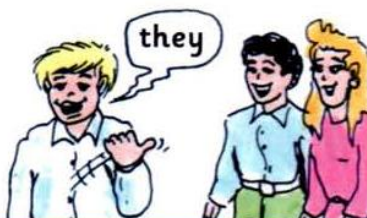








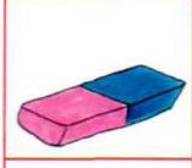





## 5. Personal Pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they



People	Animals	Things
<b>He / She</b>	<b>It</b>	<b>It</b>
man 	bird 	ball 
boy 	horse 	book 
woman 	mouse 	rubber 
girl 	tiger 	chair 

**a) Personal pronouns** - gapda ega vazifasida keladi hamda o'zidan keyin fe'l talab qiladi. Bu olmoshlar **kim?**, **nima?** so'rog'lariga javob bo'loladi

I – men

You – sen

She – u(qiz bola uchun)

He – u (o'g'il bola uchun)

It – u (predmet va hayvonlar)

We - biz

they - ular

**It-** predmet ya hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

**Lekin:** Ba'zi adabiyotlarda ba'zi hayvon va jismlarga nisbatan ularning nozikligi, go'zalligi sababli **it** o'rniga **she** ishlatiladi.

Misol:  
The Titanic was huge.  
She sailed slowly.

**Eslatma:** Telefonda javob berganda shaxsga nisbatan **it** ishlatiladi:

Misol:  
-Who is speaking?  
-It's me, John.

**They** olmoshi ham predmetga ham kishilarga ham hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

Misol:  
Where are your books?  
They are under the bed.

**b) To'ldiruchi vazifasidagi olmoshlar ham Personal pronouns tarkibiga kiradi.**

Kimni? Kimga? Nimaga/ni/dan?

Me - meni/ga/dan

Him - uni/unga/undan (o'g'il)

Her – uni /unga/undan (qiz)

It - uni/unga/undan

us- bizni/ga/dan

you-sizni/dan/ga

them - ularni/ga/dan

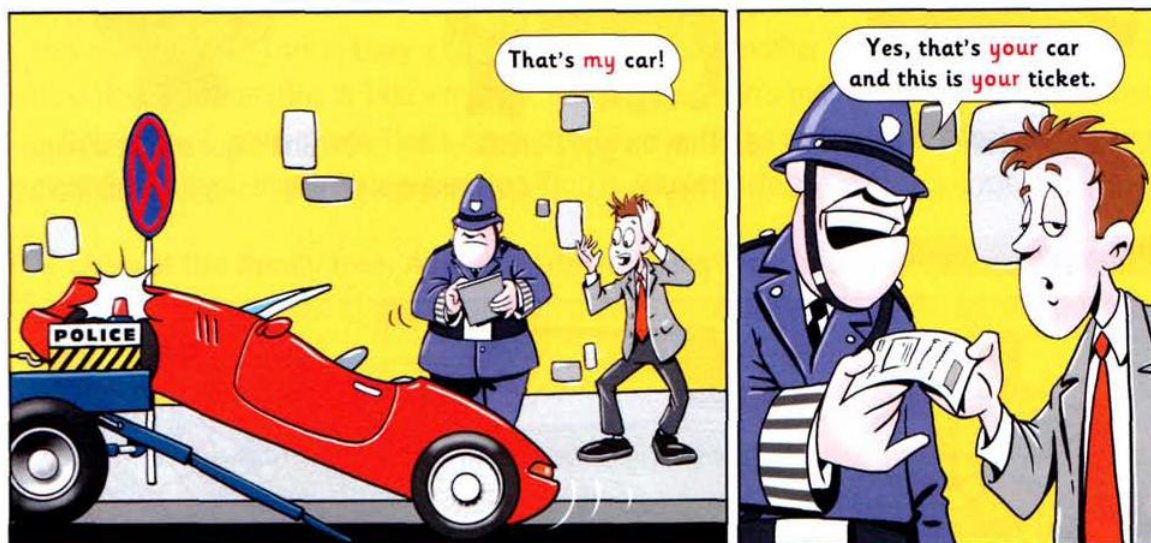
**Bu olmoshlar o'zidan keyin emas, balki o'zidan oldin predlog yoki fe'l bilan birga ketadi.**

This story is about Mike and Tim -> This story is about them.

Look at Jane -> Look at her

She is like my father -> She is like him.

# 11. Possessives



Personal Pronouns		Possessive adjectives	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I you he, she, it	we you they	my your his, her, its	our your their

## Possessive(adjectives) pronouns

Possessive(adjectives) pronouns - gapdagi vazifasi aniqllovchi bo'lib, otdan oldin keladi. Bu olmoshlar tarkibida - ning, qo'shimchasi bo'ladi. Bu olmoshlardan keyin doim ot keladi:

My - mening                      our - bizning  
His - uning (o'g'il)              your - sizning its - uning  
Her \* uning (qiz)                their - ulaming

Misol: My friend came to see me. *Mening do'stim meni ko'rishga keldi.*

### 's - ning degan ma'noni bildiradi.

Misol: Tom's father was a doctor 5 years ago. -> *Tomning otasi 5 yil oldin doktor edi*  
The man's uniform surprised me. -> *U kishining formasi meni hayratlantirdi.*

### s' - larning degan ma'noda keladi.

Misol: The students' exam papers have already been checked. -> *Talabalarning test qog'ozlari allaqachon tekshirildi.*

b) egalik olmoshlari -niki degan ma'noda keladi va quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

mine - meniki                      theirs - ularniki  
yours - sizniki                      his - uniki (o'g'il)              its - uniki (predmet)  
ours - bizniki                      hers - uniki (qiz)

Bu olmoshlar o'zidan keyin ot olmaydi. Agar gapda this is + shaxs's kelsa, shu otni qaytib takrorlamalik uchun bu olmoshlardan foydalaniladi. Quyidagi misollarni o'qib tushunishga harakat qiling!

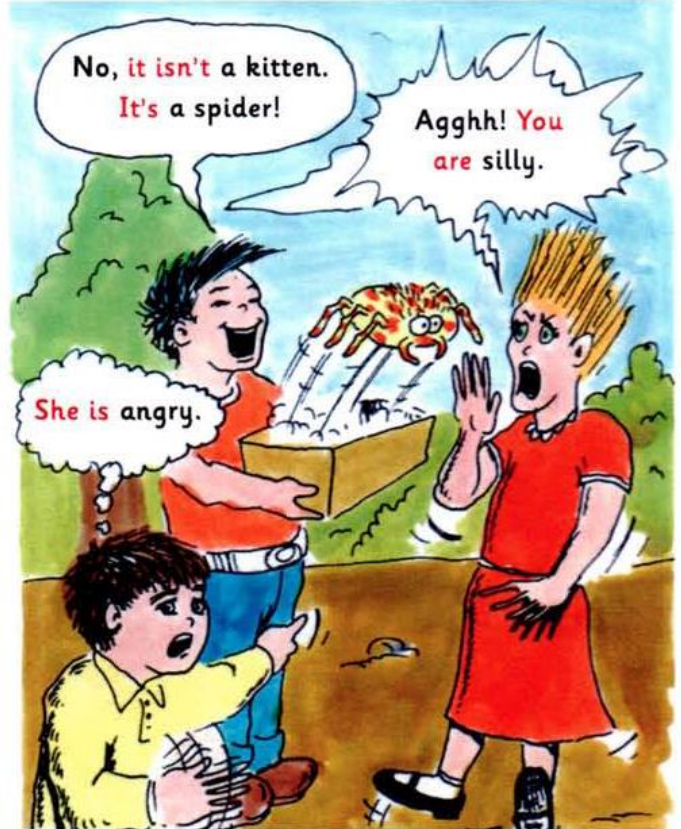
This book is yours, but where is mine?	> Bu kitob seniki, lekin meniki qayerda?
This is Tom's pen and that one is hers.	> Bu Tomning ruchkasi va anavi bittasi uniki
My town is old and what can you say about yours?	> Mening shaxrim eski va sen o'zingniki haqida nima deyaolasan.
Can I use your pen? I have left mine at home.	> Seni ruchkangdan foydalansam maylimi? O'zimgini uyda unutibman



(to be fe'li)

## 6. The Verb "to be"

# 6. The Verb "to be"



Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?

### 1.1 am/are/is

I	'm am	John Mason. fine.
You	're are	Hiro.
My name	's is	Sandra.
This	is	

### 1.2 Questions with question words

**What's** your name? *what's = what is*  
**How** are you?

I	'm (am)	very well. a student. from Japan.
You	're (are)	
He She	's (is)	

### 2.4 am/are/is

I'm (am)	from England. a student. fine. in Paris. in New York. married.
You're (are)	
He's	
She's (is)	
It's	
They're (are)	

### 3.2 am/are/is (verb to be)

#### Positive

I	'm (am)	from the USA.
He She It	's (is)	
You We They	're (are)	

#### Negative

I	'm not	English.
He She It	isn't	
You We They	aren't	

### 3.1 am/are/is

#### Negative

I	'm not (am not)	a teacher. from Spain.
He She	isn't (is not)	married. very well.

#### Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you married?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is she a teacher?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
Is he English?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
Is her name Alice?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

#### Questions with question words

What	is your name? is her address? is his phone number?
Where	are you from? is he from? are they from?
How old	are you? are they?

#### Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	American?
Are	you we they	married?

#### Answers

John Mason.  
16, Albert Road, Bristol.  
01693 456729.

From Spain.

I'm 16.  
They're 8 and 10.

#### Short answers

Yes, he is.  
No, she isn't.  
Yes, it is.

Yes, I am.  
No, we aren't.  
No, they aren't.