## **1. Present Simple (Hozirgi oddiy zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. Doimiy holatlar va odatiy ishlar:  
   ➡️ She goes to school every day.
2. Haqiqatlar va umumiy haqiqatlar:  
   ➡️ The sun rises in the east.
3. Jadval va aniq rejalangan ishlar:  
   ➡️ The train leaves at 8 PM.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + Verb (s/es for he/she/it)  
  ✅ I play football.  
  ✅ She plays tennis.
* **Negative**: Subject + do/does + not + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ We do not (don’t) like pizza.  
  ✅ He does not (doesn’t) go to school.
* **Interrogative**: Do/Does + Subject + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ Do you speak English?  
  ✅ Does he live here?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* Always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day/week/year  
  ✅ He always wakes up early.

## **2. Present Continuous (Hozirgi davomiy zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. Hozir sodir bo‘layotgan ishlar:  
   ➡️ I am eating breakfast now.
2. Yaqin kelajakdagi rejalangan ishlar:  
   ➡️ We are traveling to London tomorrow.
3. Hozir vaqtinchalik holatlar:  
   ➡️ She is working in a cafe these days.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + am/is/are + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ They are studying.
* **Negative**: Subject + am/is/are + not + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ She is not (isn’t) coming.
* **Interrogative**: Am/Is/Are + Subject + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ Are you watching TV?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* Now, at the moment, right now, these days, today, currently  
  ✅ He is playing football now.

## **3. Present Perfect (Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. O‘tmishda sodir bo‘lgan, lekin natijasi hozir sezilayotgan ishlar:  
   ➡️ I have lost my keys.
2. O‘tmishda aniq vaqt ko‘rsatilmagan ishlar:  
   ➡️ She has visited Spain.
3. O‘tmishda boshlangan va hozirgacha davom etayotgan holatlar:  
   ➡️ We have lived here for 5 years.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + have/has + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ He has finished his work.
* **Negative**: Subject + have/has + not + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ They have not (haven’t) arrived yet.
* **Interrogative**: Have/Has + Subject + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ Have you ever been to Paris?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* Already, yet, just, ever, never, so far, since, for  
  ✅ I have already eaten dinner.

## **4. Present Perfect Continuous (Hozirgi davomiy tugallangan zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. O‘tmishda boshlangan va hozirgacha davom etayotgan ishlar:  
   ➡️ He has been working here for 3 hours.
2. Yaqinda tugallangan ishlar (natijasi ko‘rinib turadi):  
   ➡️ She has been crying (her eyes are red).

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + have/has + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ We have been studying since morning.
* **Negative**: Subject + have/has + not + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ She has not (hasn’t) been feeling well.
* **Interrogative**: Have/Has + Subject + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ Have they been waiting for long?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* For, since, how long, all day  
  ✅ I have been learning English for 2 years.

## **5. Past Simple (O‘tgan oddiy zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. O‘tmishda sodir bo‘lgan va tugallangan ishlar:  
   ➡️ I went to the park yesterday.
2. Ketma-ket o‘tmish voqealari:  
   ➡️ She opened the door and went inside.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + Verb (Past form)  
  ✅ She played football.
* **Negative**: Subject + did not + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ We did not (didn’t) see the movie.
* **Interrogative**: Did + Subject + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ Did you call her?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* Yesterday, last week, ago, in 2005  
  ✅ They visited London last year.

## **6. Past Continuous (O‘tgan davomiy zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. O‘tmishda ma’lum bir vaqtda davom etgan ishlar:  
   ➡️ I was reading a book at 5 PM.
2. Bir ish davomida boshqasi sodir bo‘lgan holatlar:  
   ➡️ She was cooking when he arrived.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + was/were + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ They were playing football.
* **Negative**: Subject + was/were + not + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ I was not studying.
* **Interrogative**: Was/Were + Subject + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ Was he sleeping?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* While, when, at that time  
  ✅ She was watching TV while I was cooking.

## **7. Past Perfect (O‘tgan tugallangan zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. O‘tmishda boshqa bir ishdan oldin tugallangan harakatlar:  
   ➡️ He had left before I arrived.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + had + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ We had finished the project.
* **Negative**: Subject + had + not + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ She had not (hadn’t) seen the film.
* **Interrogative**: Had + Subject + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ Had they visited London?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* Before, after, by the time  
  ✅ By the time we arrived, he had left.

## **8. Past Perfect Continuous (O‘tgan davomiy tugallangan zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. O‘tmishda biror vaqt davomida bo‘lib o‘tgan ishlar:  
   ➡️ They had been waiting for hours before the bus arrived.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + had + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ He had been working for 2 hours.
* **Negative**: Subject + had + not + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ She had not been studying.
* **Interrogative**: Had + Subject + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ Had they been waiting?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* For, since, before  
  ✅ I had been studying for 3 hours before the power went out.

## **9. Future Simple (Kelasi oddiy zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. **Kelajakdagi reja yoki va’dalar**:  
   ➡️ I will help you with your homework tomorrow.
2. **Kelajakdagi taxminlar**:  
   ➡️ It will rain tomorrow.
3. **To‘satdan qabul qilingan qarorlar**:  
   ➡️ I will call you later.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + will + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ She will visit her grandmother.
* **Negative**: Subject + will not (won’t) + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ They won’t come to the party.
* **Interrogative**: Will + Subject + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ Will you travel to Paris?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* Tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon, later, in the future  
  ✅ I will meet you next week.

## **10. Future Continuous (Kelasi davomiy zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. **Kelajakdagi ma’lum vaqtda davom etadigan ishlar**:  
   ➡️ At 10 PM, I will be studying.
2. **Kelajakda ma’lum vaqt davomida bo‘ladigan ishlar**:  
   ➡️ She will be working all day tomorrow.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + will + be + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ He will be driving to work at 8 AM.
* **Negative**: Subject + will not (won’t) + be + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ They won’t be sleeping at midnight.
* **Interrogative**: Will + Subject + be + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ Will she be cooking at 7 PM?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* At this time tomorrow, at 5 PM next week, all day tomorrow  
  ✅ I will be watching TV at 9 PM.

## **11. Future Perfect (Kelasi tugallangan zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

1. **Kelajakda ma’lum bir vaqtgacha tugallangan ishlar**:  
   ➡️ By 6 PM, I will have finished my homework.
2. **Kelajakdagi ma’lum bir natijaga yetadigan ishlar**:  
   ➡️ She will have completed the project by next week.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + will + have + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ They will have traveled around the world by the end of the year.
* **Negative**: Subject + will not (won’t) + have + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ He won’t have cleaned the room by 4 PM.
* **Interrogative**: Will + Subject + have + Past Participle (V3)  
  ✅ Will you have read the book by next Monday?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* By, by the time, before  
  ✅ By 2025, they will have built a new school.

## **12. Future Perfect Continuous (Kelasi davomiy tugallangan zamon)**

### ****Qo‘llanilishi (When to use):****

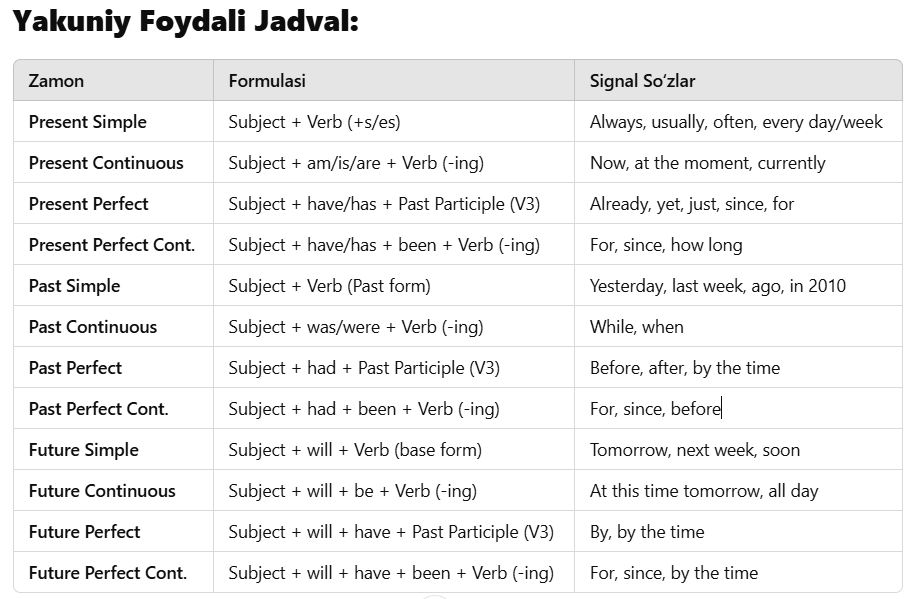
1. **Kelajakda ma’lum bir vaqtgacha davom etgan ishlar**:  
   ➡️ By next month, I will have been working here for 2 years.
2. **Kelajakda biror vaqt davomida davom etayotgan ishlar haqida gapirish**:  
   ➡️ By 5 PM, she will have been studying for 4 hours.

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative**: Subject + will + have + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ We will have been traveling for 3 days by the time we arrive.
* **Negative**: Subject + will not (won’t) + have + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ He won’t have been studying for long.
* **Interrogative**: Will + Subject + have + been + Verb (-ing)  
  ✅ Will they have been living in this city for a year?

### ****Signal Words (Signal so‘zlar):****

* For, since, by the time  
  ✅ By 2026, I will have been teaching for 10 years.



## **1. Gerund (Fe’lning –ing shakli)**

### ****Qachon ishlatiladi (When to use):****

1. **Fe’l yoki predlogdan keyin:**  
   ➡️ "I enjoy ***reading*** books."  
   ➡️ "He is interested in ***learning*** new skills."
2. **Sifatida gapning boshida:**  
   ➡️ "***Studying*** abroad can be very beneficial."
3. **Modal fe’llardan so‘ng, unda qo‘llanilmaydi (bu esa infinitiv bilan farqi):**  
   ➡️ "I can't imagine ***living*** in such a busy city."

### ****Formula:****

* **Gerund:** Fe’lning asosiy shakliga –ing qo‘shiladi.  
  ✅ I prefer ***watching*** movies rather than reading.
* **Fe’llar bilan:** Enjoy, avoid, suggest, consider, finish, mind, practice, admit, stop, deny  
  ✅ They avoid ***talking*** about controversial topics.
* **Predloglardan keyin:** After, before, without, of, in, on  
  ✅ She is good at ***playing*** the piano.

### ****IELTSda Foydalanish Misollari:****

* **Writing Task 2 (Essays):**  
  "By ***reducing*** the amount of waste, we can protect the environment."
* **Speaking Part 3 (Abstract ideas):**  
  "I believe that ***improving*** public transportation will solve traffic problems."

## **2. Infinitive (To + Verb)**

### ****Qachon ishlatiladi (When to use):****

1. **Ma’no bildirish yoki niyatni ifodalash uchun:**  
   ➡️ "I want ***to learn*** English fluently."
2. **Noun sifatida (Fe’lning maqsadi sifatida):**  
   ➡️ "To succeed in IELTS, you need to practice."
3. **Modal fe’llardan keyin (must, should, etc.) “to” bo‘lmagan holda:**  
   ➡️ "You must ***study*** regularly."

### ****Formula:****

* **Affirmative:** Subject + to + Verb (base form)  
  ✅ I decided ***to take*** the IELTS exam.
* **Negative:** Subject + not + to + Verb  
  ✅ They promised not ***to leave*** early.

### ****IELTSda Foydalanish Misollari:****

* **Writing Task 2:**  
  "It is important ***to address*** the issue of unemployment."
* **Speaking Part 2 (Long turn):**  
  "I decided ***to pursue*** my higher education in the UK."

## **3. Modal Verbs (Modal fe’llar)**

### ****Qachon ishlatiladi (When to use):****

1. **Ihtimollik yoki majburiyatni bildirish uchun:**  
   ➡️ "Students ***should*** study regularly to succeed."  
   ➡️ "It ***might*** rain tomorrow."
2. **Maslahat va zaruratni ifodalash:**  
   ➡️ "Governments ***must*** invest in renewable energy."

### ****Common Modal Verbs va ularning ma’nolari:****

* **Must:** Zarurat yoki majburiyat  
  ✅ "You must follow the rules."
* **Should:** Maslahat yoki tavsiya  
  ✅ "People should recycle more."
* **Can/Could:** Ruxsat yoki imkoniyat  
  ✅ "Children can learn faster than adults."
* **Might/May:** Ihtimollik  
  ✅ "It might snow tonight."

### ****IELTSda Foydalanish Misollari:****

* **Writing Task 2:**  
  "Governments ***should*** prioritize education."
* **Speaking Part 3 (Abstract ideas):**  
  "Technology ***can*** help reduce human effort in many areas."

## **4. Conditionals (Shartli gaplar)**

### ****Qachon ishlatiladi (When to use):****

1. **Reallikka yaqin ehtimollarni ifodalash:**  
   ➡️ "If students study hard, they will pass the exam."
2. **Reallikka mos kelmaydigan ehtimollar:**  
   ➡️ "If I were the president, I would reduce taxes."

### ****Common Types of Conditionals:****

1. **Zero Conditional:**  
   Formula: If + Present Simple, Present Simple  
   ✅ "If water reaches 100°C, it boils."  
   **IELTSda foydalanish:** Haqiqatlar va umumiy faktlar haqida gapirishda.
2. **First Conditional:**  
   Formula: If + Present Simple, Will + Verb  
   ✅ "If people exercise regularly, they will stay healthy."  
   **IELTSda foydalanish:** Yaqin kelajak haqida ehtimoliy taxminlar qilishda.
3. **Second Conditional:**  
   Formula: If + Past Simple, Would + Verb  
   ✅ "If I had more time, I would travel the world."  
   **IELTSda foydalanish:** Haqiqatdan yiroq bo‘lgan ehtimollar haqida gapirishda.
4. **Third Conditional:**  
   Formula: If + Past Perfect, Would have + Past Participle  
   ✅ "If I had studied harder, I would have passed the test."  
   **IELTSda foydalanish:** O‘tmishda sodir bo‘lmagan ehtimollar haqida gapirishda.

### ****IELTSda Foydalanish Misollari:****

* **Writing Task 2:**  
  "If governments invested more in education, literacy rates would improve."
* **Speaking Part 3:**  
  "If I had the chance, I would definitely travel to Japan."

## **5. Passive Voice (Passiv tuzilma)**

### ****Qachon ishlatiladi (When to use):****

1. **Objektga e’tibor qaratish kerak bo‘lgan holatlarda:**  
   ➡️ "The internet is used by millions of people every day."
2. **Rasmiy va akademik yozuvda:**  
   ➡️ "New policies have been introduced by the government."

### ****Formula:****

* **Present Simple Passive:**  
  Subject + is/are + Past Participle  
  ✅ "English is spoken all over the world."
* **Past Simple Passive:**  
  Subject + was/were + Past Participle  
  ✅ "The project was completed on time."
* **Future Passive:**  
  Subject + will be + Past Participle  
  ✅ "A new law will be introduced next year."

### ****IELTSda Foydalanish Misollari:****

* **Writing Task 1 (Graphs, charts):**  
  "The data was collected from various sources."
* **Writing Task 2:**  
  "New technologies are being developed to address climate change."

## **Xulosa: IELTS uchun eng kerakli grammatik vositalar**

1. **Gerund** va **Infinitive**: Har ikkisi writing va speakingda ishlatilishi muhim.
2. **Modal Verbs**: Fikrni to‘g‘ri va turlicha bildirish uchun.
3. **Conditionals**: Kelajak, ehtimollik va o‘tmish haqida mulohaza qilish uchun.
4. **Passive Voice**: Rasmiy tilda ma’lumotni taqdim qilish uchun.