

Taraqqiyot teaching center

# **TARAQQIYOT TEACHING CENTER**

**Schedule of all levels**

(Level 0)



**TARAQQIYOT  
TEACHING CENTER**

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**Namangan, Uzbekistan**

## Lesson 1

Ingliz tilida 26 ta harf bor. Ulardan 21 tasi undosh, 5 tasi unli (a,e,i,o,u).

<b>a – ey</b>	<b>f – ef</b>	<b>k – key</b>	<b>p – pi</b>	<b>u – yu</b>
<b>b – bi</b>	<b>g – ji</b>	<b>l – el</b>	<b>q – kyu</b>	<b>v – vi</b>
<b>c – si</b>	<b>h – eych</b>	<b>m – em</b>	<b>r – a(r)</b>	<b>w – dablyu</b>
<b>d – di</b>	<b>i – ay</b>	<b>n – en</b>	<b>s – es</b>	<b>x – eks</b>
<b>e – i</b>	<b>j – jey</b>	<b>o – ou</b>	<b>t – ti</b>	<b>y – vay</b>

O'quvchi ko'p hollarda chalkashtiradigan xarflar:  
**a – ey, e – i, i – ay.**  
**c – si, s – es.**  
**g – ji, j – jey.**  
**u – yu, v – vi, y – vay.**

**Spelling** – so'zning xarflarini birma-bir aytish. Spelling asosan telefon orqali taomga, joyga, xonaga... buyurtma berganda qo'llaniladi. Asosan ism, joy nomlari, manzillar spelling qilinadi:

Sirdaryo → es, ay, ar, di, ey, ar, vay, ou.

Progress → pi, ar, ou, ji, ar, l, double es.

Little → el, ay, double ti, el, i.

In order to understand "spelling" better, students should spell their names or surnames.

### BASIC VOCABULARY:



### Numerals:

<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>
0 – zero	
1 – one	1 <sup>st</sup> - first
2 – two	2 <sup>nd</sup> - second
3 – three	3 <sup>rd</sup> - third
4 – four	4 <sup>th</sup> – fourth
5 – five	5 <sup>th</sup> - fifth

<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>
6 – six	6 <sup>th</sup> - sixth
7 – seven	7 <sup>th</sup> - seventh
8 – eight	8 <sup>th</sup> – eighth
9 – nine	9 <sup>th</sup> – ninth
10 – ten	10 <sup>th</sup> - tenth

### Numerals:

<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>	<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>
11 – eleven	11 <sup>th</sup> – eleventh	16 – sixteen	16 <sup>th</sup> – sixteenth
12 – twelve	12 <sup>th</sup> – twelfth	17 – seventeen	17 <sup>th</sup> – seventeenth
13 – thirteen	13 <sup>th</sup> – thirteenth	18 – eighteen	18 <sup>th</sup> – eighteenth
14 – fourteen	14 <sup>th</sup> – fourteenth	19 – nineteen	19 <sup>th</sup> – nineteenth
15 – fifteen	15 <sup>th</sup> – fifteenth	20 – twenty	20 <sup>th</sup> – twentieth

### Vowels:

### The Pronunciation table

Symbol	Sound	Example
ɪ	ɪ (uzun)	/flɪʃ/ feel
ə	ə (qisqa)	/sət/ sit
ɪ	ɪ (oddly)	/hɪ/ he
ʊ	ʊ (oddly)	/nu 'jɔk/ New York
ə	ə (qisqa)	/bək/ book
ʊ:	uu (cho'ziq)	/tju:/ chew
ʌ	ə (qisqa)	/bɔ:kəm/ become
ə:	əə (cho'ziq)	/ə:ftə/ after
ɔ:	ə/o (ə va o o'rtasi)	/,ɔ:l 'razt/ all right
æ:	ə/e (ə va e o'rtasi)	/ækt/ act
ɛ	e (oddly)	/red/ red
ə	ə (qisqa)	/məlkman/ milkman
ɔ:	ə (oddly)	/noɔθ/ north
ɑ:	ə' (oddly)	/gaɔrl/ girl

### Consonants:

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q	ch	/kwestʃən/ question
b	b	/bæk/ back
d	d	/dɪ'stribju:t/ distribute
č	z (sing'aluvchi)	/fedə/ feather
đ	j (qattiq)	/dʒob/ or /dya:b/ job
ž	j (yumshoq)	/ʌn'ju:ʒuel, -ʒel/ unusual
t	t	/teɪbl/ table
g	g	/gəol/ or /goal/ goal
j	y	/mjoo:'ziəm/ museum
k	k	/æŋkəl/ ankle
l	l	/klɔ:k \$ klə:rk/ clerk
m	m	/mʌg/ mug
n	n	/nektaɪ/ necktie
ň	ng	/nʌŋ/ lung
p	p	/præs/ price
r	r	/rɪ'taɪə/ retire
s	s	/səʊsɪdʒ/ sausage
θ	s/f	/θəθɪŋ/ nothing
x	k	/loχ/ loch
v	v	/vɪzɪt, 'vɪzɪt/ visit
w	v	/swɒn/ swan
z	z	/rɪ'zalt/ result

<b>oo</b> →	<b>o, u, a</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	door, floor, cook, look, blood, flood.
<b>kn/gn</b> →	<b>k/g</b> o'qilmaydi:	know, knee, sign, design.
<b>wr</b> →	<b>w</b> o'qilmaydi:	write, wrong.
<b>ee</b> →	<b>i</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	feel, meet.
<b>ph</b> →	<b>f</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	phone, elephant.
<b>sion</b> →	<b>shn/jn</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	mansion, decision.
sure →	<b>jr/je</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	leisure, measure.
<b>ture</b> →	<b>chr/che</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	nature, future.
<b>au/aw</b> →	<b>O</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	August, Australia, law, dawn.
<b>qu</b> →	<b>kv</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	quick, queen.
<b>bt</b> →	<b>b</b> o'qilmaydi:	doubt, debt.
<b>tion</b> →	<b>shn/chn</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	station, mention, question, combustion.
<b>ir/ur</b> →	<b>o'r</b> tarzida o'qiladi:	swirl, stir, burn, turn.

## Boshlang'ich savol javoblar:

Question: What's your name? – sening isming nima?

Answer: My name's \_\_\_\_\_. – mening ismim \_\_\_\_\_.

Question: What's your surname/last name/family name? – sening familiyang nima?

Answer: My surname/last name/family name's \_\_\_\_\_. – mening faniliyam \_\_\_\_\_.

Question: How old are you? – yoshing nechada?

Answer: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (years old).

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**Question:** Where do you live? – qayerda yashaysan?

**Answer:** I live in \_\_\_\_\_. – men \_\_\_\_\_ da yashayman.

**Question:** Where are you from? – sen qayerliksan?

**Answer:** I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. – men \_\_\_\_\_ likman.

**Question:** Where do you study? – sen qayerda o'qiysan?

**Answer:** I study at \_\_\_\_\_. – men \_\_\_\_\_ da o'qiymen.

**Question:** What's your hobby? – sening hobbying nima?

**Answer:** My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_. – mening hobbyim \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question:** What's your favourite colour/team/city/animal/meal/number...?

**Answer:** My favourite colour/team/city/animal/meal/number... is \_\_\_\_\_.

## NOUNS

Give students a general idea about what a noun is. Make sure that they can give examples for nouns.

**Masculine:** erkaklar, yigitlar, erkak hayvonlar. (he, they)

**Feminine:** ayollar, qizlar, urg'ochi hayvonlar. (she, they)

**Neuter:** jonsiz predmetlar, biz jinsini bilmaydigan hayvonlar, uch yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar.

**Gender:**

Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bachelor	Spinster	Bridegroom	Bride	Husband	Wife
Boy	Girl	Father	Mother	Gentleman	Lady
Man	Woman	Son	Daughter	Widower	Widow
Nephew	Niece	Uncle	Aunt	Earl	Countess
King	Queen	Lord	Lady	Prince	Princess
Duke	Duchess	Monk	Nun	Waiter	Waitress
Actor	Actress	Host	Hostess	Heir	Heiress
Father-in-law	Mother-in-law	Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law	Grand son	Grand daughter

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<b>Hero</b>	<b>Heroine</b>	<b>Salesman</b>	<b>Saleswoman</b>	<b>Spokesman</b>	<b>Spokeswoman</b>
<b>Manager</b>	<b>Manageress</b>	<b>Steward</b>	<b>Stewardess</b>	<b>Conductor</b>	<b>Conductress</b>

<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Bull	Cow	Cock	Hen	Ram	Ewe
Drake	Duck	Gander	Goose	Stag	Doe
Tiger	Tigress	Stallion	Mare	Lion	Lioness
Dog	Bitch				

**Umumiy shaklga ega bo'lgan otlar:**

Cousin, spouse, baby, child, infant, offspring, relative, teacher, guy, student, friend...

### Lesson 3

**Before explaining a new topic you must ask some questions and new words from the previous lesson.**

English	Uzbek	English	Uzbek
door	eshik	floor	pol
cook	pishirmoq	look	qaramoq
blood	qon	flood	suv toshqini
know	bilmoq	knee	tizza
sign	imzo chekmoq, belgi	design	bezak, naqsh
write	yozmoq	wrong	xato
meet	uchrashmoq	elephant	fil
mansion	dang'illama uy	decision	qaror
leisure	bo'sh vaqt	measure	o'Ichamoq, o'Ichov
law	huquq	dawn	tong, saxar
quick	tez	queen	qirolicha
doubt	shubha, shubhalanmoq	debt	qarz
station	bekat	mention	takidlamoq, eslatib, aytilib o'tmoq
question	savol	combustion	yonish

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swirl	aylanmoq	stir	aralashtirmoq, aylantirmoq
burn	yonmoq	turn	navbat, burilmoq
what	nima	name	ism
surname	familiya	where	qayerda
live	yashamoq	from	...dan
study	o'qimoq	favourite	sevimli, yoqtirgan
masculine	mujskoy rod	feminine	jenskiy rod
neuter	sredniy rod	male	erkak
female	ayollarga oid	gender	rod
bachelor	uylanmagan yigit	spinster	turmushga chiqmagan qiz
boy	bola	girl	qiz
man	kishi	woman	ayol kishi
nephew	o'g'il bola jiyan	niece	qizbola jiyan
king	qirol	queen	qirolicha
duke	gertsog	duchess	gertsoginya
actor	aktyor	actress	aktrisa
father-in-law	qaynota	mother-in-law	qaynona
hero	qaxramon	heroine	qaxramon ayol
manager	ish boshqaruvchi	manageress	ish boshqaruvchi ayol
bridegroom	kuyov	bride	kelinchak
father	ota	mother	ona
son	o'g'il farzand	daughter	qiz farzand
uncle	tog'a, amaki	aunt	xola, amma
lord	lord, hukmdor	lady	xonim
monk	rohib	nun	rohiba
host	mezbon	hostess	mezbon ayol
son-in-law	kuyov	daughter-in-law	kelin

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<b>salesman</b>	<b>erkak sotuvchi</b>	<b>saleswoman</b>	<b>sotuvchi ayol</b>
<b>steward</b>	<b>erkak bort kuzatuvchisi</b>	<b>stewardess</b>	<b>ayol bort kuzatuvchisi</b>
<b>husband</b>	<b>er</b>	<b>wife</b>	<b>xotin</b>
<b>gentleman</b>	<b>janob</b>	<b>widow</b>	<b>beva ayol</b>
<b>widower</b>	<b>xotini o'lgan erkak</b>	<b>countess</b>	<b>grafinya</b>
<b>earl / count</b>	<b>graf</b>	<b>princess</b>	<b>malika</b>
<b>prince</b>	<b>shaxzoda</b>	<b>waitress</b>	<b>ofitsantka</b>
<b>waiter</b>	<b>ofitsant</b>	<b>heiress</b>	<b>merosxo'r ayol</b>
<b>heir</b>	<b>erkak merosxo'r</b>	<b>grand daughter</b>	<b>qiz nabira</b>
<b>grand son</b>	<b>o'g'il nabir</b>	<b>spokeswoman</b>	<b>ayol vakil</b>
<b>spokesman</b>	<b>erkak vakil</b>	<b>conductress</b>	<b>ayol drijor</b>
<b>conductor</b>	<b>erkak drijor</b>	<b>cock</b>	<b>xo'roz</b>
<b>bull</b>	<b>ho'kiz</b>	<b>gander</b>	<b>erkak goz</b>
<b>drake</b>	<b>erkak o'rdak</b>	<b>stallion</b>	<b>erkak ot</b>
<b>tiger</b>	<b>yo'lbars</b>	<b>hen</b>	<b>tovuq</b>
<b>dog</b>	<b>it</b>	<b>goose</b>	<b>urgochi g'oz</b>
<b>cow</b>	<b>sigir</b>	<b>mare</b>	<b>urg'ochi ot</b>
<b>duck</b>	<b>urg'ochi o'rdak</b>	<b>bitch</b>	<b>urg'ochi it</b>
<b>tigress</b>	<b>urg'ochi yo'lbars</b>	<b>ewe</b>	<b>sog'liq qo'y</b>
<b>ram</b>	<b>qo'chqor</b>	<b>doe</b>	<b>urg'ochi bug'u</b>
<b>stag</b>	<b>erkak bug'u</b>	<b>lioness</b>	<b>urg'ochi sher</b>
<b>lion</b>	<b>sher</b>	<b>spouse</b>	<b>turmush o'rtoq</b>
<b>cousin</b>	<b>jiyan</b>	<b>relative</b>	<b>qarindosh</b>
<b>baby</b>	<b>chaqaloq</b>	<b>teacher</b>	<b>o'qituvchi</b>
<b>child</b>	<b>bola</b>	<b>student</b>	<b>talaba</b>
<b>infant</b>	<b>go'dak</b>	<b>friend</b>	<b>do'st</b>
<b>offspring</b>	<b>avlod, chaqaloq</b>	<b>guy</b>	<b>bola, qiz</b>

### Plural forms of nouns

→ Ingliz tilida otlarning ko'plik shakli birlikdagi otga "s" qo'shish orqali hosil qilinadi:  
 Dog – dogs, pig – pigs, chair – chairs, table – tables, boy – boys, house – houses...

→ x, s, sh, ch, z → harfiga tugovchi otlarning ko'plik shakli birlikdagi otga "ES"  
 qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali hosil qilinadi:

box – boxes	fox – foxes	suffix – suffixes	BUT ox – oxen
address – address <del>s</del>	bus – buses / busses		
dress – dresses	glass – glasses		
brush – brushes	dish – dishes		
quiz – quizzes			
church – churches	torch – torches	BUT	loch – lochs, stomach – stomachs

→ O harfiga tugovchi otlarning ko'plik shaklini hosil qilish birlikdagi otga "ES"  
 qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali amalga oshiriladi:

tomato – tomatoes	potato – potatoes	hero – heroes	echo – echoes
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→ O harfiga tugovchi chet tilidan kirdib kelgan otlarning ko'plik shaklini hosil qilish  
 birlikdagi otga "S" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali amalga oshiriladi:

photo – photos	dynamo – dynamos	kangaroo – kangaroos	tattoo – tattoos
zoo – zoos	soprano – sopranos	rhino – rhinos	hippo – hippos
solo – solos	piano – pianos	kimono – kimonos	patio – patios
memo – memos	radio – radios	video – videos	auto – autos
kilo – kilos	studio – studios	disco – discs	do – dos / do's

#### Exception:

volcano – volcanos/es	ghetto – ghettos/es	zero – zeros/es
tornado – tornados/es	mosquito – mosquitos/es	cargo – cargos/es
memento – mementos/es	motto – mottoes/es	

→ Undosh + y → so'ngi "y" harfini o'chirib o'miga "es" yozib hosil qilinadi:  
 Baby – babies      fly – flies      country – countries      boundary – boundaries.

→ Unit + y → shunchaki birlikdagi otga "s" qo'shiladi:

essay – essays	tray – trays	monkey – monkeys	toy – toys	boy – boys
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→ F, fe ga tugovchi so'zlarning ko'plik shaklini hosil qilish uchun birlikdagi otga oddlyi  
 "s" qo'shiladi:

cliff – cliffs	safe – safes	chief – chiefs	belfry – belfries
giraffe – giraffes			

Ammo quyidagi **f,fe** xarflariga tugovchi **14** ta otlarning ko'plik shakli **f,fe** xarflarini o'miga "ves" qo'shimchasini qo'yish orqali hosil qilinadi:

wife – wives	life – lives	Exception:
wolf – wolves	thief – thieves	dwarf – dwarves / dwarfs
calf – calves	knife – knives	scarf – scarfs / scarves
half – halves	leaf – leaves	hoof – hooves / hoofs
loaf – loaves	sheaf – sheaves	wharf – wharves / wharfs
elf – elves	shelf – shelves	roof – roofs/rooves
self – selves	staff (xassa) – staves	handkerchief – handkerchiefs / handkerchieves

→ Quyidagi otlarning ko'plik va birlik shakli bir xil:

Deer, fish, sheep, craft, aircraft, means, counsel, series, species, reindeer, offspring, bison/bisons, quid ...

→ Ko'plik shaklda bo'lgan ba'zi bir otlar birlik hisoblanadi: News

Ma'lum bir kasallik nomlari: mumps, shingles, rickets, measles...

Ma'lum bir o'yin nomlari: bowls, darts, billiards, dominoes, draughts, chess...

→ Ba'zi bir otlar faqat ko'plikda bo'ladi:

Cattle, clothes, people, police, poultry, stairs, goods, greens...

Ikki qismdan iborat bo'lgan kiyimlar va asbob uskunalar: breeches, pants, pyjamas, trousers, shorts, shoes, gloves, tights, earrings, socks, stockings...

binoculars, glasses, pliers, scales, scissors, shears, spectacles, tongs, tweezers...

→ Ba'zi bir otlar ko'plik shaklga noto'g'ri usulda ya'ni so'z tarkibida o'zgarish sodir bo'lish orqali o'tadi:

person – people	child – children
louse – lice	foot – feet
tooth – teeth	man – men
woman – women	ox – oxen
mouse – mice	mouse – mice (computer/animal) / mouses (computer)

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### Lesson 4

**Before explaining a new topic, you must ask some questions and new words from the previous lesson.**

English	Uzbek	English	Uzbek
box	qutbi	quiz	kichlik imtihon
fox	tulki	church	cherkov
suffix	qo'shimcha	torch	fonar
ox	oxen	tomato	pomidor
address	manzil	potato	kartoshka
bus	avtobus	hero	qahramon
dress	ko'ylik	echo	aks-sado
glass	stakan	photo	rasm, surat
brush	chotka	dynamo	o'zgarmas tok generatori
dish	Idish, taom	cargo	yuk
kangaroo	kengru	motto	shlor
tattoo	tatirovka	baby	chaqaloq
zoo	hayvonot bog'i	fly	pashsha
soprano	tatulirovka	country	mamlakat
rhino	kariddon	boundary	chegara
hippo	begemot	essay	insho
solo	yalckaxon ijro	tray	patnis
piano	planino	monkey	maymun
kimono	yapon milliy libosi	boy	bola
patio	ayvon	toy	o'yinchoq
memo	bayonnomma	cliff	tik qoya
radio	radio	safe	seyf
video	video	chief	boshiliq, rahbar
auto	avtomobil	belief	g'oya, mafkura, aqida

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kilo	kilo	kerchief	ro'mol
studio	studiya	giraffe	jrafa
disco	diskoteka	wife	xotin
do (n)	bazm, kecha, o'tirish	wolf	bo'ri
volcano	vulqon	calf	buzoq
tornado	tornado	half	yarim
memento	esdalik	loaf	bo'lka, buhanka, kalla
ghetto	Irql, dini, millati... ga ko'ra ajratib qo'yilgan mahalla	poultry	parranda
mosquito	chivin	stairs	zina-poya
elf	elf	goods	tovarlar
self	shaxs	greens	sabzavotlar
life	hayot	breeches	kalta shim
thief	o'g'ri	pants	uzdy fasindagi shim
knife	pichoq	pyjamas	pajama
leaf	barg	trousers	shim
sheaf	bog'lam, dasta	shorts	shortlik
shelf	tokcha	shoes	ozyoq-klyym
staff	xassa	gloves	qo'lqop
exception	istisno	tights	kolgotki
dwarf	gnom, pakana odam	earrings	baldoq
scarf	sharf	socks	paypoq (erkaldarnilik)
hoof	tuyoq	stockings	paypoq (ayollarnilik)
wharf	bandargoh	binoculars	durbin
roof	tom	glasses	ko'zoznak
handkerchief	dastro'mol	pliers	ombur, qisqich
deer	bug'u	scales	taroz
fish	balliq	scissors	qaychi

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sheep	qo'y	shears	tok qaychi
craft	kema	spectacles	ko'z oynak
aircraft	samalyot	tongs	qisqich
means	vosita	tweezers	pinset
counsel	maslahat, advokat	person	odam
series	ko'p qismli dastur	louse	bit
species	tur, nav, xil	tooth	tish
reindeer	shimol bug'usi	woman	ayol
offspring	go'dak, chaqaloq, nasl, avlod, hayvon bolasi	goose	g'oz
bison	bizon	child	bola
quid	chaqa, aqcha	foot	oyroq
news	yangilik	man	kishi
mumps	teplid	ox	bizon
shingles	temiratki	mouse	sichqon
rickets	rahit	clothes	klyim
measles	qizamiq	people	xalq, omma
bowls	bovling	police	millitsiya
darts	nayza otish sporti	chess	shaxmat
billiards	billiard	cattle	chorva
dominoes	domino	draughts	shashka

**Countable and uncountable nouns.**

→ **Sanaladigan otlar shunday otlarning guruhi, ularni sanash mumkin:**

e.g. book – one book, two books, three books...

student – one student, two students, three students...

→ **Sanaladigan otlar oldidan quydag'i so'zlarni ishlatish mumkin:**

a/an, some, any, many, the, this, that, these, those, a few, few...

➤ I don't like these shoes. ➤ I have got a book. ➤ She has got many students.

→ Sanalmaydigan otjar o'z nomiga ko'ra sanalmaydi.

e.g. We cannot say one milk, two milks, three milks...

Sanalmaydigan otjar oldidan quydagı so'zihami ishlatish mumkinc

Some, any, (a) little, much, no, the, this, that ...

➤ I do not want any advice or help

➤ He has no experience in this sort of work.

→ Sanalmaydigan otjar asosan quyidagi guruxdarga bo'lindisi:

◆ Modda nomlari:

Suyuqliklar: water, beer, coffee, gin, oil, jam, tea, wine, milk, soup, gasoline, blood ...

Qattiq moddalar: bread, cloth, cream, glass, gold, ice, paper, soap, stone, butter, cheese, meat, iron, silver, wood, cotton, wool ...

Gazlar: steam, air, nitrogen, oxygen, smoke, smog, pollution ...

Mayda zarralardan yok qismilardan iborat moddalar: dust, sand, corn, dirt, flour, grass, pepper, salt, hair, sugar, wheat...

◆ Mavhum otjar:

courage	information	confidence	honesty	hope	pride	time
horror	experience	education	progress	relief	luck	homework
death	knowledge	enjoyment	laughter	fear	news	Intelligence
energy	suspicion	happiness	patience	mercy	pity	wealth
beauty	importance	recreation	violence	health	help	slang
sleep	hospitality	significance	proof	work	music	space
justice	vocabulary	advice	evidence	peace	fun	truth

◆ **Tillar:** English, Spanish, German, Arabic, Chinese...

◆ **Fan sohalari:** Geography, philology, literature, mathematics, history, chemistry, engineering...

◆ **O'yin nomlari:** golf, tennis, soccer, baseball, chess, poker...

◆ O'xshash qismidan tarkib topgan butun narsalar:

rubbish	furniture	equipment	hardware	luggage
garbage	food	machinery	scenery	makeup
junk	cash	traffic	mail	baggage
change	jewelry	fruit	money	clothing

◆ Tabiiy hodisa yo'ldi narsalar:

weather	electricity	humidity	sunshine	lightning	darkness
thunder	gravity	sleet	snow	hail	heat
dew	fog	wind	fire	light	rain

Miqdorli birligmalar:

Singular:

A sheet of paper  
A bit of news  
A grain of sand  
A cake of soap  
A pane of glass  
A piece of advice  
A pot of jam  
A slice of meat  
A slice of bread  
A piece of bread  
A kilo of sugar

Plural:

sheets of paper  
bits of news  
grains of sand  
cakes of soap  
panes of glass  
pieces of advice  
pots of jam  
slices of meat  
slices of bread  
pieces of bread  
kilos of sugar

→ Ba'zi bir otlar ba'zi tarjimalarida sanalsa, ayrim tarjimalarida sanalmaydi:

word	countable	uncountable
iron	dazmol	temir
light	chiraq	nur, yoruglik
water	daryo	suv
wood	ohmon	yog'och
hair	soch tolasi	soch
chicken	tovuq	tabaka
experience	sarguzasht, kechilma	tajribha

**THERE IS/ARE – БОР.**

**There is + uncountable noun.**

- There is water in the bottle.
- There is milk in the fridge.
- There is bread in the packet.
- There is oil in the shop.

**There is + a/an + countable singular noun.**

- There is a car in the garage.
- There is a pen in the pencil case.
- There is a desk in the room.
- There is a horse in the stable.

**There are + plural noun.**

- There are students in the room.
- There are wolves in the forest.
- There are books in the bag.
- There are teachers at school.

**THERE IS/ARE NOT – ЎОҚ.**

**There is not + UN**

- There is not tea in the teapot.
- There is not cotton in the field.
- There is not sand in the desert.
- There is not water in the lake.

**There is not + a/an + SN.**

- There is not a chair in the room.
- There is not a phone in the market.
- There is not a deer in the wood.
- There is not a fish in the sea.

**There are not + PL**

- There are not flowers in the garden.
- There are not cars at the factory.
- There are not planes at the airport.
- There are not children in the kindergarten.

**IS/ARE THERE – БОРМІР?**

**Is there + UN...?**

- Is there air in space?
- Is there fire in the hearth?
- Is there ice in mars?

**Is there + a/an + SN...?**

- Is there a table in the room?
- Is there an eagle in the mountains?
- Is there a car in the garage?

**Are there + plural noun?**

- Are there children in the park?
- Are there people in the street?
- Are there monkeys in the jungle?
- Are there horses in the stable?

## Taraqqiyot teaching center

The children play football.

**N/**

I can swim in the lake.

**N/**

We speak in English.

**N/**

He is running in the street.

**N/**

Gapda ish-xarakat bo'limganda to be fe'li qo'llaniladi va shu tobe fe'li gapning kesimi bo'ladi:

He is my daughter.

You are lazy.

I am a teacher.

### Essential verbs:

do	want	seem	help	lose	pay	open
say	look	begin	talk	stand	meet	grow
go	use	let	turn	sit	include	spend
get	find	keep	start	provide	continue	add
make	give	mean	show	write	set	allow
know	tell	put	hear	happen	learn	follow
think	work	leave	play	bring	change	stop
take	call	become	run	hold	lead	create
see	try	feel	move	believe	understand	speak
come	ask	need	like	live	watch	read
walk	win	remember	offer	love	consider	appear
buy	wait	serve	die	send	expect	build
stay	fall	cut	reach	kill	remain	suggest
raise	pass	sell	require	report	decide	pull

### Object.

To'ldiruvchi deb gapda **kimni?**, **nimani**, **kimga?**, **nimaga?**, **kim bilan?**, **nima bilan?**, **kim uchun?**, **nima uchun?**, **kimdan?**, **nimadan?**, **kim haqida?**, **nima haqida?** savollariga javob beruvchi so'z yoki so'zlar guruhiga aytildi.

I saw my brother in the bank.

**/O/**

I spent some money.

**/O/**

I bought you a car.

**/O/**

I want to live with my parents.

**/O/**

She paid for lunch.

**/O/**

I lent much money from John.

**/O/**

I don't know about the truth.

...

## Taraqqiyot teaching center

**Modifier.**

Gapda qachon, qayerda/ga, qay tarzda savollariga javob beruvchi so'z yoki so'zlar guruhi hol dep ataladi. Ularning uch turi mavjud:

Modifier of time (MT) – vaqtni ifodalovchi hol. When?

Modifier of manner (MM) – holatni ifodalovchi hol. How?

Modifier of place (MP) – joyni ifodalovchi hol. Where?

Tom fights Jerry every day. We have lunch at six o'clock.

/m/

/m/

The students went to Tashkent. They live in Tashkent.

/m/

/m/

Gapda bir necha hollar ishlataliganda ularning tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

### Modifier of manner + Modifier of place + Modifier of time

Tom is driving a car fast outside at the moment.

/MM/

/MP/

/MT/

## Lesson 7

Before explaining a new topic, you must ask some questions and new words from the previous lesson.

English	Uzbek	English	Uzbek
sentence	gap	lazy	dangasa
structure	qurilma, turilish	lunch	tushlik
subject	ega	lend	qarzga bermoq
verb	fe'l	truth	haqiqat
object	buyum	manner	xolat
modifier	hol	place	joy
every day	xar kuni	time	vaqt
ice-cream	munqaymoq	fight	jang
eat	yemoq	outside	tashqarida
correct	to'g'ri	at the moment	xozir
incorrect	nato'g'ri	seem	sayulmoq

## Taraqqiyot teaching center

fishing	baliq ovi	begin	boshlamoq
together	birgalikda	let	ruxsat bermoq
close	yopmoq	keep	saqlamoq
open	ochmoq	put	qo'ymoq
now	xozir	leave	qoldirmoq, tashlab ketmoq
daughter	qiz farzand	become	bo'lmoq
spend	sarflamoq	feel	his qilmoq
pay	to'lamoq	need	muhtoj bo'lmoq
about	haqida	remember	eslamoq, yodda saqlamoq
for	uchun	serve	xizmat ko'rsatmoq
do	bajarmoq	cut	kesmoq
say	demoq	sell	sotmoq
go	bormoq	give	bermoq
get	olmoq, erishmoq	tell	aytmoq
make	yasamoq	work	ishlamoq
know	bilmoq, tanimoq	call	chaqirmoq, qo'ng'iroq qilmoq
think	o'yalamoq	try	xarakat qilmoq
take	olmoq	ask	so'ramoq
see	ko'rmoq	win	yutmoq
come	kelmoq	wait	kutmoq
walk	yurmoq	fall	yiqilmoq, tushmoq
buy	sotib olmoq	pass	o'tmoq, uzatib yubormoq
stay	qolmoq	find	topmoq
raise	ko'tarmoq, oshirmoq, kuchaytirmoq	want	xohlamoq
help	yordam bermoq	look	qaramoq, ko'rinoq
talk	gaplashmoq, suhbatlashmoq	use	foydalananmoq
turn	burilmoq	open	ochmoq

# Taraqqiyot teaching center

start	boshlamoq	grow	o'smoq
show	ko'rsatmoq	spend	sarflamoq
hear	eshitmoq	add	qo'shmoq
play	o'ynamoq	allow	ruxsat bermoq
run	yugurmoq	follow	ortidan kuzatmoq, iz-ma iz bormoq
move	xarakatlanmoq, ko'chmoq	stop	to'xtatmoq
like	yoqtirmoq	create	yaratmoq
offer	taklif qilmoq	speak	gapirmoq
die	o'lmoq	read	o'qimoq
reach	yetmoq	appear	paydo bo'lmoq, ko'rinoq
require	so'rалмоқ, талаб қилинмоқ, мұхтож бөлмоқ	build	qurmoq
lose	yutqazmoq	suggest	taklif qilmoq
stand	turmoq	pull	tortmoq
sit	o'tirmoq	continue	davom ettirmoq
provide	taminlamoq	set	o'rnatmoq
write	yozmoq	learn	o'rganmoq
happen	sodir bo'lmoq	change	o'zgartirmoq
bring	olib kelmoq	lead	rahbarlik qilmoq, boshqarmoq
hold	tutib turmoq	understand	tushunmoq
believe	ishonmoq	watch	ko'rmoq, tomosha qilmoq
live	yashamoq	consider	muhokama qilmoq
love	sevmoq	expect	kutmoq, umid qilmoq
send	jo'natmoq	remain	qolmoq, ayni shaklda davom ettirmoq, saqlanib qolmoq
kill	o'ldirmoq	decide	qaror qilmoq
report	xabar bermoq	meet	uchrashmoq
pay	to'lamoq	include	o'z ichiga olmoq

## PRONOUNS

Ingliz tilida olmoshlarning asosiy 4 turi mavjud:

1. Ega olmoshlari – **Subject pronouns**
2. To’ldiruvchi olmoshlar – **Object pronouns**
3. Egalik olmoshlari – **Possessive pronouns**
4. O’zlik olmoshlari – **Reflexive pronouns**

### SUBJECT PRONOUNS:

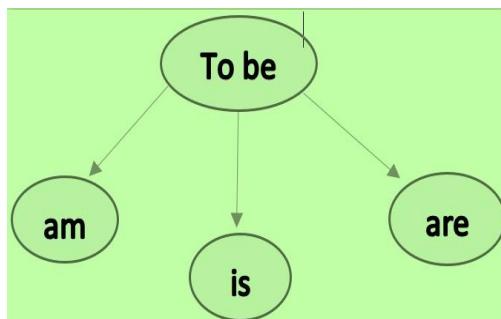
I – men	He – u
You – sen	She – u
We – bliz	It – u
They – ular	



Gapda ega o’rnida xar vaqt ham ega olmoshlari kelavermaydi. Lekin qanday ot kelishidan qat’iy nazar ular ega olmshlaridan biriga moslashadi.

- I and my brother go to school together. (we)
- His uncle and he work at school. (they)
- You and your sister speak in English very well. (you)
- The police arrest thieves. (they)
- Tom learns Korean. (he)
- My aunt lives in Dubai. (she)

To be xozirgi zamonda 3 ko’rinishi bor: **am/is/are**.  
Gapda kelganda ular tarjima qilinmaydi.



To be asosan gapda ish-xarakat bo’limganda ishlataladi.

- I am a teacher.
- He is strong.
- You are in France.
- She is a nurse.
- We are lazy.
- It is a bag.
- They are from England. |

## Taraqqiyot teaching center

### Have / has got – бор

#### Positive – бо'лышли

- I have got a big house.
- You have got an expensive car.
- We have got a big garden.
- They have got a lot of money.
- He has got a phone.
- She has got a beautiful dress.
- It has got a tail
- Tom has got a hat.

#### Negative – инкор

- I have not got a car.
- You have not got an eagle.
- We have not got a newspaper.
- They have not got time.
- He has not got a fish.
- She has not got dark hair.
- It has not got a snout.
- Tom has not got a hat.

#### Question – со'роқ

- Have I got a problem?
- Have you got an idea?
- Have we got a chance?
- Have they got a flat?
- Has she got new information?
- Has he got a cow?
- Has it got teeth?
- Has Tom got a ball?

### Possessive adjectives

**My** – mening

**Your** – sening

**Our** – bizning

**Their** – ularning

**his** – uning

**her** – uning

**its** – uning

### possessive adjectives + noun 100%

- I buy her phone.
- She sells my house.
- We like your car.

### possessive adjective + own + noun

Bu qurilmada own faqat urg'u berish uchun ishlataladi va gapning mazmuniga ta'sir etmaydi.

- This is my own car – bu mening o'zimning mashinam.
- It is her own mistake.
- This is our own life.
- It is their own house.

— dan birl  
ikkiasi  
uchtasi...  
bir nechta  
hammasi

One  
Two  
Three...  
Some  
All

+ of +

My  
Your  
Our  
Their  
His  
Her  
Its

+ Noun (pl)

One of my uncles – tog'alarimdan biri

Two of our gardens – bog'larmizdan ikkiasi

Three of his phones – uning telefonlaridan uchtasi

Some of her brothers – uning okalaridan bir nechta

All of your relatives – sening qarindoshlaringdan hammasi

Two of his books

One of his friends

All of their houses

Some of her scarves

One of your sheep

Yuqorida qurilma gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki boshqa bo'laklar vazifasida qo'llanilishi mumkin:

# Structure + V + O + M

- All of our classmates speak Russian.
- Three of his brothers work in Tashkent.
- One of my friends helps people.
- One of their classmates is clever.
- Two of our friends are builders.
- One of your partners is a doctor.

# S + V + structure + M

- We congratulate one of their classmates.
- They call two of our friends.
- Tom invites some of my groupmates to the party.
- I know one of your partners.

# Structure + V + structure + M

- One of our players plays tennis with one of their players.
- Some of his uncles respect all of our teachers.

## Taraqqiyot teaching center

English	Uzbek	English	Uzbek
respect	hurmat qilmoq	thin	ozg'in
repair	tuzatmoq, ta'mirlamoq	again	yana
mistake	xató	page	bet, sahifa
relative	qarindosh	turn	navbat
builder	quruvchi	decide	qaror qilmoq
groupmate	guruhdosh	statement	bayonet
against	...ga qarshi	true	to'g'ri
enemy	dushman	false	noto'g'ri
alone	yolg'iz	after	keyin
use	foydalamanmoq	add	qo'shmoq
right	o'ng tomon	apostrophe	'
quarter	chorak	show	ko'rsatmoq
ask	so'ramoq	relationship	aloqa, munosabat, bog'liqlik
start	boshlamoq	usually	odatda
end	tugamoq	demonstrative	namyoishkorona, ko'rsatish
favourite	sevimli, yoqtirgan	phrase	ibora
birthday	tug'ilgan kun	back	orqa, orqaga, qaytib
family tree	shajara	art	sanat
describe	tasvirlamoq	biology	biologoya
basic	asosiy, tub	chemistry	kimyo
beard	soqol	french	fransuz tili
dark hair	to'q/qora soch	german	nemis tili
fair hair	och rangdagi soch	information and communication technology (ICT)	axborot va aloqa texnologiyasi
moustache	mo'ylab / mo'ylov	physical education	jismoniy tarbiya
tall	novcha	physics	fizika
spanish	ispän tili	finish	tugamoq, tugatmoq
opinion	fikr, mulohaza	have a break	tanaffus qilmoq

JUM'ON • POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES • OWN

alone

without any help

- I live on my own.
- She works on her own.
- We study on our own.
- They drive a car on their own.

**Possessive case/form**

Ingliz tilida egalik ikki xil qo'shimcha yordamida xosil qillinadi:

1. Noun's noun → 's      2. Noun of noun → of

Birinchi qo'shimcha jonli otlarning egalik shaklini xosil qillish uchun qo'llaniladi:

My brother's t-shirt.	The boy's car.	The king's castle.
My dad's cousin.	A Bird's nest.	His uncle's hat.

Ikkinci qo'shimcha jonsiz narsalarni egaligini ko'rsatadi:

The door of the room.	The garden of the house.	The colour of the room
The price of meat.	The wall of the house.	The roof of the house.

Agar egalik shakli hosil qillinayotgan so'z...

1. Jonli, ko'plik/birlilik, "s" ga tugamagan → 's

My brother's friend.	The boy's room.	The girl's name.
His uncle's aunt.	Tom's house.	Dog's tail.
The men's wear.	The people's life.	The oxen's horn

2. Jonli, ko'plik, "s" ga tugagan → ' (apostrophe)

Students' hostel	Girls' school	Birds' nest
Actors' group,	Bears' fur	Boys' school

3. "s" ga tugovchi ismlarning egalik shakli → ' / 's

Ilyos' car = Ilyos's car	Abbos' house = Abbos's house
Charos' eyes = Charos's eyes	Chris' money = Chris's money

## Taraqqiyot teaching center

compulsory	majburiy	advanced	yuqori, takomillashgan
comprehensive / state schools	davlat maktablari	sir	janob
all	barcha	miss	xonim
private	xususiy	nursery	maktabgacha ta'lif
private / public / independent schools	xususiy maktablar	primary school	boshlang'ich ta'lif
public	jamoatga oid, jamoaviy	infant	chaqaloq, yosh bola
independent	mustaqil	junior	kichki yoshdagi (7-11)
only	faqat	last	oxirgi, so'ngi
product	maxsulot	type	tur, nav, xil
textile	to'qimachilik	national	milliy
home schooling	uyda o'qitish	possible	ehtimoli bor
national exam	milliy sinov	level	daraja, bosqich

### Possessive case/form

❖ Vaqt ifodalari bilan 's qo'llaniladi:

Yesterday's meeting

Tomorrow's lesson

Next week's holiday

Last year's earthquake

Monday's newspaper

Today's life

❖ Joylar bilan egalik yasashda xar ikkala qo'shimchadan foydalansak bo'ladi:

➤ Italy's prime minister = the prime minister of Italy

➤ The world's population = the population of the world

❖ Agar ikkita yoki undan ortiq otlarni egalik shakli hosil qilinsa egalik qo'shimchasi ('s/) so'ng'i otga qo'yiladi:

My friend and your aunt's house

Tom, Jane and Tyson's car

Students and teachers' room

Your uncle and our neighbours' company

BUT: My dad's friend's uncle's sister's grandchildren's neighbour's house.

❖ 's/' dan so'ng ot kelmasligi ham mumkin bu holda uning tarjimasi "niki" tarzida tarjima qilinadi (ning emas):

➤ My car is expensive but Tom's is cheap.

➤ My suit is red, my dad's is black.

**...ni**

qurilmasi asosan jonsiz narsalarga qo'llaniladi:

- The door **of** the room.
- The price **of** the car.
- The wheel **of** the cart.
- The beginning **of** the film.
- The end **of** the story.
- The middle **of** the concert

Agar egalik shaxsi xosil qilinuvchi ot izohlovchi bilan kelsa izohlanayotgan ot joni bo'sa ham **...ni** qurilma qo'llaniladi:

- The name **of** the man in a black suit.
- The address **of** the woman who helped us.
- The son **of** the man who stole your car.
- The phone number **of** the girl who phoned you.



**Possessive pronouns - egalik olmoshlari**

Mine – meniki

his – uniki

Yours – seniki

hers – unikd

Ours – bizniki

its – uniki

Theirs – ularniki

Egalik olmoshlari uchun qatly qolda ulardan so'ng hechqachon ot kelmasligi kerak:

**Possessive pronouns + ~~the~~**

➤ This is my book but that is yours. (not yours book)

➤ My phone is off. Can I use yours?

➤ I will clean your room and you will clean mine.

➤ Your house is big, but mine is small.

a/an	Singular noun		mine yours ours theirs his hers its
two three... some ten	Plural noun	of	

... dan birl  
ikkitasi  
uchtasi...  
bir nechtasi  
hammasi!

Bu qurilma ham avvalgi qurilma (... dan birl) singari gapda ega va to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelishi mumkin.

- A friend of mine cooks palov every day. ➤ Two friends of mine write poems.
- An uncle of hers plays tennis. ➤ Some workers of ours study at university.
- A brother of ours is at the airport. ➤ All relatives of yours are hardworking.
- An aunt of his is a business woman. ➤ Ten roommates of his are in Dubai.

- 
- I respect all teachers of ours.
  - She sells a car of hers.
  - They like some friends of his.
  - I buy all three dogs of theirs.
- 

- A friend of mine reads some books of ours.
- A brother of mine studies with a nephew of my friend's.

#### Reflexive pronouns – o'zlik olmoshlari

Myself – o'zim	himself – o'zi
Yourself – o'zing	herself – o'zi
Yourselves – o'zingiz	itself – o'zi
Ourselves – o'zimiz	
Themselves – o'zлари	

Odatliy gapda ish xarakat bir nuqtadan ikkinchi nuqtaga ko'chadi:

Jane looked at her friend. – Jane do'stiga qaradi.

Etibor bering bu gapda ish-xarakat "Jane"dan boshlanib "do'stida" tugayapti.

O'zlik olmoshlari esa gapda fe'l yoki predlogdan keyin kelib boshlangan ish xarakatni yana eganing o'ziga qaytarib yuborish uchun xizmat qiladi:

Jane looked at herself in the mirror. – Jane ko'zguda o'ziga qaradi.

E'tibor bering bu gapda esa ish xarakat "Jane"dan boshlanib yana uning o'zida tugaydi.

Yana bir misol:

Tom cut meat with a knife. – Tom go'shtni pichoq bilan kesdi.

Bu gapda ish xarakat "Tom" dan boshlanib "go'shtda" tugayapti.

Tom cut himself with a knife. – Tom o'zini pichoq bilan kesdi.

Bu gapda ish-xarakat "Tom" dan boshlanib yana uning o'zida tugayapti.

O'zlik olmoshlari ikki xil xolatda ya'ni fe'lidan so'ng va predlogdan so'ng kelishi mumkin:

1. Verb + reflexive pronouns
2. Verb + preposition + reflexive pronouns

**Verb + ref.prn**

- They blamed themselves.
- We enjoyed ourselves.
- She didn't hurt herself.
- she likes herself.
- Help yourself.
- Help yourselves.
- They introduced themselves.
- You kill yourself

**Verb + prep. + ref.prn.**

- You always think about yourself.
- She talked to herself
- He didn't pay for himself.
- Sometimes I speak to myself.

O'zlik olmoshlari quydagi fe'llar bilan qo'llanilmaydi:

shave, meet, wash, concentrate, feel, dress,

- You must try and concentrate. (not concentrate yourself)

**Take, carry, bring + noun + with + object pronouns**

- Take your passport with you. (not with yourself)
- She carries her umbrella with her. (not with herself)
- He brings some meat with him. (not with himself)

(All) by + myself/yourself/himself/herself/itself... → alone/without any help

Yuqorida qurilma xolatni bildiruvchi xol bo'lib o'rni xam xolat xoli o'mida bo'ladi:

- I live by myself in Namangan.
- They decorate the room by themselves.
- One of my friends cooks chicken by herself.
- We do our homework by ourselves.

Myself, yourself, yourselves, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, themselves olmoshlari urg'u beruvchi olmosh sifatida ham ishlatilishi mumkin bu holatda ular o'zi urg'u berayotgan otdan so'ng joylashtiriladi va fe'lga hech qanday aloqasi bo'lmaydi ya'ni fe'lni yo'nalishini egaga qaytarmaydi:

- I spoke to the president himself. (men shaxsan prezidentni o'zi bilan gaplashdim).
- The king himself gave me lacetti. (shaxsan qirolni o'zi menga lacetti berdi).
- 

One of my friends himself arrested thieves. (Shaxsan do'stlarimdan biri o'g'rilarini hibsga oldi)

- I liked the name of the book itself. (menga kitobni nomini o'zi yoqdi).

#### Demonstrative pronouns – ko'rsatish olmoshlari

This, That – bu, anavi

- This is my car
- That is not your brother.
- This is a big house.
- That is not my closest friend.
- This helps me to run faster
- That makes you rich.

These, Those – bular, anavilar

- These are your keys.
- Those are not my daughters.
- These are his mistakes.
- Those are not Tom's cows.
- These show you the way.
- Those tell the truth.

Yuqoridagi gaplarda ko'rinish turganidek this, that, these, those dan so'ng fe'llar keldi va ular ko'rsatish olmoshi sifatida ishlatilayapti. Ammo agar this, that, these, those dan so'ng ot kelsa ular sifat bo'lib keladi:

This, That + UN / CN[SN]

- This sugar is expensive.
- I buy that oil.
- I need that car.
- He cleans this room.

These / Those + PL

- These flowers are yours.
- I choose those notebooks.
- Those boys go to Tashkent.
- I like these shoes.

### Numerals – raqamilar

Intiz tilida soniarni ikki xil turi bor:

Cardinal – sanoq sonlar	Ordinal – tartib sonlar	13 – thirteen	13 <sup>th</sup> - thirteenth
0 – zero		14 – fourteen	14 <sup>th</sup> - fourteenth
1 – one	1 <sup>st</sup> - first	15 – fifteen	15 <sup>th</sup> - fifteenth
2 – two	2 <sup>nd</sup> - second	16 – sixteen	16 <sup>th</sup> - sixteenth
3 – three	3 <sup>rd</sup> - third	17 – seventeen	17 <sup>th</sup> - seventeenth
4 – four	4 <sup>th</sup> - fourth	18 – eighteen	18 <sup>th</sup> - eighteenth
5 – five	5 <sup>th</sup> - fifth	19 – nineteen	19 <sup>th</sup> - nineteenth
6 – six	6 <sup>th</sup> - sixth	20 – twenty	20 <sup>th</sup> - twentieth
7 – seven	7 <sup>th</sup> - seventh	30 – thirty	30 <sup>th</sup> - thirtieth
8 – eight	8 <sup>th</sup> - eighth	40 – forty	40 <sup>th</sup> - fortieth
9 – nine	9 <sup>th</sup> - ninth	50 – fifty	50 <sup>th</sup> - fiftieth
10 – ten	10 <sup>th</sup> - tenth	60 – sixty	60 <sup>th</sup> - sixtieth
11 – eleven	11 <sup>th</sup> - eleventh	70 – seventy	70 <sup>th</sup> - seventieth
12 – twelve	12 <sup>th</sup> - twelfth	80 – eighty	80 <sup>th</sup> - eightieth
		90 – ninety	90 <sup>th</sup> - ninetieth

Hundred – yuz thousand – ming

million – million

billion - milliard

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one etc.
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	40 forty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	50 fifty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	60 sixty
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	70 seventy
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	80 eighty
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	90 ninety
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	100 a hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	1,000 a thousand
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	1,000,000 a million

400 four hundred

140 a/one hundred and forty

1,006 a/one thousand and six

5,000 five thousand

260,127 two hundred and sixty thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven

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## Points to notice about cardinal numbers

When writing in words, or reading, a number composed of three or more figures we place and before the word denoting tens or units:

713 seven hundred and thirteen

5,102 five thousand, one hundred and two but

6,100 six thousand, one hundred (no tens or units) and is used similarly with hundreds of thousands:

320,410 three hundred and twenty thousand, four hundred and ten and hundreds of millions:

303,000,000 three hundred and three million

a is more usual than one before hundred, thousand, million etc, when these numbers stand alone or begin an expression:

100 a hundred 1,000 a thousand

100,000 a hundred thousand

We can also say a hundred and one, a hundred and two etc. up to a hundred and ninety-nine and a thousand and one etc. up to a thousand and ninety-nine. Otherwise we use one, not a (see above). So:

1,040 a/one thousand and forty but

1,140 one thousand, one hundred and forty

C The words hundred, thousand, million and dozen, when used of a definite number, are never made plural:

six hundred men ten thousand pounds two dozen eggs If however, these words are used loosely, merely to convey the idea of a large number, they must be made plural:

hundreds of people thousands of birds dozens of times Note also that in this case the preposition of is placed after hundreds, thousands etc.

of is not used with definite numbers except before the/them/ these/those or possessives: so: of the blue ones ten of these four of Tom's brothers

D Numbers composed of four or more figures are divided into groups of three as shown above. Decimals are indicated by '.', which is read 'point':

10.92 ten point nine two

A zero after a decimal point is usually read 'nought':

8.04 eight point nought four

But 'o' and 'zero' would also be possible.

## Dates

The days of the week	The months of the year		
Sunday (Sun.)	January (Jan.)	July	
Monday (Mm.)	February (Feb.)	August (Aug.)	
Tuesday (Tues.)	March (Mar.)	September (Sept.)	
Wednesday (Wed.)	April (Apr.)	October (Oct.)	
Thursday (Thurs.)	May	November (Nov.)	
Friday (Fri.)	June	December (Dec.)	
Saturday (Sat.)			

Days and months are always written with capital letters. Dates are expressed by ordinal numbers, so when speaking we say:

March the tenth, July the fourteenth etc. or the tenth of March etc.

They can, however, be written in a variety of ways; e.g. March the tenth could be written:

March 10 10 March 10th of March

March 10<sup>th</sup> 10th March March the 10th

- Ingliz tilida sonlarni yozishda xoh sanoq son xoh tartib son bo'lsin 21 dan 99 gacha sonlar orasida chiziqcha (-) bo'llishi kerak.

**21 – twenty-one                    65 – sixty-five                    87 – eighty-seven**  
**23<sup>rd</sup> – twenty-third              67<sup>th</sup> – sixty-seventh           99<sup>th</sup> – ninety-ninth**

- Kasr sonlarda surat sanoq son, maxraj tartib son bilan o'qiladi:

$\frac{1}{2}$ – one/a second	$\frac{1}{5}$ – one/a fifth	$\frac{1}{9}$ – one/a ninth
$\frac{2}{3}$ – two thirds	$\frac{8}{9}$ – eight ninths	$4\frac{3}{7}$ – four and three sevenths

O'nil kasrlar esa quyidagicha o'qiladi:

10.284 – ten point two eight four.      12.3944 – twelve point three nine  
double four

- Sanalar o'qilishi: sanalarni o'qishni ikki xil usulli bor:

**March 10 – March the tenth / 10 March – the tenth of March**

December 21 – December the twenty-first / 21 December – the twenty-first of December

- Unvonlar quydagicha o'qiladi:

### Karl III – Karl the third

#### **Elizabeth II – Elizabeth the second**

Prince Charles IV - Prince Charles the fourth

- Yillarning o'qilishi: 2000 yilgacha bo'lgan yillar ikkiga bo'linib ammo undan keying yilar to'liq xolatda o'qiladi:

1656 – sixteen fifty-six

1485 – fourteen eighty-five BUT:

2008 – two thousand (and) eight

2017 – two thousand (and) seventeen

BC = miloddan avvalgi AD = miloddwy

- Ingiliz tilidagi ko'p xonallari sonlarning o'qilishi o'zbek tilidagi bilan bir xil:

384 – three hundred and eighty-four

**564 866** – five hundred and sixty-four thousand, eight hundred and sixty-six.

**877 543 397** – eight hundred and seventy-seven million, five hundred and forty-three thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven.

**566 868 687 543** – five hundred and sixty-six billion, eight hundred and sixty-eight million, six hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and forty-three.

**500 600 007** – five hundred million, six hundred thousand, seven.

- Billions, millions, thousands, hundreds, dozens + of + noun(pl) – milliardlab, millionlab...

► There are hundreds of people outside. – ташқарда yuzlab odamlar bor.

► I have got thousands of sheep – menda minglab qo'ylar bor.

## ARTICLES

Artikller ot so'z turkumidaq so'zlar oldidan ishlatalib, ulanai ko'nikasiga qaratilgan so'zlar quruhidir.

Indefinite articles: a / an

Definite articles: the

### Indefinite article

Noaniq artikl barcha jinslar uchun bir hil. → a boy, a girl; an actor, an actress...

a – undosh tovush bilan boshlanuvchi so'zlar oldidan qo'llaniladi.

an – unli tovushli so'zlar oldidan qo'llaniladi.

a man

a European

a table

a eulogy

a hat

a one-way street

a university (juc)

a union (juc)

an Island

an egg

an uncle

an apple

an onion

an hour

an actress

### Use:

Birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan birinchi marta aytib o'tilib, muayyan aniq bir narsa

yoki kishini nazarda tutmagan ot oldidan:

→ Do you have a car? → He bought an ice-cream. → They live in a flat.

→ I need a visa. → I want to ride a bicycle. → There is a spider in a bath.

➡ Birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan narsalar guruhidan misol tariqasida ko'rsatilganda;  
keltirilgan ot to'g'risidagi ma'lumot shu turdag'i barcha otlarga taaluqli.

- A car must be insured = all cars must be insured.
- A child needs love = all children need love.

- A flower needs to be watered = all flowers need to be watered.
- An office room must be bright enough to work in = all office rooms...

➡ Tanishtirish, axborot berish mazmunidagi to'ldiruvchi otlar oldidan; kishilarni kasbini tanishtirish ham shu jumladan.

I want to be a doctor.

• It was an earthquake.

→ She is an actress. • This is an interesting book.

Miqdorni bildiruvchi muayyan so'z birikmalarida:

a lot of	a great many	a good many	a dozen (of)
a great deal of	a good deal of	a couple of	many a time

### **A lot of / lots of + PI/UN (ko'p)**

➤ I have a lot of books. ➤ There is a lot of sugar in the fridge.

### **A couple of + PI (2 ta / bir nechta)**

➤ A couple of days I will be here.

### **A great many + PI (juda ko'p)**

➤ A great many students came to SPC to study.

### **A good many + PI (sal ko'p)**

➤ The police arrested a good many people on the day of robbery.

### **A dozen (of) + PI (12 ta)**

➤ I bought a dozen (of) eggs to make a cake.

### **Many a time/many times (ko'p marotaba)**

➤ I watched this movie many a time.

### **A great/good deal of + UN (ko'p)**

➤ There is a great/good deal of butter in the fridge.

a little/ a few va little/few

**A little / little (sifat) + uncountable nouns**

a little salt / little salt

a little / little + money/ time/ honey/ water/ paint .....

**A few / few + plural nouns**

a few people / few people

a few / few books/ shops/ cities/ years/ mistakes/ times/ countries/ seeds/ jobs.....

a little/ a few va little/few

**A little / little (sifat) + uncountable nouns**

a little salt / little salt

a little / little + money/ time/ honey/ water/ paint .....

**A few / few + plural nouns**

a few people / few people

a few / few books/ shops/ cities/ years/ mistakes/ times/ countries/ seeds/ jobs.....

**The definite article (THE) aniq artikli.**

Aniq artikli the hamma jinslar, birlik, ko'plik shakllar uchun bir xil.

the boy the boys the girl the girls the day the days

**THE + COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE/SINGULAR/PLURAL NOUNS**

Aniq artikli the quyidagi hollarda qo'llaniladi.

Narsa yoki narsalar guruhi dunyoda yagona hisoblansa:

The Earth,  
The Sun,  
The Weather,  
The Atmosphere,  
The Travel Industry,

The Moon,  
The World,  
The Climate,  
The Horizon,  
The Tajmahal

The Sky,  
The Sea,  
The Environment,  
The Human Race,  
The Statue of Liberty,

The Ground,  
The Equator,  
The Country,  
The Arms Trade,

Ikkinchil marta aytib o'tilishi natijasida aniq bo'lib qolgan otlar oldidan:

- His car struck a tree; you can still see the mark on the tree.
- A man came here this morning. The man was wearing a hat.
- I just bought a new shirt and some new shoes. The shirt was quite expensive, but the shoes weren't.
- There is a film on TV. The film is about Mike Tyson.

Agenziot so'z yoddibborn bilan aniqlashishiga:

The girl in blue

The boy I met

The man with the banner

The place where I met him.

Joylashuviga ko'ra aniq bo'lgan ot oldidan:

- Ann is in the garden. (the garden of this house)
- Please pass the wine. (the wine on the table)
- The children are tanning on the beach. (the beach where they usually go)
- She must go to the insurance office now. (her office)
- Ali has English classes at the International Collaboration Centre. (the centre he attends)

### Shuningdek:

The door

The ceiling

The floor

The light

The carpet

The safe

in a room

The roof

The facade

The kitchen

The garden

The bathroom

of a house

The army

The police

The fire-brigade

The airport

The station

of a town



It odatda jonsiz predmetlarga/hayvonlarga/child, infant, offspring, baby kabi so'zlarga nisbatan ishlataladi:

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- Where is my key? – it is on the table.
- I have a wonderful cow, it gives 20 litres of milk a day.
- Her new baby is very tiny, it weighs only two kilos.

Dialoglarda it odamlarni ham bildirib kelishi mumkin; bu holatda so'zlashuvchilarning jinsini ahamiyati yo'q yoki so'zlovchilar aniq bo'ladi:

(on the phone) – who is it? – it is Tom.

(door is knocking) – who is it? - it is Thomas, may I come in?

(introducing) It is my father and it is my mother.

Shuningdek it vaqt ifodalarida, masofa, ob-xavo, xarorat ga nisbatan ham ishlatalishi mumkin:

### a) Time.

what time is it? / what is the time? / what does the clock say?

It is 2:00 o'clock. / the time is 2:00 o'clock.

It says/the clock says 2 o'clock.

Ingliz tilida vaqtini aytishda avval daqiqa so'ngra soat aytildi.

Past – o'tdi. To – ta kam.

10:10 → it is ten (minutes) past ten.

10:15 → it is fifteen/quarter past ten.

10:30 → it is thirty/half past ten.

10:45 → it is fifteen/quarter to eleven.

11:00 → it is eleven o'clock.

What is the date? / what is the date today? / What is today's date?

It is the first of February. / it is February the first.

What day is it today? It is Thursday.

### b) Distance.

From – dan. To – gacha/ga.

How far is it? - Qancha masofa bor. / qanchalik uzoqlikda.

How far is it from your house to the school?

It is 2 km from my house to the school.

### c. Weather

It is raining, snowing, windy, freezing...

It is a hot day.

### d. Degree

It is 20 degrees hot in Uzbekistan now.

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