
2. Kutubxonada ko'p odam edi va men u yerga kechqurun borishga qaror qildim. 3. Siz Oskar Uayldning birorta kitobini ingliz tilida o'qiganmisiz? — Yo'q, ular men uchun ancha qiyin. Men uning kitoblarini o'zbek tilida o'qiganman. — Men sizga bu kitobni olishni maslahat beraman. U juda oson va qiziqarli. 4. O'qigani birorta qiziqarli kitob olib keling, iltimos. — Yaxshi, men sizga juda qiziqarli kitob berishim mumkin. Men uni avval ba'zi do'stlarimga ham bergandim va u ularga juda yoqdi. 5. Sizga televizordagi oxirgi ko'rsatuv yoqdimi?
6. Bolaligimda men Sankt-Peterburgda yashaganman, shuning uchun bu shaharni yaxshi bilaman. 7. Siz bugun Annani ko'rdingizmi? — Ha, u bu yerga hozirgina kelgandi va tez orada ketdi. 8. Men hozir ketaman. Siz mening kitob va jurnallarimdan foydalanishingiz

mumkin. 9. Afsus, siz o'zingiz bilan o'g'illaringizni olib kelmabsiz. 10. Iltimos, menga bir bo'lak bo'r bering. – Mana, marhamat. 11. Mening dugonam kutubxonachi. U tarix instituti kutubxonasida ishlaydi. 12. Bu oy sizlarda geografiyadan nechta ma'ruza bo'ldi? 13. Men sizga bu kitobni ko'rsatmadim, chunki u siz uchun qiyin. 14. Men kecha kech oqshom keldim, shuning uchun siznikiga kelolmadim. 15. Sizda Angliya tarixidan qanaqadir kitoblar bormi? – Ha, menda bir nechta bor. 16. Mamlakatimizning barcha xalqlari rus adabiyotini bilishadi va sevishadi.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

- I. Matnni hikoya qilib bering: a) Smirnov nomidan; b) kutubxonachi nomidan.
- II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib "At the Library" mavzusida qisqa 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 so'z va so'z 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 hikoyalar 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 ichidagi yangi so'z va iboralardan foydalanib, dialogni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Dialogni sinfdan sahnalashtiring.

1. – Telefoningizdan qo'ng'iroq qilib olsam maylimi?
– Marhamat
2. – Bu Annami?
– Ha.
– Sen meni eshityapsanmi? Men hozir chiqyapman.
– Yaxshi.
3. – Bu gapni tarjima qilaymi?
– Ha, marhamat.
– (*Talaba tarjima qiladi*) “Siz bu qiziq teleko'rsatuvni ko'rdingizmi?”
– To'g'ri. Rahmat.
– Davom etaymi?
– Yo'q, yetarli. Rahmat.

VI. O'qituvchidan matnni o'qishingizni, gapni tarjima qilishni, do'stingizga yordam berishingizni, doskaga chiqishingizni, boshlashni, davom etishni so'rang (Dars ramkasiga qarang).

VII. Quyidagi dialogni o'qishni mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring:

- “How 'long have you been here, Mr Petrov?”
“A'bout a week.”
“Have you 'seen ↑ much of London?”
“Not yet, | 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-§, 685-bet).

2. Bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplar (53-§, 688-bet).

3. That, if, when, as, because bog'lovchilari bilan keluvchi ergash gaplar (54-§, 689-bet).

A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Ann: Hallo, is that you, Mary? How are you? Why didn't you go to classes yesterday?

Mary: Hallo, Ann. I felt ↑ very ill yesterday. I couldn't ↑ 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 today?

Mary: No, I'm afraid I can't. The doctor's coming this morning. I feel I should ↑ stay in bed for a ↑ few days. I'm very sorry I have to ↑ miss several lectures.

Ann: That's all right. You mustn't come if you are ill. You should certainly stay in bed. You can have my notes if you like. Can I come to see you today?

Mary: Certainly. Please come round after classes.

Ann: I'm sorry, but I have to go to the library after classes to get some books for my talk.

Mary: Don't go to the library. I've got a ↑ lot of interesting books at home. You can take any of them.

Ann: All right. Can I get to your place by the ↑ 41 tram?

Mary: Yes, but don't come by tram. There's a new underground station near my house now. It

'takes me ↑ fifteen **minutes**¹ to 'get to the 'Institute by underground.²

Ann: 'Very good, and 'now I must 'hurry to the Institute. See you later!

Mary: Till this evening then. 'Don't forget to ↑ bring me your notes. Ring me up if you ↑ can't come!

"How are you?"

Ahvolingiz 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'yashimcha, shamollab qolib-man.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. You can take any of them. *Sen ulardan xohlaganiningni olishing mumkin. Bo'lishli darak gapda any gumon olmoshi xohlagan 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
Saint Petersburg?

Moskvadan Sankt-Peterburgga borishga qancha
vaqt ketadi?

Bunday turdag'i 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 mening ikki soat
vaqtim ketdi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a conversation	to miss
hallo	must
How are you?	to have to (to have got to)
why	certainly
to feel (felt, felt)	a note
to feel ill	to make notes
to feel well	a place
to feel bad	to come (go) to one's place
ill	to be at one's place
to be ill	to get to a place
sick	a tram
even	to go by tram (by bus, trolley-bus)
if	to take (get) a taxi
a talk	a tram stop
to have a talk	an underground
to give a talk	to go by underground
to talk	a station
What's the matter?	an underground station
to see a doctor	a minute
high	to hurry
tall	See you later.
a temperature	to forget (forgot, forgotten)
to be afraid of	to remember
should	to ring up (rang up, rung up)
a few	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Nine, p. 535)

O'qish qoidasi

Ikkita ketma-ket kelgan r dan oldin unlilar urg'u ostida unlilarning o'qilishining il-turidagi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

hurry ['hʌri] shoshilmoq

sorry ['sɔri] kechirasiz

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

- I. *must* modal fe'li va *to have to (to have got to)* oborotining ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (52-§)

A. 1. All children must \uparrow go to school.]

- You must 'do it at once.|
2. They must 'go and see his pictures, | too.|
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 repeat 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'zgartishlar 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, she) { must go and see... must come and ...
3. Must I (we) ...
4. You musn't ...
- 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
- 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?
- go to bed so late.
 speak Russian 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'xhash 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 time 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 ishlatalishiga 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. – Bajon-u dil. 6. Kolya bilan hozir sayr qilib kelaymi? – Yo'q, kerak emas (hojati yo'q). U soat uchda uxlashi kerakligini bilasiz-ku. 7. Uyquga kech yotishni yoqtirmayman, biroq ba'zan (kech yotishimga) to'g'ri keladi. 8. Bu ishni kecha nihoyasiga yetkazishimga to'g'ri kelmaganligidan xursandman. 9. Do'stingiznikiga tashrif buyurishingizga to'g'ri keladi. U kecha darsga kelmadи. 10. Siz nimaga kelmadingiz? – Men kela olmadim, bolalarimni shifokorga olib borishimga to'g'ri keldi. 11. Siz kutubxonaga borishingizga hojat yo'q, bizning uyimizda ko'p kitoblarimiz bor va siz o'zingiz yoqtirgan kitobingizdan istaganingizni olishingiz mumkin. 12. U bizni bunchalik erta uyg'otishining hojati yo'q.

VIII. Quyidagi namunalarga asoslanib gaplar tuzing. (53, 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. Siz kecha adabiyotning ma'ruzasida yo'qmidingiz? 3. Nahotki siz biz bilan shahar chetiga bora olmaysiz? 4. O'rtoq Petrov ketganini nahotki eshitmagan bo'lsangiz? 5. Nahotki sizning qizingiz mакtabga 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 tillarida gapirishini bilasizmi? 3. Agar siz kutubxonaga tez-tez borib tursangiz o'rtoq Smirnovni tanishingiz kerak, chunki u o'sha yerda ishlaydi. 4. Diktantingizda 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:

'What was the for'get to 'bring if you are all
matter?

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

- a) carry, flurry, merry, hurry, marry, berries, ferry,
lorry, scurry, barrel, squirrel
 b) cigarette, a'far, 'interval, 'mischief, to'bacco,
re'mark, re'member, 'delicate, a'side, ar'rive

- III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumlariga kirishini aniqlang
va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:**
- underground certainly motherhood conversation
temperature highly summary lately
flowery talker hurriedly evening-school
- IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.**
- V. Yangi so'zlardan 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 so‘zlardan gaplar tuzing:

1. usually, it, me, to get, takes, my, an hour, to, office;
2. it, him, this, took, days, book, to read, ten;
3. her, takes, it, breakfast, twenty minutes, to have, always;
4. 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 va 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 vaqtি ketadi.)
2. Ma’ruza qilishga sizning qancha vaqtingiz ketdi? – (Menga) ikki soat ketdi.
3. Bu hamma xatlarga javob berishga uning qancha vaqtি 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

matnni 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 qilyapti. 7. Men siznikiga kela olmayman, chunki o'zimni yomon his qilyapman.

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 qilyapti.

d) *to leave, to forget*

1. Siz grammatik qoidalarni unutmasligingiz kerak. 2. Men daftaramni sinfda unutib qoldiribman. 3. Eski do'stlarni unutmang. 4. Darslikni uya unutib qoldirma. 5. Kitoblarni olishni unutmang. 6. Menimcha, men ruchkamni shu yerda qoldiribman. Siz uni ko'rmadingizmi? 7. Siz kecha unikiga kirishni unutib qo'ydingizmi yoki vaqtingiz bo'lmadimi? 8. Bu jurnalni kim bu yerda unutib qoldirdi? 9. Kechirasiz, men bu matnni tarjima qilishni unutibman. 10. Sumkangizni qayerda qoldirdingiz? – Esimda yo'q.

e) *to be afraid*

1. Nega bola 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 olmaysiz, deb qo'rqaman. 6. Siz hozir unga telefon qila olasizmi? – Afsuski, yo'q. (Yo'q, (telefon qilolmayman) deb qo'rqaman.) Men hozir ketishim kerak.

f) *certainly*

1. U, shubhasiz, bu fanni juda yaxshi biladi. 2. Siz, albatta, shifokorga borishingiz (uchrashishingiz) kerak. 3. Siz menga bir nechta jurnallarni ko'rsatib yubora

olmaysizmi? – Albatta. 4. Siz menga yordam bera olasizmi? – Albatta.

IX. Nuqtalar o‘rniga kerakli joyda tegishli predloglarni 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 trolleybus 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 ... my 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, ahvollaringiz 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? Kasalmisiz? Siz shifokorga borishingiz kerak. 3. Siz, odatda, ota-onangiznikiga qanday (yetib) borasiz? – Ba'zan men tramvayda boraman, ba'zan esa avtobus va metroda. – U yerga yetib borish uchun qancha vaqtingiz ketadi? – Avtobus va metroda faqat yigirma daqiqa. 4. Siz menga adabiyotdan konspektningizni berib tura olmaysizmi? – Albatta, meni-kiga (uyga) ertaga kechqurun keling. – Yaxshi, rahmat. 5. Menga telefon qilishni unutmang. 6. Men bu grammatik qoidani eslab qola olmayapman. 7. Ma'ruza soat to'qqizda boshlanadi. Biz shoshilishimiz kerak. 8. Sizning isitmaningiz bor. Siz, albatta, uyda qolib shifokoringizga telefon qilishingiz kerak. 9. Siz ma'ruzangizni o'qidingizmi? – Yo'q, men institutda bo'lmadim (institutga bormadim), men kasal edim. 10. Darslarni yaxshi tayyorlash uchun sizga qancha vaqt kerak bo'ladi? – Odatda, menga birikki soat ketadi, agar vazifa unchalik 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'stimming konspektlaridan foydalanishimga to'g'ri kelyapti. 13. Sen hoziroq Petrov bilan gaplashib olishing kerak. Nimaga sen unga telefon qilishni xohlamaysan? – U hozir uyda emas deb qo'rqaman. Men uning 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'stлari Smirnov va Nikitinlar uni ko'rgani borishdi. Metroda ular uning uyigacha 20 daqiqada yetib borishdi va unikida bir necha soat bo'lishdi. Ular birga dars tayyorlashdi, inglizcha gaplashishdi va darslikdan yangi matnlarni muhokama qilishdi. Ular soat beshda ketishmoqchi bo'lishdi, biroq Petrov ulardan qolishni so'radi. "Bunchalik 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 boshladи, unga o'qituvchilaridan 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? There are ... pages left. Could you ...? certainly, thank you, not at all

IV. 8- va 9-darslardagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib, o'z ish kuningizni tasvirlang.

V. Quyidagi dialogni o'qishni 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-§, 691-bet).
 2. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar (56-§, 696-bet).
 3. Till (until), as soon as, before, after, while bog'lovchilari bilan keluvchi ergash gaplar (54-§, 2-(b) qism, 689-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 exam\nation and I'm 'quite \free. When my 'wife 'takes her ↑ last e'xam ↑ next \week, we'll 'go to \Yalta\ for a \holiday. I \hope we shall 'have a ↑ good \time there. You 'know how we ↑ love the \sea. We are 'going to \swim, \lie on the \beach, \and \sunbathe\ two or ↑ three 'hours a \day. 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\ 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\ in 'order ↑ not to miss my ↑ mother's \birthday. She will be \sixty\ on the \tenth of August, you know.

I 'think I'll be 'able to ↑ go to \see you\ 'some 'time at the ↑ end of the \month.

I shall be 'very 'glad to hear from you' be'fore we leave.]

'Love to you all,
Boris.]

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. When my wife takes her last exam next week...

Xotinim bir haftadan so'ng oxirgi imtihonini 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 yaxlit so'z birikmasini tashkil qilib, artikl va predlogsiz ishlatiladi, chunki so'z birikmasining hammasi ma'no jihatidan ravish xarakte-riga 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 kuniga bir-ikki soat ostobda toblanish. Kuniga, haftasiga, oyiga (... marta) kabi so'z birikmalarida ingliz tilida predlog ishlatilmasligiga e'tibor bering; ushbu ingliz tilidagi so'z birikmalaridagi noaniq artikl *bir* ma'nosini beradi.

Taqqoslang:

three times a week	bir haftada uch marta
four lessons a month	bir oyda to'rtta dars
six books a year	bir yilda oltita kitob
How many hours a day do you work?	Siz bir kunda necha soat ishlaysiz?

3. I can't forget it either. Men ham u(lar)ni esimdan chiqarolmayman. O'zbek tilidagi *ham* so'ziga ingliz 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 ishlatalidi:

I remember it very well, too.	Men ham buni juda yaxshi eslayman.
I also remember his brother.	Men uning akasini ham eslayman.
I can't remember it either.	Men ham buni eslolmayman.
Can't you remember it either?	Nahotki, siz ham buni eslolmasangiz?

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

dear	to have a good time
to be busy	a sea
at last	a seaside
an exam (examination)	to swim
to prepare for an exam (examination)	poor
to take an exam (examination)	rich
to pass an exam (examination)	to intend
to examine	a river
quite	a bank
at all	a wood
to be free	early in ...
a holiday	in order (not) to
to have a holiday	so as (not) to
to be (away) on holiday	to lie (lay, lain)
to go to some place for a (one's) holiday	a beach
a month's holiday	the sun
two months' holiday	to lie in the sun
a holiday-centre	to sunbathe
a holiday-home	either
to rest	awfully
to have a test	health
to hope	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. 540)

So'z yasash

-ing [iŋ] – fe'lidan yasalgan otning suffiksi:
to begin boshlamoq – beginning boshlanishi

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. KZO fe'lini ishlatalishiga 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 ↑ 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'ven.'
6. We shan't go ↑ 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'zgartishlar kiritishni unutmang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

I				
You				
He				
She				
We				
They				
Will	'll	do it write to ... read this book tell ... all about it play the piano have a game of chess	if when	... see(s) ... friend. ... have (has) time. ... finish(es) this work. ... don't (doesn't) see ... friend. ... don't (doesn't) finish this work.
I	you he she they	won't shan't		
You				
He				
She				
We				
They				

IV. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, namunalar asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a l a r:

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 ishlatalishiga 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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Agar ob-havo yaxshi bo'lsa, biz ertaga shahar tashqarisiga chiqamiz. 2. Agar men bu yerda ishdan keyin qoladigan bo'lsam, bugun senikiga kelolmayman. 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 matabga bora olmaysan, deb qo'rqaman, sening isitmang 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 turadi. 12. Sizda qachon telefon bo'ladi? 13. Nimaga siz mashg'ulotlarga bormayapsiz? – Men grippman..

B. 1. Umid qilamanki, ertaga ma'ruzangiz borligini unutmagansiz. 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 qilyapman va shifokorga borishim kerak bo'ladi. 7. Bir nechta dars qoldirishimga to'g'ri keladi deb qo'rqaman, mening onam kasal. 8. Biz soat nechada uchrashamiz? –

Soat yettida uchrasha olamiz, 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 mакtabni 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 abou it.|
3. I 'did ↑ all I \could.|
4. 'That's ↑ all I \know about it.|
5. 'Is 'that 'all he could \tell you about it?|
6. 'That isn'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 you 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 Saint Petersburg.
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'ldirin.

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 uymi?
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. 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'llimdan 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 mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o‘qing:

[h]	[ɔ:, ɔ]	[θ, ð]
I <i>hope</i>	'awfully <i>sorry</i>	my 'mother's birthday
to 'have a <i>holiday</i>		on <u>the</u> 'tenth of August
your 'wife's <i>health</i>		at <u>the</u> 'end of the <i>month</i>

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? 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 ... Saint Petersburg. He goes to ... Saint Petersburg 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 ... Saint Petersburg 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'rniqa 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 a 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. Berilgan 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 topshirma-dingiz? – Men o'zimni yomon his qilayotgan edim va kela olmadim. – Siz hozir imtihon topshira olasizmi?
2. Biz hammamiz avvalgi kun imtihon topshirdik.
3. Sizning talabalaringiz ingliz tilidan imtihonni qanday topshirishdi? Juda yaxshi. Faqat ulardan bittasi imtihon-dan o'ta olmadi.
4. Agar nemis tilidan imtihonni yaxshi topshirishni xohlasangiz, siz ko'p ishlashingiz kerak.
5. Hamma imtihonlarni topshirib 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 uylan-magan.
4. Sizning 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 hali yo'q (kelmadi).
9. O'rtoq Petrov hali ham kasal.
10. U hali o'zini 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 tashqarisiga chiqishni umuman xohla-mayman.
2. Men hozir mutlaqo bo'shman va siz bilan kinoga bora olaman.
3. Men umuman suzishni bilmay-

man. 4. Mening otam juda keksa (kishi). – U necha yoshda? – Yetmish besh. 5. Sizning qizingiz quyoshda yurishi umuman 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 pianino chaladi. 2. Siz ham barcha imtihonlarni o'tgan hafta topshirdingizmi? 3. Otonalari ham undan xat olishmayapti. 4. Siz ham sentabr oxirida qaytasizmi? 5. Ular ham quyoshda toblanishni yoqtirishmaydi. 6. Biz ham bu yil dam olish uyiga bormaymiz. 7. Men ham sizga bu kinoga borishni maslahat bermayman. 8. Mening do'stlarim 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'rtoq 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 tashqarisiga 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. Shifokor menga tushlikdan so'ng dam olishni maslahat bermaydi. 6. Siz bu yil qachon ta'tilga chiqmoqchisiz? – Sentabr oxirida men dengizga bormoqchiman. Men hech 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'zлarni takrorlab chiqishingizga to'g'ri keladi. 5. Ingliz tilidan imtihonni yaxshi topshirish uchun hammamiz ko'p ishlashimizga to'g'ri keldi.

XI. Darsdagи yangi so'zlardan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz dushanba kuni juda band bo'lasizmi? Men sizga rus tarixi bo'yicha 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 savolimga, 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 tayyorlashda 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 yoqmadidi. 9. Kecha do'stimdan olgan xatimni qayerga qo'yganimni eslay olmayapman. U ta'tilni rasvo (juda yomon) o'tkazayotganligini yozadi. Bo'shashim (qo'lim tegishi) bilanoq unga, albatta, javob beraman. 10. "Umid, qilamanki eringiz kitob ustidagi ishini tugatishi bilanoq ta'tilga chiqadi, – dedi shifokor. – Unga bunchalik ko'p ishslash 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 ota-onangizga.
2. Yangi yashash joyingiz haqida o'z do'stlaringizga.
3. Ta'til rejalaringiz 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) qishda 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 wood, 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 tuzing:

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 week-end; 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 ↑ much of Moscow?”|

“Not yet,| I’m going sightseeing today, & after our talks.”|

* Talks – muzokara

"I'm 'sorry I can't 'help you to day,| but I'll be 'able to
'take| you 'round Moscow & to morrow & in my 'car."|
"It's 'very nice of you, Mr Ivanov.| 'Thank you ↑ very
much."|

TAKRORLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR
(1-10-DARSLAR)

I. Ko'rsatilgan grammatik hodisalarga e'tibor berib, savollarga javob bering. Olingan javoblarni qisqa hikoyalarga jamlang.

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 ... things 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 Saint Petersburg ... 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 ... my 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 qilng.

1. Siz Annani ko'rishga ulgurdingizmi? – Yo'q, biroq men u bilan hozirgina telefonda gaplashdim. U o'zini yaxshi his qilyapti. Ertaga va indinga uning isitmasi bo'lmasa, u dushanba kuni ishga bora oladi. – Siz uni ko'rgani yashanba kuni bormoqchimisiz? – Yo'q, deb qo'rqaman. Men band bo'laman. Mening singlim yangi kvartiraga ko'chib o'tyapti va men unga yordam berishimga to'g'ri keladi. Men, balki, unikiga bugun kechqurun borarman.

2. 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'layman. Men bir oy oldin ulardan birini Peterga bergen 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 sizlarnikidan lug'at bilan o'qiy oladigan kitob topaman. – Unda menikiga kechqurun yettidan keyin keling. Bu siz uchun kech emas, deb o'layman. Men uyda bo'laman va sizga o'zimning barcha kitoblarimni ko'rsataman. Siz o'zingizga yoqqan xohlagan kitobingizni olishingiz mumkin. – Rahmat. Siznikiga qanday boraman? – Siz 42-trolleybus bilan, keyin esa, metroda borishingiz mumkin. Bunga sizning bir soat vaqtingiz ketadi. – Rahmat, kechqurungacha. – Xayr. (Till then.)

V. Quyidagi so'z va so'z 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 so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, berilgan mavzu bo'yicha hikoyalilar 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) of ..., to 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 be 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 matndan so‘ng ramka ichida berilgan dialoglarni takrorlang. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring:

1. Janob Blek bilan salomlashing; uni yana Moskvada ko‘rganingizdan xursandligingizni 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 ekanligini, 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 tanishtiring, u Londonga aylangani chiqmoqchi ekanligini ayting; u birinchi bor Londonga ko‘rayotganligi sababli Grindan unga Londonni ko‘rsatishini so‘rang.

VIII. VII mashq asosida 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-§§, 697–699-betlar).
 2. Tasdiq so'roq gap. (59-§, 703-bet).
 3. to speak, to talk, to say, to tell fe'llari. (60-§, 704-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 and 'talking to Leo\nid Pe\trov, \ his \guide.'

Petrov: 'Is 'this your ↑ first 'visit to Moscow, Mr Smith?'

Smith: \Yes. But I've 'heard a ↑ lot about \Moscow from my \father. He was \here before the Revo\lution. '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 re\member the 'dirty, 'narrow 'streets my \father \saw in the \sub\urbs, \ and in the 'centre, ^too, 'during his \visit.'

Petrov: I'm a\fraid I \don't. I 'wonder what you will \say after you've 'seen our ↑ new \district in the 'South-\West.'

Smith: \Oh, I've 'heard about it from a \friend. He 'told me it was a ↑ beautiful \place with 'wide, 'straight

streets² 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 University.

'Mr Smith ↑ also said that he had ↑ heard a ↑ lot about the ↑ Tretyakov Picture Gallery³ and would like to see it.³ Leonid told him that they were ↑ planning to see the Gallery⁴ in a 'few days.' They were 'also going to 'see 'towns and villages,² hospitals,² collective farms,² museums,² exhibitions and many 'other interesting things.' Mr Smith ↑ hoped he would 'see ↑several 'other important industrial and agricultural centres² in the country, in addition 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 maydonigacha bora olamanmi?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. You can hardly recognize many of the streets and squares. Ko 'p ko 'cha va maydonlarni tanish amri mahol. 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'lidan 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 shu kabi tarjima qilinadi. Bu so'z birikmalaridan 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 COMBINATION

to retire	a tourist
to travel	a hotel
travelling	a hall
journey	a guide
as	a visit (to)

a revolution	a garden
a capital	a way
to become (became, become)	on the (one's) way
to change	a building
hardly	to build (built, built)
to recognize	a picture gallery
a street	would like
a square	to plan
like	a collective farm
dirty	a museum
narrow	an exhibition
a suburb	other
to wonder	important
a district	industrial
beautiful	agricultural
wide	the country
straight	in addition (to)

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Eleven, p. 545)

So'z yasash

- ive [iv] – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, fe'lidan sifat yasaydi:
to collect jamlamoq – collective jamoaviy
- ful {ful} – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, otdan, kamdan kam holatlarda
fe'lidan sifat yasaydi:
beauty chiroy – beautiful chiroyli
to forget unutmoq – forgetful unituvchan
- 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 MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN DASTLABKI MASHQLAR

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. Nechta gap yozishimiz kerakligi mening esimda yo'q. Men nima qilay? Men albatta dugonamga qo'ng'iroq qilishim kerak. 10. Qaysi shaharlarda bo'lganiningizni 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.

B. 1. U nima (deb) javob bergenini 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 olma-dingizmi? 5. Siz hozir yangi kitob ustida ishlayotganin-gizni eshitdim. (Eshitdimki, siz hozir yangi kitob ustida

ishlayotgan emishsiz.) 6. U mendan so'ragan (iltimos qilgan) ishini tugatdim. 7. Akam uylanganini eshitdingizmi? (Eshitdingizmi, ...) 8. Hozirgacha (allaqachon) nima qilganingizni menga ko'rsating. 9. Men unga nima maslahat bergen bo'lsam, u o'shani qildi. 10. Sizni yangi xonadon (kvartira) ga ko'chib o'tganingizni eshitdik. U qayerda (joylashgan)? 11. Men qo'limdan kelganining 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 kelganin-gizda 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 Saint Petersburg. 2. He said that he lived in Saint Petersburg. 3. He said that he had lived in Saint Petersburg. 4. He said that he was going to live in Saint Petersburg. 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 talassuzini mashq qiling:

1. I thought & you'd done it.

2. I 'thought you'd do it to morrow.|
3. I 'didn't 'know he'd ↑written a ↑ new book.|
4. I knew & I d wrote the article & if I 'had time.|

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 worked at a factory.
 { he had worked at a factory.
 { he would work 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 aytди.
5. U bizdan zavodga yetib borishimiz uchun, odatda, qancha vaqt ketishini so'radi.
6. U qachon ishdan kelishini sizga aytдими?
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 vaqtি yo'q.
10. U buni men zudlik bilan bajarishim kerakligini aytди.
11. U bizdan qaysi birimiz nemis tilida gapirishni bilishimizni so'radi.
12. U hech qachon Omskda bo'lmaganligini aytди.
13. Men sizning Moskvadan ketayotganingizni eshitдим.
14. U maqolani tarjima qilib bo'liboq bo'shashini aytди.

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 (in 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 he said 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 friend asked me. 7. He wanted to know when we were going (here, there) again.

XI. Berilgan savollardan foydalanib, quyidagi namuna asosida suhbatlar quring:

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 will 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, & isn't he?
2. You've heard it, & haven't you?
3. She hasn't done the work yet, & has she?
4. They can't speak English at all, & 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 ishlatalishiga 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 foydalanishmaydi, 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 kun bo'yи (oftobda) toblana olmaydi-ku, shundaymi?
10. Siz bugun teatrga borasiz, shundaymi?
11. Men haqman-ku, shundaymi?
12. Men bu yerda uzoq qolib ketishimga to'g'ri kelmaydi, shundaymi?

XV. Nuqtalar o'rнига to say, to speak, to tell, to talk ф'ларининг 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 Petrov 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.

[ənd, ən]	[ŋ]
'streets and <u>squares</u>	'planning to <u>see</u>
in'dustrial and <u>agri</u> cultural	'interesting <u>things</u>
[h]	[w] [str]
in <u>the</u> ho'tel <u>hall</u>	I 'wonder 'what you will <u>say</u>
he had 'heard a <u>lot</u>	with 'wide, 'straight <u>streets</u>

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

fate, fact, 'comrade, 'cabbage, a'like, a'gain, farm, 'grammar, fare, pet, Peter, pert, 'reader, re'lease, re'main, 'ticket, '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. Yangi 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 Moscow 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 (Saint Petersburg, 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 country?
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?
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 Russian Federation? It is an important industrial centre, isn't it?
2. What other important industrial centers do you know in the country?
3. Is the Russian Federation an industrial or an agricultural country?

VII. Quyidagi se'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 antonimini 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 you? 3. ... my first visit ... Saint 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 soydalanih, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. U qachon nafaqaga chiqqanini men bilmayman. Balki 62 yoshidadir. 2. Ular yozda nima rejalashti-rayotganliklarini men bilmayman. Balki ular sayohatga chiqishar. 3. U mendan qaysi mehmonxonada to‘x-tamoqchi 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 olarmikinman”, – deb o‘ylardim. “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 sayyoohlар ko‘pgina katta shaharlarga tashrif buyurishdi. Gid ularga ular haqida ko‘p qiziqarli narsalarni aytib berdi. 8. Shifokor 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 ekanligimizni 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‘limgan joyda dam oldim. Yaltadan tashqari men Sevastopolda ham bo‘ldim.

OG‘ZAKI NUTQ KO‘NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

- I. Matnni 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, hikoyalarni tuzing:
 - 1. my friend’s son, very tall, to change, can (could) hardly, to recognize

2. to get a new flat, a new 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 go
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 horilishini, u yerga avtobus (trolleybus, metro) borishini so'rang. Yordam uchun minnatdorchilik bildiring.

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 ifodalanishi. (61-§, 707-bet.)

2. if yoki **whether** bog'lovchilari bilan kiritilgan to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar (Umumiyl so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda). (62-§, 708-bet.)
3. Narsa-buyum nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatalishi. (63-§, 708-bet.)
4. a little, a few birikmalari. (64-§, 709-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 **potatoes**¹, 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?" she 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 canteen, shall we?"	— Oshxonaga ketdik, boramizmi?
"Yes, let's."	— Ketdik.
"Would you like that table for two at the window?"	— Sizga deraza oldidagi ikki kishilik stol ma'qulmi?
"Yes, I that will do nicely."	— Ha, juda.
"What would you like to start with?"	— Nimadan boshlashni xohlaysiz?
"To mato juice [dju:s], please."	— Pomidor sharbat bilan.
"Will you have meat or fish to follow?"	— Keyin nima buyurasiz, go'sht mi yoki baliq?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... meat and potatoes ... go'sht bilan kartoshka.
Potato [pa'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 boshlanguncha bizning gazeta o'qish va chekib olish uchun biroz vaqtimiz bor edi.* To have fe'l'i noaniq artikel bilan ishlatalilgan 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'zini ingliz tilida ikki xil berish mumkin:

Taqqoslang:

Men *bir yarim soatdan so'ng*
kelaman.

I'll be back **in an hour
and a half.**

Men uyga soat 9 da keldim,
kechki ovqatni edim, kitob o'qidim va *bir yarim soatdan so'ng* (*bir yarim soat vaqt o'tgandan so'ng*) uxlagani yotdim.

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	to call
(the) lunch hour	a waitress
in the lunch hour	a waiter
half an hour	a knife (pl. knives)
an hour and a half	a fork
a quarter	a plate
a quarter of an hour	soup
a meal	water
past	bread (white, brown, rye)
without	a course
tea	a three- (four-) course dinner
to be hungry	the meat (fish) course
to be thirsty	for the second course
alone	to come up
to join	to go up
a canteen	second
a restaurant	coffee
a ticket	milk
salad	cake
meat	strong
potatoes	weak
ice-cream	sugar
for the sweet	a lump of sugar
dish	to smoke
enough	to have a smoke
salt	a cigarette
to pass	later
a check	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twelve, p. 549)

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQOLAR

- I. 1- va 3- shaxsga qaratilgan iltimosning ifodalanishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (61-§)
 1. 'Let's sit down here, shall we?'
 2. 'Let's go to the exhibition today.'
 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 o'chib, 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 week-end.

V. Quyidagi so'zlardan foydalanib, namuna 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 of 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. Delegatsiyani (delegation) u kutib olsin. U ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. 8. Keling, nemis adabiyotidan ma'ruzaga bugun kechqurun boramiz. Akam uni juda qiziq bo'lishini aytdi. 9. Kitoblarimni olishga ijozat bering.

VII. To'ldiruvchi va payt ergash gaplardagi 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 tanirmikanman. 3. Agar men juma kuni kechqurun band bo'lmasam, keling, ko'rgazmaga boramiz, bo'ptimi? 4. U (allaqachon) bo'shaganligini bilishni xohlardim. 5. Biz shanba, yakshanba kunlari shaharda qolmaymiz, agar ob-havo yaxshi bo'lsa. 6. U o'z vaqtida keladimi yo'qmi, men sizga aytolmayman. 7. Agar u (soat) o'ngacha kelsa, (unga) menga telefon qilishini aying. 8. Agar bugun kechqurun meni u bilan gaplashgani vaqtim bo'lmasa, men buni albatta ertaga ertalab bajarishim kerak.

IX. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan kerakligini tanlang.

1. He can read English (a little, a few). 2. Let him think (a little, a few). 3. I've been to (a little, a few) lectures here and liked them very much. 4. We spent (a little, a

few) days in the country and then came back to town because the weather was awful. 5. You know (a little, a few) German, don't you? 6. My little son knows (a little, a few) English words. 7. There weren't many wide streets in this town (a little, a few) years ago. 8. If you think (a little, a few), you will remember the rule and translate the sentence. 9. My brother is coming to Moscow in (a little, a few) days. 10. I don't know any French, but I like to hear it. Please say (a little, a few) words in French.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing:
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 'white 'bread | here's the \waitress |
| \black, please | 'brings the \dishes |

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

- a) breath, bread, dread, thread, spread, steady, threat
b) pass, class, glass, grass, last, past, fast, ask, task, far, dark, smart, cart; bread, ready, breath; potato, Negro; firm, bird, berth, birth, stern, furs; clear, here, care, cure, tired

- III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi o'zaklardan va qaysi yo'l bilan yasalganligini hamda ular qaysi gap bo'laklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang. Ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

agriculturally	helpful	sun-bathing	importantly
builder	salty	wonderingly	meaty
hungrily	saying	changeable	sixtieth

- IV. Namunada ko'rsatilganidek gaplar tuzing.

- A. N a m u n a: How many meals do you have a day?

Ask your friend

how many meals he has a day.
what time he usually has his morning meal.
whether he likes having his meals alone.
whether he likes the canteen at his office.
whether he sometimes goes home in the lunch hour.
whether he's hungry (thirsty) yet.
whether any of his friends is going to join him for lunch today.
whether he will have any soup today.
what kind of bread he likes.
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 sweet, 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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ing-liz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Qiziq, nimaga ayrim bolalar *sutni* yoqtirmas ekanlar?
2. *Sut* xohlaysanmi (ichasanmi)?
3. Mening qor-nim 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 *salatni* yoqtirasizmi?
7. Menga *salatni* uzatib yuboring, iltimos.

8. *Muzqaymoq* xohlaysizmi? 9. Marhamat qilib, *muzqaymoq* bering. 10. *Kofe* juda kuchsiz (ekan). 11. Marhamat qilib, *tortdan* oling. 12. Menga ozgina *suv* bering. Juda chanqadim.

VII. Nuqtalar o'rniغا 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.

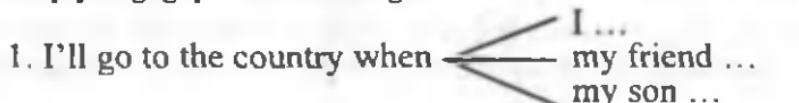
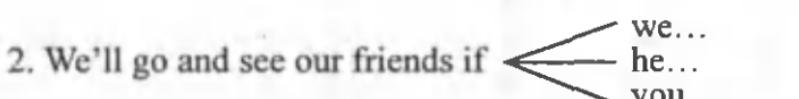
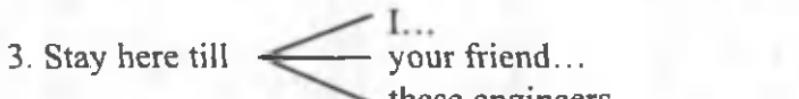
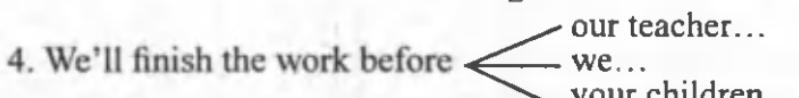
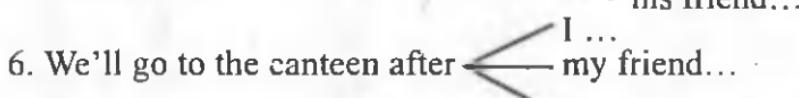
A. 1. Sizga bu ko'rgazma haqida *bir-ikki og'iz* (*bir nechta*) so'z aytishimga ijozat bering. 2. Bu savollarning barchasini bugun muhokama qilish uchun bizning vaqtimiz juda *oz*. 3. U ingliz tilini *biroz* biladi, biroq u o'z ma'rzasini ingliz tilida qila olmaydi, deb qo'rqaman. 4. *Biroz* kuting. Men *bir necha* daqiqadan so'ng qaytaman. 5. O'ylaymanki, biz telegrammani *bir necha* soatdan so'ng olamiz.

B. 1. Siz ingliz tilini bu maqolani tarjima qilish uchun *yeterlicha* yaxshi bilasiz. 2. Bugun mening *yeterlicha* vaqtim yo'q, deb qo'rqaman va men siz bilan bora olmayman. 3. Bu kitob siz uchun *yeterlicha* (*juda*) qiziq deb o'ylayman. 4. Choyning shakari *yeterli* emas. 5. Salatning tuzi *yeterli* emas. (Salatda tuz *yetishmaydi*.)

IX. Gapdag'i 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 | tarelka.
u. | 8. Mana | mening akam.
u. |

X. Ergash gaplarda fe'l-kesimning zamoniga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring:

1. I'll go to the country when  I...
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  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 boshlanguncha o'qishimiz mumkin.
3. Siz bugun nechada bo'shashingizni bilasiz-mi?
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 dengizga dam olgani borganimizda, har kuni u yerda cho'milamiz va oftobda toblanamiz. 7. Qiziq, men yana qachon ma'ruza tayyorlasim kerak bo'larkin.

XII. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering. Javobda qavs ichida ko'rsatilgan vaqtini ishlating.

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 quater past eight (at nine o'clock, at half past eight, at a quater 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 vaqtini bildiruvchi so'z birikmalaridagi predloglarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men avtobus bekatiga chorakta kam yettida keldim, biroq avtobus yo'qligi bois men uyga piyoda ketishga qaror qildim.
2. Keling, oshxonaga o'nta kam birda boramiz. Bu paytda u yerda odam (uncha) bo'lmaydi.
3. Men u yerda beshgacha (soat) bo'ldim.
4. Kecha darslar soat uchda tugadi va chorakta kam to'rtdayoq uyda bo'ldim.
5. Film olti yarimda tugadi va biz biroz sayr qilishga qaror qildik.
6. Bu yerga, marhamat qilib, o'n ikki-yu o'ttizda keling. Biz birga kutubxonaga boramiz.
7. Avvalgi kuni men institutda sakkiz yarimgacha qolishimga to'g'ri keldi.

XIV. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, savollarga 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 so‘zlaridan foydalaniб, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz hozir men bilan ovqatlangani borasiz, shundaymi? – Yo‘q, deb qo‘rqaman. Men faqat bir soatdan so‘ng bora olaman. – Unda men o‘zim (yakka) boram. Mening qornim juda ochdi. Men bugun olti yarimda nonushta qilgandim. 2. Qorning ochdi-ku? To‘g‘rimi? Sho‘rva ichishni xohlaysanmi? – Yo‘q, men och emasman. Faqat juda ham chanqadim. Menga choy ber. 3. Shanba kuni siz nima qilmoqchisiz? – Biz restoranga borishni xohlardik. Agar siz ham bizga qo‘silsangiz, biz bundan xursand bo‘lar edik. 4. Anna menga unda yangi filmning chiptalari borligini aytdi va mendan u bilan birga borishni istashimni mendan so‘radi. U yolg‘iz borishni xohlamasdi, uning dugonasi esa u o‘zini yomon his qilgani uchun u bilan bora olmasdi. 5. Shirinlikka muzqaymoq oling. Ularda doim juda yaxshi muzqaymoq bo‘ladi. 6. Mana tuz. Menimcha, kartoshkaning tuzi yetarli emas. 7. Biznikiga kelishga qachon yetarlicha vaqtি bo‘lishini aytsin, axir. 8. U maqolani yozib bo‘lgach biznikiga kelishini va hammasini gapirib berishini aytdi. 9. Biz bu zaldan oshxona sifatida foydalinishimiz mumkin, u yetarlicha keng. 10. Choyingizning achchiqligi yetarlimi? – Ha, rahmat. Men juda ham achchiq choyni yoqtirmay-

man. 11. Soat endi 6. Chekib olish uchun bizda chorak soat vaqtimiz bor, shundaymi? 12. Menga sigaret bera olasizmi? – Afsuski, menda bironta ham yo'q.

XVI. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma 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.

3

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.

4

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.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Matnni o'zlashtirma gaplarda hikoya qilib bering.

II. Berilgan so'zlarni qo'llagan holda qisqa hikoyalar 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 ichida berilgan dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

V. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini 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 before. This is ↑ Mr Klimov, our expert [ekspə: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-§, 709-bet.)

2. Maxsus so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda. (66-§, 713-bet.)

3. Egalik olmoshlarining absolut (mustaqil) shakli. (67-§, 714-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 packed.

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

DIALOGUE

(To be learnt by heart)

A.: Hallo, Peter! How are you? Where were you a few days ago? I rang you up, but there was no answer.

B.: Didn't you know I was in Saint Petersburg? I only came back last night.

A.: I see ... How did you like it there?

B.: The city's wonderful.

A.: Did you have enough time to go sightseeing?

B.: I'm afraid I didn't. There are so many places of interest in Saint Petersburg, you know, so many palaces, museums 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 jour- ney.	- Oq yo'l! (Safaringiz bexatar bo'lsin!)
A 'pleasant journey to you.	
"Did you have a good journey?"	- Qanday yetib oldingiz?
"Quite good ('not too bad), thank you."	- Yaxshi (unchalik yomon emas), rahmat.
"Which ho'tel are you staying in?"	- Siz qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtadingiz?
"How do you like it here?"	- Sizga bu yer yoqyaptimi?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... **dresses, hats, suits, coats, shoes and other things** *ko 'ylaklar, shlapalar, kastumlar, palto, tufl va boshqa narsalar* ... Gapda **other**, odatda, o'zidan keyingi so'zda aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatalidi:

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'rinish turibdiki, **other + ot** (yoki **one** o'rindosh so'zi) birikmasidan oldin aniq artikl ishlataliyapti, agar gap ikki predmet (yoki shaxs) dan biri haqida borsa. Bordi-yu, agar gap uch yoki undan ortiq predmet (shaxs) haqida borsa, unda bunday so'z birikmalaridan oldin noaniq artikl ishlatalidi 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.)

Another so'zi ko'pincha *yana bitta* ma'nosiga ega bo'ladi:

Bu palto menga yoqmayapti. Menga, marhamat qilib, boshqasini ko'rsating. (Mazginda ko'pgina paltolar bor.)

Have another cup of tea. Yana bir piyola choy iching.

Other olmoshi gapda mustaqil tarzda ham xuddi ot kabi ega yoki to'ldiruvchi vazifasida ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda u ko'plikda **others** shaklida qo'llanadi 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)

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**?

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 xayrlashgani va ularga yangi joyda baxili hayot tilagani kelishadi. Life

O'rtoq Ivanov, Petrov va boshqalar ingliz tilida yaxshi gapirishadi.

Kecha men teatrda bo'l-dim va u yerda Stepanovni, Bobrovni va boshqalarni ko'rdim.

Muhandislarimizdan besh-tasi yaqinda ta'tilga chiqadi. Ulardan ikkitasi shahar chetiga chiqadi, qolganlari janubda dam olishadi.

Titov, Petrov va boshqalar kecha Kiyevga ketishdi.

Bu yerda faqat ikkita kitob ko'ryapman. Qolganlari (boshqalari) qayerda?

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	an address
trousers (<i>pl.</i>)	a railway station
a dress	a taxi
a hat	to wait (for)
a suit	to be in a hurry
a coat	to make breakfast (dinner, supper)
a shoe	to say good-bye
a pair of shoes	to wish
ready	to wish ... a pleasant journey
to get ready	happy
a (one's) home town	by heart
to pack	wonderful
the rest of	to go sightseeing
about (<i>adv.</i>)	to see the sights
a suit-case	a place of interest
food	a palace
a shop	a monument (to)
to go shopping	That's a pity. (It's a pity.)
to do shopping	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Thirteen, p. 554)

O'qish qoidasi

oa harf birikmasi [ou] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:
coat [kout] palto

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Berilgan fe'llardan qaysilar obyekt fe'lligini aniqlang, ularning tagiga chizing va ulardan so'ng to'ldiruvchi 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, to change, to recognize, to skate, to hear, to build, to examine, to leave

II. Majhul nisbatning shakliga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. Gaplarni yod oling, ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. You're wanted on the Yphone. | (= 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 kelasi zamonga qo'ying. Bunda payt holini 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 (umumiyl) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gapshakllarida yozing. Ma'nosiga qarab kerakli o'zgartishlar 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 soydalanib, 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 ishlatalishiga 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'natishmadi.
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. Sizning shahringizda ko'p uylar qurilyaptimi? 3. Bu kitob ingliz tiliga ikki yil oldingina tarjima qilinganligini bilasizmi? 4. Menden unga bu ishni tugatishda yordam berishimni so'rashdi, shuning uchun men ishdan so'ng idorada qolishim kerak. 5. Unga bu jurnallarni 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 ertaga sizni ketayotganingizni aytishdi. 20. Menimcha, 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 olmoshlarining 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'zimnikini 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 mumkin. 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-§)

1. Undan	(u) qachon shaxmat o'ynashini qachon uyga kelishini birorta chet tilini bilishini zavodga qanday yetib borayot- ganligini institutni tamomlagach qayerda ishlashini	
	(u) qanaqa filmlarni ko'rishni yoqtirishini bu suratlardan qaysi birini olishni xohlashini qaysi filmni ko'rsatishlarini ish haqida kim bilan gaplashishni xohlashini tarjiman ni kim bilan qilganligini do'stlaridan qaysi biri maqolani nemis tiliga tarjima qila olishini	so'rashdi.

2. Ular
mendan

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 bergenligini
teatrga kim bilan borishimni
bu haqda kim bilan gaplashganimni
meni kimnikiga jo‘natishganini
men qayerga ketmoqchi ekanligimni
nimaga bir nechta ma’ruza o‘tkazib yuborganimni
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 vaqt ketishini
uning do‘stlari unikiga qanchalik tez-tez kelishlarini

so‘rashdi.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib: a) dars matnini va b) dialog matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

[ŋ]

getting ready

[tð, lð, nð]

but there

putting the rest of them

it there

closing a suit-case

at the picture

waiting at the door

all the things

in the kitchen

[w]

which was built

where were you

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 so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni 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 you 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 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 topshiriplarni bajaring:

Ask your friend

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.

Ask your friend

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.

VI. Berilgan so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib va ko'rsatilgan replikalardan qo'shib namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a: "Let's go skating, shall we?" "Yes, let's."

to go sightseeing; to go shopping; to go skiing; to go swimming

VII. Quyidagi se'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 so'z va so'z birikmalaridan ega va kesim
sifatida foydalanib, majhul nisbatning sizga ma'lum zamон
shakllarida iloji boricha ko'proq bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz darak
gap, so'roq 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)

**IX. Ergash gaplardagi fe'l-kesim zamoniga e'tibor berib, quyida-
gi gaplarni to'ldiring:**

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 so'zlaridan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga
tarjima qiling. Ergash gaplardagi fe'l-kesim zamoni shakliga
e'tibor bering.**

1. Menga	uning ellik yoshlar atrofi- daligini qolgan talabalar hali ham imtihonlarga tayyorla- nayotganlarini ular ishni tugatishga sho- shilganlarini ish shoshqaloqlik bilan qilinmasligi kerakligini ular hali ham meni kuta- yotganlarini	aytishdi.
	uning yangi manzilini bi- lishlarini qachon ular shohbekatda bo'lishlarini qaysi biri taksi olgani bo- rishini	
2. Ulardan	vokzalga borish uchun ularning qancha vaqtini ketishini nimaga ketishga shoshi- layotganlarini qachon do'stlari bilan xayrlashishlarini	so'rashdi.

3. Bizga bir nechta sir nechta	ajoyib yodgorliklarni qiziqarli muzeylarni hashamatli saroylarni	ko'rsatishdi.
4. Ularga hali qolgan	suratlarni manzilgohlarni telegrammalarni maqolalarni	berishmadı.

XI. Kerakli joyga artikl 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 teatrlar...? 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 ko'yak, yana bitta palto, yana bitta kastum, yana bir poy tufli; boshqa palto, boshqa jomadon, boshqa kastumlar, boshqa magazinlar, boshqa manzil(goh)lar, boshqa narsalar; Ivanov, Petrov va boshqa talabalar; Ivanov, Petrov va ko'pgina boshqalar; Kiyev, Minsk va boshqa shaharlar; Kiyev, 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, saroylar va boshqa diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'rishimiz mumkinligini aytishdi.
2. Sizlarga (allaqachon) boshqa kastum 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 narsalarini yig'ishtirmadi.
8. U (qiz) hali jomadonini 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 uchishmayapti, shundaymi? 14. U hali ham kasalmi? 15. Ular hali ham shu yerdami?

b) Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan foydalaning:

1. Ular ertaga o‘z ona shaharlariga ketishayotganliklarini menga aytishdi. Kelinglar, ular bilan xayrashib 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 manzilgohini 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 bilanoq joylashtiriladi. 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 vaqtningiz ko‘p”. 12. U (m.j.) bizdan uni qancha payt kuta olishimiz mumkinligini so‘radi. 13. Bu palto 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.

Mary: When will you be ready?

Ann: In five minutes.

Mary: 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 rest 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.

Mary: Did you have a good holiday?

Ann: Yes, it was wonderful.

*OG 'ZAKI NUTQ KO 'NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR*

I. 2-rasmni tasvirlang.

II. O'rtoq Smirnovning o'z ona 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 o'qilishini mashq qiling, ularni yod oling va sahnalashtiring:

1. At the Airport

"Here we 'are at *last*. | 'This is our *plane*, I think."|

"*Yes*,| you'll 'be in 'London *again* 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* ↑ in *May* or *June*.| Per'haps we'll 'meet *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*, & *isn't it?*| My *name's* & *Iva nov*. '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* & 'several times, & I *think*.| 'Now we've *met*.'|

“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 there?”

“It's a nice ho'tel, I think. I feel ↑ quite comfortable,
thank you.”

an airport [ən'ærɔ:pɔ:t] — аэропорт

a plane — самолёт

landing — (yerga) qo'nmoq

LESSON FOURTEEN (THE FOURTEENTH LESSON)

Text: A Sea Story (after *W. W. Jacobs*)

- Grammar:
1. O'tgan va kelasi zamon davom fe'llari (The Past and Future Continuous). (68, 69-§§, 715-716-betlar.)
 2. Buyruq va iltimos o'zlashtirma gapda.(70-§, 718-bet.)
 3. Natija ergash gap. (71-§, 719-bet.)

A SEA STORY (after *W. W. Jacobs*)

We asked our friend **Captain Brown**¹ 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 **abroad** 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 drowned in your little boat?"

"Look here," 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 \wea- ther?"	- Sizga bizning ob-havo qanday yoqyapti?
"\Well, \ it's 'rather \chan- geable, \ isn't it" "	- U juda o'zgaruvchan, shunday emasmi?
"Yes, but on the \whole \ it's 'not so \bad 'once you 'get \ used to it."	- Ha, biroq, agar o'rganib qolsangiz, unchalik yomen ham emas.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **Captain Brown, Mr Brown** *kapitan Braun, janob Braun*. Ingliz tilida murojaatlarda artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Professor Nikolayev

Professor Nikolayev

Comrade Sedov

O'rtoq Sedov

Madam ['mædəm] *xonim, sir* [sə:] *ser* murojaatlaridan so'ng familiya kelmaydi. **Mr** ['mistə] *mister, janob, Mrs* ['misiz] *missis, xonim* (turmushga chiqqan ayolga murojaat qilganda), **Miss** [mis] *miss* (turmushga chiqmagan qiz yoki ayolga murojaat qilganda) familiya bilan ishlataladi:

Mr Wilson janob Uilson
Mrs Brown Braun xonim
Miss Smith 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 vaqt ni 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 artiksiz ishlatalidi:

The captain is ill. (ega) Kapitan kasal.

Did you see the captain? Kapitanni ko'rdingizmi?
(to'ldiruychi)

My friend is captain of Mening do'stim "Titanic"
the "Titanic". kapitani(dir).

3. Sail north-north-west. *Shimol-shimol-janub tomon suzing*. North, south, west, east so'zlar harakat fe'llari bilan kelganda yo'nalishni ifodalaydi. Ravish bo'lgani uchun ular artiklsiz ishlataladi va kichik harf bilan yoziladi. O'zbek tiliga *shimolga* (*shimol tomon*), *janubga*, *g'arbg'a*, *sharqqa* deb tarjima qilinadi.

4. One of the men saw something black in the sea
(the) next day. Keyingi kuni matroslardan biri dengizda qanaqadir qora narsani ko'rib qoldi. Keyingi, kelasi ma'nosida, agar vaqt hisobi nutq paytidan olinsa **tomorrow** va **next so'zлari 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 ishlataladi: next day, next morning (afternoon, evening), bu birikmalar aniq artikl bilan ham, artiklsiz ham ishlataladi; next Monday, next week va boshqalar – the next Monday *keyingi dushanbada*, the next week *keyingi hafizada*, the next month *keyingi oyda*, the next year *keyingi yilda* va hokazo. Bundan tashqari boshqa iboralar ham ishlataladi, masalan: the year after that, the following year (week).

Taqqoslang:

On the twenty-fifth of June my friend took his last examination. **(The) Next day** he left for the South.

I've had a letter from my sister. She's coming to Moscow **next year**.

25-iyunda do'stim so'nggi imtihonini topshirdi. Ke Yingi kuni u janubga ketdi.

Men singlimdan xat oldim. U kelasi yili Moskvaga kelmoqchi.

5. "Look here". *Qulog soling! (Menga qarang!)* Bu ibora suhbatdoshning e'tiborini aytilajak fikrga qaratish uchun ishlataladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a story
a captain
something
a voyage
to make a voyage
following
a ship
a steamer (steamship)
such ... that
so ... that

strange
a stranger
to sleep (slept, slept)
to go to sleep
a voice
in a loud (low) voice
an ear
to sail
the North
the South

the West	to save
the East	to reach
in the North (South, West, East)	to be (fast) asleep
to the North (South, West, East) of	to go on (with smth., doing smth.)
direction	towards
in the direction of	aboard
to find out (found out, found out)	to be aboard
to eat (ate, eaten)	suddenly
that's why	an eye
to be angry (with, at)	to cry
to be cross (with)	to cry out
through	to shout
to look through	loudly
a boat	to be pleased (with)
	to order
	of course

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Fourteen, p. 557)

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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gap-larning 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 to morrow.|
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) sa'raq gap va bo'lishsiz 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 shakllariga 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 they?

IV. O'tgan va kelasi zamon davom fe'li shakllariga 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 taking your English exam this year?

12. Where will you be going for your holidays?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'z va so'z birikmalariga savollar qo'ying.

- 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. *We'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 ishlatalishiga 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-harakatni ifodalash usullariga e'tibor bering:

1. Men firma bilan ertaga (soat) 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 uyg'a qachon kelasiz? 6. Ertaga men

soat oltida uyda bo'laman, agar majlisim bo'lmasa. 7. Ular bu haftada turmush qurishmoqchi. 8. Uning (ayolning) bolalari yaqinda turmush qurishadi va u o'zi yakka yashaydi. 9. Ular turmush qurishadi deb o'y lamayman.

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 tob-lanishini	
	umuman oftobda toblanmaslikni	
	ertaga erta turishini	
	ertaga kech turmasligini	
	ertaroq (uyquga) yotishini	
	(uyquga) kech yotmasligini	
	majlis bo'lishini esda saqlashini	
2. U (o'z) do'stidan	menga kechqurun qo'ng'iroq qiliشini	so'radi (iltimos qildi).
	menga kechqurun kech qo'ng'iroq qilmasligini	
	ular nima deyishlariga quloq sol-masligini	
	uni yettida uyg'otishini	
	uni uyg'otmaslikni	
	derazani ochishni	
	derazani ochmaslikni	
	ertaga ma'ruza qilishni	

	derazani ochishni derazani ochmaslikni ertaga ma'ruza qilishni ertaga ma'ruza qilmaslikni o'g'lini sayrga olib chiqishni o'g'lini sayrga olib chiqmaslikni, chunki u o'zini yaxshi his qil- mayotganini	
U (o'z) do'stidan	xatga zudlik bilan javob ber- shini xatga hali (hozircha) javob ber- maslikni masalani usiz muhokama qi- lishni masalani usiz muhokama qilmas- likni konki (chang'i) uchishga (cho'- milgani, xarid qilgani) usiz borishni konki (chang'i) uchishga (cho'- milgani, xarid qilgani) usiz bormaslikni	so'radi (iltimos qildi).

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

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

[ð, θ]	[ou]	[r]
--------	------	-----

the North	don't	friend
the South	know	strange
the East	boat	through
the West	told	three

II. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib bo'lib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

'heard <u>the</u> voice	'what to <u>do</u>
'told <u>the</u> men	the 'next <u>day</u>
'reached <u>the</u> 'small <u>boat</u>	'said <u>to me</u>

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

direction	angrily	smoking-room
voyage	sleep-walker	sailor
strangely	story-teller	eater
sleepy	sailing	planner
	washing	
	playfully	
	shopper	
	marriage	

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

boat, coat, loan, roam, foam, goat; barrel, fracture, mild, carry, receiver, Larry, knack; ruler, lull, fast, donkey, feather, clearer, mask; central, cutting, cycle, carriage

V. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalaniib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Yangi so'zlardan foydalaniib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Have you ever travelled by boat?
2. When did you make your 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 a 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 chidhood. (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 breackfast 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
ko'rmoq	erishmoq	qurmoq
uxlamoq	suzmoq (suvda)	qutqarmoq
yig'ishtirmoq	his qilmoq	
yotmoq	ko'mmoq	
buyurmoq	joylashtirmoq	

X. Quyidagi gaplarni ta'ldiring:

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 magazines 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 ... your 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. Go to ... blackboard, ... Comrade Petrov, and write ... following sentence, "... capital of ... Russian Federation 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 ... Russian Federation 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. Quyidagi dialoglarni 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 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. Darsdag'i yangi so'zlardan soydalaniib, 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. Kimni kutyapsiz? – Biz yarim soatdan so'ng bu yerga paroxodda keladigan delagatsiyani (some delegation) kutyapmiz. 4. Qizingizning ko'zлari qaysi rangda? 5. Nimaga siz bunaqa past ovozda gapiryap-

siz? O'g'lim uxlamayapti. 6. Men tungi ikkida uyg'onib ketdim va soat to'rtgacha uxlay olmadim. 7. Men institutni tamomlab ishlagani shimalga boraman. 8. Mam-lakatimizning sharqidagi qaysi katta shaharlarni bilasiz? 9. Keling, shu tomonga (yo'nalish bo'yicha) boramiz, bo'ptimi? U tarafda ko'p chiroyli binolar bor. 10. Nima-ga kecha sizni mendan jahlingiz chiqdi? – Mening hech jahlim chiqqani yoq. Men shu qadar band edimki, siz bilan gaplasha olmadim. Bundan juda afsusdaman. Ishimni tamomlagunimcha 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 olmayman. 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 sak-kiz yarimda chiqdik va o'rmonga (faqat) bir yarim soatdan so'ng yetib bora oldik. 15. Biz uyga kelganimizda o'g'lim qattiq uxlardi. Kechki ovqat (atrofi) da biz baland ovozda gaplashdik, biroq u uyg'onmadi. 16. Professor Petrov menga kunduzi dam olishni maslahat berdi. Men kunduzi bir necha bor uslashga harakat qildim, biroq qo'limdan kelmadi (uxlolmadim). 17. Siz bu jurnallarni o'qishingiz mumkin, toki men xat va telegrammalarni ko'rib chiqqunimcha. 18. Men uyga 12 atroflarida kel-dim, mana nima uchun men sizga qo'ng'iroq qilmadim. 19. Shu tomonga sarg'ish binoni ko'rmaguningizcha bo-ravering. Kutubxona uning o'ng tomonida. 20. Siz o'z ishingizdan qoniqdingiz, 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 xotimasini 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, to 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 goodbye to Alice and gave her a ring. She gave me hers and said that she would be waiting for me. But I had to stay 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, but 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 on 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; *bu yerda*: tish orasiga kirib qolmoq

believe [bi'li:v] – ishonmoq

it was true [tru:] – bu haqiqat edi

sadly – g'amgin

a fish-bone – baliq suyagi, qiltanog‘i

VIII. "A sea story" matni 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-§, 720-bet.)

2. Ot shaxsi noma'lum gap. (73-§, 722-bet.)

3. To'siqsiz ergash gap. (74-§, 723-bet.)

4. O'rindosh so'zlar. (79-§, 1-punkt, 726-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, others 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 easy 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

cold

a department store

outside

to buy (bought, bought)

a foot (*pl. feet*)

to sell (sold, sold)

a leg

though

a hand

early (*adj.*)

an arm

late (*adj.*)

suitable

to be late (for, to)

to try on

a customer

different

to look round

various

to excuse

a moment

a shop assistant

Just a moment

over there

I won't be a moment

a pair

at that moment

boots

to be lucky

a size

expensive

warm

cheap

one (ones)

It (that) doesn't matter

How much is it?	to match
to pay (paid, paid)	a watch
inside	rather
a glove	quickly
along	fast
to go (come) along	slowly
dark	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Fifteen, p. 562)

SOATLAR

a watch	qo'l soati
a clock	devor yoki stol soati
an alarm-clock	qo'ng'iroqli soat
What time is it (by your watch)?	(Sizning) soat(ingiz) necha bo'ldi?
It's a quarter to ten.	Chorakta kam o'n.
My watch is slow.	Mening soatim orqada qol-yapti.
Her watch is three minutes fast.	Uning soati uch minut oldinda.
My watch is going (working) well.	Soatim juda yaxshi yuribdi.

So'z yasash

-less [lis] – sifat suffaksi; otgan sifat yasaydi. Asosiy ma'nosi – biror narsani, biron-bir sifat yo'qligini anglatadi:
end oxiri, nihoya – endless cheksiz, benihoya
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 ovozli, 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 bering.

1. Is Moscow larger than Saint Petersburg or smaller?
2. Which is the largest city in the Russian Federation?
3. Which is the most beautiful place that you know in our country?
4. Which is the longest river in the Russian Federation?
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 less 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 (umumiyl) 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 se’li shakllariga aylantiring, payt ravishlarini kerakli o‘rnilda o‘zgartiring.

1. It’s 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 sıfat darajalariga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Peter sinfda eng novcha bola. 2. Mening kvartiram nisbatan noqulayroq. 3. Qishda kunlar yozdagidan qisqa(roq), to'g'rimi? 4. Yilning eng qisqa oyi qaysi? 5. Sizing qizingiz menin qizimdan (yoshi) kattaroq. Mening qizim endi olti yoshda, sizniki esa yetti yoshda, shundaymi? 6. Bu unchalik muhim masala emas (kamroq), keling, uni ertaga muhokama qilamiz, maylimi? 7. Biz daryoga yetganimizda soat endi to'qqiz edi, biroq, ukam allaqachon qayiqda o'tirardi va bizni kutardi. 8. "Siz hozir Moskvadagi eng baland binoni ko'ryapsiz", – dedi o'qituvchi bolalarga. 9. Singlimning yangi kvartirasi eskisiga qaraganda qulayroq va yorug'roq. 10. Moskva ko'chalari hozir bir necha yil oldingidan chiroyliroq. 11. Siz singlingizdan yoshoqmisiz? – Yo'q. 12. Siz menga Mustaqillik maydoniga (olib boradigan) yo'lni ko'rsata olasizmi? – Marhamat. Siz u yerga metroda bora olasiz. 20 daqiqadan kamroq vaqtingiz ketadi. 13. Siz u kitobni o'zingiz uchun qiyin deyapsiz. Bunisini oling. U yengilroq. 14. Anna – sinfdagi eng yaxshi o'quvchi.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHOLAR

I. Quyidagi so‘z va so‘z birikmalarining o‘qilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o‘qing:

[ŋ]

'buying 'things
'paying the 'bill

[w]

which 'only
'opened
I 'want very
'warm ones

'left, please
'dark-'brown

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

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 so‘zlarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling, so‘z turkumini aniqlang va qaysi so‘z turkumidan yasalganligini tushuntiring:

childless	bookseller	bookshop	fatherless
buyer	coldly	sizable	sleepily
eatable	gloveless	payer	pictureless
warmly	luckily	right-hander	chess-player

IV. Yangi so‘zlardan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi so‘zlardan 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 the centre of Moscow?
3. How many different departments are there in a 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 to 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 warmer?

VI. Quyidagilarni bajaring:

1. Ask your friend

whether he'd like to go shopping with you.
whether eleven o'clock will be 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-case. this dark-green tie. those warm gloves. that watch.
3. 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 ... me 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 ['sekratri] 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 I 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. ... meat is warm enough, but ... potatoes are cold. 4. He gave rather ... interesting talk, didn't he? 5. "This is rather ... good book, isn't it?" "Yes, it's quite ... interesting one."

IX. Quyidagi gaplarni 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'rninga 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 bus number 3. The stop's over there on the right.

A.: Thank you very much.

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.

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?

Jack: Will this tie match my 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? Don't take your text-book. I've taken mine.

Peter: All right. I'll be ready in a minute.

XII. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan soydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Nega siz buncha kech qoldingiz? Allaqachon sak-kiz 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 kechagidan iliqroq. Biz bolalarni sayrga olib chiqishimiz mumkin. 4. Peter mendan yangi televizor uchun qancha to‘laganimni so‘radi va mening omadim borligini aytdi, chunki bu eng yaxshi televizorlardan biri ekan. 5. U bu xona narigisidan qulay-roqligini aytdi. Menimcha, bu mehmonxonadagi eng yaxshi xonalardan biri. 6. Bu yer juda sovuq. Bilmadim, biz bu yerda ishlay olarmikanmiz. Marhamat qilib surishtiring-chi, ular bizga boshqa xona bera olishadimi? 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 poyabzal narigisidan yaxshiroq bo‘lsa-da, men uni olmayman, chunki u noqulay. Menga narigi poyini ko‘rsating, iltimos. Ular qancha turadi? 10. Filmni tomosha qilishni xohlovchi (kishi)lar ko‘p bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, biz unga chipta olishning uddasidan chiqdik. 11. Sizning soatingiz necha 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 birikmalaridan foydalanib, ko'rsatilgan mavzular bo'yicha qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

1. My Friends 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 quyidagilarni bajaring:

1. Janob Braunga muhandis Stepanovni tanishtiring.

2. Janob Grinni restorandagi siz tomondan buyurtirilgan stolga olib boring, o'tirishni taklif qiling, u nima buyurmoqchi ekanligini so'rang.

3. Janob Bellni samolyotga kuzatib qo'ying, u bilan

tanishish sizga huzur bag'ishlaganini aytin, unga oq yo'l tilang.

4. Janob Smitdan qanday yetib olganligini, qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtaganini, o'zini qanday his qilayotganligini so'rang.

IV. Quyidagi dialogni o'qing va yod oling hamda uni sahnalashtiring:

Discussing Business

'Brown: I 'saw your "Po'ljot" \watches at the 'last exhi'bition in \London. | '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 \good. | 'What about the \price? | It will be 'rather ex \pensive, \won'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 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 again, Mr Petrov?

Pe'trov: \Certainly. | 'When would you 'like to \come?

'Brown: The 'day after to \morrow at e \leven 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 ['biznis] – *bu yerda savdo bitimi*

model [mɔdl] – *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-§, 723-bet.)

2. as ... as, not so ... as qiyoslash konstruksiyalari.
(76-§, 724-bet.)

3. Ot va fe'l shaxsi noma'lum gaplar.(77, 78-§§, 725-bet.)

4. O'rindosh so'zlar. (79-§, 2, 3-punktlar, 726-727-betlar.)

FROM VERKHOYANSK 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 Russian Federation. 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 faster. 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 long. 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 is as 'good as \summer. 'Don't you 'like \skiing or \skating on a 'clear 'winter \day?

B.: \Yes, but I 'haven't 'got e↑nough \time to go \skiing, and I 'can't \skate at \all.

A.: Are you 'going for a 'holiday in the \summer this year?

B.: I'm a'fraid \not. I shall be 'having my \holiday in the \autumn. I 'hope it 'won't be ↑ raining all the \time.

A.: 'Then you should 'go to the \South.| They 'say ↑ autumn is the \best season ~there.| There's 'also a ↑ lot of \fruit there at that time of year.| I'm 'sure you'll en'joy your 'holiday in the \autumn.]

"When are you 'having your holiday this year?"

- Bu yil qachon ta'tilga chiqmoqchisiz?

"Very \soon.| In a 'couple of \days, to be exact."|

- Juda tez kunda. Aniqrog'i, bir-ikki kundan so'ng.

"Are you?| 'How \lucky,| I'll be having ~↑mine this month too.| 'What a'bout 'going to the riverside together?"|

- Rostdanmi? Qanday yaxshi. Men ham shu oy ta'tilga chiqaman. Keling, biror joyga – daryo bo'yiga birga boramiz?

"I'm 'all \for it.| I'd be de \lighted."|

- Men roziman. Bajon-u dil.

"Splendid.| 'See you to \morrow then."|

- Ajoyib. Unda ertagacha.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... it was early morning. ... *erta tong 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 sentabr 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 saharga (kechqurun, kunduzi) qo'ndi.
(sutka paytlarini ko'rsatishda aniq artikl ishlatiladi)

2. It was snowing hard ... *Qor kuchli yog 'ardi ...*
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'yaptimi?*

3. ... we weren't at all hot ... *biz uchun u qadar issiq emas edi.* Warm, hot, cold sifatlari nafaqat shaxsi noma'-lum gaplarga, balki shaxsi ma'lum gaplarda ham ishlatiladi:

I'm cold. Men sovqotdim.

They were warm. Ularga issiq edi.

Take off your coat. You'll be hot. Paltoingizni yeching. Is-siqlab ketasiz.

4. 35° (thirty-five degrees) below zero [bi'lou 'zi:rou]
35° daraja sovuq (noldan past)

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

usual	rain
than usual	to rain
as usual	hot
an airport	to start
(the) same	may
all the same	a driver
(a) part	to drive (drove, driven)
to take part in smth.	a plane
to invite	by plane
an invitation	to land
to mind	a passenger
Would you mind (doing smth.)?	to get out of (= to get off)
air	to get on (into)
in the open air (out-of-doors)	a group
to travel by air	funny
fresh	to have smth. on
the sky	to put on smth. clothes
to shine (shone, shone)	

to agree (with)	to take off
to laugh (at)	to be sure
snow	a heart
to snow	heartily
to believe	a season
almost	to go boating
let alone	to enjoy

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Sixteen, p. 568)

So'z yasash

-ment [mənt] – ot suffiks; 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 bo'lishsiz old qo'shimchalar deyiladi.
Taqqoslang:

usual odatiy – unusual noodatiy

definite aniq – indefinite noaniq

im - [im]

il - [il]

ir - [ir]

in- old qo'shimchasining fonetik variantlaridir.

possible iloji bor – impossible ilojisz

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 bo'lishsiz hisoblanadi.

to use foydalananmoq – 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 ovozda, jah bilan, iliq;

- b) yaxshi, ko'p, uzoq, kam, yomon;
- c) kamdan kam, qulay, chiroyli.

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' x-shiroq o'qiy oladi, agar ingliz tiliga ko'proq vaqt sarflasa.
5. Siz til ustida ko'proq ishлаshingiz kerak, agar ingliz tilida yaxshiroq gaplashmoqchi bo'lsangiz.
6. Kelinglar, ertaga kutubxonaga ertaroq boramiz, maylimi? U yerda unchalik ko'p odam bo'lmaydi.
7. Siznikiga o'z vaqtida

yetib kelish uchun biz ertaga ertaroq turamiz. 8. 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 Saint Petersburg? 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 Saint Petersburg 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 it 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 week-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 yilgida gidek 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 tashqarisiga 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'lishsiz 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 foydalanib, gaplarning o'tgan va kelasi zamон 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. Nihoyatda sovuq. Tez-tez qor yog‘yapti, ba’zida men uydan chiqishni umuman xohlamayman.
4. Qishda erta turish juda qiyin, chunki ertalab hali qorong‘i bo‘ladi.
5. Boris fransuz va nemis tillarini biladi, shuning uchun iñgliz tilini o‘rganish unga oson.
6. Yurishga qiyalyapsizmi? Keling, taksi to‘xtataylik.
7. Petrov institutni tamomlagani hech ajablanarli emas, u ko‘p shug‘ullandi.
8. Yomg‘ir yog‘ishni boshladimi? – Yo‘q hali, biroq tez orada 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 ertalab yomg‘ir yog‘ayotgan edi, hozir esa qor yog‘yapti.
12. O‘tgan hafta ko‘p qor yog‘di.

XII. Kerakli o‘rinlarda ajratilgan so‘zlarni o‘rindosh so‘zlar bilan almashtiring. (79-§.)

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. Let’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‘qilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o‘qing:

at <u>the</u> <u>airport</u>	'very <u>warm</u>
at <u>this</u> <u>time of</u> <u>year</u>	'very <u>fine</u>
'reached <u>the</u> <u>airport</u>	'warm <u>weather</u>

II. Quyidagi so‘z birikmalarining o‘qilishini 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
impossible	mis-spell	unwritten
illegal	agreement	retirement
irregular	payment	unthinkable
	continuation	landing
	flowery	rainy
	playable	seaport
	parentless	driver

V. Darsdagi yangi so‘zlardan 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 show?
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 ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

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'zlardan oldin artikl ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. a) Bu xona *bahavo*. 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'limgan joyda *aeroport* bor.
- b) Biz *aeroportga* o'z vaqtida keldik.
4. a) Siz osmonda *samolyot* ko'ryapsizmi?
- b) Biz aeroportga kelganimizda *samolyot* 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) *Kastum* juda yaxshi, biroq menga uning rangi yoqmayapti.
- b) Men yangi *kastum* 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. Nuqtalar o'rnnini 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 ... the open air?
4. I enjoyed travelling ... 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 agreed ... 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 chiqishni *aytmasa ham bo'ladi*. 2. U (bola) u (qiz)ning ismini bilmasdi, uning manzilini-ku *aytmasa ham bo'ladi*. 3. Mening unga telefon qilishga ham vaqtim bo'lindi, unikiga kirib o'tish *u yoqda tursin*.

b) 1. Ular, odatdagidek, erta *yo'lga ottanishdi*. 2. Ni-hoyat, avtobus o'midan *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 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, suhbатdoshingizga 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 to 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 for a short time? Then we'll go on with our work.

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'qiganmisizlar?
- Ha, va bundan tashqari 1981-yili bitta zavodda ish-laganmiz.
2. Siz professor Ivanovni taklif qildingizmi?
- Ha, u olti yarimda bo'lishini aytdi.
3. Kecha juda yomon havo bo'ldi va biz o'runga bormadik.
4. Kecha shahar tashqarisida yomg'ir yog'dimi? – Yo'q.
- Qiziq, Moskvada esa juda kuchli yomg'ir yog'di.
5. Bugun tashqari(da) juda iliq. Derazani ochsam qarshi emasmisiz?
6. Hozir men odatdagidan erta turyapman, chunki otam va aka-ukalarim uchun nonushta tayyorlashimga to'g'ri kelyapti.
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 to'xtatamiz, 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 rubl to'ladim. – Juda chirolyi soatlar ekan. Menga ular o'zimnikidan ham ko'proq yoqyapti. 12. Bu yerda fevral yilning eng qorli va sovuq oyidir. 13. Bu palto eskisidan ko'ra issiqroq va men uni kiyib olaman. Bugun 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 tili ustida qattiq ishlamoqdalar.

OG 'ZAKI NUTQ KO 'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni shaxslar nomidan tasvirlang:

- a) Boris Petrovning Verxoyanskdan ketishga tayyor-garligi;
- b) uning Suxumiga kelishi;
- c) Suxumiga kelgan kunning ertasi kuni (dengiz bo'ylab sayr).

II. Dars matnidan keyingi dialogni yod oling.

III. Boris Petrovning Verxoyanskdan ketish chog'idagi va Suxumiga kelgan kunidagi ob-havoni tasvirlang.

IV. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalaniib, 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 en↑joying your \stay \here, Mr Brown."

"Of course, it's wonderful! We've al'ready 'seen a lot, and I 'must 'say I ↑ like your 'frosty \winter, too.'

"You've al'ready '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 ['riəli] – 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 artikelning ishlatalishi. (80-§, 727-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 Russian Federation, 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 textiles 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 Russian Federation.

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 Shimoliy 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** exercise books. Menga *yana uchta dastar* bering.

The boy wanted **some more** soup. Bola *yana sho'ravadan xohlardi*.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gapdagi so'z tartibiga e'tibor bering.

Taqqoslang:
Menga *yana ikkita kitob* bering. Please give me **two more** books.

Menga, marhamat qilib, *yana biroz sut* bering. Please give me **some more** milk.

Birlikda sanaladigan otlarga qo'shimcha miqdorni ifodalash uchun *yana bitta* ma'nosidagi **another** gumon olmoshi ishlatiladi:

Please give me **another** cup of tea. Iltimos, menga *yana bir finjon* choy bering.

What qaysi?, qanaqa? so'roq olmoshidan so'ng *yana* (*boshqa*) ma'nosida **other** so'zi ishlatalib, o'zidan keyin keluvchi otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

What other books by Jack London have you read? Jek Londonning *yana qaysi* (*boshqa*) kitoblarini o'qigansiz?

What nima? so'roq olmoshidan so'ng, va shuningdek, boshqa so'roq olmoshlaridan so'ng *yana* ma'nosida **else** so'zi ishlataladi. 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 ishlataladi va qoida bo'yicha gap oxirida keladi:

He isn't here yet.

U *hali* bu yerda emas.

Dinner 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 too young.

Mening o'g'lim *hali* maktabga bormaydi, u juda kichkina.

I haven't seen the film yet.

Men bu filmni *hali* ko'r madim.

Ish-harakat yoki hodisa *hali ham* davom etayotganligini ko'rsatish uchun **still** ravishi ishlataladi:

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 uskunaları, kemaları, dvigatelları va boshqa mollarnı eksport qiladi*. Mamlakat nomi ko'pincha she olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

an island	to cross
to call	to fly (flew, flown)
What d'you call ...?	to fly over
to consist of	to fly across
to wash	a mountain
an ocean	a mountain chain
between	to be famous for smth. (smb.)
to travel (about)	a lake
to travel on business (for pleasure)	deep
to pass through	main
a continent	world
by train	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Seventeen, p. 572)

PROPER NAMES

The United Kingdom [ðə ju:'naitid 'kiŋdəm] Birlashgan Qirollik
The British Isles [aɪlz] Britaniya orollari
Great Britain ['greit 'britn] Buyuk Britaniya
England ['ɪŋlənd] Angliya
Scotland ['skɔtlənd] Shotlandiya
Wales [weilz] Uels
Ireland ['aɪrlənd] Irlandiya
Southern [sʌðən] Ireland Janubiy Irlandiya.
Eire ['eərə] Eyre davlati
the Atlantic Ocean [ði ət'læntik 'ouʃn] Atlantika okeani
the North Sea [ðə 'nɔ:θ 'si:] Shimoliy dengiz
the Irish Sea [ði 'aɪərif 'si:] Irlandiya dengizi
the English Channel ['tʃænl] La-Mansh
the Severn [ðə 'sevə:n] Severn (daryosi)
the Thames [ðə 'temz] Temza (daryosi)

SOME GEOGRAPHICAL [ˌdʒiəgrəfɪkəl] NAMES

Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] Afrika

African ['æfrɪkən] afrikalik

America [ə'merɪkə] Amerika

North America Shimoliy Amerika

South America Janubiy Amerika

American [ə'merɪkən] amerikalik

Antarctica [æn'ta:kṭikə] Antarktida

Asia ['eɪʃə] Osiyo

Asian ['eɪʃən] osiyolik

Australia [ɔ:s'treɪljə] Avstralija

Australian [ɔ:s'treɪljən] avstraliyalik

Europe ['juərəp] Yevropa

European [juərə'pi:n] yevropalik

* * *

the Arctic [ði 'a:ktik] (Ocean) Shimoliy Muz okeani

the Atlantic (Ocean) Atlantika okeani

the Indian [ði 'indjən] (Ocean) Hind okeani

the Pacific [ðə pa'sifik] (Ocean) Tinch okeani

* * *

the Baltic (Sea) Boltiq dengizi

the Black Sea Qora dengiz

the Mediterranean [ðə medita'reinjən] O'rtayer dengizi

* * *

the Caucasus [ðə 'ko:kəsəs] Kavkaz tog'lari

the Crimea [ðə kraɪ'mɪə] Qrim

the Himalaya(s) [ðə,hima'leɪəz] Himolay tog'lari

the Pamirs [ðə pa'miəz] Pomir

the Urals [ðə 'jurəlz] Ural

* * *

Lake Baikal [bai'ka:l] Baykal ko'li

* * *

the Danube [ðə 'dænju:b] Dunay

the Dnieper [ðə'dni:pə] Dnepr

the Lena [ðə 'leɪnə] Lena

the Mississippi [ðə ,misi'sipi] Missisipi
the Neva [ðə 'neivə] Neva
the Volga Volga

* * *

Siberia [saɪ'bɪəriə] Sibir
The Ukraine [ðə ju:'kreɪn] Ukraina

* * *

Austria ['ɔstriə] Avstriya (ot)
Austrian ['ɔstriən] avstriya (sifat)
Vienna [vi'enə] Vena
Bulgaria [bʌlgɛəriə] Bolgariya
Bulgarian [bʌlgɛəriən] bolgariya (sifat)
Sofia ['soufjə] Sofiya
Belgium ['beldʒəm] Belgiya
Belgian ['beldʒən] belgiya (sifat)
Brussels ['brʌslz] Brussel
Canada ['kænədə] Kanada
Canadian [kænədiən] kanada (sifat)
Ottawa ['ɔtəwə] Ottawa
China ['tʃainə] (the Chinese People's Republic) Xitoy (Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi)
Chinese ['tʃai'ni:z] xitoy (sifat)
Beijing ['beijin] Pekin
Czech ['tʃek] Republic Chexiya
Czech ['tʃek] chex (sifat)
Prague [pra:g] Praga
France [fra:ns] Fransiya
French fransuz (sifat)
Paris ['pærɪs] Parij
Germany ['dʒə:məni] Germaniya
German ['dʒə:mən] nemis (sifat)
Berlin [bə:'lin] Berlin
Greece [gri:s] Yunoniston (Gretsya)
Greek [gri:k] yunon (grek) (sifat)
Athens ['æθinz] Afina
Holland Gollandiya
Dutch golland (sifat)
the Hague [ðə 'heig] Gaaga

Hungary ['hʌŋgəri] Vengriya

Hungarian [hʌŋ'gærɪən] vengriya (sifat)

Budapest ['bju:də'pest] Budapesht

India ['indjə] Hindiston

Indian ['indjən] hind

Delhi ['deli] Dehli

Italy ['itali] Italiya

Italian [i'tæljən] italyan

Rome Rim

Japan [dʒə'pæn] Yaponiya

Japanese [dʒæpə'ni:z] yapon

Tokyo ['toukjou] Tokio

Poland ['poulənd] Polsha

Polish ['pouliʃ] polyak

Warsaw ['wɔ:sɔ:] Varshava

Rumania [ru:'meinja] Ruminiya

Rumanian [ru:'meinjan] rumin

Bucharest ['bju:kərest] Buxarest

Sweden ['swi:dn] Shvetsiya

Swedish ['swi:diʃ] shved

Stockholm ['stɔkhəum] Stokholm

United States of America (the) Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari

Washington ['wɔ:sɪntən] Vashington

Viet-Nam ['vjet'næm] Vyetnam

Vietnamese [vjetna'mi:z] vyetnam

Hanoi [hæ'nɔi] Xanoy

So'z yasash

1. -ese [i:z] – millatni anglatuvchi sifat suffaksi bo'lib, mamlakat

nomlarini bildiruvchi otlarga qo'shiladi, masalan:

Japan [dʒə'pæn] Yaponiya – Japanese [dʒæpə'ni:z] yapon (sifat)

Bu suffiks bilan kelgan otlardagi urg'u ibora ritmiga bog'liqligiga e'tibor 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] – sıfat suffiksi bo'lib, otlardan sıfat yasashda ishlataladi. -ic suffiksli so'zlarda urg'u. odatda, undan oldingi bo'g'inga tushadi:
history ['histəri] tarix – historic [his'tɔrik] tarixiy
- ous [əs] – sıfat suffiksi bo'lib, odatda, mavhum otlardan sıfat yasashda ishlataladi:
fame shon, shuhrat – famous ['feiməs] taniqli
- ship [ʃɪp] – ot suffiksi bo'lib, ot va sıfatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlataladi:
a friend do'st – friendship ['frendʃɪp] do'stlik
hard qiyin, **og'ir** – hardship ['ha:dʃɪp] qiyinchilik

- I z o h: -ous va -ship suffikslariga hech qachon urg'u tushmaydi.
2. Urg'u o'rnini o'zgartirish orqali ham yangi so'z yasash mumkin. Masalan, export otida urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi ['eksport] eksport, to export *export qilmoq* fe'lida esa urg'u ikkinchi bo'g'inga tushadi [tu eks'pɔ:t]

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

- I. Geografik nomlarning o'qilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.
- II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing:
- gold, golden, knave, 'brutal, 'bluebird, storey, fear, fast, task, feather, mind, monthly, per'ceive, folding, cherry, lorry, married, horror, terror, merry, con'ceive, leather, famous, nervous, con'tinuous, jealous, his'toric, comic, e'lectric, hardship, 'leadership, membership, Chinese, Burmese

- III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi o'zakdan va qaysi yo'l bilan yasalganligini, qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek 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'rninga e'tibor berib, ot va fe'llarni 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 ... Artic.

... longest river in ... world is ... Mississippi, ... largest 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 hilan artiklning ishlatalishiga 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 d'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 Russian Federation?
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 Russian Federation 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 London 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.

N a m u n a : Riga is *as* beautiful *as* Tallinn.

The Neva is *not so* long *as* the Thames.

1. The Artic (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*. 6. 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 kutyapsiz?
3. Sizga Peter yana nima dedi?
4. Men bu haqida hali bilmayman.
5. Hali ham yomg'ir yog'yapti.
6. O'tgan yili siz yana qaysi shaharlarda bo'ldingiz?
7. U hali ham telefonda gaplashyapti.
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'rzasini tugatish uchun unga yana biroz vaqt kerak edi.
12. Mamlakatimizning sharqi 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'lmasdi. 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. Rossiyada katta daryolar ko'p: Volga, Lena va boshqalar. 2. Dnepr Lenadan tor. Biroq u Ukrainianadagi eng keng va eng chiroqli daryo. 3. Har yili men ta'tilni Qirimda 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 borishadi. 6. Qayerda daryo ko‘p: mamlakatimizning g‘arbiy qismidami yoki sharqiy qismidami? 7. Mamlakatimizning shimoliy qismida janubiy qismidagiga 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 samolyotda uchasisizmi yoki poyezdda borasizmi? – Bir necha kun ketishiga qaramasdan, men poyezdda boraman. Samolyotda (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 shaharlardan biridir.

*OG ‘ZAKI NUTQ KO ‘NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR*

- I. Yangi so‘zlardan foydalaniб dars matnini aytib bering.
- II. Quyidagi so‘z va so‘z birikmalaridan foydalaniб, 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

**III. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, ikkita hikoya tuzing.
O'z 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 axborotlarni bering.

V. a) Mamlakatimizga; b) chet elga qilingan turistik sayohat haqida gapirib bering.

VI. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini 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 enjoyed my 'stay here very much. Unfortunately the 'time has 'passed very quickly."

"Are you 'going by plane?"

"No, this time I'll be 'travelling by train. I'll have to 'stop in Paris 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 discussing 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 before I come to Moscow again."

LESSON EIGHTEEN (THE EIGHTEENTH LESSON)

Text: The Childhood and Youth of Dickens.

Grammar: **some, any, no, every** lardan yasalgan guman olmoshlari va ravishlari. (81-§, 728-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 theatre 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 farzandmisiz?
"No, 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'xshatadi.
"Is he 'grown up?'"	- U katta bo'slib qolganmi?
"Yes, he 'goes to uni'versity. He's taking History."	- Ha, u universitetda o'qiydi. U tarix (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 noisy and active games.** *U ... shovqinli va harakatli o'yinlarda ishtirok etishni xohlamasdi. Part so'zi to take part iborasida ishtirok ma'nosini beradi, ya'ni mavhum tushunchani*

ifodalaydi va artiklsiz ishlataladi. Biroq bunday ot oldidan tasvirlovchi xarakterga ega aniqlovchi kelsa, u noaniq artikl bilan ishlataladi:

He took **part** in the discussion, too.

U ham muhokamada ishti-rok 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
clever	a way
to be clever (good) at smth.	in this way
at an early age	on one's way
at the age of	by the way
a play	an education
own	to describe
to perform	a description
a performance	a novel
to move	among
besides	to die (died, died)

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Eighteen, p. 574)

PROPER NAMES

Charles Dickens ['tʃa:lz 'dikinz] Charlz Dikkens

Shakespeare ['ʃeikspɪə] Shekspir

the Marshalsea Debtor's Prison [ðə 'ma:ʃəlsi: 'detəz 'prɪzn]

 Marshalsi qarzdorlar qamoqxonasi (Londonda)

Little Dorrit ['lɪtl 'dɔ:rit] Kichik Dorrit

David Copperfield ['deivid 'kɔ:pəfi:lд] Devid Koperfild

-ance, -ence [əns] – ot suffiksi fe'llardan mavhum tushunchani ifodalovchi ot yasashda ishlataladi:
to perform namoyish etmoq – performance namoyish
to differ farqlamoq – difference farq

*GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR*

I. Guman olmoshlarning 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 you?

4. Have you spoken to { any
 all
 each } of them?

II. Guman olmoshlarning to'g'ri ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarning (umumiyl) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shakllarini yozing. Kerakli o'zgartishlar 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. Guman olmoshlari va ravishlarining ishlatalishiga 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 guman olmoshi 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 invite ... else to join us. 3. ... of us could answer this difficult question. 4. If ... rings me up, tell them that I'll be at home at five. 5. ... must be done to save the child's life. 6. If you don't find ... 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) vaqtida kelishi kerak. 2. Men bu yerda *hech narsa* ko'rmayapman. 3. O'rinalariga yetib boriboq, *hamma* qattiq uxbab qoladi. 4. Bizga *biror qiziqarli narsa* aytib bering, maylimi? 5. Ketdik magazinga. Men kechki tushlikka *biror nima* xarid qilishim kerak. 6. Sizni xonangizda *kimdir* kutyapti. 7. Undan balandroq gapishtini so'rang, iltimos. Biz ham bu yerda *hech narsa* eshitmayapmiz. 8. Mening hikoyamda *biror kulgili narsa* bormi? 9. Agar siz xatolaringiz ustida ishlashni hozir boshlamasangiz, keyin sizga *hech nima* 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* qulop solmayapsiz? 16. Buni *hech kim* unutmaydi. 17. Uning bugun kelishini nahot *hech biringiz* bilmasdingiz? 18. Men *kimningdir* ruchkasini topib oldim. 19. Ullarning *hammalari* majlisda so'zga chiqishdimi? – Yo'q, *hamma* uchun vaqt yetmad. 20. Bu odamning hayotini qutqarish uchun *barcha narsa* qilindi.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

[ɔ]	[ɔi]	[ə:]	[kr, tr]
popular	noisy	early	describe
novelist	boy	earn	trade
novel	enjoy	worker	try
was a <u>'weak</u> child		at <u>'that</u> time	

was 'very \ clever 'all the \ children
at the 'age of \ twelve in the \ prison
 'learnt to \ read
 for the 'first \ time

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

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 so'zlarning o'zagidan suffiks va old qo'shimcha-larni ajrating, o'zak qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek 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 so'zlardan foydalanim, matnga oid 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanim, 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 thinks so?
 5. Why is it good to start learning a foreign language at an early age?
- d) 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 work 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 Grinning qarzidan *tashqari*. 2. Siz Londonda bo'lganiningizda, Britaniya muzeyidan *tashqari yana* qaysi boshqa muzeylarga bordingiz? 3. Afrika haqidagi bu sharhdan *tashqari*, men sizga (*yana*) taniqli sayyoh Stenlining kitobini o'qishni maslahat beraman. 4. Men bu teatrtdagi oxirgisidan *tashqari* barcha pyesalarni ko'rganman. 5. Menimcha, uning birinchi kitobidan *tashqari*, (qolgan) barcha yozgan narsalari o'quvchilar orasida mashhur. 6. Sizning 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 yoshlari *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'rniiga kerakli joyda artikl yoki egalik olmoshidan mosini qo'ying va matnni aytib bering.

Jack London, ... great American novelist, was born in ... San Francisco and spent ... first years of ... life there.

John 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 there, 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 predlog 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 boy asked his father.

"We're rather poor, and can't pay ... it," his father 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 born ... the 27th ... August, 1871 ... a small town ... America. 3. When Jack London was a boy ... ten, he sold newspapers ... the streets and ... this way helped ... his parents. 4. Which novels ... Jack London are popular ... the Russian Federation reader? 5. The boy learned to read ... the age ... five.

XI. to speak, to talk, to tell, to say fe'llaridan soydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Do'stingizga kecha biz uning ma'ruzasidan katta taassurot olganimizni aytib qo'ying, iltimos.
2. "Bu suratni tasvirlang", – dedi o'qituvchi talabalarga.
3. Men bu xususida muhandislarimiz bilan gaplashib ko'raman.
4. Ular nima haqda gaplashyapti? – Ular Arbuzovning yangi pyesasini 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 shovqinli 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 ketishimizni aytmang, iltimos.
15. Gaplashmang, iltimos. O'rtoqlaringiz inglizcha gaplashayotganda ularni tinglang.
16. Spektakl ajoyib bo'lganligini sizdan tashqari hamma gapiryapti.
17. Bu haqda siz kimga aytdingiz?
18. Aytishlaricha, u o'zining birinchi pyesasini taxminan 15 yoshligida yozgan ekan.
19. Biz kirganda, kim bilan telefonda bunchalik baland ovozda gaplashdingiz?

XII. else, more, still, other, another, yet so'zlaridan mosini qo'yib, nuqtalar o'rnini to'ldirинг.

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 till 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 sizlardan biror kishi 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 xonanda ishlashingiz mumkin, u yerda hech kim bo‘lmaydi.
4. Ilk bolalik davrimda men qishloqda yashaganman. Keyinchalik biz, men o‘n yildan ko‘proq yashagan Kavkazdagagi kichik bir shaharga ko‘chib o‘tdik.
5. Do‘s-timning otasi yetmish yoshlar atrofida, biroq u hali ham ishlaydi va o‘z ishidan katta bahra olayotganligini 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 pyesani ko‘rsangiz, undan katta bahra olasiz. Hamma bu teatrimizdagagi eng yaxshi pyesalardan biri ekanligini aytyapti.
9. Kechagi film sizga yoqdimi? – Yo‘q. Bu film talabalarimizdan hech biriga yoqmadi.
10. Kecha men odatdagidan kechroq turdim va darsga kech qolishimga oz 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 olmaysiz. Biroq, agar siz menga ularning uyini (cottage) tasvirlab bersangiz, men uni topa olishim 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, Gorkiy hayotining ilk 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 axborot 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.

V. Sinsda quyidagi matnni o‘qing va uni muhokama qiling:

The story of the famous and talented Brontë family is strange and unusual.

The Brontë 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 that the Brontë 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 librarian who studied some of the toys and hand-written little books found in the house where the Brontë family had lived.

Brontë ['brɒntɪ] – Bronte

aunt [a:nt] – xola

Yorkshire ['jɔ:kʃə] – Yorkshir grafligi

Bramwell ['bræmwəl] – Brambel

poetry ['pouitri] – she'rlar

Emily ['emili] – Emiliya

author ['ɔθə] – muallif

Wuthering Heights ['wʌθəriŋ 'haits] – "Momaqaldiroqli dovon"

to publish – nashr etmoq

Charlotte ['ʃa:lət] – Sharlotta

LESSON NINETEEN (THE NINETEENTH LESSON)

Text: The Lavrovs.

- Grammar:**
1. Sifatdosh I va II bilan sifatdoshli oborotlar aniqlovchi va hol vazifasida. (82, 83-§§, 731–733-betlar.)
 2. **since, for a long time, for ages** so'zлari bilan tugallangan hozirgi zamon fe'lining ishlatalishi. (50-§, 6-punkt, 684-bet.)
 3. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatalishi. (80-§, 3-punkt, 728-bet.)
 4. **ikki xil qiyoslash** darajalari. (85-§, 736-bet.)

THE LAVROVS

It happened during the World War II, when the Russian 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 Russian 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.¹ 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 difference¹ of twenty years between the Lavrovs' two sons, don't you?

DIALOGUES (to be learnt by heart)

"A 'Happy 'New 'Year.'"	— Yangi yilingiz bilan!
"The 'same to you."	— Sizni ham!

1. ON 'NEW 'YEARS EVE|

M.: Hal yo, 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 Saint Petersburg.

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^t very much.

2. AT TABLE|

Mary: Have some more cake, Ann?

Ann: No, thank you, I've had enough.

¹ Difference – farq

Mary: A'nother 'cup of coffee then?

Ann: Yes, please.

Mary: 'Here you are, Ann. 'Have a cigarette, Peter?

Peter: 'Not yet, thanks. I'm not a heavy smoker, you know.

Mary: 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."	- Bizning uy ko'rdimizga ik-kovingiz kelasiz, deb umid qilaman.
---	---

"We'll be delighted."	- Bajon-u dil.
-----------------------	----------------

"Then 'let's 'settle a ↑ day now, & shall we? 'Saturday or Sunday?"	- Keling, unda kunini kelishib 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 well."	- 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 ishlatalishi mumkin:

Do you know **how to do it?** Buni qanday bajarishni bilasizmi?

I don't know **where to go.** 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 ishlataladi:

Victory Day (V. Day) G‘alaba kuni

International [ˌɪntə'næʃənl] Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni

Women’s Day

Agar bayram nomi bilan cheklovchi aniqlovchi kelsa,
u aniq artikl bilan ishlataladi.

The Anniversary [æni'və:səri] G‘alabani nishonlash
of the Victory Day

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to happen	to keep one's promise (= to keep one's word)
to take place	not any longer (= no longer)
war	no more (not any more)
peace	unexpected
to fight (fought, fought)	named
to defend	to smile (at)
freedom	to make up one's mind
independence	to change one's mind
on the front	to be delighted
one day	exactly
a battle	to knock at
to defeat	to introduce
an enemy	a guest
to liberate	a host
first	a hostess
at first	a party
first of all	a dinner (housewarming, etc.)
to turn round	party
to turn back	to dance
to turn on (off)	a dance
pale	to joke
to kill	to sing (sang, sung)
a soldier	singer
an officer	a song
to realize	to appear
to understand (understood, understood)	to disappear
to keep (kept, kept)	really

to interrupt	light
elder	wine
for ages	a glass
to see the New Year in	empty
heavy	to be full of
a heavy smoker	Cheers!

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Nineteen, p. 577)

100 DAN 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'zları 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'shimchasini olmaydi va ulardan so'ng of predlogi ishlatilmaydi:

There are *one thousand two hundred* and thirty-one students at this institute.

Bu institutda 1231 ta talaba bor.

Bu so'zlar ot bo'lib kelganda, ular ko'plikda -s qo'shimchasini oladi va ulardan so'ng, odatda, **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

Hundreds of people want to Yuzlab kishilar chet tilini know foreign languages. bilishni xohlashadi.

Thousands of people came Minglab kishilar na-out into the streets on the moyishga chiqdilar. demonstration.

Birlikda bu so‘zlar noaniq artikl bilan ishlataladi:

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 suffaksi bo‘lib, sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlataladi:

happy baxtli – happiness baxt (imlosiga e’tibor bering)

-dom [dam] – ot suffaksi bo‘lib, sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlataladi:

free ozod – freedom ozodlik

dis- [dis] – fe'l, sifat va ot old qo‘sishchasi bo‘lib, qarama-qarshi ma’no yasashda ishlataladi:

to appear paydo bo‘lmoq – to disappear g‘oyib bo‘lmoq

to continue davom etmoq – to discontinue to‘xtatmoq

appearance paydo bo‘lish – disappearance g‘oyib bo‘lish

O‘qish qoidasi

gu birikmasi unlilardan oldin [g] o‘qiladi, masalan:

guest [gest] mehmon

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi sifatdoshlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

so'ralgan – so'rayotgan	sotilgan – sotayotgan
jo'natilgan – jo'natayotgan	sezilayotgan – sezayot-
o'tkazilgan – o'tkazayotgan	gan
yozilgan – yozayotgan	o'rganilayotgan – o'rga-
o'qilayotgan – o'qiyotgan	nayotgan
qurilayotgan – qurayotgan	unutilgan – unutayotgan
sotib olingan – sotib olayot-	taklif qilingan – taklif
gan	qilayotgan
boshlangan – boshlayotgan	

II. Sifatdosh I va II larning ishlatalishiga va ularning gapdag'i 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 saw 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 bor joyda sifatdoshli oborot 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 address*, I could hardly hope to find him. 5. In this shop you can buy things *which are made in different parts of the Russian Federation*. 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 qurilgan, uncha katta bo'lmagan uy edi. 2. Inglizcha kitoblarni o'qiyotganda qiziqarli iboralarni ko'chirib yozing. 3. Kecha ko'chada ketayotib, anchadan buyon 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. Kecha sizni kutgan muhandis hozirgina 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 ovozda gaplashishardi va kulishardi. 4. Kutubxonadan kitob olgan barcha talabalar ularni imtihonlardan so'ng topshirishlari kerak. 5. Kecha ma'ruza o'qigan vrach Uzoq Sharqdan kelgan.

V. Quyidagi namunalarning 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 long time.

VI. Bosh va ergash gapdag'i fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga 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 shakliga 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?
3. Which of you has been to Saint Petersburg 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 passed since your birthday party?
7. How long have you been here today?
8. How long have you known your best friend?

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

1. Men do'stimni institutni tamomlaganimizdan beri ko'rmadim.
2. Men kuzdan beri teatrda 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 bahori-

dan beri spektakllarda ishtirok etmadi. 7. O'g'lim o'tgan yili o'qishni o'rgandi va o'shandan beri ko'pgina bolalar kitobini o'qib chiqdi. 8. Men anchadan beri ota-onamdan xat olmagandim. 9. Moskvada ko'p yangi uylar qurildi, u bu yerga oxirgi marta kelganidan beri. 10. Afsus, o'shandan beri bu yozuvchi hech narsa yaratmadni (yozmadi). 11. Ni-maga 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 ularning ishlatalishini 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 in the Crimea. 9. We'll be discussing your mistakes at the (nearest, next) lesson. 10. The children went to play to the (furthest, 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:]	[i]	[e]	[æ]	[a:]
keep	kill	guest	battle	dance
peace	sing	empty	happen	glass
[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	[ou]
song	war	front	first	host
knock	more	sung	turn	joke

,independence 'liberate ,under'stand
,unex'pected 'realize ,ciga'rette

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

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 so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumlaridan, qaysi suffikslar
yordamida yasalganligini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga
tarjima qiling:**

darkness	sleepiness	readiness	misunder-
freedom	agreeable	indifferently	standing
independence	peaceful	handwriting	weakness
Burmese	forgetfulness	unmistakable	singer
disappearance	introduction	disagreement	voiceless
			flowerless

**IV. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol
tuzing.**

V. Quyidagi so'zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatalgan:

to happen, to fight, to defeat, at first, to kill, named, to
joke, to interrupt, really

**VI. Quyidagi sonlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing va ularni so'z 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 so'z, 753 sahifa, 2.674 ta kitob, 1.250.762 nafar
kishi, 365 kun, 371 nafar kishi, 105 hafta, 202 kun, 1.598
sahifa, 3.250 ta so'z

**VIII. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatalishiga e'tibor herib,
ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. Ivanovlarning katta o'g'li ofitser, shundaymi?
2. Men Smitlarni kuzdan buyon ko'rmadim.
3. Biz yangi yilni Petrovlarnikida kutib olmoqchimiz.
4. Kechirasiz, biroq Braunlar endi bu yerda turishmaydi.
5. Uaytlar ko'pchilikni taklif qilishmoqchi, shunday emasmi?

IX. Kerakli joyga tegishli predlogni qo'ying.

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 Russian people were fighting ... the freedom and independence ... their 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 ... the front door." 7. "I hope you've realized the importance ... an education," the father said ... his son. 8. ... first he 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 army.

X. Ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) *first, at first, first of all*

1. Avvaliga biz shanba kuni teatrga borishni xohlagandik, biroq keyinchalik fikrimiz o'zgardi va biz shanba-yakshanba (kunlari) shahar tashqarisiga chiqishga qaror qildik.
2. Avvaliga biz samolyot bilan ucmoqchi bo'ldik, biroq keyinchalik fikrimiz o'zgardi va biz poyezdda ketishga qaror qildik.
3. Men sizga avval o'zingizning 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. Dastlab u nohaqligini tushunmadni, keyinchalik o‘z xatosini anglatdi. 2. Nima uchun u sizga yordam berish va‘dasining ustidan chiqmaganini men tushunmadim. 3. Agar siz bu qoidani tushunmayotgan bo‘lsangiz, men uni sizga yana bir bor tushuntirib qo‘yaman. 4. Nihoyat, uning orzusi ushaldi, u shifokor bo‘ldi.

c) *to turn round (back), to turn smth. on (off)*

1. U o‘girilishi bilanoq, men 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. Muho-kamada Petrovdan tashqari yana besh nafar 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‘sish ayrib 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 uch nafar 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 speak, 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 fast. 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 gapga aylantirib, dialog shaklida bering.

1

Peter asked John whether he could stay and help him with his work. John agreed to stay, but wanted to know whether Peter was going to keep him long. Peter said it 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.

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.

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.

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.

Being at the Browns' 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‘yashimcha, Petrovlarnikida, biroq aniq aytolmayman.
2. Siz o‘tgan yildan beri bizning dala hovlimizda (a country cottage) bo‘lmadingiz va hali bizning bog‘imizni ko‘rmadingiz. Ko‘rgani keling. – Bajon-u dil. 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

shi 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 bajon-u dil sen bilan birga boramiz. 8. Nega sen palto 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 qiyalamiz. 10. Sizning (katta) akangiz soat 6 da kelishga va'da bergandi. Qiziq, u va'dasida tura olarmi-kin? 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 birining nomidan hikoya qilib bering.
- II. Bola yashagan uyni va uning urushgacha bo'lgan hayotini tasvirlang.
- III. Lavrovning, uning xotinining va bolalarining tashqi ko'rinishini tasvirlang.
- IV. Berilgan so'z va birikmalardan foydalanib, kichik hikoyalar (situatsiyalar) tuzing.
 1. the World War II, 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-bye, 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 birikmalardan foydalanib, hikoyachalar tuzing.

1. Foreign Delegations in Moscow

to invite, delegations, to consist of, famous, guests, a 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 Parade

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. Ikkinchi jahon urushidan biror ko'rinish (epizod) aytib bering.

VII. Yangi yilni yoki tug'ilgan kuningizni qanday nishonlagatingizni tasvirlang.

VIII. Matndan keyingi dialoglarni yod oling va ularni shaxslarda hikoya qiling.

IX. Ramka ichidagi dialogdan foydalanib, do'stlaringizni uy ko'rdirga, tug'ilgan kunga va hokazoga taklif qiling.

X. Quyidagi hikoyani aytib bering:

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'Idiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning to want, to expect fe'llari va should (would) like iborasidan so'ng kelishi. (84-§, 735-bet.)
 2. Gerundiying to stop, to continue, to begin, to go on, to finish, to mind fe'llaridan so'ng ishlatalishi. (86-§, 737-bet.)
 3. Tugallangan o'tgan zamon fe'li (the Past Perfect Tense). (87-§, 739-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)?	- Nima bo'ldi? Tishingiz og'ri-yaptimi?
'Are you in pain?"	
"Yes, I've got a 'terrible toothache."	- Ha, mening tishim juda yomon og'riyapti.
"Let me 'see your tooth.	- Keling, ko'ramiz. Qaysi biri?
'Which 'one is it?"	
"In the 'upper 'jaw on the left."	- Tepadan chapda.
"Ah, this looks like it."	- Ha, mana bu shekilli.
"Oh, must it 'come out?"	- Uni sug'urish shartmikan?
"I 'don't think so. But you must 'have it filled (stopped)."	- Unday deb o'ylamayman. Biroq unga plomba qo'yish kerak.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. "I say, it isn't your turn." "Menga qarang, hozir sizning navbatingiz emas." 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	a head
only (<i>adj.</i>)	to have a headache
struggle	clear
to grow (grew, grown)	(the) police
to grow old (dark, etc.)	a policeman
to get (to become) old	real
on the one hand	to seem
on the other hand	polite
to expect	impolite
a patient	to watch
to mean (meant, meant)	immediately
a meaning	to do one's best
each other	the truth
one another	to tell the truth (= to speak the truth)
to remind (of, about)	true
to accompany	to be true
to see to	serious
to pretend	an operation
a turn	to perform (do) an operation
in turn	to operate on smb.
to wait one's turn	to take care (of)
a queue	to look after
to wait in a queue	careful
to jump a queue	careless
to stand in a queue	surprise
to try	to one's surprise
next to	to be surprised (at smb., smth., to do smth.)
a tooth (<i>pl.</i> teeth)	
to have a toothache	

to explain	an idea
to add	to break (broke, broken)
to cost (cost, cost)	to make out
to be grateful (to smb. for smth.)	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty, p. 584)

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 tire, 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, did they?!

- II. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men	ular biznikida vaqt ni yaxshi	xohlardim.
	o'tkazishlarini	
	u bu ishni tugatishini	
	u (qiz) biz qachon imtihon	
	topshirishimizni	
	aniqlashini	
	siz qachon uyg'a 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	

	u (qiz) sizni onasi bilan taniştilishini bolalar bu yerda o'ynashini biz bugun uchrashishimizni ish tez kunda qilinishini bu unutilishini biz bu masalani bugun hal qilishimizni	xohlaysizmi?
2. Siz	u va'da berib uni ustida turmasligini siz bu yerda shaxmat	xohlamasdim.
3. Men	o'ynashingizni sen betob bo'lishingni bu masala shoshilinch hal qilinishini siz bunchalik tez qaytishingizni u bizning suhbatimizni bo'lishini	
4. Biz	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. Gerundiying ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplar-ning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (86-§)

1. 'Stop talking. & please.'
2. 'Have you 'finished translating this article yet?'
3. 'Shall I 'go 'on reading?'
4. He con'tinued 'smoking & and 'looking 'out of the window.'
5. 'Do you 'mind my ↑ asking you a question?'
6. He be'gan 'writing ↑ plays 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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib, gaplashishni to'xtating. Men u nima deyayotganini eshitmayapman. 2. Kech bo'lishiga qaramasdan, u kelasi kuni qiladigan ma'ruzasi ustida ishlashda davom etardi. 3. Ular roppa-rosa to'qqizda ishlashni boshlashdi. 4. Menimcha, siz bu masalani mu-hokama qilishda davom etishingiz mumkin. 5. U kerakli joyini topgunicha kitob o'qishda davom etdi. 6. Men o'zim bilan do'stimni olib kelsam qarshi emasmisiz? 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 emasmisiz?

VI. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va zamonlarning ishlatalishini 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. When I came back to Moscow, my friend had gone to Novosibirsk. 2. Ann had spoken to the teacher when Mary came to show him her work. Ann was speaking to the teacher when Mary came to discuss the work she had done. 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 sent

him a telegram this morning because we haven't heard from him for a long time. 8. We went to Saint Petersburg 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 ishlatalishiga 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 kichik bir qishloqda yashardi. 3. Yomg'ir tinishi bilan biz daryo tomon ketdik. 4. Men do'stimni uchratganimda uning rangi juda o'chib ketgandi. Unga bir nima bo'lganini darrov angladim. 5. Biz Klinga 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 tili ni o'rgangansiz? 8. Peter meni o'z do'stlari bilan tanishtirganda, men bu shaharda hech kimni tanimasdim. 9. Do'stim ketganda, unga kitobni qaytarishni unutganim esimga tushdi. 10. Biz Anna betobligini bilmasdik. Biz uni ta'tilga ketgan deb o'ylabmiz. 11. Bu qiyin qoida. Men uni bir necha hor o'qiganimdagina tushundim. 12. Soat sakkizlarga Pavel ishini tugatdi. U ko'chaga chiqdi. Yomg'ir to'xtagan, juda sovuq edi. U ko'chada ketayotib anchadan beri ko'rmagan do'stini uchratib qoldi. O'rtog'i uni tanimadi, chunki ularning oxirgi uchrashuvidan beri ko'p yillar o'tgandi. Pavel uni charqishni 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 MASHQOLAR

I. Quyidagi so‘zlarning o‘qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o‘qing:

[i:]	[e]	[ʌ]	[ɔ]
immediately	headache	accompany	operate
police	pretend	struggle	cost
[u]	[iə]	[ɛə]	
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, fire; throne, fox, storm, ore; type, rythm, Byrd, tyre

III. Quyidagi so‘zlarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ularni qaysi so‘z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang. Ular qaysi suffiks va prefikslar yordamida yasałgan? Shu affikslar yordamida yasalgan yana ikki-uchta so‘z aytинг.

incident	reminder	misname	idealism
patience	Japanese	noisy	breakage
importance	impolite	explanation	truthful
saving	accompaniment	truthfulness	truthfully
meaningless	unspeakable	idealist	active

IV. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Quyidagi so‘zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatalgan?

to try, to remind, politely, to tell you the truth, to be grateful, to make out

VI. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan 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 ever been operated 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 Commonwealth of Independent Countries 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 ko'rsatilganidek 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'rniغا 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 hordiq chiqarish maroqli. 3. Ish-

ni davom ettirish kerak. 4. Biz haqiqatni bilishimiz muhim. 5. Bu yer juda sershovqin. 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‘lovechi fe’lning ishlatalishiga e’tibor bering:

1. Bu yer isib ketyapti. Bola paltosini yechib qo‘ysin.
2. Qorong‘i tushdi, uyga ketdik, bo‘ptimi? 3. Issiq bo‘lyapti. Bolalar daryoga borishsin.
4. Qish. Kunlar qisqarmoqda, tunlar esa uzaymoqda.
5. Siz so‘gayayotganingizdan men juda xursandman.
6. Men katta o‘g‘limning 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 ishlating.

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 yester-

day. 9. He told us an interesting (thing, incident) when we went into the room.

XIII. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gaplarda 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 surprised 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 has just 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.

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 paytda bahra olgan yagona kitob. Uni sen ham o'qishingni xohlardim. 2. O'qituvchi hammadan gaplashishni to'xtatishni so'radi va darsni boshlash vaqtি bo'lganligini aytdi. 3. Annadan u kecha nimaga darsga kelmaganligini so'rashganda, u boshi qattiq (yomon) og'iganligini aytdi. 4. Doktor yozishni to'xtatdi va bermordan u o'zini qanday his qilayotganligini so'radi. 5. Men do'stimdan mening kelishimni kutganmidi so'radim. 6. Ular bizni bu yerda kutib turishlari ga qarshi emasman. 7. Uning sendan jahli chiqqanligini ko'rib men ajablandim. 8. Sizdan men bilan muloyim-roq gaplashishingizni so'rayman. 9. Men uning bundan boshqa barcha romanlarini o'qiganman. Romanni Peter menga bir necha kunga berishini xohlardim. 10. Uning gapini bo'l mang, u bu maqolani o'qishni 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 haqda yana eslatishini men kutmagandim. 16. Bu yerga nima deb yozdingiz? Men hech nima o'qiy olmayapman. 17. Men aytganlarimga 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) shifokor; 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 vazifalar 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 traveller 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 very grateful and felt much better. Then the two of them 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, mædʒɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] – tasavvur

vacant – bo'sh, egallanmagan

the hall-porter – portye hammol

to carry in – olıb kirmoq

asthma ['æsmə] – bo'g'ma kasalligi

in horror – dahshatda

to moan – ingramoq

a looking glass – ko'zgu

V. Ramka ichidagi (377-b.) dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashiring.

VI. Quyidagi mavzularga xabarlar tayyorlang:

1. My Last Illness.
2. My Friend's Illness.

VII. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring.

1. Shifokorga boshingiz og'riyotganini, shamollab qolganligingizni va isitmangiz borligini aytинг. 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 unikiga bora olmasligingizni aytинг.

3. Do'stingizdan nimaga uning rangi o'chib ketganligini, u kasal emasligini ham so'rang. Unga ishni to'xtatib ochiq havoga chiqishni va agar unda ham yaxshi bo'lmasa, darrov shifokorga borishni maslahat bering.

TAKRORLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR
(11 – 20 - DARSALAR)

- I. Savollarga javob bering. Olingan javoblarni qisqa xabarga jamilang.**
- 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 seen 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 travelling 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 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
to 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 ...

IV. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlab, uni kerakli shaklda ishlating.

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 travelled 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, to 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‘Idiruvchi"li konstruksiyadan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Biz sizni u yerda buncha uzoq qolishingizni xohlamagandik. 2. Ular fikrini o‘zgartirishini men kutmagandim. Ular bu yoz janubga borishni juda xohlashgandi, shundaymi? 3. Bemor bunchalik 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 uning nohaqligini ko‘rmayotgan bo‘lsangiz? 8. Men bu masala mensiz hal qilinishini xohlamayman. 9. U (qiz) u(bola)ning ustidan kulishlarini xohlamaydi. 10. Biz o‘yin to‘xtatilishini kutmagandik.

VI. Zamonalishiga e’tibor berib, quyidagi xatni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

Qadrli Anna!

Men sening xatingga darrov javob bera olmadim, chunki o‘tgan oy juda band bo‘ldim. Hozir men ishimni tamomladim va senga xat yoza olaman. Mening bolalarim 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, kunning 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'lining sog'lig'i juda yomonligini bilasan, biroq u hozir o'zini yaxshi his qilyapti. Sen bizga qo'shilishingni men xohlardim. Biz seni ancha paytdan beri ko'rmaymiz.

Sen iyulning oxirida yoki kechroq oilang bilan yoxud ularsiz kelishing mumkin. Bolalaring, odatdagidek, yozgi oromgohga (camp) borishadimi? Agar borishmasa, ularni o'zing bilan olib kel. Bu yer senga yoqishiga men ishonaman, hozirgina(esa) radiodan iyulda ob-havo yaxshi bo'lishini eshitdim. Biz birga vaqtini 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'rsatishni yoki shahar chetiga borishni taklif qiling, uchrashuv haqida kelishib oling.
2. Janob Smitga restoranda buyurtma berishga yordam bering.
3. Janob Uaytni kutib oling, u yaxshi yetib kelganligini, qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtaganligini, u yerda o'zini yaxshi hiz 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 to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning his qilish fe'llaridan so'ng kelishi. (88-§, 740-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 never¹ 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

¹ never – *bu yerda boshqa (hech qachon)*

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.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to belong (to)

cloudless

a duty

a wind

to do one's duty

to blow (blew, blown)

a round of duties

a government

to be on duty

to end

to be in a good (bad) mood

whole

the whole world	to calm down
all over the world	to fall (fell, fallen)
to celebrate	to jump
a wish	a stage
tired	to be absent (from)
to be (feel) tired	to arrive (in, at)
all day	an audience
to upset (upset, upset)	applause
to upset one's plans	to greet smb. with (a storm of)
to be (look) upset	applause
to announce	to be in danger
to be present (at)	to be about to do smth.
to be out of danger	to rise (rose, risen)
to be safe	pain
safely	painful
dangerous	painless
an actor	still
an actress	to sit (lie, stand) still
directly	lift
to approach	to give smb. a lift
a distance	to carry
in the distance	to carry out
calm	opposite
nervous (nervy)	to remain
excited	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-one, p. 592)

O'qish qoidasi

alm 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.

N a m u n a: 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 ...?
7. 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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men hech qachon	uning kuylashini ularning inglizcha gapirganini siz rus tilidan fransuz tiliga tarjima qilganingizni	eshitmaganman.
2. Siz	meni ularning suhbatini tarjima qilganimni uni xonadan chiqqanini bizning xonaga kirganimizni bizning o'qituvchining savoliga javob berganimizni ularning eshikni taqillatgalarini u (qiz)ning royal chalganini ularning bu masalani muhokama qilayotganlarini	eshitdingizmi?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> u (qiz)ning derazani yopishga harakat qilganini sizning suzishingizni sizni daryoni suzib o'tib, ortga qaytganingizni notanish kishining burilishga beringanini 	
3. Biz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> u (qiz)ning derazani yopib, xonadan chiqqanini ularning keksa ayolni avtobusdan tushishga yordam berishganini qandaydir yosh kishilarni navbat-siz o'tishganini ularning nimanidir ustidan kulishganini 	ko'rdik.
4. Siz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> u (qiz)ning qabulxonada o'tirganini bizning tennis o'ynaganimizni uning voleybol o'ynaganini bizning professorni operatsiya qilishini 	ko'rdingizmi?
5. Ular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> u (qiz)ning royal chalganini bizning shaxmat o'ynaganimizni kemaning sohilga yaqinlashayotganini bolalarning bog'da o'ynashayotganini o'g'il bolalarning suvga sho'ng'ishayotganini shifokorning operatsiya qilayotganini 	kuzatishdi.

6. U	ularning chiqqanini poyezdning qo‘zg‘alganini bizning xonaga kirganimizni buning bo‘lganini (bo‘lib o‘tganini) bolalarning yoqalasha boshtagalarini	sezmadı.
------	---	----------

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so‘zlarning talaffuzini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o‘qing.

[æ]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[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 kirishini 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
unless	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) ishlatalishining barcha holatlarini toping, ularni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning ishlatalishini tushuntiring.

VI. Quyidagi so‘zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlataliganligini 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 foydalaniib, savollarga javob bering.

- a)** 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 Independent Day of Republic of Uzbekistan 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 ... Saint Petersburg, 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. Kerakli 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 reached ... 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 (ushab oldi) ... 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, ularning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

saqlamoq, 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 to 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. II Jahon urushi qachon tugagan? 3. Hammasi muvaffaqiyatli tugadi.
4. Biz qaytganimizda ma'ruza allaqachon tugagan edi.
5. Majlis soat otilarda 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. Artistlarning birinchi guruhi 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 qayqlarda sohilgacha esomon yetib olishganlarini aytdi.

d) *to remain, to stay*

1. U butun umri davomida o'z g'oyalariga (ideals) sodiq qoldi. 2. U (ayol) ellikdan oshgan bo'lsa-da, 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 bo'lgan narsaning aynan aksi.

XIII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalananib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Shamol ko'tarilganda, biz allaqachon sohilga esomon yetib olgan edik. 2. Men uni kelgusi ma'rutzada barcha ishtirok etishi kerakligini e'lon qilganini eshitdim.
3. Men hammasi yaxshi tugaganini eshitdim. 4. Uning

aktyor bo‘lish xohishi katta edi. 5. Kecha kun bo‘yi yomg‘ir yog‘di va bu bizning barcha rejamizni buzib yubordi. – 6. Unga qarab, men uning jahli chiqqanligini tushundim. – Siz haqsiz. Uning butun hafta davomida kayfiyati bo‘lmadi. 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 xoli ekanligini eshitib tinchlandi. 9. Ish yakunlanganda, ular shahardan chiqib ketishdi. 10. Biz kema to‘g‘ri qirg‘oq tomon ketayotganini ko‘rdik. 11. Osmon musaffo (bulutsiz), dengiz tinch edi. Kech soat 7 da sohil ko‘rindi. 12. U menga yana nimadir demoqchi edi, eshikning taqillashi uning gapini bo‘ldi. 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 shamol shimoldan esardi va biz o‘sha tog‘da qolgan uch kishi xatarda ekanliklarini tushundik. 16. Agar navbatchi 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 mening xonaga kirganimni payqamadi, shuning uchun qayrilib qaraganda meni ko‘rib ajablandi. 19. Muallima bolalardan tinch o‘tirishlarini so‘radi va sinfdan chiqdi. 20. Bemor operatsiya og‘rimaydimi, deb so‘radi va shifokor unga hech qanday og‘riq sezmasligini aytib (by saying), tinchlantirdi. 21. Inqilobgacha bu saroy bir boy kishiga tegishli 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) bat afsil; b) asosiy ma‘nosini qisqacha aytib bering.

II. Linkoin hayoti haqida nimani bilishingizni aytинг.

III. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, vaziyatlar (situatsiyalar) tuzинг.

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 xususida suhbat o'tkazing.

49 Days in the Ocean

On the 17th January, 1960, a terrible storm broke out in the Kurils. A Russian barge was carried 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. 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 Russian men had remained true friends, always doing their best to help each other.

Soon the heroes were brought back to Russia. Their names became known all over the world.

the Kurils – Kuril orollari

to look for – qidirmoq

a barge – barja

a wave – to'lqin

to sweep away – *bu yerda yuvib ketmoq*

a misfortune – baxtsizlik

a hero (*pl.* -es) – qahramon

V. Quyidagi dialog (telefon suhbati)ning o'qilishini mashq qiling
va yod oling, uni sinda sahnalashtiring.

“Is ‘that Simon & Co.? ’”

“Yes, | ‘who’s ‘that | calling?’”

“This is ↑ Mr Petrov from the ‘Russian ‘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 about the steamship Binta. We expected her to arrive at Archangel 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 expect her to arrive now?"

"On the twelfth at the latest. Would that be all right?"

"Well, there's nothing to be done, is there?"

"We're very sorry about it. We couldn't do anything, could we?"

"I quite understand. Good-bye."

"Good-bye, Mr Petrov."

LESSON TWENTY-TWO (THE TWENTY-SECOND LESSON)

Text: The Open Window.

Grammar: 1. O'zlik olmoshlari. (89-§, 741-bet.)

2. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiya to make
majbur qilmoq fe'lidan so'ng. (90-§, 743-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 people round 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 an October afternoon," went 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! 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 donn'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 doctors 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** them. 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 muvaffaqiyat otlari ingliz tilida sanalmaydigan otlar hisoblanadi. Ular aniq artikl bilan va ko'plikdagi fe'l bilan, shuningdek, aniqlovchi vazifasida many va few so'zлari bilan ishlatilmaydi. Shunday qilib, ingliz tilida *bitta maslahat* a piece of advice, some advice bo'ladi.

Taqqoslang:

U menga juda yaxshi mas- He gave me some very
lahat berdi. good advice.

Bu yangiliklar juda qiziq This news was very
bo'ldi. interesting.

O'z ma'rzasida ma'rutzachi ko 'p yangi ma'lumotlar keltirdi. The lecturer gave much fresh information in his talk.

Oxirgi vaqtarda talabalar ingliz tilida *katta muvafqaqiyatlarga erishdilar*. The students have made much progress in their English lately.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a painter	to warn (of smth., against smth.)
to paint	a warning
an artist	a crowd

to be crowded	a niece
to be overcrowded	a nephew
complete	to entertain
quiet	amusing
to owe	gay
to draw (drew, drawn)	jolly
a drawing	to worry
a pocket	to be interested (in)
to pass	a seat
for ever (for good)	an empty (vacant) seat
day by day	to book seats (for)
advice	across
information	to come across
progress	to follow
to make (good) progress	to run (ran, run) out of, into
news	to enjoy oneself
over	single
once	to be single
to gather	to find oneself
sad	to invent
to enter	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Two, p. 599)

So'z yasash

over- ['ouva] – fe'l, ot, ba'zan sifat old qo'shimchasi bo'lib (-dan ortiq, ziyod) 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 bordan 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 olmoshlaringning 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 olmoshlaringning 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 tashqarisida 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 xosliklariga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning 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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

	sizni o'sha kitobni yana o'qishga uni otasiga xat yozishga Annani o'z rejasini o'z- gartirishga ularni ishni o'zları ba- jarishlariga Borisni chiptalar haqida o'zi qayg'urishga	majbur qiladi, deb o'ylayman.
1. Men bu 2. Qiziq, nima	sizni hamma narsani shoshilinchda qilishga u (ayol) ni bu yoshda ishlashda da- vom etishga uni bunday og'ir jomadonni ko'- tarishga sizni bu kishiga qo'ng'iroq qilish- ga	majbur qiladi.
3. Bu	u (ayol) ni ishni tashlashga sizni menga ishonishga u (ayol) ni ishni vaqtida tuga- tishiga ularni ishni mukammalroq qilishga bolalarni ertaroq turishga ularni biznikiga tez-tez kelishga uni konki uchishga (raqsga tushish- ga, chang'i uchishga, shaxmat o'ynashga)	majbur qiladimi?

	meni yana unikiga bo- rishga ularni fikrini o'zgar- tirishga ularni bu yerga yana ke- lishga uni chekishni tashlashga uning oyisini samolyot bilan uchishga u (qiz) ni sahnada qo'- shiq aytishga	majbur qilolmaydi.
4. Hech narsa	ularni baxtli onangizni baxtli bu ko'y lakni o'zingiz qisqaroq bu ko'y lakni o'zingiz uzunroq	qila olasiz.
5. Umid qilamanki, siz	otangizning jahlini chiqarmasligingiz uning jahlini chiqarmasligingiz	kerak.
6. Siz		

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, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

[æ]	[ai]	[a:]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[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 so‘zlarni ovoz chiqarib o‘qing.

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, yarn, pork, plumb, pick, wig

III. Quyidagi so‘zlar qaysi yo‘l bilan va qaysi o‘zaklardan yasalganini aniqlang va ularni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. Shu afifikslar yordamida yasalgan yana ikki-uch so‘z aytинг.

painting	inexplicable	playful	passive
disbelieve	inventor	runner	hatless
cloudy	calmness	quietly	disinterested
overcrowded	invention	amusement	unbelievable

IV. Quyidagi so‘z birikmalarini o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qo‘llangan so‘z yasash vositalarini aniqlang:

changeable weather	an excusable mistake
an early riser	the right-hand side
a milk-white shirt	a motherless child
a sleepless night	a talkative girl

V. Quyidagi so‘zlar matnda qanday vaziyatlarda ishlataligan:

to warn, to owe, for ever, to gather, to worry, to follow, to find oneself, to invent

VI. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan 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 or nieces?

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 they 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.

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.

2. Ask your friend

VIII. Berilgan so'zlardan soydalaniб, 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 villages.
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 Russia 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 egalik 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 how 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 ran 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 ... women 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 burn (burnt, burnt) – yondirmoq

dry – quruq

to hate – nafratlanmoq

XII. News, information, advice, progress so'zlarining ishlatalishiga 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 sizga doim yaxshi maslahatlar beradi. Nimaga siz ularga amal qilmaysiz?
5. Siz bu masala bo'yicha menga maslahat bera olasizmi?
6. Men sizni oxirgi paytlarda katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdingiz, deb hisoblayman.

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, let's. 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 so'zlaridan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Yosh muhandis o'zi kashf qilgan mashinasi (*machine* [mə'ʃi:n]) haqida ko'p gapistishni xohlamadi, chunki mutaxassislar (*specialists*) unga (mashina) qiziqishlariga u ishonmagandi. 2. Siz nimadandir bezovta ko'rinasiz. Nima bo'ldi? 3. (Men) biz hozir oshxonaga borishimizni istardim. Yarim soatdan so'ng u yer odam bilan liq to'la bo'ladi. 4. Nimaga sen bunchalik xafasan? Sen butunlay ketmayapsan-ku, shundaymi? Ikki oy tez o'tadi, sen tuzalsan va yana uyga qaytasan. 5. Men kitob uchun sizdan minnatdorman. Men uni hech qayerdan topa olmagandim, bir haftadan keyin esa men ma'ruza qilishim kerak. 6. Sizdan olgan qarzimni ertaga bersam qarshi emasmisiz? – Hech ham, bu meni umuman esimda yo'q edi. 7. Hamma Annaning yana ashula aytib berishini xohlagandi, biroq u ashula aytishga uni boshqa majburlamasliklarini so'radi, chunki u juda charchadi. 8. Nima bo'ldi? Nimaga u yerda bunchalik katta olomon to'planib turibdi? 9. Agar bahra olishni xohlasangiz, bu pyesani ko'rgani boring. Bu men ko'rgan pyesalar ichida eng qiziqarlisi. 10. Biz sizdan yaxshi yangilik olib kelishingizni kutgandik. 11. Bizdan xafa bo'lmang. Biz bu yangilik sizni buncha tashvishga solishini bilmagan edik. 12. Nima uchun siz o'g'lingizni

ko‘proq konki yoki chang‘i uchishga majburlamaysiz? Uning juda rangl o‘chib ketgan, chunki ochiq havoda kam bo‘ladi (doesn’t go out much). 13. Men kichik o‘g‘limning rasm solishini kuzatishni yoqtiraman. Bunga men doim qiziqaman. 14. Men uni bu g‘alati yangilikka ishonganidan ajablandim. 15. Siz majlis haqida hammani ogohlantirdingiz, shundaymi? 16. Afsuski, hech kim sayohatchilarni xavfdan ogohlantira olmadi.

*OG ‘ZAKI NUTQ KO ‘NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR*

I. Quyidagi iboralardan foydalanib, berilgan fikrlarga o‘z rozililingizni yoki narozililingizni 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 xonim; c) Seplton xonimning qiz jiyani; d) Seplton xonimning eri nomidan aytib bering.

III. Quyidagi so‘z va so‘z 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 smb.'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. Tug'ilgan kuningizda yoki boshqa biror bayramda mehnatlarni qanday kutib olganligingiz haqida so'zlab bering.

V. Matnni o'qing va unda bayon etilgan qarashlarga o'z 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 conservation 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 – *to'ldirmoq*

to play cards – *qarta o'ynamoq*

an art – *bu yerda san'at*

nowadays [nauədeɪz] – *hozirda, hozirgi paytda*

a professional [prə'feʃənl] – *mohir, o'z ishining ustasi*

VI. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini mashq qiling va uni yod oling. Uni sifda 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 idea! 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'lov-chilari. (91, 92, 93-§§, 744 – 745-betlar.)

2. **So shall I, Neither (nor) did he** kabi qisqa bo'lishli va qisqa bo'lishsiz gaplar. (94-§, 745-bet.)

HER FIRST NIGHT

There are people who are neither actors, nor **directors**, yet they **are so found 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 "Pyg'malion".| 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 al'ready '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 be \forehand.

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.

"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 [mætineɪ] 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."

— Afsuski, chiptalarni oldindan sotib olmadim. Endi ular uchun navbatda turishimga to'g'ri keladi.

(Yarim soatdan so'ng)

— Sizda bugunga ikkita chipta bormi?

— Afsuski, bugunga hamma chiptalar sotib bo'lindi. Siz faqat indingi kunga chipta olishingiz mumkin. Siz ertalabki seansga olmoqchimisiz yoki kechkigami?

— Kechki seansga, iltimos. Beletaj, 2- yoki 3-qator o'r-talariga ikkita chipta bering.

— Men sizga beletajdan to'r-tinchi qatorga ikkita chipta berishim mumkin.

— Yaxshi, rahmat, bu joylar bizga to'g'ri keladi.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. There are people who are neither actors, nor directors, yet they are so fond of the theatre that they can't live without it. *Na aktyor va na rejissor bo lmasalar-da, baribir o'z hayotlarini teatrsiz tasavvur qilolmaydigan kishilar ham bor.*

Yet so'zi bu gapda – ga qaramasdan, baribir ma'nosini beradi va so'z turkumi sifatida zidlov bog'lovchisi

bo'lib keladi. Xuddi shu ma'noda still *baribir* so'zi ham ishlatiladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

one's (the) first night	the dress circle
a producer	the balcony
to be fond of smth.	the gallery
like that	light (n)
a Moscovite	a performance
to miss	talented
to catch (caught, caught)	an impression
an opportunity	to take an impression on smb.
a chance	to be under the impression (that)
to take (give, miss)	to applaud (= to clap)
an (the) opportunity (chance)	an act
to be on	to act (as)
to run	acting
to have a (long, short) run	the cast
the leading part	an interval
to play the part of	local
the other day	favourite
one of these days	a scene
to manage	doubt
a curtain	to be a success
the house	to do a play
to be packed	to book a seat
a row	beforehand
the stalls	a box-office
the pit	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Three, p. 608)

* PROPER NAMES

"Pygmalion" [pig'meɪljən] "Pigmalion"
Eliza Doolittle [ɪ'læzə 'du:lɪtl] Eliza Dulitl

So'z yasash

-ite [it] – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, fe'llardan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi.	to favour	yaxshi ko'rmoq, e'tibor bermoq
	favourite ['feɪvərit]	sevimli

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHOLAR

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 gaplarda ma'nosiga qarab *neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and* bog'lovchilaridan mosini ishlating, 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 ishlatalishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Keksa-yu yosh o'z ona shahrini himoya qilishdi.
2. Menga na Anna va na uning eri hozir uyda emasligini aytishdi.
3. Menimcha, do'stlarimiz Moskvaga yoki ertaga, yoki bo'lmasa indinga kelishadi.
4. O'g'lim maktabga borganda na o'qishni va na yozishni bilardi.
5. Sizning o'g'lingiz ham, sizning (o'g'il) jiyaningiz ham oxirgi paytlarda katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishishdi.
6. Talabalar ham, o'qituvchilar ham bu masalaning muhokama qilinishiga qiziqishadi.
7. Na shamol va na yomg'ir dengizchilarini to'xtata oldi.
8. Bu filmni o'g'lim ham, men ham

ko'rganmiz. 9. Menga bu ashulaning na so'zlari va na mu-siqasi yoqdi. 10. Siz shunchali tez gapiryapsizki, na men va na Klimov, nima deyayotganiningizni anglay olmayap-miz. 11. Spektakl na menga va na mening do'stlarimga yoqdi. 12. Bu maktabda fransuz tilini ham, nemis tilini ham o'tishadi. 13. Nahotki, bu xabar (yangilik) na sizni va na sizning singlingizni ajablantirmadi? 14. Yoki siz-ga, 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.

N a m u n a:

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." (Mening 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 mening do'stlarim ham.)
9. "I've never heard you sing before." (Va sizning akangiz ham.)

VI. Nuqtalar o'rnnini men (*u*, *siz*, *ular* va *boshqalar*) *ham* so'z hirikmalariga 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 MASHOLAR

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		
[ɔ]	[ɔ:]		[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, palm, rabbit, penny, total, mission, awake, combine, egg, snuff, trace, mice, sale, wed, cave, shave, cent, stamp, thing, shift, gyps, 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 tegishliligini 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 impressive scene	a late riser
an impressionable young man	heavily-curtained windows

VI. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Which is 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 yours 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 stage in your country, 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. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga mos predlog 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 . . . Saint Petersburg 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 artiklini 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 [ma'ʃinari] – mashinalar

a wave – to'lqin

cloth – mato

an owner – xo'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 late 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 tickets 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 he?"

"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 be lucky enough to get seats, after all. Why not?"

"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 misses a chance to take him to a good concert."

"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 had quite a long run."

XII. Quyidagi vaziyatning mazmunini ko'chirma gapda dialog shaklida bering:

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.

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 foydalaniб, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Na men va na mening singlim bu aktrisani Katerinaning rolini o'ynaganini ko'rmaganmiz. 2. O'g'-lingiz o'qishni yoqtiradi, shunday emasmi? 3. Bu kitob haqida ko'p gapishyapti va u juda qiziqarli, biroq men u menda katta taassurot qoldirdi, deb aytolmayman. – Men ham. 4. Tezroq bo'll! Biz hali ham ertalabki poyezdga ulguramiz. 5. Qiziq, nimaga Petrovlar hali kelishmadi. – Men ular poyezdga kech qolishdi, deb o'ylayman. 6. Bugun ertalab ishga ketayotib, men Annani bekatga yugurib ketayotganini ko'rdim. Menimcha, 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 gapish imkoniyatini o'tkazib yubormaganligini aytdi. 10. Petrovlar yaqinda yangi xonodon (kvartira)ga ko'chib o'tishdi. U menga juda yoqadi. Xonalar katta emas, biroq yorug'. 11. Siz yangi pyesaga chipta olishni uddalay olmadingiz, shundaymi? 12. Siz "Italian san'ati tarixi"ni o'qigansiz, shundaymi? 13. Anna bilan mening joyimiz lojada, Peter bilan Borisniki esa parterda edi. Biz tanaffusda uchrashdik. 14. Bu sizning sahnangiz, shundaymi? 15. Pyesa 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 cassasi joylashgan (bor). Men sizga bugun

“Otello”ga chipta topishga harakat qilishim mumkin, agar siz oldindan buyurtma bermagan bo‘lsangiz. 18. Kecha Badiiy teatrda “Aka-uka Karamazovlar” pyesasi bo‘ldi. Men bu pyesaga ikkita chipta topishning uddasidan chiqdim, biroq men bora olmadim va chiptalarni yaqinda Sevastopoldan kelgan (qiz) jiyanimga berishimga to‘g‘ri keldi. Pyesa unga juda yoqdi. Bosh rollarni teatrning 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 rejissorni olqishlab sahna tomon yo‘l olishdi.

XIV. Quyidagi matnni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va uni aytib bering:

Men Volga bo‘yidagi kichik bir shaharchada dunyoga keldim. Bolaligimda men ko‘p kasal bo‘lardim va shuning uchun shovqinli o‘yinlarni yoqtirmas 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. Menteatrni shunchalik sevardimki, maktabni tamomlashim bilanoq, aktrisa bo‘lishga qaror qildim. Men havaskorlik (amateur) spektakllarida ishtirok etdim va ta’til paytida bir necha bor Moskvin, Pashennaya, Kachalov, Ostujev, Tarasova kabi mashhur aktyorlarning spektakllarini ko‘rishga Moskvaga bordim.

Nihoyat, men haqiqiy teatr sahnasiga birinchi bor chiqadigan kun keldi. Men shunaqangi hayajonlanardimki, parda ko‘tarilganini 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 o‘yladim. 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 teatrning keksa aktyorlaridan bo'lmish ustozim keldi va unga mening ijroim yoqganligini aytdi. Mening oldimga boshqa aktyorlar ham kelib rolimni yaxshi ijro etganligimni aytishdi. Bu mening hayotimdag'i eng baxtli kun edi.

OG 'ZAKI NUTQ KO 'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

- I. Matnni: a) qisqa; b) aktrisa yoki Nikolay Petrov nomidan aytib bering.
- II. Dars boshidagi matndan keyingi dialogni yod oling va sahnalashhtiring.
- III. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, ko'rsatilgan mavzularda qisqa hikoya yoki dialoglar tuzing.

1. *Buying a Ticket for the Theatre*

the other day, to take the opportunity, a box-office, to be on, to manage, beforehand, 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 greet 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 ['ɔprə], ballet ['bæleɪ]).

V. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

VI. Quyidagi matnni aytib bering:

The famous Italian composer Leoncovallo 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 "Leoncovallo 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".

Leoncovallo [ljan'kə 'vælou] – Leonkovallo

"Pagliacci" [pæli'ætsi] – "Payatsi" operasi
enthusiasm [in'θju:ziæzm] – tashabbus

stolen – o'g'irlangan

a theme – mavzu

Bizet [bi'zei] – Bize

Beethoven ['beithouvn] – Betxoven

an interview – intervyu

VII. Quyidagi dialogning a'qilishini mashq 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 ['dra:mə]?"

"I'm a'fraid my ↑ Russian isn't ↑ good enough to understand drama. I'd 'like to 'see 'something lighter."

"What about a 'musical comedy then?"

"That would be 'very interesting. I 'hope I'll understand it."

"Well, if 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 Petrova. Would you 'like to go?"

"I'd be delighted. Unfortunately I 'missed my chance in London, because I was away at the time."

"Then I've 'got a surprise 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 *H. Munro*).

Grammar: Tugallangan kelasi zamon (The Future Perfect Tense).
(95-§, 746-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 liked 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'll 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 up.

"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 packet 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 little 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. ~Hallo, 'are you there?"	- Afsuski, u hozir yo'q edi. Eshityapsizmi?
"Yes, I'm ~with you."	- Ha, eshityapman.
"Can I 'take a ~message?"	- Unga biror 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 radio yoqib qoldi va uni sotib olmoqchi bo'ldi, biroq uning yonida yetarlichcha 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. 614)

PROPER NAMES

Norman Gotsby ['nɔ:mən 'gɔ:tsbi] Norman Gotsbi
Hyde Park ['haɪd 'pa:k] Gayd Park

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQOLAR

1. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan shakllarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (95-§)
1. I'll have 'finished my work & by the 'time you come.
2. The 'work will have been done & by the 'time he's back.
3. 'Will you have 'taken all your exams & by the 'end of January?

4. You'll 'change your ^mind & after you've 'talked to Professor Petrov.]

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 mashqdagи 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 so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

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 so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

rising	coldness	unthinkingly	brotherless
expressionless	philosophic	well-educated	well-built
production	pointless	simply	expressive
well-dressed	silence	drunk	cleverness
saver	entrance	heartiness	unthinkable

IV. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ularagi so'z 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 so‘zlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Quyidagi so‘z va so‘z birikmalari matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatalganligini aytинг:

hidden, to be silent, whisper, to produce, evidently, to obey, to look for smth.

VII. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan 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 qo‘ying.

- 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 notebook. 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 so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, quyidagi namunalar asosida gaplar tuzing:

- N a m u n a:
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 o'rniga kerakli joyda tegishli artikl yoki egalik olmoshlarining mos shaklini qo'ying.

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 ... guest, but Mark Twain was interested 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 o'zlashtirma 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 mistakes."

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 ishlatalishiga 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 (fikr), 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, uning 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‘i tushardi va yomg‘ir

yog‘adiganga o‘xshardi. 2. Men ota-onamga dekabrda ularnikiga borganimdan beri xat yozmadim. Bugun men ularga xat yozmagunimcha 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‘srlaringdan yana qanaqa kitoblar olding? – so‘radi ona o‘g‘lidan. – Ular senga uni qancha muhlatga berishdi?” 6. Men sizning bu qoidani o‘zingiz yod olishingizni xohlardim. U juda sodda. 7. Men uni bu yangilikni eshitganda (uning) yuz ifodasi qanday o‘zgarganini ko‘rdim. 8. Men Jonni xafaligini ko‘rdim va unga hech qanday savol bermaslikka qaror qildim. Birozdan so‘ng u menga kichik o‘g‘li katta miqdorda puł qarz olganligini va nimaga bunday qilganini otasiga aytishni xohlamayotganligini aytdi. 9. Men sizning bolalarингiz doim sizga quloq solishlarini eshitdim. 10. Ular bashang kiyingan bir yosh kishining politsiyachi oldiga kelib, unga nimadir pichirlaganini ko‘rishdi.

*OG‘ZAKI NUTQ KO‘NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR*

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 as beautiful as possible. When 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] – Mikelanjelo

a sculptor – haykaltarosh

Florence ['flɔrens] – Florensiya

marble – marmar

a governor – hokim

a statue – haykal

a shape – shakl (- shamoyil)

a handful – siqim, kaft

dust – chang

to drop – to'kib yubormoq

proudly – mag'rurlanib

V. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va uni sahnalashtiring.

VI. Quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring:

1. Janob Braunga qo'ng'iroq qiling. Unga musiqali komediya teatriga borishni taklif qiling, qaysi o'rindiqlarni u afzal ko'rishini undan so'rang, spektakl boshlanishidan oldin uchrashishni kelishib oling.

2. Janob Gringa qo'ng'iroq qiling. Unga rassom N.ning suratlarini ko'rishni taklif qiling, uchrashuv haqida kelishib oling.

3. Janob Uaytdan (ko'rilgan) spektakldan olingan taassurotlari haqida so'rang, aktyorlar ijrosi, pyesa qo'yilishi va boshqalarni muhokama qiling.

VII. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring:

1. A Telephone Talk

“Is 'this In tourist?”

“Quite right! 'Who's calling?”

"This is 'Mr Hardy.'"

"Good morning, Mr Hardy! What can I do for you?"

"Could I speak to ↑ Mr Pe'trov, please?"

"I'm afraid 'Mr Pe'trov is busy at the moment. Could you ring up a ↑ little later?"

"Certainly! When do you suppose he'll be free?"

"In an hour and a half, let's say."

"Very good. I'll ring up then. Good-bye."

2. At the office

"We saw some of your ↑ new machines at the ↑ last exhibition, Mr Klimov."

"Did you? What's your impression?"

"They're very good. Some are completely different from ↑ what you exhibited ↑ two years ago."

"Your're quite right. Model 'A'C 12^t is completely new."

"We're interested in buying it. I'd like to discuss the price now if you don't mind. Your price is ↑ too high, you know."

"Is it? We've discussed the matter with ↑ several ↑ other companies and we'll be selling the model to them at the same price."

"Well, I'm sure we'll come to an agreement, but I must first ring ↑ up my people and find out ↑ what they think of the price. Have you anything against it?"

"No, not at all."

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE (THE TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON)

Text: Post Haste (after *Colin Howard*).

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,"² 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 remembered 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 had 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?]

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 & also
↑ send off a telegram. Where can I get a form?

C.: 'Here's a money-order form, and you'll find
↑ telegram forms & can fill them in 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
receipts.

A.: Thank you. Good morning.

C.: Good morning.

"Yes?"

"Could I have a small registered envelope, please?"

"Will this size do?"

"No, I'm afraid that's a ↑ bit
'too small."

"What about this one?"

"That'll do ↑ very well, thank
you. And I want to post a
letter."

"Is it an ordinary one? Put it
in the box 'over there."

"Thank you."

- Ha?

- Iltimos, buyurtma xat uchun
kichik konvert bering.

- Shu kattalikdagisi bo'ladi mi?

- Yo'q, u juda kichkina, deb
qo'rqaman.

- Bunisi-chi?

- Bunisi bo'ladi, rahmat. Men
yana xat jo'natishim kerak.

- Bu oddiy xatmi? Uni anavi
yerdagi qutiga tashlang.

- 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 xudoyim*". 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 aytsam, o'zimni ancha yo'qotib qo'ydim.* The fact is that *gap shundaki* va to tell the truth *rostini aytmog' iboralari og'zaki nutqqa xos bo'lib, o'zbek tilidagi ushbu iboralar ishlatilgan o'rnlarda qo'llanadi.*

4. After all it's not so important. *Baribir bu unchalik muhim emas. After all iborasi og'zaki nutqqa xos.*

S. 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 ishlatalib, 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. I would rather stay at home.

Men bugun hech qayerga borishni xohlamayman. Men, yaxshisi, uyda qolaman.

Og'zaki nutqda you (he, they) had better o'rniga
you'd better (he'd better, they'd better), I would rather
o'rniga – I'd rather qisqartma shakllar ishlataladi.

6. Shall I give you a three hundred-som stamp?
Sizga uch yuz so'mlik marka heraymi? Three hundred-som so'z birikmasi stamp otiga aniqlovchi bo'lib kel-

yapti, yani sifatga xos vazifada kelyapti, 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'g'li 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	the ground
mail	a collection
the morning (evening) mail (post)	to collect
by air mail	firm(ly)
by ordinary (registered) post	a job
a post-office	ahead
a postman	turning
to post (a letter)	to take the first
a letter-box	(second) turning
a pillar-box	to register a letter
once	to send a registered
twice	(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
an envelope	present to smb.
to need	a birthday present
to trouble	next door
to bother	a receipt
to drop	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Five, p. 618)

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 'letter-box | I'd 'rather 'stay \here. |
| a 'money-order | We'd 'rather 'go \now. |

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

a) editorial, family, satirical, stupidity, validity, faculty, capacity, impoverish, possibility, philosophy, economy, impossibility, stability, political, president, capital, simplicity

b) army, burner, chapter, dollars, hour, jar, lady, pair, pie, ray, robber, razor, banner, died, bow, sky, cave, victory, furnish, fury, nest, parrot, huge

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi old qo'shimchalar yordamida yasalganini, qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. Shu old qo'shimchalar yordamida yasalgan ikki-uchta so'z aytинг.

unpleasant	Independence	overpay	irreligious
impoliteness	displeasure	misunderstand	illegal

IV. Yozilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi sisatlardan ravishlar yasang; imkonli bor joyda darajalarini ko'rsating:

immediate	polite	wonderful	doubtful	comfortable
successful	clear	angry	dangerous	hungry
terrible	happy	free	willing	easy

V. Quyidagi qo'shma otlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling, ularni sodda so'zlarga ajrating va o'zbek 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 so‘z birikmalarini o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qo‘llangan so‘z yasash vositalarini aniqlang:

unpaid postage	a heavy sleeper
an unknown trouble-maker	to misread a letter
freshly-made tea	successful underground work
an unfilled-in form	a poorly-dressed old man

VII. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VIII. Quyidagi so‘zlar matnda qaysi vaziyat (situatsiya)larda ishlatalganini aytинг:

pleased, once, stamped, small change, to need, to trouble, empty, firmly, a job.

IX. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan 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 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 predlog 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] – xaridor, mijoz

XIV. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma 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 about. She's just been to 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 turning to the left. You can't miss it."

"Thank you very much."

4

"Does the radio bother you?"

"Yes, turn it off if you don't 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 had a word with the others yet."

XV. Quyidagi vaziyatlarning mazmunini ko'chirma gapda dialog shaklida bering:

1

Peter met George 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 answered that it was, because he was interested 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 brother. Jill asked what she was going to give him, but Jane answered that she hadn't the slightest idea yet. Jill advised her to go to a souvenir ['su:vəniə] shop and look for something there. Jane liked the idea. Only she said that she'd rather drop in at a small shop near their house first 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 souvenir shop with her if she didn't find anything suitable in the small shop. She added that she wouldn't be a minute, and Jill agreed to help her friend.

3

Jack asked Peter to show him the new stamps he had just got for his collection. Peter showed him the stamp, saying 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 ishlatalishiga 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 ham 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 foy-dalanishingiz mumkin.) 4. Siz o'zingiz bu yerga ke-lishingiz shart emas. Siz bizga qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz mumkin, yoki ukangizdan xat jo'natishingiz mumkin. 5. Bu gapni hoziroq tarjima qilaymi? – Yo'q, kerak emas. Siz biroz o'ylab olishingiz mumkin.

3. *to worry, to bother, to trouble*

1. O'g'lingiz haqida
Bu haqda
Uning sog'lig'i haqida } qayg'urmang.

2. Unga qo‘ng‘iroq qilib
Unga bu haqda eslatib
Bu blankani to‘ldirib } ovora bo‘lmang.
(Urinib o‘tirmang.)
3. Bu shovqin }
Radio } sizga xalaqit bermayaptimi?
Televizor }
4. Nimaga sen bunchalik bezovta ko‘rinasan?
5. U qarindoshlaridan anchadan beri xat olmaganligidan
bezovta.

**XVII. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan foydalanib, quyidagi gaplarni
ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:**

1. 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 qilishning 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 (pul) bor, shundaymi? Iltimos, menga besh yuz so‘m berib turing, mening yonimda maydam yo‘q ekan, men esa yangi gazeta sotib olmoqchi edim. 9. O‘g‘lingizga hech nima bo‘lmadi. Men uni do‘sni bilan pochtadan chiqqanini ko‘rdim. Menimcha, ular u yerga yangi markalar uchun kirishgan. 10. Uning shoshilishi shart emas. 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‘yinchoqni ko‘tarib olishga bolani o‘zini majburlashingiz kerak. 12. Biz bu pyesani 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 chipta sotib olish uchun kirib o‘tdim, menga ikkita chipta kerak edi, biroq menga chiptalar 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 bo‘lib qoldi. 19. U ishi uchun qo‘sishimcha haq oladi.

*OG‘ZAKI NUTQ KO‘NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR*

- I. Matnni: a) muallif; b) Simpson; c) Simpson xonim nomidan so‘zlab bering.
- II. Quyidagi ko‘rinishlarni 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 qilingan 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 postage;

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 works in a 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 that I am working for my living, I don't have as much time as before to spend 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 stamp 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 [tʌʃ] – tegmoq, ushlamoq
to arrange – taxlamoq, tartibga solmoq
'distant – uzoq, olis
a bird – quş
an 'animal – hayvan

REVISION EXERCISES

I. 44, 47, 48, 52-**şşlarni takrorlang.**

1. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening o'ng biqinim anchadan beri og'riyapti, shifokorga 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) qizining 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 (qattiq) og'riyapti, men, yaxshisi, uyga ketaman. – Sizning boshingiz tez-tez og'rib turadimi? – Yo'q, tez-tez 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 ishslashingizga 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) bor shekilli, menimcha, siz pochtaga borishingiz shart e'nas. 12. Mening mototsiklim (a motor cycle) bor, biroq minning hech qachon mashinam bo'limgan. 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 zamонlarda bo'lishli darak gap, umumiy so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gaplar tuzing.*

3. Savollarga javob bering, olingan javoblarni qisqa xabarga 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 bilan 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-§§larni takrorlang.

1. Olmoshlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. O'tgan yakshanbani biz shahar tashqarisida o't-kazdik. – Siz yakka boardingizmi, yoki o'zingiz bilan o'g'lingizni ham olib boardingizmi? – Men o'g'lim bilan edim. Do'stlarimdan biri bizni o'z mashinasida 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 tadbir va na klub (a club) yodqi. 7. Guruhimizning barcha talabalari muvaffaqiyatga erishmoqdalar. Biz doim bir-birimizga yordam beramiz. 8. "Men sizni xotinim 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 yoqqanligini aytdi. 10. Men bugun ruchkamni uyda unutibman, menga o'zingiznikini berib turing. U hozir sizga kerak emas, shundaymi?

III. 72, 75, 76, 77, 78-§§larni 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 funniest 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 warmer 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 rain here last?

2. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Siz bu hikoyani biz o'tgan haftada o'qiganimizga nisbatan qiziqarsizroq deb o'ylaysizmi? 2. Oxirgi bir necha kun yomg'ir bo'lindi. 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 safargidek bo'lsa?

3. Quyidagi matnni muhokama qiling va uni so'zlab 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 excepted 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 told him 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 if I have to pay for it even if it 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 everything 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 Jim 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 room's 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 Jim, 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] – pansion (kichkina mehmonxonada turuvchi kishi)

a clerk [ə 'kla:k] – xizmatchi

a chemist [ə 'kemist] – dorixonada xodimi

a powder [ə 'paudə] – kukun

stuff – narsa

LESSON TWENTY-SIX (THE TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON)

Text: Mr Winkle on the Ice (after *Charles Dickens*).

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 enjoys the amusing adventures of Mr Pickwick, his servant Sam Weller and the members of the famous 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 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 trying 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."¹⁵

"These – these are very bad skates, aren't they, Sam?" asked Mr Winkle.

"Now, 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,"¹⁶ 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."

But 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, 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 liar, 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, 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 even see the last match on TV.

B.: It was a thrilling match. Both the Russian and the Swedish teams were wonderful.

A.: What was the score? Did we win?

B.: No, the 'match' ended in a draw, 'four all' and the 'Swedish team' won the 'World Championship.' I didn't expect them to beat our boys.

A.: 'Nor did I. I hope they will ↑ win the championship some other time.'

"Peter's going to play for our 'team in the ↑next match'"

"Oh, is he? He looked ↑quite till the other day."

"You must be mis taken. As far as I know he's 'quite well and in ↑good form."

"Then I'll go with ↑ out fail ↓ and shout for him."

– Peter keyingi o'yinda bizning komanda uchun o'ynamoqchi.

– Shundaymi? U yaqinda ham umuman kasal edi.

– Senga shunday tuyulgandir. Menning bilishimcha, u soppa-sog' va ko'rinishi ham juda yaxshi.

– 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 chess? (ot) Bir partiya shaxmatga qalaysiz? (Biror partiya 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 borishga qanday qaraysiz?

2. "Oh, do skate, Mr Winkle", said one of the ladies. "Mana, marhamat, (konki) uching, janob Uinkl", – dedi bir xonim. Do ko'makchi fe'li ba'zan asosiy fe'l bilan birga bo'lishli (buyruq va darak) gaplarda ishlatalidi:

1) Qat'iy iltimos yoki taklifni ifodalash uchun o'zbek tilida o'tinib so'rayman iborasi 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 ishlataladi, *axir* va boshqalar, masalan:

... but he **did** say that. ... lekin axir u shunday dedi-ku.

3. **A third young lady said it was very elegant.** *Uchinchi yosh xonim buni juda nafis deb topdi.* Tartib son bilan aniqlanib kelayotgan ot oldidan, odatda, aniq artikl ishlataladi. Bunda son tartib bo'yicha o'rinni ko'rsatadi:

the first lesson birinchi (tartib bo'yicha) dars

the third word uchinchi so'z

the fifth floor beshinchi qavat

Tartib son bilan aniqlanib kelayotgan ot oldidan noaniq artikl ishlatalganda, tartib son o'zining dastlabki ma'nosini yo'qotadi va *yana bitta* ma'nosini anglatadi.

Suddenly a shot was heard ... then a second, a third and a fourth. Birdan o'q ovozi eshitildi, keyin *ikkinchi bor; uchinchi 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, Men ham u yerga borishni too. xohlardim.

5. "**Hold up, sir.**" Bu yerda "*O'zingizni tuting (ehtiyot bo'ling), janob*".

6. "**Never mind touching your hat, Sam.**" "*Shlapani ko'tarib qo'ymasangiz ham mayli, Sem*". (Sem janob Uinklga sovg'a uchun minnatdorchilik belgisi sifatida shlapasiga qo'lini tekkizdi.)

7. ... and taking no notice of the unhappy Mr Winkle, Mr Weller tried to free himself ... *va bechora janob Uink!ga hech qanday e'libor 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* sifatlari istisno. Masalan, "Pikvik klubи yozuvlari" romanida janob Uinkl ko'pincha the sporting Mr Winkle *janob sportsmen – Uinkl* deb ataladi.

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 no notice of	to beat (beat, beaten)
to pay attention to	

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Six, p. 624)

So'z yasash

-ant [ənt], -ent [ənt] – sifat suffikslaridir.

-ant, -ent suffiksli sifatlarni -ance, -ence suffiksli otlarga qiyoslash mumkin:

elegant nafis – elegance nafislik

distant olis, uzoq – distance masofa, olis joy
different turli, farqli – difference farq
present (tarkibida) bor – presence bor bo'lish

-en [ən] – fe'l suffiksidir; sifat va otlardan fe'l yasaydi. -en suf-
fiksli fe'l o'zakda ifodalangan sifatni yuzaga
keitiruvchi ish-harakatni bildiradi, masalan:
soft yumshoq – to soften yumshatmoq
black qora – to blacken qoraymoq
strength kuch – to strengthen kuchaytirmoq
red qizil – to redder qizarmoq
weak bo'sh – to weaken bo'shashmoq
hard qattiq – to harden qattiqlashmoq

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

a 'hockey fan	to be 'out of' practice
a 'skating-rink	to 'end in a 'draw
to 'go 'in for 'sports	to 'take 'no 'notice

II. Ko'rsatilgan so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib olib, dialogni o'qing.

were at the 'Dinamo Stadium	were wonderful 'What was the score?
'back to Moscow	'won the 'world 'championship
'last 'match	

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

comedy, origin, regular, federal, mineral, energy, tact-
ful, 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 o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va shu suffikslar yordamida yasalgan 2 – 3 ta otlardan ayting:

adventure	impression	championship	appearance
emptiness	publisher	impressionism	competition
greeting	marriage	presence	impressionist

V. Quyidagi otlar qaysi suffikslar yordamida yasalganini aniqlang, ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va shu suffikslar yordamida yasalgan 2 – 3 ta otlardan aytинг:

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 foydalaniб, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VIII. Quyidagi so'zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda qo'llanganini aytib bering:

to go in for sports, to be out of practice, downstairs,
to lead the way, to raise, to catch hold of, to take no notice
of

IX. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalaniб, 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. Who is the best athlete in your college?
2. What kind of sports does he go in for?
3. Is he in good form now or is he out of practice?
4. Is he popular with his friends?

5. Do you usually go to the stadium to shout for him?
- d) 1. Which football (hockey, volley-ball) team is your favourite?
2. Do you go to the stadium to shout for it or do you prefer¹ to watch matches and games?
3. Which of the players in your favourite team is the best?
4. Can you watch a match or a game calmly, or do you get excited?
- e) 1. Which is 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 your 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 ...

¹ prefer [pri'fə:] – afzal ko'moq

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 se'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 lie (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, contest) was a great success. 8. I watched the tennis (competition, tournament) 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. How 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). 3. 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 our 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, to tell, to speak to, to talk to) Nick. We've already (to say to, 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). 11. 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 olmoshini 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.

a field [ə 'fi:lд] – dala

Easthampton ['i:st hæmptən] – Istxempton

a referee [ə 'refə'rɪ] – hakam (*sport*)

a whistle [ə 'wɪsl] – 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. Dikkensning kitoblari Angliyada ham, dunyoning boshqa davlatlarida ham ko'p marotaba chop etilgan.
2. Sizni sport bilan shug'ullanmasligingiz juda qiziq.

Siz tengi yoshlarning ko'plari futbol yoki voleybol o'ynashadi. 3. Siz uzoq vaqt shug'ullanmaganingizga ishonmayman. Siz fransuz tilida juda yaxshi gapiryapsiz. 4. Men kimga pul qarz berganimni eslay olmadim. 5. Kimsidir pastda eshikni taqillatyapti. Iltimos, borib eshikni ochib qo'yding. 6. Qishki ta'til davomida barcha konki uchish joylari o'quvchilar bilan to'la, konki uchish – ularning sevimli sport turi. 7. Men sizni bu qoidaga e'tiboringizni 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'targaniningizdan 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. Ikkovimiz ham 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 ostiga cho'zilib o'qiy boshladim. Kitob qiziqarli edi va men Viktorni umuman esimdan chiqaribman. Soatga qaraganimda, hayron bo'l-dim, soat qariyb ikki bo'lib qolgandi. "Viktor!" – baqirdim men, biroq javob bo'lmasdi. Avvaliga, men uni ham biror joyda kitob o'qiyotgan bo'lsa, meni chaqirganimni eshitmayotgandir, 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 qutqaruв qayig'iga (a life-boat) chopib ketdim. Bir necha kishi sho'ng'iy (to dive) boshlashdi. Men juda xafa bo'ldim va suzishni uncha yaxshi bilmasam-da, men ham ular bilan sho'ng'immoqchi edim. Shu lahzada mendan ikki metrcha nariroqda Viktorning boshi ko'rindi. "Sen bu yerda nima qilyapsan?" – baqirdim men o'z ko'zlarimga ishonmay. "Cho'kkan odamni (a drowned man) qidirishda yordam beryapman", – qichqirib javob berdi (to cry back) u. Men na yig'lashimni va na kulishimni bilardim. "Quloq sol, ular seni qidirishyapti!" – qo'limdan kelganicha balandroq ovozda baqirdim, chunki u endi yana sho'ng'immoqchi bo'lib turgandi. Keyin Viktor menga narigi qirg'oqda uqlab qolganini, uyqudan turganda, allaqachon, soat ikki bo'lganini aytdi. U daryodagi bezovtali ovozlarni eshitib, kimdir cho'kib ketgan, deb tushunibdi. U ham sho'ng'iy boshlabdi.

XVII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, matnni so'zlab bering.

On the Skating-Rink

Katherine [kæθrin] was late, and MacGregor [mæk'gregə] sat on a bench on the 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.

"Oh. 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 serious this morning," she said.

MacGregor tried 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 off one of his boots. He didn't hurry. It 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 able 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. Matnni: a) xonimlardan biri; b) Sem Ueller; c) janob Pikvik;
d) janob Uinkl nomidan barcha tafsilotlari bilan so'zlab bering.

II. Matn mazmunini qisqacha so'zlab bering.

III. a) Janob Pikvik va uning do'stlari konki uchgani bormoqchi bo'lgan kunni tasvirlang.

b) Quyidagi sahnalarini tasvirlang:

1. The party on their way to the skating-rink;
2. Mr Winkle appears on the ice;
3. Mr Winkle falls down.

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 foydalabanib, mam-lakatimiz 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 won' because they're faster. Who are our 'boys' playing next week.'

'John: Cardiff City, I think.'

'Robert: Which 'team d'you 'think will 'win the Cup?'

'John: Blackpool have a good chance, but I think Manchester have a better.'

'Robert: What about 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 players' are 'very' clever with the ball. They can think as well as run, and 'that's the most important thing in football.'

a cup – *bu yerda kubok*

a ball – *to'p*

VII. O'zingiz shohidi bo'lgan, o'qigan yoki radioda eshitgan sportdag'i so'nggi 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 suhbatalshing, 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, uchra-shish haqida kelishib oling.

5. Oxirgi xalqaro o'yin yoki sport musobaqalari haqida taassurotlaringizni o'rtoqlashing.

6. Janob Belldan shaxmat o'ynashini so'rang, bir partiya shaxmat o'ynashni taklif qiling. Xalqaro toifadagi shaxmatchilar haqida uning fikrini so'rang. O'z fikringizni ham bildiring.

REVISION EXERCISES

I. 26, 29, 33, 40–41, 50, 55, 68–69, 94–95-§§larni takrorlang.

1. Zamonlarga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz bu yerda nima qilyapsiz? – Men do'stimni kutyapman. U, bu yerga yettida kelaman, degan edi.

2. Siz bu maqolalarni tarjima qilyapsizmi? – Men hozir ularni ko'rib chiqyapman, biroq ulardan ayrimlarini tarjima qilmoqchiman. Men uiamni 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 sentabrgacha 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. Barcha suratlar bu rassom tomonidan (u) bizning

shahrimizga kelguncha chizilgan. 8. Men hozirgina qiziq yangilik eshitdim. Kelasi hafta Sankt-Peterburgga taniqli fransuz aktyorlar guruhi keladi. 9. Bu spektaklga chipta olishni qanday uddaladingiz? – Men ularni (mahalliy) kassamizga 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 ishlatingizni aytинг. Kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni 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

1. Quyidagi fe'llardan foydalanib, majhul nisbatning ishlatilishi shida sizga ma'lum barcha shakllarda 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

- 2. 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'natalishi kerak. Agar siz buni bugun qilmasangiz, ular uni ertaga olishmaydi. 4. Mening ustimidan kulishganini yoqtirmayman. 5. Bu masala bo'yicha yig'ilishda nima deyildi?
 6. Menga bu shifokorning hayotidan juda qiziqarli hodisani aytib berishdi. 7. Meni yozda Kareliyaga borishga taklif qilishyapti. 8. Mendan yangi gazetalarni qachon olib kelishlarini so'rashdi. 9. Undan ertalabki pochtani, odatda, qachon olib kelishlarini so'rashdi. 10. Sizga bu xatni buyurtma qilib jo'natishni buyurishdimi? 11. Yangiliklarni har daqiqada kutishardi. 12. Bu yosh yozuvchining oxirgi kitobi haqida ko'p gapirishyapti.

III. 82, 83-§§larni takrorlang

- 1. Sifatdosh va ravishdoshlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Ularning gapdag'i vazifasini aniqlang.**

1. Ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi barcha talabalar ingliz tili kechasida ishtirok etishlari mumkin.
2. Men deraza yonida o'tirgan kishi oldiga keldim va undan derazani ochsam u qarshi bo'lmasligini so'radim.
3. Do'stlarimdan biri jo'natgan jurnallarni ko'rib chiqayotib, men o'zim qiziqsan 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 olmadim.
6. U hozirgina pochtachi keltirgan konvertga, kimning yozushi (a hand-writing) ekanligini eslashgá urinib, jimgina qarab turardi.
7. Bola shu qadar charchadiki, u stolda o'tirib uxbab qoldi.
8. Chol skameykada o'zining atrofida o'ynayotgan bolalarni qiziqish bilan kuzatib o'tirardi.
9. Men sizga bir taniqli aktrisa tomonidan yozilgan kitob-

ni 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'trib bera olmasligini aytdi. 11. Biz ko'p vaqt ni daryo bo'yida, oftobda toblanib va voleybol o'ynab o'tkazdik. 12. Men ular qadimgi rus qo'shiqlarini qanday ijro etishlarini tinglashni xohlardim. 13. Xavfdan bexabar, soldatlar o'rmon orqali o'z yo'llarida davom etishardi.

IV. 87-§ni takrorlang

1. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring va ularni o'zbek 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. Gerundiydan 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. Iltimos, kitobingizni bir necha kunga menga berib turing. 4. Agar pichirlashib gaplashsak siz qarshi emasmisiz, men bolani uyg'otib yuboramiz deb qo'rqaman, yoki keling, boshqa xonaga o'tib olamiz, yaxshimi? 5. Men sizni hayajonlanmasligingizni xohlayman. Hammasi joyida bo'ladi. 6. O'g'lingiz markalar to'plasin. 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-§slarni takrorlang

1. Quyidagi namunalarining 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. Kerakli 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? 2. 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 charchaganini sezmadim, biroq o‘ringa kirib yotishim bilan darrov uxbab qoldim. 7. Men ularni ko‘chada ketayotganlarini, keyin esa o‘nga burilishganini ko‘rdim. 8. Men sizni bu kitobdan bahra olmayotganingizni ko‘ryapman. 9. Biz bu pyesaning katta muvaffaqiyatga erishganini eshitdik. 10. Siz sovuq tushganini sezyapsizmi? Men sizni biror issiqroq narsa kiyib olishingizni xohlayman.

VI. 58, 62, 66, 70-§§larni takrorlang

1. Quyidagi gaplarni o‘zlashtirma 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 olganidan so'ng senga hammasi ravshan bo'ladi, deb umid qilgandim. 4. Menga uning 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 bilmasdum. 7. Siz xatni kecha jo'natishingiz kerakligini, biroq sizda marka bo'limganligi uchun uni bugun jo'natishingizga to'g'ri kelganligini aytdingiz. 8. U bizdan oldindan chipta buyurish-buyurmasligimizni so'radi va men o'sha kuni (on the day) chipta topa olishimizga ishonchim komilligini aytdim. 9. Kechirasiz, kirsam mumkinmi? Menga sizning oldingizga yettida kelishim kerakligini va siz bu vaqtda meni kutishingizni aytishdi. 10. Undan biror safar Oltoyda bo'lgan-bo'limganini so'rashdi. 11. Endi boshqa hech narsa yo'qolmaydi, deb umid qilaman. 12. Vrach menga bir necha kunga ko'chaga chiqmasligimni aytdi. 13. Kechirasiz, men sizga 12 da kelmasligingizni aytishni unutibman. 14. Men ulardan chipta buyurishlarini so'ramaganman. 15. Men ulardan ertangi kunga teatrga chipta 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 an idea that a person who was about to open an account must 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 to 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 cheque-book 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-dollars 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 savings in silver dollars in a sock.

my financial career – mening moliyaviy martabam

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'miga

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 ishlataladigan so'z
<i>e. g. (Lat.) exempli gratia</i>	(lat.) 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 ishlataladigan so'z
<i>Phr.</i> phrase	frazeologik birikma, turg'un ibora
<i>pl.</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 birikmasi
<i>W. o.</i> word order	so'z tartibi

LESSON ONE

first	birinchi
<i>W. comb.</i> the first lesson	birinchi dars
to learn	o'qimoq, o'rganmoq
<i>e. g.</i> We are learning English now.	Biz hozir ingliz tilini o'rganyapmiz.
<i>Syn.</i> to study	o'rganmoq, tahsil olmoq

Taqqoslang:

We are learning foreign languages.

Biz chet tillarini o'rganyapmiz.

They are studying these facts.

Ular bu dalillarni o'rganish-yapti.

foreign ['fɔrin]
a language [ə'læŋgwɪdʒ]
W. comb. the English language
grammar
to live [tə'liv]
the centre [ðə'sentə]
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
[ðə'ministri əv 'fɔrin 'treid]
also ['ɔ:lsou]

xorijiy, chet
 til
 ingliz tili
 grammatika
 yashamoq
 markaz
 Men shahar (ning) markazida
 yashayman.
 ishlamoq
 -da ishlamoq
 Biz mana bu idorada ishlay-
 miz.
 Tashqi savdo vazirligi
 shuningdek

Taqqosiang:

She reads English, and she also
 speaks it.
 Jane is here, and Tom is here,
 too.

U ingliz tilida o'qiydi, *shun-*
ningdek, bu tilda gapiradi *ham*.
 Jeyn shu yerda, Tom *ham* shu
 yerda.

many ['meni]
Syn. a lot of
to have [tə'hæv]
W. comb. to have one's English
 to have a lesson
morning
W. comb. every morning
 this morning
Prep. in the morning
to stand
a sentence [ə'sentəns]
often [ɔ:fɪn]
seldom ['seldəm]
Syn. not often
always ['ɔ:lwəz]

ko'p (*sanaladigan otlar bilan*
ishlatiladi)
 ko'p, ko'pgina (*barcha otlar*
bilan ishlatiladi)
 ega bo'imiq, bor bo'imiq
 ingliz tili bilan
 shug'ullanmoq, ingliz tili
 darsi (bor) bo'imiq
 shug'ullanmoq, darsi bor bo'l-
 moq
 tong, sahar, ertalab
 har kuni ertalab
 bugun ertalab
 ertalabda
 turmoq
 gap (*grammatik*)
 tez-tez, ko'pincha
 kamdan kam
 kamdan kam
 har doim

in class	darsda, mashg'ulotlarda
sometimes [sʌmtaimz]	ba'zan
dictation [dikt'eisn]	diktant
<i>W. comb.</i> to have a dictation	diktant yozmoq
during ['djuəriŋ]	mobaynida, davomida
<i>e. g.</i> We read and write during the lesson.	Biz dars davomida o'qiymiz va yozamiz.
a text-book	darslik
an exercise [ən 'eksəsaiz]	mashq
<i>W. comb.</i> to do exercises	mashq qilmoq
to speak	gapirmoq, gaplashmoq
<i>Prep.</i> to speak to smb.	kim bilandir gaplashmoq

Taqqoslang:

Biz ingliz tilida gapiramiz.
Biz bu tilda gapiramiz.
Biz o'qituvchimiz bilan
gaplashamiz.

We speak English.
 We speak this language.
 We speak to our teacher.

Russian ['rʌʃn]
usually ['ju:ʒueli]
after ['a:ftə]
Ant. before [bi:'fɔ:]
after classes
before classes
e. g. After classes we work.

Before classes I speak to
my friends.

office ['ɔ:fis]
French
when
e. g. When do you have
your English?
an evening [ən 'i:vniŋ]
W. comb. every evening

 this evening

Prep. in the evening

ruscha, rus
 odatda
 keyin (predlog), so'ng
 -gacha, oldin
 mashg'ulotlardan keyin
 mashg'ulotlarga
 Mashg'ulotlardan keyin biz
 ishlaymiz.
 Mashg'ulotlarga men do'st-
 larim bilan suhbatlashaman.
 idora
 fransuzcha, fransuz
 qachon
 Sizda ingliz tili qachon bo'-
 ladi?
 kechasi, oqshom
 har kuni kechqurun, har oq-
 shom
 bugun kechqurun, shu oq-
 shom
 kechqurun, oqshomda

LESSON TWO

second ['sekənd]

W. comb. the second lesson

an economist [ən i'kɔnəmɪst]

already [ɔ'lredi]

to know

e. g. I know this engineer.

He knows English.

well

Ant. badly

e. g. Jane reads very well.

a magazine [ə , mægə'zi:n]

Syn. a journal [ə 'dʒə:nəl]

a letter

e. g. Is this your letter?

The first letter of this word is "b"

ikkinchi

ikkinchi dars

iqtisodchi

allaqachon

bilmoq, tanimoq

Men bu injenerni taniyman.

U ingliz tilini biladi.

yaxshi (*ravish*)

yomon (*ravish*)

Jeyn juda yaxshi o'qiydi.

jurnal (ommabop, ko'p sohali)

jurnal (bir sohali, ilmiy)

xat, harf

Bu sizning xatingizmi?

Bu so'zning birinchi harfi «b».

Write to me, please.

Yodda saqlang:

Menga (xat) yozing, iltimos.

a firm

to translate [tə tra:n'sleɪt]

Prep. to translate from ... into ...

e. g. We translate very many sentences from Russian into English.

a telegram [ə 'teligræm]

German ['dʒə:mən]

to do well

e. g. My son is doing very well.

to get [tə 'get]

e. g. Do you often get letters?

e. g. Where do you usually get English books?

firma

tarjima qilmoq

...dan ...ga tarjima qilmoq

Biz juda ko'p gaplarni rus tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilamiz.

telegramma

nemischa, nemis

yaxshi o'qimoq, o'zlashtirmoq

Mening o'g'lim yaxshi o'qiydi.
(mening o'g'limning o'zlashtirishi yaxshi)

1. olmoq

Siz tez-tez xat olib turasizmi?

2. olmoq, topmoq

Siz, odatda, inglizcha kitoblar ni qayerdan olasiz? (topasiz)

3. yetib olmoq, yetib kelmoq

Prep. to get to
time

Gr. to be in time (for)

e. g. Peter is always in time
for his lessons.

to like

e. g. I like this book, but my
wife doesn't.

biror joyga yetib olmoq

vaqt

o'z vaqtida yetib kelmoq (kech
qolmasdan)

Peter har doim mashg'ulotlarga
o'z vaqtida yetib keladi.

sevmoq, yoqtirnoq

Menga bu kitob yoqadi, xo-
tinimga esa yoqmaydi.

Yodda saqlang:

I like reading.

Men o'qishni yoqtiraman
(umuman).

I like to read in the evening.

Men kechqurun o'qishni yoq-
tiraman.

to be going

hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'r-
moq, -moqchi

very much

juda

next

navbatdag'i, kelasi

W. comb. next year ['nekst 'je:]

kelasi yilda

next week

kelasi haftada

next month [mʌnθ]

kelasi oyda

e. g. I am going to meet Peter
next week.

Men Peter bilan kelasi haftada
ko'rishaman.

home

uyga

W. comb. to go home

uyga ketmoq, uyga bormoq

to get home

uyga kelmoq, uyga yetmoq

e. g. Do you go home after
classes?

Siz darsdan so'ng uyingizga

When do you usually get
home?

ketasizmi?

together [ta'geðə]

Odatda, siz qachon uyga
kelasiz?

birgalikda

Taqqoslang:

We are going to do this work Biz bu ishni *birgalikda* qilamiz.
together.

Lekin:

I usually go home with my friends. Men, odatda, uyga do'stlarim
bilan ketaman.

homework

uy vazifasi, darslar

e. g. When do you usually do your homework?
to revise [tə ri'veiz]

Siz, odatda, qachon uy va-zifasini tayyorlaysiz?
takrorlamoq (mustahkamla-moq)

Taqqoslang:

We are going to revise these lessons before the test.

Biz bu darslarni nazorat ishidan oldin takrorlaymiz.

Please repeat the first sentence.

Birinchi gapni qaytarling, (yana ayting) iltimos.

a rule [ə'ru:l]

qoida

W. comb. a grammar rule

grammatik qoida

about [ə'baut]

haqida (predlog)

e. g. Please tell me about your son.

Iltimos, menga o'g'lingiz haqida gapirib bering.

tonight

bugun kechqurun

Syn. this evening
how

bugun kechqurun
qanday, qanday qilib (so'roq ravishi)

e. g. How do I get to the Ministry?

Vazirlikkacha qanday borsam bo'ladi?

How do you like it here?

Bu yer sizlarga qanday yoq-yapti?

how well

qanchalik yaxshi

e. g. How well does she speak English?

U qiz ingлиз tilida qanday (qanchalik yaxshi) gapiradi?

how often

qanchalik tez-tez

e. g. How often do you meet Peter?

Piter bilan qanchalik tez-tez uchrashib turasiz?

which of

qaysi biri

e. g. Which of you knows German?

Qaysi biringiz nemis tilini bilasiz?

LESSON THREE

third [θə:d]

uchinchchi

a working day [ə'wɔ:kɪŋ dei]

ish kuni

a comrade [ə'kɒmrɪd]

o'rtaq

e. g. Do you know Comrade Smirnov?

Siz o'rtaq Smirnovni taniysiz-mi?

near

yaqinida, -ning yonida, -dan uzoq emas

Ant. a long way from
far from

-dan uzoq (*bo'lishli darak gapda*)
-dan uzoq (*bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda*)

He lives **near** his office.

Taqqoslang:

U o'zining idorasida *yaqinida yashaydi.*

He lives **a long way** from his office.

U o'zining idorasidan *uzoqda yashaydi.*

Does he live **a long way (far)** from his office?

U o'zining idorasidan *uzoqda yashaydimi?*

He doesn't live **far** from his office.

U o'z idorasining *yaqinida yashaydi.*

to walk

e. g. I usually walk to the office.

piyoda bormoq, sayr qilmoq
Men, odatda, idoraga piyoda boraman.

She likes walking.

U (qiz) piyoda yurishni yoqtiradi.

a walk

W. comb. to go for a walk

to go for walks

to take smb. out
(for a walk)

sayr

sayrga bormoq

sayr qilmoq

kimnidir sayrga olib chiqmoq

e. g. I'm going to take my son out for a walk.

Men o'g'limni sayrga olib chiqaman.

only ['ounli]

e. g. I only know one foreign language.

faqat

Monday ['mʌndi]

W. comb. every Monday

on Monday

(on) Monday morning

(on) Monday evening

next Monday

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

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 'auə]

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

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:nə]

an article [ən 'a:tikl]

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.

hafta oxiri, shanba va yakshanba dam olish kuni

Men, odatda, dam olish kuni
larimni do'stlarim bilan o'tkazaman. (aniqrog'i: shanba va yakshanban)

Biz buni hafta oxirida qilmogchimiz.

Biz shanba va yakshanbada Sankt-Peterburgga boramiz.

U shanba va yakshanba kuni
lari shu yerda qoladi.

davom etmoq

soat

Bizning darsimiz, odatda, ikki soat davom etadi.

1. olmoq

Idorada biz xorijiy firmalardan ko'plab xatlar olamiz.

olmoq

Mening singlim do'stlaridan tez-tez xatlar olib turadi.

2. qabul qilmoq

O'rtoq Ivanov har kuni zavodimizda 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, uygaga soat kunduzgi to'rtda keladi.

Xayrli kun.

muhokama qilmoq

Iltimos, bu savolni hozir muhokama qilmang.

**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.

tarnomlamoq, tugatmoq
ish

ishni tugatmoq

Odatda, biz ishni kechqurun tugatamiz.

da (*soat aytishda*)

Men uyg'a soat yettida kelaman.

Taqqoslang:

He finishes work at six o'clock.

U ishni soat oltida tugatadi.

He works six hours on Saturday.

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**.

sidqidildan, astoydil

nimanidir sidqidildan bajarish, biror narsa ustida astoydil ishlash

Nik ingliz tili ustida sidqidildan 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.

qaytarib bermoq

2. qaytmoq (biror joyga)

qaytmoq (og'zaki nutqda)

U uyiga kechki soat sakkizda qaytadi.

U qiz chorshanba kuni kechqurun qaytadi.

qancha (payt)

Sizning darsingiz, odatda, qancha davom etadi?

Soat nechada?

to stay

e. g. We don't usually stay at home on Sunday

to return [ta ri'tə:n]

e. g. Please **return** my book.

Syn. to give back

Syn. to come (get) back

e.g. He **returns** (gets/comes back) home at eight o'clock in the evening.

She's **coming back** (on) Wednesday evening.

how long

e. g. **How long** does your class usually last?

What time...?

to stop

tugatmoq

LESSON FOUR

fourth

a child (*pl. children*)

eleven

year [jə:]

ago [ə'gou]

W. comb. two (three, four... ten) days (weeks, months, years) ago

medical

a college

W. comb. to go to college

Syn. to be at college

to'rtinchi

bola (bolalar)

o'n bir

yil

oldin

ikki (uch, to'rt..., o'n) kun
(hafta, oy, yil) oldin.

tibbiy

kollej, oliv o'quv yurti, insitut

1. institutga o'qishga kirmoq

2. institutda o'qimoq

institutda o'qimoq

Taqqoslang:

How many students go to college every year?

Har yili institutga qancha talaba o'qishga kiradi?

He goes (is going) to college now. (= He's at college now.)

Hozir u institutda o'qiyapti.

weather ['weðə]

ob-havo

Artiklni ishlatalishiga diqqatingizni qarating:

"What was the weather like yesterday?"

Kecha ob-havo qanaqa bo'ldi?

"The weather was fine yesterday"

Kecha ob-havo yaxshi bo'ldi.

I don't like bad weather.

Men yomon ob-havoni yoqtirmayman.

till

e. g. "Till what time did you work yesterday?"

"I worked till two o'clock."

-gacha

Siz kecha soat nechagacha ishladingiz?

Men ikkigacha ishladim.

then [ðen]

e. g. We have dictations, then we read new texts.

e. g. I lived in Kiev five years ago. I was a student then.

to play

W. comb. to play volleyball (football, tennis, hockey, etc.)

a week-day [ə'wi:kdeɪ]

e. g. We usually work on week-days.

interesting ['intristin]

to decide [tə dī'said]

e. g. We decided to discuss that book.

a hospital [ə'hospital]

W. comb. to go to hospital to be in hospital

e. g. He's in hospital now.

to love [tə'lʌv]

e. g. We love our children.
We love our country.

1. keyin, keyinchalik

Biz diktantlar yozamiz, keyin yangi matnlar o'qiyimiz.

2. unda, o'sha vaqtida

Besh yil oldin men Kiyevda yashaganman. Men unda tala-la edim.

o'ynamoq

voleybol o'ynamoq (futbol, tennis, xokkey va boshqalar)

ish kuni (dushanba – juma kunlari)

Biz odatda ish kunlari ishlaymiz.

qiziqarli

hal qilmoq

Biz u kitobni muhokama qilishga qaror qildik.

shifoxona, gospital

shifoxonaga yotmoq

shifoxonada bo'lmoq

U hozir shifoxonada.

sevmoq

Biz bolalarimizni sevamiz.

Biz mamlakatimizni sevamiz.

LESSON FIVE

to see (saw, seen) [tə'si:, 'sɔ:, si:n]

ko'rmoq

W. comb. to see a film

filmni ko'rmoq

Taqqoslang:

Please look at the blackboard.

Doskaga qarang, iltimos.

What do you see?

Nimani ko'ryapsiz?

I'm going to see this film.

Men bu filmni ko'rmoqchiman.

Phr. to come to see }
to go to see }

to come and see }
to go and see }

e. g. I often went to see my friends last year.

Please come and see me this evening.

a family [ə 'fæmili]

ko'rib kelmoq (*o'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatga nisbatan ishlataladi*)

ko'rgani bormoq (*kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatga nisbatan yoki buyruq maylida ishlataladi*)

Men o'tgan yili do'stlarimni ko'rgani tez-tez bordim.

Kechqurun menikiga keling, iltimos.

oila

Fe'l-kesimning shaxs-soniga diqqatingizni qarating:

My family is large.

The family are at table now.

Mening oilam katta.

Ayni damda oilamiz stol atrofida jam bo'lgan.

to spend (spent, spent)

e. g. We spent our last day off in Moscow.

Prep. to spend time (money [mʌni]) on smth.

e. g. He spends very much time on his English.

to wake up (woke up, woken up)

e. g. I woke up early yesterday.

e. g. Please wake him up.

late

to get up (got up, got up)

e. g. I get up at seven o'clock in the morning.

He got up and went out of the room.

to wash [tə 'wɔʃ]

e. g. He got up, washed and dressed.

1. o'tkazmoq (*dam olish kunini, ta tilni*)

Biz oxirgi dam olish kunimizni Moskvada o'tkazdik.

2. vaqt ni (pulni) nimagadir sarflamoq

U ingлиз tilini o'rganishga juda ko'p vaqt sarflaydi.

1. uyg'onmoq

Kecha men erta uyg'ondim.

2. uyg'otmoq

Uni uyg'oting, iltimos.

kech (*ravish*)

turmoq (*o'rnidan, stuldan v.h.*)

Men ertalab soat yettidə tura-man.

U o'rnidan turdi va xonadan tashqariga chiqdi.

yuvinmoq

U turdi, yuvindi va kiyindi.

to dress	kiyinmoq
breakfast ['brekfəst]	nonushta
dinner ['dīnə]	tushlik
<i>W. comb.</i> to have (ask) smb. to dinner.	kimnidir tushlikka taklif qilmoq
to have smth. for dinner	tushlikka biror narsasi bor bo'lmoq
<i>e. g.</i> We are going to ask them to dinner.	Biz ularni tushlikka taklif qilmoqchimiz.
What are we having for dinner?	Tushlikka (bugun) nima bor?
supper ['səpə]	kechki ovqat
<i>W. comb.</i> to have supper (breakfast, dinner)	ovqatlanmoq
before supper (breakfast, dinner)	kechki ovqatgacha
after supper (breakfast, dinner)	kechki ovqatdan keyin
at supper (breakfast, dinner)	ovqat paytida
to ask [tu 'a:sk]	1. so'ramoq, savol bermoq savollar bermoq
<i>W. comb.</i> to ask questions	Darsda o'qituvchi bizga ko'plab savollar beradi.
<i>e. g.</i> In class the teacher asks us a lot of questions.	2. so'ramoq, tilamoq nimanidir so'rash, tilash
Prep. to ask for	U mendan o'qigani kitob so'radi. (U mendan o'qish uchun kitob berib turishimni so'radi.)
<i>e. g.</i> He asked me for a book to read. (= He asked me to give him a book to read.)	1. mamlakat Bizning mamlakatimiz juda katta.
a country [ə 'kʌntri]	2. qishloq, shahar tashqarisiga bormoq shaharga bormoq shahar tashqarisida bo'lmoq shaharda bo'lmoq
<i>e. g.</i> Our country is very large.	teatr teatrga bormoq kinoteatr kinoga bormoq park, bog'
<i>W. comb.</i> to go to the country	Markaziy istirohat bog'i
<i>Ant.</i> to go to town	
<i>W. comb.</i> to be in the country	
<i>Ant.</i> to be in town	
a theatre [ə 'θiətə]	
<i>W. comb.</i> to go to the theatre	
a cinema [ə 'sinimə]	
<i>W. comb.</i> to go to the cinema	
a park	
Central Park	

again [ə'geɪn]	yana
e. g. They are here again. Please say it again.	Ular yana shu yerda. Buni yana takrorlang, iltimos.
to want [tə'wɔnt]	xohlamоq
e. g. I don't want to go to the cinema this evening.	Men bugun kechqurun kinoga borishni xohlamayman.
to skate	konkida uchmoq
skates	konki
to ski [tə'ski] (ski'd [ski:d], ski'd)	chang'ida yurmoq
skis [ski:z]	chang'i
chess	shaxmat
<i>W. comb.</i> to play chess	shaxmat o'ynamоq
e. g. Do you play chess well?	Siz shaxmatni yaxshi o'ynay-sizmi?
<i>W. comb.</i> to play (have) a game of chess	bir partiya shaxmat o'ynamоq
e. g. Nick and I had a game of chess after supper yesterday.	Kecha biz Nik bilan kechki ovqatdan keyin shaxmat o'ynadik.
to begin (began, begun) [tə'bɪ:gɪn, bɪ:gæn, bɪ:gʌn]	boshlamoq
e. g. He opened his book and began to read.	U kitobni ochdi va o'qishni boshladи.
Our lesson begins at nine o'clock.	Bizning darsimiz soat to'qqizda boshlanadi.
over ['ouva]	tugallanganlik ma'nosini beruvchi ravish
<i>Gr.</i> to be over	tugamoq
e. g. The lesson is over.	dars tugadi
by	-gacha, qadar
<i>W. comb.</i> by five o'clock by that time	soat beshga qadar
early	bungacha
<i>Ant.</i> late	erta
e. g. I sometimes go to my office early in the morning and get home late in the evening.	kech
so	Men ba'zan idoramga erta saharlab ketaman va uyga kech oqshomda kelaman.
parents ['peərənts] (<i>pl.</i>)	shu qadar (<i>kuchaytirish yulamasи</i>) ota-onalar

glad

Gr. to be glad

e. g. Glad to see you.
(= I'm glad to see you.)

a bed

Phr. to go to bed

to go to sleep

e. g. Did you go to bed late
yesterday?

at once [ət 'wʌns]

e. g. Please do it at once.

xursand

xursand bo'lmoq

Sizni ko'rganimdan xursand-
man.

karavot, to'shak

uyquga ketmoq

uyquga ketmoq

Siz kecha uyquga kech yot-
dingizmi?

darrov, o'sha zahoti

Buni hoziroq bajaring, iltimos.

LESSON SIX

young [jʌŋ]

a woman (pl. women)

[ə 'wuman, 'wimin]

W. comb. a woman of forty

old [ould]

e. g. "My father is not old."

"How old is he?"

"He is fifty."

a lecture [ə 'lektʃə]

W. comb. to give a lecture

e. g. He's going to give a
lecture tomorrow.

lecturer [ə 'lektʃərə]

**to teach (taught [tɔ:t],
taught)**

an institute [ən 'institju:t]

as a rule

e. g. As a rule, I finish work
at five o'clock.

a daughter [ə 'dɔ:tə]

e. g. His daughter is ten.

a school [ə 'sku:l]

e. g. The school is new and
big.

Art. to go to school

e. g. My son goes to school.

yosh, o'smir

ayol (kishi)

qirq yoshli ayol

qari, eski

Mening otam qari emas.

Uning yoshi nechada?

U ellik yoshda.

ma'ruza

ma'ruza qilmoq

U ertaga ma'ruza o'qiydi.

lektor, ma'ruzachi, oliygoh
o'qituvchisi

o'qitmoq, o'rgatmoq

institut

qoida bo'yicha, odatda

Odatda, men ishni soat 5 da
tugataman

qiz (farzand)

Uning qizi 10 yoshda.

maktab, maktab binosi

Maktab yangi va katta.

o'qimoq, maktabga bormoq

Mening o'g'lim maktabda
o'qiydi.

a subject [ə'sʌbdʒikt]

W. comb. to do subjects at school
to take subjects at an institute

e. g. My daughter does a lot of subjects at school.

e. g. What's the subject of your talk [tɔ:k]?

to make (made, made)

W. comb. to make a mistake

1. fan

maktabda fanlarni o'rganmoq

institutda fanlarni o'rganmoq

Mening qizim maktabda ko'pingina fanlarni o'rganyapti.

2. mavzu

Sizning axborotining mavzusi qanaqa?

bajarmoq, yaratmoq, qilmoq xato qilmoq

Taqqoslang:

He made a lot of mistakes in his dictation yesterday.

He did that work yesterday.

U kecha diktantda ko'p xato qildi.

U bu ishni kecha (*bajardi*) qildi.

to help

e. g. Please help us with this work.

Please help us (to) translate this sentence.

a mother [ə'mʌðə]

to think (thought [θɔ:t], thought)

e. g. What are you thinking about?

e. g. I think she is twenty-five.

I don't think he knows any foreign languages.

born [bɔ:n]

Gr. to be born

e. g. "When were you born?"

"I was born in 1921."

a father [ə'fa:ðə]

a nursery school

to leave (left, left)

yordam bermoq

Iltimos, bu ishda bizga yordam bering.

Iltimos, bizga bu so'zni tarjima qilishga yordam bering.

ona

1. o'yhamoq

Siz nima haqida o'layapsiz?

2. hisoblamoq, ... deb bilmoq

Menimcha (fikrimcha) u 25 yoshda.

U chet tillarini biladi, deb o'ylamayman.

tug'ilgan

tug'ilmoq

Siz qachon tug'ilgansiz?

Men 1921-yilda tug'ilganman.

dada, ota

bolalar bog'chasi

1. qoldirmoq, olishni unutmox

e. g. I left my text-book at home yesterday.

Kecha men darslikni uyda qoldiribman (esimdan chiqibdi).

e. g. Always leave your books where you can find them again.

2. qoldirmoq, qo'ymaq

Kitoblarlingizni doim topib oladigan yeringizga qo'-ying.

e. g. Soon she left the room.
We're leaving (Moscow) tomorrow.

3. tashlab chiqib ketmoq

Tezda u xonasidan chiqdi.

Prep. to leave for

Biz ertaga (Moskvadan) ketamiz.

qayergadir ketmoq

Taqqoslang:

They left for Kiev yesterday.

Ular kecha Kiyevga ketishdi.
(lekin ularning u yerdaligi aniq emas.)

They went to Kiev three years ago and live there now.

Ular Kiyevga uch yil oldin ketishgan va hozir o'sha yerda yashashadi.

W. comb. to leave school
(college)

maktabni (kollejni) tugatmoq

But:

to graduate from one's Institute (the University [ju'nivə:siti])

institutni (universitetni) tugatmoq

e. g. He left school last year.

U maktabni o'tgan yili tugatdi.

He left (graduated from) his Institute last year. (= He graduated last year.)
He graduated from the University in 1967.

U institutni o'tgan yili tamomladi.

married ['mærid]

U universitetni 1967-yili tugatdi.

Gr. to be married to smb.

uylangan, turmushga chiqqan -ga uylangan bo'lmoq, ga

to get married

turmushga chiqqan bo'lmoq

e. g. Are you married?

uylanmoq, turmushga chiqmoq

Uylanganmisiz? (Turmushga chiqqanmisiz?)

When did you get married?	Siz qachon uylangansiz? (tur-mushga chiqqansiz?)
a husband [ə 'hazbənd]	er
a brother [ə 'brʌðə]	aka, uka (ini)
summer ['sʌmə]	yoz
winter ['wɪntə]	qish
a spring [sprɪŋ]	bahor
autumn ['ɔ:təm]	kuz
<i>Prep. in (the) summer (winter, spring, autumn)</i>	yozda (qishda, bahorda, kuzda)
a grandfather [ə 'grænd,fʌðə]	bobo, buva
a grandmother [ə 'grænd,mʌðə]	momo, buvi
a grandson [ə 'grændson]	o'g'il nabira
a granddaughter [ə 'græn,dɔ:tə]	qiz nabira
a grandchild [ə 'græn,tʃaɪld] <i>(pl. grandchildren ['grændtʃildren])</i>	nabira (nabiralar)
a toy [ə 'tɔi]	o'yinchoq

LESSON SEVEN

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl]	qulay
<i>W. comb. a comfortable room (flat, armchair, etc.)</i>	qulay xona (kvartira, kreslo va sh.k.)
a block of flats	ko'p qavatli uy
a house [ə 'haus] <i>(pl. ['hauziz])</i>	uy
a floor [ə 'flɔ:]	I. pol 2. qavat (etaj) Mening kvartiram to'rtinchı qavatda.
<i>e. g. My flat is on the third floor.</i>	

Taqqoslang:

<i>Angliyada</i>	<i>Bizda</i>
the ground floor	birinchi qavat
the first (second, etc.) floor	ikkinchi (uchinchi va shu kabi) qavat

March

Prep. on the seventh of March

mart

yettinchi martda (kuni)

Oylarning nomlarini eslab qoling:

January	[ˈdʒænjuəri]	yanvar
February	[ˈfebruəri]	fevral
March	[ma:tʃ]	mart
April	[‘eipril]	aprel
May	[mei]	may
June	[dʒu:n]	iyun
July	[dʒu:’tai]	iyul
August	[’ɔ:gast]	avgust
September	[səp’tembə]	sentabr
October	[ɔ:k’touba]	oktabr
November	[no’vembə]	noyabr
December	[di’sembə]	dekabr

several ['sevrəl]

e. g. He knows **several** foreign languages.

He came here **several** times.

bir necha

U bir necha chet tillarini biladi.

U bu yerga bir necha bor keldi.

Taqqoslang:

There are **several** books on the table.

Stolda *bir nechta* kitoblar bor.

There are **some** books on the table.

Stolda *bir nechta* (qandaydir) kitoblar bor.

a picture [ə ‘piktʃə]

Prep. in the picture

e. g. What d'you see **in the picture?**

rasm, fotosurat

rasmida, fotosuratda

Siz bu rasmida nimani ko'r yapsiz?

(ishchi) xona (*kvartirada, idorada*)

yotoqxona (*uydag'i*)

mehmonxona (*uydag'i*)

ovqatlanish xonasi

umumiyl xona

foydalanmoq, ishlatmoq

Siz bu kitoblardan foydalanasizmi (Ular sizga kerakmi)?

a study [ə ‘stʌdi]

a bedroom [ə ‘bedrum]

a sitting-room [ə ‘sitɪŋrum]

a dining-room [ə ‘dainɪŋrum]

a living-room [ə ‘livɪŋrum]

to use [ta ‘ju:z]

e. g. Are you **using** these books?

a kitchen [ə'kitʃin]	oshxona (<i>iydag</i>)
a bath-room [ə'bɑ:θrum]	yuvinish xonasi
can	qila olmoq, qila bilmox
to be able to	qodir bo'lmoq
square	kvadrat
round [raund]	doira
(the) middle [(ðə) midl]	o'rta, ora
<i>Prep.</i> in the middle of	-ning o'rtasi
<i>e. g.</i> There's a table in the middle of my room.	Mening xonamning o'rtasida stol turibdi.
a vase [ə've:z]	vaza (gul uchun), guldon
a flower [ə'flauə]	gul
an arm-chair [ən'a:m:tʃeə]	kreslo
an ordinary chair (= a chair)	oddiy stul
a piano [ə'pjænou]	royal, pianino
<i>W. comb.</i> to play the piano	royal chalmoq
a corner [ə'kɔ:nə]	burchak
<i>Prep.</i> in the corner of the room	xonaning burchagida
at the corner of the street	ko'chaning burchagida, muyulishda
<i>e. g.</i> There's an arm-chair in the corner of the room.	Xonaning burchagida kreslo turibdi (bor).
There's a new house at the corner of the street.	Ko'chaning burchagida (muyulishda) yangi uy bor.
music ['mju:zik]	musiqa
<i>e. g.</i> I love music.	Men musiqani sevaman.
right [rait]	o'ng tomonda
<i>Phr.</i> to (on) the right of	-dan o'ngda
<i>W. comb.</i> to go to the right	o'ngga bormoq
open [oupn]	ochiq
<i>Ant.</i> closed	yopiq
<i>W. comb.</i> an open window (book)	ochiq deraza (kitob)
<i>e. g.</i> The window is open.	Deraza ochiq.
a writing-table [ə'raitin,teibl]	yozuv stoli
else [els]	yana boshqa (<i>so'roq hamda guman olmoshlari va ravishlaridan so'ng ishlataladi</i>)
<i>e. g.</i> What else are you going to discuss?	Siz yana nimani muhokama qilmoqchisiz?

Where else did you see him?	Siz uni yana qayerda ko'r dingiz?
a telephone [ə 'telifoun]	telefon
e. g. Can I use your telephone?	Sizning telefoningizdan qo'n-g'iroq qilib olsam (foydalansam) maylimi?
<i>Prep. Art.</i> to speak on the telephone	telefonda gaplashmoq
to send a telegram by telephone	Telefon orqali telegramma jo'natmoq
a radio set [ə 'reidiou set]	radiopriyomnik
the radio	radio (<i>aloqa vositasi</i>)
<i>W. comb.</i> to listen [tə 'lisn] to the radio	radio tinglamoq
to hear smth. on the radio	radiodan nimadir eshitmoq
e. g. We listen to the radio in the evenings.	Biz kechalari radio tinglaymiz.
I heard it on the radio.	Men buni radiodan eshitdim.
a television set [ə ,teli'viziñ set]	televizor
<i>W. comb.</i> to see smth. on TV (television)	televizorda nimanidir ko'rmoq
to watch TV	televizor ko'rmoq
e. g. We saw a new film on TV last night.	Kecha kechqurun biz televizorda yangi film ko'rdik.
a sofa [ə 'soufa]	divan
a bookcase [ə 'bukkeis]	kitob javoni
left	chap
<i>Phr.</i> to (on) the left of	-dan chapda
e. g. There is a piano to the left of the table.	Stolning chap yonida royal bor.
a thing	buyum, narsa
e. g. I've read a lot of interesting things in this book.	Men bu kitobdan ko'plab qiziqarli narsalarni o'qidim.

LESSON EIGHT

a library [ə'laibrəri]	kutubxona
Literature ['litəritʃə]	adabiyot
<i>W. comb.</i> a lecture in Literature	adabiyotdan ma'ruza
so	shuning uchun, shunday qilib

e. g. I decided to go to the country on Sunday. So I got up very early.

Men shahardan tashqariga yakshanba kuni borishga qaror qildim. Shuning uchun men juda erta turdim.

History ['histɔri]

tarix

Geography [gi'ɔgrəfi]

geografiya

people ['pi:pl]

1. xalq (odamlar)

2. xalq (millat)

Taqqoslang:

There were a lot of people in the room.

Xonada juda ham ko'p odamlar bor edi.

The peoples of our country ...

Bizning vatanimiz xalqlari...

because [bi:kɔz]

chunki

Syn. as

-ligi uchun

a librarian [ə laɪ'briəriən]

kutubxonachi

a writer

yozuvchi, muallif

by

tomonidan

W. comb. a book by Gogol

Gogolning kitobi (Gogol yozgan)

childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd]

bolalik

e. g. I lived in the country in my childhood.

Yoshligimda men qishloqda yashagarman.

too

juda

e. g. The book is too difficult for me (to read).

Bu kitobni meni o'qishim uchun juda qiyin.

difficult ['difikəlt]

qiyin

easy ['i:zi]

yengil, oson

all

1. hammasi, hamma (*nar.:a*)

e. g. He told me all about it.

U menga bu haqda hamma-sini gapirib berdi.

We know all about them.

Biz ular haqida hamma nar-sani bilamiz.

W. comb. all of them (us, etc.)

2. hamma, barcha (*kishilar*)

e. g. All of us were glad to see them.

ularning barchasi (biz bar-chamiz v. h.)

Biz hamمامиз ularни ko'-rishdan xursand edil...

So'z tartibiga e'tiboringizni qarating:

They're all here.
They all came.
They have all come.

Ularning *hammasi* shu yerda.
Ularning *hammasi* kelishdi.
Ularning *hammasi* kelishgan
(shu yerda).

Diqqatingizni qarating:

All children like to ask questions.

Hamma bolalar (umuman) savol berishni yoqtirishadi.

All the children stood up when the teacher came intq the classroom.

Sinfga o'qituvchi kirganda (ushbu sinfdagi) *hamma bolalar* o'rinalidan turishdi.

right

Ant. wrong

W. comb. That's right.

Ant. That's wrong.

Gr. To be right (wrong)

e. g. You are right (wrong).

All right

to show (showed, shown)
[tə 'ʃou, ʃoud, ʃoun]

a show

W. comb. a television show
(= a TV show)

But:

a radio broadcast
['brɔ:dka:st]

to bring (brought, brought)
[ta briŋ, brɔ:t]

Ant. to take (took, taken)

e. g. Please bring me an interesting book to read.

Please come and see us on Saturday and bring your daughter with you.

just

away [a'wei]

to'g'ri, haq, rost

rost emas, haq emas, to'g'ri emas, noto'g'ri

To'g'ri. Haq. Bu to'g'ri.

Bu noto'g'ri.

to'g'ri (noto'g'ri) bo'lmoq

Siz haqsiz (nohaqsiz).

Yaxshi. Xo'p. (og'zaki nutq-da)

ko'rsatmoq

ko'rsatuv, shou

Televizion ko'rsatuv
(teleko'rsatuv)

radioeshittirish

olib kelmoq, keltirmoq

olmoq

Iltimos, menga o'qigani (birorta) qiziqarli kitob olib kelng.

Iltimos, biznikiga shanba kun' kelng va qizingizni ham birga olib kelng.

hozirgina, endigina
uzoq

W. comb. to go away

Syn. to go

e. g. Our friends soon **went** away.

I am going.

I must be going now.

back

to be sorry [’sɔri]

e. g. I'm very sorry, but I had no time to discuss the question yesterday.

Prep. to be sorry for smb.

to be sorry about smth.

e. g. We're all sorry for him.

Are you sorry about it?

to have a book in

to advise [tu əd'vaiz]

e. g. I advise you to read this book.

ketmoq

ketmoq

Birozdan so'ng do'stlarimiz ketishdi.

Men ketyapman.

Men ketishim kerak.

orqaga

afsuslanmoq

Bu masalani kecha muho-
kama qilishga vaqtim bo'l-
maganligidan afsusdaman.

kimgadir achinish

biror narsadan afsuslanish

Biz hammamiz unga achi-
namiz.

Siz bundan afsusdamisiz?

(kutubxonada) kitob bor
bo'lmoq

maslahat bermoq

Sizga bu kitobni o'qishni
maslahat beraman.

LESSON NINE

a conversation [ə ,kɔnva'seɪʃn]

Hullo! (= Hallo!) [ha'lou]

How are you?

why

e. g. Why do you always get up early?

to feel (felt, felt)

e. g. I feel that he's wrong.

"How do you **feel**?"

"I don't feel well."

suhbat

1. Salom! (*salomlashishda his-
hayajon bilan aytildi*)

2. allo (*telefonda*)

Ahvollaringiz qanday?
nimaga, nima uchun, nima
sababdan

Siz nimaga doim erta tu-
rasiz?

1. sezmoq, payqamoq

Men uning nohaqligini sezib
turibman.

2. o'zini his qilmoq
(*bog'lovchi fe'l*)

O'zingizni qanday his qil-
yapsiz?

Men o'zimni yomon his
qilyapman (men sog'ay-
mayapman).

Taqqoslang:

I feel well. (*sifat*)

Men o'zimni yaxshi his qilyapman. (*ravish*)

He feels ill. (*sifat*)

U o'zini yomon his qilmoqda. (U kasal). (*ravish*)

He feels bad. (*sifat*)

U o'zini yomon his qilmoqda. (U o'ziga kelolmayapti). (*ravish*)

ill

e. g. He was ill yesterday.

kasal (*faqat ot-kesim sifatida ishlatiladi*)

Syn. sick

U kecha *kasal* edi.

e. g. Now he is a sick old man.

kasal (*aniqlovchi sifatida ishlatiladi*)

Ant. well

Endi u qari, *kasal* odam.

W. comb. to get ill

sog'lom

to get a cold

kasal bo'lmoq

to get the flu

shamollab qolmoq

even [i:vn]

gripp bo'lib qolmoq

e. g. He doesn't even see his mistakes.

hatto (*kuchaytirish yuklamasi asosiy fe ldan yoki egadan oldin ishlatiladi*)

Even he doesn't know it.

U *hatto* o'zining xatolarini ham ko'rmaydi.

What's the matter?

Hatto u ham buni bilmaydi.

Prep. What's the matter with you?

Nima gap, nima bo'ldi?

to see a doctor

Sizga nima bo'ldi (Sizga nima qildi)?

e. g. Have you seen the doctor yet?

shifokor huzuriga bormoq

high [hai]

Siz shifokor huzurida bo'l-dingizmi?

Ant. low [lou]

baland (*buyum va narsalar haqida*)

Syn. tall

past

Ant. short

baland, novcha

past

Taqqoslang:

a high hill

baland qir

a tall man

novcha odam

a tall house

baland uy

a low bed

past karavot

a short man

past bo'yli odam

a temperature [ə 'temprɪtʃə]

e. g. I've got a temperature.
I've got a high temperature.

to be afraid

Prep. to be afraid of smth.
e. g. What are you afraid of?
He's afraid to say a word.

He's afraid of making a mistake.

"Can you do it today?"

"I'm afraid I can't."
(= "I'm afraid not.")

should [ʃud]

e. g. You should see him about it today.

She shouldn't work if she feels ill.

a few

e. g. I'm going to say a few words about it.

There are only a few days left.

harorat, isitma

Mening isitmam bor.

Mening isitmam baland (38° va undan yuqori).

qo'rmoq

nimadandir qo'rmoq

Siz nimadan qo'rqsiz?

U hatto bir so'z aytgani ham qo'rqed.

U xato qilgani qo'rqed.

Siz buni bugun qila ola-sizmi?

Yo'q. (qila olmasam kerak, deb qo'rqaman)

kerak, lozim, yaxshi bo'lar edi

Siz bugun bu haqda ular bilan gaplashishingiz kerak.

Agar u qiz o'zini yomon his qilayotgan bo'lsa, (u) ishlamasasi (yaxshi) bo'lardi.

bir necha, bir qancha, cheklangan miqdor (*sanaladigan otlar bilan ishlataladi*)

Men bu haqda bir-ikki og'iz gapirmoqchiman.

Bir necha kun qoldi, xolos.

Taqqoslang:

I've got a few English books at home.

Uyda mening *bir necha* inglizcha kitoblarim bor. (juda oz)

I've got several French books.

Mening *bir qancha* (ko'pingina) fransuzcha kitoblarim bor.

I've got some German books, but they're very old.

Menda (ba'zi) nemischa kitoblar bor, lekin ular juda ham eski.

to miss

o'tkazib yubormoq

<i>W. comb.</i> to miss a lesson (a lecture)	darsni (leksiyani) o'tkazib yubormoq
must [mʌst, mast]	kerak, shart
certainly ['sa:tənlɪ]	1. albatta, o'z-o'zidan ma'lum (<i>ko'pincha iltimosga javob tarzida ishlataladi</i>)
e. g. "Can you help us, please?"	Siz bizga yordam bera olasizmi?
" Certainly. " ("Yes, certainly.")	Albatta. Jonim bilan.
e. g. She certainly knows English.	2. so'zsiz U qiz, albatta, ingliz tilini biladi.
You should certainly ask him about it again.	So'zsiz, siz undan bu haqda yana bir marta so'rashingiz kerak.
a note	yozuv, izoh, eslatma
<i>W. comb.</i> to make notes	yozmoq, yozib olmoq
e. g. Jane always makes notes at the lectures.	Jeyn doim ma'ruzani yozib boradi.
to come round	kirib o'tmoq, kelmoq
if	agar (<i>bog'lovchi</i>)
a talk [ə'tɔ:k]	1. suhbat
<i>Prep.</i> a talk with smb. about smth.	biror kishi bilan biror narsa haqida suhbat
e. g. Our talk with them was very interesting.	Ular bilan bizning suhbatimiz juda qiziqarli bo'ldi.
<i>W. comb.</i> to have a talk	suhbatlashmoq, gaplashmoq
<i>W. comb.</i> to give a talk	2. xabar, doklad
e. g. He gave an interesting talk on Jack London's life.	xabar qilmoq, doklad qilmoq
to talk	U Jek London hayoti haqida qiziqarli doklad qildi.
<i>Prep.</i> to talk to smb. about smth.	gapirmoq
e. g. I've just talked to him about it.	biror kishi bilan biror narsa haqida gaplashmoq
a place	Men hozirgina u bilan bu haqda gaplashdim.
<i>Prep.</i> in ... place	1. joy
e. g. Please put the thing in its place .	joyiga
	Bu narsani o'z o'rniga qo'yинг, iltimos.

W. comb. to go (come) to
smb.'s place
to get to a place
at smb.'s place

e. g. Please come to my place
tomorrow evening.

How do I get to your
sister's?

How do I get to your
place?

We're going to meet at
Peter's (place).

2. uy, yashash joyi
kimningdir oldiga (uyiga)
bormoq
biror joyga kelmoq
biror kishinikida
Iltimos, menikiga ertaga
kechqurun ke'inglar.
Singlingizning uyiga qanday
borsa bo'ladi?
Siznikiga qanday borsa
bo'ladi?
Biz Peternikida uchrasha-
miz.

Yodda saqlang:

at my friend's

mening do'stimnikida (uning
uyida)

to his sister's

uning singlisinikiga (u qiz-
ning uyiga)

a tram

W. comb. the 15 (fifteen)
tram

to go by tram
(bus, trolley-bus,
car)

to take (get) taxi

e. g. I usually go to the Institute
by tram (by the 21
tram).

an underground

W. comb. to go by underground
e. g. I often go home by
underground.

a station [ə 'steiʃn]

W. comb. an underground
station

a tram (bus,
trolley-bus) stop

Prep. at the station

at the tram stop

at the next stop

tramvay
15-tramvay

tramvayda yurmoq (avto-
busda, trolleybusda, ma-
shinada)

taksi tutmoq, taksiga o'trimoq
Men, odatda, institutga (21-)
tramvayda boraman.

metro

metroda yurmoq, bormoq
Men ko'pincha uyg'a met-
roda ketaman.

stansiya, bekat

metro bekti

tramvay (avtobus, trolleybus)
bekati

stansiyada, bekatda

tramvay bekatida

kelasi bekatda

a minute [ə'minit]
to hurry
e. g. Don't hurry!
Prep. to hurry to
e. g. He always **hurries** to the Institute in the morning.
Hurry up!

See you later.

to forget (forgot, forgotten)
[tə'fɔ: get, fə'gɔ:t, fə'gɔ:tn]
Ant. to remember
e. g. He **forgot** to tell me about it.
I **forgot** all about it.

daqqa
shoshilmoq
Shoshilmang!
qayergadir shoshilmoq
U ertalab doim institutga shoshiladi.
Tezroq! Shoshiling! Bo'la qoling!
Kechroq ko'risharmiz. Xayr.
unutmoq
eslamoq, yodga olmoq
U menga bu haqda gapirishni unutdi.
Men bu haqda hammasini unutdim.

Taqqoslang:

I forgot to ask you about it.
I'm sorry, I've left your book at home.

Men bu haqda sizdan so'rashni *unutibman*.
Kechirasiz, men sizning kitobingizni uyda (*unutib*) goldiribman.

to ring up (rang up, rung up)

telefon qilmoq

Ravish yuklamasining o'rniga diqqatingizni qarating:
Why didn't you **ring me up** yesterday? (to'ldiruvchi o'mosh bilan ifodalangan)
Please **ring up** Mr Brown. (to'ldiruvchi ot bilan ifodalangan)

Nima uchun siz kecha men-ga telefon qilmadingiz?

Iltimos, janob Braunga telefon qiling.

LESSON TEN

dear [dɪə]
busy ['bɪzi]
Gr. to be busy
last [la:st]
e. g. Please read the **last** sentence.

hurmatli, qadrli
band
band bo'lmoq
1. oxirgi (tartib bo'yicha)
Iltimos, oxirgi so'zni o'qing.

Phr. at last

e. g. He remembered the word
at last.

an exam(ination)

W. comb. to prepare for an exam(ination)
to take an exam(i-nation)
to pass an exam(i-nation)
an English exam(i-nation)

e. g. I took my last exam yesterday.

2. o'lgan (vaqt bo'yicha)

va nihoyat, oxiri

Oxiri u bu so'zni esladi.

imtihon

imtihonga tayyorgarlik ko'-rish

imtihon topshirmoq

imtihondan o'tmoq

ingliz tilidan imtihon

Kecha men oxirgi imtihonni topshirdim.

Lekin:

Ingliz tilidan (tarixdan va b.)
imtihonni yaxshi topshirmoq

To do well in English
(History, etc.)

to examine [ig'zæmin]

e. g. This teacher usually examines students in Room 3.

The doctor examined the sick child.

1. imtihon qilmoq

Bu o'qituvchi, odatda, talabarni 3-xonada imtihon-qiladi.

2. ko'zdan kechirmoq, ko'rmoq, tekshirmoq

Doktor kasal bolani tekshirdi.

Biroq:

Diqqatga sazovor joylarni
ko'rish

{ to go sightseeing
to see the sights

quite [kwait]

unchalik, umuman, to'liq
(*daraja ravishi bo'lislisi*
va *bo'lislisiz gaplarda*
qisman inkor sifatida
ishlatiladi)

at all

umuman, hech ham (*bo'lislisiz gaplarda to'la inkor sifatida ishlatiladi*)

Taqqoslang:

I don't quite like it.

Menga bu unchalik yoq-mayapti.

I don't like it at all.

Menga bu umuman yoq-mayapti.

free

Gr. to be free

a holiday [ə 'hɔlədi]

W. comb. to have a holiday

to be (away) on holiday

to go to some place for a (one's) holiday

a month's holiday

two months' holiday

e. g. Where are you going for your holiday?

Peter is (away) on holiday now.

I had two months' holiday last year.

to rest

a rest

W. comb. to have a rest

ozod, erkin, bo'sh

ozod bo'lmoq, bo'sh bo'lmoq

dam, ta'til

dam olmoq, ta'tilda bo'lmoq, ta'tilga chiqmoq

ta'tilga chiqmoq, ta'tilga ket-moq

ta'tilda qayoqqadir bormoq

bir oylik ta'til

ikki oylik ta'til

Ta'tilda qayerga borasizlar?

Peter hozir ta'tilda (ta'tilga ketgan).

O'tgan yili men ikki oy dam oldim.

dam olmoq, xotirjam bo'l-moq, nafasni rostlamoq

dam

dam olmoq, nafasni rostla-moq

Taqqoslang:

Did you have a good holiday?

Yaxshi dam oldingizmi (*ta'yil-ni yaxshi o'tkazdingizmi*)?

Did you have a good rest?

Yaxshi dam oldingizmi (*ux-ladingizmi, yotdingizmi, o'tirdingizmi*)?

I always have my holiday in the summer.

Men doim yozda dam olaman (*ta'tilga chiqaman*).

I always rest for an hour after work.

Men doim ishdan so'ng bir soat dam olaman (*o'tiraman va yotaman*).

holidays	bayram, ta'til
a holiday home	dam olish uyi
a holiday-centre	dam olish joyi, pansionat, lager; dam olish markazi
to hope	umid qilmoq
e. g. I hope you (will) have a good holiday.	Yaxshi dam oling. (Umid qilamanki, yaxshi dam olasiz.)
to have a good (nice) time	vaqt ni yaxshi o'tkazmoq, dam olmoq
e. g. Did you have a good time on Sunday?	Yakshanbani yaxshi o'tkazdingizmi?
a sea	dengiz (<i>ko'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlataladi</i>)
e. g. They lived by the sea.	Ular dengiz bo'yida yasha-shardi.
a seaside	dengiz sohili (<i>ko'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlataladi</i>)
Syn. a seashore Prep. at the seaside on the seashore } W. comb. to go to the seaside	dengiz qirg'og'i dengizda (dengiz bo'yida) dengiz qirg'og'ida dengizga bormoq (dam olmoq) cho'milmoq, suzmoq
to swim (swam, swum)	Men dengizda cho'milishni yoqtiraman.
e. g. I like swimming in the sea.	yotmoq sohil (plaj) sohilda (plajda) quyosh quyoshda yotmoq toblanmoq ham (<i>bo'lishsiz gaplarda</i>)
to lie (lay, lain)	
a beach	
Prep. on the beach	
the sun	
Prep. to lie in the sun	
to sunbathe [ta'sunbeid]	
either ['aiðə]	

Taqqoslang:

I like this book too.	Menga ham bu kitob yoqadi.
I don't like this book either.	Menga ham bu kitob yoq-maydi.
I also like this book.	Menga (<i>shuningdek</i>) bu kitob ham yoqadi (<i>boshqa kitoblardan tashqari</i>).

awful [’ɔ:fʊl] *Coll.*

e. g. We had an **awful** holiday.

awfully *Coll.*

e. g. I'm **awfully** sorry I haven't seen this film.

health [helθ]

still

dahshatli

Biz ta'tilni juda yomon o't-kazdik.

dahshat (*ravish*)

Men bu filmni ko'rnaganimdan juda ham afsus-daman.

sog'liq

yana, hali ham, hanuzgacha

Taqqoslang:

Are they still away on holiday?

Who else is on holiday now?

Ular hali ham ta'tildami?

Yana kim hozir ta'tilda?

poor [puə]

Ant. rich

1. kambag'al

boy

2. yomon, kuchsiz (*ish, sog'liq haqida*)

yomon ish

yomon sog'liq

Uning sog'liq'i yomon
hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'rmoq
hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'r-moq, -moqchi

Yozgi ta'tilni qayerda o't-kazmoqchisizlar?

W. comb. poor work
poor health

e. g. His health is **poor**.

to intend [tu in'tend] *Lit.*

Syn. to be going to *Coll.*

e. g. Where do you **intend** to
spend your summer holi-
day?

a river

W. comb. a long river

e. g. There are very many long
rivers in our country.

daryo

katta daryo

Bizning mamlakatimizda ko'p-gina katta daryolar bor.

Yodda saqlang:

daryo qирғ'оғ 'ида

dengiz qирғ'оғ 'ида

on the bank of a river

on the shore of a sea

a wood

e. g. There's a **wood** near the station.

a forest [ə 'fɔ:rist]

e. g. Our country is rich in forests.

o'rmon (katta bo'limgan)

Stansiyaning yonida katta bo'limgan o'rmon bor.

o'rmon (katta o'rmon)

Bizning vatanimiz o'rmon-larga boy.

in order (not) to *Lit.*

Syn. so as (not) to *Coll.*

e. g. I'm going to learn these rules so as not to make any mistakes in my test.

(one's) birthday ['ba:θdi]

e. g. Tomorrow's my birthday.

W. comb. a birthday party

(the) end

Ant. (the) beginning

Prep. at the end (beginning) of early in...

e. g. He came to Moscow early in (= at the beginning of) the year.

to hear (heard, heard) [tə hɪə, ha:d]

Phr. to hear from

e. g. I hope we'll soon hear from you.

(mas) lik uchun

(mas) lik uchun (*ko'pincha bo'lisisiz gaplarda*)

Men nazorat ishida xato qilmaslik uchun bu qoidalarni yod olmaqchiman.

(kimningdir) tug'ilgan kun(i)

Ertaga mening tug'ilgan kuni.

Tug'ilgan kunga bag'ishlangan kecha

tamom, oxiri

boshi, boshlanishi

nimaningdir oxirida (boshida)

boshida (yilning, oyning)

U Moskvaga yilning boshida keldi.

eshitmoq

kimdandir axborot (xat) olish

Umid qilamanki, sizdan tez orada xabar keladi.

LESSON ELEVEN

to retire [tə ri'taɪə]

e. g. He has retired.

Prep. to retire at 65

to travel [tə 'trævəl]

e. g. You've travelled a lot, haven't you?

travelling

e. g. Do you like travelling?

journey ['dʒə:nɪ]

e. g. Did you have a good journey?

as

a tourist [ə 'tuərist]

a hotel [ə hou'tel]

nafaqaga chiqmoq

U nafaqada

65 yoshdan nafaqaga chiqmoq

sayohatga chiqmoq

Siz ko'p sayohatga borgan-siz, to'g'rimi?

sayohat (sayohat jarayoni)

Siz sayohat qilishni yoqtirasizmi?

sayohat

Yaxshi yetib oldingizmi?

bo'lib, sifatida

turist, sayyoh

mehmonxona

e. g. Which hotel is Mr Smith staying at?

a hall

W. comb. an exhibition hall

a concert hall

a conference hall

Janob Smit qaysi mehmonxonaga joylashdi?

zal, vestibul, kiraverish

ko'rgazmalar zali

konsert zali

konferensiya zali

Taqqoslang:

Palto va shlapangizni *kiraverishda* qoldiring.

Biz kino *zaliga* kirganimizda, u yerda ko'pgina odamlar bor edi.

Ular sport *zalida*.

Kitoblar № 5 ko'rgazmalar *zalida* namoyish etilyapti (agar ko'rgazmada zallar ko'p bo'lsa).

Leave your coat and hat in the hall.

When we went into the cinema (theatre) there were a lot of people there.

They're in the gym (gymnasium [dʒim'næziəm]).

The books are in Exhibition Room No. 5.

a guide [ə 'gaɪd]

a visit [ə 'vɪzɪt]

Prep. a visit to a place

e. g. Is this your first visit to this country?

a revolution [ə revə'lju:ʃn]

e. g. It was before the Revolution.

a capital [ə 'kæpɪtəl]

e. g. London is the capital of England.

to become (became, become) [tə bi'kʌm, bi'keim, bɪ'kʌm]

e. g. He's going to become a doctor.

to change [tə 'tʃeindʒ]

e. g. The weather is changing.

e. g. She got married, but didn't want to change her name.

hardly

gid, ekskursovod

vizit, tashrif

biron-bir joyga borish, tashrif
Siz mamlakatimizda birinchi marta bo'lishingizmi?

revolutsiya, inqilob

Bu revolutsiyagacha bo'lgan edi.

poytaxt

London – Angliyaning poytaxti.

bo'lmoq (*bog 'lovchi fe'l*), erishmoq

U doktor bo'lmoqchi.

1. o'zgarmoq

Ob-havo o'zgaryapti.

2. o'zgartirmoq

U qiz turmushga chiqdi, lekin familiyasini o'zgartirishni xohlamadi.

zo'rg'a, qiyinchilik bilan

e. g. The sick man could hardly walk.	Kasal zo'rg'a harakatlanardi.
to recognize [tə 'rekɔgnaɪz]	tanimoq
e. g. He said he didn't recognize me.	U meni tanimaganligini ayt-di.
a street	ko'cha
e. g. "Which street do you live in?"	Siz qaysi ko'chada yashay-siz?
"I live in Kirov Street."	Men Kirov ko'chasida yashay-man.
a square [ə 'skwɛə]	maydon
<i>Prep.</i> in a square	maydonda
e. g. The Kremlin is in Red Square.	Kreml Qizil maydonda joy-lashgan.
like	kabi, o'xshash
dirty ['də:tɪ]	iflos, chang bilan qoplan-gan, kir
<i>W. comb.</i> a dirty street	iflos ko'cha (axlat tashlan-gan)
dirty hands	iflos qo'llar
But:	
a muddy street	iflos ko'cha (yomg'irdan so'ng), loy ko'cha
narrow	tor
a suburb [ə 'sʌbə:b]	shahar cheti
<i>Prep.</i> in the suburbs	shahar chetida
to wonder [tə 'wʌndə]	bilishni xohlamoq
e. g. I wonder what they're doing now.	Qiziq, hozir ular nima qilihyapti ekan.
a district [ə 'distrikɪt]	rayon, tuman
e.g. There are several factories in this district.	Bu rayonda bir necha fabrikalar (zavodlar) bor.
South-West	Janubi-g'arbiy (<i>bu yerda: Moskvadagi rayon</i>)
beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl]	go'zal, chirolyi
<i>W. comb.</i> a beautiful place	chirolyi joy
a beautiful woman	chirolyi ayol, go'zal ayol
* wide	keng
<i>W. comb.</i> a wide street (river)	keng ko'cha (daryo)
straight [streɪt]	to'g'ri
<i>W. comb.</i> a straight street	to'g'ri ko'cha

a garden	egri ko'cha bog' (odatda uy oldida joy-lashgan)
gardens (pl.)	jamoat parki, skver, xiyobon yo'l
a way	qayoqqadir ketayotib, -ga ketayotib
<i>W. comb.</i> on the (one's) way to	uyga ketayotib, uyga keta-verishda
on the (one's) way home	Uyga ketayotib u do'stini uchratib qoldi.
e. g. He met a friend on the (his) way home.	bino, imorat
a building [ə 'bildig]	qurmoq
to build (built, built) [tə 'bild, bilt]	kartinalar galereyasi
a picture gallery [ə 'piktʃə 'gæləri]	xohlardimki
would like	U siz bilan gaplashishni xoh-lardi.
e. g. He'd (= he would) like to talk to you.	Men bugun kechqurun kina-ga borishni xohlardim.
I'd like to go to the cinema this evening.	rejalashtirmoq, hozirlanmoq hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'r-moq
to plan	hozirlanmoq, -moqchi
<i>Syn.</i> to intend	Siz zavodga qachon bor-moqchisiz?
to be going	qishloq
e. g. When do you plan (are you planning) to see the factory?	kolxozi
a village [ə 'vilidz]	kolxozda ishlamoq
a collective farm [ə kə'lektiv fa:m]	muzey
<i>Prep.</i> to work on a collective farm	ko'rgazma
a museum [ə miju:'ziəm]	1. boshqa
an exhibition [ən ,eksi'bijən]	Men mamlakatimizning Kiyev, Minsk va boshqa ko'p shaharlarda bo'lganman.
other ['ʌðə]	2. yana (so'roq so'z va ko'p likdagi ot o'rtasida keladi)
e. g. I've been to Kiev, Minsk and many other cities in our country.	

e. g. What other films have you seen?

Siz yana qanaqa kinolami ko'rgansiz?

Taqqoslang:

What other books have you read?

Siz yana qanaqa kitoblarni o'qigansiz?

What else have you read?

Siz yana nima o'qigansiz?

important [im'po:tənt]

kerakli, muhim

industrial [in'dastrɪəl]

sanoatlashgan

W. comb. an industrial city
(centre, exhibition,
etc.)

sanoatlashgan shahar (mar-
kaz, sanoat ko'rgazmasi
va boshqalar)

industry ['indastrɪ]

ishlab chiqarish

agricultural [,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl]

qishloq xo'jaligi

in addition to

bundan tashqari, -ga qo'-
shimcha tarzda

LESSON TWELVE

lunch

W. comb. (the) lunch hour

1. ikkinchi nonushta;

2. tushlik

Prep. in the lunch hour

tushlik vaqtı, tushlik tanaf-
fusi

a meal

e. g. I usually have three meals
a day.

tushlik tanaffusida, tushlik
vaqtida

W. comb. a morning meal

ovqatlanish payti, ovqat

a midday meal

Men, odatda, kuniga uch
mahal ovqatlanaman.

an evening meal

ertalabki ovqat

e. g. Lunch is the midday
meal in England, in
our country dinner is
the midday meal.

kunduzgi ovqat

kechqurungi ovqat

In England dinner is
the evening meal, in
our country supper is
the evening meal.

Angliyada kunduzgi ovqat
lanch (ikkinchi ovqat),
bizda esa tushlik deyiladi.

(a) half [ha:f]

Angliyada kechki ovqat
tushlik, bizda esa kechki
ovqat deyiladi.

yarmi, yarim

W. comb. half an hour
an hour and a half
[ən'auər ənd ə ha:f]

yarim soat
bir yarim soat

Yodda saqlang:

yarim yil
yarim oy
bir yarim oy
bir yarim yil

six months
a fortnight
six weeks
eighteen months

a quarter [ə'kwɔ:tə]

W. comb. a quarter of an hour
past [pa:st]

e. g. I always get up at half past seven.

without [wɪðaut]

e. g. We aren't going to the country **without** you.

tea

W. comb. a cup of tea

hungry ['hʌŋgri]

Gr. to be hungry

e. g. "Will you have lunch with us?"

"No, thank you. I'm **not** hungry yet."

thirsty ['θə:sti]

Gr. to be thirsty

alone [ə'loun]

e. g. He was **alone** in the house.

He can't do it **alone**.

to join

e. g. He'll join us in a few minutes.

I'll join you for lunch.

a canteen [ə kæn'ti:n]

chorak

15 daqiqa, chorak soat

keyin, o'tganda (soat aytish-da) (*vaqt predlogi*)

Men doim yetti yarimda turaman.

-siz

Biz shahardan tashqariga sizsiz bormaymiz.

choy

bir piyola choy

och

(qor) ni och bo'lmoq

Siz biz bilan ovqatlangani borasizmi?

Rahmat, mening hali qornim ochmadi.

chanqamoq

ichishni xohlamoq, chanqagan bo'lmoq

bir o'zi, yakka, yolg'iz

U uyda yolg'iz edi.

U bir (yakka) o'zi buni qilolmaydi.

qo'shilmoq

U bizga bir necha daqiqadan so'ng qo'shiladi.

Men sizlar bilan tushlik qilgани boraman.

oshxona

Taqqoslang:

Bizning zavodimizda yaxshigina
oshxonalar bor.

Mening (uydagisi) oshxonamning
devorlari och yashil rangda.

There's a good canteen at
our factory.

The walls in my dining-
room are light-green.

a restaurant [ə 'restɔːn̩]

a ticket

W. comb. a ticket for a theatre
a ticket to Saint Pe-
tersburg

e. g. I've got two tickets for
"Hamlet".

Syn. a check

to call

e. g. Will you call the children
in, please?

a waitress [ə 'weɪtrɪs]

a waiter [ə 'weɪtə]

a knife (*pl.* knives)

a fork

a plate

soup [su:p]

e. g. Will you have any soup
today?

water

W. comb. mineral water

salad ['sæləd]

W. comb. vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl],
fruit [fru:t] salad

meat

W. comb. meat salad

potatoes [pə'teitouz] (*pl.*)

a potato [ə pə'teitou]

ice-cream

e. g. I want an ice-cream
(= I want an ice).

restoran

1. **chipta**

teatrga chipta

Sankt-Peterburgga (temir-
yo'l.) chipta

Menda «Gamlet» filmiga
ikkita chipta bor.

2. **kassa cheki**

chaqirmoq, chaqirtimoq, ata-
moq

Iltimos, bolalarni ichkariga
chaqiring.

ofitsiant qiz

ofitsiant

pichoq

vilka, sanchqi

tarelka, likopcha

sho'rva (birinchi ovqat)

Sen bugun sho'rva (birinchi
ovqatni) ichasanmi (yey-
sanmi)?

suv

mineral suv, ma'danlı suv

salat

sabzavotli salat, vinegret,

mevali salat

go'sht

go'shtli salat

kartoshka (*umumiyy nom*)

bir dona kartoshka

muzqaymoq (ice – muz,
cream – qaymoq)

Muzqaymoq yegim kelyapti.
(*alovida upakovka qilin-
gan porsiyada*)

Two ices, please.

I want some ice-cream.

the sweet

Prep. for the sweet

e. g. What will you have for the sweet?

a dish

enough [ɪ'nʌf]

e. g. We've got enough time to do the work.

We haven't enough time to do the work now.

Ikkita muzqaymoq bering, iltimos.

Mening muzqaymoq yegim kelyapti. (*Na kofe, na choy va boshqa narsa emas.*)

uchinchchi ovqat (sweet – shirinlik)

uchinchisiga, shirinlikka

Siz uchinchisiga (shirinlikka) nima olasiz?

1. ovqat, tarelka, miska, idish

2. ovqat, yemish

yetar, yetarli

Bizda bu ish.uchun yetarlicha vaqt bor.

Hozir bizning bu ish uchun vaqtimiz oz (yetmaydi).

Enough ning gapdag'i o'rniغا diqqatingizni qarating:

This article is interesting enough for our newspaper.

Please dictate more slowly. I can't write fast enough.

(Sifat va ravishdan so'ng urg'usiz talaffuz qilinadi)

You had enough time to finish the work. (= You had time enough, to finish the work.)

(Otdan oldin va keyin kelganda urg'u bilan talaffuz qilinadi)

I've got enough free time today.

(Otdan oldin, agar undan so'ng infinitiv kelmasa)

Bu maqola bizning gazetamiz uchun yetarlicha qiziqarli.

Iltimos, sekinoq aytib bering, men yetarlicha (*uncha*) tez yoza olmayman.

Sizda bu ishni yakunlash uchun yetarlicha vaqt bo'ldi.

Mening bugun yetarlicha bo'sh vaqtim bor.

salt [sɔ:l:t]

to pass

e. g. Will you pass me the salad, please.

bread

W. comb. white bread

rye bread

tuz

uzatmoq (*qo'lidan qo'lga*)

Iltimos, menga salatni uzatib yuboring.

non

oq non

qora non

brown bread	qizg'ish non
a course [ə'kɔ:s]	1. ovqat, taom, tushlik qismi (nonushtani, kechki ovqatni) to'rtta ovqatdan iborat tush- lik, to'rt taomlik tushlik
W. comb. a dinner of four courses (= a four-course dinner)	ikkinchchi (go'shtli yoki ba- liqli), go'shtli, baliqli taom
the meat (fish) course	ikkinchiga
Prep. for the second course	2. kurs ma'ruza kursi
W. comb. a course of lectures	birinchi (ikkinchchi, uchinchi va boshq.) bosqichda o'qimoq
But:	Siz uchinchi bosqichdamisiz?
to be in one's first (second, third, etc.) year	(oldiga) bormoq, yaqinlashib kelmoq
e. g. Are you in your third year yet?	Bir kishi mening oldimga keldi-da, «Siz meni taniyapsizmi?» – dedi.
to come up (to) = to go up (to)	Men rasmni yaxshilab ko'rish uchun uning oldiga yaqinlashdim.
e. g. The man came up to me and said, "Don't you recognize me?"	kofe
I went up to the picture to have a good look at it.	sut
	tort, keks
coffee ['kɔfi]	1. kuchli
milk	kuchsiz
a cake	kuchli inson
strong	2. o'tkir (<i>ichimliklar haqida</i>)
Ant. weak	o'tkir kofe (achchiq choy)
W. comb. a strong man	oq qand
	oq qand bo'lagi
strong coffee (tea)	chekmoq
sugar ['ʃugə]	chekmoq
W. comb. a lump of sugar	sigareta
to smoke	keyinroq
W. comb. to have a smoke	ikki kundan keyin (<i>odatda hikoyada ishlataladi, dialogda emas</i>)
a cigarette [ə,siga'ret]	
later	
W. comb. two days later	

Taqqoslang:

He went to see his parents and came back a fortnight later (in a fortnight).

"I'll be back in a fortnight," he said.

U ota-onasini ko'rgani ketdi va *ikki haftadan keyin qaytib keldi.*

U: «Men *ikki haftadan keyin qaytaman*», — dedi.

LESSON THIRTEEN

a shirt	ko'yjak
trousers ['trauzəz] (<i>pl.</i>)	shim
a dress	ayollar ko'ylagi
a hat	shlapa
a suit [ə'sju:t]	kastum
a coat	pidjak, palto
clothes [klouðz] (<i>pl.</i>)	kiyim
a shoe	tufli
<i>W. comb.</i> a pair of shoes	bir juft tufli
a boot [ə'bu:t]	botinka
a high boot	etik
all over the place	<i>bu yerda:</i> xonaning hamma yerida
ready	tayyor
<i>Syn.</i> prepared	tayyor
<i>e. g.</i> Are you ready yet?	Siz tayyormisiz?
<i>Prep.</i> to be ready for ...	nimagadir tayyor turish
<i>e. g.</i> Are you ready for the examination?	Imtihonga tayyormisiz?
<i>W. comb.</i> to get ready	tayyorlanmoq
<i>Syn.</i> to prepare	tayyorlamoq
<i>e. g.</i> Will you get all the letters and telegrams ready, please?	Iltimos, hamma xat va telegrammalarni tayyorlab qo'ying.
<i>e. g.</i> He's preparing for his holiday.	U ta'tilga tayyorlanmoqda.
a home town [ə'houm taun]	ona shahar
to pack	joylamoq, yig'ishtirmoq
<i>e. g.</i> Have you packed (up) your things?	Narsalaringizni yig'ishtirib bo'ldingizmi?
He packed his books into a big box.	U o'zining kitoblarini katta qutiga joylashtirdi.

the rest (of)	qolgani
W. comb. the rest of the things	qolgan buyumlar
the rest of the work (book, day, etc.)	ishning qolgan qismi (kitab- ni, kunni va boshq.).
about	atrofida, taxminan
e. g. He's about forty.	U qirq yosh afrofida
That's about all I was going to say.	Bu men aytadigan narsaning deyarli hammasi.
a suit-case [ə 'sju:tkeis]	chamadon
food [fu:d]	yemish, ovqat
a shop	magazin (sanalmaydigan ot)
to shop	bozor qilmoq, xarid qilmoq
W. comb. to go (out) shopping	magazinga xarid qilgani bormoq
to do some (one's) shopping	bozor qilmoq, xarid qilmoq
e. g. Will you go shopping after breakfast?	Siz nonushtadan keyin ma- gazinga borasizmi?
I've got some shopping to do this afternoon.	Men ba'zi bir narsalarni tushlikdan so'ng sotib olishim kerak.
an address [ən ə'dres]	adres, manzil
a railway station	vokzal, temiryo'l stansiyasi, bekat
a taxi [ə 'taeksi]	taksi
W. comb. to take a taxi	taksi to'xtatmoq
to wait	kutmoq
Prep. to wait for...	kimnidir (nimanidir) kutmoq
e. g. "Who are you waiting for?"	Kimni kutyapsiz?
"I'm waiting for a friend."	Do'stimni kutyapman.
to be in a hurry	nimanidir tezlik bilan, sho- shib qilmoq
e. g. He couldn't talk to all of us because he was in a hurry to leave.	U hammamiz bilan gaplasha olmadı, chunki u juda shoshib turgandi.
You shouldn't do the work in a hurry.	Bu ishni siz shoshma-sho- sharlik bilan qilishingiz kerak emas.

Taqqoslang:

He is hurrying home.

U uyiga *shoshilyapti* (= tez harakatlanayapti).

He is in a hurry to go home.

U uyiga *shoshilyapti* (= vaqtig'iz).

to make breakfast (dinner, supper)

nonushta tayyorlamoq (tushlik, kechki ovqat)

to say good-bye (to)

kim bilandir xayrlashmoq

e. g. He said good-bye to us and hurried away (off).

U biz bilan xayrlashdi-da, tez ketdi.

to wish

tilamoq

W. comb. to wish ... a pleasant journey

kimgadir oq yo'l tilamoq

e. g. He wished us all a pleasant journey.

U bizning hammamizga oq yo'l tiladi.

Yodda saqlang:

I wish you a pleasant journey.

Sizga oq yo'l tilayman.
(rasmiy)

I hope you (will) have a pleasant journey.

Sizga oq yo'l tilayman (og'-zaki), safaringiz bexatar bo'lsin.

happy

baxtli

e. g. They are a happy family.

Ular baxtli oila.

I'm happy to see you again.

Sizni yana ko'rganimdan xursandman.

Yodda saqlang:

Uchrashganda:

Very happy to meet you.

Siz bilan tanishganimdan xursandman.

Xayrlashayotganda:

I'm happy to have met you.

Siz bilan tanishganimdan xursandman.

It was nice meeting you.

Siz bilan tanishganim yaxshi bo'ldi.

by heart [bai 'ha:t]

yoddan

wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl]

mo'jizakor, ajoyib

e. g. We had wonderful weather during the holidays.

to go sightseeing [tə 'gou 'saɪt,si:ɪŋ] (= to see the sights)

e. g. Let's go sightseeing tomorrow.

Have you seen all the sights here?

a place of interest

a palace [ə 'pælis]

a monument [ə 'mɔnju:mənt]

Prep. a monument to ...

pity ['piti]

W. comb. That's a pity. (= It's a pity.)

e. g. It's a pity you can't join us.

Bizning ta'tilimiz paytida ob-havo ajoyib bo'ldi.

Diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'rish

Keling, ertaga diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'rgani boramiz.

Siz bu yerdagi hamma diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'rib bo'ldingizmi?

diqqatga sazovor joy

qasr, saroy

yodgorlik

kimningdir yodgorligi

afsuslanmoq

Afsus.

Afsus, siz biz bilan borolmas ekansiz.

LESSON FOURTEEN

a story [ə 'stɔ:ri]

W. comb. a short story

e. g. We asked the old captain to tell us his story.

a captain [ə 'kæptin]

W. comb. the captain of a ship

something ['sʌmθɪŋ]

a voyage [ə 'voɪdʒ]

Prep. a voyage to Africa

W. comb. to make a voyage (to)

1. hikoya

novella, qisqa hikoya

2. hikoya, tarix

Biz qari kapitandan hayoti haqida hikoya qilib berishini so'radik (o'zining hayot tarixi haqida).

kapitan

kema kapitani

nimadir, biror nima

(to 'laroq "Grammatika" bo'limining 81-§, 514-betiga qarang)

dengiz bo'ylab sayohat (okean, daryo, ko'pincha uzoq)

Afrikaga sayohat

- (ga) sayohat qilish

e. g. He's going to make a voyage to South America.

(the) following [ðə 'fɔlouɪŋ]

e. g. He told us the following story. (= This is the story he told us.)

(a) mate

a ship

W. comb. to travel by ship

a steamer (= steamship)

such ... that

strange [streɪndʒ]

W. comb. a strange thing (story, man)

e. g. They spoke in a strange language.

a stranger

e. g. I'm a stranger here.

to sleep (slept, slept)

W. comb. to go to sleep

e. g. I slept very badly last night.

I only went to sleep at four in the morning.

a voice [ə 'voɪs]

Prep. in a loud (low) voice

an ear [ən 'ɪə]

to sail

e. g. We'll be sailing tomorrow.

U Janubiy Amerikaga sa-yohat qilishga hozirlik ko'ryapti.

quyidagi

U bizga quyidagi hikoyani aytib berdi. (Mana u bizga aytib bergen hikoya).

kapitan yordamchisi

kema

paroxodda bormoq

paroxod

shu qadar (*to'laroq "Grammatika" bo'limining 71-§, 719-betiga qarang*)

1. g'alati, g'aroyib

g'alati buyum (g'alati hikoya, odam)

2. notanish

Ular notanish tilda gapla-shishdi.

1. notanish kishi

2. chet ellik

Men bu yerlik emasman (men bu yerkarni bilmay-man).

uxlamoq

uyquga ketmoq

Kecha men juda yomon uxladim.

Men ertalabki soat to'rt-dagina uxbab qoldim.

ovoz

baland (past) ovoz bilan

qulop

1. yelkanlar ostida yurmoq

2. suzib ketmoq (*dengiz bo'ylab sayohatga chiq-qan paroxod va odamlar haqida*).

Biz ertaga kemada jo'nab ketamiz.

sailor	dengizchi
the North [ðə 'nɔ:θ]	Shimol
the South [ðə 'sauθ]	Janub
the West [ðə 'west]	G'arb
the East [ði 'i:st]	Sharq
the Far East	Uzoq Sharq
<i>Prep.</i> in the North (South, West, East)	shimolda (janubda, g'arbda, sharqda)
<i>e. g.</i> There are a lot of new cities in the North of our country.	Bizning mamlakatimiz shimoldida juda ko'p yangi shaharlar bor.
<i>Prep.</i> to the north (south, west, east) of	nimadandir shimolda (janubda, g'arbda, sharqda), shimolroqda (janubroqda, g'arbroqda, sharqroqda)
<i>e. g.</i> Kiev is to the south-west of Moscow.	Kiyev Moskvadan Janubiy-g'arbda joylashgan.
<i>W. comb.</i> to go (sail) north (south, west, east)	shimolga bormoq, suzmoq (janubga, g'arbgaga, sharqqa).

Taqqoslang:

The travellers went **north-east.**

Sayohatchilar *Shimoliy-sharqqa* ketishdi.

a direction

W. comb. **in the direction of**

to find out (found out, found out)

e. g. We **found out** that he was away on holiday.

to eat (ate, eaten) [tə 'i:t, 'et, 'i:tn]

yo'nalish

-ga yo'nalish bo'yicha, -ga tomon

(surishtirib) bilmoq, aniq-lamoq

Biz uning ta'tildaligini (surishtirib) bildik.

yemoq (ovqatlanmoq)

Taqqoslang:

I don't **eat** eggs. I don't like them.

Men tuxum *yemayman*, men ularni yoqtirmayman.

Don't eat so quickly.

Bunchalik tez *yema*.

Lekin:

He had two eggs and a cup of coffee for breakfast.

U nonushtaga ikkita tuxum yedi va bir chashka kofe ichdi.

that's why

e. g. You read too much last night, **that's why** you couldn't go to sleep at once.

angry ['æŋgri]

Syn. cross

Gr. to be angry (cross) 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 kecha 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'l mang.

Nimaga mendan bunchalik xafa bo'lyapsiz?

ser, janob

orqali

Biz ularni derazadan ko'r-dik.

ko'rib chiqmoq (tanishib chiqmoq)

Men xonaga kirganimda, direktor telegrammalmami ko'z-dan kechirayotgan edi.

bu yerda: durbin

1. qayiq

2. kema

qutqarmoq

erishmoq, -gacha yetib

bormoq, -gacha olib

bormoq

Fe'lidan so'ng predlog ishlatilmasligiga e'tibor bering:

Biz shaharga kechqurun yetib keldik.

We reached the town late at night.

to go on [tə 'gou 'ɔn]

Syn. to continue

Gr. go on (continue) doing smth. (to do smth.)

e. g. He went on reading.
(= He continued reading)

davom etmoq

davom etmoq

nimanidir bajarishda davom etmoq

U o'qishda davom etdi.

Prep. to go on with smth.

e. g. You can go on with your work. (= You can continue your work.)

towards [tə'wɔ: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

to go aboard

to take smth. aboard

e. g. They went aboard (the ship).

suddenly ['sʌdnli]

e. g. The train stopped suddenly.

an eye [ən 'ai]

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.)

nimanidir davom ettirmoq

Siz ishni davom ettirishingiz mumkin.

-ga yo'nalish bo'yicha, tomonga

U bizga stansiya tomonga borishimizni aytdi.

(kema yoki samolyot) bort(i) ga, bort(i)da

(kema) bortida bo'lmoq

bortga ko'tarilmoq

bortga nimanidir ko'tarib olmoq

Ular (kema) bort(i)ga ko'tarildilar.

birdan, kutilmaganda, to'sat-dan

Poyezd birdan (kutilmagan-da) to'xtab qoldi.

ko'z

1. yig'lamoq

Bolakay nimaga yig'layapti?

2. qichqirmoq

«Bu yoqqa kelinlar», – deb qichqirdi u.

biror kishiga baqirmoq

Nimaga u Jonga baqirdi.

hayajon bilan gapirmoq

«Qanday afsus», – hayajon-lanib 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

e. g. I am pleased with you.

Men sizlardan qoniqish hosil qildim.

Pleased to meet you.

Siz bilan tanishganimdan xursandman.

to order

Gr. to order smb. to do smth.

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

2. buyurtma bermoq

to order dinner

kastum (tikish)ga buyurtma bermoq

to be asleep

tushlik buyurtirmoq

Syn. to sleep

uxlamoq (uyquda bo'lmoq)

W. comb. to be fast asleep

uxlamoq

of course [əf kɔ:s]

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 foydalinish mumkinmi?

"Certainly."

- Albatta. (Iltimosga, iltifotli javob, ruxsat)

to be drowned [draund]

cho'kib ketmoq

(a) record

1. rekord (*ot*), eng yuqori natija

2. rekord (*sifat*)

LESSON FIFTEEN

a department [ə di'pa:tment]

bo'lim

e. g. There are several departments in this shop.

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.)

to sell (sold, sold)

e. g. They sold us their piano.
 (= They sold their piano to us.)

though [ðou]

early ['ə:li]

e. g. It's too early to go there.

Have we come too early?

a customer [ə 'kʌstəmə]

a counter [ə 'kaunta]

to look round

to excuse [tu iks'kjuz]

e. g. Excuse me.

e. g. Excuse me, can I get to Kirov Street by the 16th bus?

a shop-assistant

over there

e. g. I can see a nice table for two over there. Let's take it.

a pair [ə 'peə]

boots

a size

W. comb. size 39 shoes

size 8 gloves

two sizes too large
(small)

e. g. I'm afraid it isn't my size.

Iltimos, menga bir nechta daftarlar sotib olib bering.

sotmoq

Ular bizga pianino sotishdi.

- ga qaramasdan

1. erta (*sifat*)

U yerga borishga hali erta.

2. erta (*ravish*) (5-darsga qarang)

Biz juda erta keldikmi?

xaridor

rasta

bu yerda: tomosha qilmoq,
ko'rmoq

kechirim so'ramoq

Kechirasiz. (*ko'pincha suhbатdoshning e'liborini o'ziga qaratish uchun ishlataladi*)

Kechirasiz, men Kirov ko'chasinga 16-avtobusda bo'ra olamanmi?

sotuvchi

ana u yerda (*gapiruvchidan biroz uzoq masofada*)

Men ana u yerda ikki kishilik yaxshi stol ko'ryapman.
Ketdik, uni band qilamiz.

juftlik

etik

razmer, kattalik, o'lcham

39-o'lchamli tuflı

8-o'lchamli qo'lqop

ikki o'lcham katta (kichik)

Bu mening o'lchamim bo'lmasa kerak, deb qo'rqa-man.

* Yulduzcha bilan avval o'rganilgan so'z yoki so'z ma'nolari belgilangan

I want a size larger.	Menga bir o'lcham (razmer) kattasidan kerak.
warm [wɔ:m] <i>Ant.</i> cold [kould]	iliq
e. g. It's warmer today than it was yesterday.	sovug
one (ones) [wʌn, wʌnz]	Bugun kechagidan issiqroq.
outside ['au'tsaid]	olmosh (otlarni gapda takrorlamaslik uchun ishlati-luvchi o'rindosh so'z)
e. g. Is it cold outside?	tashqarida, ko'chada, binoda emas
terrible ['teribl]	Ko'cha sovuqmi? (Ob-havo sovuqmi?)
terribly ['teribli]	dahshatli (<i>sifat</i>)
a foot (<i>pl.</i> feet) [fut, fi:t]	dahshat (<i>ravish</i>)
a leg	oyoq, tovon
a hand	oyoq (<i>sondan tovongacha</i>)
an arm	qo'l, barmoqlar qo'l (<i>barmoqlardan yelkagacha</i>)

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 ['sju: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)

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

Iltimos, menga mana hu kulrang paltoni kiyib (o'lchab) ko'rish uchun olib bering.

1. o'zini his qilmoq (9-darsga qarang)

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 ['difərənt]

e. g. This pen isn't mine. Mine is quite **different**.

That's quite **different**.

The brothers are more **different** than you think.

e. g. A department store sells very many **different** things.

Syn. various

W. comb. various books

various people

just

e. g. I don't want to buy anything. I'm **just** looking round.

e. g. Just a moment, please.

e. g. He has **just** gone out.

e. g. I'm **just** coming.

2. his qilmoq, sezmoq
qulay bo'lmoq (*kiyim, po-yabzal haqida*)

Siz unda (tuflida) o'zingizni qanday his qilyapsiz?

Rahmat, ular juda qulay.

Siz bu paltoni kiyib ko-rasizmi?

Sizga u yaxshi tushdimi (qulaymi)?

1. boshqacha, bunaqa emas; farqli, boshqalardan ajralib turadigan

Bu mening ruchkam emas. Meniki umuman boshqacha edi. (Bunaqa emasdi)

Bu umuman boshqa gap.

Aka-ukalar siz o'ylaganin-gizzdan boshqacharoq.

2. har xil, turlicha

Univermagda har xil buyumlar sotiladi.

har xil, turli xil

turli xil kitoblar

har xil odamlar

1. faqat, oddiy

Men hech narsa sotib olmoqchi emasman, faqat ko'rmoqchiman, xolos.

2. *buyruq gaplarda ko'-pincha fe'lsiz ishlataladi*

Bir daqiqa!

3. *U endigina (tugallangan zamon guruhi bilan ishlataladi, 50-55 qarang)*

U endigina chiqib ketdi.

4. *Hozir (ko'pincha harakat fe'llari bilan ishlataladi)*

Hozir boraman.

a moment

e. g. Please wait a moment.

Sorry I can't see you. I'm busy at the moment.

At that moment he stopped.

lucky [ˈlʌki]

Gr. to be lucky

e. g. I hope we'll be lucky.

You were lucky enough to get tickets.

lovely [ˈlʌvli]**expensive [iks'pensiv]**

Ant. cheap

Syn. dear

moment, daqiqa, lahza

Iltimos, bir daqiqa kutib turing.

Kechirasiz, men hozir sizni qabul qila olmayman, men hozir bandman.

Shu daqiqada u to'xtab qoldi.

baxtli, omadli

omadi kelmoq, omadli bo'lmoq

Umid qilamanki, bizga omad kilib boqadi.

Omadningiz bor ekan, chip-tani qo'lga kiritdingiz.

chiroyli, go'zal, oromijon, ajoyib

qimmat

arzon

1. qimmat (*arzon emas*)

2. qimmatli (*sevimli, qadrlı*)

Taqqoslang:

This dress is too dear
(= expensive) for me.

This is an expensive suit.

(**expensive** ham kesimning ot qismi, ham ot oldidan aniqlovchi sifatida ishlataladi, **dear qimmat** ma'nosida faqat kesimning ot qismi bo'lib kela oladi)

Bu kiyim men uchun juda qimmat.

Bu qimmat kastum.

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

ahamiyatli bo'lmoq

Buning (men uchun) ahamiyati yo'q. (Menga bari-bir)

Bu qancha turadi?

(pul) to'lamoq

Bu poyabzallar uchun siz qancha to'ladingiz?

kassa

ichkarida, binoda

tashqarida, ochiq havoda

e. g. The children are still outside.	Bolalar hali ham ko'chada.
a glove [ə'glʌv]	qo'lqop
along [ə'lɔŋ]	birgalikda, bilan, bo'ylab
W. comb. to go (come) along with smb.	kim bilandir birga ketmoq
e. g. "Please let me go along with you."	Iltimos, menga siz bilan (birga) borishga ruxsat eting.
"Certainly. Come along".	Albatta, ketdik.
W. comb. along a street (river)	ko'cha (daryo) bo'ylab
dark	qorong'i, to'q
W. comb. dark-brown	to'q jigarrang
dark-blue	ko'k
dark-green	to'q yashil
to match	nimagadir mos tushmoq (<i>bi-chimi, rangi</i>)
e. g. Your gloves match your hat.	Sizning qo'lqopingiz shlapangizga mos tushdi.
I want a tie to match my suit.	Menga kastumga mos tu-shadigan galstuk kerak.
She had a blue suit on, with a bag and shoes to match.	U qizda ko'k kastum, o'sha rangdagi sumka va tuflibor edi.
a watch [ə'wɔtʃ]	soat (<i>cho'ntak, qo'l soati</i>)
rather [ˈraðə]	yeterli, juda, ancha (<i>daraja ravishi, ko'pincha salbiy ma'nodagi, ba'zan ijobiy ma'nodagi sifat va ravishlar bilan ishlatalidi</i>)
e. g. It's rather cold here.	Bu yer yeterlicha (ancha) sovuq.
He did rather badly in his exam.	U imtihonni ancha yomon topshirdi.
This is a rather good book. I think you'll like it.	Bu ancha qiziq kitob. Meni o'ylashimcha u sizga yoqadi.
late	1. kech (<i>sifat</i>)
Ant. early	erta
e. g. It's better to be too early than too late.	Juda kech kelgandan (qilgandan) ko'ra, juda erta kelgan (qilgan) yaxshi (nimandir). (Juda kechdan ko'ra, juda erta yaxshi.)

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

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

usual ['ju:ʒul]

W. comb. than usual
as usual

an airport [ən 'εəpɔ: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 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?

to invite

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 kitobning ikkinchi
qismi yoqdimi?

Kecha men ishning bir
qismini qildim, xolos.

2. qatnashmoq, ishtirot et-
moq

nimagadir qatnashmoq, biror
narsada ishtirot etmoq

Siz muhokamada qatnasha-
sizmi?

taklif qilmoq

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 [ʃən], 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.

Yakshanba kuni men ko'p-lab do'starimni tushlikka taklif qildim.

taklifnomá

nimagadir e'tiroz bildirmoq,
biror narsaga qarshi chiq-moq

Men cheksam siz qarshi emasmisiz?

Agar 12 da kelsangiz men qarshi emasman.

Marhamat qilib... (*muloyimlik bilan iltimos qilish*)

Marhamat qilib, derazani 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 yoqtiramani.

1. jo'namoq, qo'zg'almoq

Biz erta jo'nashimiz kerak.

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).

may

e. g. He may come or he may not.

They may still be here.

a driver

to drive [draiv] (**drove** [drouv], **driven** ['drvn])

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 'pæsɪndʒə]

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 'gru:p]

funny

W. comb. a funny story (film, etc.)

to look funny

to have smth. on

Nihoyat poyezd o'rnidan qo'zg'aldi.

jo'namoq, yo'lga chiqmoq
Nonushtadan keyin biz yo'lga chiqdik.

2. boshlamoq

Biz hoziroq ishni boshla-
shimiz kerak.

Qizcha yig'lashni boshladi.

Mumkin (ruxsat, taxmin)

U kelishi ham (mumkin),
kelmasligi ham mumkin.

Ular hali ham shu yerda
bo'lishi mumkin.

haydovchi, shofyor

boshqarmoq (mashinani hay-
damoq)

avtomashinani boshqarmoq,
haydamoq

samolyot

samolyotda

Men Sankt-Peterburgga sa-
molyotda uchaman.

qo'nmoq (*samolyot*), sohilga
kelmoq (*kema*)

yo'lovchi

chiqmoq, o'tirmoq, kirmoq
(avtobus, samolyotga)

tushmoq, chiqmoq (avtobus,
samolyotdan)

o'tirmoq (mashinaga chiq-
moq)

tushmoq (mashinadan tush-
moq)

guruh

kulgili, qiziqarli

kulgili hikoya (film va
boshq.)

kulgili ko'rinoq

nimanidir kiymoq, kiyib ol-
gan bo'lmoq

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 [klouðz] (*pl.*)

U qizning egnida chiroyli ko'ylak bor edi.

kiymoq

Ko'cha sovuq. Issiq paltoni kiyib oling.

kiyim-kechak (*faqat ko'plikda ishlataladi*)

Taqqoslang:

All our warm **clothes** *are* in that room, aren't they?

Bizning hamma issiq klyimlarimiz narigi xonada, to'g'rimi?

old man

a bit

to agree

Prep. to agree with smb.

e. g. I don't quite **agree** with you.

to laugh [tə 'la:f]

Prep. to laugh at smth. (smb.)

e. g. What are you **laughing** at?

snow

to snow

a degree

frost

to believe [tə bɪ'lɪ:v]

e. g. They didn't **believe** him.

almost ['ɔ:lmoʊst]

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

qariya (*do'stiga murojaat*)

biroz

kelishmoq, rozi bo'lmoq

kim bilandir kelishmoq

Men sizning fikringizga unchalik qo'shilmayman.

kulmoq

nimanidir (kimningdir) ustdan **kulmoq**

Nimaga kulyapsizlar?

qor

qor yog'moq (78-\$ga qarang)

bu yerda: gradus, daraja

sovuuq, ayozli

ishonmoq

Ular unga ishonmadilar.

deyarli

Ko'chaga deyarli qorong'i tushdi.

noldan past

u haqida gapirmsasa ham, u yoqda tursin

Fransiyaga borish uchun

Jonda vaqt ham yo'q, pulni esa gapirmsasa ham bo'ladi.

izg'irin shamol

to take off*Ant.* to put on smth.*e. g.* You can **take off** your coat. It's warm in here.**to be sure [ʃuə]***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:tli]****a season [ə 'si:zn]****to go boating****fruit [fru:t]****to enjoy (smth.)***e. g.* Are you **enjoying** your journey?

olmoq, yechmoq

kiymoq

Siz paltoingizni yechishin-giz mumkin. Bu yer issiq.

ishonmoq

U ularning kelishiga aniq ishonadi.

nimagadir aniq ishonmoq

U haq. Men bunga aniq ishonaman.

yurak

yurakdan

fasl

qayiqda suzishga bormoq

mevalar

nimadandir zavq olish, bahr-o'lmoq

Sayohatingiz sizga yoqyatimi?

LESSON SEVENTEEN**short for****to be situated ['sitjueitid]***e. g.* The village is **situated** in a very beautiful place.**an island [ən 'ailənd]****to call***e. g.* What d'you **call** ...?**to consist***Prep.* to consist of smth.*e. g.* The novel **consists** of three parts.**independent (of) [indi'pendənt]****to wash****an ocean [ən 'ouʃn]****between [bi'twi:n]***e. g.* The Mediterranean Sea is **between** Europe and Africa.

-ning qisqartmasi

joylashgan

Qishloq juda chiroyli joyda joylashgan.

orol

nomlamoq, atamoq

Qanday nomlanadi ...?

tashkil topmoq, iborat bo'l-moq

nimadandir tashkil topmoq, -dan iborat bo'lmoq

Roman uch qismidan iborat

(- dan) mustaqil

yuvmoq

okean, ummon

(ikki predmet) orasida, ora-lig'ida, o'rtasida

O'rta-yer dengizi Yevropa va Afrika o'rtasida joylashgan.

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 [ə 'kɔntinənt]

Art. the continent

train

Prep. by train

to cross

W. comb. to cross a country

to cross a street

to fly [ta 'flai] (**flew** [flu:], **flown**)

Prep. to fly **over**

to fly **across**

a mountain [ə mauntin]

W. comb. a mountain chain
[tʃein]

famous ['feiməs]

Gr. Prep. to be famous **for**

e. g. Finland is **famous for** its lakes.

a lake

deep

highly developed ['haili di'veləpt]

to export [tu iks'po:t]

machinery [ma'si:nəri]

a vessel [ə 'vesəl]

a motor [ə 'moutə]

goods [gudz] (*pl.* goods)

main

1. sayohat qilmoq

biron-bir davlat bo'ylab
sayohat qilmoq.

2. transportda yurmoq

samolyotda uchmoq (sayo-
hat qilmoq) (paroxodda
suzmoq)

ish yuzasidan sayohat qilmoq,
xizmat safariga bormoq

dam olish uchun sayohat
qilmoq

orqali o'tmoq

qit'a, materik

Yevropa qit'asi (Buyuk Bri-
taniya 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'limoq

Finlandiya o'zining ko'llari
bilan mashhur.

ko'l

chuqur

taraqqiy etgan, yuqori dara-
jada rivojlangan

eksport qilmoq

mashina, mashina jihozlari

yuk kemasi, kema

motor, dvigatel

mol, tovar

bosh, asosiy

an industry [ən 'indəstri]

ishlab chiqarish sohasi, og'ir sanoat

textile ['tekstail]

1. to'qima, yengil sanoat

food products (pl.)

2. to'qimachilik

raw materials ['rɔ: mæ'tiəriəlz]

oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari

world

xomashyo

including [in'kludiŋ]

dunyo, borliq

o'z ichiga olmoq

LESSON EIGHTEEN

youth [ju:θ]

yoshlik

great

buyuk

popular ['pɔpjulə]

taniqli, mashhur

Gr. Prep. to be popular with smb.

orasida mashhur bo'lmoq

e. g. Professor N. is popular with the students.

Professor N. talabalar ora-sida mashhur.

a novelist [ə'nɔvəlist]

yozuvchi-romanist, roman yozuvchi

noisy ['nɔizi]

shovqinli

(a) **noise**

shovqin

W. comb. to make a noise

shovqin qilmoq

e. g. The children are making so much noise that I can't work here.

Bolalar shunday shovqin qilishmoqdaki, men bu yer-da ishlay olmayapman.

a game

o'yin

clever ['klevə]

qobiliyatli, aqlli

e. g. Ann is a clever girl. She's doing very well at school.

Anna – qobiliyatli qiz. U maktabda juda yaxshi o'qiydi.

Gr. Prep. to be clever (good) at smth. (doing smth.)
e. g. He's clever (good) at foreign languages.

nimagadir qobiliyati bo'lmoq

an age

Uni chet tillarga qobiliyati bor.

Prep. at the age of ...

yosh

e. g. Many children begin reading at the age of five or six.

... yoshda

W. comb. at an early age

Ko'pgina bolalar o'qishni besh-olti yoshlarida bosh-lashadi.

e. g. Mozart began playing the piano at an early age.

yoshlik chog'ida, erta yoshda Motsart royalda kuy chalishni yoshlik chog'ida-noq boshlagan.

a play

own [oun]

e. g. I saw it with **my own eyes.**

to perform [tə pə'fɔ:m]

W. comb. to perform a play

a performance [ə pə'fɔ:məns]

to move [tə 'mu:v]

e. g. The train was **moving very slowly.**

e. g. In 1978 our family **moved to Saint Petersburg.**

besides [bi'saɪdz]

e. g. In order to know English well you should read a lot **besides your text book.**

to go to smb.

Prep. to go to smb. for smth.

e. g. I often go to Peter for help when I can't do my work alone.

money

"Where is **the money?**" "It's on the writing-table."

Did you spend **much money** on books last week?

except [ik'sept]

Syn. but

e. g. I enjoyed all the stories in this book **except** (but) the last one.

I've spoken to everybody but him.

pyesa, spektakl

xususiy, o'z

Men buni o'z ko'zim bilan ko'rdim.

ijro etmoq, o'yamoq (pyesa haqida)

pyesa 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 ingliz tilini yaxshi bilsingiz uchun darslikdan tashqari ko'plab boshqa kitoblarni ham o'qishingiz kerak.

kingadir murojaat qilmoq

kingadir biror nima uchun murojaat qilmoq

Men ishimni o'zim qilolmaganimda, ko'pincha Peterga yordam so'rab mu-rojaat qilaman.

pul

Taqqoslang:

Pul qayerda turibdi. – U yozuv stolidi.

O'tgan haftada siz kitoblar uchun ko'p pul sarfladin-gizmi?

- dan tashqari

Menga bu kitobdag'i oxirgisidan tashqari, boshqa barcha hikoyalar yoqdi.

Men, undan tashqari, boshqa hamma bilan gaplashdim.

a debt [ə 'det]

W. comb. to be in debt to smb.
to pay one's debts

a debtor [ə 'detə]

**The Marshalsea Debtors' Prison
nearly**

e. g. It's nearly ten o'clock.

qarz (pul)

kimdandir qarzdor bo'lmoq
qarzni to'lamoq, qarzini to'-
lamoq

qarzdor

Marshalsi qarzdorlar qamog'i
deyarli, atrofida
Soat deyarli 10 bo'ldi.

Taqqoslang:

She's **nearly** ninety.

U ayolning yoshi *deyarli*
(*salkam*) to'qsonda.

She's **about** forty.

U ayolning yoshi qirqlar
atrofida.

schooling ['sku:lin]

bu yerda: mактабда о'qi-
moq, savodlilik

to earn [tu 'ə:n]

ishlab topmoq

Phr. to earn one's living

yashash uchun pul ishlab
topmoq

a trade

hunar, kasb

ambition [æm'bɪʃən]

intilish, kimirdir bo'lishni
orzu qilmoq, nimadir qil-
moq

W. comb. to realize [ta 'riəlaɪz]
one's ambitions

orzusiga erishmoq

well-educated ['wel'edjukeitid]

savodli, yaxshi ta'lim olgan
yo'l

a way

yo'l bo'ylab, yo'lda, - ga
ketaverishda

W. comb. on one's way

Kecha men uyg'a kelayotib,
yo'lda sening qadrdon do's-
tingni uchratib qoldim.

e. g. I met an old friend of
yours **on my way** home
yesterday.

shunday qilib (shu yo'l, usul
bilan)

Phr. in this way

Mening akam muzey va
rasmlar ko'rgazmasiga tez-
tez borib turadi va shu yo'l
bilan ko'p narsalarni bilib
oladi.

e. g. My brother often goes
to museums and picture
galleries and **in this way**
he learns a lot.

aytgandek, darvoqe

Phr. by the way

Davroqe, akangiz biz bilan
borishni xohlaydimi?

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 di's/kraib]

ta'lim, ma'lumot
oliy ta'lim, oly ma'lumot
U yaxshi ta'lim oldi.

ta'riflamoq, tasvirlamoq

Diqqatingizni qarating:

to describe fe'lidan so'ng predlogli to'ldiruvchi doim to predlogi bilan ishlatalidi:

Describe the man *to me*.

Menga bu odamni *ta'riflab bering*.

Describe *to me* the man who saved you.

Menga sizni qutqarib qolgan odamni *tasvirlab bering*.

a description [ə dis'kri:pʃən]

W. comb. to give a description of smth.

e. g. Can you give me a description of the thing?

ta'rif, tasvir

bior narsaga ta'rif bermoq

a novel [ə 'nɔ:vɪ]

among [ə'mʌŋ]

e. g. He was among friends.

Siz menga bu narsani tasvirlab bera olasizmi?

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 [tə 'hæpn]

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 nimadir bo'ldimi? U nima-ga kelmadи?

Did anything happen to him? Why didn't he come?

Sizga bugun nima bo'ldi? Siz ko'plab xatolar qilyapsiz.

What's happened to you today? You're making a lot of mistakes.

Sizga nima qildi? Rangingiz oqarib ketibdi?

What's the matter with you? You're very pale.

Soatingizga nima bo'ldi?

What's wrong with your watch?

war [wɔ:]

Ant. peace

Prep. at war

at peace

e. g. We want to live at peace with other peoples.

W. comb. the Second World War (= World War II (Two))

to fight [tə 'faɪt] (**sought** [fɔ:t], fought)

Prep. to fight against smb. (smth.) for smth.

e. g. The people's 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 [,indi'pendəns]

(the) front

W. comb. on the front

one day

urush, urush holatida

tinchlik

urush holatida

tinchlikda

Biz boshqa xalqlar bilan tinchlikda yashashni xohlaymiz.

Ikkinchı Jahon urushi

kurashmoq, urushmoq

kimgadir (nimagadir) qarshi nima uchundir kurashmoq

Butun dunyo xalqlari tinchlik uchun urushga qarshi kurashtilar.

fashist

himoya qilmoq

nimanidir (kimnidir) nima-dandir (kimdandir) himoya qilmoq

1812-yilda rus xalqi o'z vatanini fransuz armiyasidan himoya qildi.

ozodlik

mustaqillik

bu yerda: front

frontda

bir kuni

fierce [fɪəs]

a battle

W. comb. a fierce battle

an army

W. comb. the Russian Army
the Uzbek Army

to defeat [tə dī'fi:t]

e. g. In January and February 1944 the Soviet Army defeated the German fascists at Saint Petersburg and Novgorod.

an enemy [ən 'enimi]

a unit [ə 'ju:nit]

to liberate [tə 'libəreit]

liberation [lɪbə'reiʃn]

at first

first

Phr. first of all

shafqatsiz, qaqshatqich (urush haqida)

urush, jang

shafqatsiz jang

armiya

Rus Armiysi

O'zbek 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

avval, birinchi navbatda

avvalambar

Taqqoslang:

Boshida u bizga yoqmadi, 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

orqaga qaramoq

Kimdir meni chaqirdi, orqaga qaradim va eski do'starimdan birini ko'rdim.

orqaga qaytmoq

yoqmoq (chiroqni, suvni, gazni, televizorni, radioni va boshq.).

o'chirmoq

oqarmoq

oqarib ketmoq

oqarib ko'rinoq

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].

a soldier [ə 'souldə]

an officer [ən 'ɔfɪsə]

to realize

Syn. to understand

[tu ʌndə'stænd] (understood [ʌndə'stud], understood)

o'ldirmoq

Bir o'q bilan ikki qushni o'ldirmoq.

vafot etmoq, halok bo'lmoq
U temiryo'l halokatida halok bo'ldi.

soldat, askar

ofitser, zabit

tushunmoq, anglamoq, fahmlamoq

tushunmoq

Taqqoslang:

Siz savolimni *tushundingizmi?*

Do you understand my question?

Men u nima haqida gapirayotganimi *tushunmayapman.*

I don't understand what he's talking about.

(Men) Hamma menga qarayotganini *fahmladim* (sezdim).

I realized that everybody was looking at me.

U nima bo'lganini *tushunganida*,
(u) bunga afsuslandi.

When he realized what had happened, he was sorry.

to keep (kept, kept)

e. g. How long can I keep your book?

1. ushlab turmoq, saqlamoq
Sizning kitobingizni men qancha ushlab turishim mumkin?

He usually keeps old letters.

U odatda, eski xatlarni saqlaydi.

W. comb. to keep one's word (promise)

2. ushlab turmoq.
so'zida (va'dasida) turmoq

e. g. Does he always keep his promise?

U har doim va'dasini bajaradimi?

e. g. I won't keep you long.

3. ushlab turmoq

W. comb. to keep smb. waiting

Men sizni uzoq ushlab turmayman.

e. g. I am terribly sorry I've

kimnidir kuttirib qo'yamoq

kept you waiting (so long).

Kechirasiz, men sizni (uzoq) kuttirib qo'ydim.

no more (= not ... any more)	1. boshqa yo'q (<i>miqdor bo'yicha</i>) Yana bir piyola choy ichasizmi? Yo'q, rahmat. (Boshqa choy kerakmas.) Menga boshqa muzqaymoq kerak emas.
e. g. "Another cup of tea?"	2. boshqa yo'q (<i>vaqt bo'yicha</i>) ortiq yo'q
"No more, thank you!"	Men ortiq (boshqa) bu yerda qolmayman. delegatsiya kutilmagan(da) Bu umuman kutilmaganda sodir bo'ldi. <i>bu yerda:</i> joylashuv hujum namoyish nomi bo'yicha, nomli
I don't want any more ice-cream.	Bizning oramizda Peter Smit ismli kishi bor edi.
<i>Syn.</i> no longer (= not ... any longer)	jilmaymoq kimgadir kulmoq hal qilmoq, qaror qabul qilmoq hal qilmoq Siz yozda nima qilishingizni hal qildingizmi?
e. g. I won't stay here any longer (any more).	U Xorijiy tillar institutiga kirishga qaror qildi.
a delegation [ə deli'geɪʃn]	Biz qaror qildikki...
unexpected ['ʌnɪks'pektɪd]	fikrini o'zgartirmoq
e. g. It was quite unexpected.	U oldin shu institutga kimmoqchi edi, lekin keyin bu fikridan qaytdi (o'ylab ko'rib).
position	
an advance [ən əd'veɪns]	
parade [pa'reid]	
named	
<i>Syn.</i> called	
e. g. There was a man among us named (called) Peter Smith.	
to smile	
<i>Prep.</i> to smile at smb.	
to make up one's mind	
<i>Syn.</i> 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.	
Gr. 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 [dɪ'laitid]

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]

He introduced me to his friends.

"This is my wife."

"How do you do."

juda qoniqish hosil qilmoq,
xursand bo'limoq

Sizni ko'rganimdan juda xur-sandman.

Biz bilan borishni xohlar-midingiz?

Jonim bilan.

aniq

Menga bu so'zning aniq tarjimasi kerak.

1. aniq, xuddi o'zi

Bu bizga kerakli bo'lgan narsaning xuddi o'zi.

2. aniq (*vaqt haqida*),
roppa-rosa

Men uyg'a roppa-rosa beshda keldim.

taqillatmoq

eshikni taqillatmoq
tanishtirmoq

Taqqoslang:

U meni do'stlariga *tanish-tirdi*.

Mening xotinim bilan tani-shing.

Assalomu alaykum, yaxshi-misiz?

a guest [ə 'gest]

mehmon

a host [ə 'houst]

mezbon

a hostess [ə 'houstis]

beka(cha) (mehmon kutib oluvchi ayol)

a party (= evening party)

mehmon kutish, kecha (gap)

W. comb. a dinner party

o'tirish, ziyofat

a housewarming party

uy ko'rди

to give a party

ziyofat uyuştirmoq

to dance [tə 'da:n:s]

raqsga tushmoq

a dance

raqs

e. g. "Can I have the next dance?"

Navbatdag'i raqsga taklif etishga ruxsat etsangiz?

"Certainly." (or "Thank you.")

Marhamat (Albatta).

to joke	hazil qilmoq
e. g. I was only joking with them.	Men ular bilan hazillashuv-dim, xolos.
to sing (sang, sung)	kuylamoq, ashuia aytmoq
singer	qo'shiqchi
a song [ə 'sɔŋ]	qo'shiq, ashula
to appear [tu e'piə]	paydo bo'lmoq
<i>Ant.</i> to disappear [ta ,disə'piə]	yo'q bo'lmoq, g'oyib bo'lmoq
really	aslida, haqiqatda, chindan ham
e. g. Is that really so?	Bu aslida shundaymi?
to interrupt [tu ,inta'rʌpt]	fikrini bo'lmoq, gapini bo'l-moq
e. g. Excuse me for interrupt-ing you.	Fikringizni bo'layotganim uchun uzr.
elder ['eldə]	yosh bo'yicha kattasi (<i>bir oila a'zolaridan</i>)
<i>W. comb.</i> an (one's) elder brother (sister)	aka (opa)
for ages [far 'eidgiz]	mangulik, anchadan beri
(the) New Year	Yangi yil
<i>W. comb.</i> New Year's Eve	Yangi yil arafasida
to see the New Year in	Yangi yilni kutib olmoq
to have a New Year party	Yangi yilni nishonlamoq
to see the old year off	eski yilni kuzatmoq
heavy ['hevi]	og'ir
<i>Ant.</i> light	yengil
<i>W. comb.</i> a heavy box (bag, etc.)	og'ir quti (sumka va sh.k.)
a heavy smoker	ashaddiy chekuvchi
wine	vino
a glass	stakan, rumka
empty ['empti]	bo'sh
<i>Ant.</i> full	to'la
e. g. The room was full of people.	Xona odamlar bilan to'la edi.
Cheers!	Sizning sog'lig'ingiz uchun.

LESSON TWENTY

an incident [ən 'insidənt]

voqeа, hodisa

Taqqoslang:

Bu juda qiziqarli voqeа bo'lgan edi.

It was a very interesting incident.

O'tgan haftada men bilan g'aro-yib hodisa sodir bo'ldi.

A strange thing happened to me last week.

Men bilan qiziqarli voqeа sodir bo'ldi.

Something interesting happened to me.

**a revolutionary [ə,revə'lju:ʃnəri]
only ['ounli]**

e. g. I think he's the **only doctor** in our town who can help your mother.

inqilobchi, revolutsiyachi bitta, yakka, yolg'iz, yagona (*aniqlovchi vazifasida kel-gan sifat*)

Mening o'yashimcha, u sizning onangizga yordam berishi mumkin bo'lgan bizning shahrimizdagи yagona shifokor.

Are you **an only child**, or have you got brothers and sisters?

Siz yolg'iz farzandmisiz yoki sizning aka-ukalaringiz va opa-singillaringiz bormi?

struggle

kurash (odatda siyosiy)

to grow (grew, grown)

1. o'smoq, o'stirmoq
2. bo'lmoq (*bog'lovchi fe'l*)
bo'lmoq (*ko'pincha qiyosiy darajadagi sifat bilan ishlataladi*)

Syn. to get

bo'lmoq, erishmoq (*ko'pincha ot bilan ishlataladi*)

to become

U qariyapti.

e. g. He's **growing (getting) old**.

Qorong'i tushyapti.

It's **growing (getting) dark**.

Kunlar tobora uzaymoqda.

The days are getting longer and longer.

U tuzalyapti.

He's **getting better**.

Hamma uni shifokor bo'la-di, deb o'yaydi.

Everybody expects him to **become a doctor**.

Bu joy mashhur bo'lib qoldi.

The place has **become quite famous**.

on the one hand ... on the other hand

e. g. **On the one hand** you're right, but **on the other (hand)** he is, too.

But:

There were trees **on all sides**, no houses.

a dentist

a waiting-room

secret ['si:krit]

a patient [ə'peɪʃənt]

to expect [tu iks'pekt]

e. g. **Do you expect** (to see) them today?

Nobody expected him to leave so soon.

to mean [tə'mi: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 ri'maind]

Prep. to remind smb. **about** smth. (= to remind smb. to do smth.)

bir tomondan ... ikkinchi tomondan ...

Bir tomondan siz haqsiz, ikkinchi tomondan u ham haq.

Hamma yoqda daraxtlar bor edi, bitta ham uy yo'q edi.

tish doktori

qabulxona

sirli, maxfiy

mijoz, bemor

kutmoq, taxmin qilmoq

Siz ularni bugun (ko'rishni) kutyapsizmi?

Uning bunchalik tez ketishi-ni hech kim kutmagandi.

1. bildirmoq, anglatmoq

Bu so'z nimani bildiradi?

2. nazarda tutmoq

Siz nimani nazarda tutayot-ganizingizni tushunmayapman.

Siz nimani nazarda tutyapsiz? Siz bu bilan nima demoqchisiz?

ahamiyat, ma'no

Bu so'zning bir nechta ma'nolari bor.

bir-biriga, bir-biridan va boshq.

biri ikkinchisiga, biri ikkinchisidan va boshq.

Guruhimizning talabalari bir-birlari bilan doim ingliz tilida gaplashadilar.

eslatib qo'ymoq

kimadir nimanidir eslatmoq (*esidan chiqmasligi uchun eslatib qo'ymoq*)

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 ə'kʌmpəni]

Syn. to see smb. to

kimgadir nimanidir yoki
kimmnidir eslatmoq (*bivor kishiga yoki narsaga o'xshashligi bilan yodga solmoq*)

Iltimos, unga va'dasi haqida eslatib qo'ying.

Bu qo'shiq menga bolaligimni eslatadi.

kimgadir ... haqida eslatmoq.

Men unga sizga telefon qilishga va'da bergenligi haqida eslatib qo'yishim kerak.

kuzatib qo'ymoq

kimmnidir ...gacha kuzatib qo'ymoq

Taqqoslang:

They **accompanied us home (to the theatre).**

(borishdi, va balki, bizlar bilan qolishdi)

Ular bizni uyga (teatrga)
kuzatib qo'yishdi.

They **saw us home (to the theatre).**

(bizni alib borib qo'yib, o'zлari qolishmadi)

Ular bizni uyga kuzatib
qo'yishdi (teatrga).

They **came to see us off.**

(ketishdan oldin vokzalda xayrashmoq)

Ular bizni kuzatgani chiqishdi.

a surgery [ə 'sa:dgəri]

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

shifokor xonasi

bahona qilmoq, o'zini biror narsa qilib ko'rsatmoq

U o'zini uxlayotgan qilib ko'rsatdi.

U o'zini bu haqda hech narsa bilmaganlikka soldi. (U o'zini hech nima bilmagandek qilib ko'rsatdi.)

navbat, ketma-ketlik

navbat bilan (nimadir qilmoq)

navbatini kutmoq

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 (*pl.* teeth)

W. comb. a bad tooth
toothache ['tu:θeik]
a bad toothache

a head [ə 'hed]

a headache [ə 'hedeik]

navbat (*kutayotgan odamlar qatori*)

uzun navbat

navbatga turmoq

navbatsiz o'tmoq

harakat qilmoq, urinib ko'rmoq

juda harakat qilmoq, astoy-dil urinmoq

oqsoch

kim bilandir yonma-yon

U men bilan yonma-yon o'tirdi.

Ular bizning yonimizda 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.

Mening tishlarim og'riyapti.

I've got a headache.

Mening boshim og'riyapti.

I've got a bad toothache.

Mening tishlarim qattiq og'riyapti.

I've got a bad headache.

Mening boshim qattiq og'riyapti.

however

biroq

clear

tushunarli, aniq

Prep. to be clear to smb.

kimgadir tushunarli bo'lmoq

e. g. Is everything **clear** to you?

Sizga hammasi tushunarlimi?

clearly

tushunarli

a spy

bu yerda: josus, ayg'oqchi

the police [ðə pa'li:s]

politsiya

e. g. The police were after him.

Politsiya uning iziga tushgan edi.

a policeman [ə pa'li:smən]

politsiyachi

real

haqiqiy

e. g. What's his **real** name?

Uning haqiqiy ismi nima?

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'lait]*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:djætli]*Syn.* at oncee. g. He immediately saw the
mistake.He saw the mistake im-
mediately.**a mouth** [ə'mauθ]**care** [keə]*Phr.* to take care of smb.*Syn.* to look aftere. g. Will you look after my
dog while I am away?e. g. Who will look after your
children when you go to
Saint Petersburg?

ko'rınmoq, tuyulmoq

ko'rinishidan (kirish so'z
sifatida), aftidan

U kasalga o'xshaydi.

Ko'rinishidan ular ko'p nar-
sani bilishadi.

Menimcha, siz nohaqsiz.

quvonch, zavq

xushmuomala

qo'pol

muloyim

bu yerda: chunki

1. kimningdir orqasidan ku-
zatmoqSiz o'ynamoqchimisiz yoki
faqat o'yinni tomosha qil-
moqchimisiz?Men bolalarni bog'da qan-
day o'ynaganlarini tomo-
sha qildim.2. * ko'rmoq (7-darsga qa-
rang)

televizor ko'rmoq

tezlik bilan, shu zahoti

shu zahoti

U shu zahotiyiq xatoni
payqadi.

U xatoni darrov payqadi.

og'iz

g'amxo'rlik, e'tibor

kimgadir gamxo'rlik qilmoq,
kimgadir qaramoq (*kasal
bolalarga va shu kabilar-
ga*)qarab turmoq, e'tibor qarat-
moqMen yo'qligimda itga qarab
turing.Sankt-Peterburgga ketganin-
gizda bolalaringizga kim
qarab turadi?

careful ['keəfui]

e. g. Be careful!

Ant. careless

e. g. He makes a lot of mistakes because he's very careless.

carefully

Ant. Carelessly

e.g. 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

ehtiyotkor, e'tiborli

Ehtiyot bo'ling!

e'tiborsiz

U ko'p xato qiladi, chunki u e'tiborsiz.

ehtiyot bo'lib

ehtiyotsizlik qilib

Doktor mijozni diqqat bilan ko'rlikdan o'tkazdi.

Iltimos, diqqat bilan tinglang.

hamma narsani qilmoq, bor kuchini ishga solish

Men sizga yordam berish uchun hamma narsa qilaman.

haqiqat

yolg'on

haqiqatni gapirmoq

yolg'on gapirmoq, aldamoq to'g'risini aytganda

To'g'risini aytganda, menabu yer umuman yoqmayapti.

rost, to'g'ri, chin

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.

U rostini aytdi.

Ularning 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

jiddiy

jiddiy operatsiya (savol)

jiddiy

e. g. My friend is seriously ill now.

an operation [ən ,ɔ:pə'reiʃn]

W. comb. to perform (do) an operation

to operate (on smb.)

e. g. He's just been operated on.

surprise [sə'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)

Mening do'stim hozir qattiq kasal.

operatsiya

operatsiya qilmoq

kimnidir operatsiya qilmoq

Uni endigina operatsiya qilishdi.

ajablanish, taajjub

biror kishining taajjubiga ko'ra

Meni qoyil qoldirib (bar-chani qoyil qoldirib), u Gamlet rolini yaxshi uddaladi.

hayron qoldirmoq

kimgadir, nimagadir hayron qolmoq

Bu barcha o'zgarishlarga hayron bo'l-mang.

Biz kiritgan bu barcha o'zgarishlarga hayron bo'l-mang.

Biz ...ni ko'rganimizdan (eshitganimizdan, bilganimizdan) hayron qoldik.

tushuntirish

nimanidir kimgadir tushuntirmaq (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'shimcha qiladigan narsa yo'q.

(narxi) turmoq

e. g. How much does it **cost**?
It only **cost** me two soms.

Bu qancha turadi?
Bu menga atigi ikki so'mga tushdi.

It **costs** much.

Bu qimmat turadi.

grateful ['greitful]

minnatdor
minnatdor emas, noshukur
kimdadir, nimadandir minnatdor bo'lish

Ant. ungrateful
Gr. to be grateful to smb. for smth.

Men uchun qilgan barcha ishingiz uchun sizdan minnatdorman.

an idea [ən aɪ'dɪə]

1. fikr

e. g. A good **idea** came to him.

Uning kallasiga yaxshi fikr keldi.

e. g. The book gives you a good **idea** of life in India.

2. tushuncha
Kitob Hindistondagi hayot haqida yaxshi tushuncha beradi.

I've no **idea** where he is now.

Men u hozir qayerdaligi haqida tushunchaga ega emasman.

to break (**broke**, **broken**)

sindirmoq

e. g. He fell and **broke** his leg.

U yiqildi va oyog'ini sindirib oldi.

Don't touch this vase. It's **broken**.

Mana bu vazaga tegmang. U singan.

The cup **broke** to pieces.

Finjon parcha-parcha bo'lib ketdi.

W. comb. to break out

boshlanib ketmoq (*urush, inqilob, shamol haqida*).

e. g. Suddenly a storm **broke** (out).

kutilmaganda bo'ron (*to-fon*) boshlandi.

to report

bu yerda: yetkazmoq, hisobot bermoq

to make out (**made out**, **made out**)

aniqlamoq, tushunmoq, eshitmoq, ko'rmoq

e. g. I couldn't **make out** anything because it was too dark in the room.

Men hech narsa aniqlay olmadim, chunki xona juda ham qorong'i edi.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

to belong [tə 'belŋ]	tegishli bo'lmoq
<i>Prep.</i> to belong to smb.	kimgadir tegishli bo'lmoq
e. g. Who does the building belong to?	Bu imoratlar kimga tegishli?
an age	asr
tragic ['trædʒɪk]	fojiaviy
for	<i>bu yerda:</i> ya'ni, chunki
president ['prezɪdənt]	prezident
a duty	1. burch
<i>W. comb.</i> to do one's duty	o'z burchini ado etmoq
<i>W. comb.</i> a round of duties	2. xizmatdagı majburiyatlar (odatda ko'plik shaklida), xizmat doirasi
<i>W. comb.</i> to be on duty	(kunlik) majburiyatlar doi- rasi, xizmat doirasi
a mood [ə 'mu:d]	3. navbatchilik
<i>W. comb.</i> to be in a good (bad) mood	navbatchilikda turmoq, nav- batchi bo'lmoq
a cloud [ə 'klaud]	kayfiyat
cloudless	yaxshi (yomon) kayfiyatda bo'lmoq
a wind [ə 'wind]	bulut
e. g. The wind is rising (falling).	bulutsiz
The wind blew my hat off.	shamol (<i>artiksiz ishlataladi,</i> <i>aniqlovchi bilan kelsa</i> <i>noaniq artikl bilan ishlataladi</i>)
A cold (warm, strong) wind was blowing.	Shamol ko'tarilmoqda (pa- saymoqda)
to blow [tə 'blou] (blew [blu:], blown [bloun])	Shamol shlapamni uchirib yubordi.
a flag	Sovuq (iliq, kuchli) shamol esardi.
to hoist	pudamoq, esmoq
private ['praivit]	bayroq
a government [ə 'gʌvənmənt]	ko'tarmoq (bayroq, yelkan, yuk)
to end	xususiy
	hukumat
	tugamoq

- e. g. How does the story end?
Everything ended happily.
World War II ended in 1945.
- Hikoya nima bilan tugaydi?
Hammasi yaxshilik bilan tugadi.
Ikkinci 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)

I found out that the lecture had ended (finished) half an hour before I came.

(ish-harakatning tugallanishi)

Men institutga 12 yarimda keldim, lekin ma'ruzalar tugagan edi va auditoriya yada hech kim qolmagan edi.

Men kelganimda ma'ruza tugaganiga yarim soat bo'lganligini bildim.

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.

to celebrate [ta'selibreit]

e. g. On the first of September, 2007 the Uzbek people celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the Independence.

a wish

e. g. His wish to go there was still strong.

W. comb. With best wishes (for a happy New Year).

tired ['taid]

Gr. to be tired

butun, to'la, bor

barcha haqiqat, bor haqiqat

butun dunyo, borliq

Butun dunyo uning ismini biladi.

Uning ismi butun dunyoga tanilgan.

qanaqadir sanani nishonlamoq

2007-yil 1-sentabrdha o'zbek xalqi Mustaqillikning 16 yilligini nishonladi.

1. xohish, istak

Unda hali ham u yerga borish istagi kuchli edi.

2. tilak, niyat

(Yangi yilda) Yaxshi niyatlar bilan.

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 ['fainəli]

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 ['preznt]

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]

o'zini charchagan his qilmoq

Agar siz yo'iga chiqishimizdan oldin nonushta qilib olmasangiz, charchab qolasiz.

kun bo'y, kechgacha

Ular kun bo'y iishlashdi.

Kuni bilan shamol esdi.

1. ag'darmoq, to'ntarmoq

Shamol qayiqni ag'darib yubormasmikan, deb qo'r-qaman.

2. buzmoq (*rejani*)

rejani buzmoq

xomush bo'lmoq (ko'rinxmoq), kayfiyati yo'q bo'lmoq

va nihoyat, oxiri

biroq, nima bo'lganda ham (odatda gap o'rtasida va oxirida)

e'lon qilmoq (og'zaki)

Hozirgina radiodan Moskvaga bir nechta taniqli italyan qo'shiqchilari kela-yotganligini e'lon qilishdi.

qatnashayotgan

qatnashmayotgan

qatnashmoq (ras.)

qatnashmaslik

Yig'ilishda mingdan ortiq adam qatnashayotganligi e'lon qilindi.

bu yerda: atrofdagi kishilar, hamsuhbat

yetib kelmoq

Prep. to arrive in a country
(a city)

to arrive at a station
(port)

Syn. to come

mamlakatga (shaharga)

yetib kelmoq

stansiyaga (portga) yetib
kelmoq

yetib kelmoq

Taqqoslang:

Delegatsiya Moskvaga 21-aprel-
da yetib keldi.

The delegation arrived in
Moscow on the 21st of
April.

Delegatsiya Moskvaga 21-apr-
relda uchrashuvda qatnashish
uchun yetib keldi.

The delegation came to
Moscow on the 21st of
April to take part at the
meeting.

(to arrive fe'li, odatda, maqsad holi oldidan ishlatilmaydi)

a box

bu yerda: loja (teatr)

an audience [ən 'ɔ:djəns]

tomoshabin, auditoriya

e. g. There was a large audi-
ence at the theatre.

Teatrda ko'pgina tomosha-
binlar bor edi.

The audience were pleas-
ed with the performance.

Tomoshabinlar pyesadan qo-
niqishdi.

to greet

salomlashmoq (*darak gapda*)

a storm

to'fon, dovul

applause [ə'plɔ:z]

qarsaklar

W. comb. to greet smb. with (a
storm of) applause

kimnidir(gulduros)qarsaklar
bilan qarshi olmoq

Taqqoslang:

a storm of applause (*birlilik*)

gulduros qarsaklar (*ko'plik*)

danger ['deindʒə]

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'lisch (xavfsiz
joyda bo'lisch), xavfdan
xoli bo'lmoq

e. g. The doctor says the
patient's life is out of
danger.

Shifokor bemorning hayoti
bexavotir ekanligini aytdi.

dangerous ['deindgərəs]

xavfli

Ant. safe

xavfsiz, bexavotir

e. g. It's dangerous to swim there, even for good swimmers.

They feel quite safe there.

safely

e. g. The travellers reached the shore **safely**.

an actor [ən 'ækta]

an actress [ən 'æktrɪs]

directly [dɪ'rektli]

e. g. I saw him looking **directly** at us.

They were coming **directly** towards us.

I'll be back **directly**.

to approach

Syn. to come up (to)

The train was **approaching** the town.

He **came up** to me and said ...

a gun

a distance [ə 'distans]

W. 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:vɪ]) Coll.

to be excited [ik'saitid]

U yerda hatto yaxshi suzvchi uchun ham suzish xavfli.

Ular o'zlarini u yerda to'la xavfsiz his etishadi.

muvaffaqiyatli, eson-omon
Sayohatchilar qirg'oqqa muvaffaqiyatli yetib oldilar.

aktyor

aktrisa

1. to'g'ri

Men uning to'g'ri bizga qarab turganini ko'rdim.

Ular to'g'ri bizga qarab kelishardi.

2. shu zahoti, darrov

Men shu zahoti qaytaman.

yaqinlashmoq

yaqinlashmoq

Taqqoslang:

Poyezd shaharga **yaqinlashmoq**

U menga yaqinlashdi va dedi ...

qurol

oraliq, masofa

oraliqda, masofada

uzoqda

Biz uzoqda tog'larni ko'r-dik.

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.	<i>Hayajonlanmang. (Asabiy-lashmang, qo'rqmang.)</i>
Everybody was excited by the news of the victory.	<i>G'alaba haqida eshitib, hamma hayajonda edi.</i>
to take aim	nishonga olmoq
to fire	otmoq, o'q uzmoq
to fall (fell, fallen)	1. yiqilmoq
<i>e. g. Something has fallen from the table on the floor.</i>	<i>Nimadir stoldan polga tushib ketdi.</i>
<i>W. comb. to fall asleep</i>	2. (bir holatdan ikkinchi bir holatga o'tishni ifodalovchi bog 'lovchi fe'l)
<i>to fall ill</i>	uxlab qolmoq
<i>to fall in love with smb.</i>	kasal bo'lib qolmoq
forward ['fɔ:wəd]	kimnidir sevib qolmoq
to jump	3. yiqilmoq, pasaymoq (<i>narx haqida</i>)
<i>Prep. to jump for joy</i>	oldinga
a stage	sakramoq
<i>Prep. on the stage</i>	sevinchdan sakramoq, qu-vonchdan
to be about to do smth.	sahna (<i>teatr</i>)
<i>e. g. He was about to go when a friend rang him up.</i>	sahnada
to rise (rose, risen)	nimadir qilishga hozirlanmoq, - moqchi
<i>Syn. to get (stand) up</i>	Unga do'sti qo'ng'iroq qilganda, u ketishga hozirlanib turgandi.
<i>e. g. He rose from his chair to greet us.</i>	1. o'midan turmoq
Ant. to set (set, set)	U biz bilan so'rashish uchun stuldan turdi.
<i>e. g. The sun rises late and sets early in winter.</i>	2. chiqmoq (<i>quyosh haqida</i>)
	Botmoq (<i>quyosh</i>), o'tirmoq (<i>ko'ylik</i>)
	Qishda quyosh kech chiqadi va erta botadi.
	3. ko'tarilmoq, ko'paymoq (<i>narx, talab, ishlab chiqarish va boshq. haqida</i>)

<i>Ant.</i> to fall (fell, fallen)	qualamoq, tushmoq, pasaymoq
a pain	og'riq
e. g. I've got a pain in my side.	Mening biqinim og'riyapti.
painful	og'riqli
<i>Ant.</i> painless	og'riqsiz
e. g. The operation will be quite painless.	Operatsiya butunlay og'riqsiz bo'ladi.
still	ko'chmas, qimirlamas, qotib, tinch
<i>W. comb.</i> to lie (sit, stand) still	qimirlamay (o'tirmoq, turmoq) yotmoq.
a horse [ə 'hɔ:s]	ot
to lift	ko'tarmoq (odatda qiyinchilik bilan)
e. g. The suit-case was so heavy that I could hardly lift it.	Chamadon shunday og'ir ediki, men uni zo'rg'a ko'tarib oldim.
<i>W. comb.</i> to give smb. a lift	kinnidir olib borib qo'yamoq
e. g. We didn't expect them to give us a lift.	Ular bizni olib borib qo'yishlarini biz kutmagandik.
to carry	olib bormoq (<i>qa'lida</i>), olib yurmoq
e. g. Will you help me to carry my suit-case to the station, please?	Iltimos, menga chamadonni vokzalgacha olib borishga yordamlashib yuboring.
to carry out	bajarmoq
<i>W. comb.</i> to carry out a plan (an order)	rejani (<i>buyruqni</i>) bajarmoq
opposite ['ɔ:pəzɪt]	qarama-qarshi
<i>W. comb.</i> the opposite side of the street	ko'chaning qarama-qarshi tomoni (narigi tomoni)
in the opposite direction	qarama-qarshi tomonga
e. g. I thought quite the opposite.	Men umuman teskarisini o'ylagandim. (Men boshqacha fikrda edim).
It's just the opposite.	Xuddi teskarisi, buni aynan aksi.

to remain [ta ri'mein]

- e. g. After the fire, very little remained of the house.

But:

I've broken another of the new cups, only four are left now.

W. comb. to remain young
(true, etc.)

death [deθ]

1. qolmoq (zaxirada)

Yong'indan keyin uydan deyarli hech narsa qolmadni.

Men yangi finjonlardan yana birini sindirib qo'ydim, endi u to'rtta qoldi.

**2. qolmoq, bo'lib qolmoq
(o'zgarmay qolmoq) (odatta sifat oldidan ishlataladi)**

yoshligicha qolmoq (sodiq va boshq.)

o'lim

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

to show into

ichkariga olib (boshlab)
kirmoq

a breakdown

bu yerda: (miyasi) chayqalgan rassom

a painter

1. bo'yamoq (sathga bo'yoq berish)

U devorlarni yashil rangga bo'yadi.

to paint

2. rasm chizmoq (bo'yoq bilan)

Siz Repin yoshligida chizgan rasmlarini ko'rganmisiz?

- e. g. He painted the walls green.

- e. g. Have you seen any pictures painted by Repin in his youth?

to warn [te'wo:n]

ogohlantirmoq (*xavf-xatar haqida*)

Prep. to warn smb. of smth.

kimnidir nimadandir ogohlantirmoq

to warn smb. against
(doing) smth.

nimagadir qarshi ogohlantirmoq

- e. g. The soldier warned his comrades of the coming danger.

Askar o'zining do'stlarini yaqinlashih kelayotgan xavf-xataridan ogohlantirdi.

The doctor warned his patient against working too hard.

Shifokor kasalni ko'p ishlamasligi haqida ogohlantirdi.

W. comb. to warn smb. not to do smth.

e. g. The doctor warned him not to go out.

kimnidir nimanidir qilmaslikka ogohlantirish

Shifokor uni ko'chaga chiqmasligi haqida ogohlantirdi.

Taqqoslang:

Did you tell everybody about the meeting?

Siz hammani yig'ilishdan ogoh qilganmisiz?

Why didn't you tell me about it?

Nimaga siz meni bu haqda ogoh qilmadingiz?

Has anyone warned them of the danger?

Bu xavf-xatar haqida kimdir ularni ogohlantirdimi?

a warning

e. g. We were attacked without (any) warning.

ogohlantirish

Bizga ogohlantirmsandan hujum qilishdi.

a crowd [ə 'kraud]

e. g. There was a large crowd in the street.

olomon

Gr. to be crowded

Ko'chada ko'p sonli olomon turgan edi.

e. g. The tram was so crowded that we couldn't get on it.

odam ko'p bo'lmoq

Tramvayda odam shunaqangi ko'p ediki, biz unga chiqa olmadik.

Gr. to be overcrowded

to'lib-toshib ketmoq (*dara-ja ravishi bilan ishlatilmaydi*)

e. g. The bus was overcrowded.

Avtobus to'lib-toshib ketgandi (*zich edi*).

a resort [ə ri'zɔ:t]

kurort, oromgoh

to recommend [ta'rekə'mend]

taklif qilmoq

complete [kəm'pli:t]

to'liq, umuman

W. comb. the complete works of ...

...ning to'liq asarlar to'plami

e. g. He's a complete stranger to me.

U menga batamom notanish.

It was a complete surprise to us.

Bu bizga tamomila kutilmagan hol bo'ldi.

quiet [kwaɪət]

xotirjam, osuda, tinch

W. comb. a quiet evening (street)

osuda kecha (ko'cha)

a quiet life

osuda hayot (xotirjam hayot)

Gr. to be (keep) quiet	xotirjam bo'lmoq, shovqin solmaslik
e. g. Be (keep) quiet!	Jim! (Shovqin solmang!)
an introduction [ən ,intrə'dʌkʃn]	1. kirish, joriy etish 2. namoyish etish, tanishtirish, tavsuya tavsiyanoma
W. comb. a letter of introduction	
a tragedy [ə 'trædʒədi]	tragediya, fojia
to point to smth.	nimagadir ko'rsatmoq
to owe [tu 'ou]	majbur bo'lmoq, qarz bo'lmoq
e. g. How much do I owe you for all this?	Men buning hammasi uchun sizga qancha berishim kerak?
a French window	oynali surma eshik (bir vaqtning o'zida deraza vazifasini ham o'taydi), rom nimagadir qanaqadir aloqadorlikda ba'lish
to have smth. to do (with)	Ularning bu ishga hech qanday aloqasi yo'q.
e. g. They have nothing to do with this matter.	ovga bormoq
to go shooting	ag'darmoq, to'ntarmoq, aylan-tirmoq
to turn over	aylantirmoq
<i>Syn.</i> to overturn	Iltimos, boshqa betni oching.
e. g. Turn over the page, please.	Qayiqqa shunchalik ko'p buyum yuklangan ediki, u ag'darilib ketdi.
The boat was so heavily loaded that it turned over (overturned).	tana
a body [ə 'bɔdi]	dahshatli
horrible ['hɔribl]	ko'zyosh
a tear [ə 'teɪ]	1. tortmoq, tashimoq
to draw [drɔ:] (drew [drʊ:], drawn [drɔ:n])	2. rasm chizmoq, chizmoq rasm, chizma
a drawing [ə 'drɔ:in]	dastro'mol
a handkerchief [ə 'hæŋkərʃif]	cho'ntak
a pocket [ə 'pɔkit]	1. o'tmoq
to pass	Iltimos, o'tib olay.
e. g. Please let me pass.	Biz bir nechta qishloqdan o'tdik.
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 [tribjūn]

e. g. How many years have passed since I last saw you?

e. g. Please pass me the salt for ever [fər'eva] (*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

chetlab o'tmoq (e'tibor bermay)

chetlab o'tmoq

Kichkina uychaning oldidan ko'plab odamlar o'tishardi va hech qaysisi bu yerda kim yashashi bilan qiziqmas edi.

Tribunani chetlab ko'pgina odamlar o'tdi.

2. o'tmoq (*vaqt haqida*)

Sizni oxirgi marta ko'r-ganimdan keyin qancha vaqt o'tdi?

3. uzatib qo'yamoq,
olib bermoq

Iltimos, tuzni uzatib yuboring.
butunlay

butunlay, umuman

Siz butunlay ketyapsizmi
yoki qaytib kelish niyatining
giz bormi?

kundan kunga

Boshida kasal juda ham darmonsiz edi, lekin ope-ratsiyadan 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 izohiga qarang)

e. g. The radio gives us a lot of interesting news every day.	Radio har kuni bizga ko'plab qiziqarli yangiliklarni yet-kazadi.
information	axborot, ma'lumot
e. g. This information is very important.	Bu ma'lumot juda ham muhim.
progress ['prougres]	muvaqqiyat, nimadadir taraqqiyotga erishish
<i>W. comb. to make progress</i>	muvaqqiyatga erishmoq
e. g. You'll make good progress in your English if you read a lot.	Agar siz ko'p o'qisangiz, ingliz tilida ko'pgina muvaffaqiyatlarga erishasiz.
over	1. ustida
e. g. There's a lamp over the table.	Stol ustida chiroq osig'liq turibdi.
e. g. There were over a hundred people.	2. dan ortiq
e. g. He lives over the river.	Yuztadan ortiq odam bor edi.
once [wʌns]	3. orqali, ortida
<i>Syn. one day</i>	U daryo ortida yashaydi.
one morning (evening, etc.)	bir kuni, qachondir (<i>ko'pincha hikoya va er-taklarda ishlataladi</i>)
	bir kuni
	bir kuni ertalab (<i>kechqurun</i>) (<i>hikoyada bayon etilayotgan voqealarda burilish sodir bo'lganda ishlataladi</i>)
Taqqoslang:	
There once lived an old man.	<i>Bir bor ekan, bir yo'q ekan, qachonlardir bitta chol ... yashagan ekan.</i>
Once (one day) when I went to see her, she looked very ill.	<i>Bir kuni men uni ko'rgani kelganimda u kasalga o'xshab ko'rindi.</i>
One day he came home and said he was going to get married.	<i>Bir kuni u uyga keldi-da, uylanayotganini ma'lum qildi.</i>
a feeling to gather [ta 'gæðə]	sezgi, his to'plamoq, to'planmoq

e. g. The clouds are gathering,
it's going to rain.

Young writers often gathered there to discuss their new works.

sad

a pause [ə'paʊz]
to enter Lit.

Syn. to go (come) into
e. g. He entered the house and looked round.

W. comb. to enter an institute Lit.

Syn. to go to an institute
(college) Coll.

to get into an institute
Coll.

a niece [a'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 friends 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

Bulutlar to'planmoqda, birozdan keyin yomg'ir yog'adi.

U yerda ko'pincha yosh yozuvchilar o'zlarining yangi asarlarini muhokama qilish uchun to'planishadi.

g'amgin, qayg'uli
pauza, tanaffus
1. kirmoq

U uyga kirdi va atrofga qaradi.

2. kirmoq (*o'qishga, tashkilotga*)

institutga kirmoq
institutga kirmoq

institutga kirgan bo'lmoq

(qiz) jiyan

(o'g'il) jiyan

1. xushnud qilmoq

Uning hazillari bizning ham-mamizni xushnud qildi.

2. mehmon kutmoq, mehmonorchilik qilmoq

Biz ko'pincha mehmonlarni yakshanba kuni kutamiz.

1. ko'ngil ochish

2. turli janrdagi artistlar konserti

estrada tomoshasi

qo'shiqchi yoki musiqachi-lar konserti

kuldirmoq, xushnud qilmoq

U ularni kulgili hikoyalar aytib berib xushnud qilardi.

kulmoq, vaqtini chog' o'tkazmoq

qiziq, ko'ngilochar

e. g. The performance was amusing, and we enjoyed it very much.

Tomosha qiziq bo'ldi va biz uni katta qiziqish bilan ko'rdik.

gay *Lit.*

W. comb. a gay voice

gay music (laughter)

e. g. Everybody was happy and gay.

quvnoq

quvnoq ovoz

quvnoq musiqa (kulgi)

Hamma xushchaqchaq va quvnoq edi.

Syn. jolly ['dʒɔli] *Coll.*

quvnoq, yoqimli

W. comb. a jolly man

quvnoq odam

a jolly evening

quvnoq kecha

e. g. We've had a jolly time.

Biz vaqtini quvnoq o'tkazdik.

We're having jolly weather.

Hozir ob-havo (yoqimli) yaxshi.

to worry [tə 'wʌri]

xavotirga solmoq, hayajon-lantirmoq

e. g. What's worrying you?

Sizni nima bezovta qil-moqda?

Don't worry, we'll get there safely.

Xavotirlanmang, biz u yerga eson-omon yetib olamiz.

Prep. to worry about smth.

nimadandir xavotirlanmoq, hayajonlanmoq

e. g. Don't cry. There's nothing to worry about.

Yig'lamang. Xavotirlanish-ga o'r'in yo'q.

Gr. to be (look) worried

bezovta bo'lmoq (ko'rinoq)

e. g. Everybody was worried by the news.

Yangilikdan hamma bezovta bo'lib qoldi.

to avoid [tu ə'veid]

qochmoq, chetlab o'tmoq

to be interested

qiziqmoq, qiziqish bildirmoq

Prep. to be interested in smth. (doing smth.)

nimagadir qiziqmoq

e. g. I think he's very interested in the work.

Menimcha, u bu ishga juda qiziqadi.

They are interested in discussing the matter today.

Ular bu savolni bugun muhokama qilishga qiziq-yaptilar.

a seat

joy, o'rin

e. g. Please take your seats, comrades.

Iltimos, o'rtoqlar, joyingizni egallang.

W. comb. a vacant (empty) seat

bo'sh (egallanmagan) joy

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'krɔs]

e. g. It's difficult to swim across a wide river.

His house is across the street.

chipta sotib olishga oldindan buyurtma berish (teatrga, kinoga, spektaklga)

- Bu joy bo'shmi?

- Yo'q, kechirasiz u band.

Men Badiiy teatrga ikkita chipta buyurtma berdim («Uch opa-singil»ga).

1. qomat (*odam haqida*)

2. son, raqam

orqali, narigi (qarama-qarshi) tomonda, narigi tomonaga

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 orgali 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.

a shoulder [ə'ʃouldə]

Bu kitobni o'qiyotib, men bir qator qiziq narsalarni uchratdim.

a dog

yelka

to follow [tə'fɔlou]

it

e. g. You go first, and I'll follow (you).

1. orqasidan bormoq

Monday follows Sunday.

Siz boravering, men sizning orqangizdan boraman.

e. g. He spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him (follow what he said).

Dushanba yakshanbadan keyin keladi.

2. ulgurmoq, kuzatmoq (*tu-shunmoq*)

U shunday tez gapirdiki, men uning nima deganini aniqlay olmadim.

W. comb. to follow smb.'s advice (example [ig'za:mpl])

to seize [ta'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'gentlmən]

single [singl]

W. comb. a single room

a single ticket

Gr. to be (remain) single

to attack

a pack

to frighten [ta'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'semɪtri]

to climb [ta'klaim]

W. comb. to climb up
to climb down

a grave

W. comb. a newly-dug grave

3. amal qilmoq

maslahatga amal qilmoq
(o'rmaq olmoq)

tutmoq, ushlamoq

yugurmoq

yugurib kirmoq

yugurib chiqmoq

U xonadan qochib chiqib ketdi.

aqlsiz, jinni

vaqt ni yaxshi o'tkazmoq,
rohatlanmoq

Kecha sizni shahar tashqari-sida bo'lganingizni eshitdim. Vaqt ni qanday o't-kazdingiz?

jentlmen, ollyjanob

yolg'iz, bitta, alohida, yakka

bir kishilik xona (mehmon-xonada)

bir tomonga temiryo'l chip-tasi

bo'ydoq bo'lmoq (turmush-ga chiqmaslik)

hujum qilmoq, tashlanmoq

bu yerda: gala, (itlar) to'da(si)

qo'rqiitmoq

qo'rqmoq

paydo bo'lmoq, kelib qolmoq

Va nihoyat askarlar o'zlarining yarador komandirlari bilan o'rmonda paydo bo'lishdi va dam olishlari mumkin bo'ldi.

qabriston

tirmashmoq

tirmashib chiqmoq

tirmashib tushmoq

qabr

yangi kovlangan qabr

to invent [tu in'vent]

e. g. The radio was invented
by Alexander Popov.

artistically [a:tistikali]

yaratmoq, kashf etmoq

Radio Aleksandr Popov to-
monidan 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 dī'rekta]

fond [fond]

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

premyera (spektaklning bi-
rinchi kuni)

Biz premyeraga chipta topa
olmadik.

U doim premyera kuni
asabiyashadi.

kimningdir debyuti

produsser (*filmni suratga
olishni moliyalash tiruvchi
shaxs*)

rejissor

qiziquvchan (ot kesim sifa-
tida ishlatiadi)

nimagadir qiziqmoq, nima-
dir qilishga qiziqmoq

Mening o'g'lim musiqaga
qiziqadi.

Mening o'g'lim royal cha-
lishni yaxshi ko'radi.

yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq
sevmoq

Taqqoslang:

When I was a boy, I liked
skating.

Did you like the film?

He's fond of the theatre.

He enjoyed the play.

Bolaligimda men konkida
uchishni yoqtirar edim.

Sizga film yoqdimi?

U teatrga qiziqadi.

Unga pyesa yoqdi.

like that (this)

e. g. I'm fond of people like
that.

bunaqa(lar), shu kabi

Menga bunaqa odamlar juda
yoqadi.

You must do it like this.	Siz buni mana bunday qilishingiz kerak.
a Muscovite [ə 'mʌskavait] to miss	moskvalik o'tkazib yubormoq mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazib yubormoq
W. comb. to miss classes	Nima uchun siz kecha mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazib yubordingiz?
e. g. Why did you miss classes yesterday?	poyezdg'a kechikmoq (<i>jad-val bo'yicha qatnaydigan ixtiyoriy transport</i>)
W. comb. to miss a train	poyezdg'a yetib bormoq, ulgurmoq
to catch a train	

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 ɔpə'tju:niti]

qulay payt, vaziyat, imkoniyat

Syn. a chance [ə 'tʃa:ns]
Gr. the opportunity of doing smth.

qulay vaziyat, imkoniyat
nimadir qilishga imkoniyat

an opportunity to do smth.

vaziyatdan foydalanib qolmoq (o'tkazib yubormoq, yaratmoq, izlamoq)

W. comb. to take (miss, give, have, find) an opportunity (a chance)

Siz ingliz tilida gapirish uchun barcha qulay vaziyatlardan foydalanib qolishingiz kerak.

e. g. You must take every opportunity (= chance) to speak English.

Siz bilan yolg'iz gaplashishga imkoniyat bo'lganligidan xursandman.

I'm glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you alone.

Agar siz bu imkoniyatni qo'lidan chiqarsangiz, men afsuslanaman.

I'll be sorry if you miss this opportunity (= chance).

Bizga mamlakatni ko'rish va odamlar bilan suhbatlashish imkoniyatini yaratib berishdi.

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.

part

W. comb. the leading part to play (the part of)

e. g. Who played (the part of) Hamlet?

a poster [ə 'posta]

the other day

one of these days

Keling, unga imtihon top-shirish uchun yana bitta imkoniyat beraylik.

bormoq (*hozirda qo'yila-yotgan pyesa, film haqida*), qo'yilmoq

Bu film endi boshqa qo'yilmayapti. Bilmaysizmi, uni qachon to'xtatishdi?

Bugun qaysi kino bo'ladi?

bormoq (*ma'lum vaqt ora-lig'i davomida bo'ladi-gan pyesa, film haqida*), davom etmoq, bo'lmoq

Yangi film, odatda, ikki-uch hafta davom etadi.

uzoq (qisqa) davom etmoq (*pyesa, film haqida*)

Bu pyesa anchadan beri davom etmoqda.

bu yerda: rol

bosh rol

rolini ijro etmoq

Gamletni kim o'ynadi?

afisha

shu kunlarda, yaqinda (*o'tgan*), kuni kecha

shu kunlarda (*kelajakda*), qachondir, bugun-erta

Taqqoslang:

I saw him the other day.

I'll be seeing him one of these days (in a day or two).

Men uni *kuni kecha* ko'rdim (*o'tgan* kunlarning birida).

Men uni *bugun-erta* ko'-raman (*kelajakda*)

to manage [ta'menidg]

e. g. I wonder how she'll manage the work.

1. nimanidir eplamoq, ud-dalamoq

Qiziq, u qiz bu ishni qanday uddalar ekan.

- e. g. Where did you **manage** to get this book?
a curtain [ə'kə:tɪn]
- 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'stɔ:lz]
- the pit**
- the (dress) circle**
- the balcony** [ðə'bælkəni]
- the gallery** [ðə'gæleri]
- Prep.* in the stalls (the pit, the dress-circle, the balcony, the gallery)
 in a box
- light** [laɪt]
- 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**
- e. g. The lights go down.
 But:
 The lights went out.
2. erishmoq
 Siz bu kitobni qayerdan to-pishga erishdingiz?
1. pardal
 2. darparda (*teatrda*)
 ko'tarilmoq (*parda*)
 tushirmoq (*parda*)
 bu yerda: teatr (tomosha-binlar zali)
 to'ldirilgan, liq to'la
 to'lib-toshib ketmoq, liq to'la bo'lmoq
- Bu pyesa anchadan beri qo'yilayotgan bo'lsa ham teatr doimo liq to'la edi.
- qator**
 Men birinchi qatorda o'ti-rishni yoqtirmayman.
- parter**
 amfiteatr
 belyetaj
 l-yarus balkoni
 galereya (galerka)
 parterda (amfiteatrda, belyetajda, l-yarus balkonida, galerkada)
- lojada**
 1. nur
 Bu xona nurga to'la.
2. olov
 Olovni bering. Sigaretni tutatib olay.
3. yoritish qurilmasi
 O'qish uchun bu yetarlichcha (yetarli bo'limgan) yorug'-lik.
- bu yerda: chiroqlar (*teatr haqidagi*)
 Chiroqlar (*asta-sekin*) o'chdi.
- Chiroqlar (*birdaniga*) o'chib goldi.

performance [pə'fɔ:məns]

e. g. Everybody enjoyed the young actor's performance as Hamlet.

talented ['tæləntid]

W. comb. a talented writer (actor, composer [kəm'pou'zə], painter, poet ['pouɪt])

an impression [ən ɪm'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.

bu yerda: ijro

Yosh aktyorming 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 ostida bo'lmoq

Yangi roman hammada katta taassurot qoldirdi.

Men sizni shaharda yo'q degan fikrga bordim.

kimnidir olqishlamoq

qarsak chalmoq

U o'z so'zini yakunlaganda, hamma uni olqishladi.

akt (*pyesa qismi*)

1. harakat qilmoq

Qizchaning hayoti shifokorlar juda tez harakat qilganliklari tufayli saqlab qolindi.

bo'lib (sifatida) ishlamoq

Festival davrida ko'pgina talabalar gid bo'lib ishlashdi.

2. o'zini tutmoq, harakat qilmoq

e. g. He acted like a hero [hiərou].	U o'zini qahramonlarcha tutdi.
Syn. to play	3. rol ijro etmoq
e. g. Who's acting (playing) Higgins today?	Bugun Higginsni kim ijro etarkan?
acting	ijro (<i>aktyorlar</i>)
e. g. Did you like his acting ?	Sizga uning ijrosi yoqdimi?
a cast [ə'ka:st]	ijrochilar ro'yxati (tarkibi (<i>ushbu spektakldagi</i>)
e. g. The cast of the play was very good.	Ijrochilar tarkibi juda yaxshi edi.
a company [ə'kʌmpəni]	<i>bu yerda:</i> truppa
an interval [ən 'intəval]	antrakt, tanaffus
local ['loukəl]	mahalliy
W. comb. a local theatre (news- paper, etc.)	mahalliy teatr (gazeta va boshq.)
favourite ['feivərit]	sevimli
e. g. Tolstoy is my favourite writer.	Tolstoy – mening sevimli yozuvchim.
a chance (See an opportunity)	imkoniyat, sharoit
a scene [ə'si:n]	sahna (<i>pyesadagi akt qismi</i>), parda, ko'rinish
e. g. How many scenes are there in the first act?	Birinchi aktda nechta sahna bor? (Birinchi akt nechta pardadan iborat?)
a rehearsal [ə ri'hə:səl]	repititsiya, tayyorgarlik
W. comb. a dress rehearsal	asosiy tayyorgarlik, oxirgi (so'nggi) tayyorgarlik
doubt [daut]	gumon, shubha
e. g. I've no doubt that you'll manage the work (very well).	Sizning bu ishni uddala-shingizga menda shubha yo'q.
There's no doubt about it.	Bunga hech qanday shubham yo'q.
There's not much doubt about it.	Bunga deyarli shubha yo'q.
Phr. no doubt	shubhasiz, so'zsiz
e. g. You've no doubt heard the news.	Siz, shubhasiz, bu yangilikni eshitgansiz.
No doubt he meant to help, but he has made things worse.	U, shubhasiz, yordam berishni xohlagan edi, lekin hammasini rasvo qildi.

success [sək'ses]
Phr. to be a success

muvaqqiyat
muvaqqiyatga erishmoq

Taqqoslang:

The new play is a great success.

Yangi pyesa katta muvaqqiyatga erishdi.

My son has made good progress in music (= is doing well in music).

Mening o'g'lim musiqada katta muvaqqiyatlarga erishdi.

My son is doing well at school.

Mening o'g'lim o'qishda muvaqqiyatlarga erishmoqda.

to do a play

bu yerda: pyesa qo'yemoq

a ticket

'chipta (12-darsga qarang)

to book seats

chiptaga buyurtma bermoq oldindan

beforehand [bi'fɔ:hænd]

Kerak bo'lgan hamma tay-yorgarlikni oldindan qildim.

e. g. I made all the necessary preparations beforehand.

a production [ə prə'dʌkʃən]

bu yerda: sahnalashtirish, rejissura

a box-office [ə 'bɔksɔfɪs]

teatr kassasi

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

a bench

skameyka

to hide (hid, hidden)

berkitmoq, berkinmoq

e. g. Let's hide the toy (away) from the boy.

Kelinglar o'yinchoqni bola-kaydan bekitib qo'yamiz.

They hid in the forest.

Ular o'rmonga bekinishdi.

behind [bi'haind]

1. ortida, orqasida (*predlog*)

e. g. He was hiding behind the door.

U eshik ortiga bekindi.

W. comb. to be behind

2. orqada qolmoq

e. g. Harry is behind Tom in his work at school.

orqada qolmoq

Don't look behind you!

Garri maktabda Tomdan orqada qolib ketmoqda.

a bush [ə 'buʃ]

Orqangizga qaramang!

to set (set, set)

buta

Ant. to rise (rose, risen)

o'tirmoq, botmoq (*quyosh haqida*)

a face

chiqmoq (*quyosh haqida*)
yuz, chehra, bet, ast

a philosopher [ə fil'ɔ:səfə]	faylasuf
to throw [tə 'θrou] (threw [θru:], thrown [θroun])	irg'itmoq
<i>Prep.</i> to throw smth. at smb., to throw smth. to smb.	kimgadir nimanidir irg'itmoq, kimgadir nimanidir irg'itib yubormoq
well-dressed	yaxshi kiyangan
to look like	kimgadir o'xshamoq (ko'rinishi)
e. g. His mother looks like a girl of twenty.	Uning onasi yigirma yasharlik qizga o'xshaydi.
Who does he look like?	U kimga o'xshaydi?
What does he look like?	Uning ko'rinishi qanaqa?
It looks like rain.	Yomg'ir yog'adiganga o'xshaydi.
to sigh [tə 'sai]	xo'rsinmoq
silent ['sailənt]	sukut, ovoz chiqarmay, tinch indamaslik, jim o'tirmoq
<i>Gr.</i> to be silent	tovush chiqarmaslik, tinch o'tirmoq
<i>Syn.</i> to be (keep) quiet	Hamma jim edi.
e. g. Everybody was silent.	1. ibora, gap
an expression [ən iks'preʃn]	Bu ibora ko'p qo'llaniladimi?
e. g. Is this expression often used?	2. ko'rinish, yuz tuzilishi, ko'z va bosh.
<i>Prep.</i> the expression of (on) one's face	yuz tuzilishi
the expression in one's eyes	ko'z ifodasi
e. g. There was an expression of joy in her eyes (on her face).	Uning ko'zlar (yuzi) quvnoq edi.
silly	tentak
e. g. It was silly of him to do the work in a hurry.	Bu ishni shoshib bajarish u tomonidan qilingan tentaklik edi.
It's a silly mistake.	Bu ahmoqona xato.
whisper ['wispə]	pichirlash
<i>W. comb.</i> to speak (say smth.) in a whisper	pichirlab gapirmoq
one's people	bu yerda: ota-onalar

e. g. I'll write to my people in Minsk about it.

to suppose [ta sə'pouz]

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 ['tɔ:pəns]

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...

Men bu haqda ota-onamga Minskka yozib yuboramman.

o'yalamoq, taxmin 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'yganman, va'da berganman*)

Buni hamma bilishi kerak.

Biz kecha buni qilmasligimiz kerak edi. (Biz kecha buni qilishimiz nazarda tutilmagan edi)

Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.

ichmoq

ichib olmoq

bu yerda: bar

shilling

2 penslik tanga

qarz bermoq

qarz olmoq

kimgadir biror narsani qarzga bermoq

kimdandir biror narsani qarzga olmoq

1. nuqta, punkt

nuqtayi nazar

kimning nuqtayi nazaridan

Bu umuman boshqacha nuqtayi nazar

2. asosiysi

Men sizni nima demoqchiligidengizni tushunmayaman.

Gap shundaki, ...

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 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 you.

Gap shundaki, bizning hozir vaqtimiz yo'q.

3. ustunlik, afzallik

Uning 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 masha-na ishlab chiqaradi?

1. yo'qotmoq

topmoq

buyumlarni yo'qotmoq (pul-ni, sog'liqni, va boshq.)

2. yutqazmoq

oddiy, murakkab emas, sodda sodda matn (qoida, tarix va boshq.)

oddiy odamlar

paket, xalta

ko'riniб turish, aniq bo'lish

Uning ko'p o'qishi aniq.

ko'tarib olmoq, termoq

Shamol uning shlapasini uchirib yubordi va u tezda shlapasini ko'tarib oldi.

ruxsat bermoq

Siz yo'qligingizda menga kitoblariningizdan foydalanishga ruxsat berasisizmi?

dərvoza

itoat etmoq

Siz bolani o'zingizga itoat etishga majbur qilishingiz kerak.

a pound | ə'paund] (= £1)

a card

to look for smth.

e. g. What are you looking for?

funt

bu yerda: tashrif qog'ozni manadir qidirmoq, istamoq
Siz nima qidiriyapsiz?

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

post [poust]

1. pochta (*pochta xizmati*)

e. g. Has the post come yet?

2. korrespondensiya, xat-
xabarlar (*xususiy*)

W. comb. by ordinary post

Pochtani olib kelishdimi?

by registered post

oddiy pochta orqali

mail

buyurtma pochta orqali

e. g. Has there been any mail
today?

pochta, korrespondensiya,
xat, telegramma (*odatda
xizmat yuzasidan*)

W. comb. the morning mail
(post)

Bugun (biron-bir) pochta
keldimi?

the evening mail
air mail

ertalabki pochta

Prep. by the morning mail
(post)

kechki, oqshom pochtasi
havo pochtasi

by air mail

ertalabki pochta bilan

e. g. Please send the letter by
air mail.

havo pochtasi orqali

a post-office

Iltimos, bu xatni havo
pochtasi orqali jo'nating.
pochta idorasi, pochta
bo'limi

Taqqoslang:

There's a post-office in our street.

Bizning ko'chamizda *pochta idorasi* bor.

A lot of mail comes to our office.

Bizning idoramizga ko'pingina *pochta* keladi.

The letter will go by ordinary post.

Xat oddiy *pochta* orqali
jo'natiladi.

a postman

pochtachi

postage ['poustdz]

pochta to'lovlari, pochta
xarajatlari

W. comb. to pay double [dʌbl]
postage

pochta to'lovlarini ikki ba-
ravar to'lamoq

to post	pochta orqali jo'natmoq
e. g. Have you posted your letter yet?	Siz xatingizni jo'natib yubor-dingizmi?
a letter-box	pochta qutisi
<i>Syn.</i> a mail-box a pillar-box	
once	1. bir kuni
twice	2. bir marta ikki marta

Yodda saqlang:

once	bir marta
twice	ikki marta
But:	
three times	uch marta
four times	to'rt marta
five times, etc.	besh marta va shu kabi.

e. g. Sometimes it's not enough to read the text **once**. One has to read it **twice** or even **three or four times** to understand it well.

Ba'zida matnni bir marta o'qish yetarli bo'lmaydi. Uni yaxshilab tushunish uchun ikki marta, hattoki uch marta o'qishga ham to'g'ri keladi.

a stamp

pochta markasi

to stamp

marka yopishtirmoq

W. comb. to stamp a letter

xatga marka yopishtirmoq

an unstampedit letter

markasiz xat

e. g. I had no time to buy a stamp and my letter went unstampedit.

Mening marka sotib olgani vaqtim bo'lmadi va xat markasiz ketdi.

an automatic stamp-machine
[ən ɔ:tə'mætɪk 'stæmpməʃi:n]

marka sotadigan avtomat

change [tʃeindʒ]

bu yerda: qaytim

W. comb. small change

mayda (pul)

e. g. Can you give change for a £1 note?

Siz menga l funtni maydalab bera olasizmi?

I haven't got any small change about me.

Mening maydam yo'q.

maybe ['meibi]

bo'lishi mumkin

e. g. Maybe, they'll write to us one of these days.

Ular bizga shu kunlarda xat yozishlari mumkin.

both

- e. g. "Shall I give you an English or a Russian book?"
 "Both, please."

har ikkovi

Sizga inglizcha kitob beraymi yoki ruschami?
 Iltimos, ikkovini ham bering.

Taqqoslang:

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.

an envelope [ən 'enviloup]

to need

- e. g. "Do you still need the book?"
 "No, I don't need it any longer."

Ularning ikkovi ham inglizcha gapira olishadi.

Ularning ikkovi ham Moskvadan ketishgan.

Ularning ikkovi ham shu yerda.

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 bolishsiz gaplarda "kerak emas", "hojati yo'q" manosida*)

Sizning bu yerga yana kelishingiz shart emas.

1. xavotirlamoq, hayajonlanmoq, xafa qilmoq, bezovta qilmoq

U o'g'lining muvaffaqiyatsizligidan xavotirda edi.

2. bezovta qilmoq, azob bermoq

Sizni tishingiz hali ham bezovta qilyaptimi?

3. noqlaylik yaratmoq, xalaqit bermoq, joniga tegmoq

xalaqit bermoq, joniga tegmoq

e. g. You needn't come here again.

to trouble [tə 'trʌbl]

- e. g. He was troubled about his son's poor progress.

- e. g. Does your tooth still trouble you?

Syn. to bother [tə 'bɔðə]

e. g. You can work in this room. I'm sure nobody will trouble (bother) you here.

Siz mana bu xonada ishlashin-giz mumkin. Men amin-manki, bu yerda sizni hech kim bezovta qilmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

Siz bunaqangi arzimagan narsa-larga xavotir olmasligingiz kerak.

You shouldn't worry about unimportant things like that.

Sizni bu shovqin bezovta qilyaptimi?

Does the noise bother you?

Men sizni bezovta qilmoqchi emasdim, lekin sizning yordamingizsiz men bu yerda hech narsaga tushunmayapman.

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 'graund]

Prep. on the ground

a spot

a face

collection [kə'lekʃn]

W. comb. the midnight collection

e. g. What a fine collection of stamps!

to collect [tə kə'lekt]

e. g. Will you collect your papers ['peipəz], please?

boshlamoq

ergashtirmoq

tanga

natija

tashlab, tushirib yubormoq

Kichkina bola yig'lar edi, chunki u o'yinchog'ini polga tushirib yuborib sindirib qo'ygan edi.

kirib o'tmoq

Men uyga ketayotib sizni-kiga kirib o'taman.

yer, yerusti

yerda, yerga

dog'

bu yerda: old (yuza) tomoni (matoning, xatning)

1. xatlarni yig'ishtirish

xatlarni yarim kechada oxirgi yig'ishtirilishi

2. kolleksiya, to'plam

Markalarining qanaqa zo'r kolleksiyasi (to'plami)!

1. to'plamoq, tartib bilan taxlamoq

iltimos, qog'ozlaringizni yig'ishtiring.

e. g. Many schoolchildren collect stamps.	2. tegishlisini olmoq
firm	3. yig'moq, to'plamoq, kolleksiya qilmoq Ko'pgina o'quvchilar marka yig'adilar.
W. comb. a firm voice (decision, answer)	qat'iy, qat'iyatli qat'iy ovoz (qaror, javob)
a job	ish, ish qismi

Artikl ishlatalishiga e'tibor qarating:

That's an interesting job.
That's interesting work.

Bu qiziqartli ish

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) turning to the left (right)

to register [tə'redgɪstə] a letter

a registered letter

W. comb. to send a registered letter (= to send a letter by registered post)

an ordinary ['ɔ:dɪnəri] letter

a clerk [ə'kla:k]

a telegram

W. comb. to send a telegram

yarador
oltin baliq
oldinda, oldinga, to'g'riga
To'g'riga yuring (hech qayoqqa burilmang).
oldinda bo'lmoq
Bolakay shunaqa iqtidorli ediki, tezda sinfdagi boshqa bolalardan oldinga o'tib oldi.

burilish

chap (o'ng) tomondagi birinchi (ikkinchisi) burilishga burilmoq

buyurtma xat orqali jo'natish

buyurtma xat

buyurtma xat jo'natish

oddiy xat

bu yerda: xizmatchi

telegramma

telegramma jo'natmoq (nimandir telegrammada xabar qilmoq)

	to send off a telegram	telegramma jo'natmoq (<i>telegrammani pochta orqali jo'natmoq</i>)
extra ['ekstra]		1. qo'shimcha (<i>sifat</i>)
e. g. You'll get extra pay for extra work.		Siz qo'shimcha ish uchun qo'shimcha haq olasiz.
<i>W. comb.</i> to work (pay, etc.) extra		2. qo'shimcha (<i>ravish</i>)
a money-order		qo'shimcha ishlamoq (<i>to'lamoq va boshq.</i>)
<i>W. comb.</i> to make out a money-order		pul o'tkazish
a form		pul o'tkazmoq
<i>W. comb.</i> to fill in a form		bu yerda: blanka, forma, shakl
a desk		blankani to'ldirish
a present [ə 'preznt]		parta, yozuv stoli
<i>W. comb.</i> to give (make) smb. a present		sovg'a
a birthday present		sovg'a qilmoq
a wedding present		tug'ilgan kun sovg'asi
to hand		to'y sovg'asi
e. g. I handed him the parcel.		topshirmoq, bermoq
But:		Men unga jo'natma topshirdim (<i>vositali to'ldiruvchisiz</i>)
I handed in the parcel.		jo'natma (posilka)
a parcel [ə 'pa:sł]		'navbatdagi (2-darsga qarang)
next		yonma-yon (<i>qo'shni uyda, qo'shni xonada</i>)
<i>W. comb.</i> next door		Ular bizning yonimizda yashashadi.
e. g. They live next door to us.		Jo'natmalarni qo'shni xonada qabul qilishadi.
But:		kvitansiya
Parcels are taken in the next room.		
a receipt [ə ri'si:t]		

LESSON TWENTY- SIX

ice [ais]

papers (pl.)

to publish [tə 'pʌblɪʃ]

Syn. to print

e. g. The book was first published (printed) in 1950.

an adventure [ən əd'ventʃə]

a servant [ə 'sa:vənt]

an extract [ən 'eksrækt]

Prep. an extract from a book
(a story, etc.)

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 'æθlɪ:t]

a sportsman

to reply [tə ri'plai] Lit.

Syn. to answer

Prep. to reply to smth.

muz

bu yerda: yozuvlar

nashr qilmoq, chop qilmoq

chop qilmoq (*tipografiya yo'li bilan*), bosib chiqarmoq

Kitob bиринчи мarta 1950-yilda nashr qilingan.

sarguzasht

xizmatkor ayol

parcha

kitobdan parcha (hikoyadan va boshq.)

sport (ko'pincha ko'plikda ishlataladi)

sport bilan shug'ullanmoq
U yaxshi sportchi.

Sizning farzandingiz sport bilan shug'ullanadimi?

Ha, u ko'pgina sport va o'yin turlari bilan shug'ullanadi.

sportchi (yengil atletika bilan shug'ullanuvchi)

sportchi (ov va boshq. shukabi sport turlari bilan shug'ullanuvchi)

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 bizning xatimizga javob berdilar.

bizning xatimizga javoban

practice ['præktrɪs]

amaliyat

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 [ta '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 redden

downstairs ['daʊnsteəz]

e. g. Someone's waiting for you **downstairs**.

Ant. upstairs

e. g. The Petrovs live **upstairs**.

W. comb. to go **downstairs**

to go **upstairs**

a skating-rink [ə 'skeitɪŋrɪŋk]

to sweep (swept, swept)

successful [sək'sesfʊl]

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)

yaxshi holatda bo'lmaslik,
(sport) forma(si)dan chi-
qib qolish

Unga fransuz tilida gapirish
qiyin, chunki u formadan
chiqib qoldi.

mashq qilmoq, amaliy shu-
g'ullanmoq

yugurishni mashq qilmoq
(sakrashni va boshq.)

tennis o'ynashni mashq qil-
moq (royalda o'ynashni
mashq qilmoq)

har kuni bir (ikki va sh.k.)
soat mashq qilmoq

hashamatli

jozibador

qizarmoq

pastga, quyi qavatga, zi-
nadan pastga

Sizni kimdir pastda kutib
turibdi.

yuqoriga, yuqori qavatda,
zinadan tepaga

Petrovlar yuqorida yashashadi.

zinadan pastga tushmoq

zinadan yuqoriga ko'tarilmoq

konki uchish joyi

supurmoq

muvaqqiyatlari

ko'tarmoq (*pastroq daraja-*
dan yuqoriroq darajaga)

shlapani ko'tarmoq (*salom-*
lashganda)

qadah ko'tarmoq

pardani ko'tarmoq (*teatrda*)

savol tashlamoq, masala
ko'tarib chiqmoq

qarshi ovoz bermoq (*e Yiroz,*
norozilik sifatida)

Taqqoslang:

Men pardani ko'tardim va xona zudlik bilan yorishdi.

Agar savollaringiz bo'lsa, qo'-lingizni ko'taring.

Jomadon shunaqa og'ir ediki, men uni ko'tara olmadim.

Siz nimadir tushirib yubordingiz. Menga ko'tarib olishga ruxsat eting.

I opened the curtain and it was immediately light in the room.

If you've got a question, raise your hand.

The suit-case was so heavy that I couldn't lift it.

You've dropped something. Let me pick it up.

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.

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.)

titramoq (qo'rquvdan, jahldan)

titramoq (sovugdan)

U qiz o'q ovozidan titrab ketdi.

Uning ovozi jahli chiqqanidan titrab ketardi.

1. ushlamoq

nimanidir qo'lida (kaftda) ushlab turmoq

nimanidir (kimnidir) ushlab turmoq

U ayol bolasini qo'lida ko'tarib xonaga kirdi.

kimningdir qo'lidan (bilagidan) ushlamoq(yelkasidan va sh.k.)

Taqqoslang:

U chiqish qilayotganda, yozuv kitobchasini qo'lida ushlab turdi.

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 [gra:sp]

drowning [drauniŋ]

slippery

common [kɔmən]

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 [ta '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 at-**
tention to your spelling.

2. o'tkazmoq

yig'ilish o'tkazmoq (konfe-
rensiya, championat va
boshq.)

Yig'ilish ertaga kunduzi o't-
kaziladimi?

Yig'ilish qachon bo'ldi?

tutmoq, ushlamoq

nimanidir ushlab olmoq

Bolakay qutqarish ayl-
nasidan ushlab suvdan
chiqib oldi.

shamollab qolmoq

Derazaga bunchalik yaqin
o'tirmang. Shamollab qo-
lishingiz mumkin.

mahkam ushlamoq, tashlan-
moq

cho'kib ketayotgan

toyg'ich

1. oddiy, sodda

odatiy, keng tarqalgan xato
(buyum)

oddiy odamlar (amalsiz)

Barcha mamlakatlardagi od-
diy odamlar tinchlik istay-
dilar.

g'alati, o'ziga xos

2. umumiy

Bir xil yoshdagi bolalar umu-
miy qiziqishga egalari.

ozod bo'lmoq, chiqib ketmoq
nimagadir tegmoq, tegib ket-
moq

Mehmonlardan eksponatlar-
ga tegmasliklarini so'-
rashdi.

nimagadir e'tibor bermaslik

U ogohlantirishga e'tibor
bermadidi.

nimagadir e'tibor bermoq

Siz imloga katta e'tibor be-
rishingiz kerak.

But:

You should take better care of your health.

to push [tə'puʃ]

to pull [tə'pʊl]

e. g. You push (the box) and I'll pull (it).

a liar [ə'laiə]

to lie (lied, lied, lying)

a stadium [ə'steidiam]

W. comb. the Dynamo
[dainəmou] Stadium
at the stadium

a fan

W. comb. a hockey fan [ə'hɔki
'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'skro:]

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**)

Siz sog'lig'ingizga 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 ish-
qibizi

futbol muxlisi, futbol ish-
qibizi

o'yin, sport uchrashuvi
(bellashuvi)

hayajonli uchrashuv

brigada, jamoa, komanda
futbol (xokkey) komandası

ishchilar brigadası

jamoaviy ish

komanda, ekipaj (kema, sa-
molot)

Hamma komanda palubada.

Bu juda yaxshi komanda.

hisob (o'yin, musobaqa)

Hisob qanaqa? — Ikki-yu
nol.

gol urmoq

Bitta ham gol urilmadi.

durang

durang bilan tugamoq

Uchrashuv durang bilan
yakunlandi.

Uchrashuv 4:4 hisobida
durang bilan yakunlandi.

yutmoq, g'olib chiqmoq

Ant. to lose [ta'lu:z] (lost, lost)

W. comb. to win (to lose) a battle (a match, a game of chess, etc.)

e. g. They lost two points.

They lost the game.

a champion [ə'tʃæmpjən]

yutqazmoq

jangni yutmoq (yutqazmoq)
(o'yinni, shaxmat parti-yasini va sh.k.)

Ular ikki ball (ochko)
yo'qotishdi.

Ular o'yinni yutqazishdi.
champion, g'olib

Yodda saqlang:

a championship [ə'tʃæmpjənʃɪp]

W. comb. World Championship
a football (hockey) championship

a competition

sporting events

championat, birinchilik

Jahon championati

futbol (xokkey) bo'yicha
championat, birinchilik

musobaqa (*har qanaqa*)

yengil atletikaning alohida
turlari bo'yicha musobaqa

W. comb. to win (lose) in the first (second, etc.) event

birinchi (ikkinchi) turda g'a-laba qozonmoq (yutqazmoq)

a tournament [ə'tuənəmənt]

W. comb. a chess tournament
a tennis tournament

turnir

shaxmat turniri

tennis bo'yicha musobaqa

yugurish bo'yicha musobaqa
(suzish, mototsiklda poyga va sh.k.), poyga

otlar poygasi

eshkak eshish bo'yicha musobaqa, poyga

yugurishda musobaqalashmoq, poyga o'ynamoq
(konkida yugurish bo'yicha va sh.k.)

W. comb. a horse race

a boat-race

to have a race

to beat (beat, beaten)

1. urmoq

2. yutmoq (sportda), g'olib chiqmoq

e. g. Spartak beat Dynamo three two.

"Spartak" "Dinamo" ustidan 3:2 hisobida g'alaba qozondi.

GRAMMATIK MAVZULAR

KIRISH KURSI

1-DARS

1-§. Buyruq gap. Bevosita suhbatdoshga yoki uchinchi bir shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki iltimos buyruq gap bilan beriladi. Buyruq gapdag'i fe'l buyruq maylida keladi. Fe'lning buyruq maylidagi shakli uning o'zak shakli bilan bir xil bo'ladi. Fe'lning o'zak shaklini yasash uchun uning noaniq shaklidagi *to* yuklamasi tushirib qoldiriladi.

M.: to meet – uchratmoq (infinitiv shakli)

meet – uchrat (fe'l o'zagi va buyruq mayli shakli)

Ingliz tilida buyruq maylidagi fe'l ham birlik, ham ko'plik uchun taalluqlidir.

M.: Tell – Ayt. Aytinglar. Ayting.

Ingliz tilida buyruq gap *kesim* bilan boshlanadi. Bunday gaplarda, odatda, gapning egasi ko'rsatilmaydi. To'ldiruvchi kesimdan so'ng ikkinchi o'rinda keladi.

M.: Meet Ted – Tedni uchrat.

Tell Ben -- Benga ayt.

2-§. Ingliz tilidagi ot va olmoshlarning kelishigi haqida tushuncha. Ingliz tilida otlarning ikkita kelishigi bor: Umumiy kelishik va qaratqich kelishigi. Umumiy kelishikda otlar hech qanday qo'shimcha olmaydi.

M.: Send Peter a book – Peterga kitobni jo'nat.

Umumiy kelishikdagi otlar gapda *ega*, *to'ldiruvchi*, *hol*, *aniqlovchi* bo'lib keladi.

Qaratqich kelishigidagi otlar birlikda – 's ko'plikda esa – ' oladi.

M.: My friend's book – Do'stining kitobi.

My friends' books – Do'stlarimning kitoblari.

Biroq, ko'plikda – 's bilan tugallanmaydigan otlar ko'plikda qaratqich kelishigida -'s oladi. Masalan: Women's dresses.

Kishilik olmoshlaring kelishiklari.

Kishilik olmoshlarning ikkita kelishigi bor: bosh kelishik va obyekt kelishigi.

Bosh kelishik			
Shaxs	Birlik		
Savol	Who?	[hu:]	Kim?
I	I	[ai]	Men
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Sen
	He	[hi:, hi:, hi]	U (m.r.)
III	She	[fi:, fi:, fi]	U (j.r.)
	It	[it]	U (s.r.)
Shaxs	Ko'plik		
I	We	[wi:, wi:, wi]	Biz
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Sizlar
III	They	[ðei]	Ular
Gapda	Ega		
Predlog	ishlatilmaydi		

Obyekt kelishigi				
Shaxs	Birlik			
Savol	Whom?	[hu:m]	Kimni?	Kimga?
I	Me	[mi:, mi:, mi]	Meni	Menga
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Seni	Senga
	Him	[him]	Uni	Unga
III	Her	[hə:, hə]	Uni	Unga
	It	[it]	Uni	Unga
Shaxs	Ko'plik			
I	Us	[ʌs, əs]	Bizni	Bizga
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Sizlarni	Sizlarga
III	Them	[ðəm, ðəm]	Ularni	Ularga
Gapda	To'ldiruvchi, hol			
Predlog	ishlatilishi mumkin			

2-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 j.r.

father ['faðə] ota → he – u m.r.

Qolgan barcha jonsiz predmetlarni anglatuvchi otlar, mavhum tushunchalar nomlari, hayvon nomlarini anglatuvchi otlar sredniy rodga kiradi va it olmoshi bilan almashtirilishi mumkin.

bed [bed] karavot → 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 quydagicha o'qiladi:

a) [z] jarangli undosh va unlilardan so'ng:

bed karavot – beds [bedz] karavotlar

pen ruchka – pens [penz] ruchkalar

tie galstuk – ties [taiz] galstuklar

b) {s} jarangsiz undoshlardan so'ng:

list ro'yxat – lists [lists] ro'yxatlar

3. Birlikda -s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch va -o harflari bilan tugagan otlar ko'plikda -es qo'shimchasini oladi va u [iz] talaffuz qilinadi:

match gugurt – matches ['mætʃiz] gugurtlar

4. So'z oxirida undoshdan so'ng keladigan -y ko'plikda -es olganda -y → i ga o'tadi:

a city shahar – cities shaharlar

a baby chaqaloq – babies chaqaloqlar

Biroq:

a day kun – days kunlar

5. Ingliz tilidagi bir qator otlar ko'plik shaklini o'ziga xos tarzda yasaydi.

a man	[mæn]	erkak	men	[men]	erkaklar
a woman	['wumən]	ayol	women	['wimin]	ayollar
foot	[fʊt]	oyoq	feet	[fi:t]	oyoqlar
tooth	[tu:θ]	tish	teeth	[ti:θ]	tishlar

goose	[gu:s]	g'oz	geese	[gi:s]	g'ozlar
mouse	[maus]	sichqon	mice	[mais]	sichqonlar
sheep	[ʃi:p]	qo'y	sheep	[ʃi:p]	qo'yalar

4-§. To'ldiruvchi haqidə tushuncha. Predlogsiz (vositali va vositasiz) to'ldiruvchining gapdag'i 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 haqidə?* va boshqa savollarga javob bo'ladi. To'ldiruvchi gapda quydagicha 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 *kimga?*, *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 obyekt kelishigidagi olmosh bilan. Shuning uchun ular o'rtaсидаги farq ularning gapdag'i tartibiga qarab aniqlanadi. Vositali to'ldiruvchi kesimdan keyin keladi, so'ngra vositasiz to'ldiruvchi keladi.

Send	Bess	five	pens.	Bessga beshta ruchka jo'nating.
	(kimga?)		(nimani?)	

Send	me	my	tie.	Menga galstugimni jo'nating.
	(kimga?)		(nimani?)	
	(vositali)		(vositasiz)	

Bordi-yu, gapda vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lmasa, vositasiz to'ldiruvchi kesimdan keyin keladi.

Send Bess. (kimni?)

Bessni yuboring.

Send me. (kimni?)

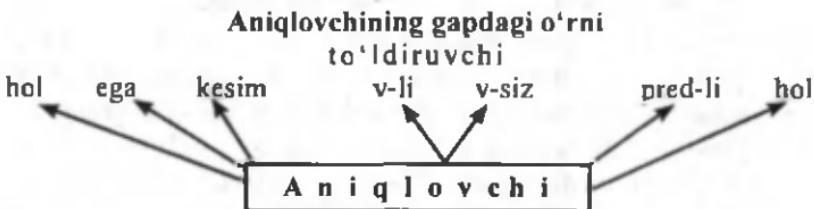
Meni yuboring.

Predlogli to'ldiruvchi gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. To'ldiruvchilarning gapdag'i umumiy tartibi quydagicha:

T O' L D I R U V C H I			
	Predlogisiz	Predlogli	
Kesim	Vositali	Vositasiz	
	Kimga? Nimaga?	Kimni? Nimani?	
	Jo'nalish kelishigi	Tushum kelishigi	
Send	Tom	a book.	Send a book to Tom.
Send	Ben	a doctor.	Send a doctor to Ben.

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 her office.*

3-DARS

6-§. **Infinitiv haqida tushuncha.** Infinitiv fe'lning noaniq shaklidir. Ingliz tilida fe'lning infinitivi uning o'zagi bilan bir xil bo'ladi, faqt 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.

* to yuklamasi unli bilan boshlanuvchi fe'llar oldidan [tu], undosh bilan boshlanuvchi fe'llar oldidan [tə] o'qiladi

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 } is = she's	
it = it's	

Og'zaki nutqda qisqartma shakllar ishlataladi. *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. Maqsadga 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.	<i>Bu xarita.</i>
(ega)	(kesim)	

Yoyiq sodda gap tarkibida II darajali gap bo'laklaridan biri ishtirot etadi.

My	pen	is bad.	<i>Mening ruchkam yomon.</i>
(aniqlovchi)	(ega)	(ega)	

Send	me	my	map.
(kesim)	(vositali to'ldiruvchi)	(aniqlovchi)	(vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)

Menga xaritamni jo'nating.

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 xonardon.

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 javob bo'ladi. Shaklan kesim ikki xil bo'ladi:

a) **Sodda fe'l-kesim.** Bitta fe'l bilan ifodalananadi 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 aytинг.

b) **Qo'shma ot-kesim.** Predmetning holatini, sifatini va qaysi sinfga taalluqlilagini bildiradi. Qo'shma ot kesim ikki qismidan iborat bo'ladi. Birinchi qismi bog'lovchi fe'l (masalan, **to be**), ikkinchi qismi ot, sifat, olmosh, sondan iborat bo'ladi.



4. **Darak gapda so'z tartibi.** Ingliz tilida gapdagagi so'z tartibi qat'iy hisoblanadi. Gapdagagi so'z tartibining buzilishi ma'noni o'zgartirib yuboradi yoki xatolikka olib keladi. Ingliz tilida darak gapning so'z tartibi quyidagicha:

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	Kesim	vositali	To'ldiruvchi vositasiz	predlogli	Hol

Masalan	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	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'miga 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 maxsusus 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 xohlaganimizni nazarda tutsak.

M.: This is a table. — Bu stol.

Masalan, *I need a pencil* gapida har qanday qalam sinfiga taalluqli bo'lgan istalgan bir predmet nazarda tutiladi. Noaniq artikl kasb nomlaridan oldin ham ishlatiladi.

M.: His father is a doctor. — Uning otasi shifokor.

Bu yerda uning otasi o'qituvchi emas, ishchi emas, balki shifokor deb nomlaradigan kasbdagi kishilardan biri ekanligi nazarda tutiladi.

4-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 ishlataladi. Aniq artikl o'quvchiga yoki tinglovchiga qaysi predmet haqida gap borayotganligi sharoitdan ma'lumligini 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 tutyapti. Yoki yana bir misol:

The doctor examined John.

— *Shifokor Jonni tekshirdi*, — deyilganda shifokor kasbiga ega bo'lgan barcha kishilar bir vaqtning o'zida Jonni tekshirmagan, balki shu kasb egalaridan biri (aniq bir shifokor) uni tekshirgan, ya'ni gapiruvchi barcha shifokorlar sinfidan Jonni tekshirgan shifokorni ajratib ko'rsatmoqda. Shuning uchun doktor so'zi oldidan aniq artikl qo'llanmoqda.

Aniq artikl alohida urg'u bilan aytalganda [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 ishlatalmaydi:

a) Atoqli ot bilan:

Klin Klin (*shahar nomi*)

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.

Yettingchi sahifa toza.

3. Artiklning gapdag'i o'rni. A:tikl (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 ishlataladi.

That [ðæt] ko'rsatish olmoshi *u*, *o'sha*, *anavi*, *narigi* ma'nosida gapiruvchidan uzoqda turgan predmetga ko'rsatish uchun ishlataladi.

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, aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi.

a) Ega:

This is a map. – *Bu* xarita.

That is a pen. – *U* ruchka.

b) Aniqlovchi:

This pen is bad. – *Bu* ruchka yomon.

That man is nice. – *U* odam yaxshi.

c) To'ldiruvchi:

Send me this. – Menga *buni* jo'nat.

Send Peter that. – Peterga *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 pensɪlz] *u* qalamlar

4. Ko'rsatish olmoshi aniqlovchi vazifasida kelganda, o'zbek tilida ko'plikdagi ot oldidan ko'rsatish olmoshining birlik shakllari *bu*, *u*, ishlataladi, ingliz tilida esa bu o'rinda ko'rsatish olmoshlarining ko'plikdagi shakllari *these*, *those* ishlatalishi kerak. Masalan:

Bu qalamlar qisqa. *These* pencils are short.

U ruchkalar qizil. *Those* pens are red.

5-DARS

13-§. So'roq gap. Umumiy so'roq gap. To be fe'li bilan.

Ingliz tilida umumiy so'roq gapning shakli darak gap shaklidan gapdagagi so'z tartibi bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi:

bog'lovchi fe'l

Is

Is

ega

my name

Ann

ot-kesim yoki o'r'in 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? Ruchka qorami?
- Yes it is. Ha.
- No, it is not. 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 ishlatalishi 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:

Yettinchı matnni toping va uni o'qing.

6-DARS

16-§. Bo'lissiz darak gap. To be fe'li bilan bo'lissiz darak gap not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi. Bunda not to be ning mos shaklidan keyin keladi:

Those pens are not black.

U ruchkalar qora emas.

That page is not clean.

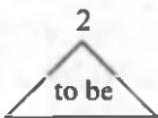
U sahifa toza emas.

Kate is not in Kiev.

Keyt Kiyevda emas.

1

Ega



3



4

ot-kesim
clean.

That page

is

not

17-§. Alternativ so'roq gap.

1. Ikki yoki undan ortiq predmet, ish-harakat yoki sifat o'rtaida tanlovnii nazarda tutuvchi so'roq gapga tanlov yeki 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 qoram?'

Javobda ulardan biri 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
Minskdam?

2. Agar tanlov so'roq gap egaga tegishli 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?" – Doska oldidagi Nikmi yoki Petermi?

"Peter is."

– Peter.

3. Tanlov so'roq gapda ohang. Tanlov so'roq gapning birinchi qismi ko'tariluvchi, ikkinchi qismi esa pasayuvvchi 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 umumiyligi kelishikda, kishilik olmoshi esa obyekt kelishigida bo'ladi.

Please look at the blackboard. Marhamat qilib, doskaga qarang.

Please look at me. Marhamat qilib, menqa qarang.

7-DARS

19-§. Kishilik olmoshlarining kelishiklari.

Kishilik olmoshlarining ikkita kelishigi bor: bosh kelishik va obyekt kelishigi.

Bosh kelishik			
Birlik			
Savol	Who?	[hu:]	Kim?
I	I	[ai]	Men
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Sen
III	He	[hi:, hi:, hi]	U (m.r.)
	She	[ji:, ji:, ji]	U (j.r.)
	It	[it]	U (s.r.)

<i>Shaxs</i>	<i>Ko'plik</i>		
I	We	[wi:, wi-, wi]	Biz
II	You	[ju:, ju-, ju]	Sizlar
III	They	[ðei]	Ular
<i>Gapda</i>	Ega		
<i>Predlog</i>	ishlatilmaydi		

<i>Shaxs</i>	<i>Obyekt kelishigi</i>			
<i>Shaxs</i>	<i>Birlik</i>			
<i>Savol</i>	Whom?	[hu:m]	Kimni?	Kimga?
I	Me	[mi:, mi-, mi]	Meni	Menga
II	You	[ju:, ju-, ju]	Seni	Senga
III	Him	[him]	Uni	Unga
	Her	[hə:, hə]	Uni	Unga
	It	[it]	Uni	Unga
<i>Shaxs</i>	<i>Ko'plik</i>			
I	Us	[ʌs, əs]	Bizni	Bizga
II	You	[ju:, ju-, ju]	Sizlarni	Sizlarga
III	Them	[ðəm, ðəm]	Ularni	Ularga
<i>Gapda</i>	To'ldiruvchi, hol			
<i>Predlog</i>	ishlatilishi mumkin			

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida *sen* shakli bilan *siz* shakli bir xil. Biz vaziyatdan gap birligidagi shaxs haqidami yoki ko'plikdagi shaxs haqida borayotganini bilib olamiz. *Sizlash* bilan *sensirash* orasidagi farq ham vaziyatdan aniqlanadi.

Birinchi shaxs birligidagi I olmoshi doim katta harf bilan yoziladi. Agar I olmoshi gapda boshqa egalar bilan kelsa, u boshqa egalardan keyin fe'l-kesim oldida keladi:

My sister and I are students.

Opam va men talabamiz.

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
III	He She It	{ is	He's She's It's	They	are	They're

Jadvaldan ko'rilib 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'plikdag'i barcha shaxslar uchun.

“*to be*” fe'lining *to'la* va *qisqa* (reduksiyaga uchragan) shakllari

To'la shakllari

Qisqa shakllari

be	[bi:]	[bi:, bi]
am	[æm]	[əm, m]
are < undoshlardan oldin	[a:]	[ə:, ə]
unilardan oldin	[a:r]	[ar, ər]

So'roq shakli

Shaxs	Son					
	Birlik			Ko'plik		
I	am	I?		are	we?	
II	are	you?		are	you?	
III	is	{ he? she? it?		are	they?	

Bo'lishsiz shakli

Shaxs	Son					
	Birlik			Ko'plik		
I	I	am	not	We	are	not
II	You	are	not	You	are	not
III	He She It	{ is	not	They	are	not

Og'zaki nutqda, qoida bo'yicha, to be fe'lining qisqa bo'lishsiz shakllari ishlataladi. Xususan: isn't ['iznt], aren't [a:nt]. Am not tegishli qisqa shaklga ega emas, biroq am gapda ega bilan qo'shilib ketishi mumkin:

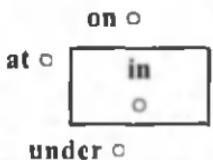
No, I am not. = No, I'm not.

Urg'u qoidasi. Bog'lovchi fe'l quyidagi hollarda urg'u ostida bo'ladi:

- a) So'roq gap boshida:
'Is 'this a pen? Bu ruchkami?
- b) Umumiyl so'roq gapga qisqa bo'lishli javobda:
Yes, it is. Ha (ruchka).
Yes, they are. Ha (ruchkalar).
- c) Umumiyl so'roq gapga qisqa bo'lishsiz javobda:
No, it isn't. Yo'q (ruchka emas).
No, they aren't. Yo'q (ruchkalar emas).

21-§. Predloglar.

1. O'rinn-joy predloglari



on [ɔn] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *ustida* joylashganligini ko'rsatadi:

My bag's **on** the table. Sumkam stol ustida.

under ['ʌndə] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *tagida* joylashganligini ko'rsatadi:

My book's **under** the desk. Kitobim parta tagida.

in [in] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *ichida* joylashganligini ko'rsatadi:

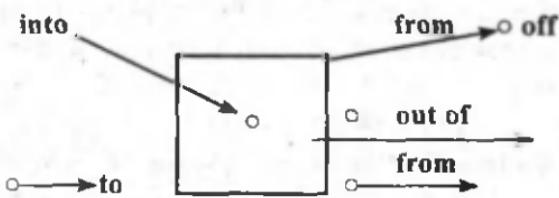
My book is **in** my brief-case. Kitobim sumkam ichida.

at [æt, ət] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *yonida* joylashganligini ko'rsatadi:

I'm **at** the table. Men stol yonidaman.

The teacher is **at** the blackboard. O'qituvchi doska yonida (turibdi).

2. Yo'nalish predloglari



to [tu, ta] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet tomoniga harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga – *ga* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Go to the blackboard, please. Marhamat qilib, doskaga chiqing.

into ['intu, inta] 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, sumkangizning *ichiga* soling.

from [frɒm] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet tomonidan, ba'zan, boshqa predmet tepasidan harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga – *dan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Take your book **from** the table, Kitobingizni *stoidan* oling va please, and open it. uni oching.

Please take your book **from** Peter. Marhamat qilib, *kitobingizni Peterdan* oling.

off [ɒf] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet tepasidan 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'chishni 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. Predloglarning talaffuz qilinishi. Ingliz tilida, odatda, gapda bir bo'g'inli predloglar urg'usiz talaffuz qilinadi va shuning uchun ko'p predloglardagi unli tovushlar qisqarib ketadi (reduksiyaga uchraydi).

Look at the blackboard, please.
['luk ət ðə blækbɔ:d̩ pli:z]

Marhamat qilib, doskaga qarang.

This is a book. Look at it. [luk
at it]

Bu kitob. Unga qarang.

Eslatma. on [ɔn] va off [ɔf] predloglari hech qachon qisqarmaydi (reduksiyaga uchramaydi).

Predloglar bir-biriga qarshi qo'yilganda urg'u ostida turishi mumkin, masalan, tanlov so'roq gaplarda:

Is your pen on the table or
under it? ['iz jɔ 'pen ɔn ðə
teibl̩ | ɔr ʌndər it]

Ruchkangiz stol ustidami
yoki stol tagidami?

To'la shakli	Qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) shakli
at	[æt]
to	[tu:]
into	['intu:]
from	[frɔm]
out of	['aut əv]

[æt]
{tu, tə}
['intu, 'intə]
{fram, frm]
['aut əv]

8-DARS

22-§. Bo'lishsiz buyruq gap. Bo'lishsiz buyruq gap do ko'makchi fe'lining bo'lishsiz shaklidan va asosiy fe'lning to - siz infinitiv shaklidan yasaladi. do ning bo'lishsiz shakli - do not.

Please do not take this book.

Bu kitobni olmang, iltimos.

Do not read that text, please.

U matnni o'qimang, iltimos.

Og'zaki nutqda do not qisqartirilib, don't ['dount] shaklida kelib, odatda, urg'u bilan talaffuz qilinadi:

Don't do it.

Bunday qilmang.

Eslatma: To be ko'makchi fe'lining 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 biron 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 gapi-ruvchiga yaqin bo'lsa)

What's that? (agar predmet gapi-ruvchidan uzoqda bo'lsa)

} Bu nima?

It's a pen.

Bu ruchka.

Ot-kesimning kasbi va partiyaviyligi so'ralganda ham kishilarga nisbatan *what* so'roq so'zi ishlataladi.

"What is he?"

– Uning kasbi *nima*?

"He is a teacher."

– U o'qituvchi.

Bunday savol II shaxsga nisbatan hurmatsizlik hisoblanadi.

What so'roq so'zi ot oldidan (**What** + **ot**) kelsa *qaysi* ma'nosini beradi.

"What book is this?"

– Bu *qaysi* kitob?

"It's Anna Karenina."

– Bu "Anna Karenina".

Demak, **What** + **ot** bilan predmetning sifati so'ralmaydi. Predmetning sifatini **What kind of** + **ot**...? *Qanday?* *Qanaqa?* so'roqlari yordamida so'rалади.

Taqqoslang:

"What city is this?"

– Bu *qaysi* shahar?

"It's Kiev."

– Bu *Kiyev*.

"What kind of city is Kiev?"

– Kiyev *qanaqa* shahar?

"It is a big city."

– U *katta* shahar.

Eslatma: **What** va **What kind of** so'roqlaridan so'ng kelgan ot bilan artikl ishlatilmaydi.

2. **Who** – so'roq olmoshi ism, familiya, qarindoshchilik munosabatlarini bildiruvchi ot-kesim bo'lib kelgan otga nisbatan ishlataladi.

“Who is that girl?”

“She’s my sister.”
“She’s Miss Brown.”

– U qiz kim?

– U mening singlim.
– U miss Braun.

“Who are they?”

“They are the British delegation
[,dəl'i'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. Otning aniqlovchisiga nisbatan beriladi va bevosita o’sha so’z oldidan keladi, ya’ni **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	ikkinchi darajali bo’lak
Where	is	Ann	on Sunday?

Eslatma: **Where** – so’roq olmoshi bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl yoki egalik olmoshi bilan ishlataladi.

“Where is the car?” – Mashina qayerda?

“Where is your desk?” – Sening partang qayerda?

Maxsus so’roq gaplarga javob berishda ko’rsatish olmoshlari takrorlanmasligi uchun uning o’rniga kishilik olmoshlari (**he, she, it, they**) ishlataladi.

“What are these?”

– Bular nimalar?

“They’re my books.”

– Bular mening kitoblarim.

“Whose bags are these?”

– Bular kimning sumkalari?

“They’re our bags.”

– Ular bizning sumkalarimiz.

3. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda ohang. Maxsus so'roq gaplar pasayuvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi:

'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 unli hisoblanadi)

2) Unli harflarning yopiq bo'g'inda qisqa o'qilishini saqlab qolish uchun so'z oxiridagi undosh ikkilanadi:

to sit – o'tirmoq	sitting – o'tirgan
-------------------	--------------------

3) O'zakdag'i -ie → y ga o'tadi:

to lie – yotmoq	lying – yotgan
-----------------	----------------

Eslatma: So'z oxiridagi -y -ing qo'shilganda hech qachon o'zgarmaydi:

to copy out ko'chirib yozmoq – copying out ko'chirib yozayotgan.

25-§. Hozirgi zamон davom fe'lі (HZD) (The Present Continuous Tense). Continuous atamasi to continue [kan'tinju:] davom etmoq fe'lidan olingan.

1. Davom zamонлари biron – bir aniq vaqtga nisbatan davom etayotgan, davom etган va davom etadigan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

HZD nutq paytida davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Davom zamonlar ish-harakat jarayonini ko'rsatadi.

2. HZD ning yasalishi.

to be ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi mos shakli va asosiy fe'lning 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?

Siz hozir kitob o'qiyapsizmi?

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.

Eslatma 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.)

Eslatma 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'rmoq**, **to hear eshitmoq**, **to feel his qilmoq**, **to notice sezmoq**, **to know bilmoq**, **to understand tushunmoq**, **to remember eslamoq**, **to recognize tanimoq**, **to forget unutmoq**, **to seem tuyulmoq**, **to be bo'lmoq** va boshqalar.

2) Harakat fe'llari yaqin kelajakdag'i rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **HZD** shaklida keladi.

They are going to the park
tomorrow.

Ular ertaga xiyobonga
ketishyapti.

9-DARS

26-§. Egalik olmoshlari. Egalik olmoshlari Whose? Kimning? so'rog'iga javob bo'lib, tegishlilikni bildiradi. Har bir kishilik olmoshiga mos egalik olmoshi mavjud.

Kishilik olmoshlari		Egalik olmoshlari		
I	men	my	[mai]	mening
you	sen	your	[jɔ:, jɔ]	sening
he	u <i>(m.r.)</i>	his	[hiz]	uning
she	u <i>(j.r.)</i>	her	[hə:, hə, hə:r, hər]	uning
it	u <i>(s.r.)</i>	its	[its]	uning
we	biz	our	[auə]	bizning
you	siz(lar)	your	[jɔ:, jɔ, jɔ:r, jɔr]	siz(lar)ning
they	Ular	their	[ðeə]	ularning

Egalik olmoshlarining bunday shakli *sifatli shakl* deyiladi. Chunki u doim otdan oldin aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi. Egalik olmoshi bilan artik ishlatalmaydi.

This is my bag.

Bu mening sumkam.

That is his pen.

Anavi uning ruchkasi.

Please give me your
exercise-book.

Marhamat qilib, menga daftarin-gizni bering.

Agar ot oldidan boshqa aniqlovchilar kelsa, egalik olmoshi ularning hammasidan oldin keladi.

Where's your new red pencil?

Sizning yangi qizil qa-
lamingiz qayerda?

10-DARS

27-§. Qaratqich kelishigining *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'ttasidagi munosabat qaratqich kelishigidagi *of* predlogi bilan beriladi (*to'lal shakli* – [ɔv], qisqargan shakli – [əv]).

Of predlogi har qanday ot (jonli va jonsiz) bilan ishlatala oladi.	
the work of that engineer	o'sha injenerning ishi
the centre ['sentrə] 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 birikma birinchi otning aniqlovchisi hisoblanadi.

Eslatma: Agar ikkinchi ot birinchi otning aniqlovchisi bo'lib joyni bildirsa, *in* (*da*) yoki *from* (*dan*) predloglari ishlataladi, masalan:

bu darslikning matnlari
besinchchi darsning so'zlari
bizning shahrimizning
o'qituvchilari

the texts in this book
the words from (in) Lesson Five
the teachers in our city

ASOSIY KURS

1-DARS

28-§. Hozirgi zamон oddiy fe'l'i (HZO) (*The Present Indefinite Tense*). Ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida davom etuvchi ish-harakatni ifodalovchi Continuous guruh zamонlaridan farqli o'laroq Indefinite guruh zamонlari aniq vaqtga bog'liq emas. Ular ish-harakatning o'tish xarakterini ko'rsatmaydi va biron bir boshqa ish-harakat yoki vaqtga nisbatan olinmaydi, **HZO** faqat ish-harakatning bo'lishini ta'kidlaydi, *xolos*.

1. **Yasalishi.** Fe'lning **HZO**dagи 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'qiymаn
You read	Sen o'qiysan
He (she, it) reads	U o'qiydi
We read	Biz o'qiymiz
You read	Sizlar o'qiyiszlar
They read	Ular o'qiydilar

So'roq shakli **do ko'makchi fe'l'i** bilan yasaladi. Do ko'makchi fe'l'i 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'zgarmaydi.

Do I read?	Men o'qiymаnmi?
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'qiyisizlarmi?
Do they read?	Ular o'qiydilarmi?

Eslatma: Og'zaki nutqda **you** olmoshidan oldin ko'makchi fe'lning qisqargan d'yoush shakli ishlataladi.

D'you read English? Inglizcha o'qiyiszmi?

Bo'lishsiz shakli do (III shaxs birlikda does) ko'makchi fe'li va not inkor yuklamasi yordamida 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

Eslatma: 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 va ega bo'lib kelgan predmet yoki shaxsga xos bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. (Paragraf boshida keltirilgan **Indefinite** bilan **Continuous** guruhlarining 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 *chiq-yapman* (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'qishyapti* (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 ishlataladi. Chunki, ular o'z leksik ma'nosiga ko'ra takrorlanishni ifodalaydi. **every day, every morning, every evening so'z birikmalari, odatda, (bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz) darak va so'roq gap oxirida keladi:**

We read newspapers **every day**.

Biz har kuni gazetalar o'qiyamiz.

Do they go to the office **every morning?**

Ular har kuni ertalab idoraga borishadimi?

I don't read **every evening.**

Men har oqshom ham o'qiyvermayman.

Biroq, bajariladigan 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'qiyamiz, mashqlar bajaramiz va yangi so'zlarni daftarga yozamiz.

29-§. Noaniq zamon ravishlari. usually ['ju:ʒuəli], odatda, sometimes ['samtaimz] ba'zan, often [ɔfn] ko'pincha, seldom [seldam] kamdan kam, always ['ɔ:lwaz] har doim lar noaniq payt ravishlari hisoblanadi. Gapda ular asosiy fe'lidan 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 ishlataliganda, 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 ravishi esa gap boshida kelishi mumkin.

Sometimes we have dictations.

Biz ba'zan diktantlar yozamiz.

Seldom faqat very daraja ravishi yoki boshqa aniqlovchilar bilan ishlataladi. Seldom o'rniغا uning ma'nosini berish ushun often bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatalishi ham mumkin.

I very seldom meet him.

Men u bilan juda kam

uchrashyapman.

I don't often meet them now.

Men nozir ular bilan kam

uchrashyapman.

2-DARS

30-§. HZOda fe'llarning III shaxs birlikda kelishi.

1. **to be**, modal fe'lllar va ba'zi ko'makchi fe'llardan tashqari barcha fe'lllar III shaxs birlikda -s qo'shimchasini oladi. -s qo'-shimchasingin o'qilishi s harfining o'qish qoidasiga binoan o'qiladi (3-§ ning 2,3-punktlariga qarang).

He works [wa: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 [dəz].

U bajaradi.

3. **-s, -ss, -se, -ch, -sh, -x bilan tugagan fe'llar -es qo'shimchasi-ni oladi.**

He closes ['klouziz].

U yopadi.

She teaches ['ti:tʃiz].

U dars beradi.

4. **-y bilan tugagan fe'llarga -es qo'shilganda y → i ga o'tadi.**

We copy out.

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'mida keladi. **Who**, **what**, **which** so'roq so'zları 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 singillari bu yerda yashaydi?

Eslatma: Which so'roq olmoshi chegaralangan predmetlar yoki shaxslardan tanlash haqida gap borsa ishlataladi. 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 tilida gapiradi?

Bunday savollarga qisqa javob beriladi. Qisqa javob ega va tegishli shaxs, son va zamonda turgan ko'makchi fe'lidan iborat bo'ladi.

"Whose sister knows French?"	- Kimning singlisi fransuz tilini biladi?
"My sister does."	- Mening singlim.
"Who speaks English well in your office?"	- Idorangizda kim ingliz tilida yaxshi gapiradi?
"These engineers do."	- Bu muhandislar.
"Which of you works at the Ministry?"	- Qaysi biringiz vazirlikda 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 shaklini saqlab qoladi:

"Who works in this office?" "We do." [wi: du:]

32-§. *To be going to ... (-mogchi) oboroti 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: niyat, xohish, ishonch). Ulardan biri to be going to oboroti 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 write a letter to my sister tomorrow.

Ertaga men singlimga xat yoza-man (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.)

Eslatma: Bu oborot to go, to come va boshqa harakat fe'llari bilan ishlatilmaydi. Bunday fe'llar yaqin kelajakdag'i rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **HZD** da qo'llanadi. (O'zbek tilidagi hozirgi-kelasi zamon bilan qiyoslang.)

"Where are you going tomorrow?"

– Siz ertaga qayerga ketyapsiz?

"We are going to the park."

– Biz xiyobonga ketyapmiz.

"When is he coming?"

– U qachon kelyapti?

"He is coming tomorrow."

– U ertaga kelyapti.

(25-§, 2-punkt.)

2. To be going to oboroti ham, HZD ham yaqin kelajakdag'i ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun quyidagi payt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ishlatalishi 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 kelasi yil, 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 gapdag'i o'rni. Very va boshqa daraja ravishlari o'zları 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 olmoshining obyekt kelishiklari. Ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshlari va **who** so'roq olmoshi bosh kelishikdan tashqari yana obyekt kelishigiga ham ega.

Bosh kelishik			
Shaxs	Birlik		
Savol	Who?	[hu:]	Kim
I	I	[ai]	Men
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Sen
III	He	[hi:, hi:, hi]	U (m.r.)
	She	[fi:, fi:, fi]	U (j.r.)
	It	[it]	U (s.r.)
Shaxs	Ko'plik		
I	We	[wi:, wi:, wi]	Biz
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Sizlar
III	They	[ðei]	Ular
Gapda	Ega		
Predlog	ishlatilmaydi		

Obyekt kelishigi				
Shaxs	Birlik			
Savol	Whom?	[hu:m]	Kimni?	Kimga?
I	Me	[mi:, mi:, mi]	Meni	Menga
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Seni	Senga
III	Him	[him]	Uni	Unga
	Her	[hə:, hə]	Uni	Unga
	It	[it]	Uni	Unga

<i>Shaxs</i>	<i>Ko'plik</i>			
I	Us	[ʌs, əs]	Bizni	Jizga
II	You	[ju:, ju:, ju]	Sizlarni	Sizlarga
III	Them	[ðem, ðam]	Ularni	Ularga
<i>Gapda</i>	To'ldiruvchi, hol			
<i>Predlog</i>	ishlatilishi mumkin			

Obyekt kelishigidagi olmoshlar gapda (ham predlogli, ham predlogsiz) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Do you know him well?
(Vositasziz to'ldiruvchi) | Siz <i>uni</i> yaxshi taniysizmi? |
| Please send him a letter.
(Vositali to'ldiruvchi) | Marhamat qilib, <i>unga</i> xat yuboring. |
| She often speaks English to him .
(predlogli to'ldiruvchi) | U <i>unga</i> ko'pincha ingliz tilida gapiradi. |
| Whom do you know well here?
(vositasiz to'ldiruvchi) | Bu yerda siz <i>kimni</i> yaxshi taniysiz? |
| Whom does he always speak
about? (predlogli to'ldiruvchi) | U doim <i>kim haqida</i> gapiradi? |

Biroq ko'pincha to'ldiruvchi vazifasida **whom** so'roq almoshi o'rniغا who ishlatiladi.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Who do you know here? | Siz bu yerda <i>kimni</i> taniysiz? |
| Who is she speaking to ? | U <i>kim bilan</i> gaplashyapti? |

36-§. *Much (ko'p) va little (oz).*

1. **Much** va **little** miqdor va daraja ravishlari bo'lib kelib, fe'lni aniqlashi mumkin. Bunday hollarda ular o'zları 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 <i>ko'p</i> o'qiydi. |
| He reads very little . | U <i>juda oz</i> o'qiydi. |

Biroq **very little** o'miga ko'pincha bo'lishsiz gapdag'i **very much** ishlatiladi.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| She doesn't read very much . | U <i>kam</i> o'qiydi. (U <i>ko'p o'qimaydi</i> .) |
|-------------------------------------|---|

Og'zaki nutqda **very much** o'miga **a lot** ishlatiladi.

She reads **a lot**.

U *ko'p o'qiydi*.

Bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda bu ravishlar very siz ishlataladi.

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 ishlataladi.

Does he usually do much homework?

U, odatda, *ko'p* vazifa qiladimi?

Bo'lishli darak gapda **much** va **little** daraja ravishlari so *shunday, very juda, too juda* bilan ishlataladi.

He spends **too much** time on it.

U, odatda, *bunga juda ko'p vaqt sarflaydi*.

Bunday ravishlar bo'limgan taqdirda **much** o'miga a lot of ishlataladi.

Taqqoslang:

He spends a lot of time on this kind of work.

U bunaqa ishga *ko'p vaqt sarflaydi*.

Biroq, o'z ma'nosida **little** o'miga *ko'pincha much* ning bo'lishsiz gapdag'i shakli ishlataladi.

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 sarflaysiz?*

37-§. **Many** – *ko'p*, **few** – *oz*. **Many** va **few** gumon olmoshlari asosan bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gaplarda *ko'plikdagi sanaladigan* otlar oldidan ishlataladi.

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 ishlataladi:

a) Egaga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda:

Many students know that. *Ko'p talabalar buni bilishadi*.

b) Vaqtni bildiruvchi otga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda:

Many days, weeks, months. *Ko'p kunlar, haftalar, oylar*.

c) Predlogli oborotlarda aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda:

about many questions. ko'p masalalar xususida
 on many tables ko'p stollarda

d) **Very juda, too o'ta, so shu qadar** daraja ravishlari bilan kelganda.

very many books	<i>juda ko'p kitoblar</i>
too many questions	<i>o'ta ko'p savollar</i>
so many students	<i>shu qadar ko'p talabalar</i>

Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasida va boshqa holatlarda **many** bo'lishli darak gapda **a lot of** bilan almashtiriladi.

He usually asks me U, odatda, menga *ko'p savol beradi.*

Few bo'lishli darak gaplarda **so, very, too** daraja ravishlari bilan kelganda ishlataliladi.

so few books	<i>shuncha oz kitoblar</i>
very few questions	<i>juda kam savollar</i>
too few days	<i>juda oz kunlar</i>

Biroq ko'pincha **oz** ma'nosida bo'lishli darak gapdag'i **few** o'miga **many** ning bo'lishsiz gapdag'i shakli olinadi.

He usually asks me **very few** U, odatda, menga *juda kam savol beradi.*

He doesn't usually ask me **very many questions.** U, odatda, menga *ko'p savol bermaydi.*

		much	little		
K	1. Fe'lni aniqlab, ravish bo'lib keladi	2. Otni aniqlab, gumon olmoshi bo'lib keladi <i>(Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan)</i>	O		
O'	many	few			
P	1. -	2. Otni aniqlab gumon olmoshi bo'lib keladi <i>(Sanaladigan otlar bilan)</i>			

4-DARS

38-8. Fe'lning asosiy shakllari. Ingliz tilida fe'lning 4 ta asosiy shakli bor: Infinitiv (fe'lning 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'lning barcha (zamon va nisbat, sodda va qo'shma) shakllarini yasash uchun xizmat qiladi.

39-§. To'g'ri va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar (Regular [‘regjulə] and Irregular Verbs). O'tgan zamон oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) va sifatdosh II shakillarining yasalishiga 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 shakillari lug'atlarda beriladi. Ularni yod olib borish lozim.

40-§. O'tgan zamон oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) (The Past Indefinite Tense).

1. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning O'ZO dagi bo'lislар darak gap shakli fe'l o'zagiga -ed qо'shimchasini qо'shish orqali yasaladi. -ed qо'shimchasi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

- a) [d] dan tashqari jarangli undosh va unlilardan so'ng – [d] o'qiladi:
to open – opened ['oupnd] ochmoq – ochdi
to answer – answered ['a:nasd] javob bermoq – javob berdi
- b) [t] dan tashqari jarangsiz undoshlardan so'ng – [t] o'qiladi:
to work – worked [wə:kt] ishlamoq – ishladi
to finish – finished ['finiʃt] tugatmoq – tugatdi
- c) [d] va [t] tovushlaridan so'ng – [id] kabi:
to last – lasted ['la:stid] davom ettirmoq –
to intend – intended [in'tendid] 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
- b) Undoshdan keyingi -y – i ga o'tadi.
study – studied o'qimoq – o'qidi
Biroq, unlidan keyingi -y o'zgarmaydi.
stay – stayed qolmoq – qoldi
- c) Qisqa bo'g'in oxiridagi yagona undosh ikkilanadi.
stop – stopped to'xtamoq – to'xtadi

2. Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning O'ZO va sifatdosh II shakillari turli yo'llar bilan yasaladi. Ularni yoddan bilish kerak.

to write – wrote [rout] – written ['ritn]
to go – went [went] – gone [gɔn]
to sit – sat [sæt] – sat

Barcha (to'g'ri va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi) fe'llarning O'ZO darak gapdagi (**A**) so'z tarkibi xuddi HZO dagidek:

I wrote a letter to my friend
last week.

Men o'tgan hafta do'stimga
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'lning 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'stingga
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'lning 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
yozmadidi.

I did not answer his letter last
week.

Men o'tgan hafta uning xatiga
javob yozmadim.

Og'zaki nutqda did bilan not qisqarib didn't [didn't] shaklini 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'ZO da ish-harakatni o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan vaqtি aniq ko'rsatiladi. O'ZO ni 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 1917-yili va hokazo.

41-§. To be fe'lining O'ZO dagi shakli. to be fe'li O'ZO birlikda was [wɔz, 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 eding	you	were	siz(lar) edingiz
he					
she					
it	was	u edi	they	were	ular edilar

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 there?

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** [wɔznt] ga, **were not** → **weren't** ['wa:nt] ga qisqaradi:

He wasn't there.

U u yerda bo'lmadi.

They weren't there.

Ular u yerda bo'lishmadi.

42-§. Otlarning kelishiklari. Qaratqich kelishigi.

1. Avval aytib o'tilganidek, umumiy kelishikdagi ot (a man, a child va boshq.) gapda ega, qo'shma kesimning ot qismi, predlogsiz (vositali va vositasiz) va predlogli to'ldiruvchi, shuningdek, hol vazifasida ishlatalidi. Umumiy kelishikdagi otning gapdagisi boshqa otlar bilan munosabati uning gapdagisi o'mi va predlog bilan aniqlanadi:

Ann loves children.

Anna bolalarni sevadi.

(Otning gapdagisi o'mi 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 ishchilar

(of predlogi o'zbek tilida qaratqich kelishigi bilan ifodalanuvchi munosabatni beradi.)

2. Qaratqich kelishigidagi ot predmetning tegishlilikini bildirib, **whose? kimning?** so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatalib 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-punktlarga qarang).

Qoida bo'yicha qaratqish kelishigidagi shaklda jonli predmetlarni bildiruvchi otlar ishlatalidi:

this man's newspaper

bu kishining gazetasи

Ko'plikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi yozuvda apostrof (')

qo'shish orqali yasaladi, o'qish va nutqda esa birlikdagidan farg 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 atoqli ot tursa, artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Peter's room	Peterning xonasi
Mary's children	Merining bolalari
Mary Brown's children	Meri 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'rtaq Petrovning dok-ladi yoqdi.

5-DARS

43-§. Vositali va vositasiz to'ldiruvchining gapdag'i 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'ladilar va ish-harakat qaratilgan shaxsni bildiradilar. Bu predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi o'zbek tilidagi jo'nalish kelishigidagi vositasiz to'ldiruvchiga mos keladi. U umumiy kelishikdagi ot yoki obyekt kelishigidagi olmosh bilan ifodalanib, 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 ishlataladi:

- 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 ifodalangan 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.

T O' L D I R U V C H I

		Predlogisiz	Predlogli
		Vositali	Vositasiz
		Kimga? Nimaga?	Kimni? Niman?
He	told	the students	a story
			about his voyages.

6-DARS

44-§. *To have fe'li va have (has) got oboroti.*

1. Og'zaki nutqda ega bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq ma'nosida have (has) got oboroti ishlataladi. 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'raq 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 Uning doim ishi ko'p.
work to do.

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 yetarlicha vaqtim bor.

"No, I don't have much time for them."

– Yo'q, mening bunga yetarli 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 (mavjudligi) nazarda tutilsa, to have bilan do ko'makchi fe'li ishlatilmaydi. Bunday holatlarda ko'proq have (has) got oboroti ishlatiladi.

Have you got time for a game of chess? (= Have you time for a game of chess?)

Bir partiya shaxmat o'yna-gani vaqtingiz bormi? (Hozir, shu tobda)

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 [kɔfi] every morning.

U har kuni ertalab qahva 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 tushlik qilasiz?

Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan iboralarda **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 qilyapti.

Are you having a lesson tomorrow?

– Sizlarda ertaga dars bo'ladi?

4. O'tgan zamonni ifodalash uchun **to have fe'lining had shakli ushbu paragrafning 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 questions.

Hamma savollarni berishga menda vaqt bo'lmadi.

Eslatma: **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 vaqtim bo'lmadi.

45-§. Some [sʌm] va any ['eni] guman olmoshlari. Predmet yoki buyumlarning noaniq miqdorini ko'rsatishda some va any guman olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Ular, odatda, otga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelib, artikl o'rniغا 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 to read.

Menda o'qigani *bir necha* qiziqarli ingliz 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 read.

Menga o'qigani *birorta* qiziq kitob bering, iltimos.

(Bunday hollarda **some** ishlatilmaydi.)

Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan ham **some biroz** ma'nosida aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi.

He took **some** money ['mani] and went to the cinema.

U (*biroz*) pul olib kinoga ketdi.

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 sanaladigan 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 qanaqa* 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 kitoblariningizdan bi-
rortasini topsam, men ularni
sizga jo'nataman.

I don't think I have any ink.

Siyohim bor deb o'ylamayman.
(Siyohim yo'q deb o'ylay-
man.)

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 diktantda xato qil-
madi.

Have you got any new ma-
gazines here?

Sizda bu yerda yangi jurnallar
bormi?

Some butunning bir qismini bildirish uchun ishlatilganda o'zbek
tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi (*menga siyohdan, bo'r dan va hokazo
bering*).

Please give me some chalk.

Iltimos, menga bo'r dan bering.

Please give me the chalk.

Iltimos menga bo'r bering.

4. Some hiroz miqdorda, bir nechta ma'nosida ot oldida kelganda,
unga urg'u tushadi va u qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) [s(ə)m] [sm]
shakliga ega bo'ladi.

'Give me some [s(ə)m] chalk. Menga ozgina bo'r dan bering.

Agar some dan so'ng ot kel nasa, u urg'usiz bo'lسا-da, to'la
talaffuz shakliga ega.

"Have you got any English books
to read?" "Yes, I've got some
[səm]."

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 [sam] of them 'know
French.

Ularning ba'zilari fransuz
tilini bilishadi.

46-§. *Of* predlogi *one of, some of* 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 guman olmoshlardan so'ng ishlatilishi mumkin, shuning uchun bu predmetlarni ifodalovchi otlar, albatta doim ko'plikda bo'lib, aniq artikl, egalik va ko'rsatish olmoshlari bilan keladi.

many of the students

talabalardan ko'plari

one of your books

kitoblariningizdan biri

some of these mistakes

bu xatolardan ba'zilari

Ko'plikdagi ot o'miga kishilik olmoshining ko'plikdagi obyekt kelishigi shakllari 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 birikmaları -dan qo'shimchassisiz 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)* oboroti Indefinite guruhining hozirgi va o'tgan zamон shakllarida.

1. There is oboroti shaxs yoki predmetning 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'rinnholi
There is	a newspaper	on the table.
Stol ustida gazeta bor (yotibdi).		

There is (are) oborotida joydan predmetga o'tiladi va (avvaldan) ma'lum joyda nima bor degan savolga javob bo'лади.

a) Stol ustida gazeta yotibdi degan gap bilan b) Gazeta stol ustida degan gapning farqi shundaki, a – gapda avvaldan ma'lum joydan

predmetga o'tilyapti. Bu ingliz tilida **there is (are)** oboroti bilan beriladi. **B – gapda** esa avvaldan ma'lum predmet qayerda turganligi aytilyapti, ya'ni predmetdan joyga o'tilyapti. Bu yerda **to be** fe'li ishlataladi.

Taqqoslang:

Avvaldan 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)** oborotiga **where?** so'roq olmoshi bilan savol berib bo'lmaydi, chunki **there is (are)** oborotida 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)** oboroti 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 oborotni **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)** oboroti 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 berilganda **what?** so'roq olmoshi ishlatalib 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 berilganda **how many + ot, how much + ot va what + ot** ishlataladi.

How many mistakes are there in his sentence? Uning gapida nechta xato bor?

How much money ['mʌni] was there 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'rinn 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** [wɔ:znt], **there weren't** [wa:nt] kabi qisqa shakllari ishlataladi.

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 oborot 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 ishlatalilgan gapda urg'u, odatda, predmet nomiga tushadi, o'rinni holi esa ibora urg'usini olmaydi.

Ravon nutqdagi darak gapda there is, odatda, [ðeəz] yoki [ðəz] talaffuz qilinadi:

'There's a book here. [ðeəz a buk hiə]

Oborotning so'roq gap shaklida [r] bog'lovchi tovushi paydo bo'ladi, ibora urg'usi to be mos shakliga va predmet nomiga tushadi:

'Is there a book here? ['iz ðeəz a buk hiə]

8. Agar umumiyligi so'roq gapda there is (are) oboroti va to have fe'li bilan any so'zi ishlatsa, qisqa bo'lishli javobda some ishlataladi. Qisqa bo'lishlisiz javobda esa any ishlataladi.

"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 oboroti.

Ingliz tilida bir qator fe'llar mavjud bo'lib, ularning leksik ma'nosi ish-harakatni bildirmaydi. Ular ish-harakatga bo'lган munosabatni bildiradi, ya'ni ish-harakat bajarilishiga bo'lган 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 ishlatalib, asosiy fe'lning infinitiv shakli bilan gapning kesimini hosil qiladi.

2. Ular shaxs sonda o'zgarmaydi.

3. Ulardan keyingi fe'l to siz infinitivda ishlataladi.

4. Ular ish-harakatni ifodalamaqani uchun buyruqqa unday olmaydilar. Shuning uchun buyruq mayliga ega emaslar.

Shu kamchiliklarni hisobga olib modal fe'llarni to'liqsiz fe'llar deyiladi.

Ingliz tilida eng ko'p ishlataladigan modal fe'llarga: imkoniyat, qodirlilik, qobiliyat, ruxsatni anglatuvchi *can* [kæn] *qila olmoq*, *qila bilmoq*, *qo'lidan kelmoq*, keraklilik, majburiyatni ifodalovchi *must*

[məst, məst, mst] **kerak, zarur** (52-§ga qarang) modal fe'llari kiradi.

1. **Can** modal fe'li quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlataladi:

1) Aqliy va jismoniy qobiliyat:

He **can** do this work.

U bu ishni *bajara oladi*.

My son **can** read now.

Mening o'g'lim o'qiy oladi.

2) Ruxsat:

You **can** go home.

Uyga ketishingiz *mumkin*.

(Sizga ruxsat.)

Can modal fe'li ko'pincha who bilan boshlangan egaga qo'yilgan savollarda ishlataladi.

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'ZOdagi shakli **could** [kud].

He went to his parents in the country, where he **could** finish his work.

U qishloqdagi ota-onasinkiga 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 olarmidin-giz?

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 hali yozishni *bilmaydi*.

My son **could not** read when he was three.

O'g'lim uch yoshida 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 buni o'tgan hafta qila olmadim, vaqtim yo'q edi.

Qisqa javoblar, odatda, quyidagi tartibda bo'ladi:

- | | |
|--|--|
| "Can you do it for me?" | — Siz men uchun shu ishni qila olasizmi? |
| "Yes, I think I can." ("Certainly [sə: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.) |

Eslatma 1. Ruxsat ma'nosini may modal fu'lili ham ifodalaydi, biroq u rasmiy xarakterga ega.

You may do it tomorrow. Siz buni ertaga bajari-shingiz mumkin.

May I come in? Kirsam maylimi?

Hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilida can ko'proq ishlatiladi:

Can I come in? Kirsam bo'ladimi?

Eslatma 2. Iltifot bilan ruxsat so'ralganda can o'rniغا 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 street?	Kirov ko'chasiga qanday borishni aytib yuborolmay-sizmi?
---	--

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:nt kʌm]

c) Agar ulardan so'ng boshqa hech qanaqa fe'l kelmasa, masalan, umumiy so'roq gapga qisqa javob berilganda:

'Yes, t I think you can. ['jes t ai 'θink ju: kæn]

3. Modal fe'llarning shakllari to'la bo'lmagani uchun ularning yo'q shakllarini qoplash maqsadida sinonim oborotlar ishlatiladi.

Can modal fe'lining sinonim oboroti **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 not able) to play now, I don't feel well.

Biroq hozirgi paytda **can** ham ko'pincha shu ma'noda ishlataladi:

I can't go now, I don't feel well.

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 every day.

I am very glad you were able to come.

Were you able to finish the book before you gave it back to the library ['laibrəri]?

To hear, to see va boshqa his qilish fe'llari bilan shuningdek, bo'lishsiz shaklda, odatda, **could** modal fe'l ishlataladi.

I could see him very well.

I couldn't get that book yesterday.

Can modal fe'l kelasi zamondagi ruxsatni ifodalashda ham ishlataladi.

You can come at ten tomorrow.

Biroq imkoniyat, qibiliyat, qodirlik ma'nolarida **can** kelasi zamonda ishlatilmaydi. Uning o'rniiga **to be able to** ishlataladi. (55-§ga qarang).

Men futbol o'ynay olaman, lekin hozir o'ynay olmayman, chunki, o'zimni yaxshi his qilmayapman.

Men hozir borolmayman, men o'zimni yomon his qilyapman.

Ikki yil oldin u Londonda bo'ldi va har kuni ingliz filmlarini ko'rish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldi.

Siz kela olganingizdan men juda xursandman.

Siz bu kitobni kutubxonaga qaytarguncha o'qiy oldin-gizmi?

U menga yaxshi ko'rindardi.

Men bu kitobni kecha topa olmadim.

Siz ertaga soat 10 da kelishingiz mumkin. (Sizga ertaga soat 10 da kelishga ruxsat)

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'ZO 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 – *гау* 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 nisbatan bo'lib, o'tgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Aniqrog'i, o'sha payt yoki ish-harakatdan *oldin* bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

2. Tugallangan zamon guruhlарining yasalishi.

Tugallangan zamon guruhlari **to have** ko'makchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh II shakli yordamida yasaladi.

to have + sifatdosh II

Bunda **to have** zamon, shaxs va sonni ko'rsatib tuslanuvchan qism hisoblanadi. Asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh II shakli esa o'zgarmaydigan 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'lidan keyin not keladi.

He had not written the article by five yesterday. U kecha soat beshgacha maqolani yozib bo'lmadi.

Tugallangan kelasi zamon shakli **shall/will** ko'makchi fe'li, **have + sifatdosh II** yordamida yasaladi. Bunda **shall/will** o'zgaruvchan shakl, **have + sifatdosh II** o'zgarmaydigan shakl hisoblanadi.

They will have written all the letters by tomorrow. Ular barcha xatlarni ertangi kungacha yozib bo'lismadi.

Will they have written all the letters by tomorrow? Ular barcha xatlarni ertangi kungacha yozib bo'lismadimi?

They will not have written all the letters by tomorrow. Ular barcha xatlarni ertangi kungacha yozib bo'lismaydi.

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 zamonni ham o'z ichiga olgan, hali tugallanmagan vaqt oralig'ini ko'rsatish orqali, masalan: **today bugun, this morning bugun ertalab, this week shu hafsa, 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 uni shu hafsa 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'tyapti.)

I saw him this morning.
 (Suhbat kechqurun yoki kun-
 duzi bo'lib o'tyapti.)

} Men uni bugun ertalab
 ko'rdim.

I've been busy this afternoon.
 (Bu gapni soat 6 gacha aytish
 mumkin.)

I was busy this afternoon. (Bu
 gapni soat 6 dan keyin aytish
 mumkin.)

} Men bugun kunduzi band
 edim.

Eslatma: Ish-harakatni o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan
 vaqtani aniq ko'rsatilganda uning hozirgi zamon bilan aloqadorligi
 uziladi. Shuning uchun bunday hollarda THZ ishlatalmaydi,
 uning o'miga O'ZO ishlataladi.

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, orttirilgan tajribaga qaratiladi.

Taqqoslang:

We haven't read any books
 by this writer yet. (Present
 Perfect)

Last year we couldn't read
 English yet and didn't
 read English books. (Past
 Indefinite)

Have you ever been to England
 [ingländ]? (Present Perfect)

When were you in England?
 (Past Indefinite)

THZ ko'pincha suhbat boshida ishlataladi. Agar suhbat oldin
 tilga olingan mavzuda davom etsa, hatto zamon aytimsa-da, O'ZO
 ishlataladi, chunki ish-harakat vaziyatdan o'tgan zamonga bog'langan
 bo'ladi:

"You look brown, have you been
 away?"

Bizbuyozuvchining kitoblarini
 hali o'qimaganmiz.

O'tgan yili biz inglizcha o'qiy
 olmasdik va biz ingliz tilida
 kitoblar o'qimadik.

Siz hech Angliyada bo'lgan-
 misiz?

Siz qachon Angliyada bo'ldin-
 giz?

– Siz qorayibsiz. Biror
 joyga bordingizmi?

- "Yes, I've been to the South."
- "Did you have a good time?"
- "Yes, I had a very good time."
- "Did you go alone?"
- "No, my daughter went with me."
- Ha, men Janubda bo'l-dim.
- Vaqtingizni yaxshi o't-kazdingizmi?
- Ha, juda yaxshi o'tkaz-dim.
- Bir o'zingiz bordin-gizmi?
- Yo'q, qizim men bilan birga bordi.

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 go to play football.

5. Tugallangan zamon guruhlari quyidagi payt ravishlari bilan ishlataladi:

ever	<i>qachondir</i>	recently	<i>oxirgi oy, yil, yaqinda</i>
never	<i>hech qachon</i>	often	<i>ko'pincha</i>
already	<i>allaqachon</i>	up to now	<i>hozirgacha</i>
yet	<i>hali (bo'lisisiz gapda)</i>	seldom	<i>kamdan kam</i>
just	<i>endigina</i>	once	<i>bir kuni</i>
lately	<i>oxirgi kun, hafta</i>	many times	<i>ko'p marta</i>

Biroq bu, payt ravishlari bilan boshqa zamon ishlatilmaydi degani emas. Ikkinci ustundagi ravishlar boshqa zamonda bernalol ishlataladi, faqat natija muhim bo'lgandagina ular bilan THZ ishlatalishi mumkin.

Taqqoslang:

I've never seen him.

Men uni hech qachon ko'r-maganman.

I never came late to my lessons last year.

I often see him in our club.

Payt ravishlarining gapdagi o'rni.

Ever, never, just, often, seldom gapda asosiy fe'lidan oldin keladi. Already ham bo'lislari darak gapda asosiy fe'lidan oldin keladi. Biroq so'roq gapda *buncha tez* ma'nosida ajablanishni anglatib doim gap oxirida ishlatiladi.

Have you translated the article already?

Lately, recently, once up to now, many times so'z birikmalari gap oxirida keladi. Yet ravishi esa bo'lislari 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.

Has he come back yet?

O'tgan yili men darsga hech ham kech qolmadim.

Men uni klubimizda ko'p ko'raman.

Maqolani *allaqachon* tarjima qilib bo'ldingmi?

U *hali* ishini tugatmadi.

U *allaqachon* qaytdimi?

6. THZ davom zamon shakliga ega bo'limgan fe'llar bilan ishlatilganda o'tgan zamonda boshlanib hozirgacha davom etib kelayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday gapda vaqt oralig'i bildiruvchi *for mobaynida*, – dan beri predlogi va ish-harakatning boshlang'ich nuqtasini ko'rsatishda *since* – dan beri predlogi ishlatiladi.

I have known him for two years.

"How long have you been in Moscow?" "For about a month."

For predlogi ba'zan tushirib qoldiriladi:

We've been here an hour.

He's known me since 1971.

Have you seen Petrov since he went to Saint Petersburg?

Men uni *ikki yildan beri* (ikki yil mobaynida) bilaman.

Siz anchadan beri Moskvada misiz?
– Bir oycha (bo'ldi).

Biz bu yerda *bir soatdan beri* turibmiz.

U meni *1971-yildan beri* taniydi.

Siz Petrovni *Sankt-Peterburgga ketganidan beri* ko'rdingizmi?

Since bog'lovchisi bilan kiritilgan payt ergash gapning fe'lkesimi bu holatda **O'ZO** da turibdi.

Eslatma: to be THZ da to yo'nalish predlogi bilan *bormoq*, bo'lmоq, *tashrif buyurmoq* ma'nosida ishlataliladi.

I've never been to Kiev Men oldin Kiyevda hech bo'l-before.

maganman (avval hech Kiyev-ga bormaganman).

51-§. Fan va o'quv predmetlari nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilmasligi. Fan nomlari va o'quv predmetlarini ifodalagan ot artiksiz ishlataliladi.

At the Institute we take Literature, Philosophy, History and Geography.

Biz institutda *adabiyot, falsafa, tarix va geografiya* o'r ganamiz.

Bu otlar sifat bilan aniqlanib kelganda ham artiksiz ishlataliladi:

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.

Oksford universitetida u *Angliya tarixini* o'r gan-moqda.

9-DARS

52-§. Ingliz tilida keraklik, shartlilikning berilishi. (Must).

1. Must modal fe'lili 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 bu ishni men aytganimdek qilishingiz kerak.

He must see you about it tomorrow.

U bu masalada 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)

You must come and have dinner with us some day. (taklif)

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.

Do it if you must.

Siz hammangiz bu kitobni (albat-ta) o'qishingiz kerak.

Siz (albatta) biror kun biznikiga tushlik qilgani kelishingiz kerak

Men buni bugun qilishim kerak Men buni ertaga qoldirolmayman.

Agar zarur bo'lsa buni bajaring (agar buni zarur deb bilsangiz).

Bunda must ichki zaruriyatni bildirib, ish-harakatning hozirgi zamonda bajarilishi zarurligini bildiradi.

2. So'roq gaplarda must ning ishlatalishi chegaralangan. Masa-lan, umumiy so'roq gapda must shart ma'nosida kelib, gapiruvchini ish-harakatni bajarishga xohishi yo'qligini yoki bu ish-harakatni bajarish gapiruvchiga malol kelayotganligini ko'rsatadi.

Must I do it now?

Uni hozir bajarishim shartmi?

Eslatma: Agar gapiruvchi suhbatedoshdan faqat ko'rsatma yoki topshiriq olmoqchi bo'lsa, shall modal fe'li ishlataladi.

Shall I repeat the sentence? Gapni (yana bir) qaytaraymi?

3. Bo'lissiz gapda must qat'iy taqiqni ifodalab, kerak emas, taqiqlanadi ma'nolarini beradi. Shuning uchun, ko'pincha, bolalarga nisbatan, ba'zan ko'rsatma va ogohlantirishlarda ishlataladi.

You mustn't do that.

Bunday qilmaslik kerak.

You mustn't play with matches.

Gugurt bilan o'ynashmasligingiz kerak.

Visitors must not feed the animals ['æniməlz].

Tomoshabinlarning hayvonlarga ovqat berishlari taqiqlanadi (hay-vonot bog'idagi ogohlantirish).

4. Must modal fe'li o'tgan zamon shakliga ega emas. Uning o'miga o'tgan zamonda to have to (to have got to) oboroti ishlataladi.

5. To have to, to have got to kerak, to g'ri kelib qolmoq oborotlari sharoitdan kelib chiqqan (tashqi) majburiyatni ifodalashda hozirgi zamonda ham ishlataladi.

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 ning so'roq shakli do ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi. To have got bilan esa do ishlatilmaydi. Bunda have egadan oldinga o'tadi, xolos. 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 oborotini bo'lighsiz 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.

Eslatma: *Hojati yo'q ma'nosini ifodalash uchun needn't modal fe'li (need kerak bo'lmoq fe'lining bo'lighsiz shakli) ishlatiladi:*

You needn't do it today.

– Siz buni bugun qilishingizning hojati yo'q.

"Shall 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 shakli – had to o'tgan zamondagi keraklik 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'lighsiz shakkarda ishlatiladigan do ko'makchi fe'li o'tgan zamonda did shaklida keladi.

Did you have to write to him again?

Unga yana bir bor yozishin-gizga to'g'ri keldimi?

I'm glad you didn't have to do it again.

Sizga buni 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'l'i 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 uchrasangiz yaxshi bo'lardi.

He shouldn't work so hard.

U buncha ko'p ishlamasligi 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?

Kecha nega u biznikiga kelmadi?

Why isn't he coming to see us?

Nimaga 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'ilishdan bexabar qolgan bo'lsangiz?

Didn't you go to the library yesterday?

Hali siz kecha kutubxonaga bormaganmidingiz?

Haven't you heard?

Hali siz eshitmadingizmi?

Eslatma 1. O'zbek tilida shunday umumiy so'roq gaplar borki, ularning bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz shakllardagi ma'nosи bir xil, ya'ni ular shaklan bo'lishsiz bo'lsa-da, hech qanday bo'lishsiz ma'noga ega emas. Bunday gaplarda ingliz tilida bo'lishli so'roq gap ishlataladi.

O'rtoq Petrov qayerdaligini bilmaysizmi?

Do you know where comrade Petrov is?

O'rtoq Petrov qayerdaligini bilasizmi?

Eslatma 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 kelgan 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,

(bosh gap)

agar siz uni hozir jo'natsangiz.

(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 U Moskvaga kelishini yozadi.
Moscow.

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 Men ularni uydaliklarini bilan.
now.

When I was in Kiev, I met Kiyevdaligimda men o'rtoq
Comrade Petrov. Petrovni 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 Biz ular yaxshi o'qishlarini well.

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 gapdag'i 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 qator bog'lovchilar yordamida birikadi.

When I was a student,

I lived in Kiev.

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.

Please wait for him here **till he comes back.**

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 interesting?**

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'lovchilar 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.

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 *All*, you should 'certainly 'stay in *bed*.

Talabaligimda men Kiyevda yashaganman.

Men qaytgunimcha shu yerda tur.

Marhamat qilib, u kelguncha uni shu yerda kutib turing:

Agar bu kitob qiziqarli bo'lsa uni o'qigani olsam maylimi?

Darslarim sakkiz yarimda boshlanganligi uchun men ertalab soat yettida turishimga to'g'ri keladi.

Kecha men institutga bora olmadim, chunki men kasal edim.

Do'stim ingliz tili bilan qattiq shug'ullanayapti, chunki u ingliz tilida yaxshi gapirishni xohlaydi.

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 biron bir munosabatini ifodalamaydi va yaqin kelajakka nisbatan ishlatilmaydi. Bu kelasi zamon oddiy fe'li shaklidir.

1. **Yasalishi. KZO** ning bo'lishli darak gap (A) shakli I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun – **shall** [ʃæl, ʃəl, ſɪl], II, III shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun **will** [wil] 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				
I	shall	work ...	Men ... ishlayman.	
	will			
You	will	work ...	Sen ... ishlaysan.	
He				
She	will	work ...	U ... ishlaydi.	
It				

Ko'plik				
We	shall	work ...	Biz ... ishlaymiz.	
	will			
You	will	work ...	Siz ... ishlaysiz.	
They	will	work ...	Ular ... ishlaydilar.	

Ko'pincha **shall**, **will** ko'makchi fe'llar kishilik olmoshlari bilan qisqartirilgan shaklda ishlatalidi: **I'll** [ail], **we'll** [wi:l], **you'll** [ju:l], **he'll** [hi:l], **she'll** [ſi:l], **it'll** [itl], **they'll** [ðeil], **that'll** [ðætl].

I think I'll do that. Menimcha, men buni bajaraman.

I hope he'll come tomorrow. U ertaga keladi, deb umid qilaman.

2. So'roq 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?

3. Bo'lishsiz shaklida **not** inkor yuklamasi bevosita ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin keladi:

I shall **not** work ...
You will **not** work ...

Men ... ishlamayman
Sen ... ishlamaysan.

Og'zaki nutqda ko'makchi fe'llarning qisqargan bo'lishsiz shakli ishlataladi: **shall not** qisqarib shan't [ʃa:nt], **will not** qisqarib won't ['wount] bo'lib keladi.

I **shan't** see them.
He **won't** be in till nine.

Men ularni ko'rmayman.
U soat to'qqizgacha bo'lmaydi.

4. **Ishlatilishi.** KZO asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlataladi:

a) Ish-harakatni tabiiy bo'lib o'tish vaqtini ko'rsatish uchun.

The winter holidays **will begin** on
the 25th of January this year.

Bu yil qishki ta'til
25-yanvarda boshlanadi.

b) Ma'lum shart-sharoitlarda 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'miga **HZO** ishlataladi.

When I come to see
you, I'll bring you this
book.

I'll do it tomorrow if I
have time.

As soon as you finish
work, we'll go to the
cinema.

c) Ko'pincha taklif, ikkilanish, ehtimollik ma'nolariga ega bo'lgan **probably** ['probabli] – **bo'lishi mumkin, perhaps** [pa'hæps] – **bo'lishi mumkin, ehtimol** kabi modal so'zlar bilan ham ishlataladi.

Perhaps he'll come.
He probably won't find out.

U kelishi mumkin.
Balki u bilmas.

d) To be va boshqa davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan:

I'll be back soon.
I'm sure you'll like the play.
I hope we shall soon hear from
you.

Men tezda qaytaman.
Sizga pyesa yoqishiga isho-naman.
Sizdan tez orada xabar keladi,
deb umid qilaman.

I'll think about.

Men bu haqda o'ylab 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 suhbatsdoshdan 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 taklifni ifodalash uchun ishlataladi.

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 zamonni ifodalovchi shakklardan **KZO** afzal ko'rildi.

The Prime Minister **will speak** on TV at five p.m.
(gazetadagi xabar). Kech soat 5 da Bosh vazir televideniya orqali chiqish qiladi.

The Prime Minister is going to speak on TV today
(og'zaki nutqda). Bugun televideniya orqali Bosh vazir gapiradi.

Eslatma 3: **KZO**da **will** ko'makchi fe'li ish-harakatni bajarishga bo'lgan niyat yoki qat'iylikni ifodalash uchun barcha shaxslarga nisbatan ishlataladi. Bu shaklning to be going to oborotidan farqi shundaki, qaror nutq paytining o'zida, ya'ni oldindan rejalashtirilmagan holatda qabul qilinadi.

"Who will post [poust] this letter for me?" – Bu xatni 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 ba'lishi mumkin:

1) "I'm going to get some today." Bugun satib olmoqchiman.

Bu yerda gapiruvchi uyida kofe qolmaganligini avvaldan o'zi ham bilgan va uni sotib olishni o'zi ham rejalaشتىغان.

2) "I'll get some today." Bugun sotib olaman.

Bunda gapiruvchi kofe yo'qligini oldindan bilmagan va bu haqda 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 shall go to the cinema.

When they get to the fifth form, they will learn foreign languages.

Agar sen butun oqshom kitob o'qimoqchi bo'lsang, men kinoga boraman.

Beshinchi sinfga o'tganda ular chet tili o'tishadi.

KZO uzoq kelasi zamonni bildirgani uchun **some day – qachondir, one of this days – biror kun** va boshqa uzoq kelajakni anglatuvchi payt ravishlari bilan ishlatalidi.

6. Kelasi zamonni ifodalovchi barcha shakllarni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin.

Birinchi guruh: Yaqin kelajakdag'i 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 kelyapti.

They're leaving Moscow in a week.

Bir haftadan so'ng ular Moskvadan ketishyapti.

Future indefinite (KZO). Davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'lllar bilan.

I'll be at home at seven.

Men soat yettidə uyda bo'laman.

She'll feel well tomorrow.

Ertaga u o'zini yaxshi his qiladi.

Ikkinchı guruh: Uzoq kelajak yoki noaniq kelajakdagı ish-harakatni ifodalovchi shakllar:

Future indefinite (KZO)

We shall all die [dai] some day. Qachondir biz hammamiz o'lamiz.

Ingliz tilida yana neytral shaklni ifodalovchi kelasi zamon davom fe'li mavjud. U yaqin hamda uzoq kelajakka nisbatan ham ishlatalidi. Bu haqda 69-§ ga qarang.

7. **There is (there are)** oboroti 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 kinoteatrda ko'p odam bo'lmaydi.

8. Kelasi zamondagi qobiliyat imkoniyat 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 ola-siz?

I won't be able (shan't be able) to go to the cinema today. Men bugun kinoga bora olmayman.

9. Keraklik shartlilik kelasi zamonda to have to bilan beriladi (must KZO da).

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 kelishimga to'g'ri kelsa?

I'm glad I shan't have to do this work again. Bu ishni ertaga yana qilishimga to'g'ri kelmasligidan xur-sandman.

56-§. Aniqlovchi ergash gap. Aniqlovchi ergash gap *qanday?*, *qaysi?* so'roqlarga javob bo'lib, nisbiy olmoshlar va ravishlar bilan keladi. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar o'zлari aniqlab kelayotgan so'zlardan keyin turadi.

1. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar **who** – *qaysiniki*, **whom** – *kimgaki*, *kimniyi*, **whose** – *kimningki*, *qaysiningki*, **which** – *qaysiki*, **that** – *qaysi(ni)ki* nisbiy olmoshlari bilan keladi. Bunda **who**, **whom** kishilar haqida gap borganda ishlataladi. **Which** – hayvonlar va jonsiz predmetlar haqida gap borganda ishlataladi. **That** har qanday ot yoki olmosh bilan ishlataladi:

In our office there are a lot of people **who** speak English well?

The student **whose** exercise-book I've shown you is doing very well.

The book (**which**) you've given me to read is very interesting.

I don't know the engineer about **whom** you're speaking. (= I don't know the engineer (**whom**) you're speaking about.)

The book (**that**) I'm reading is not very interesting.

Xuddi maxsus so'roq gaplardagidek, aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda predlog nisbiy olmosh oldidan emas, o'zi tegishli bo'lган fe'lдан 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 moslashadi:

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.

Bizning idorada ingliz tilida yaxshi gaplashuvchi kishilar ko'p.

Men sizga daftarini ko'rsatgan talaba juda yaxshi o'qiydi.

Siz menga o'qigani bergen kitob juda qiziqarli ekan.

Siz gapirayotgan muhandisni men tanimayman.

Men hozir o'qiyotgan kitob unchalik qiziqarli emas ekan.

Here is the house we live in.
(which tushirib qoldirilgan) Mana biz yashayotgan uy.

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** vaqtini ifodalagan otga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **Where** esa joyni ifodalagan otga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

I shall always remember the
time when we went to the
Institute.

He will not forget the city where
he lived in his childhood.

Institutda o'qigan davrimiz
doim mening yodimda.

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 forgot to
tell him about it.

Har safar men uni ko'rgan-
nimda, unga bu haqida
aytishni unutaman.

He thinks of his childhood every
time he hears this song.

Har safar bu qo'shiqni eshit-
ganda, u o'z bolaligini es-
laydi.

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)** Bu kitobni kim yozganini bilasizmi?
- Show me what you have done. (to'ldiruvchi)** Nima qilganingizni menga ko'rsating.
- Do you know whom he always helps? (= Do you know who he always helps?) (to'ldiruvchi)** U doim kimga yordam berishini 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)** U qayerda turishini men bilmayman.
- I don't know when she will be back. (payt holi)** U qachon kelishini men bilmayman.
- I don't know why he 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 *niman*, *nima* kelsa, ingliz tilidagi gapda **what** ishlataladi.

Tell him **what** you have done. Unga *nima* qilganingni ayt. Agar o'zbek tilida *-ni* qo'shimchasi kelsa, ingliz tilida **that** ishlataladi.

Tell him **that** she has already done this work. U bu ishni qilib bo'lganini unga aytинг.

Eslatma 2: When bog'lovchisi payt ergashgan qo'shma gapda ham bog'lovchi vazifasida ishlataladi. Unda **KZO** o'miga **HZO** ishlataladi (55-§, 4-b punktga qarang). When bog'lovchisi to'ldiruvchi ergash gapda kelganda esa u bilan **KZO** ning o'zi ishlataladi.

Taqqoslang:

I'll tell you **when** he will be back. Uning qachon kelishini men sizga aytaman. (*Nimani* aytaman?)
(to'ldiruvchi ergash gap)

I'll tell you all about it when he comes. (payt ergash gap)

Men bu haqda 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
I am sorry	(that) bog'lovchi	he	is	not here.
Tarjimasi: Uning bu yerda yo'qligidan afsusdaman.				
I shall show him	what bog'lovchi olmosh	he	did	yesterday.
Tarjimasi: U kecha nima qilganini ko'rsataman.				
I don't know	who bog'lovchi olmosh-ega		was	here yesterday.
Tarjimasi: Kecha bu yerda kim bo'lganini bilmayman.				

58-§. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda zamonlar moslashuvi.

1. Agar bosh gapdagisi fe'l-kesim hozirgi yoki kelsasi zamonda kelsa, ergash gapda mazmunan mos keladigan har qanday zamon shakli ishlataladi.

Do you know { where he lives now?
 that he lived in Kiev last year?
 that he will soon be in Moscow?

U hozir qayerda yashashini
O'tgan yili u Kiyevda yashaganini
U tez orada Moskvada bo'lismeni } bilasizmi?

2. Agar bosh gapning fe'l-kesimi o'tgan zamonlarning birida kelsa, u holda ergash gapdagisi 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) ishlatalidi.

I didn't know you lived here.

Sizning bu yerda yashashingizni bilmasdim.

Eslatma: Must modal fe'li buyruq va majburiyat ma'nosida ergash gapda o'zgarmay qoladi; keraklilik, shartlilik ma'nosida to have to O'ZO da ishlatalidi.

Taqqoslang:

He knew he had to stay in.

His friend was going to ring him up. (keraklilik)

I said he must stay in. He's ill. (buyruq)

He said that all children must go to school when they are 7. (umumiyl tan olin-gan majburiyat)

U uyda qolishi kerakligini bilardi.

Unga do'sti telefon qilmoqchi edi.

Men u uyda qolishga majburligini aytdim. U kasal.

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'y sunadi. Can ning O'ZO shakli could.

I didn't know you could get tickets for me.

Siz bizga chipta topa olishingizni bilmagandim.

I didn't know I could take the book home.

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) ishlatalidi.

Tugallangan o'tgan zamon fe'li (TO'Z)

I. Yasalishi: *had + asosiy fe'lning 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.

Umumiyl 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)

I had translated the text when my friend rang me up yesterday. (o'tgan zamondagi boshqa bir ish harakatgacha)

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**)

1. Yasalishi. O'KZO shall va will ko'makchi fe'llarining o'tgan zamondagi shakllari, yani: **should** [ʃud] – I-shaxs uchun hamda **would** [wud] – 2- va 3- shaxslar uchun va asosiy fe'lning to siz infinitiv shaklidan yasaladi. Would ba'zan 1- shaxsga nisbatan ham ishlatiladi:

I shaxs **should** (**would**)
II, III shaxs **would**

} + to siz infinitiv

I didn't know that you would get home soon.

He wanted to know what time I would be back home.

Taqqoslang:

He didn't know

where I lived.

where I had gone.

when I would be in.

Qayerda yashashimni

Qayerga ketganimni

Qachon uyda bo'lishimni

→ u bilmasdi.

3. O'zgalar nutqini berish uchun to say, to ask, to tell va boshqa fe'llar ishlataladi, ulardan so'ng ergash gap keladi. Agar bu fe'llar o'tgan zamontardan 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 *hozir* boshlashini aytdi.

He said he hadn't known about it then.

Bu haqda u *o'shanda* bil-maganligini aytdi.

He said he would be back here tomorrow.

U bu yerga *ertaga* qaytishini aytdi.

He told me he would be there next day.

U yerda u *kelasi kuni* bo'lishini aytdi.

4. Agar ergash gapning o'zi ham qo'shma gap bo'lsa, uning tarkibiga kiruvchi barcha gaplar zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga bo'y sunadi.

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 aytadi.

5. Agar o'zlashtirma gapda bir necha ketma-ket 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 had been on the front [frənt]. 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.

59-§. Tasdiq so'roq gap.

1. Tasdiq so'roq gap savolda ishlatalgan 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 kelishikdag'i kishilik olmoshidan iborat bo'lgan qisqa umumiy so'roq gap. Savolning darak gap qismi bo'lishli bo'lsa, so'roq gap qismi bo'lishsiz bo'ladi va aksincha.

You bought the tickets, didn't you?

You had a good time in the country last week-end, didn't you?

He hasn't come back from Saint Petersburg yet, has he?

Bunday gaplar o'zbek tiliga *shundaymi? shunday emasmi?* deb tarjima qilinadi.

He didn't read all day, did he?

You were on duty yesterday, weren't you?

Peter teatrda bo'lib, u yerda qadrdon do'sti Nikolayni uchratib qolganligini menga aytdi. Pyesadan so'ng ular birga uyg'a borishibdi va frontda birga bo'lgan do'stlari haqida gaplashishibdi. Nikolay Peterga ularning do'stlari haqida ko'p qiziqarli narsalar aytib beribdi. Ular bir-birlarini ko'rishganidan juda xursand bo'lishibdi va yana uchra-shishga qaror qilishibdi.

Siz chipta sotib oldingiz, shunday-mi?

Siz o'tgan dam olish kunlarini shahar tashqarisida yaxshi o'tkazdingiz, shunday emasmi?

U hali Sankt-Peterburgdan qaytmadi, shundaymi?

U kun bo'yि o'qimadi, shundaymi?

Siz kecha navbatchi edingiz, shunday emasmi?

The sick man can't go out Bemor hali tashqariga chiqsa olmaydi, shundaymi?

2. Tasdiq so'roq gapdag'i ohang, gapiruvchi o'z savoliga qanday javob kutishiga bog'liq. 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, U u yerda bo'limgan, shundaymi?
has he?

Agar savolda javob haqida taxqin bo'lmasa, ikkinchi qism ko'tariluvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi.

It's clear, isn't it? Siz buni tushundingiz, 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 ishlatalmaydi, uning o'miga *aren't* ishlataladi.

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* ingliz tilidagi *yes* va *no* ko'pincha bir-biriga mos kelmaydi.

"Your factory has a good football team, hasn't it?"

– Sizning zavodingizda yaxshi futbol komandasasi bor, shundaymi?

"Yes".

– Ha, bor.

"Your factory hasn't got a football team, has it?"

– Sizning zavodingizda futbol komandasasi yo'q, shundaymi?

"No".

– Ha, yo'q.

"Your factory hasn't got a football team, has it?"

– Sizning zavodingizda futbol komandasasi 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, gapplashmoq.

Did you speak to him about it yesterday? Siz bu haqda 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 gapplashmadim.

Bu ma'noda to speak fe'li vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bilan quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi:

to speak the truth

haqiqatni 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 aytsam, 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'zlamoq 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, gapplashmoq, suhbatlashmoq ma'nosini bildiradi. To speak dan farqi to speak rasmiy holatlarda ishlatiladi, to talk esa og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladi.

Stop talking. Gapashmang.

(bu o'rinda faqat to talk ishlatiladi, to speak 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?	Kim bilan gaplashdingiz?
What did they talk about?	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 ishlataladi:

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 shahar unga yoqishini aytdi (fikr bildirdi).
He says he wants to go to the country on Sunday.	U yakshanba kuni shahar tash-qarisiga chiqishini aytdi.
c) Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlataladi, agar vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lmasa.	Iltimos, buni takrorlang.
Please say it again.	Buni u aytdimi?
Did he say that?	Buni kim aytdi?

4. To tell fe'li *aytmoq, xabar bermoq, kimgadir aytmoq* ma'nosida ishlataladi va faqat vositali to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlataladi, ya'nı fikr kimga aytiganligi ko'rsatilishi kerak.

I'm not just saying it. I'm telling you.	Men buni shunchaki aytayotganim yo'q, men senga yetkazib qo'yapman.
He told me the story of his life.	U menga hayoti haqida gapirib berdi.

Father told me about it Otam menga bu haqida kecha
yesterday. aytdi.

Ko'pincha to tell fe'lili bilan vositali to'ldiruvchidan 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. Men unga ismimni aytdim.
(alohida so'z)

The engineer told me what
to do. (so'z birikmasi) Muhandis menga nima qilishni
aytdi.

He told me I must go and see
her at once. (to'ldiruvchi
ergash gap) U menga hoziroq u qizni borib
ko'rishim kerakligini aytdi.

Eslatma: To tell fe'lili vositali to'ldiruvchisiz quyidagi
iboralarda ishlataladi:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 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 to'ldiruvchidan so'ng bo'lisliali yoki bo'lissiz
shakldagi infinitiv kelsa, to tell fe'lili *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 aytинг.

12-DARS

61-§. I va III shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki iltimosning
ifodalaniishi. Ingliz tilida I va III shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki
iltimos let fe'lili va umumiy kelishkdagi ot yoki obyekt kelishigidagi
olmosh bilan ifodalananadi. Asosiy fe'l to siz infinitivda keladi:

Let us (let's) go to the cinema.

Kelinglar, 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-bo'l-masligini 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 artiklning ishlatalishi.

1. Buyum miqdori aniq bo'lmaganda ular bilan artikl ishlatalmaydi. 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 tea.

Men tushlikdan keyin kofe ichishni yoqtiraman, lekin choy menga yoqmaydi.

2. Agar buyum miqdori aniq bo'lsa, ular oldidan aniq artikl ishlataladi, ayniqsa, gapiruvchi ma'lum joydagi mahsulotning barcha miqdorini nazarda tutsa:

Will you pass me the salt,
please?

Menga tuzni uzatib yubarol-maysizmi?

Taqqoslang:

Snow [snou] is white.

The snow is dirty.

Qor oq. (Qor umuman buyum sifatida shu rangga ega.)

Qor iflos. (Chegaralangan miqdordagi qorga sifat berilyapti)

Milk is good for babies.

The milk is hot.

Chaqaloqlarga sut foydali.
(Umuman sut, ya'ni shu
mahsulot turi)

Sut issiq. (ma'lum, chegaralangan
miqdordagi sut)

64-§. A little va a few birikmasi. A little birikmasi *biroz* ma'-nosini bildirib, sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatalidi, shuningdek, fe'lidan so'ng holat va daraja ravishi bo'lib keladi:

I have got a little free time
today.

Bugun mening *biroz* bo'sh vaqtim
bor.

He can read a little and he's
only four.

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.

Do'stimda bu shaharning *bir nechta* rasmi bor.

He learnt a few English
words, and now he can
read telegrams from
foreign firms.

U *bir nechta* inglizcha so'zlarni
o'rganib oldi va u endi
chet el firmalaridan kelgan
telegrammalarni o'qiy oladi.

13-DARS

65-§. Majhul nisbat (The Passive Voice). Ingliz tilida fe'lning ikkita nisbati bor: Aniq nisbat va majhul nisbat. Aniq nisbatda gapning 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.

I. **Majhul nisbatning yasalishi.** Ingliz tilida majhul nisbat to be ko'makchi fe'l va asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh II shakli yordamida yasaladi. Uni quyidagicha berish mumkin:

to be + sifatdosh II

Bunda asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh II shakli o'zgarmaydi, to be ko'makchi fe'l ega bilan shaxs, son va zamonda (o'zgaradi) moslashadi.

To show fe'lining Indefinite guruhi majhul nisbatdagi shakllari

I- shaxs birlik	HZO	am	shown
3- shaxs birlik	HZO	is	
Barcha shaxslar ko'plik	HZO	are	
Barcha shaxslar birlik	O'ZO	was	
Barcha shaxslar ko'plik	O'ZO	were	
I- shaxs	KZO	shall be	
Qolgan shaxslar	KZO	will be	

Majhul nisbatning so'roq shakli birinchi ko'makchi fe'lni egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Am I	shown ... ?	Menga ... ko'rsatishyaptimi?
Is he		Unga ... ko'rsatishyaptimi?
Are we		Bizga ... ko'rsatishyaptimi?
Was she		Unga ... ko'rsatishdimi?
Were they		Ularga ... ko'rsatishdimi?
Shall I be		Menga ... ko'rsatishadimi?
Will it be		Unga (bolaga) ... ko'rsatishadimi?

Bo'lishsiz shaklda not birinchi ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin keladi.

I am	not shown ...	Menga ... ko'rsatishmayapti.
He is		Unga ... ko'rsatishmayapti.
We are		Bizga ... ko'rsatishmayapti.
She was		Unga ... ko'rsatishmadni.
They were		Ularga ... ko'rsatishmadni.
I shall	not be shown ...	Menga ... ko'rsatishmaydi.
It will		Unga (bolaga) ... ko'rsatishmaydi?

2. Obyektlili va obyektsiz fe'llar. O'zidan keyin har qanday to'ldiruvchini qabul qiluvchi fe'l obyektlife'l deyiladi. O'zidan keyin hech qanday to'ldiruvchi qabul qilmaydigan fe'llarni obyektsiz fe'llar deyiladi. Xuddi o'zbek tilidagi o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar kabi:

I saw him yesterday. (vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)	obyektlili fe'l	Men uni kecha ko'rdim.
I've sent a letter to my friends. (vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)		Men do'stlarimga xat jo'natdim.
Have you talked to him about it? (predlogli to'ldiruvchi)		Siz u bilan bu haqidada gaplashib oldingizmi?

Come tomorrow.
I'll go to the library
at once and get this
book out.

Who's sitting over
there?

obyektsiz fe'l

Ertaga keling.
Men hoziroq ku-
tubxonaga borib
shu kitobni ola-
man.

U yerda o'tirgan
kim?

O'zbek tilidagi o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar bilan solishtiring.

3. Majhul nisbatning ishlatalishi.

1) Gapiruvchi ish-harakat bajaruvchisini tanimaganda yoki unga ahamiyat bermaganda gapda majhul nisbat ishlataladi. Biroq ish-harakat bajaruvchisini **by** (*tomonidan*) – predlogi bilan ko'rsatish mumkin.

This play was written
by B. Shaw.

Bu pyesa B. Shou tomonidan
yozilgan.

Ingliz tilida majhul nisbat o'zbek tiliga qaraganda kengroq ishlataladi. Masalan, "*He gave a book.*" – "*U kitob berdi*" aniq nisbatdagi gapni majhul nisbatda ikki xil berish mumkin.

The book was given (to) me. Kitob menga berildi. (1)

I was given a book. Menga kitob berildi. (2)

(2) – misoldagi gapni o'zbek tiliga so'zma-so'z tarjima qilsak "*Men kitob berildim*" bo'ladi. Vaholanki o'zbek tilida bunday shakl yo'q.

2) Predlog bilan keladigan fe'llar ham majhul nisbat bilan keladi. Bunda predlog o'zining leksik ma'nosini saqlab qolib, gapda fe'ldan keyin keladi:

They were much talked about. Ular haqida ko'p gapirildi.

The doctor was sent for at once. Shu ondayoq doktorga odam
jo'natildi.

O'zbek tilida bu o'rnlarda shaxsi noma'lum gap ishlataladi.

Eslatma: Ingliz tilida bir qator fe'llar guruhi borki, ular bilan faqat majhul nisbatning (1)- shakli ishlatalishi 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'zbek tiliga ikki xil tarjima qilish mumkin:

Bu qoida menga ikki marta Bu qoidani menga ikki
tushuntirildi. (majhul nisbat) marta *tushuntirishdi.* (shaxsi
noma'lum gap)

3) Ingliz tilida HZO majhul nisbatdagi fe'l vaziyatga qarab ish-harakat jarayonini yoki shu jarayon natijasida yuzaga kelgan holatni ifodalashi mumkin. Ingliz tilida ular gapda shaklan farqlanmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

Tables are usually made of wood.

This one is made of steel.

Odatda, stollar taxtadan *yasaladi.* (jarayon)

Bunisi po'latdan *yasalgan.* (holat)

Agar ikkinchi gapda jarayonni ta'kidlamoqchi bo'lsak, u holda ingliz tilida tugallangan hozirgi zamon majhul nisbat shakli ishlataladi.

This table has been made of steel.

Bu stolni po'latdan *yasashdi.* (jarayon)

4) Majhul nisbatning tugallangan (Perfect) guruh zamonlari. Majhul nisbatning tugallangan guruh zamonlari to be fe'lining tugallangan hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonlardagi 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 questions today so I must do something about it.

Menga bugun ikkita qiyin savol berishdi va men (ularga javob berish uchun) nimadir qilishim kerak.

Majhul nisbatning tugallangan guruh zamonlarining ishlatalishi xuddi aniq nisbatdagidek (50-§ ga qarang).

Majhul nisbatning tugallangan guruhining o'tgan va kelasi zamonlari juda kam ishlataladi, tugallangan hozirgi zamon shakli ko'pincha to ask, to send, to tell va boshqa fe'llar bilan ishlataladi.

I've been asked to play in next week's football match.

Menden kelasi haftada bo'-ladigan futbol o'yinida qat-nashishimni 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 jo'natishtidi.

5. Majhul nisbatning infinitiv shakli. Majhul nisbatning infinitiv shakli to be fe'lining infinitiv shakli va asosiy fe'lning sifatdosh II shaklidan yasaladi, masalan: **to be shown ko'rsatilmoq.**

Majhul nisbatning infinitiv shaklini har qanday obyektlifi fe'lidan yasasa bo'ladi:

to give	-	to be given
to send for	-	to be sent for
to talk about	-	to be talked about

Majhul 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 kim tunda uni olib ketgani odam kelishini xohlamaydi.

This must be done at once.

Bu hoziroq bajarilishi kerak.

He can't be given a holiday now. We have a lot of work to do.

Unga hozir ta'til berib bo'lmaydi.
Bizning ishlarimiz ko'p.

He will have to be asked about it tomorrow.

Ertaga bu haqda undan so'rashga to'g'ri keladi.

66-§. Maxsus so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda. Maxsus so'-roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda **to ask** fe'lili bilan kiritilib, 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** qoladi.

He asked me where I came from.

U mendan qayerdanligimni so'radi.

He asked us what we should do if we didn't get tickets.

U bizdan chipta ololmasak nima qilishimizni so'radi.

Agar to ask fe'lili o'tgan zamonda kelsa, zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga amal qilinadi. (To'ldiruvchi ergash gap – 57-§, zamonlar moslashuvi – 58-§)

67-§. Egalik olmoshlarining mustaqil (absolut) shakli. Egalik olmoshlarining ingliz tilida ikki xil shakli bor: sifatli shakl, xuddi sifat kabi ot oldidan aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlataladi va mustaqil (absolut) shakl, ot o'rniغا mustaqil tarzda gapda ega, ot-kesim, to'ldiruvchi va boshqa vazifalarda ishlataladi.

KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI	EGALIK OLMOSHLARI	
	Sifatli shakli	Mustaqil shakli
I – men	my – mening	mine [main] – meniki
you – sen	your – sening	yours [jɔ:z] – seniki
he – u (m.r.)	his – uning	his [hiz] – uniki
she – u (j.r.)	her – uning	hers [ha:z] – uniki
it – u (jonsiz.)	its – uning	its [its] – uniki
we – biz	our – bizning	ours [auəz] – bizniki
you – siz (lar)	your – siz (lar) ning	yours [jɔ:z] – siz (lar) niki
they – ular	their – ularning	theirs [ðeəz] – ularniki

Here's my exercise-book,
where is yours?

A friend of mine told me
about it yesterday.

We met an old friend of his
at the theatre yesterday.

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 yesterday.

My friend Peter and I love
Tchaikovski.

Eslatma 2: of mine, of his va hokazolar, ko'pincha gapda
tushirib qoldiriladi, agar vaziyatdan kimning do'sti haqida gap
borayotgani ma'lum bo'lsa:

He met an old friend on
his way home.

She's going to see a friend
tomorrow morning.

Mening daftaram bu yerda, seniki
qayerda?

Kecha do'stlarimdan biri menga bu
haqda aytdi.

Kecha biz teatrda uning qadrdon
do'stlaridan birini uchratdik.

Do'stlarimdan biri kecha meni
ko'rgani keldi.

Men bilan do'stim Peter Chay-
kovskiyning musiqasini sevamiz.

Uyga ketayotib u qadrdon do'stini
uchratib qoldi.

Ertaga ertalab u do'stlaridan bi-
rinikiga bormoqchi.

Biroq:

When I was away in the South on holiday, I met a friend of yours and we talked a lot about you.

Janubda dam olganimda men do'stlaringizdan birini uchratdim va biz siz haqingizda ko'p gaplashdik.

Eslatma 3: O'zbek 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 (sizing)
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 seven o'clock.

Men soat yettida singlimga xat yozayotgan edim.

What were you doing at five yesterday?

Kecha soat beshdanima qilayotgan eding?

They were having dinner when I came.

Men kelganda ular tushlik qili-shayotgan ekan.

2. Ishlatilishi. O'tgan zamon davom fe'li quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1) O'tgan zamonda aniq bir paytda bo'lib o'tayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu payt ikki xil ko'rsatiladi:

a) Aniq vaqt, soat ko'rsatilishi orqali:

I was waiting for you at ten o'clock yesterday. Why didn't you come?

Men seni kecha soat onda kutayotgan edim. Nega kel-mading?

b) O'tgan zamondagi ish-harakat bilan.

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 qila-yotgan eding?

Eslatma. O'tgan zamон davом fe'li o'zbek tiliga -yotgan edi deb tarjima qilinadi.

2) O'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir paytdagi holat, vaziyatni tasvirlashda, hikoya boshlanishida, fon (voqeа, hodisa ro'y beradigan muhit, tevarak-atrof)ni tasvirlashda ishlataladi:

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.

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...

Men ko'chaga chiqdim. Ko-chada odam ko'p edi. Ba'zilar ishdan uygа shoshilishardi. Oqshom qo'lida gazeta ko-tarib olgan bola ko'chadan o'tardi. Bir nechta boshqa bolalar o'z uylari oldida o'ynashardi. Bir keksa ayol bir qizaloq bilan xiyobon tomon borardi. Men ham xiyobonga borib bir o'rindiqqa o'tirdim.

Kecha oqshom biz uyda edik. Biz kinoga ham, xiyobonga ham borishni xohlamadik. Xotinim pianino chalardi. O'g'lim bilan men shaxmat o'ynardik, kichkina qizim esa divanda o'yinchoq uy yasardi. Biz eshik taqil-laganini eshitdik va men uni ochgani bordim...

69-§. Kelasi zamон davом (KZD) fe'li (The Future Continuous Tense).

1. Kelasi zamон davом fe'li to be ko'makchi fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli shall (will) be va asosiy fe'lining sifatdosh l (-ing) shakli yordamida yasaladi.

What will you be doing tomorrow?

They will not be playing chess at 12 on Sunday, they will be in the park.

Ertaga nima qilayotgan bo'lasan?

Ular yakshanba kuni soat 12 da shaxmat o'ynayotgan bo'lishmaydi, ular xiyobonda bo'lishadi.

2. Kelasi zamon davom fe'li quyidagi hollarda ishlataladi:

1) Gapda payt holi bormi yoki u faqat nazarda tutilganligiga qaramasdan yaqin yoki uzoq kelajakdagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlataladi:

He'll be taking his exam next week.

What time will you be coming home?

He won't be coming to our place this month.

Kelasi hafta u imtihon topshiradi.

Uyga qachon kelasiz? (bugun nazarda tutilyapti)

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) ishlataladi. 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 ishlataladi.

Taqqoslang:

I'll be meeting him tomorrow.

Biz u bilan ertaga uchrashamiz.
(bizning 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 ishlataladi.

I shall be seeing him tomorrow.

Biz u bilan ertaga *uchrashamiz*.

2. Kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytda davom etadigan (etayotgan) ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlataladi. 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.**

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.**

**If you come back at 11, I'll
still be working.**

Men darslarimni yana ertaga soat sakkizda qilaman.

Sen meni ko'rgani kelganingda men ishlayotgan bo'laman.

Agar siz 11 da qaytsangiz, men hali ham ishlayotgan bo'laman.

70-§. Buyruq yoki iltimosning 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'lishsiz 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".

He asked her to go away.

She said, "Stop making that noise."

She told me to stop making that noise.

She said, "Don't come tomorrow, please, as I won't be here."

She told me not to come (the) next day as she wouldn't be there.

(So'zlarni o'zgarishlariga doir 58-§, 3-punktga qarang)

Eslatma 1: Quyidagi gaplarning farqiga e'tibor bering:

He asked me not to come at five.

He didn't ask me to come at five.

U dedi: "Marhamat ketavering".

U uning ketishini so'radi.

U dedi: "Shovqinni bas qiling".

U menga shovqinni to'xtatishni aytdi.

U dedi: "Men bu yerda bo'l-maganim bois, iltimos, ertaga kelmang".

U menga ertaga o'sha yerda bo'lmagani bois u yerga bormasligimni aytdi.

U menden soat beshda kelmasligimni so'radi. (Soat 5 da kelmasligimni ogohlantirdi.)

Eslatma 2: Ingliz tilida buyruqni o'zlashtirma gapda berishning ko'proq ishlataladigan shakli bor. Ayniqsa, buyruqni kirituvchi gap HZO də kelganda bu **to say** fe'l'i 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."

O'zlashtirma gapda:

1) **He tells us to meet him at the station.**

2) **He says that we are to meet him at the station. (to tell ga qaraganda oddiyroq shakl)**

Ikkinci shakl buyruq uchinchi shaxs orqali berilganda ko'proq ishlataladi.

He said that she was to leave at once.

71-§. Natija ergash gapli qo'shma gap. Natija ergash gap bosh gap mazmunicidan 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.

A tall man stood in front of me so that I couldn't see the picture well.

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.

He spoke in such a low voice that we didn't (couldn't) hear him.

Natija ergash gapda can modal fe'lining ko'p ishlatalishiga e'tibor bering.

U dedi: "Meni bekatda kutib oling".

1) Uni bekatda kutib olishimizni aytdi.

2) Uni bekatda kutib olishimizni aytdi.

U uning hoziroq ketishi kerakligini aytdi.

Bolalar shu qadar to'polon qilishdiki, men ishlolmadim.

Oldimga novcha kishi turib oldi, shuning uchun men rasmni ko'ra olmadim.

Kitob shu qadar qiyin ediki, men uni o'qiy olmadim.

U shu qadar past ovozda gapirdiki, biz uni eshitmadik.

My friend was so busy yesterday
that he couldn't go to the
country with me.

Eslatma. Sodda gapda ravish yoki sifatni kuchaytirish
uchun ingliz tilida **very**, **most**, **that** ishlataladi. Otni 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.)

This kind (this type) of
machine(s) is not sold by us.
(= Machines of this type (of
this kind) are not sold by us.)

These are very difficult exer-
cises.

These are very (= most) inte-
resting books.

The talk was most interesting.

Is it that important?

Kecha do'stim shu qadar band
ediki, men bilan shahar tash-
qarisiga chiqa olmadı.

Men bunaqangi havoni
yoqtirmayman.

Biz bunaqa mashinalar sot-
maymiz.

Bular shunaqa qiyin mashqlar.

Bular shunaqangi qiziq ki-
toblar.

Ma'ruza shunaqa qiziq bo'l-
diki!

Bu shunaqa muhimmi?

15-DARS

72-§. Sifat darajalari. Ingliz tilida sifatlar rod, son va kelishik
kategoriyalariiga ega emaslar. Ingliz tilida sifatlarning xuddi o'zbek
tilidagidek 3 ta darajasi mayjud: oddiy, qiyosiy va ortirma. 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.
Orttirma 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'qilmaydigan -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 – kattarog** **big + g + est – eng katta**

c) Agar sifat oddiy darajada undoshdan keyin keluvchi -y bilan yakunlansa, -y → i ga o'tadi:

busy – band **busier** ['biziə] – bandroq **busiest** ['biziist] – eng band

Biroq, unlidan keyin keluvchi -y o'zgarmaydi:

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	} ko'p	more	ko'proq	most	eng ko'p
far	uzoq	further farther	} uzoqroq	furthest farthest	} eng uzoq

Estatma: Ozrog ma'nosida ingliz tilida sanaladigan otlar bilan smaller, fewer ishlatalidi.

This room is smaller than that one. Bu xona narigisiga qaraganda kichikroq.

4. Ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'ini sizifatlarning 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

Eslatma 1: Ortirma darajadagi sifat bilan aniqlanib kelgan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlataladi, agar biror olmosh talab qilinmasa.

Moscow is the largest city in our country.

My best friend lives in Saint Petersburg.

Eslatma 2: Ba'zan ortirma darajadagi sifatdan keyin eluvchi ot tushirib qoldirilishi mumkin, shunda ham ortirma darajadagi sifat oldidan aniq artikl ishlataladi. Chunki, nazarda tutilgan ot konteksdan ma'lum bo'ladi.

The Moscow underground is the most beautiful in the world.

Eslatma 3: Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar bilan **than** (-ga qaraganda) bog'lovchisi ishlataladi.

My son is younger than yours.

Moskva metrosi dunyoda eng chiroli.

Mening o'g'lim siznikidan yoshroq.

Eslatma 4: Agar **than** (-ga qaraganda) so'zidan so'ng III shaxs olmoshlari (**he, she, they**) kelsa, unda fe'llaming shu shaxslardagi tegishli shakli ham takrorlanadi.

I have more English books, than she has.

Menda unikidan ko'proq kitoblar bor.

We're taller than they are.

Biz ulardan novcharoqmiz.

I'm busier than he is.

Men undan bandroqman.

Bordi-yu **than** dan so'ng I va II shaxs kishilik olmoshlari kelsa, fe'l tushib qolishi mumkin. Og'zaki nutqda bunda I o'rniiga **me**, we o'rniiga **us** kelishi mumkin.

He has more time than I. (= than me)

Uni mendan vaqtি 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 gapning farqi shuki, ingliz tilida doim ega bo'lishi kerak. Gapning egasi (bo'lmaganda ham) – it – shartli ega ishlataladi.

It is dark. Qorong'i.
(ega) (kesim) (kesim)

Shaxsi noma'lum gap it olmoshi, to be ko'makchi fe'li va kesimning ot qismi ko'pincha sifatdan iborat 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 zamонни ifodalaydi.

It's summer now. Hozir yoz.
It was nine o'clock when we got home. Biz uyg'a kelganda soat to'qqiz bo'lgandi.

Bunday gaplar ko'pincha tabiat hodisasini, ob-havo holatini, vaqtini, masofani bildiradi.

So'roq gap shaklida to be egadan oldinga o'tadi. Bo'lishsiz shaklida not birinchi ko'makchi fe'ldan keyin keladi.

Is it 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'i tushmagan edi.
It won't be cold in September, I hope. Sentabrda sovuq bo'lmaydi, deb umid qilaman.

74-§. To'siqsiz ergash gap. To'siqsiz ergash gaplar har qanday sharoitga qaramay, bosh gapdag'i ish-harakat sodir bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi va bosh gap bilan **though** [ðou], **although** [ɔ:lðou] (-ga qaramasdan) – bog'lovchilari bilan birikadi.

It was quite dark, though it was only five in the afternoon. Soat endi 5 bo'lishiga qaramasdan juda qorong'i edi.

16-DARS

75-§. Ravish darajalari. Darajaga asosan holat ravishlari ega bo'ladir. 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 orttirma darajasi.

better } – good sifati va well ravishining qiyosiy va orttirma
best } darajalari.

Taqqoslang:

Comrade Petrov gave a better talk today. (*What kind of?* –

Savoliga javob beruvchi sifat)

Comrade Petrov read better today. (ravish – *How?*)

This is the best answer. (sifat – *what kind of?*)

You read best of all today. (ravish – *How?*)

O'rtoq Petrov bugun yaxshiroq ma'ruza qildi.

O'rtoq Petrov bugun ma'ruzani yaxshiroq o'qidi.

Mana eng yaxshi javob.

Siz bugun hammadan yaxshi javob berdingiz.

Eslatma: of all ko'pincha tushirib qoldiriladi.

Which of you skates fastest?

Qaysi biringiz konkida eng tez uchasiz?

Esda saqlang:

badly yomon (ravish)

bad yomon (sifat)

worse (yomonroq) worst eng yomon

Qolgan -ly bilan tugallanuvchi 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 konstruksiyalari. Sifati bir xil bo'lgan ikki predmetni qiyoslashda as ... as xuddi, kabi qiyos bog'lovchisi ishlataladi.

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 ishlataladi. Bunda not fe'l bilan keladi.

This book is not so interesting as that one.

Bu kitob narigisicha qiziqarli emas.

Eslatma: Bu bog'lovchilar ravishlar bilan ham ishlataladi.

My friend reads English as well as I do.

Mening do'stim ingliz tilida mendek yaxshi o'qiydi.

My friend doesn't read
English as well as I do.

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 ifodalanadigan ish-harakatga gapiruvchi 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 oson, strange g'alati, possible imkoni bor, impossible imkoni yo'q, necessary kerak va boshqa sifatlar ishlataladi.

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 gaplardan farqi shundaki, ularda **to rain yomg'ir yog'moq, to snow qor yog'moq** kabi shaxssiz fe'llar bilan ifodalangan sodda fe'l-kesim bo'lib keladi. Bu fe'llar III shaxs birlikda moslashib keladi.

It often rains in autumn. Kuzda yomg'ir ko'p yog'adi.

It snowed a lot (= a great deal) last winter. O'tgan qish qor ko'p yog'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 muktabda 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 muktabda o'qidimi?

Is it raining now?

Hozir yomg'ir yog'yaptimi?

**Is he writing now?
It doesn't often rain here in summer.**

U hozir yozyaptimi?
Bu yerda yozda yomg'ir ko'p yog'maydi.

He doesn't go to school.	U muktabda o'qimagan.
It didn't snow much last winter.	O'tgan qish qor ko'p yog'magan.
He didn't go to school last year.	U o'tgan yili muktabda 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 ishlataladi.	79-§. O'rindosh so'zlar. Ingliz tilida bir so'zni, gap bo'lagini yoki butun bir gapni takrorlamaslik uchun o'rindosh so'zlar ishlataladi.
1. Otni gapda takrorlamaslik uchun birlikda "one", ko'plikda "ones" ishlataladi.	
I haven't got a text-book. I must buy one.	Mening darsligim yo'q, bitta sotib olishim kerak.
I don't like these yellow flowers. Let me have some red ones.	Menga bu sariq gullar yoqmaydi. Qizilidan bering.
This story is more interesting than that one.	Bu hikoya narigisidan ancha qiziqarliroq.
This exercise is more difficult than the one we did yesterday.	Bu mashq kecha biz bajarganizdan qiyinroq.
My television set is old. I must buy a new one.	Mening televizorim eski, yangisini sotib olishim kerak.
4- va 5- misollarda artiklning ishlatalishiga 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 absolut shakli ishlataladi.	One – olmoshi bunda yo'umuman tarjima qilinmaydi, yoki boshqa vositalar orqali tarjima qilinadi. One – olmoshi egalik olmoshi bilan ishlatilmaydi. Bunday hollarda egalik olmoshining absolut shakli ishlataladi.
This is your pencil. Where's mine?	Bu sening qalamning. Meniki qayerda?
My suit is darker than yours.	Mening kastumim senikidan to'qroq.
My flat is large, but Petrov's is larger.	Mening kvartiram Petrovnikiga qaraganda katta.
2. Fe'lni takrorlamaslik uchun gapda tegishli shakldagi "do" ishlataladi:	2. Fe'lni takrorlamaslik uchun gapda tegishli shakldagi "do" ishlataladi:
He translates from Russian into English better than I do.	U rus tilidan ingliz tiliga men dan yaxshiroq tarjima qiladi.

Eslatma: Infinitiv shaklidagi fe'lni takrorlamaslik uchun to yuklamasi ishlataladi.

- "Did you go to the theatre last night?" – Kecha teatrga bordingmi?
"I wanted to, but I couldn't." – Borishni xohlagandim, biroq bora olmadim.

3. Butun bir gapni yoki biron bir gap bo'lagini takrorlamaslik uchun so so'zi ishlataladi:

- "Did Paul leave Moscow yesterday?" – Kecha Pavel Moskvadan chiqib ketdimi?
"I think so, but I am not quite sure." – Menimcha, shunday, biroq aniq bilmayman.

17-DARS

80-§. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatalishi.

1. Qoida bo'yicha atoqli otlar bilan artikl ishlatilmaydi.

a) Davlat va materik nomlari bilan:

Europe	[juərəp]	Yevropa
South Africa		Janubiy Afrika
North America		Shimoliy Amerika
Asia	['eɪʃə]	Osiyo
Central Asia		Markaziy Osiyo
Siberia	[sai'bieria]	Sibir
Japan	[dʒə'pæn]	Yaponiya

b) Shahar nomlari bilan:

Moscow		Moskva
London	['ləndən]	London
Washington		Washington

Biroq: Gollandiya poytaxti Gaaga bilan aniq artikl ishlataladi:
the Hague [heig]

c) Ko'cha va maydon nomlari bilan:

Kirov Street	Kirov ko'chasi
Mayakovskiy Square	Mayakovskiy maydoni

d) Ism va familiya bilan:

Mary	['meəri]	Meri
Petrov		Petrov

2. Quyidagi geografik nomlar bilan aniq artikl ishlataladi:

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 United States of America	Amerika Qo'shma Statlari
the Pacific Ocean	Tinch okeani
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 ishlatsa butun bir oila ifodalangan bo'ladi.

the Lavrovs	Lavrovlar (oilasi)
the Browns	Braunlar (oilasi)

18-DARS

81-§. *Some, any, no, every* – olmoshlardan yasalgan guman olmoshlari va ravishlari.

I. **Some, any, no, every** olmoshlari thing, hody, one, where larga qo'shilib guman olmoshlari va ravishlarini yasaydi:

something	nimadir
somebody	kimdir
someone	kimdir
somewhere	qayerdadir
anything	nimadir
anybody	kimdir, biror kishi
anyone	har qayerda, qayerdadir
anywhere	hech narsa
nothing	hech bir (kishi)
none	hech kim
nobody	hech kim
no one	hech kim

nowhere	hech qayerda
everything	hamma narsa
everybody	hamma, har kishi
everyone	har qayerda
everywhere	har qayerda

Eslatma: **no one** doim ajratib yoziladi.

2. Bu yasama shakllar sodda shakllar ishlataligan o'rirlarda ishlatalaveriladi (45-§ ga qarang).

Agar ikkinchi qismi **thing** bo'lsa, jonsiz predmetlarga, **body** bilan **one** esa kishilarga, **where** o'rinn joyga nisbatan ishlataladi. **Nowhere** asosan qisqa javobda ishlataladi.

"Where are you going?" – Qayerga ketyapsan?
"Nowhere." – Hech qayerga.

3. Ushbu gumon olmoshlarining 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 qiziqarli kitob o'qidingmi?
Did you read anything intere- ting last month? (to'ldiruvchi)	O'tgan oy biron bir qiziqarli narsa o'qidingmi?
Do any engineers work here? (aniqlovchi)	Bu yerda muhandislar ish- laydimi?
Was anybody here yesterday? (to'ldiruvchi)	Kecha bu yerda biror kishi bo'ldimi?
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, everything** lar gapda ega bo'lib kelsa, ular bilan fe'l-kesim III shaxsda birlikda moslashadi.

Taqqoslang:

Everybody was there in time.

Hamma u yerda o'z vaqtida bo'ldi.

All of them were in time.

Ular hammasi o'z vaqtida keldi.

Is everybody here now?

Are you all here now?

Everybody was listening to Comrade Semenov's talk with great interest.

Endi hamma shu yerdami?

Hamma o'rtoq Semyonovning nutqini katta qiziqish bilan tinglayotgan edi.

Eslatma 1: **Anybody**, **anyone**, **anything** bo'lishsiz gaplarda ega vazifasida ishlatilmaydi. Bunday hollarda **nobody**, **no one**, **none**, **nothing** ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

Nobody saw him here yesterday.

Kecha uni bu yerda *hech kim* ko'rmadi. (ega)

I didn't see anybody here yesterday.

Men kecha bu yerda *hech kimni* ko'rmadim. (to'ldiruvchi)

I saw nobody here yesterday.

Eslatma 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 biron kishi telefon qilsa, 6 dan keyin uyda bo'lishimni ayt.

5. Ikkinci qismi body va one bo'lgan (**somebody**, **someone**, **anybody**, **anyone**, **nobody**, **no one**, **everybody**, **everyone**) qo'shma guman 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 haqda gapirdi.

One of them spoke about it at the meeting.

Ulardan biri majlisda bu haqda gapirdi.

Can any of you go and see Comrade Petrov today?

Birortangiz bugun o'rtoq Petrovni ko'rgani bora olasizmi?

None of us could answer his question.

Hech birimiz uning savoliga javob berolmadik?

Each of us spoke at the meeting yesterday.

Kecha majlisda har birimiz 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 ishlataladi:

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.

Eslatma: Guman olmoshiga tegishli bo'lgan aniqlovchi olmoshdan keyin keladi.

There is nothing strange about his question.

Uning savolida hech qanday g'ayritabiyy narsa yo'q.

7. Somebody, some one, anybody, nobody, everybody qarat-qich 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'lning 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'lidan 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'lidan) 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 ishlataladi. Chunki o'timli fe'l majhullik ma'nosiga ega.

discussed – muhokama qilingan.

2. Sifatdosh I har qanday fe'lidan yasala oladi: vositasiz to'ldiruvchi qabul qiluvchi va qabul qilmaydigan fe'llardan ham. Uning ko'p ishlataladigan shakli aniq nisbatdagi sodda shakli bo'lib, uni yana -ing form ['inj: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 ishlataladi. Izohlovchi so'zlarsiz kelganda sifatdosh (I va II) o'zi aniqlab kelayotgan otdan oldin keladi:

the rising sun	chiqayotgan quyosh
the approaching 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 my sister. Deraza yonida turgan ayol mening singlim.

Eslatma 1: Sifatdosh II ifodalayotgan ish-harakatning bajaruvchi shaxs yoki predmetni ko'rsatishda by *tomonidan* predlogi ishlataladi:

Yesterday we received a letter sent by Mr Brown on the 20th of November. Kecha biz janob Braun tomonidan 20 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 ishlatalmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

Men bizning oldimizda o'yna-yotgan bolani tanidim. I recognized the boy playing near us.

Eslatma 3: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vazifasida faqat sodda sifatdosh I ishlatalib, u gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish-harakat bilan bir paytdagi harakatni beradi. O'zbek tiliga *-yotgan* deb tarjima qilinadi. O'zbek tilidagi *yozgan*, *aylgan* kabi o'tgan zamон sifatdoshlari ingliz tiliga aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan tarjima qilinadi, chunki aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlataladigan aynan shunday shakl ingliz tilida yo'q.

Taqqoslang:

Bu kitobni *yozgan* odam talabalar hayotini yaxshi biladi.

Deraza oldidagi stolda nima-dir *yozayotgan* odam – mening akam.

Eslatma 4: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilgan sifatdoshli oborot xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

Eslatma 5: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilgan sifatdoshli oborot xuddi aniqlovchi ergash gap kabi o'zi aniqlayotgan so'zdan keyinoq kelishi kerak, aks holda ma'nno buziladi:

This is the sister of my friend living next door to me.

This is my friend's sister living next door to me.

Agar vositasiz to'ldiruvchini ko'p uzun aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, o'rinn holi gap boshida keladi.

In the underground yesterday we met a group of tourists speaking English.

In one of the Moscow museums last year I saw a book written about 500 years ago and recently received by the museum.

83-§. Hol vazifasidagi sifatdosh I oborotlari. Hol vazifasidagi sifatdosh I oborotlari quyidagi vazifalarda ishlatiladi:

I. Payt holi vazifasida:

Travelling in Africa, he saw a lot of interesting things.

Sifatdosh I payt holi vazifasida kelganda *when* (*qachonki*) -da bog'lovchisi ko'p martalik ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. While (*mabaynida*) -da bir martalik ish-harakatni ifodalaydi, bunda harakat jarayoni ta'kidlanadi. Bu tegishli ergash gapning Continuous shaklda turgan fe'l-kesim bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

The man who wrote this book knows the life of students well.

The man writing something at the table near the window is my brother.

Bu qo'shni xonada yashovchi do'stimning singlisi.

Bu(mening)do'stimning qo'shni xonada yashovchi singlisi.

Kecha biz metroda ingliz tilida gaplashayotgan sayyoohlarni uchratdik.

O'tganyili Moskva muzeylaridan birida men muzey tomonidan yaqinda qo'lga kiritilgan, 500 yil ilgari yozilgan kitobni ko'rdim.

Afrika bo'ylab sayohat qila turib, u ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni ko'rdi.

Taqqoslang:

When crossing the street, first look to the left. (= **When you cross the street, first look to the left.**)

While crossing the street, he heard somebody call out to him. (= **While he was crossing the street, he heard...**)

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 sıfatdosh I shakli payt holi vazifasida ishlatilmaydi. Bunday holda **when** va **while** bilan kelgan payt ergash gap ishlataladi.

When he was a child, he liked to read books about voyages.

Shuni esda tutingki, kesimi majhul nisbatda turgan payt ergash gapni sıfatdosh II bilan almashtirilsa, **when** bog'lovchisi sıfatdosh II dan oldin kelishi mumkin:

When asked about it, he didn't say a word. (= **When he was asked about it...)**

2. Sabab holi vazifasida:

Knowing the subject well, the student was not afraid of the coming exam.

Having a lot of time before the beginning of the performance, they decided to walk to the theatre.

Ko'chani kesib o'tishda avval chap tomonga qarang.

Ko'chadan o'tib ketayotganda kimdir uni chaqirganligini eshitdi.

Kitob o'qiganda u doim qiziqrarli iboralarni yozib oladi.

Bu kitobni o'qib chiqayotganimda bu lug'atdan tez-tez foydalanishimga to'g'ri keldi.

Bolaligida u dengiz sayohatlar haqidagi kitoblarni o'qishni yoqtirardi.

Undan bu haqda so'ralganda, u hech nima demadi.

Fanni yaxshi bilganligi bois, talaba topshirilajak imtihonlardan qo'rmasdi.

Pyesa boshlanishiga ko'p vaqt borligi bois, ular teatrga piyoda borishga qaror qilishdi.

Sabab holi vazifasida sifatdosh I ning bo'lishsiz shakli ham ishlatalishi mumkin.

Not knowing the language,
he couldn't understand the
conversation.

Tilni yaxshi bilmaganligi
uchun u suhbatni tushuna
olmadi.

Eslatma: to be fe'lining sifatdosh I shakli sabab holi vazifasida ishlatalidi.

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
o'ylab turar edi (qaysi holatda).

Eslatma: Shuni aytib o'tish kerakki, sifatdoshli oborotlar asosan kitob tiliga mansub, og'zaki nutqda ko'pincha ergash gaplar ishlatalidi.

20-DARS

84-§. *to want xohlamоq, to expect taxmin qilmoq fe'llari hamda should (would) like xohlарdimki iboralaridan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruksiyaning ishlatalishi.*

1. Ingliz tilda "murakkab to'ldiruvchi" deb ataluvchi konstruksiya mavjud bo'lib, u ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi: birinchi qismi shaxs yoki predmetni bildiruvchi umumiyligi kelishigidagi ot yoki obyekt 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 ishlataladi.

I want him to go home.
(shaxs) (harakat)

Men uning 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 ishlatalidi.*

I want you to understand me.
What do you want him to do for
you?

Sen meni tushunishingni
xohlayman.
Siz uchun u nima qilishini
xohlaysiz?

He doesn't want us to do it now.

I expect you to write to me.

I'd like you to read this book.

He would like us to begin learning French.

Buni biz hozir qilishimizni u xohlamaydi.

Menga xat yozishingizni kutaman.

Siz bu kitobni o'qib chiqishingizni xohlardim

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 ishlatalishi va ma'nno jihatdan farq qiladi:

1. **far – uzoq** **farther – uzoqroq** – **farthest – eng uzoq**
 further – I. uzoqroq – **furthest – eng uzoq**
 2. keyingi,
 qo'shimcha

Masofadan tashqari **further uzoqroq** yana "keyingi, qo'shimcha" ma'nosida ham ishlataladi:

You will be receiving further information later.

Siz qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni keyinroq olasiz.

2. **old – eski, qari** **older – qariroq,**
 eskiroq – **oldest – eng qari,**
 elder – kattaroq – **eldest – eng kattasi**
 (oiladagi) (to'ng'ich)

Elder kattaroq va eldest eng katta so'zlari faqat oila a'zolariga nisbatan **son, daughter, sister, brother** so'zlari bilan ishlataladi:

My elder sister is five years older than I. *Opam mendan besh yosh katta.*

3. **near – yaqin** – **nearer – yaqinroq** **nearest – eng yaqin**
 next – I. keyingi
 (navbat bo'yicha)
 2. 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.

**4. late – kech later – kechroq, keyinroq latest – oxirgi, so'nggi
(paydo bo'lishiga ko'tra)**

latter – ikkitadan keyingisi	last – 1. oxirgi (ikkinchisi)	1. oxirgi (tartib bo'yicha)
		2. o'tgan (vaqt bo'yicha)

What's the latest news?

So 'nggi yangiliklar qanaqa?

When does the last train leave?

Oxirgi poyezd qachon jo'naydi?

Latter so'zi former (oldingisi, ikkovidan birinchisi) so'zi bilan ishlataladi. Bunda har ikki so'z ham aniq artikel bilan ishlataladi:

Two specialists were invited:

Ikkita mutaxassislar taklif qil-

Mr Brown and Mr Smith.

Jindi Janob Braun va janob

The former is an engineer.

Smit. Birinchisi muhandis, ik-

the latter is an economist.

kinchisi iqtisodchi.

Biroq, og'zaki nutqda the former → o'miga the first; the latter
→ o'miga the second ishlatsa bo'ladi.

86-§. To stop to xatmoq, to finish tugatmoq, to continue davom ettirmoq, to begin boshamoq, to go on davom ettirmoq, to mind qarshi chiqmoq se'llaridan so'ng gerundiying ishlatalishi. Gerundiy (the Gerund ['džerənd]) 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 ishlataladi:

Reading books is necessary for anyone. (ega) Har bir kishi kitob o 'qishi kerak.

Do you mind our working in this room? (to 'ldiruvchi) **Biz bu xonada ishlashimizga qarshı emasmisiz?**

To stop, to go on, to finish, to mind fe'llaridan so'ng (so'roq va bo'lishsiz) gaplarda gerundiy ishlataliadi:

**He didn't stop smoking
although I asked him to.**

Men iltimos qilishimga qaramas-dan u chekishni to'xtatmadim.

Please go on reading.

Marhamat qilib, o'qishda davom eting.

He's already *finished reading* this book.

U bu kitobni o'qib tugatdi.

Do you mind waiting for him?

I don't mind your smoking here.

Oxirgi misoldan ko'rinih turibdiki, gerundiy bilan ifodalangan ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs egalik olmoshi bilan beriladi.

Eslatma: **Mind** fe'li would you mind – iborasida muloyimlik bilan so'ralgan iltimosni ifodalaydi:

Would you mind waiting a moment? (= Please wait a moment.)

Would you mind not smoking? (= Please don't smoke.)

Agar gerundiyan oldin egalik olmoshi kelsa, **would you mind** – iltimosni emas, balki savolni anglatadi.

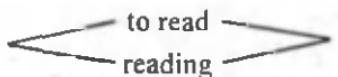
Would you mind my smoking? (= Do you mind if I smoke?)

Biroz kutib turing, iltimos.

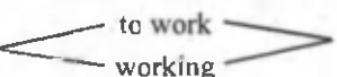
Iltimos, chekmang.

Men cheksam qarshi emas-misiz?

To begin va **to continue** fe'llaridan so'ng gerundiy ham, infinitiv ham ishlatalishi mumkin:

He began  this book yesterday.

U bu kitobni o'qishni kecha boshladni.

We continued  till 7 o'clock.

Biz soat yettigacha ishlashda davom etdik.

Biroq, aqliy faoliyatni bildiruvchi **to know, to understand** kabi fe'llar bilan infinitiv ishlatalishi ma'qulroq:

I am beginning to understand the situation.

Men vaziyatni tushuna boshlayapman.

Gerundiy o'zbek tiliga ish-harakatning nomi bilan tarjima qilinadi:

Smoking is bad for one's health.

Chekish sog'liq 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 *kitishga* 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 gacha xatni 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 chorakta kam sakkizda yetib bordik va eshik oldidagi joyimizni egalladik. Pyesa allaqachon boshlangan edi. Do'stim at-rofga qaradi. U avvallari hech teatrda 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 gapdag'i ish-harakat ergash gapdag'i ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, bosh gapning fe'l kesimi **TO'Z** da keladi. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **before** (*oldin, gacha, qadar*) va **when** (*qachonki, -da*) bog'lovchilari bilan birikadi:

My friend had rung me up before he went home.

Do'stim uyiga ketishidan oldin menga telefon qilgan edi.

We had already reached
the village *when* it began
raining.

Yomg'ir yog'ishni boshlagan-
da, 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'lovchilar** bilan birikadi.

As soon as they had finished dinner, they went for a walk.

Ular tushlik qilib bo'sliboq,
sayrga chiqishdi.

*They went for a walk *after* they **had** finished the work.*

Ular ishni tugatgandan keyin
sayrga chiqishdi.

Eslatma: 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'lilar bilan **when, as soon as,**
after bog'lovchilaridan so'ng **O'ZO** ishlatalaveriladi:

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 kirishimiz bilanoq
pyesa boshlandi.

4. O'tgan zamondagi voqeа va hodisalar bayonida **TO'Z** dialog
nutqda **THZ** ishlataladigan holatlarda ishlatalidi.

As I was going along the street, I met an old friend whom I hadn't seen since I left Moscow.

Ko'chada ketayotib, Mos-
kvadan ketganimdan beri
ko'rмаган qadrdon do'stimni
uchratdim.

21-DARS

88-§. His qilish fe'llaridan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruksiya. 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 konstruksiyaning ikkinchi qismida **to** siz infinitiv yoki sifatdosh **I** ishlataladi. O'zbek tiliga to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan tarjima qilinadi:

I've seen them go into the room.

I saw him writing something.

I saw him fall while getting off the bus.

I fell someone watching me.

We watched the ship approaching the shore.

We didn't notice him going into the room.

Did you hear him singing yesterday.

Murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktsiyadan so'ng sifatdosh I ishlatsa, ish-harakat tugallanmagan bo'ladi. Infinitiv ishlatsa, 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.

Eslatma: to see – fe'l *tushunmoq* ma'nosida, to hear – esa *bilmoq* ma'nolarida ishlatalishi mumkin, bunda ulardan so'ng to'ldiruvchi ergash gap ishlatalidi.

I see that you are right.

Men uni xonaga kirib stolga o'tirganini, kitobni ochib o'qiy boshlaganini ko'rdim.

I heard that the Petrovs had left Moscow.

Haqligingizni men tushuman.

Men Petrovlarni Moskvadan chiqib ketishganini bildim (eshitdim).

22-DARS

89-§. O'zlik olmoshlari.

1. Ingliz tilida har bir kishilik olmoshining 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 [jɔ-'self]
he	himself [him'self]
she	herself [ha-'self]
it	itself [it'self]
we	ourselves [auə'selvz]
you	yourselves [jɔ-'selvz]
they	themselves [ðəm'selvz]

Bundan tashqari, **oneself** o'zlik olmoshi ham mavjud bo'lib, u **one** guman olmoshining shakli hisoblanib, infinitivda turgan fe'l o'zlik olmoshi bilan ishlatalishini ko'rsatadi: **to enjoy oneself vagtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq.**

2. O'zlik olmoshlari quyidagi hollarda ishlataladi:

1) Fe'lning 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 derazalari katta 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.

Siz dengizda cho'milishni yoqtirasizmi?

How dirty you are! Go and wash (yourself).

Kirligingni qara! Bor, yuvinib kel.

Hide (yourselves) in that forest.

Shu o'rmonga bekinib ol.

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 shlapa 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 Will you be taking your children
bolalarni qishloqqa olib with you to the country.
borasizmi?

to feel fe'l'i 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'zim olmoshi
keulganda ishlataladi:

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 ishlataladi va o'zbek tilidagi o'zi, o'zimea
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'zlarini 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 pyesaning o'zi menga yoqmadni.

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'rismagandi.

Eslatma: Ingliz tilida o'zlik olmoshlari bilan ifodalilikni
oshirish maqsadida by predlogi ishlataladi.

He did it all by himself. U ularning hammasini yakka o'zi bajargan.

90-§. to make fe'lidan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruksiya. to make majbur qilmoq, zo'rلamoq ma'nosida murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktsiyada to siz infinitiv bilan ishlataladi:

What makes you hurry like that? Nima sizni bunchalik shashilishga majbur qilyapti?

What makes you think so? Nima sizni bunday o'yashga majbur qilyapti?

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 konstruksiya o'zbek tiliga fe'l bilan tarjima qilinadi.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| to make smb. sorry | – xafa qilmoq |
| to make smb. angry (cross) | – jahlini chiqarmoq |
| to make smb. happy | – xursand qilmoq |

Masalan:

"Don't make Mother angry,
Bob, go to bed at once," said
the elder sister.

"Oyimning jahlini chiqarma,
Bob, 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, no 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 xokkeyni.

I like neither green nor red coats. (aniqlovchilarni bog'-layapti)

Menga na yashil, na qizil pal-to yoqadi.

Eslatma 1. Neither ... nor bog'lovchisi ko'pincha egani bir-biri bilan bog'lashda ishlataladi. Bunda fe'l-kesim o'ziga yaqinroq ega bilan moslashadi. Biroq hozirgi zamонавиъ ingliz tilida bu qoidaga doim ham amal qilinmaydi va fe'l ko'plikda ham ishlatalishi mumkin.

Neither his parents, nor he intends to stay here for another week. (Neither he, nor his parents intend to...)

Na uning ota-onasi, na u bu yerda uzoq qolishni xohlamas edilar.

Eslatma 2. Ingliz tilida gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'ladi. Shuning uchun **neither ... nor** bilan fe'l-kesim bo'lishli shaklda keladi. (Tepadagi misollarga qarang.)

Eslatma 3. Agar **neither** egaga tegishli bo'lmasa, u asosiy fe'lidan oldin kelishi mumkin.

I **neither** liked the entertainment **nor** the club itself. Menga na teatr yoqdi, na klub.

92-§. Either ... or [*'aiðə...ɔ:*] bog'lovchilari. *yoki* ... *yoki* ma'nosini bildirib, bir xil gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lashda darak gaplarda ishlataladi. 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 oxirida biz yo teatrga, yo kinoga boramiz.

Either ... or bo'lishsiz gapda **neither ... nor** ning ma'nosini beradi.

This old woman never learnt **either** history **or** geography.

Bu keksa ayol na geografiyanı, 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 ishlataladi. Bunda fe'l-kesim doim ko'plikda keladi.

Both my friend **and** I like the opera.

Mening do'stimga ham, men-ga ham opera yoqadi.

They liked **both** the acting **and** the music of the play.

Ularga pyesadagi 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 ekanini aytishda ishlataladi. (Taqqoslang: Peter ungliz tilini yaxshi biladi. *Anna ham.*)

Agar birinchi gap bo'lishli bo'lsa, **so** 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 gapdag'i 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.

Agarbirinchigap bo'lishsiz bo'lsa, qisqabो'lishsiz gap ishlataladi. 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 uning ashula aytishini eshitmaganman. Mening do'stim ham.

Do'stim bugun teatrga bora olmaydi. Men ham.

24-DARS

95-§. Tugallangan kelasi zamoni (TKZ) fe'lili (The Future Perfect Tense). TKZ kelajakdagi ma'lum bir paytgacha tugallanadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. 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'lning sifatdosh II shaklidan yasaladi:

shall	+ have + sifatdosh II
will	

I shall have written the letter by the time you come back.

He will have done this work by the end of the month.

Siz qaytib kelguncha, men bu xatni yozib bo'laman.

U bu ishni oy oxirida tugatadi (bajarib bo'ladi).

Eslatma! 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 soat 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'miga 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'l-ganimdan so'ng gaplashaman.

Note 'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar jadvali

Infinitive	Past indefinite	Participle II	Uzbek
to be	was, were	been	bo'limoq
to beat	beat	beaten	urmoq, zarba bermoq
to become	became	become	erishmoq, bo'limoq
to begin	began	begun	boshlamoq
to blow	blew	blown	esmoq
to break	broke	broken	sindirmoq
to bring	brought	brought	olib kelmoq
to build	built	built	qurmoq
to burn	burnt	burnt	yonmoq, yondirmoq
to buy	bought	bought	sotib olmoq
to catch	caught	caught	tutib olmoq
to choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
to come	came	come	kelmoq
to cost	cost	cost	narxi turmoq
to cut	cut	cut	qirqmoq, kesmoq
to do	did	done [dʌn]	qilmoq, bajarmoq
to draw	drew	drawn	sudramoq; chizmoq
to drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
to drive	drove	driven	boshqarmoq, minmoq
to eat	ate [et]	eaten	ovqatlanmoq
to fall	fell	fallen	yiqilmoq
to feel	felt	felt	his qilmoq
to fight	fought	fought	kurashmoq
to find	found	found	topmoq
to fly	flew	flown	uchmoq, parvoz qilmoq
to forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
to get	got	got	olmoq, erishmoq
to give	gave	given	bermoq
to go	went	gone [gɔn]	bormoq, yurmoq

to grow	grew	grown	o'smoq, o'stirmoq
to have	had	had	ega bo'lmoq
to hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
to hold	held	held	ushlab turmoq
to keep	kept	kept	ushlamoq, saqlamoq
to know	knew	known	bilmoq
to lead	led	led	ergashtirmoq
to learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	o'rganmoq, bilmoq
to leave	left	left	tashlab ketmoq
to lend	lent	lent	qarz bermoq
to let	let	let	ruxsat bermoq
to light	lit	lit	yondirmoq
to lose	lost	lost	yo'qotmoq
to make	made	made	qilmoq, yasamoq
to mean	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	anglatmoq
to meet	met	met	uchratmoq
to put	put	put	qo'yimoq, joylashtirmoq
to read	read [red]	read [red]	(kitob) o'qimoq
to ring	rang	rung	qo'ng'iroq qilmoq
to run	ran	run	yugurmoq
to say	said [sed]	said [sed]	demoq, aytmoq
to see	saw	seen	ko'rmoq
to sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
to send	sent	sent	jo'natmoq, yubormoq
to set	set	set	o'rnatmoq, joylamoq
to shine	shone	shone	nur sochmoq
to show	showed	shown	ko'rsatmoq
to shut	shut	shut	yopmoq, berkitmoq
to sing	sang	sung	kuylamoq
to sit	sat	sat	o'tirmoq
to sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
to speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq

to spend	spent	spent	sarflamoq
to stand	stood	stood	turmoq
to sweep	swept	swept	supurmoq
to swim	swam	swum	cho'milmoq
to take	took	taken	olmoq
to teach	taught	taught	o'qitmoq
to tell	told	told	aytmoq, gapirmoq
to think	thought	thought	o'yalamoq
to throw	threw	thrown	irg'itmoq
to understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
to upset	upset	upset	ag'darmoq, buzmoq
to win	won	won	g'alib chiqmoq
to write	wrote	written	yozmoq

INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

**Natalya Aleksandrovna Bonk,
Galina Akimovna Kotiy,
Natalya Anatolyevna Lukyanova**

(O'zbek tilida)

I-qism

Bahodir Jo'raboyev tarjimasi

Muharrir N. Jumayeva
Musahhih D. Hotamova
Texnik muharrir D. Tsipushkina
Dizayner A. Fozilov
Kompyuterda sahifalovchi D. Tsipushkina

Nashriyot litsenziyasi AI № 226, 16.11.2012. Bosishga 2013-yil 1-aprelda ruxsat etildi. Bichimi $84 \times 108^1 / _{32}$ 23,5 shartli bosma taboq. Gazeta qog'ozida chop etildi. Adadi 6000 nusxa. № 115-shartnoma. № 367-buyurtma.

«ART FLEX» nashriyoti, 2013-y.
100129, Toshkent, Navoiy ko'chasi, 30-uy.
Telefon: (371) 244-95-20

«Dekont+», 113525, Moskva, Dnepropetrovskiy ko'chasi,
3-uy, 5-korpus va
«GIS», 107045, Moskva, Kolokolnikov chorrahasi 24,
3-binolarida joylashgan nashriyotlarning ruxsati bilan nashr
etildi.

«TOSHKENT TEZKOR BOSMAXONASI»da chop etildi.
100200, Toshkent, Radial tor ko'chasi, 10-uy.