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INGLIZ TILI

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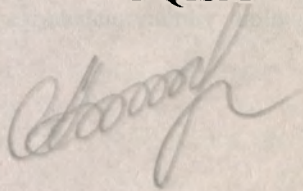
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**Ingliz
tili
darsligi**

O‘ZBEK TILIDA

1-QISM



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tolyevna.**

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

УДК: 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ

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INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

1-qism

MUALLIFLARDAN

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

Darslik taxminan 500 soat auditoriya mashg'ulotlari va yana shuncha soat mustaqil o'rganishga mo'ljallangan. Darslik bilan ishlash natijasida o'quvchilar ingliz tilida so'zlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilish, o'tilgan leksik va grammatik mavzular ko'lamida ingliz tili og'zaki va 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 Lukyanovalar 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 qiziquvchilarning aksariyat qismi ushbu kitob bilan bevosita shug'ullanishgan. Biroq, darslik rus tilida bo'lganligi sababli milliy maktab o'quvchilarida u bilan shug'ullanishda bir qator qiyinchiliklar tug'ilishi, tarjimonni ushbu darslikni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishga undadi. Bu bilan o'zbek o'quvchilari 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 vaziyatdagi bilim va ko'nikmalarini hisobga olgan holda bayon etilib, butun darslik davomida to'ldirib boriladi.

Ikkinchidan, grammatik mavzular muomala (kommunikatsiya) 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, oʻrinli metodik koʻrsatmalar oʻqituvchi ish faoliyatini tashkil qilishga sezilarli yordam beradi.

Darslik soʻngida berilgan ilovalar mavzularni bir tizimga solishga xizmat qiladi.

Tarjimada ingliz tili bilan til oʻrganuvchining ona tilisi oʻrtasidagi tafovutlarda oʻzbek tili xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqilgan holatlardagina tarjimon tomonidan ayrim oʻzgartirishlar kiritilgan. Qolgan oʻrinlarda aslyat toʻlaqonli saqlab qolingan. Grammatik mavzular bayonida ayrim oʻrinlarda takrorlanishlar mavjud boʻlib, ular oʻquvchining mavzuni oʻrganish jarayonida eʼtiborini (kitobni varaqlab) chalgʻitmasligi uchun atayin berib ketilgan. Baʼzi mavzular esa biroz kengaytirilgan. (Masalan, *to be* feʼli: darslik katta yoshdagi oʻquvchilarga moʻljallanganligi uchun uning tuslanishini bir joyda berishni maʼqul topdik.)

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

Bahodir Joʻraboyev

M U N D A R I J A

Darslikning asosiy bo'limlariga uslubiy ko'rsatmalar	12
Kirish kursi	
Kirish	15
1-dars	18
<p>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. Unlilarning urg'u ostida o'qilishi (I va II o'qish turlari). 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.</p>	
2-dars	25
<p>Tovushlar: [i, ai, s, z, w]. Harflar l, y, s, z. Ss harf birikmasi. Ingliz tilidagi gaplarning ayrim urg'u va ohang qoidalari. Ingliz nutqining ritmikasi. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Otlarning rodi va soni. To'ldiruvchi haqida tushuncha. Predlogsiz (vositasiz va vositali) to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni. Aniqlovchi haqida tushuncha.</p>	
3-dars	30
<p>Tovushlar: [æ, ei, ə, θ, ð] va [pl] tovush birikmasi. a harfining ai, ay, ea harf birikmalarida va c harfining i dan oldin o'qilishi. Ko'tariluvchi ton. Darak gapda intonatsiya. Ma'no guruhi haqida tushuncha. Ko'makchi so'zlarning to'la va reduksiyaga uchragan shakllari. <i>Tekst. Grammatika:</i> Infinitiv haqida tushuncha. to be fe'lining uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi shakli. Gap – umumiy tushuncha. It olmoshi. Artikl haqida tushuncha. Noaniq artikl.</p>	
4-dars	36
<p>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.</p>	
5-dars	42
<p>Tovushlar: [a:, h, j, r, ɳ] 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 ishlatilmasligi.</p>	
6-dars	48
<p>Tovushlar: [u:, ɔ:, ɔ, u, ou] va [zð, zθ] Tovush birikmalari. 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.</p>	

7-dars	54
Tovushlar: [ʌ, au, ɔi] va [tð, dð, nð, lð, gr, dr, br, fr, pr, str, θr] 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</i> suffikslari. <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: [iə, eə, uə] va [aiə, auə, 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'zlari 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. Grammatika:</i> of predlogi yordamida qaratqich kelishigi munosabatining ifodalanishi.	
Ingliz alilbosi	80
O'qish qoidalarini jadvali	80
Asosiy kurs	
1-dars	85
<i>Text:</i> We Learn Foreign Languages. <i>So'z yasash: -ly</i> suffiksi. <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. (Continued) <i>So'z yasash: -ion</i> suffiksi. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> 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 ishlatilishi. Holat va daraja ravishlarining gapdagi o'rni.	
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 lardan oldin kelganda o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Kishilik olmoshlarining 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'lining 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 suffiksi. <i>Grammatika:</i> O'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li. The Past Indefinite Tense. Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar. Vositali hamda vositasiz to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni.	
6-dars	<i>Text:</i> My Friend's Family. Yilni ifodalovchi sonlar. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -ist, -ism suffiksi. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> Id, nd dan oldin unlilar va th, m, n, v lardan oldin o' harfining o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> to have fe'li va have (has) got oboroti. some, any gumon olmoshlari. of predlogining one of, some of kabi birikmalarda ishlatilishi.	144
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'li va to be able to oboroti.	159
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 II haqida tushuncha. Tugallangan hozirgi zamon fe'li (THZ). (The Present Perfect Tense.) Fan va o'quv predmetlari nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilmasligi.	174
9-dars	<i>Text:</i> A Telephone Conversation. <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> Unlilarning urg'u ostida qo'sh r dan oldin o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Ingliz tilida shartlilikning berilishi. Bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplar. That, if, when, as, because bog'lovchilari bilan keluvchi ergash gaplar.	189
10-dars	<i>Text:</i> A Letter to a Friend. <i>So'z yasash:</i> -ing suffiksi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Kelasi zamon oddiy (KZO) fe'li (The Future Indefinite Tense). Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar. Till (until), as soon as, before, after, while bog'lovchilari bilan keluvchi ergash gaplar.	205
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 zamonlar 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.	228
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.	243
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.	258
14-dars		278

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

	<i>Text:</i> A Piece of Soap (after <i>H. Munro</i>). <i>Grammatika:</i> Tugallangan kelasi zamon (The Future Perfect Tense).	
25-dars	.....	462
	<i>Text:</i> Post Haste (after <i>Colin Howard</i>). <i>O'qish qoidasi:</i> So'z oxiridan uchinchi urg'uli bo'g'inda unilarning o'qilishi. <i>Grammatika:</i> Revision.	
26-dars	.....	485
	<i>Text:</i> Mr Winkle on the Ice (after <i>Charles Dickens</i>). <i>So'z yasash:</i> -ant, -ent, -en suffikslari. <i>Grammatika:</i> Revision.	
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‘rganishadi, shuningdek, so‘zdagi urg‘u va intonatsiya (iboradagi urg‘u, ko‘tariluvchi va pasayuvchi ohanglar, gapning ma‘no guruhlarga ajratilishi va boshqalar) haqida asosiy ma‘lumotlarga ega bo‘lishadi.

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

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

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

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

Kirish kursining grammatik materialiga **to be** fe‘lining Indefinite guruh hozirgi zamondagi tuslanishi, uchta savol turi (umumiy, 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 ishlatiladigan 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 foydalanish 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 tahlil 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'shimcha ma'lumotlarni berib ketishni ma'qul topishdi. Ammo ular keyingi bosqichlarda batafsil yoritiladi.

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

Birinchi guruh mashqlari oldin ishlab chiqilgan matnlar leksikasi asosida tuzilgan va matni o'qishdan avval tushuntiriladigan grammatik hodisalarni sinfda va uyda mustahkamlash uchun mo'ljallangan.

Bu guruh mashqlarini ishlab chiqishda mashqlarni bajarayotib o'quvchilar o'rganilayotgan grammatik tuzilmalarni kerakli nutq vaziyatlarida ishlatishlariga alohida e'tibor berilgan. Ayrim hollarda grammatik tuzilmalarning talaffuzini ishlab chiqish uchun maxsus mashqlar berilgan.

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

Ikkinchi guruh mashqlari yangi so'zlarni va mazkur darsning grammatikasini mustahkamlash uchun mo'ljallangan. Bu bo'lim uchun leksikani mustahkamlash bilan bir vaqtda o'tilgan grammatik materiallar asosida nutq ko'nikmalarini ham rivojlantiruvchi mashqlar turlari tanlab olingan. Shu maqsadda leksikani mustahkamlashga qaratilgan savollar shunday guruhlashtirilganki, har to'rt-besh bir mavzuga bog'langan savollardan so'ng umumlashtiruvchi hikoya tuzish mumkin (masalan, 287-betdagi VI mashq).

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

Birinchi va ikkinchi guruhlarga kiruvchi o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish mashqlarining katta qismini yozma uy vazifasi sifatida bergan ma'qul.

Uchinchi guruh mashqlari yanada ko'proq nutq faoliyatiga yo'naltirilgan. Bu bo'limga darsda ramka ichida berilgan iboralar, shuningdek, katta bo'lmagan 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'llanishdagi o'ziga xosliklar ramka ichida beriladi. Lug'at o'quvchiga noma'lum bo'lgan barcha so'zlarni, hatto faol o'zlashtirilishi shart bo'lmagan so'zlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ayrim hollarda so'z haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar beriladi. Ular har doim ham mashqlarda o'z aksini topavermaydi.

Mazkur darslik bilan ishlashda materialning taxminiy taqsimlanishi. Asosiy kursning har bir darsi 14–16 akademik soatlik auditoriya mashg'ulotiga mo'ljallangan. 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)	}	2–3 soat.
Leksik materialni kiritish (ikkinchi guruh mashqlari)		
Matn ustida ishlash	}	6 soat
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 berganligi 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, avvalambor, 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'zlari ushbu tovushlardan tarkib topgan bo'ladi. Tovushlar nutqda talaffuz qilinadi, harflar esa tovushlarni yozuvda ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi.

Tilning tovush tarkibi doimo o'zgarishlar ta'sirida bo'ladi, so'zning 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 ishlatilgan so'zlarda, *j* ni [ʤ] yoki [ʒ] o'qish kerakligi muammosi 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 tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. Ingliz tili fonetik tizimi quyidagi o'ziga xosliklarga ega:

1. Ingliz tilida unlihar uzun va qisqa talaffuz qilinadi. Unli tovushning uzun yoki qisqaligi soʻz maʼnosiga taʼsir qiladi. Unli tovushning uzunligi transkripsiyada vertikal ikki nuqta [ː] bilan beriladi.

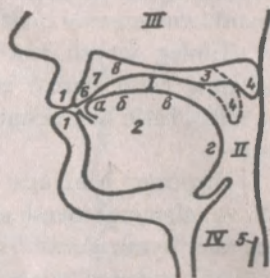
2. Ingliz tilida monoftong unli tovushlardan tashqari diftonglar ham mavjud, yaʼni ketma-ket kelgan ikki unli tovush bir tovushdek talaffuz qilinadi.

3. Ingliz tilida undosh tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda ham muayyan oʻziga xosliklar bor. Ingliz tilida jarangli undoshlar soʻz oxirida va jarangsiz undoshdan oldin kelgan taqdirda ham oʻz jarangini yoʻqotmaydi. Agar u jarangsiz talaffuz qilinsa, soʻz maʼnosining oʻzgarishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

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

NUTQ ORGANLARI

- ✓ I. Ogʻiz boʻshligʻi.
- ✓ II. Boʻgʻiz.
- ✓ III. Burun boʻshligʻi.
- ✓ IV. Halqum.



1-rasm. Nutq organlarining sxematik kesimi.

Faol nutq organlari:

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

- a) uchi;
- b) old qismi;
- c) oʻrta 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 guruhga bo'linadi:

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

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi o'zbek tilidagi so'zlarning oxirida qaysi tovushlar 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'inlarga ajrating va qaysi bo'g'inga urg'u tushishini aniqlang:

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

1-dars

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

ee harf 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 gapdagi o'miga 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'shlig'ining oldingi qismida bo'ladi. Til uchi pastki tishlarga tegib turadi. Lablar biroz cho'zilgan. Pastki jag'ni tushirmaslik 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'shlig'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'shlig'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 tirqishdan 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'rmiga qarab ikki xil ko'rinishi mavjud. Unli tovushlardan oldin yumshoq, undosh tovushlardan oldin va so'z oxirida qattiq talaffuz qilinadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

i:, n, d, l, t	m, b, p, f, v	e	l	t-d, f-v	p, t
ni:	mi:	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:]* harfni [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] aytmoq, demoq

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

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

Quyidagi hollarda unli harf alfavitdagidek o'qiladi:

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

me [mi:] meni, menga

be [bi:] bo'lmoq, -dir

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

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

* Transkripsiya qavsi ichida harfning alfavitdagi 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:

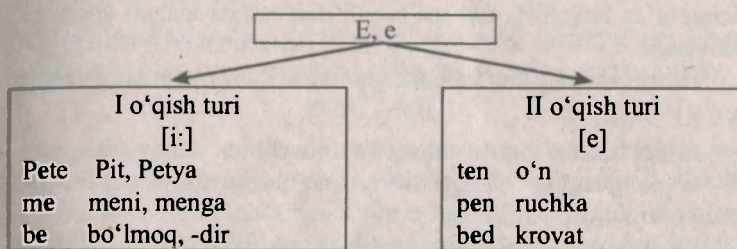
a) bir bo'g'inli so'zlarda so'z oxiridagi undoshdan oldin. Bunda e [e] o'qiladi, masalan:

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'rganish 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

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

Mantiqiy urg'u. Gapiruvchi muhim deb hisoblagan biron-

bir soʻzning maʼnosini ajratib koʻrsatish zarurati tugʻilsa, odatda urgʻusiz keladigan soʻzlar ham urgʻu ostida kelishi mumkin va aksincha, iboraviy urgʻuni oluvchi asosiy soʻzlar urgʻusini yoʻqotishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida xuddi oʻzbek tilidagi kabi mantiqiy urgʻu bilan iboraviy urgʻu mos kelmasligi mumkin.

INTONATSIYA

Intonatsiya ovoz toni balandligi (ohang), soʻzning talaffuz qilinish kuchi (iboraviy urgʻu), tembr, temp va ritmni oʻz ichiga oladi.

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

Intonatsiyaning eng koʻp tadqiq etilgan komponentlari ohang va urgʻu hisoblanadi.

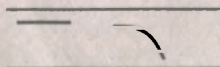
Ingliz tilidagi gapda ohang. Pasayuvchi ton. Ingliz tilida, xuddi oʻzbek tilidagi kabi, ikkita asosiy nutq ohangi mavjud, ikkita ton: pasayuvchi va koʻtariluvchi.

Pasayuvchi ton fikr tugaganligini, qatʼiyligni bildiradi. Shuning uchun darak gaplar pasayuvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi. Pasayuvchi ton ingliz tilida, xuddi oʻzbek tilidagi kabi, buyruq va darak gaplarda ishlatiladi. Biroq, tonning pasayishi ingliz tilida oʻziga xos tarzda amalga oshadi: u oʻzbek tilidagiga qaraganda ancha keskin va chuqur.

Ohang va urgʻuning grafik aks ettirilishi. Ohang iboraviy urgʻu bilan chambarchas bogʻliq. Ohang va iboraviy urgʻuni grafik aks ettirish uchun quyidagi belgilar ishlatiladi: urgʻusiz boʻgʻin nuqta [•] bilan, pasaymaydigan yoki koʻtarilmaydigan urgʻuli boʻgʻin tire [–] bilan, pasayuvchi ovoz bilan talaffuz qilinuvchi soʻnggi urgʻuli boʻgʻin pastga qaratilgan egri chiziq [∪] bilan, koʻtariluvchi ovoz bilan talaffuz qilinuvchi soʻnggi urgʻuli boʻgʻin tepaga qaratilgan egri chiziq [∩] bilan belgilanadi.

Bu belgilar nutqdagi ovoz diapazonining yuqori va pastki chegarasini bildiruvchi ikki parallel gorizontaal chiziq oʻrtasida turli balandliklarda joylashadilar, masalan:

Meet ∩ Ted.



Tedni kutib oling.

↷ Meet me.

Meni kutib ol.

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

U yoki bu matnni qanday ohangda o'qishni eslab qolish uchun uni quyidagicha belgilasak bo'ladi: oxirgi bo'lmagan urg'uli bo'g'inning tepasiga urg'u belgisi ['] qo'yiladi. Oxirgi urg'uli bo'g'inga urg'u belgisi o'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.

PORTLOVCHI 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 tekizib 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.

'Tell \ Ted.

\ Tell me.

'Meet \ Ben.

'Tell \ Ben.

\ 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 nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang:**
Ben, meet, tell, be, ten, feet, tent, bed, bede
- III. 1-matnни 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	{	[i, ai, s, z, w']	Harflar	{	I, i	I, i	[ai]
					Y, y	Y, y	[wai]
					S, s	S, s	[es]
					Z, z	Z, z	[zed]

Ss harf 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-punktleri, 632-bet).
2. To'ldiruvchi haqida tushuncha. Predlogsiz (vositasiz va vositali) to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni. (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'shlig'ining old qismida yotadi. Til uchi – pastki tishlarga tegib turadi. Til o'rta qismi oldinga intilgan va yuqoriga ko'tarilgan, biroq [i:] dagidek emas.

[i] tovushi – qisqa monoftong.

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

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

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

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

a) undoshlardan oldin, masalan:

test [test] sinov, imtihon, yozma ish

b) so'z boshida, masalan:

sit [sit] o'tirmoq

send [send] yubormoq, jo'natmoq

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

lists [lists] ro'yxatlar

d) ss birikmasida, masalan:

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

[z] kabi o'qiladi:

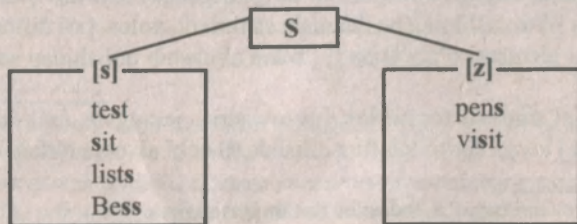
a) so'z oxirida jarangli undosh va unidan so'ng, masalan:

pens [penz] ruchkalar

bees [bi:z] asalarilar

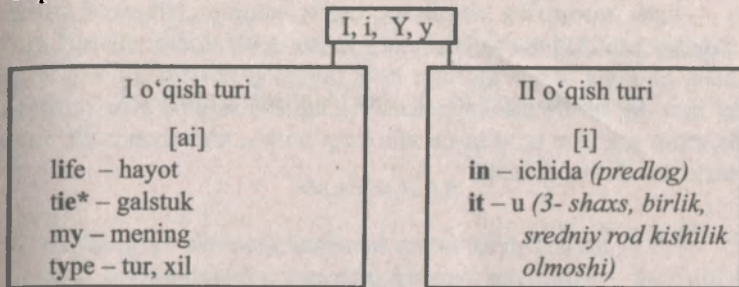
b) ikki unli harf orasida, masalan:

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:



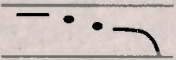
O'rganish mashqlari

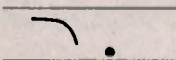
[i]	[i: – i]	[ai]	[ai]	[s – z]
4. tin	5. Pete – pit	6. time – tie	7. my – mine – type	8. nets – pens
pit	bede – bid	pine – pie	by – five – life	sets – sends
in	teen – tin	life – lie		Bess – is
it	feet – fit			Test – it) is

INGLIZ TILIDAGI GAPLARNING AYRIM URG'U VA OHANG QOIDALARI

1. Gapdagi birinchi urg'uli bo'g'in boshqa bo'g'inlarga 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.  Memi 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 talaffuz 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! (Harfima-harf ayting!)
'Let me \ spell it.	Men bu(so'z)ni harflab aytishimga ijozat bering.

Yangi so'zlar

my – memng	it – uni, unga (<i>3-shaxs, birlik, sredniy rod,</i>
tie – galstuk	<i>obyekt kelishikdagi</i>
life – hayot	<i>kishilik olmoshi)</i>
five – besh	spell – so'zni harflab
seven – [sevn] yetti	aytmoq
send – yubormoq, jo'natmoq	test – sinov, yozma ish
find – [faind] topmoq	nine – to'qqiz
it – u (<i>3-shaxs, birlik, sredniy rod,</i>	let – ruxsat, ijozat bermoq
<i>bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi)</i>	

ATOQLI OTLAR

Bess [bes] Bess

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

MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting:
size, Bess, type, sees, vine, fine, tie, test, spell, life
- II. Quyidagi so'zlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang:
life, spell, tie, seven, nine, seen
- III. Alohida-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'shimchasining talaffuziga 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) mening ruchkam, yettita karavot, mening galstugim, to'qqizta ruchka, o'nta galstuk, mening ruchkalarim.
 - b) 1. Mening galstugimni toping. 2. Ben bilan tanishing. 3. Menga yettita galstuk jo'nating. 4. Bessga yettita ruchka jo'nating. 5. Menga ruchkamni jo'nating. 6. Peterni toping.

3-dars

Tovushlar	[æ, ei, ə, θ, ð]	Harflar	A, a, Я, а [ei] C, c, C, c [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 shakllari.

Grammatika

1. Infinitiv haqida tushuncha (6-§, 634-bet).
2. to be fe'lining uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi 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] unlisiga qarab sirg'aladi. [ei] diftongini talaffuz qilishda yadrodagi [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 unilarning 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'zlari oxiridagi [i] ga mos keladi. Ya'ni deyarli sezilmaydi. Uni na [a] va na [e] deb o'qib bo'lmaydi. Uni talaffuz qilishda xatoga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun bor e'tiborni urg'uli bo'g'inga qaratish kerak.

[θ] undosh tovushi. O‘zbek tilida bunday tovush yo‘q. [θ] tovushi – jarangsiz. Uni talaffuz qilishda til 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 olingan 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 jarangliligi bilan farq qiladi.

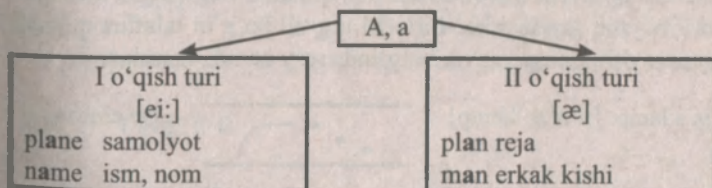
[pl] tovushlar birikmasi. [pl] birikmasi urg‘uli unidan oldin qo‘shib o‘qiladi. [p] tovushi shu qadar kuchli o‘qiladiki, [l] qisman jarangsizlanadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

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

O‘QISH QOIDALARI

1. A, a [ei] harfi urg‘uli bo‘g‘inda quyidagicha o‘qiladi:



- ai, ay harf birikmalari [ei] kabi o‘qiladi, masalan:
main [mein] asosiy, bosh May [mei] may (oyi)
Spain [spein] Ispaniya day [dei] kun
- ea harf birikmasi ko‘pincha [i:] o‘qiladi, masalan:
please [pli:z] iltimos, marhamat

4. C, c [si:] e unlisidan oldin [s] o'qiladi:
nice [nais] yaxshi, ajoyib

O'rganish mashqlari



[æ]	[æ - e]	[ei]	[e - ei]
9. am Ann	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 ishlatiladi:

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

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

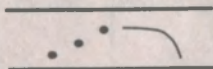
Grafik usulda ham shunday . Bordi-yu, so'nggi urg'uli bo'g'indan keyin urg'usiz bo'g'in kelsa, u nuqta bilan belgilanib, to'g'ri chiziqdan sal teparoqda keladi. .

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

It is a lamp. [ɪt ɪz ə ˈlæmp]



Bu chiroq.

MA'NO GURUHI HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA

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

Masalan, Send Bess my map and my plan (*Bessga mening xaritam bilan rejamni yuboring*) gapini ikkita ma'no guruhiga bo'lish mumkin. Birinchi ma'no guruhining chegarasi map so'zidan keyin bo'ladi. Bu gapni o'qishda map so'zidan so'ng pauza qilish mumkin. Matnning 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 transkripsiyada odatdagi ikki nuqta [:] o'rniga bitta nuqta ['] qo'yish yoki umuman nuqta qo'yimaslik 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 [ænd] va [ən] reduksiyali shakllarga ega. [d] tovushi unidan oldin tushib qoldirilmaydi, masalan:

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

a map and \ten pens [ə 'mæp ən 'ten \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	and my 'plan
'Send 'Bess	'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 – xonadon	bad – yomon
a lamp – chiroq	please – iltimos, marhamat
a man – erkak kishi	and [ænd, ənd, ən] – 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 soʻzlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting:

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

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarning har birida nechtdan harf va nechtdan tovush borligini aniqlang:

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

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarning orfografik shaklini yozing:

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

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

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

a) pale, date, ban, tape, fate, mad, say, same, fat, day, Sam, lane, land, tame, Spain, faint, aim, leave, 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 koʻrsatilgan qaysi otlar oldidan noaniq artikl ishlatlsa boʻlar edi?

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

VII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

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

4-dars

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

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

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

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

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

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

k	g	ʃ	ʒ	tʃ	ʒ	ð	pl, kl
kæn	geiv	ʃi:	'leze	tʃes	ʒi:	ððði:z	pleis
kin	giv	ʃeim	'pleze	eitʃ	eiʒ	ðððis	kli:n
næk	veig	miʃn	'meze	tʃæt	peiʒ	ðððæt	klik
nik	big	finiʃ	vizn	mætʃ	tʃeindʒ	'ðis iz	
						'ðæt 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'rin

civil ['sivil] fuqarolik

face [feis] yuz, chehra

icy ['aisi] muzlik

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

cap [kæp] shapka

clean [kli:n] toza

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

Kate [keit] Katya (*ism*)

take [teik] olmoq

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

black [blæk] qora

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

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

page [peiʒ] bet, sahifa

gin [ʒin] jin

gym [ʒim] 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** [ʒei] harfi doim [ʒ] o'qiladi, masalan:

Jane [ʒein] Jeyn (*ism*)

jam [ʒæm] murabbo

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

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

she [ʃi:] u (*ayol, qiz*)

ship [ʃip] kema

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

chess [tʃes] shaxmat

teach [ti:tʃ] o'qitmoq

match [mætʃ] gugurt

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

a) yordamchi so'zlarning boshida, masalan:

this [ðis] bu, shu (*ko'rsatish olmoshi, birlikda*)

that [ðæt] u, o'sha (*ko'rsatish olmoshi, birlikda*)

these [ði:z] bular, shular (*ko'rsatish olmoshi, ko'plikda*)

the [ði:, ði, ðə] *aniq artikl (tarjima qilinmaydi)*

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

bathe [beið] – cho'milmoq

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

thick [θik] – semiz, qalin, yo'g'on

thin [θin] – oriqliq, yupqa, ingichka

faith [feiθ] – ishonch

O'rganish mashqlari

	[k]		[g]		[k – g]
13. can	cake	14. gap	bag	15. back – bag	
came	make		gave	lack – lag	
keep	peak		give	sick – big	
	[ʃ]		[tʃ]	[tʃ]	[θ – ð]
16. she	fish	17. chess	chain	18. Jane	19. theme – thee
shy	dash		fetch	gin	thin – then
sheep	dish			age	faith – bathe
				page	

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.

[ˈpli:z ˈgɪv mi ə ˌmætʃ, dʒeɪn]

TEXT FOUR

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yangi soʻzlar

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

thin – oriq, ingichka
a pencil [ə ˈpensl] – qalam
a film – (kino)film
clean – toza
a page – bet, sahifa
thick – semiz, qalin
these – bular, shular
take – olmoq

ATOQLI OTLAR

Kate [keɪt] – Keyt (Katya)

Jane [dʒeɪn] – Jeyn

Please give me a match, Jane.

This is a bad match.

Please give me that match. This is a bag.

The bag's big. It's a big bag.

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 transkripsiyasini bering:

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

V. Matnni ko'chirib yozing va undagi ko'rsatish 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 zavoddada ishlaydi. 4. Kecha men kinoda bo'ldim. Film, afsuski, menga yoqmadi. Men bu filmni juda zerikarli deb topdim va uni ko'rishni sizga maslahat bermayman. 5. Bu qanaqa bino? – Bu teatr. 6. Teatr 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'rniga artikl qo'ying va ularning ishlatilishini tushuntiring:

1. This is ... cap. ... cap's black. 2. This is ... match. It's ... thin match. That's ... thick match. 3. This is ... fine film. 4. This is ... pen. ... pen's black. 5. Please give me ... pen, Kate. (2 xil variant) 6. Please take that pencil, Jane. Please give me ... pencil. It's ... bad pencil.

VIII. Quyidagi otlarning ko'plik shaklini yasang:

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

IX. Yangi soʻzlardan 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, oʻnta film, toʻqqizta qora shapka.

5-dars

Tovushlar	[a:, h, j, r, ŋ]	Harflar	R, r Ṛ, r [a:]
			X, x X̣, x [eks]

[ŋk] tovushlar birikmasi **ar, ng, nk** harf birikmalari

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

G r a m m a t i k a

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 yo'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, biroq u biroz yengil bo'lib, eshitilar-eshitilmas nafas chiqarishdek aytiladi. Talaffuz jarayonida til ishtirok etmaydi, orqa tilning yumshoq tanglayga ko'tarilishidan saqlanish kerak.

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

[r] undosh tovushi. [r] undosh tovushini talaffuz qilishda til uchi alveola 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 [ʒ] 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
rrr	a: – a:m	ai – hai	es – jes	ŋŋŋ	wig
rait	ka: – ka:m	ei – hei	el – jel	hæŋ	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 unlikdan 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:

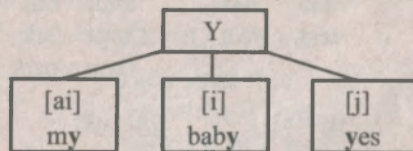
a) [ai] diftongi kabi (urg'u ostida unliklarning o'qish qoidasi I turi bo'yicha ochiq bo'g'inda, 2-darsga qarang).

b) [i] tovushi kabi (urg'u ostida unliklarning 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 unlikdan oldin), masalan:

yes [jes] ha



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

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

4. **Urg'u ostida unliklarni o'qish qoidasi III turi – unli + r (+undosh)**. r harfi unlikdan so'ng o'qilmaydi, biroq u shu uliga

boshqacha talaffuz tusini beradi va bu unililar I, II turdagi 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

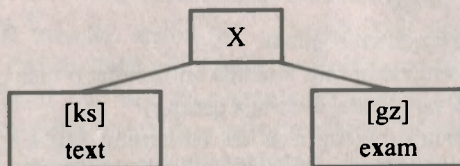
7. **X, x** [eks] harfi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

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'rganish mashqlari

	[h]		[r]		[a:]
20. he	hay	21. red	read	22. start	tart
	his hat		rain risk		arm cart
	him hand		rest rent		large lark
					farm park

	[ŋ]		[ŋ - n]		[ŋ - ŋk]		[j]
23. bang	ring	24. bang - ban		25. bang - bank		26. yes	
	sang sing		fang - fan		sang - sank		yell
	fang thing		thing - thin		sing - sink		yelp
					thing - think		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] Kiyev

MASHQLAR

1. 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:ð, 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 [θiŋ], fang, bring, sing, gang, sling, drink, link, clink, pink, prank

b) shelf, shy, sheel, dash, fish, chain, chick, change, catch, patch, mine, cage, fill, mile, 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 otiarning 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 soʻzlardan foydalanib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Bu kvartira katta. 2. Uning ismi Petermi? – Ha. 3. Oltinchi matnni oling, iltimos. 4. Bu matnni oʻqing, iltimos. 5. Oltinchi sahifani oʻqing, 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 monoftong. [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.

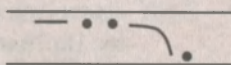
[s], [z] tovushlarining [θ], [ð] tovushlari bilan birga kelishi.

[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. Ikkinchi 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 ə \teibl]



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

table [teibl]

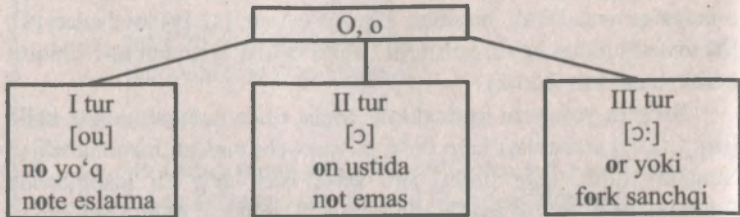
Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

u:	u	ɔ:	ɔ	ou
ku:	kuk	fɔ:	ɔn – nɔt	sou – soup
fju:	fuk	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 | θin	taidl
'stju:dənt	iz \ θik	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'rganish 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

Uchrashandagi salomlashuv odatda pasayuvchi ton bilan talafuz 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 \i:vniŋ]

Xayrli kech (oqshom)!

MATNGA IZOHLAR

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

a blackboard [ə 'blækbo:d] – doska

to look (at) – (-ga) qaramoq

those – ular, o'shalar, anavilar

not – emas

short – qisqa

they [ðei] – ular

long – uzun

a book – kitob

to open – ochmoq

a note – eslatma, izoh

to close – yopmoq

to go – bormoq, ketmoq

a door [ə 'dɔ:] – eshik

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

ATOQLI OTLAR

Tom [tɒm] Tom

SO'Z YASASH

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

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

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

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

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

MASHQLAR

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

pencil, blackboard, short, long, room

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

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

a) note, lot, lone, nod, code, cot, tone, cope, dot, sock, hot, pope, doll, hop, bone, 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'rsatilgan so'z va iboralar bilan qaysi artikl ishlatilsa bo'lar edi?

1. O'tgan yili men yozni *katta bo'lmagan qishloqda* o'tkazdim. *Qishloqdan* uzoq bo'lmagan joyda *daryo* bor edi. *Daryo* chuqur 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 foydalanib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

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

7-dars

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

[r] bog'lovchi tovushi

G r a m m a t i k a

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.

[ɔi] **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 xususiyatini yo'qotadi va tish tovushlari yoki tish orasi tovushlariga aylanadi. Bunda, [ð] tovushidan oldin [t] ni portlashsiz va jarangsiz talaffuz qilinishiga alohida e'tibor berish kerak.

[r] **tovushining o'zidan oldin keluvchi undoshlar 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

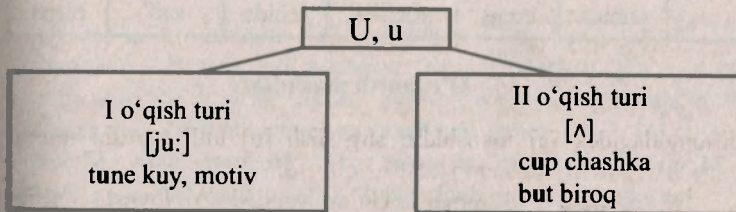
[t] va [d] tovushlarini [tr, dr] tovush birikmalarida talaffuz qilishda til uchi alveolada emas, balki alveoladan orqada yotadi.

Dastlabki mustahkamlash mashqlari

Λ	au	ɔi	tð, dð, nð, lð	dr, br, gr, tr, fr, θr
Λp	aut	bɔi	æt ðis	drai
Λs	nau	tɔi	æt ðæt	bred
bΛt	hau	vɔis	'ri:d ðis	gri:n
bΛs	haus	pɔint	ɔn ðis	traɪ
sΛm			ɔn ðæt	frend
kΛm			ɔl ðæt	θri:

O'QISH QOIDALARI

1. U, u [ju:] harfi urg'uli bog'ida 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 birikmalari [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 [naʊ] 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 ['dɒktə] 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]		[ju:]
	name ism	note izoh	be bo'lmoq	fine zo'r	my mening	tune kuy
II	[æ]	[ɔ]	[e]	[i]		[ʌ]
	bad yomon	not emas	pen ruchka	in ichida	myth mif	but biroq

O'rganish mashqlari

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| [ʌ] | [ʌ - a:] | [ʌ - æ] | [w] |
| 34. up – cup
us – bus
un – bun
'ugly – hurry | 35. cut – cart
duck – dark
much – March
buck – bark | 36. hum – ham
fun – fan
bun – ban
cup – cap | 37. we
week
wine
wake |

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| [w - v] | [ɔi] | [r undoshdan so'ng] |
| 38. wet – vet
wine – vine
west – vest
'very well | 39. boy – voice
coy – coin
toy – point | 40. green price
dream three
brave tree
Fred street |

[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? O'qituvchimi yoki talabami?
You are a \student. Siz talabasiz.

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

His 'sister is a \teacher and 'he is a \student.
Uning inglisi – o'qituvchi, u esa talaba.

TEXT SEVEN

a /note | or a \text at the \table
a /student | or a \teacher on the \table
a /student | or a \schoolboy from the table

'Fred is 'my \friend. He's a \doctor. ~ I'm \not a 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 you?. 'Put a 'spoon into your \cup, Fred.

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

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

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

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

'Please 'come \in.	Marhamat, kiring.
Please 'go \out.	Iltimos, chiqib turing.
Please 'come into the \room.	Xonaga kiring, marhamat.
'Please 'go \out of the \room.	Xonadan chiqing, iltimos.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

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

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

Yangi so'zlar

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

ATOQLI OTLAR

Fred [fred] Fred

So'z yasash

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

a doctor – shifokor, doktor

MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlardagi harflarni tartib bilan ayting. 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. Matni 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 ['tɒmi] 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. It ... yellow. 10. The spoons ... on the table. The table ... in the room. 11. those men friends?

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

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

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. It's ... good room. 4. This is ... cup. It's ... red cup. ... red cup is on ... table. 5. Please give me ... pen and ... pencil. 6. Am I ... teacher? 7. This cup is not ... red. It's ... yellow. 8. This is ... red cup and that's ... yellow cup. 9. Bess is my ... friend.

X. Savollarga javob bering:

a) darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalaning:

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

b) predloglarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Is your book on the table or under it?
2. Is your map in your brief-case or on the table?
3. Is the teacher at the table or at the blackboard?
4. Is Peter at the door or at the table?
5. Are we at the table or at the door?
6. Is his map on his book or under his book?
7. Is his book in my bag or on his table?

XI. Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli 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 kitobingni ber, iltimos. 3. Bu galstuk sariqmi yoki qizilmi? – U sariq. 4. Iltimos, chashkalarni stol

ustidan oling. Chashkalarni bu stol (usti)ga qo'ying, iltimos. Rahmat. 5. Iltimos, bu kitobni sumkangiz(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 talabalarangiz 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 Harf { er, ir, yr.
birikmalari [wɔ, wɔ:] birikmalari } ur, wa, wh

Grammatika

1. Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz shakli (22-§, 648-bet).
2. Maxsus so'roq gaplar (23-§, 649-bet).
3. 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:		wɔ	wɔ:
kə:	ək	tə:m	wɔt	wɔ:l
fə:	əθ	bə:d	wɔz	wɔ:k
sə:	əl	gə:l	wɔnt	wɔ:m

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 [tə:n] navbat
2. **wa** harf birikmasi [wɔ] kabi o'qiladi, agar undan so'ng undosh (r dan tashqari) yoki undoshlar birikmasi kelsa, masalan:
 want [wɔnt] xohlamoq
3. **wh** harf birikmasidagi **h** o'qilmaydi, agar undan so'ng **o** harfi kelmasa, masalan:

what [wɒt] 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

sir – burn – burst

her – turn – thirst

43. burn – born

turn – torn

cur – corn

[ə: - e]

[ə: - ou]

[wɔ - wɔ:]

44. burn – Ben

turn – ten

bird – bed

45. burn – bone

turn – tone

cur – cone

46. wasp – war

want – warm

what – ward

Unli harflarning urg'u ostida o'qilishining III turi

(unli +r (+ undosh))

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

TEXT EIGHT

'Don't 'give

'Read 'Text 'One

'sit 'down

'What's \this?

'What's \that?

'What's \Kate?

'What \colour is it?

'copy 'out 'this 'text

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

'Please 'take your \book out of your \bag, Kate. 'Don't 'give \me your book. 'Open it at 'page /two | and 'read 'Text \One. /Thank you. 'Sit \down, please!. Your 'mark is \good'. 'Don't 'copy 'out 'this 'text \now. 'Do it at \home, please².

“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 [eit] – 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 [hə:, 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]
– daftar

MASHQLAR

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

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

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

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

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

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarni transkripsiya qiling:

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

IV. Matnni koʻchirib yozing va undagi predloglarning tagiga chizing.

V. Nuqtalar oʻrniga tegishli predlog va ravishlarni qoʻying. Gaplarni oʻzbek 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 qoʻying:

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

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

1. Do'stingiz nima qilyapti? – U uyda kitob o'qiyapti. 2. Kir-mang, 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 sakkizinchi matnni ko'chirib yozyapti.

9-dars

Tovushlar [iə, eə, uə] Harf / wor, eer, air
birikmalari } ire, our

Tovush
birikmalari [aiə, auə, wə:]

Bosh va ikkinchi darajali urg'u

Grammatika

1. Egalik olmoshlari (26-§, 653-bet).
2. **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] unlisi, sirg'alish [ə] neytral tovush tomon bo'ladi, ikkinchi element [ʌ] tovushiga yaqinlashadi.

[eə] **unli tovushi** – diftong bo'lib, uning yadrosini ochiq [ɛ] 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.

[aiə] va [auə] **tovush birikmalari**. Bu birikmalar [ai] va [au] diftonglarining [ə] neytral tovushi bilan birikishidan hosil bo'ladi. Biroq bu elementlarning o'rta qismi hech qachon aniq (to'liq) talaffuz qilinmaydi. [aiə] 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	eə	uə	aiə	auə	wə:
diə	beə	ʃuə	'baiə	'auə	wə:
niə	wəə	muə	'faie	'pauə	wə:k
hiə	pri'pəəd	puə	'flaiə	flauə	wə:d
		kjuəd	'faieəd	'ʃauə	wə:ld

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

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

engineer [, enʤi'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 [eə] diftongi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

Mary ['mæəri] Meri Parents [pæərənts] ota-ona

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

here [hiə] shu yerda, bu yerga

Istisnoli esda saqlang:

there [ðeə] – u yerda, u yerga
where [weə] – qayerda, qayerga

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

fire [faɪə] olov tyre [taɪə] shina

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

more [mɔ:] yanada, ko'proq

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

during ['djuəriŋ] mobaynida

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

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

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

engineer [, enʤi'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 unidan oldin [wə:] o'qiladi, masalan:

work [wə:k] ish

word [wə:d] so'z

O'rganish 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.”

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

ATOQLI OTLAR

Mary ['mæəri] Meri

MASHQLAR

1. 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 [ɛə] 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'rniga tegishli predlog yoki ravishlarni qo'ying.

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

V. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

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

VI. Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli 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 mening singlim. Uning ismi Meri. U muhandis. 2. Sizning o'g'lingiz muhandismi yoki ishchimi? – U ishchi. 3. Dugonangiz kim? – Mening dugonam Katya. – U nima ish qiladi? – U o'qituvchi. 4. O'qituvchingiz qayerda? – U shu yerda. 5. Mening singlim hozir Minskda. Mening dugonam ham o'sha yerda. 6. Peter bilan Anna Kiyevdami? – Ha, Kiyevda, ular do'stlarinikiga tashrif buyurishmoqda. – Ularning o'g'li ham Kiyevdami? – Yo'q, u hozir shu yerda. – U nima qilyapti? 7. Bu bola kim? – U mening o'g'lim. 8. Bu qiz kim? – U muhandis. 9. Bu kishi shifokormi? – Ha. – Uning familiyasi nima? – Uning familiyasi Petrov. 10. Xotiningiz nima ish qiladi? – U muhandis. 11. Bu kishi kim? – U mening do'stim. 12. U nima ish qiladi? U muhandismi yoki shifokormi? 13. Bu qiz kim? U

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

sizning singlingizmi? 14. Bu qiz nima ish qiladi? U talabamı yoki o'qituvchimi? 15. Bizning kvartira yaxshi. U katta va toza. 16. Anavi eshiklar qaysi rangda? – Ular oq. 17. Bu kimning kvartirasi? – Bu ularning kvartirasi. 18. Bu qanday kitob? – Bu katta kitob. 19. Bular qanday daftarlar? – Bular yupqa daftarlar. 20. Bu qanday xona? – Bu katta (keng) xona. 21. Singillaringiz qayerda? – Ular uyda.

small [smɔ:l] kichik
also [əlsou] 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 [lait] yengil

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

English* ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] ingliz angry ['æŋɡrɪ] g'azablangan
language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] 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'rin holi oldidan ishlatiladi.

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

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

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

IX. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) Predloglarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

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

b) Buyruq mayli shaklining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Keytga u kitoblarni jo'natmang. Keytga bu yangi kitoblarni yuboring, iltimos. 2. Marhamat qilib bu muhandislarni shu yerda kutib oling. 3. Menga qora qalamni bermang, menga, marhamat qilib, qizil qalamni bering. 4. Bu matnni darsda o'qimang, uni uyda o'qing, iltimos. 5. Mening daftaringni olmag, marhamat qilib, anavi toza daftaringni oling. 6. So'z va savollarni daftaringizga yozing va marhamat qilib, doskaga qaramang. 7. Marhamat qilib kitoblaringizni yoping va daftaringizni oching. 8. Kitoblaringizni yopmag. Marhamat qilib sakkizinchi matnni o'qing. 9. Sumkalaringizni stol ustiga qo'ymang, iltimos, ularni mana bu stol ustiga qo'ying. 10. Uchinchi matnni ko'chirib yozmag, 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 yozmag, marhamat qilib ularni uyda bajaring. 15. Buyoqqa keling, iltimos. 16. Hozir ketmag, iltimos.

c) Yangi so'zlardan foydalaning:

1. Bu bizning sinf xonamiz. Sizing 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 jigarrang. 3. Stolingiz qayerda? – U deraza oldida. 4. U (qiz) savollarni o'qiyapti. 5. Bo'mi marhamat qilib oling va savolingizni doskaga yozing. 6. U (qiz)ning daftari qaysi rangda? – U havorang. 7. Siz yangi kitobni o'qiyapsizmi? 8. Men sizga sakkizta yangi qalam beraman. 9. Bu talabalar nima qilishyapti? – Ular yangi so'zlarni yozishyapti.

INGLIZ TILI ALIFBOSI

Bosma harf	Yozma harf	Harf nomi	Bosma harf	Yozma harf	Harf nomi
Aa	<i>Aa</i>	[ei]	Nn	<i>Nn</i>	[en]
Bb	<i>Bb</i>	[bi:]	Oo	<i>Oo</i>	[ou]
Cc	<i>Cc</i>	[si:]	Pp	<i>Pp</i>	[pi:]
Dd	<i>Dd</i>	[di:]	Qq	<i>Qq</i>	[kju:]
Ee	<i>Ee</i>	[i:]	Rr	<i>Rr</i>	[a:]
Ff	<i>Ff</i>	[ef]	Ss	<i>Ss</i>	[es]
Gg	<i>Gg</i>	[dʒi:]	Tt	<i>Tt</i>	[ti:]
Hh	<i>Hh</i>	[eitʃ]	Uu	<i>Uu</i>	[ju:]
Ii	<i>Ii</i>	[ai]	Vv	<i>Vv</i>	[vi:]
Jj	<i>Jj</i>	[dʒei]	Ww	<i>Ww</i>	[ˈdʌblju:]
Kk	<i>Kk</i>	[kei]	Xx	<i>Xx</i>	[eks]
Ll	<i>Ll</i>	[el]	Yy	<i>Yy</i>	[wai]
Mm	<i>Mm</i>	[em]	Zz	<i>Zz</i>	[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	 fine My		[ju:] tune
II	[æ] flat	[ɔ] not	[e] pen	 sit myth		[ʌ] cup

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

Unli harflar urg'uli birikmalarining o'qilishi

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

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

Ikki xil o'qiluvchi undoshlar

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

Undosh harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Harflar	O'rni	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'rtasida	[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	[ɔ:]	chalk
	2. Urg'uli bo'g'inda boshqa undoshlardan oldin	[ɔ:l]	wall, also
wor	Urg'uli bo'g'inda undoshlardan oldin	[wə:]	work, word
wa	1. (r) dan tashqari so'z oxiridagi undosh yoki undosh birikmalaridan oldin	[wɔ]	want
	2. r dan oldin	[wɔ:]	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\tr\ov. I 'live in the ↑ centre' 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 \Ministry¹ 'learn 'foreign \languages. ~I learn \English. We 'have our ↑ English¹ in the \morning.

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

We 'don't 'often \write in \class.³ 'Sometimes we have dic\tations. 'During the \lesson¹ we 'read our \text-book¹ and 'do a ↑ lot of \exercises. We 'don't 'often 'speak \Russian in \class. We 'speak \English to our teacher. We 'usually 'speak \Russian¹ \after classes.

"What is your \name?" "My 'name is Smir\ov."

"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”?’	Ingiliz 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‘rniga ishlatilib, undan keyingi so‘zni talaffuz qilishda, ingliz tilida gapdagi odatiy urg‘uli bo‘g‘inning tobora pasayishi buzilgan holda ovoz ko‘tariladi.

2. Tik to‘g‘ri chiziq | ma‘no guruhlari orasidagi uzun tanaffusni (to‘xtalishni), tik to‘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
in the morning
to stand
a sentence
often
not often
seldom
always
in class
sometimes
a dictation
to have a dictation
during
a text-book

an exercise
to do exercises
to speak (to smb.)
Russian
usually
after (*prp*)
after classes
before (*prp*)
office
French
when
evening
in the evening

- (See Vocabulary [və'kæbjuləri](= 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 ishlatiladi:
usual ['ju:zuəl] – odatiy – usually ['ju:zuəli] – odatda
hour [auə] – soat – hourly ['auəli] – har soat

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz 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:

a) 1. We often meet these boys here. 2. They often

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

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

III. Savollarga javob bering.

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

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

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

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

1. Marhamat qilib, daftarlaringizni oching. 2. Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? 3. Uning 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 beshinchi matnни ko'chirib yozing. – Siz hozir nima qilypapsiz? – Biz beshinchi matnни 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'qilishini mashq qiling, so'ngra matnни ovoz chiqarib o'qing:

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

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

$\begin{matrix} \swarrow & a & \searrow \\ [ei] & & [æ] \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow & e & \searrow \\ [i:] & & [e] \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow & i & \searrow \\ [ai] & & [i] \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow & o & \searrow \\ [ou] & & [ɔ] \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow & u & \searrow \\ [ju:] & & [ʌ] \end{matrix}$

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'yng.

1. I work *at an office*. (1)
2. We usually have our English *in the evening*. (1)
3. They often speak *English* in class. (1)
4. We write *a lot of sentences on the blackboard*. (2)
5. *After my English* I go to the office. (2)
6. You read *English books at home*. (2)
7. *We read, write and speak English during our lesson*. (2)
8. *We are having a dictation*. (2)
9. I *am taking my English book* off the table. (2)

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

- N a m u n a l a r:**
1. My sisters often send me letters.
 2. I don't often do exercises in class.

3. The students are having their English now.
4. He isn't standing now.

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

VII. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloqlarni 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 almashiring.

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

X. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

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

1. Men idoraga odatda ertalab ketaman. 2. Biz 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'qiyamiz, diktant yozamiz, mashqlar bajaramiz va fransuzcha gapiramiz. 4. Bu mashq uzun. Uni uyda bajaring. 5. Men uyda inglizcha kam gapiraman. Men darslarda inglizcha gapiraman. 6. Siz fransuz tilini o'rganyapsizmi? – Yo'q,

men fransuz tilini o'rganmayapman. Men ingliz tilini o'rganyapman. 7. Singillaringiz Moskvada yashashadimi? – Yo'q, ular Sankt-Peterburgda yashashadi. 8. Ishdan so'ng nima qilasiz? – Kechqurunlari 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 zozyapti? U inglizcha gap zozyapti. 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'qiypmiz. 16. Siz qaysi kitoblarni o'qiysiz? – Biz o'z darsliklarimizni o'qiymiz. 17. Siz o'qituvchingiz bilan inglizcha gaplashasizmi yoki o'zbekchami? – Odatda biz inglizcha gaplashamiz, ba'zan o'zbekcha.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

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

1. *In the Morning*

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

2. *Before Classes*

to have one's English, in the evening, to go into the classroom, to speak to smb., to speak 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 foydalanib, o‘z mashg‘ulotlaringiz haqida gapiring. Hikoyani o‘quv xonangizni tasvirlashdan boshlang.

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

1. U qayerda yashaydi, nima ish qiladi, qayerda ishlaydi?

2. U qaysi chet tilini o‘rganadi, uning darslari qachon (ertalabmi yoki kechqurun), ko‘pincha u darsda yozadimi, ko‘p mashq bajaradimi, ko‘pincha darsda inglizcha gaplashadimi?

3. U ko‘p inglizcha kitoblar o‘qiydimi, darsdan so‘ng ko‘pincha inglizcha gaplashadimi, uyda inglizcha gaplashadimi yoki o‘zbekchami.

b) Olingan javoblarni qisqacha axborot qilib to‘plang.

IV. Quyidagi so‘zlar inglizchasiga qanday bo‘lishini do‘stingizdan so‘rang. Ularni harflab aytting.

Namuna: – What’s English for “diktant”?

– “A dictation”.

– Please spell the word.

– D – i – c – t – a – t – i – o – n.

– Thank you.

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

LESSON TWO (THE SECOND LESSON)

Text: We Learn Foreign Languages. (*Continued*)

Grammar: 1. Hozirgi zamon oddiy fe'li 3-shaxs birlik shaklining yasalishi (30-§, 657-bet).

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

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

4. Holat va daraja ravishlarining gapdagi o'rni (33, 34-§§, 659-660-betlar)*.

WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(*Continued*)

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

My 'wife's 'also a \student. | She 'learns \German&
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 re'vise
\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 e)conomist?” | “My \wife is.” |

“Who 'knows \English?” | “\She does.” |

“**How \well** does she know English?” | “She 'knows it \very well.” |

“Does she 'learn /German or \French?” | “She is 'learning \German /now, | but \next /year[£] 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 to'morrow /morning?” |

“\No, [£] she is 'going to 'have it in 'three \days.” |

“**Which of you** 'likes to ↑ speak 'foreign \langu-ages?” | “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‘ldan 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
an economist
already
to know
well
badly
a magazine
a journal
a letter
a firm
to translate (from ... into)
a telegram
German
to do well
to get
time
to be in time (for)
to like
very much

to be going
next year (week, month)
tomorrow
tomorrow morning
tomorrow evening
the day after tomorrow
home
to go home
to get home
together
homework
to revise
a rule
about (*prp*)
how
how well
tonight
which of

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Two, p. 515)

Soʻz yasash

-ion – otning suffiksi boʻlib, feʼl oʻzagidan ot yasaydi. Bu suffiks **t, ss** undoshlari bilan kelsa [ʃn] deb, **s** undoshi bilan [ʒn] deb oʻqiladi:

to dictate aytib berib turmoq – dictation [dik'teiʃn] diktant

to revise takrorlamoq – revision [ri'viʒn] takrorlash

Agar feʼl oʻqilmaydigan **-e** bilan tugallansa, suffiks qoʻshilganda oʻqilmaydigan **-e** tushib qoladi.

Oʻqish qoidasi

1. **k** harfi soʻz boshida **n** dan oldin oʻqilmaydi. Masalan:
to know [tə 'nou] bilmoq

2. **u** harfi **r** va **l** dan keyin [u:] kabi oʻqiladi. Masalan:
a rule [ə 'ru:] qoida
blue [blu:] havorang

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. **Namunaga qarab quyidagi feʼllarni: a) boʻlishli; b) boʻlishsiz va c) umumiy soʻroq 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 oʻrniga kishilik olmoshlaridan mosini qoʻying.**

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 qil-yapti? 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni o'qishni mashq qiling:

I'm 'going to 'speak to him to ↑ tomorrow \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 kiriting:

I		write to Peter	tomorrow
We		read this book	evening
They		have a dictation	tomorrow
My friend(s)	am } is } are }	have one's English (French)	morning
My sister(s)		speak to smb.	tonight
These engineers		work in the Ministry	tomorrow
His son(s)		do these exercises	soon
		meet one's friend	in a week
			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 matnни 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. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlang va gaplarni o'qing.

1. (How, how well) do you get to your office?
2. (How, how well) does your wife know French?
3. (How, how well) does your friend speak German?
4. (How, how well) do you translate this sentence from 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 ishlatilishiga e’tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib bu yerga keling. 2. Marhamat qilib anavi xonaga kiring. 3. O‘g‘lingiz qachon uyga keladi? 4. Marhamat qilib doskaga chiqing. 5. Har kuni ertalab men idoraga boraman. 6. U darslardan so‘ng 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 jumallar oladi? – Ivanov. 9. Siz, odatda, yaxshi o‘qirdingiz, biroq hozir juda yomon o‘qiyapsiz. 10. Xat olishni yoqtirasizmi? 11. U xat yozishni yoqtirmaydi. 12. Darsda inglizcha gapirish bizga yoqadi. 13. Grammatik qoidalarni takrorlashni u (qiz) yoqtirmaydi. 14. U (qiz) o‘qituvchidan so‘ng qaytarishni yoqtirmaydi. 15. Ular kechqurun o‘qishni yoqtirishadi. 16. U (qiz) kamdankam 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 qilasisiz? – 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‘ninchi sahifasini oching va ikkinchi darsdagi matni o‘qing. Marhamat qilib birinchi beshta gapni o‘qing.

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

O'qituvchi: Rahmat, siz bu matnni endi yaxshi o'qiyapsiz. O'tiring. Sizning 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 matnini 3-shaxs birlikda hikoya qilib bering. Hikoyani shunday boshlang:

My friend Petrov lives in Moscow ...

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

1. *At the Office*

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

2. *At the Lesson*

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

3. *In the Evening*

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

4. *My Son*

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

III. 1- va 2-darsdagi yangi so'z va iboralardan iloji boricha ko'proq foydalanib, do'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 gapirishni yoqtirishi, 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'stlari bilan gaplashishini, nima haqida gaplashishini so'rang.

b) Olingan javoblarni qisqacha axborot qilib to'plang.

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

“Good \morning, Mr ['mistə] Brown.”|

“Good \morning, Mr Ivanov.”|

“Is 'this your ↑first 'visit to \Moscow?”|

“\Yes.”|

“How do you \like it here?”|

“It's \nice \here. | I 'like it ↑very \much.”|

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

'Comrade Pe'trov 'learns \English. | He 'works \hard at his English. | He 'sometimes 'stays in the 'office ↑ after \work^ε for his 'English \lessons. | 'After \classes^ε he re'turns \home. |

“Who 'works at ↑ this \office?” “Comrade Pe'trov does.”¹

“Does he 'work \very much?” “\Yes, ^ε he 'works a \lot.”¹

“Whom does he 'often re\ceive at the office?” “He 'often re'ceives engi↑neers 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'ldan 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 soat davom etadi.**

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

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

at five o'clock

soat (roppa-rosa) beshda

at three o'clock

soat uchda

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

third

a working day

a comrade

near

far from

a long way from

to walk

to go for a walk

to go for walks

only

Monday

every Monday

on Monday

(on) Monday morning

(on) Monday afternoon

(on) Monday evening

next Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday	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 birikmalari 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
ifodaplarni ko'chiring. (35-§).

1. These are very good exercises. Do (they) at home, please.
2. This engineer works with (I). I know (he) well.
3. Write these words out in your exercise-book, please,

and learn (they). 4. Read this letter and translate (it) into English, please. 5. I know this girl. She works with (we).

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

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

III. Tagiga 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'qiymiz va juda kam yozamiz. 6. O'g'lingiz ko'p o'qiydimi? – Ha, ko'p. Odatda u kechqurunlari o'qiydi. 7. Ko'p talabalar ikkita chet tili

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 <u>there</u>	Thursday and <u>Friday</u>
works <u>there</u>	letters and <u>telegrams</u>
answers <u>them</u>	

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

a) past, task, flask, mast, holiday, kidney, hockey, storey, dear, clear, fear

b) stay, play, gay, day, leap, feel, deer, steer

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumining o'zigidan yasalgan?

Ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

translation	discussion	week-end	hourly
receiver	translator	walker	giver

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

- a) 1. Does your friend work at an office or in a factory?
2. Does your friend live far from the office (the factory)?
3. Does he walk to the office (factory)?
4. (On) Which days does he work?
5. How long does his working day last?
6. How many hours does he work a day?
7. Who usually answers telegrams at the office?
8. Who does he often receive?
9. What do they discuss?
10. What time does he usually finish work?
11. Where does he sometimes stay after work?
12. When does he return home?
13. What does he do on Sunday?
14. Does he usually stay in Moscow over the week-end?
15. What does he usually do at the week-end?

16. Who does he often stay with over the week-end?
- b) 1. Do you live far from your office (factory)?
 2. Do you often walk to your office?
 3. Do you like walking?
 4. Do you usually go for walks in the morning or in the evening?
 5. Who do you take out for a walk?
 6. How long does your working day last?
 7. What do you often discuss during your working day?
 8. What time do you stop and go home?
 9. Do you work at the week-end?
 10. What do you usually do at the week-end?
 11. What are you going to do this week-end?
 12. Are you going to stay at home over the week-end?
 13. Are you going to 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 zamon, shaxs va sonda qo'llang.

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

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

Ann is ... worker. She works at ... large factory. ... factory is ... long way from 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'qiyman, 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‘qiyimiz. Men ingliz tilidagi kitoblarni o‘qishni yoqtiraman va (men) ko‘p o‘qiyman. Bizda dushanba, chorshanba, payshanba va juma kunlari dars bo‘ladi. Biz darsda ko‘p mashq qilamiz va ba‘zan diktant yozamiz. Biz matnlar o‘qiyimiz, 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. Darsdagi yangi so'zlar va quyida keltirilgan so'zlardan
foydalanib, do'stingizdan uning ish kuni haqida so'rang:
when, where, what, who, which of, how, how well,
how often, how long

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

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

"Exercise four, page seventeen."

"Thank you."

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

b) 3-darsdagi ba'zi so'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'lining asosiy shakllari. O'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO). The Past Indefinite Tense. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar (38, 39, 40-§ 1, 3, 4, 5-punktlar, 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^ε we were 'students at a ↑ Me-dical 'college' in \Moscow.|\

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

Our 'classes ↑ usually 'lasted **till** ↑ four o'clock in the ↑ after\noon,| and 'then we 'worked 'hard at \home.|\ We 'sometimes 'stayed ↑ after /classes^ε to 'play \volley-ball, but on /weekdays^ε we were 'usually at /home by '9 o\clock.|\ We re'ceived a ↑ lot of 'medical \journals^ε and 'often dis'cussed ↑ **interesting** \articles in them.|\

In his 'third /year| Peter **de'cided** to be a \children's doctor²,| and 'now he 'works at a ↑ children's '**hospital** in \Kiev.|\ He \loves his /work^ε 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, ^ε 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 yurtidagi *kurs, bosqich* ma'nosini ham beradi.

Qiyoslang:

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

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

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

(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 ishlatiladi.

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

'thir'teen	o'n uch	'seven'teen	o'n yetti
'four'teen	o'n to'rt	'eigh'teen	o'n sakkiz
'fif'teen	o'n besh	'nine'teen	o'n to'qqiz
'six'teen	o'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 \ti:n] .

Agar urg'uli so'z sonidan 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 ishlatiladi.

-ty suffiksi urg'usiz:

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

3. Murakkab (birlik va o'nlikdan iborat 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 'rt* (va un) dan keyingi tartib sonlarni yasashda ishlatiladi:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Men doskaga qaradim va yangi so'zlarni ko'chirib oldim. 2. Siz o'tgan yili qayerda yashardingiz? – Men o'tgan yili Minskda yashadim. 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* fe'lining O'ZO dagi shakliga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling (41-§).

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

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

my 'sister's \name these engi'neers' '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 ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Mening do'stimning xonasi. 2. Mening do'stimning xonalari. 3. Mening do'stlarimning xonasi. 4. Mening do'stlarimning xonalari. 5. Bu muhandisning o'g'li. 6. Bizning o'qituvchimizning o'g'illari. 7. Bu talabanning diktanti. 8. Sizning iqtisodchilaringizning xatlari. 9. Sizning muallimangizning singlisi. 10. Merining dugonasi. 11. Petr Ivanovning xati.

IX. Qavs ichida berilgan soʻzlarni 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 daftarlari. 5. (Siz) o'rtoq Smirnovning do'stlarini taniysizmi? – 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 soʻz 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 soʻz 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 soʻz 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'roq 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 volley-ball well.* (2)
5. *Peter decided to go to a medical school last year.* (2)
6. *They liked to play football in fine weather.* (1)
7. *My friend wrote an interesting article last month.* (3)

VI. Ushbu sanoq sonlarni 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'rniga tegishli predloglarni qo'ying.

1. A lot ... students go ... college every year. My friend's son is ... college now, and my son is going ... college next year.
2. I don't like playing ... football, but I often play ... tennis ... work ... weekdays, and ... the week-end too.
3. Ann's children were ... hospital last week. They are ... home now, and they are doing very

well. 4. "When did you discuss ... those questions last?" "We discussed ... them the day ... yesterday." 5. Peter is going ... hospital ... two days. 6. I stayed ... home ... ten yesterday morning.

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

1. Men bolalarni juda yaxshi ko'raman. 2. Ish kunlari men kamdan kam uyda bo'laman. 3. Mening o'g'lim futbol o'ynashni juda yoqtiradi. 4. (Mening) singlimning o'g'li bu yil institutga kirmoqchi, mening o'g'lim esa allaqachon institutda o'qiyapti. 5. (Siz) do'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 marta men voleybolni besh yil oldin o'ynagandim. 10. U qachon kasalxonaga yotishga qaror qildi? – O'tgan hafta. 11. O'tgan oy u qayerda edi? – U kasalxonada edi. 12. Film qancha davom etdi? – U ikki soat davom etdi.

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 gapdagi o'rni (43-§, 667-bet).

MY LAST WEEK-END

A 'week a/go¹ my 'friend 'Boris /Klimov| 'came to 'Moscow from \Saint Petersburg. | On /Saturday² he 'came to 'see ↑ me and my \family. | We de'cided to 'spend the ↑ week-end to\gether¹ | and 'Klimov /stayed with us² till \Monday. |

We 'woke 'up \late on /Sunday. | We 'got 'up at ↑ nine o'clock, ¹ /washed² and \dressed. | 'Then we 'had \breakfast. |

“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 \theatre² or the \cinema.”¹ |

“Do you 'often 'go to 'Central /Park?” he asked again. |

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

“Oh, \yes. I'd \love to.³ | The 'weather's ↑ very \nice today.”¹ |

We 'went to the 'park with our \children. | We 'skated and /ski'd and the 'children played with their ↑ little \friends. |

We 'came 'home at ↑ two o'clock. | 'Boris and 'I ↑played \chess after /dinner and we 'went to the 'cinema in the \evening. | The 'film was \interesting² and 'not 'very

long. It **be'gan** at ↑ seven o'clock and it **was** over by eight. We 'didn't 'want to ↑ go 'home so early and 'went to 'see my parents. They **were** 'very glad to see us and we 'had supper together.

We 'got 'home late, but we 'didn't go to bed at once. 'Boris 'wrote ↑ two 'letters to our ↑ friends in Saint Petersburg and read them to us.

We 'went to 'bed at ↑ twelve o'clock.

"I'm sorry." ("Sor'ry.")	– Kechirasiz!
"That's all right."	– Hechqisi yo'q!
"Did you 'stay with your 'family over the ↑week-/end?"	– Siz shanba-yakshanbani oilangizda o'tkazdingizmi?
"Unfortunately, I 'didn't."	– Afsuski, yo'q.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **We decided to spend the week-end together ...** *Biz shanba-yakshanba (hafta oxiri)ni birga o'tkazishga qaror qildik...* Agar so'z birikmasida bir asosiy fe'ldan keyin ketma-ket ikkinchi fe'l kelsa, ikkinchi fe'l to lik infinitiv shaklida ishlatiladi. **to want, to decide** fe'llaridan so'ng vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasida infinitiv keladi:

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

They **want to stay** with Ular biznikida yakshanbaga-
us till Sunday. cha qolishmoqchi.

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

I very much **like to read** Men inglizcha kitoblarni
English books. o'qishni juda yoqtira-
man.

I **like reading** very Men o'qishni juda yoqtira-
much. man.

She **began learning**
English.

U ingliz tilini o'rganishni
boshladi.

She **began to read**
Lesson Five.

U beshinchi darsni o'qishni
boshladi.

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

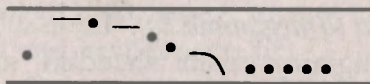
d) "Do you work very hard at your English?" **Boris asked me.**

Agar ko'chirma gapni kirituvchi gapning egasi olmosh bilan ifodalansa, qoida bo'yicha, bunday gapda to'g'ri tartibli so'z tartibi ishlatiladi (a - misol).

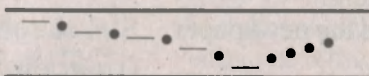
Agar ko'chirma gapni kirituvchi gapning egasi ot bilan ifodalansa, qoida bo'yicha, bunday gapda to'g'ri tartibli so'z tartibi ham, teskari tartibli so'z tartibi ham ishlatilsa bo'ladi (b va c - misollar), biroq nutq kimga qarata aytilgani ko'rsatilsa, faqat to'g'ri tartibli so'z tartibi ishlatiladi (d - misol).

Ko'chirma gapni kiritib, undan so'ng keluvchi so'zlar urg'usiz bo'lib, o'zidan oldingi ma'no guruhining intonatsiyasini davom ettiradi.

"We 'often 'go to the \country," my wife answered.



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



3. Oh, yes, I'd love to. *Ha, 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 – Yangi filmni ko'rishni
new film?" 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 (<i>adv</i>)	

to ask questions
to ask for smth.
a country
to go to the country
a theatre
to go to the theatre
a cinema
to go to the cinema
a park
again
to want
to skate

to ski (ski'd, ski'd)
chess
to play (have) a game of
chess
to begin (began, begun)
to be over
by
early
parents (pl.)
to be glad
to go to bed
at once

(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) 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 [givn]	<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'rsatilgandek (umumiy) so'roq va bo'lishsiz 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 zamon 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'rtinchi gapni juda yaxshi o'qidi. 4. O'rtoq Petrov doskaga chiqdi, gapni yozdi, uni o'qidi va o'z stoliga qaytdi. 5. Kecha siz uyda qaysi mashqni bajardingiz? – Yigirmanchi mashqni. 6. Bu xususida o'rtoq Zotov bilan gaplashing, u kecha Sankt-Peterburgdan keldi. 7. O'tgan yili (sizning) talabalarangiz ingliz tilida qanday gapirishgan? 8. Singlingiz Moskvaga qachon keldi? – Uch yil avval. 9. Siz kecha darsda nima qildingiz? – Biz matnlar o'qidik va mashqlar bajardik, o'qituvchimiz bilan inglizcha gaplashdik va gaplarni o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qildik. 10. Siz bu xatni qachon oldingiz? – Kecha ertalab.

V. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchini imkoni bor joyda o'rnini 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.

"Do you \skate?" 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 foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Do you often go to see your friends?
2. How often do your friends come to see you?
3. How often do you spend the week-end with your friends?
4. How often do you go to the theatre (to the cinema) together?
5. When did you last go to the theatre?
- b) 1. When did you begin learning English?
2. Do you spend much time on your English?
3. How much time do you usually spend on your homework?

4. How many questions does the teacher usually ask you in class?
5. How well do you usually know your lesson?
- c)
 1. When do you usually get up on weekdays?
 2. What do you do then?
 3. Do you wake up your children early in the morning?
 4. Do they wake up at once?
 5. Do they go to bed early or late?
- d)
 1. When do you usually have dinner (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'rniga *to give* va *to take* fe'llarini mos shaklda qo'ying.

1. Please ... that red pencil from the table and ... it to me. 2. Don't ... your children out, the weather's bad. 3. Your sister ... me a very interesting book to read last week. I want to ... it back to her now. Please ... it to her and thank her for it. 4. Where did you ... the book from? Please put it back.

VI. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) *Unga, 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'radik: "Familiyangiz nima?" 5. Petrovning singillari unikiga tashrif buyurishga qaror qilishdi va unikiga o'tgan hafta ketishdi. 6. Havo yaxshi edi va bolalar singillaridan ularni xiyobonga olib borishini so'rashdi. 7. Siz uni o'tgan hafta qayerda ko'rdingiz? – Biz uni teatrdan ko'rdik. Uning bolalari ham u bilan birga edilar. 8. Belovning do'stlari undan (uning) ishi haqida so'rashdi va u ularning savollariga javob berdi. 9. Men bu jurnallarni olaman va ularni uyda o'qiyman.

b) *to love (sevmok), to like (yoqtirmok)* fe'llarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Men (kitob) o'qishni yoqtiraman. 2. U tushlikdan so'ng o'qishni yaxshi ko'radi. 3. (Mening) singlimning o'g'li konki uchishni yoqtiradi. 4. Siz chang'i uchishni yaxshi ko'rasizmi? 5. Biz vatanimizni sevamiz. 6. Sizga bu xiyobon yoqadimi? 7. Ularga yangi film yoqdimi? – Ha, u ularga juda yoqdi. 8. Sizga qanaqa kitoblar yoqadi? 9. Ularga bu muhandisning maqolasi yoqmadi. 10. Sizga Annaning yangi kvartirasi yoqdimi? 11. U kichkina bolalarni yaxshi ko'radi. 12. (Sizning) do'stlaringizning bolalari menga juda yoqadi.

c) *Ko'ramoq, 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 o'larning 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. U nima so'rayapti? – U yangi jurnal so'rayapti. 2. U nima (haqida) so'rayapti? – U o'rtoq Petrovning oilasi haqida so'rayapti. 3. Ular bizga mamlakatimiz haqida ko'p savollar berishdi. 4. U mendan daftar so'ramadi, u mendan darslikni so'radi.

f) *Vositasiz va 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 foydalanib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kecha siznikiga kim tashrif buyurdi? – O'g'limning do'stlari. Biz ularni ko'rganimizdan juda quvondik. Ular biznikida kechgacha qolishdi. 2. Kecha qayerda edingiz? – Men kinoga bordim. – Film sizga yoqdimi? – Ha, bu juda qiziqarli film. Menga u juda yoqdi. – Siz qachon uyga keldingiz? – Men uyga kech keldim va darrov uxlashga yotdim. 3. Biz avvalgi kun darsda yangi matn o'qidik. Keyin muallim bizga savollar berdi, biz esa ularga javob berdik. 4. Bugun 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, grammatik qoidalarni takrorladik va ko‘p mashqlar bajardik. Keyin Anna menga ko‘p savollar berdi va men ularga javob berdim. Biz bunga ko‘p vaqt sarfladik. Biz ishlashni soat to‘qqizda tugatdik. “Men kinoga borib yangi film ko‘rishni xohlayman. Men bilan borishni xohlaysanmi?” – so‘radi Anna. “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 teatrqa 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 foydalanib, qisqa hikoyalar tuzing:

1. a day off, weather, fine, to wake up, to get up, to decide, to stay over the week-end, to go to the country, to return, late, after supper, not to want, to play chess, at once, to go to bed

2. to like, to go to the theatre, after a day’s work, often, to see, interesting, a play, very much, once, to get home, late, before supper, to be over, then, to go to bed, at once

3. in the afternoon, to decide, to the park, to walk, two hours, to go back, to have dinner, after dinner, to play chess, to go to the cinema, to finish

4. to like, to play chess, often, in the evening, to come

to see, to be glad, last night, to have supper, together,
to discuss, to go to bed, late

5. to want, to ask for, to give, interesting, a book,
to begin, at once, to like, to read, very much, to give back,
to thank

III. Berilgan soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan dialoglar tuzing.

1. to be going, to the country, to stay there over the
week-end, to want, I'd love to

2. to play chess, to want, to play a game of, I'd love to

3. to be glad to see, to be going to the cinema, to want
to see the film, I'd love to

4. What's the weather like ..., fine (nice, bad), to go to
the country, to stay in town

IV. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqa hikoyalar tuzing:

1. My Last Day Off.

2. How I Usually Spend the Week-End.

3. Last Sunday Evening.

4. Yesterday (Tomorrow) Morning.

V. a) Quyidagi iboralarga javob qaytaring:

1. "Sorry"

""

2. "Thank you."

""

**b) Quyidagi savollarga bo'lishsiz javob bering, bunda
afsuslanayotganingizni ham ifodalang:**

1. "Did you go to the cinema yesterday?"

"Unfortunately"

2. "Did you go to see your friends on Saturday?"

""

3. "Did your children go to the country last Sunday?"

""

4. "Did you meet Mr Brown last week?"

""

5. "Did Comrade Petrov see (receive) you this morning?"

"....."

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

"Good after\noon, Mr Brown."

"Good after\noon, Mr Ivanov."

"Glad to 'see you in \Moscow again.| 'When did you \come?"

"I 'only 'came ↑this \morning."

"What was the \weather like| in \London [lʌndən]?"

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

LESSON SIX (THE SIXTH LESSON)

Text: My Friend's Family.

Grammar: 1. **to have** fe'li 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 ishlatilishi (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 and 'two children. His 'wife's 'name is Mary and his 'children's 'names are 'Ann and Nick.

'Comrade Lav'rov's 'wife 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 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 is a 'little boy. I 'think he was 'born ↑ five or 'six ↑ years ago. His 'father 'takes him to a nursery school 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
 a/gain ε \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 – U Ukrainadan.
 [ju:'krein].”

“Is he \married?” | – U uylanganmi?

“\Yes, | I 'think he \is.” | – Menimcha, ha.

“\Yes, | he got married ↑ last
 \year.” | – Ha, u o'tgan yili uylandi.

“\No, | he's 'still \single.” | – Yo'q, u hali uylanmagan
 (bo'ydoq).

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

young

a woman (pl. women)

a woman of forty

old

a lecture

a lecturer

to teach (taught, taught)

an institute

as a rule

a daughter

a school

to go to school

to work at a school

a subject

to do (take) subjects

to make (made, made)

a mistake

to make a mistake

to help

a mother

to think (thought, thought)

born

to be born

a father

a nursery school

to leave (left, left)

to leave for

to leave school

to graduate from one's

Institute (the University)

married

to be married

to get married

a husband

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

Taqqoslang:

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

So'z yasash:

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

an economist – iqtisodchi

labourist – leyborist (*leyboristik partiya a'zosi*)

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

Darwinism – Darvinizm (*Darvin ta'limoti*)

O'qish qoidasi

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

old [ould]	qari, eski
child [tʃaɪld]	bola
find [faɪnd]	topmoq

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

mother ['mʌðə]	ona
brother ['brʌðə]	aka
come [kʌm]	kelmoq
love [lʌv]	sevmoq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi namunalarning 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 foydalanib, namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a 1: I've got a family.

I haven't got a family.

Have you got a family?

a son, a sister, a friend, a wife, a mother, a father, skates, skis, an English (German, French) magazine, a text-book, a question

N a m u n a 2: I have (had) dinner at two.

Do (did) you have dinner at two?

I don't (didn't) have dinner at two.

Is he having dinner now?

to have breakfast (supper), a dictation, a test, classes, one's English (German, French)

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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. Have you got a family?

2. How many children have you got?

3. Have you got a son?

4. Which of your friends hasn't got a family?

5. Which of you has got a sister?

b) 1. How often do you have English classes (dictations, tests)?

2. Did you have classes (a test, a dictation) last week?

3. When are you having a dictation (a test, your English)?

c) 1. Which days do you have much work to do?

2. Have you got much work to do now?

3. When do you usually have time to go to the cinema?
4. Have you got time to go to the theatre tonight?
5. Do your children often have colds?
6. Has your child got a cold now?

V. *to have* fe'li va *to have got* oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, garlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) 1. Menda Repin haqida qiziqarli kitob bor. 2. Do'stimning singlisini ikkita kichkina bolasi bor. 3. Do'stingizning oilasi kattami yoki kichkinami? 4. Do'stingizning nechta bolasi bor? 5. O'g'limda ko'p o'zbekcha kitoblar bor, biroq unda inglizcha kitoblar yo'q. 6. Kimda savollar bor? – Menda bitta savol bor.

b) 1. Siz, odatda, soat 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 olmoshlarining ishlatilishini 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. Gumon olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz besh yil oldin *biror* chet tilini bilarmidingiz?
2. Siz o'tgan oy *birorta* inglizcha kitob o'qidingizmi?
3. *Ba'zi* talabalar bu yerda (o'z) darslarini tayyorlashadi.
4. Menda (*hech qanaqa*) nemischa jurnallar yo'q. 5. Sizning Sankt-Peterburgda (*bironta*) do'stingiz bormi? 6. Menda *hech qanaqa* savol yo'q. 7. *Biron-bir* savolingiz bormi? – Ha, *bir nechta* bor. 8. Men bu gapda (*hech qanaqa*) xato ko'rmayapman. 9. Otangiz *bironta* chet tilida gapiradimi?

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

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. Biron tangizning bolalaringiz bormi? – Ha, ko'pchiligimizniki bor. 2. (Sizlardan) biron tangizda savollar bormi? – Ba'zilarimizda savollar bor. 3. Muhandislarimizdan uchtasi tennisni yaxshi o'ynashadi. 4. Talabalarimizdan 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 soʻz va soʻz birliklarining oʻqilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

a girl	her husband	at the Institute
a nursery	her Institute	takes the children

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 soʻzlar qaysi gap boʻlaklariga kirishini aniqlang. Ularni oʻzbek 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 soʻzlardan 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'rniga 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 foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) *to make, to do*

1. Bu talaba kecha yozma ishda kam xato qildi va

yozma ish uchun yaxshi baho oldi. 2. Bu ishni kecha kim bajardi? 3. Siz uyda, odatda, qanaqa mashqlar bajarasiz?

b) *to tell, to speak*

1. Mening singlim ingliz tilida juda yaxshi gapiradi va o'zining bolalarini inglizcha gapirishga o'rgatadi. 2. Biz o'z ishimiz haqida ko'p gaplashamiz. 3. Marhamat qilib u (qiz) bilan bu haqda kechqurun gaplashing. 4. Men unga (qizga) bu haqda kecha aytmadim.

c) *to leave, to graduate*

1. Siz maktabni qachon bitirgansiz? – Men maktabni 1950-yilda bitirganman. 2. Qaysi biringiz institutni 1960-yilda tamomlagansiz? 3. Mening singlim o'tgan yili Moskva Universitetini tamomladi. Hozir u nemis tilidan dars beradi. 4. 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-onasinikiga 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 Svift qachon tug'ilgan? – Jonatan Svift 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'rta aka-ukalarim bor. Akalarimdan ikkitasi o'tgan yili institutni tamomlashdi, ikkitasi esa maktabga borishadi. 3. Bu yosh ayol muhandis. U katta zavodda ishlaydi. Uning, odatda, ishi ko'p. Har kuni ertalab u kichik o'g'lini 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'qiyman. Mening xo'jayinim (erim) ham tilni biladi va ba'zan, biz inglizcha gaplashamiz. Kelasi yili men fransuz tilini o'rganishni boshlamoqchiman. 6. Mening ota-onam shahar chetida 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 maktabda 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 ishlamaydi. U uyda o‘g‘lim bilan qoladi. U o‘tgan yili tug‘ilgan. Qizim besh yoshda. U maktabga bormaydi, men uni har kuni bog‘chaga olib borib qo‘yaman. Xotinim muhandis. U o‘z ishini juda yaxshi ko‘radi va yana ishlashni boshlashni xohlayapti. Mening ota-onam o‘z nabiralarini juda yaxshi ko‘rishadi. Ular bizga tez-tez xat yozib turishadi va doim yozda biznikiga kelishadi. Men, odatda, (qoida bo‘yicha), Moskvaga ota-onamni ko‘rgani qishda boraman.

**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 ishlatib:

who, what, whose, which of, where, when, how, how many, how much, how often, how well, how long

III. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz 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. Doʻstingizdan ingliz tilida soʻrang:

1. U qachon tugʻilgan, (asli) qayerdan, Moskvaga qachon kelgan, uylanganmi yoki boʻydoqmi, agar boʻydoq boʻlsa qachon uylanmoqchi, agar uylangan boʻlsa xotini qayerlik?

2. Maktab va institutda yaxshi oʻqiganmi, qaysi institutni tamomlagan (tamomlayapti), koʻp ishlaydimi, idorada ishlaydimi yoki zavoddami?

3. Aka-uka, opa-singillari bormi, nechta bolasi bor, ularning ismlari nima, ular necha yoshda, ular bogʻchaga borishadimi yoki maktabgami, yaxshi oʻqishadimi, u ularga dars qilishda yordam beradimi, odatda, ular uy vazifasiga koʻp 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 aytiladigan salom.

LESSON SEVEN (THE SEVENTH LESSON)

Text: My Sister's Flat.

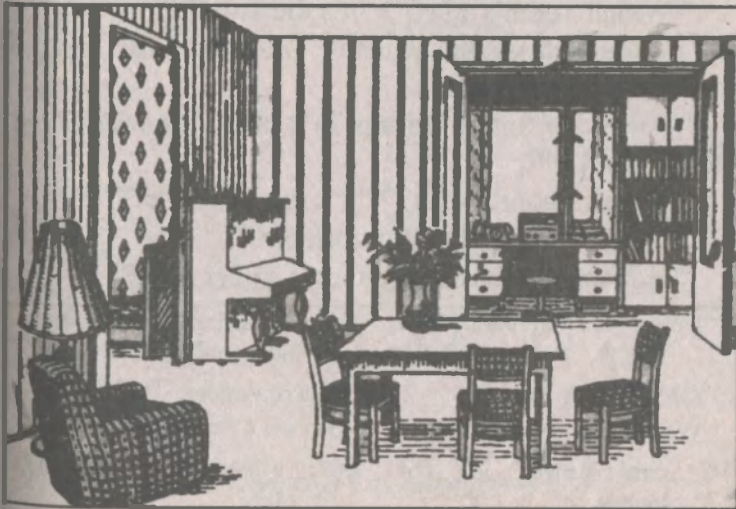
Grammar: 1. **there is (there are)** oboroti HZO va O'ZO da (47-§, 673-bet).

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)risk. She's an engi)neer| and 'works at a)factory. She 'got a ↑ very '**comfortable** 'flat 'last /month^ε 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^ε or a)dining-room. She has a)living-room and she '**uses** it as a sitting-/room^ε 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 bookcase 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 \so/fa,| but there's a \book/case in the \corner. Yo 'q, u yerda divan yo 'q, biroq burchakda kitob javoni turibdi. Bu gapda murakkab pasayuvchiko'tariluvchi ton ikki bor ishlatilyapti. (Bu haqida kirish kursining 7-darsida to'laroq tushuncha berilgan edi.) Bu yerda ton ikki bo'g'inga to'g'ri kelganligi uchun ovoznining 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 suffiksi bo'lib, t undoshidan keyin kelsa u bilan birga [tʃə] kabi o'qiladi:

a picture [ə 'piktʃə] rasm

-able [əbl] – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, fe'l o'zagidan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi:

to comfort tinchlantirmoq – comfortable qulay

O'qish qoidasi

1. **cei** harf birikmasi [si:] o'qiladi, masalan:

ceiling [ə 'si:liŋ] shift

to receive [tə ri'si:v] olmoq,
qabul qilmoq

2. **ower** harf birikmasi [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 ishlatlsa 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'ruzasida bir-ikkita xato bor edi. 6. Bu maqolada hech qanaqa qiziqarli narsa yo'q. 7. Levitanning asl nusxadagi rasmlari Tretyakov galereyasida. 8. Sibirda daryolar ko'p. 9. Sverdlov maydonida nechta teatr bor? 10. Bolshoy teatr qayerda joylashgan? – U Sverdlov maydonida joylashgan. 11. Sankt-Peterburgda tarixiy yodgorliklar ko'p. 12. Rossiyaning juda ko'p qishloqlarida XIX asrda maktablar bo'lmagan.

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

1. There's a mis\take 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'ning 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi savollarga javob bering:

1. What is there on the table?
2. How many books are there on the table?
3. What 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Bizning shahrimizda ko'p lab 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 jurnallar bormi? – Yo'q, faqat ikkita. 4. Bu xonada ikkita deraza bor. 5. Anavi stol (usti)da qaysi kitoblar turibdi? – Uning ustida o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi kitoblar turibdi. 6. Zavodimizda ko'p muhandislar bor. 7. Bu stol ustida (hech qanaqa) daftar yo'q. 8. Sinfingizda nechta o'g'il bola va nechta qiz bola bor? – O'n ikkita o'g'il bola va sakkizta qiz bola. 9. Besh yil oldin uyimiz oldida maktab bo'lmagan, hozir esa bu yerda katta yangi maktab bor.

B. 1. Stolim ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. Stol ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. 2. Uning diktantida xatolar yo'q. Bu diktantda xatolar yo'q. 3. Bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli 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 maktab bor. Yangi maktab uyimizdan uzoqda emas. 2. Shahar markazida teatr bor. Teatr shahar markazida (joylashgan). 3. Xato beshinchi gapda. Beshinchi gapda xato bor. 4. Jurnal stol ustida (yotibdi). Anavi stolda hech qanday jurnal yo'q. 5. Bu darsda grammatik mashqlar kam. Yangi grammatik qoidalar o'ninchi sahifada. 6. Bu matnda yangi so'zlar bor. Yangi so'zlar doskada.

VIII. Namuna bo'yicha gaplar tuzing. (Yuqoridagi II mashqqa qarang.)

IX. Can modal fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi 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 a'fraid, I \can't."

5. "Can 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 fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, savollarga javob bering.

1. Which of you can ski (skate, play volley-ball, football, tennis, chess)?
2. How well can you ski (skate)?
3. Can your child walk (read, write)? Who teaches him (her) to read and write?
4. How well can he (she) walk (read, write)?
5. Can I open the window?
6. Can I have your pen for a minute (your text-book, newspaper)?
7. Can I speak to you before or after classes?
8. When can we go to the cinema?
9. Can we go to the cinema today?
10. Which days can you usually go to the cinema or theatre?
11. Where can we get some English journals?
12. What can you see in this room?
13. How many foreign languages could you speak last year?
14. How many foreign languages can you speak now?
15. How well can you speak them?
16. Were you able to go to the cinema (theatre) last night?
17. Are you able to walk 50 kilometres ['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 foydalanib, quyidagi namunalarni 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 ishlatilishiga e’tibor berib tarjima qiling.

1. Bu gapni kim tarjima qila oladi? 2. Sizlardan qaysi biringiz ertaga ertalab kinoga bora olasiz? – Hech birimiz bora olmaymiz. 3. Kirsam bo’ladimi? 4. Sizning darslingizni 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 inglizcha 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 \this?
\floor of the room 'Which 'room's \that"
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 artikl qo'ying.

This is ... picture of my study. Look at it. There's ... large window in my study. ... ceiling's white, ... floor's brown, ... walls are yellow. There's ... writing-table

near ... window and ... arm-chair near it. You can see ... telephone and ... lamp on ... writing-table. I often speak on ... telephone. There's ... bookcase to ... right of ... writing table. There aren't many English books in ... bookcase; but there are ... lot of ... 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 ayting:

27.01.1980, 4.02.1936, 11.03.1908, 1.04.1981,
26.03.1971, 29.05.1949, 13.06.1946, 14.07.1959,
12.08.1967, 4.04.1966, 28.10.1965, 5.11.1994,
16.11.2004.

X. Qavs ichidagi so‘zlardan mosini kerakli shaklda qo‘ying.

1. I’m going to give you a new rule. Please (to listen to, to hear) me. 2. You are sitting too far away. Can you (to listen to, to hear) me? 3. I (to listen to, to hear) a lot of new things from these engineers yesterday. 4. We can see several children in the picture. They’re (to listen to, to hear) their teacher. 5. “Have you only got one picture of your son?” “No, I have got (some, several). You can take one of them.” 6. There are (some, several) theatres in this city and they are very good. 7. “Can these students speak two foreign languages?” “I think (some, several) can, and (some, several) can’t.”

XI. Yangi so‘zlardan foydalanib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu xonada ko‘p buyumlar bor. Bu yerda stol, beshta stul, 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 suratlariga 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‘stim o‘tgan hafta yangi kvartira oldi. Kecha biz uni ko‘rgani bordik. Juda qulay kvartira (u). U bizga juda yoqdi. Unda umumiy xona

(ular undan ovqatlanish xonasi va mehmonxona sifatida foydalanishmoqchi), yotoqxona, vannaxona va oshxona bor. 10. O'rtiq 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 beshinchi qavatida. Unda to'rtta xona bor: ovqatlanish xonasi, ikkita yotoqxona, kabinet, vannaxona va oshxona. Ularning ovqatlanish xonasi menga juda yoqadi. U chiroyli, katta xona. Bu xonaning devorlari sariq (rangda). Petrovning xotini gullarni juda yaxshi ko'radi. Ularning kvartirasida, odatda, ko'p gullar bor (turadi). Ovqatlanish xonasining burchagida royal (turadi). Petrovning Viktor o'g'li musiqani sevadi va royaldan 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-rasmda tasvirlanmagan qismlarini tasvirlang.
b) O'z kvartirangizni tasvirlang.
- III. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, qisqacha hikoya tuzing:

How I Went to See My Friend's New Flat

to get a new flat, a week ago, a block of flats, at the corner, to go to see, to like, comfortable, a dining-room, a bedroom, a study, a kitchen, light, clean, in the middle of, the colour (of), in the corner, to the right (of), to the left (of), flowers, a picture, a radio set, a television set, near, often

- IV. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqa hikoyalar tuzing:

1. Our Classroom.
2. My Friend's Study.
3. My Grandfather's Country House.

- V. Quyidagi dialogni o'qishni mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

(Mr Brown speaks to Mr Petrov on the telephone.)

"Hel/lo."|

"Is 'that Mr Pet/rov?"|

"/Speaking."|

"Good \morning, Mr Petrov.| 'This is 'Mr \Brown."|

"Good \morning, Mr Brown.| 'What can I \do for you?"|

"'Could I 'see you on /Monday?"|

"'/Certainly.| 'When can you \come?"|

"'At 'ten in the /morning?"|

"'Very /good.| 'See you on /Monday then.| 'Good /morning."|

"'Good /morning, Mr Petrov."|

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

AT THE LIBRARY

We 'all 'learn ↑ foreign \languages^ε in \our
\office. There's a 'library of ↑ foreign \literature^ε \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^ε 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^ε or 'Jack \London.|\ Their /books are
\easy.|\

Smir'nova: 'All /right².|\ 'Please 'show me some
'books by ↑ Oscar \Wilde,|\ but 'don't 'bring "The ↑ Pic-
ture of 'Dorian \Gray".|\ I've 'just \read it.|\

(*The li'brarian* ↑ goes a /way^ε and 'soon 'comes
\back.|\

Li'brarian: I'm 'very \sor/ry, ^ε but we 'haven't 'got
↑ any 'books by ↑ Oscar /Wilde \in^ε at the /moment.|\ I
ad'vise you to ↑ take a 'book by ↑ Jack \London.|\ 'Shall I
'get you "↑ Martin /Eden"^ε or "White /Fang"^{?3}|\

Smir'nova: 'Please 'give me "White \Fang".|\

Li'brarian: 'Here it /is.|\

Smir'nova: 'Thank you very /much.|\

(*The 'student* ↑ takes the /book^ε 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 \sor/ry, | all his 'books are \out at the moment."|\	– Afsuski, uning barcha kitoblari hozir qo'lda.
"Shall I be/gin?"|\	– Boshlaymi?
"\Yes, | \do." ("Yes, /please.")|\	– Ha, marhamat.
"Shall I 'go /on?"|\	– Davom etaymi?
"\No, | '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'пти.* **All right** iborasi ko'pincha rozilik ma'nosini bildiradi. Bunda u ko'tariluvchi ton bilan aytiladi: 'All right.

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

Taqqoslang:

Shall I read?

O'qiymi?

Shall I go to the blackboard?

Doskaga chiqaymi?

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a library

all

Literature

right

History

wrong

Geography

all right

so

to show (showed, shown)

people

a TV show

because

to bring (brought, brought)

a librarian

just

a writer

away

childhood

to go away

too

back

difficult

to be sorry

easy

to advise

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Eight, p. 532)

ATOQLI OTLAR VA NOMLAR

Oscar Wilde	[ˈɔskə ˈwaɪld]
Jack London	[ˈdʒæk ˈlɒndən]
Dorian Gray	[ˈdɔːriən ˈɡreɪ]
Martin Eden	[ˈmɑːtɪn ˈiːdn]
White Fang	[ˈwaɪt ˈfæŋ]

Soʻz tartibini yodda saqlang

'Here's the /book!	Mana 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!

Soʻz yasash:

-hood [hud] – ot suffiksi boʻlib, ot oʻzagidan ot yasashda ishlatiladi:

child [tʃaɪld] bola – childhood [ˈtʃaɪldhʊd] bolalik

-y [i] – sifat suffiksi boʻlib, ot oʻzagidan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi:

ease [iːz] yengillik – easy [ˈiːzi] oson

Oʻqish qoidasi

Urgʻusiz boʻgʻinlarda unlilar reduksiyaga uchraydi (oʻta qisqa talaffuz qilinadi), yaʼni asosiy sifatini yoʻqotadi. (Jadvalga qarang.)

Harf	Oʻrni	Oʻqilishi	Misollar
a	1. Undosh + oʻqilmaydigan e dan oldin	[ɪ]	comrade [ˈkɒmɪd]
	2. Boshqa holatlarda	[ə]	library [ˈlaɪbrəri]

e	1. Urg'uli bo'g'indan oldin va keyin kelgan l, n, r lardan tashqari undoshlar oldidan	[i]	begin [bi'gin] telephone ['telifoun]
	2. Urg'uli bo'g'indan so'ng r dan oldin va < n + undosh>dan oldin	[ə]	paper* ['peipə] sentence ['sentəns]
i y	Urg'uli bo'g'indan oldin va r siz urg'uli bo'g'indan so'ng	[i]	mistake [mis'teik] Ministry ['ministri]
o	1. Urg'uli bo'g'indan keyingi n, l dan oldin	o'qilmaydi	lesson ['lesn]
	2. So'z oxirida	[ou]	also ['ɔ:lsoʊ]
u	1. <Undosh + unli>dan oldin	[ju:]	Institute ['institju:t]
	2. So'z oxiridagi undosh(lar)dan so'ng	[ə]	difficult ['difikəlt]
<p>* r harfi oldidan barcha unlilar urg'usiz bo'g'inda [ə] o'qiladi, masalan: grammar ['græmə], teacher ['titʃə], doctor ['dɒktə]</p>			

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHLKAMLASH 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 soʻz birikmalarini oʻzbek 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 oʻqilishiga eʼtibor berib quyidagi gaplarning oʻqilishini mashq qiling:

1. He's al'ready \been here. |
2. I've 'just \spoken to him. |
3. We've 'never 'done it be \fore. |
4. 'Have you 'ever 'been to \London? |
5. 'Have you \seen the new film already? |
6. 'Has he \finished the work yet? |
7. I 'haven't \seen him lately. |
8. She 'hasn't \thought of it yet. |

IV. Quyidagi gaplarni boʻlishsiz va (umumiy) soʻroq 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 koʻrsatilgan soʻzlarga 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 soʻz va soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

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

VII. Tugallangan hozirgi zamon shaklining ishlatilishiga 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'I-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 zamon 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 aytmadi. 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 teatrdan juda kam bo'ldim. 5. O'g'lingiz institutni (allaqachon) tamomladimi? 6. Uning qizi institutni tamomladi va hozir zavodda ishlayapti. – U (qiz) qachon institutni tamomlagan? 7. Men buni bugun ertalab radioda eshitdim. 8. Men bu yerga kitobimni qo'ygan edim, biroq uni hozir topa olmayapman. – Bu sizning kitobingizmi? – Ha, u qayerda ekan? 9. Siz biron marta Rigada bo'lganmisiz? – Ha. – Qachon? – Besh yil oldin.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

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

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

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'zlar 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 foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Is there a library at your office (in your Institute)?
2. What kind of books can you get at the library?
3. Are there any books on English History and Geography there?
- b) 1. Have you read any books by Oscar Wilde?
2. Have you read them in Russian or in English?
3. How many English books have you read lately?
4. Which of them would you advise (siz maslahat bergan 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. Gapdagi so'z tartibiga e'tibor berib, ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mana < kitob.
u.

4. Mana < qalam.
u.

2. Mana < daftar.
u.

5. Mana < kutubxona.
u.

3. Mana < mening
o'g'lim.
u.

6. Mana < teatr.
u.

VIII. Berilgan soʻzlardan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) all

1. Biz hammamiz Grinning yangi kitobini oʻqib chiqdik. 2. Ular hammasi shaxmat oʻynashni bilishadi. 3. Ular hammasi ketishdi. 4. Siz hammangiz shu yerdamisiz? – Yoʻq, 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 oʻqib chiqdim. 8. Barcha talabalar koʻp ishlashadi. 9. Barcha talabalarimiz koʻp oʻqishadi. 10. Barcha bolalar changʻi uchishni yoqtirishadi. 11. Oilamizdagi barcha bolalar royal chalishni oʻrganishadi.

b) to be sorry (for, about)

1. Men u bilan gaplashib olmadim va bundan juda afsusdaman. 2. Ular hammalari unga achinishdi. 3. U kecha kela olmaganidan juda afsusda. 4. Bunga afsuslanmang. 5. Bugun bu yerda qola olmasligimdan afsusdaman.

c) to be right (wrong)

1. Kechirasiz, siz nohaqsiz. 2. Notoʻgʻri! Buni yana (qaytadan) bajaring. 3. Afsuski, u haq. 4. Bu toʻgʻrimi? – Ha.

IX. Qavs ichida berilgan soʻzlardan mosini tanlang va uni tegishli shaklda qoʻllang.

1. “I asked you to bring me the new journal. Have you (to bring, to take) it?” “I’m sorry, I’ve (to give, to take) it to Ann. She’s going (to bring, to take) it back tomorrow.”
2. They began to work together twenty years ago and have made several interesting films (lately, recently). We’ve heard a lot about their work (lately, recently). 3. We spoke to them (lately, a short time ago). 4. He’s been to many countries (lately, recently), so he can tell us a lot about their (people, peoples). 5. There were so many (people, peoples) in the room that I couldn’t find my friend at once.

X. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda tegishli predlog yoki ravish yuklamalaridan mosini qo'yib, gaplarni ko'chiring.

1. I went to the Library of Foreign Literature yesterday. There were a lot ... people ... it. I wanted a book ... Oscar Wilde and asked the librarian to show ... 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 Geosraphy.

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 qisqacha hikoya tuzing:

literature, people, in my childhood, a book by, difficult, librarian, to show, to be sorry about, to advise, to bring, to leave

III. Quyidagi 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 soʻz va iboralardan foydalanib, dialogni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Dialogni sinfda sahnalashtiring.

1. – Telefoningizdan qoʻngʻiroq qilib olsam maylimi?
– Marhamat
2. – Bu Annami?
– Ha.
– Sen meni eshityapsanmi? Men hozir chiqyapman.
– Yaxshi.
3. – Bu gapni tarjima qilaymi?
– Ha, marhamat.
– *(Talaba tarjima qiladi:)* “Siz bu qiziq telekoʻrsatuvni koʻrdingizmi?”
– Toʻgʻri. Rahmat.
– Davom etaymi?
– Yoʻq, yetarli. Rahmat.

VI. Oʻqituvchidan matni oʻqishingizni, gapni tarjima qilishni, doʻstingizga yordam berishingizni, doskaga chiqishingizni, boshlashni, davom etishni soʻrang (Dars ramkasiga qarang).

VII. Quyidagi dialogni oʻqishni 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: Hal/lo, is 'that /you, Mary? | 'How \are you? | 'Why didn't you 'go to \classes yesterday? |

Mary: Hal/lo, 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 to/day? |

Mary: \No. | I'm a'fraid 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 ε if you /like. | 'Can I 'come to /see you today? |

Mary: \Certainly. | 'Please 'come 'round 'after /classes. |

Ann: I'm \sor/ry, | but I 'have to 'go to the \library after /classes ε to 'get some \books ε 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 ε 'near my \house /now. | It

'takes me ↑ fifteen \minutes^ε to 'get to the 'Institute by
\underground.^ʔ

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

Mary: Till 'this /evening then.| 'Don't for'get 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'ylashimcha, shamollab qolib-
man.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **You can take any of them.** *Sen ulardan xohlaganingni 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-Peter-
burgga borishga qancha
vaqt ketadi?

Bunday turdagi gaplarda ingliz tilida **Infinitiv** ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.

Taqqoslang:

How long did it take you
to translate this article?

Bu maqolani tarjima
qilishga qancha vaqtingiz
ketdi?

It took me two hours to
do it.

Bunga 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 II-turidagi kabi o'qiladi, masalan:

hurry ['hʌrɪ] shoshilmoq
sorry ['sɔri] kechirasiz

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

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

A. 1. All 'children must ↑ go to \school.↓

You must 'do it at \once.|

2. They must 'go and 'see his /pictures, | \too.|

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. I. His 'wife has to ↑stay at /home | with their 'little \son.|

I've 'got to \go /now.|

2. 'What does he 'have to 'do \next? | (= 'What has he 'got to 'do next?)|

3. They 'needn't \do it.|

4. I 'had to 'stay at \home.|

'Did you 'have to ↑ get up /early?|

He 'didn't 'have to re\peat his question.|

5. I 'think | you should 'go ↑ out for a \walk every evening.|

6. They 'shouldn't 'speak about it \now.

II. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, gaplarni to'ldiring. Kerakli o'zgartishlar kiritishni unutmang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

I. 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 ...

have dinner (lunch,
supper) with ...
the new English film.
one's parents.
the new theatre in our
street.
the new cinema in that
street.
play a game of chess
with
our new school.
one's grandchild.
see our new house.
play the piano to

3. Must I (we) ...

go to bed so early?
have a dictation again
today?
finish the work
tonight?
translate all these
letters today?
stay in town all the
summer?
begin the work at
once?

4. You musn't ...

go to bed so late.
speak Russian in class.
go to the cinema every
day.
skate (ski) all day long.
read books in bed.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>5. I've got to
 (= I have to) ...
 He's got to
 (= He has to) ...
 I (he, she, they) had to ...</p> | <p>work hard at one's
 English (German,
 French).
 go to see ...</p> |
| <p>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)...</p> | <p>spend so much time
 on one's English
 (German, French)?
 have dinner late?</p> |
| <p>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...</p> | <p>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 ...</p> |

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

1. I often have to go to the library. 2. She has to stay in bed. 3. I've got to speak to you. 4. He's got to see a lot of people today. 5. He had to go for the book at once. 6. She had to go to bed late last night.

IV. Berilgan namunalarga o'xshash dialoglar tuzing.

1. "– Shall I do it now?"
 "– No, you needn't. You can do it tomorrow morning."
2. "– Shall I begin reading?"
 "– Yes, do." (Yes, please.)

3. “– Can I do the work tomorrow?”

“– No, you must do it now (today).”

4. “– You’ve got to do this work now?”

“– Oh, have I?”

5. “– Why didn’t you come?”

“– I couldn’t. I had to help my father with his work.”

V. Modal oborotlarga e’tibor berib, savollarga javob berib.

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

1. Kecha men bu xatlarning barchasiga javob berishimga to'g'ri keldi. 2. Bugun diktant yozishimiz shartmi? – Ha, ertaga biz yangi dars boshlaymiz. 3. Annani ham tushlikka taklif qilaymi? – Ha, marhamat. 4. Ob-havo yomon bo'lganligi uchun uyda qolishingizga to'g'ri keldimi? 5. Siz, albatta, kelib bizning o'g'limizni ko'rishingiz kerak. – 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 kelmadi. 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 maktabga bormasa? – Yo'q, u hali juda kichkina. 6. Nimaga siz mening savolimga javob bera olmayapsiz? Uni takrorlaymi? – Ha, iltimos, men uni eshitmay qoldim.

b) Ergash gaplarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

1. Agar siz birorta so'zni bilmasangiz, men sizga matnni tarjima qilishga yordam berishim mumkin. 2. O'rtoq Petrov bir nechta chet tillarida gapirishini bilasizmi? 3. Agar siz kutubxonaga tez-tez borib tursangiz o'rtoq Smirnovni tanishingiz kerak, chunki u o'sha yerda ishlaydi. 4. Diktatingizda yana xato ko'pligini nahotki bilmaysiz? 6. Bu kitobni olmang, agar siz uchun uni juda qiyin deb o'ylasangiz. 7. Men doim do'stlarimdan xat olganimda quvonaman.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

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

'Is 'that /you? 'get to your for a 'few \days
'place
'What was the for'get to 'bring if you are /ill
\matter?

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

a) carry, flurry, merry, hurry, marry, berries, ferry, lorry, scurry, barrel, squirrel

b) ciga'rette, a'far, 'interval, 'mischief, to'bacco, re'mark, re'member, 'delicate, a'side, ar'rive

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumlariga kirishini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

underground certainly motherhood conversation
temperature highly summary lately
flowery talker hurriedly evening-school

IV. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Are you often ill?
2. When were you ill last?
3. What was the matter with you?
4. Did you have to see the doctor?
5. How long did you have to stay at the doctor's?
6. What did you have to do? Did you have to stay in bed?
7. How long did you have to stay in bed?
- b) 1. Why did your friend miss several lessons last week (month)?
2. Did he have a high temperature?
3. How does he feel now?
4. Did you go to see your friend when he was ill?
5. How did you get to his place?
6. How long did it take you?
- c) 1. How do you usually get to your Institute (the office, factory)?
2. Can you get home by underground?
3. How long does it take you to get to your place by underground?
4. Is there a bus (trolley-bus) stop near your place?
- d) 1. Do you usually hurry to your Institute in the morning?
2. Why do you hurry?
3. Do you sometimes forget to take one of your things when you go to your Institute (to work)?
4. What must you do so as not to forget?

- e) 1. Which of you usually goes to see students who are ill?
2. Do you usually ring them up before you go?
3. Why do you do so?
4. Can your friends use your notes when they are ill? Do you always make notes at the lectures?
5. What do you do to help students who have had to miss a few lessons?

VI. Quyidagi soʻzlardan gaplar tuzing:

- usually, it, me, to get, takes, my, an hour, to, office;
- it, him, this, took, days, book, to read, ten;
- her, takes, it, breakfast, twenty minutes, to have, always;
- take, did, how long, it, to do, you, your, homework?

VII. Ajratib koʻrsatilgan soʻzlarga savollar qoʻying.

- It usually takes me *half an hour* to get up, wash and dress. (1)
- It took us *fifteen minutes* to discuss the question yesterday. (1)
- It has taken me *two days* to read these notes. (1)
- It took them *an hour* to get there by car. (1)

VIII. Berilgan soʻz va iboralardan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) *it takes*

- Oʻrtoq Petrov shahar chetida yashaydi. Vazirlikka u ikki soatda boradi. (Vazirlikka borish uchun uning ikki soat vaqti ketadi.)
- Maʼruza qilishga sizning qancha vaqtingiz ketdi? – (Menga) ikki soat ketdi.
- Bu hamma xatlarga javob berishga uning qancha vaqti ketdi? – Unga faqat bir soat ketdi.
- Bu ishni yakunlashga sizning qancha vaqtingiz ketdi? – Oʻn kun.

b) *good, well, bad, badly*

- Mening doʻstim ikkita chet tilini yaxshi biladi.
- Sizning juda yaxshi bolalaringiz bor ekan.
- 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 daftarimni sinfda unutib qoldiribman. 3. Eski do'stlarni unutmang. 4. Darslikni uyda 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 trolley-

bus stop, but I forgot. 6. He always makes notes ... all the lectures. If you want to use his notes, talk ... him ... it.

7. What is he afraid ...? 8. I had an interesting talk ... them. I was sorry you were not there. 9. “Shall we meet ... 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 konspektingizni berib tura olmaysizmi? – Albatta, meninga (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 isitman-giz 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 bir-ikki 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'stimning 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 yubor-ganda uning do'stlari 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 boshladi, 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 soʻz va soʻz 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 soʻzlardan foydalanib, oʻz ish kuningizni tasvirlang.

V. Quyidagi dialogni oʻqishni mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

“How are you, Mr Petrov?”

“Very well, thank you. And how are you, Mr Brown.”

“Not very well I'm afraid.”

“What's the matter?”

“I think I've got a cold.”

“Then you shouldn't go out. The weather's very cold today. Shall I send you a doctor?”

“Yes, thank you.”

LESSON TEN (THE TENTH LESSON)

Text: A Letter to a Friend.

- Grammar:
1. Kelasi zamon oddiy (**KZO**) fe'li (The Future Indefinite Tense) (55-§, 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 exami/nation| and I'm 'quite \free.| When my 'wife 'takes her ↑ last e'xam ↑ next /week,| we'll 'go to /Yalta^ε for a \holiday. I \hope we shall 'have a ↑ good \time there. You 'know how we ↑ love the \sea. We are 'going to /swim,^ε 'lie on the /beach,^ε and /sunbathe^ε 'two or ↑ three 'hours a \day.² You 'write that you ↑ can't for get the 'holiday which we ↑ spent there ↑ two 'years a \go. I can't for/get it \either.³ I'm 'awfully 'sorry you will ↑ not be 'able to /go with us^ε \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^ε in order ↑ not to miss my ↑ mother's \birthday. | She will be \six/ty^ε on the \tenth of August, you know. |

I 'think I'll be 'able to ↑ go to /see you^ε '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 vaqtni 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 xarakteriga ega, masalan:

last year	o'tgan yil
last week	o'tgan hafta
last month	o'tgan oy

2. ... and sunbathe two or three hours a day. ... va *kuniga bir-ikki soat aftobda 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 ishlatiladi:

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'ldan yasalgan otning suffiksi:
to begin boshlamoq – beginning boshlanishi

*GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN. MASHQLAR*

I. KZO fe'lini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni o'qishni mashq qiling. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. (55-§)

1. 'When will the 'lecture be gin?
2. I'll 'tell you ↑ 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^ε until they are e\leven.|
6. We 'shan't \go ^ε 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	'll			
Will	you he she they	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 We They	won't shan't			

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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, savollarga javob bering.

1. Why will you have to get up early tomorrow?
2. How long will it take if you go to your office (Institute) by bus (trolley-bus, underground)?

3. What will you do if you have to give a talk?
4. What will you have to do if you get a bad mark for dictation?
5. What will you have to do if you get ill?
6. What will you do after you graduate?
7. When will you be able to give a talk on the book you're reading?
8. When will you be able to play a game of chess with me?

VI. KZO fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni 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 maktabga 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 unutmangansiz. 2. Agar u uylansa uning ota-onasi xursand bo'lishadi. 3. Bugun mening singlim keladi. U biznikida bir necha kun qoladi. 4. Siz unga (qiz bola) telefon qilasizmi? 5. Siz bugun teatrga borasizmi? 6. Afsuski men bugun qololmayman. Men o'zimni yomon his 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 maktabni tamomlaganda bizning zavodda ishlaydi. 12. U universitetni tamomlaganda qayerda ishlaydi? 13. Siz biz bilan sayrga chiqasizmi? – Afsuski, men chiqolmayman, men bu ishni bugun yakunlashimga to'g'ri keladi. 14. Tuzalishim bilanoq men sizga telefon qilaman.

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling:

1. 'That's ↑ all I 'wanted to \ see (there ' is to \ see).|
2. 'This is ↑ all he \ told me about it. |
3. I 'did ↑ 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 will remember the time *when I went to school*.
8. I couldn't come *because I didn't feel well*.
9. I'm going to work at a school *after I graduate*.
10. I'll read the paper *while you're away*.

IX. Gaplarni to'ldiring.

a) Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar bilan:

1. Here is the student *who* ...
2. Here are the students *who* ...
3. Is this the book *which* ...?

4. Are these the books *which* ...?
5. Do you know the student *whose* ...?
6. Is this the school *you* ...?
7. Meet the man *who* ...
8. Do you remember the time *when* ...?
9. I shan't forget the place *where* ...

b) Payt ergash gaplar bilan:

1. What will you do *when* ...
2. What did you do *before* ...
3. What did you do *after* ...
4. Will you stay here *while* ...
5. Shall we go for a walk *as soon as* ...
6. Please stay here *till* ...

c) Bosh gap bilan:

1. *Every time I hear it* ...
2. *Every time I see him* ...
3. *Every time I speak to him on the telephone* ...
4. *Every time I go to the park* ...
5. *Every time I ring him up* ...

X. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Bu siz institutda o'qigan paytingizda yashagan 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 teatrda borган 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'limdan 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 soʻz birikmalarining oʻqilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 boʻlgan otlardan yozing.

IV. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumlariga kirishini va ular qaysi soʻz turkumlaridan yasalganligini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

beginning	holiday-maker	swimmer	fatherhood
busily	examination	freely	spending
sunny	meeting	feeling	opening
health	preparation	visitor	awfully

V. Darsdagi yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib, matnga 10–15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Darsdagi yangi soʻzlardan 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'rniga kerakli joyda tegishli predloqlarni 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 topshirdingiz? – Men o'zimni yomon his qilayotgan edim va kela olmadim. – Siz hozir imtihon topshira olasizmi?
2. Biz hammamiz avvalgi kun imtihon topshirdik.
3. Sizning talabalariniz ingliz tilidan imtihonni qanday topshirishdi? Juda yaxshi. Faqat ulardan bittasi imtihondan 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 uylanmagan. 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 xohlamayman. 2. Men hozir mutlaqo bo'shman va siz bilan kinoga bora olaman. 3. Men umuman suzishni bilmay-

man. 4. Mening otam juda kekxa (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. Otanalari ham undan xat olishmaypti. 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'zlarni takrorlab chiqishingizga to'g'ri keladi. 5. Ingliz tilidan imtihonni yaxshi topshirish uchun hammamiz ko'p ishlashimizga to'g'ri keldi.

XI. Darsdagi 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 yoqmadi. 9. Kecha do'stimdan olgan xatimni qayerga qo'yganimni eslay olmayapman. U ta'tilni rasvo (juda yomon) o'tkazayotganligini yozadi. Bo'shshim (qo'lim tegishi) bilanoq unga, albatta, javob beraman. 10. “Umid, qilamanki eringiz kitob ustidagi ishini tugatishi bilanoq ta'tilga chiqadi, – dedi shifokor. – Unga bunchalik ko'p ishlash mumkin emas”. 11. U yerda yaxshi o'rmon va daryo bor va agar ob-havo yaxshi bo'lsa biz cho'milamiz va quyoshda toblanamiz. 12. Agar siz bu ishni yil boshida bajarmoqchi bo'lsangiz, siz hozir ta'til olishingizga to'g'ri keladi. Siz uni boshlashdan oldin yaxshi dam olishingiz kerak.

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

I. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqa hikoyalar tuzing:

1. How Boris and his wife spent their last week in Moscow before they went to Yalta.
2. How Boris and his wife had a holiday in Yalta.
3. How the two friends had a holiday in Yalta two years ago.
4. Why Victor isn't going to the seaside this year.

II. Viktorning Borisga javob xatini yozing.

III. Xatlar yozing:

1. Institutni tamomlagandan so'ng ishga qanday joylashib olganligingiz haqida 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 soʻz va soʻz 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 soʻz va soʻz 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 \up much of \Moscow?'"|

"Not \yet,| I'm going 'sightseeing to \day, \xi 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 qiling.

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 yakshanba 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'ylayman. Men bir oy oldin ulardan birini Peterga bergan edim, (va) u uni o'qiy olmadi. – Oxirgi paytda biz ko'p so'zlarni va grammatik qoidalarni o'rgandik. Men yengil (oson) kitob o'qisam hatto lug'atdan (the dictionary) ham foydalanishimga to'g'ri kelmaydi. Menimcha, men sizlarnikidan lug'at bilan o'qiy oladigan kitob topaman. – Unda menikiga kechqurun yettidan keyin keling. Bu siz uchun kech emas, deb o'ylayman. Men uyda bo'laman va sizga o'zimning barcha 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. Quidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, berilgan mavzu bo'yicha hikoyalar tuzing:

1. *We Learn Foreign Languages*

to have classes, to be in time, every time the lecturer comes in, to stand up, to speak, a grammar rule, to take notes, to have a dictation (a test), to write, to make mistakes, to prepare, to work hard at, to revise smth. together, to translate, to read, a library, it takes ..., to take an exam, to do well in, to get "good" ("bad") for, to know

2. *My Day's Work*

to wake up, early, to get up, at once, to wash, to dress, as a rule, to do morning exercises, to go by bus (car, underground, trolley-bus), it takes ..., to hurry, to work hard, to be busy, to translate, to see smb., to discuss, to last, to get home

3. *The Week-end*

to be free, to go to the country, to go for a walk in the park (wood), to have a good time, to have a rest, the sun, a river, to go to the cinema (to the theatre), a new play (film), to play the piano, to listen to, to watch TV, to play

chess (volley-ball, football), to be glad, to have to stay in town, awful weather, to be unable

4. *My Family (My Friend's Family)*

to be born, to spend one's childhood, to live near (a long way from), to get married, to have a small (large) family, parents, grandfather (grandmother), children, a woman (man) of ..., a girl (boy) 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, se-shanba 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, and 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 remember 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**

streets 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 Gallery and would like to see it. Leo'nid told him that they were planning to see the Gallery in a few days. They were also going to see towns and villages, hospitals, collective farms, museums, exhibitions and many other interesting things. Mr Smith hoped he would see several other important industrial and agricultural centres in the country, in addition to Moscow.

"D'you want to go sight-seeing?"	- 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‘ldan keyin keladi.

He could **hardly** walk. U zo‘rg‘a yurardi.

He works **hard** at his English. U ingliz tili ustida qattiq ishlayapti.

2. **I wonder what you will say after you’ve seen our new district in the South-West.** *Qiziq, siz bizning Janubiy-g‘arbdagi yangi tumanimizni ko‘rgandan so‘ng nima derkansiz?* Bu yerda THZ – **have seen** shakli TKZ – **would have seen** o‘rniga ishlatilgan, chunki payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon ishlatilmaydi.

3. **Mr Smith ... would like to see it.** *Janob Smit ... uni ko‘rishni xohlar edi.* **I would like (I’d like), he would like (he’d like), they would like (they’d like)** va boshqa so‘z birikmalari o‘zbek tiliga *xohlar edim, xohlar edi, xohlar edilar* va 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
to travel
travelling
journey
as

a tourist
a hotel
a hall
a guide
a visit (to)

a revolution
a capital
to become (became, become)
to change
hardly
to recognize
a street
a square
like
dirty
narrow
a suburb
to wonder
a district
beautiful
wide
straight

a garden
a way
on the (one's) way
a building
to build (built, built)
a picture gallery
would like
to plan
a collective farm
a museum
an exhibition
other
important
industrial
agricultural
the country
in addition (to)

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Eleven, p. 545)

So'z yasash

- ive** [iv] – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, fe'ldan sifat yasaydi:
to collect jamlamoq – collective jamoaviy
- ful** [ful] – sifat suffiksi bo'lib, otdan, kamdan kam holatlarda fe'ldan sifat yasaydi:
beauty chiroy – beautiful chiroyli
to forget unutmoq – forgetful unituvchan
- age** [iɔ] – 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 soʻzlardan 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 bogʻlanish aloqalariga eʼtibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Oʻrtogʻingiz hozir qayerda turishini (yashashini) bilasizmi? 2. Bolshoy (the Bolshoi Theatre) teatrigacha qanday borilishini menga ayta olasizmi? 3. U ingliz tilida qanchalik yaxshi gapirishini men eshitdim. 4. Bizda ingliz tili darslari qancha koʻp (tez-tez) boʻlishini bilasizmi? 5. Nechta kitob olib kelganingizni menga koʻrsating. 6. Bu kitobni oʻqishga 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 yoʻq. Men nima qilay? Men albatta dugonamga qoʻngʻiroq qilishim kerak. 10. Qaysi shaharlarda boʻlganingizni 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 berganini bilasizmi? 2. U mendan nima soʻrganini (iltimos qilganini) bilasizmi? 3. U mening xatimga javob bermaganini bilasizmi? 4. Men sizga bir hafta avval joʻnatgan xatlarimni olmandingizmi? 5. Siz hozir yangi kitob ustida ishlayotganingizni eshitdim. (Eshitdimki, siz hozir yangi kitob ustida

ishlayotgan emishsiz.) 6. U mendan so‘ragan (iltimos qilgan) ishini tugatdim. 7. Akam uylanganini eshitdingizmi? (Eshitdingizmi, ...) 8. Hozirgacha (allaqachon) nima qilganingizni menga ko‘rsating. 9. Men unga nima maslahat bergan 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 kelganingizda gaplashamiz.

VI. Gaplarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fe‘l-kesimning zamon shakliga e‘tibor bering. (58-§)

1. He says that he lived in 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 talaffuzini 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 write 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 aytdi.
5. U bizdan zavodga yetib borishimiz uchun, odatda, qancha vaqt ketishini so'radi.
6. U qachon ishdan kelishini sizga aytdimi?
7. U menga bugun juda band bo'lishini aytdi.
8. Siz tez orada sog'ayib ketishingizga ishonaman.
9. U bu ishni bajara olmasligini aytdi, chunki uning vaqti yo'q.
10. U buni men zudlik bilan bajarishim kerakligini aytdi.
11. U bizdan qaysi birimiz nemis tilida gapirishni bilishimizni so'radi.
12. U hech qachon Omskda bo'lmaganligini aytdi.
13. Men sizning Moskvadan ketayotganingizni eshitdim.
14. U maqolani tarjima qilib bo'liboq bo'shshini aytdi.

X. Qavs ichida berilgan soʻzlardan kerakligini tanlang va gaplarni oʻzbek 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, ε \isn't he?|
2. You've \heard it, ε \haven't you?|
3. She \hasn't done the work yet, ε \has she?|
4. They 'can't 'speak 'English at \all, ε \can they?|

XIII. Quyidagi gaplarni tasdiq so'roq gap bilan tugating. Ularni turli ohanglarda o'qing:

1. You are busy now, ...? 2. You were born in Moscow, ...? 3. There aren't many people in the library now, ...? 4. He couldn't go there, ...? 5. You haven't heard from your friend for a long time, ...? 6. She knows you, ...? 7. You'll be back home early today, ...? 8. He has read a lot of English books already, ...? 9. You didn't see your friend yesterday, ...? 10. You've spent a lot of time on it, ...? 11. That's all you've got to say, ...?

XIV. Tasdiq so'roq gaplarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kutubxonachi sizga bu kitobni olishni maslahat berdi, shundaymi? 2. Kitob siz uchun juda og'ir, shunday emasmi? 3. Siz bu oy dars qoldirmadingiz, shundaymi? 4. Siz meni eslolmaysiz, shunday emasmi? 5. Ular bu xonadan 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'yi (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'rniga to say, to speak, to tell, to talk fe'llarining mos shaklini qo'ying.

1. I'd like to know what they ... about. 2. Comrade

Petrov ... at the meeting yesterday and ... us a lot of interesting things. 3. I made a mistake in the last sentence and the teacher asked me to ... it again. 4. He has already ... to you about it, hasn't he? What did he ...? 5. Every time I see my friend 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 soʻz birikmalarini oʻqishni mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing.

[ənd, ən]	[ŋ]
'streets and \squares	'planning to \see
in'dustrial and agri \cultural	'interesting \things

[h]	[w] [str]
in the ho'tel \hall	I 'wonder 'what you will
he had 'heard a \lot	\say
	with 'wide, 'straight
	\streets

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 koʻchirib yozing.

IV. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi gap boʻlaklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang. Ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

beautiful	recognize	wonderfully	recognition
hopeful	building	travelling	dirty
examiner	village	addition	villager
collective	tourist	industrially	exhibition

V. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib, matn mazmuniga doir 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan 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 fe'llarning uch asosiy shakllarini bering:

to say, to build, to send, to spend, to listen, to hear,
to tell, to see, to hurry, to meet, to think, to bring, to lie,
to show, to know, to speak, to forget, to leave, to become

VIII. Quyidagi so'zlarning 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 predloqlardan 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 foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. U qachon nafaqaga chiqqanini men bilmayman. Balki 62 yoshidadir. 2. Ular yozda nima rejalashtirayotganliklarini men bilmayman. Balki ular sayohatga chiqishar. 3. U mendan qaysi mehmonxonada to‘xtamoqchi ekanligimni so‘radi. 4. U (qiz) bizga ob-havo o‘zgarmaganligini aytdi. 5. U (ayol) turmushga chiqdi va familiyasini o‘zgartirdi, shuning uchun biz uni topa olmadik. 6. “Bolaligimda ko‘p o‘ynagan ko‘chalarimni taniy 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 sayyohlar 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‘lmagan 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, hikoyalar 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 borilishini, 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 (Umumiy so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirma gapda). (62-§, 708-bet.)

3. Narsa-buyum nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilishi. (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 can\teen,| |shall we?’”	– Oshxonaga ketdik, boramiz- mi?
“\Yes,| \let’s.”	– Ketdik.
“‘Would you ‘like †that \table for ‘two at the \window?’”	– Sizga deraza oldidagi ikki ki- shilik stol ma’qulmi?
“\Yes, | ‘that will ‘do \nicely.’”	– Ha, juda.
“‘What would you ‘like to \start with?’”	– Nimadan boshlashni xohlay- siz?
“To \mato juice [dʒu:s], \please.”	– Pomidor sharbati 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 [pə’teitou] *kartoshka* so‘zi -o bilan tugallanuvchi boshqa otlar kabi ko‘plikda -es qo‘shimchasini oladi, undagi -e o‘qilmaydi:

a potato *kartoshka* – potatoes *kartoshkalar*

a tomato pomidor – tomatoes pomidorlar

Biroq, birlikda -o bilan tugallanishiga qaramasdan, ko'plik shaklini umumiy qoida bo'yicha yasaydigan otlar ham mavjud, ya'ni ularga -s qo'shiladi:

a piano royal – pianos royallar

a photo fotosurat – photos fotosuratlar

2. **We had a little time before work to read the newspaper and have a smoke.** *Ish boshlanguncha bizning gazeta o'qish va chekib olish uchun biroz vaqtimiz bor edi.* **To have** fe'li noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilgan ot bilan kelganda ko'pincha qisqa payt davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday so'z birikmalari o'zbek tiliga ...*ib olmoq* fe'l birikmasi bilan tarjima qilinadi:

to have a smoke chekib olmoq

to have a talk gaplashib olmoq

to have a swim cho'milib olmoq

Biroq, boshqa variantlar ham bo'lishi mumkin:

to have a rest dam olmoq

to have a look qaramoq

3. ... **half an hour later** ... *yarim soatdan so'ng (yarim soat o'tgandan so'ng).* O'zbek tilidagi *so'ng (keyin)* so'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 MASHQLAR

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 exhi'bition to \day.|
3. 'Let him \help you.|
4. 'Don't 'let them \talk.|

5. 'Please 'let us 'know ↑ when you're \coming. |

II. me olmoshini 1- va 3- shaxsning boshqa olmoshlari bilan almashtiring va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Let me watch TV tonight. 2. Let me have a look at the picture. 3. Let me have a little rest.

III. Qavslarni ochib, olmoshlarni kerakli kelishikda qo'llang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Let (we) discuss these questions this morning. 2. Let (he) translate the letters from German into Uzbek. 3. Let (I) go to see him after classes this evening. 4. Let (they) give the books to the library in time. 5. Let (she) revise all the words from Lesson Two. 6. Let (we) read a book about our city.

IV. Namunaga qarab javob fikr bildiring.

N a m u n a : "Your friend wants to come at five today."
"Let him come."

1. Comrade Petrov would like to read this book. 2. Your son wants to go to the cinema today. 3. Your daughter wants to watch TV tonight. 4. My son's friends want to play chess at my place. 5. Your children want to go to the country for the 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 ayting. 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. N a m u n a: 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Qiziq, nimaga ayrim bolalar *sutni* yoqtirmas ekanlar? 2. *Sut* xohlaysanmi (ichasanmi)? 3. Mening qorim 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'rniga *to speak, to talk, to say, to tell* fe'llaridan mosini kerakli shaklda qo'ying va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. "Mother ... there aren't any knives or forks on the table. Will you go and bring them?" my sister asked. 2. They often walk home together and ... about their children on the way. 3. Could you ... us a few things about the countries you've been to recently? 4. "Has he ... you when he'll be back?" "Yes, he ... he'll be here in a fortnight." 5. The lecturer ... for an hour and a half and ... the listeners a lot of interesting things. He ... that there would be several new hotels, schools and hospitals in our town in a year or two. 6. He ... he can ... three foreign languages. I wonder why you never ... English to him. 7. I wonder if you can ... me the way to the Bolshoy Theatre.

VIII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Sizga bu ko'rgazma haqida *bir-ikki og'iz (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'ruzasini 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 *yetarlicha* yaxshi bilasiz. 2. Bugun mening *yetarlicha* vaqtim yo'q, deb qo'rqaman va men siz bilan bora olmayman. 3. Bu kitob siz uchun *yetarlicha (juda)* qiziq deb o'ylayman. 4. Choyning shakari *yetarli* emas. 5. Salatning tuzi *yetarli* emas. (Salatda tuz *yetishmaydi*.)

5. Men u (qiz) bilan gaplashib olgunimcha siz shu yerda bo'la (qola) olasizmi? 6. Biz dengizga dam olgani boranimizda, har kuni u yerda cho'milamiz va oftobda toblanamiz. 7. Qiziq, men yana qachon ma'ruza tayyorlashim kerak bo'larkin.

XII. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering. Javobda qavs ichida ko'rsatilgan vaqtni ishlatning.

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 vaqtni 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 soʻzlaridan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz hozir men bilan ovqatlangani borasiz, shundaymi? – Yoʻq, deb qoʻrqaman. Men faqat bir soatdan soʻng bora olaman. – Unda men oʻzim (yakka) boraman. Mening qornim juda ochdi. Men bugun olti yarimda nonushta qilgandim. 2. Qorning ochdi-ku? Toʻgʻrimi? Shoʻrva ichishni xohlaysanmi? – Yoʻq, men och emasman. Faqat juda ham chanqadim. Menga choy ber. 3. Shanba kuni siz nima qilmoqchisiz? – Biz restoranga borishni xohlardik. Agar siz ham bizga qoʻshilsangiz, biz bundan xursand boʻlar edik. 4. Anna menga unda yangi filmning chiptalari borligini aytdi va mendan u bilan birga borishni istashimni mendan soʻradi. U yolgʻiz borishni xohlamasdi, uning dugonasi esa u oʻzini yomon his qilgani uchun u bilan bora olmasdi. 5. Shirinlikka muzqaymoq oling. Ularda doim juda yaxshi muzqaymoq boʻladi. 6. Mana tuz. Menimcha, kartoshkaning tuzi yetarli emas. 7. Biznikiga kelishga qachon yetarlicha vaqti boʻlishini aytsin, axir. 8. U maqolani yozib boʻlgach biznikiga kelishini va hammasini gapirib berishini aytdi. 9. Biz bu zaldan oshxona sifatida foydalanishimiz 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 be/fore.| '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.: Hal)lo,)Peter. | 'How)are you? | 'Where)were you? | a 'few 'days a)go? | 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 e)ough 'time to 'go)sightseeing? |

B.: I'm a'fraid I)didn't. | There are 'so 'many)places of ↑ interest in)Saint Petersburg, you)know, | 'so 'many)palaces,)mu)seums and)monuments! | I 'couldn't 'see)all of)them. |

A.: 'That's a)pity, |)isn't it? |

I 'wish you a ↑happy \landing.|	– Eson-omon qo'nib oling!
I 'wish you a ↑happy \jour- ney.|	– Oq yo'!
A 'pleasant \journey to you.|	(Safaringiz bexatar bo'lsin!)
“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, tufti va boshqa narsalar. ... Gapda **other**, odatda, o'zidan keyingi so'zda aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi:

There are two books on the table: one book is Russian, the **other** book is English. Stol ustida ikkita kitob turibdi: bitta kitob ruscha, boshqasi – inglizcha.

Misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki, **other** + **ot** (yoki **one** o'rindosh so'zi) birikmasidan oldin aniq artikl ishlatilyapti, agar gap ikki predmet (yoki shaxs) dan biri haqida borsa. Bordi-yu, agar gap uch yoki undan ortiq predmet (shaxs) haqida borsa, unda bunday so'z birikmalaridan oldin noaniq artikl ishlatiladi va **other** ga qo'shib yozilib, **another** olmoshini hosil qiladi.

I don't like this coat. Will you show me **another** one, please? (There are a lot of coats in the shop.) Bu palto menga yoqmayapti. Menga, marhamat qilib, boshqasini ko'rsating. (Magazinda ko'pgina paltolar bor.)

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

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

Last night I went to the theatre and saw Stepanov, Bobrov and **the others** there. (the others – vositasiz to'ldiruvchi) Kecha men teatrdan bo'ldim va u yerda Stepanovni, Bobrovni va boshqalarni ko'rdim.

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

Others shakli kishilarga nisbatan ham, predmetlarga nisbatan ham ishlatiladi:

Titov, Petrov and **the others** left for Kiev yesterday. Titov, Petrov va boshqalar kecha Kiyevga ketishdi.

I can only see two books here. Where are **the others**? Bu yerda faqat ikkita kitob ko'ryapman. Qolganlari (boshqalari) qayerda?

2. In an hour and a half their friends will come to say good-bye to Oleg and his family and wish them a happy life in the new place. *Bir yarim soatdan so'ng ularning do'stlari Oleg va uning oilasi bilan xayrlashgani va ularga yangi joyda baxtli hayot tilagani kelishadi.* Life

hayot oti ko‘p boshqa mavhum otlar kabi, odatda, noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi. Biroq, agar uning oldidan sifat bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi kelsa, u noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilishi mumkin.

a happy life	baxtli hayot
a quiet [kwaiət] life	tinch hayot

Bu qoida barcha mavhum otlarga ham tegishli emas. Masalan, **work** *ish* so‘zi hech qachon noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi:

hard work	og‘ir ish
new work	yangi ish
interesting work	qiziqarli ish

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a shirt	an address
trousers (pl.)	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 (adv)	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 qaysilari 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 \phone. | (= telephone)
2. 'When was ↑this 'house \built?|
3. He was 'shown the 'way to the \Ministry.|
4. 'Who was the 'book \written by?|
5. A 'new 'library will ↑soon be \built here.|
6. I've 'just been \told about it.|
7. The 'doctor's been \sent for.|
8. The 'work must be 'done at once.|
9. I 'don't 'like to be \talked about.|

III. Quyidagi gaplarni o'tgan va 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 (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shakllarida 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 soʻz birikmalaridan foydalanib, namunalar asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a 1: The theatre was built last year.

The theatre wasn't built last year, was it?

When was the theatre built?

The theatre will be built here.

When will the theatre be built?

to be done, to be found, to be read, to be written, to be learnt, to be translated, to be discussed, to be finished, to be used, to be given back

N a m u n a 2: I've been told to come at three.

to be given a lot of work to do, to be shown the way to ..., to be asked to bring ..., to be advised to learn

N a m u n a 3: Has the question been translated yet?

to be finished, to be forgotten, to be decided, to be left, to be revised

N a m u n a 4: The doctor has been sent for.

to be talked about, to be spoken to, to be listened to, to be looked at

N a m u n a 5: The question must be discussed at once.

Can the question be discussed tomorrow morning?

The question can (can't) be discussed tomorrow morning.

to be met, to be spoken to, to be found, to be sent (for), to be done, to be written, to be shown, to be translated into, to be finished, to be given back, to be decided, to be used, to be built

VI. Majhul nisbatning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

- A. 1. Bu yerga soat beshda $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{menga buyurishdi.} \\ \text{u (qizdan) so' rashdi.} \end{array} \right.$
kelishni
2. Bu kitobni $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{unga berishmadi.} \\ \text{ularga ko'rsatishmadi.} \\ \text{bizga jo'natishmadi.} \end{array} \right.$
3. Chorshanba kuni ertalab $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ularni imtihon qilishadi.} \\ \text{sizlarni kutib olishadi.} \end{array} \right.$
4. Ertalab $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{xatlar jo'natiladi.} \\ \text{telegramma keltiriladi.} \\ \text{gazetalarni olib kelishadi.} \end{array} \right.$
5. Kecha $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bizni chaqirtirishdi.} \\ \text{ular haqida gapirishdi.} \end{array} \right.$

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. Mendan 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 darslingizdan 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 borayotganligini 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 tarjimani kim bilan qilganligini do'stlaridan qaysi biri maqolani nemis tiliga tarjima qila olishini	so'rashdi.
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2. Ular
mendanda

qanaqa kitoblarni o'qishni yoqtirishimni
bu kimning kitobi ekanligini
bu kitoblardan qaysilarini olishni xohlashimni
do'stinga yordam berish uchun nima qilganimni
darsimni qilishga kim yordam berganligini
teatrda 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
teatrda qanchalik tez-tez borib turishimni
bu maqolani tarjima qilishga qancha vaqtim ketishini
nechta chet tilini bilishimni
ingliz tiliga qancha vaqt sarflashimni
u bu ishga qancha vaqt sarflaganini
u nimaga kutubxonaga bormasligini
u oxirgi yozma ishda nechta xato qilganligini
institutga borish uchun uning qancha vaqti ketishini
uning do'stlari unikiga qanchalik tez-tez kelishlarini

so'rashdi.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi soʻz birikmalarining oʻqilishini mashq qilib: a) dars matnini va b) dialog matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

[ŋ]	[tð, lð, nð]
'getting \ready	but there
'putting the \rest of them	it there
'closing a \suit-case	at the \picture
'waiting at the \door	<u>all</u> the \things
	<u>in</u> the \kitchen

[w]

which was \built
'where \were you

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

forgetful	recognizable	shopping	packer
thirstily	milky	readily	smoky
speaker	happily	packing	thinkable

IV. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan 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 topshiriqlarni 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 fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering:

to travel, to pack, to go shopping, to wait, to pass,
to put, to stay, to hurry, to begin, to play, to study, to get
ready, to say good-bye, to make dinner, to wish

VIII. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan ega va kesim sifatida foydalanib, majhul nisbatning sizga ma'lum zamon 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, quyidagi 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 atrofidaligini qolgan talabalar hali ham imtihonlarga tayyorlanayotganlarini ular ishni tugatishga shoshilganlarini . ish shoshqaloqlik bilan qilinmasligi kerakligini ular hali ham meni kutayotganlarini	aytishdi.
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2. Ulardan	uning yangi manzilini bilishlarini qachon ular shohbekatda bo'lishlarini qaysi biri taksi olgani borishini vokzalga borish uchun ularning qancha vaqti ketishini nimaga ketishga shoshilayotganlarini qachon do'stlari bilan xayrlashishlarini	so'rashdi.
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3. Bizga bir
nechta

ajoyib yodgorliklarni
qiziqarli muzeylarni
hashamatli saroylarni

ko'rsatishdi.

4. Ularga hali
qolgan

suratlarni
manzilgohlarni
telegrammalarni
maqolalarni

berishmadi.

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'ylak, 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 soʻzlaridan foydalaning:

1. Ular ertaga oʻz ona shaharlariga ketishayotganliklarini menga aytishdi. Kelinglar, ular bilan xayrlashib kelamiz, boʻptimi? 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 boʻlishdi. Biz u yerga ular bizga qoʻngʻiroq qilishlari bilan boramiz. 5. Afsuski u shoshilayotgan edi. Men unga bir nechta savol bermoqchi edim. 6. Bu ishni shoshma-shosharlik bilan qilib boʻlmaydi. 7. Siz tushlikdan soʻng nima qilmoqchisiz? – Men hali bilmayman. Biroz dam olib, (keyin) magazinga borishim mumkin. 8. Bu oʻzim bilan olmoqchi boʻlgan narsamning hammasi. Qolgan narsalar ukam kelib menga qarashib yuborishi bilanoq joylashtiriladi. 9. U biz yaxshi yetib olganligimizni soʻradi va bizni yana koʻrishdan xursand ekanligini aytdi. 10. U (qiz) nimaga biz uyga shoshayotganimizni soʻradi. 11. “Shoshilmanglar, – dedi u (qiz). – Sizning hali vaqtingiz koʻp”. 12. U (m.j.) bizdan uni qancha payt kuta olishimiz mumkinligini soʻradi. 13. Bu palto juda eski, menimcha, u besh-olti yil oldin tikilgan (tayyorlangan).

XVI. Dialoglarni oʻzlashtirma 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 a/gain ξ in 'three and a 'half \hours.”|

“It \was nice /meeting you, Mr Petrov.”|

“I'm 'happy to have \uparrow 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 ξ in /May or \June.| Per'haps we'll 'meet \then.”|

“That would be \uparrow very /nice.| 'Let me 'know when you'll \uparrow be in \London.”|

“All /right.| I 'wish you a \uparrow happy /landing, Mr Brown.| Good- /bye.”|

“Good- /bye.| 'See you in /London.”|

2.

“Mr \Green, ξ /isn't it?| My /name's ξ Iva\nov. 'How do you \do.”|

“How do you \do, Mr Ivanov.| 'Very 'happy to \uparrow meet you at /last.| I have 'spoken to you on the /'phone ξ 'several times, ξ 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'ɛəpɔ:t] – aeroport

a plane – samolyot

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, ξ it’s ‘rather \changeable,| \isn’t it”] – U juda o‘zgaruvchan, shunday emasmi?

“^Yes,| but on the \whole ξ it’s ‘not so \bad| ‘once you get ^↑ used to it.”] – Ha, biroq, agar o‘rganib qolsangiz, unchalik yomon 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 ishlatiladi:

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 vaqtni o'zida faqat bir kishiga tegishli bo'lgan mansabni bildiruvchi so'zlar kabi captain oti ham ega va to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelganda aniq artikl bilan, kesimning ot qismi (predikativ) bo'lib kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

The captain is ill. (ega) Kapitan kasal.

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

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'zlari harakat fe'llari bilan kelganda yo'nalishni ifodalaydi. Ravish bo'lgani uchun ular artiklsiz ishlatiladi va kichik harf bilan yoziladi. O'zbek tiliga *shimolga (shimol tomon), janubga, g'arbiga, 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'zlari bilan kelgan birikmalar ishlatiladi – **tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening), next Monday (week, month, year), next** bilan kelgan birikmalarda *kelasi* ma'nosida hech qachon artikl ishlatilmaydi. O'tgan yoki kelasi zamondan turib gapirilganda, agar vaqt

hisobi o'tgan yoki kelasi zamondagi biron paytdan olinsa **tomorrow** birikmasi o'rniga **next** birikmasi ishlatiladi: **next day, next morning (afternoon, evening)**, bu birikmalar aniq artikl bilan ham, artiklsiz ham ishlatiladi; **next Monday, next week** va boshqalar – **the next Monday keyingi dushanbada, the next week keyingi haftada, the next month keyingi oyda, the next year keyingi yilda** va hokazo. Bundan tashqari boshqa iboralar ham ishlatiladi, masalan: **the year after that, the following year (week)**.

Taqqoslang:

On the twenty-fifth of June my friend took his last examination. (The) Next day he left for the South.	25-iyunda do'stim so'nggi imtihonini topshirdi. Keyingi kuni u janubga ketdi.
---	---

I've had a letter from my sister. She's coming to Moscow next year .	Men singlimdan xat oldim. U kelasi yili Moskvaga kelmoqchi.
---	---

5. **“Look here”**. *Quloq soling! (Menga qarang!)* Bu ibora suhbatdoshning e'tiborini aytilajak fikrga qaratish uchun ishlatiladi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a story	strange
a captain	a stranger
something	to sleep (slept, slept)
a voyage	to go to sleep
to make a voyage	a voice
following	in a loud (low) voice
a ship	an ear
a steamer (steamship)	to sail
such ... that	the North
so ... that	the South

the West
 the East
 in the North (South, West,
 East)
 to the North (South, West,
 East) of
 direction
 in the direction of
 to find out (found out,
 found out)
 to eat (ate, eaten)
 that's why
 to be angry (with, at)
 to be cross (with)
 through
 to look through
 a boat

to save
 to reach
 to be (fast) asleep
 to go on (with smth., doing
 smth.)
 towards
 aboard
 to be aboard
 suddenly
 an eye
 to cry
 to cry out
 to shout
 loudly
 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 ['lɪvəpu:l]
 Mr Brown [braun] Mr Wilson ['wɪlsən]

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. O'tgan va kelasi zamon davom (Past va Future Continuous)
zamon fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi 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, ε \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) so'roq 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 you 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Kechqurun nima qilishingizni bilasizmi? 2. Qiziq, akingiz 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 uyga 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'ylamayman.

VII. Buyruq va iltimosni ko'chirma gapda ifodalashiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. (70-8)

1. Unga	<p>shoshilishini shoshilmasligini ishni shoshib bajarmasligini kuniga faqat bir soat oftobda toblanishini umuman oftobda toblanmaslikni ertaga erta turishini ertaga kech turmasligini ertaroq (uyquga) yotishini (uyquga) kech yotmasligini majlis bo'lishini esda saqlashini menga kechqurun qo'ng'iroq qilishini menga kechqurun kech qo'ng'iroq qilmasligini ular nima deyishlariga quloq solmasligini</p>	aying.
2. U (o'z) do'stidan	<p>uni yettida uyg'otishini uni uyg'otmaslikni 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 qilmayotganini uni yettida uyg'otishini uni uyg'otmaslikni</p>	so'radi (iltimos qildi).

U (o'z)
do'stidan

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
xatga zudlik bilan javob beri-
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 the \voice	'what to \do
'told the \men	the 'next day
'reached the 'small \boat	\said to me

III. Quyidagi soʻzlar qaysi soʻz turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

direction	angrily	smoking-room
voyage	sleep-walker	sailor
strangely	story-teller	eater
sleepy	sailing	planner
	washing	
	playfully	
	shopper	
	marriage	

IV. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 soʻzlardan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib, 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 childhood.* (1) 3. *Our students went to the North in the summer.* (3) 4. We'll be reaching *the station in fifteen minutes' time.* (2) 5. I heard *your son's voice five minutes ago.* (4) 6. The boat will be sailing *tomorrow.* (1) 7. I'm already hungry *because I didn't have breakfast 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 to'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 artiklani 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. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Keling, men sizlarga yetti yoshligimda qilgan birinchi (dengiz) sayohatim haqida gapirib beray. 2. Doskaga chiqing va quyidagi gapni yozing: "Men kapitan bo'lmoqchiman". 3. Kimni kutyapsiz? – Biz yarim soatdan so'ng bu yerga paroxodda keladigan delagatsiyani (some delegation) kutyapmiz. 4. Qizingizning ko'zlari qaysi rangda? 5. Nimaga siz bunaqa past ovozdagi gapiryap-

siz? O'g'lim uxlamayapti. 6. Men tungi ikkida uyg'onib ketdim va soat to'rtgacha uxlay olmadim. 7. Men institutni tamomlab ishlagani shimolga boraman. 8. Mamlakatimizning sharqidagi qaysi katta shaharlarni bilasiz? 9. Keling, shu tomonga (yo'nalish bo'yicha) boramiz, bo'ptimi? U tarafda ko'p chiroyli binolar bor. 10. 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 sakkiz 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 uxlashga 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 keldim, 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

a department store

to buy (bought, bought)

to sell (sold, sold)

though

early (*adj*)

late (*adj*)

to be late (for, to)

a customer

to look round

to excuse

a shop assistant

over there

a pair

boots

a size

warm

one (ones)

cold

outside

a foot (*pl.* feet)

a leg

a hand

an arm

suitable

to try on

different

various

a moment

Just a moment

I won't be a moment

at that moment

to be lucky

expensive

cheap

It (that) doesn't matter

How much is it?
to pay (paid, paid)
inside
a glove
along
to go (come) along
dark

to match
a watch
rather
quickly
fast
slowly

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Fifteen, p. 562)

SOATLAR

a watch
a clock
an alarm-clock
What time is it (by
your watch)?
It's a quarter to ten.
My watch is slow.

Her watch is three
minutes fast.
My watch is going
(working) well.

qo'l soati
devor yoki stol soati
qo'ng'iroqli soat
(Sizning) soat(ingiz) necha
bo'ldi?
Chorakta kam o'n.
Mening soatim orqada qol-
yapti.
Uning soati uch minut ol-
dinda.
Soatim juda yaxshi yuribdi.

So'z yasash

-less [lis] – sifat suffiksi; otdan 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 ovoqli, past, yaxshi, to'g'ri (ravon), yosh, qimmat

III. Namunada ko'rsatilgandek qiyoslang.

N a m u n a : 1. Moscow is larger than our city.

1. Moscow, Kiev (smaller). 2. English grammar, Russian grammar (easy). 3. Comrade Petrov, Comrade Ivanov (young). 4. My suitcase, yours (large). 5. These coats, those (good). 6. Sugar in my tea, in yours (there is much, little).

N a m u n a : 2. Our flat is more (less) comfortable than yours.

1. The English language, the Russian language (difficult). 2. Your old flat, your new flat in Moscow (comfortable). 3. Central Park, Sokolniki Park (beautiful). 4. This work, that work (important). 5. Lesson Eleven, Lesson Fourteen (interesting).

IV. Sifatlarning darajalariga e'tibor berib, savollarga javob 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 (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shaklini bering. (73-§)

1. It's summer now. 2. It was five o'clock when I got home. 3. It's light in here. 4. It'll be over soon.

VI. Quyidagi gaplarning o'tgan va kelasi zamon oddiy fe'li shakllariga aylantiring, payt ravishlarini kerakli o'rinlarda o'zgartiring.

1. It'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 sifat 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. Sizingiz mening 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 yoshroqmisi? – Yo'q. 12. Siz menga Mustaqillik maydoniga (olib boradigan) yo'lni ko'rsata olasizmi? – Marhamat. Siz u yerga metroda bora olasiz. 20 daqiqadan kamroq vaqtiniz ketadi. 13. Siz u kitobni o'zingiz uchun qiyin deyapsiz. Bunisini oling. U yengilroq. 14. Anna – sinfdagi eng yaxshi o'quvchi.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalarining oʻqilishini mashq qilib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

[ŋ]

[w]

'buying 'things

which 'only

'left, please

'paying the 'bill

\opened

'dark-'brown

I 'want very

\warm ones

II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

near, dear, ready, dead, reason, mean, bread, deal, fear, hear, weather, moon, cook, cow, mellow, pail, foam, lean, steel, toil, roast, tune, stew, rude, bind, bold, thing

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling, soʻz turkumini aniqlang va qaysi soʻz turkumidan yasalganligini tushuntiring:

childless

bookseller

bookshop

fatherless

buyer

coldly

sizable

sleepily

eatable

gloveless

payer

pictureless

warmly

luckily

right-hander

chess-player

IV. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Which is the biggest department store in Moscow?
2. Do you think there are better department stores in the new districts than in 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 ['sekrətri] 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'rniga o'rindosh so'zlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. I think this department store is bigger than that *department store*. 2. These shoes are less comfortable than those *shoes*. 3. My watch isn't working well. I must buy a new *watch*. 4. I've got a pair of black gloves but I must buy brown *gloves* to match my new shoes. 5. I think my watch is ten minutes slow. What's the time by *your watch*?

XI. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gap bilan aytib bering.

1

A.: Excuse me. How can I get to Pushkin...?

B.: You are in Pushkin Street.

A.: Yes I know, but I want Pushkin Square.

B.: Oh, that's quite different. You can take bus number 3. The stop's over there on the right.

A.: Thank you very much.

2

Customer: Could I buy a pair of skates in your shop?

Shop assistant: Of course. The department you want is on the second floor.

Customer: Thank you. And where do they sell warm boots?

Shop assistant: This floor, over there on the left.

Customer: Thank you.

3

Customer: Will you show me another coat, please? I don't quite like this colour.

Shop assistant: Here is a nice one, in a lighter colour. It's your size, isn't it? How do you like it?

Customer: I think it'll be all right. Can I try on, please?

Shop assistant: Certainly. The coat's very nice, but it's more expensive.

Customer: That doesn't matter. I'll take it. How much is it?

4

Jack: Will this tie match 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?

5

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 foydalanib, 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 qulayroqligini 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. Matni 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 ayting, 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^z at the 'last exhibition 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,^z /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^z at \all, | they're 'even \better. |

'Brown: I 'think I'll 'have to dis↑cuss the 'matter with my ↑ people in \London. | 'Could I 'see you about it a/gain, Mr Petrov? |

Pe'trov: \Certainly. | 'When would you 'like to \come? |

'Brown: The 'day after to\morrow^z at e\leven^z 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 [mɒdl] – model

price – narx

reasonable – bu yerda qulay (narx)

the matter – bu yerda bu masala

LESSON SIXTEEN (THE SIXTEENTH LESSON)

Text: From Verkhoyansk to Sukhumi.

Grammar: 1. Ravishlarning darajalari. (75-§, 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 √winter² is as 'good as \summer. 'Don't you 'like \skiing² or \skating² 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 \holiday² 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. Aniqro- g'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 yax- shi. Men ham shu oy ta'til- ga chiqaman. Keling, biror joyga – daryo bo'yiga bir- ga 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 otlan-
dik. |
| (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. Isiq lab 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.
to shine (shone, shone)	clothes

to agree (with)
to laugh (at)
snow
to snow
to believe
almost
let alone

to take off
to be sure
a heart
heartily
a season
to go boating
to enjoy

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Sixteen, p. 568)

So'z yasash

-ment [mənt] – ot suffiksi; fe'lga qo'shilib ot yasaydi, ko'pincha mavhum otlar yasashda:

to agree rozi bo'lmoq – agreement rozilik

un- [ʌn], in- [in] – sifat va ot old qo'shimchasi bo'lib, so'z o'zagidagi ma'noni rad etadi yoki yo'qligini bildiradi. Bunday old qo'shimchalarni 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 ilojisiz

legal qonuniy – illegal noqonuniy

regular to'g'ri – irregular noto'g'ri

mis- [mis] fe'l va ot old qo'shimchasi bo'lib, so'z o'zagidagi ifodani noto'g'ri yoki noaniqligini bildiradi. Bu old qo'shimcha ham bo'lishsiz hisoblanadi.

to use foydalanmoq – to misuse [tə 'mis'ju:z] noto'g'ri ishlatmoq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi ravishlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning darajalarini ko'rsating. (75-§)

a) yaqin, erta, kech, oz, tez orada, tirishqoqlik bilan, baxtli, kuchli, kuchsiz, sekin, tez, baland ovozda, jahl 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 yaxshiroq o'qiy oladi, agar ingliz tiliga ko'proq vaqt sarflasa. 5. Siz til ustida ko'proq ishlashingiz kerak, agar ingliz tilida yaxshiroq gaplashmoqchi bo'lsangiz. 6. Kelinglar, ertaga kutubxonaga ertaroq boramiz, maylimi? U yerda 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 yilgidagidek yaxshi o'qiyaptimi? 7. Men hozir uyga avvalgidek kech kelmayapman. 8. Men ertaga bugungichalik band bo'lmayman. 9. Agar ertaga bugungidek yomon havo bo'lsa biz shahar 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 zamon shakllarini yozing.

1. It's easy to understand this text, isn't it? 2. It's interesting to listen to your stories. 3. Is it difficult for you to learn grammar rules? 4. It's dark in the room, isn't it? 5. It doesn't often snow here in winter. 6. It doesn't rain here very often at this time of year. 7. It's important for me to finish the work today.

XI. Shaxsi noma'lum gaplarga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu masalani muhokama qilishga hali ancha erta.

2. Biz qachon ketishimizni unga bugun aytishimiz juda muhim.
3. Qish. 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 ingliz tilini o'rganish unga oson.
6. Yurishga qiynalyapsizmi? 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 the \airport	'very \warm
at 'this 'time of \year	'very \fine
'reached the \airport	'warm \weather

II. Quyidagi soʻz birikmalarining oʻqilishini mashq qilib, dialogni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

you 'like \best and 'like \boating' in the \summer
is the \best 'skiing_or \skating in the \autumn

III. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 soʻzlar qaysi yoʻl bilan va qaysi oʻzakdan yasalganini, qaysi gap boʻlagiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni oʻzbek 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 soʻzlardan 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:

Ask your friend	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.
	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 ishlatilishiga 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'lmagan 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'rnini 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'lmadi, unikiga kirib o'tish *u yoqda tursin*.

b) 1. Ular, odatdagidek, erta *yo'lga o'tlanishdi*. 2. Ni-hoyat, avtobus o'rnidan *qo'zg'aldi*. 3. Ular kelishlari bilanoq biz muhokamani *boshlaymiz*.

c) 1. U allaqachon maqolaning (bir) *qismini* yozib bo'ldi. 2. Ular ishning (bir) *qismini* tugatishdi. 3. Ki-tobning 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, suhbatdoshingizga iltimos bilan murojaat qiling.

Could (can) you ..., please?
Will you, please?
I wonder if you can (could) ...?
Would you mind ...?

XVI. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

Ann: Would you like to go shopping at once or a little later?

Mary: It's all the same to me.

Ann: Then let's go a little later, shall we? I'll do part of my homework before we go.

2

John: It's very hot in here. Do you mind if I open the window?

Ann: Of course not. I was just going to ask you 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 ishlaganmiz.
2. Siz professor Ivanovni taklif qildingizmi? – Ha, u olti yarimda bo'lishini aytdi.
3. Kecha juda yomon havo bo'ldi va biz o'rmonga bormadik.
4. 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, may'imi?
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 chiroyli soatlar ekan. Menga ular o‘zimmikidan 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 tayyorgarligi;
- 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 foydalanib, hikoyalar tuzing:

1. to invite, to be pleased, to get the invitation, to agree to join, to put on one’s best dress, to start

2. to spend the week-end out-of-doors, to start early, to put on, fresh air, to shine, to get off a bus, to enjoy the walk, to tell funny stories, to laugh

3. to start early, to be cold, to have warm clothes on, to get warmer, to have to take off

4. a funny film, to laugh, to enjoy, to tell (not) to agree with smb.

5. to wait at the airport, to land, as usual, passengers, to get off (a plane), to enjoy the journey, to be pleased to see, to mind

V. *"The season I like best"* mavzusida insho yozing.

VI. Ramka ichidagi dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

VII. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini mashq qiling, uni yod oling va sahnalashtiring:

"I 'hope you're 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 a/fraid^ 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 de/lighted, 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 artiklning ishlatilishi. (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 Nothern 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 daftar* bering.

The boy wanted **some more soup**. Bola *yana sho‘rvadan* 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 ishlatilib, 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 ishlatiladi. Bunda *yana* so‘zidan so‘ng ot kelmaydi:

What else would you like to say? Siz *yana nima* demoqchisiz?

Who else knows this story? Bu hikoyani *yana kim* biladi?

Where else did you see him? Siz uni *yana qayerda* ko‘rdingiz?

Bo‘lishsiz darak va bo‘lishsiz so‘roq gaplarda *hali* ma‘nosida **yet** so‘zi ishlatiladi va qoida bo‘yicha gap oxirida keladi:

He isn't here yet .	U <i>hali</i> bu yerda emas.
Dinner isn't ready yet .	Tushlik <i>hali</i> tayyor emas.
Aren't you free yet ?	Siz <i>hali</i> bo‘shamingizmi?
My son doesn't go to school yet , he's too young.	Mening o‘g‘lim <i>hali</i> maktabga bormaydi, u juda kichkina.
I haven't seen the film yet .	Men bu filmni <i>hali</i> ko‘rmadim.

Ish-harakat yoki hodisa *hali* ham davom etayotganligini ko‘rsatish uchun **still** ravishi ishlatiladi:

He's **still** here. U *hali ham* shu yerda.

He's **still** asleep. U *hali ham* uxlayapti.

He's **still** reading this
book.

U *hali ham* bu kitobni
o'qiyapti.

3. She **exports machinery, vessels, motors and other goods.** *U mashina uskunalari, kemalar, dvigatellar va boshqa mollarni 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 ['greɪt 'brɪtən] Buyuk Britaniya

England ['ɪŋlənd] Angliya

Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Shotlandiya

Wales [weɪlz] Uels

Ireland ['aɪələnd] Irlandiya

Southern Ireland ['sʌðən] Janubiy Irlandiya.

Eire ['eɪə] Eyre davlati

the Atlantic Ocean [ði ə'tlæntɪk 'oʊʃn] Atlantika okeani

the North Sea [ðə 'nɔ:θ 'si:] Shimoliy dengiz

the Irish Sea [ði 'aɪrɪʃ 'si:] Irlandiya dengizi

the English Channel ['tʃænl] La-Mansh

the Severn [ðə 'sevə:n] Severn (*daryosi*)

the Thames [ðə 'temz] Temza (*daryosi*)

SOME GEOGRAPHICAL [ˌdʒiəg'ræfɪkəl] 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:ktɪkə] Antarktida

Asia [ˈeɪʃə] Osiyo

Asian [ˈeɪʃən] osiyolik

Australia [ɔs'treɪljə] Avstraliya

Australian [ɔs'treɪljən] avstraliyalik

Europe [ˈjuərəp] Yevropa

European [ˈjuərə'pi:ən] yevropalik

* * *

the Arctic [ði 'a:ktɪk] (Ocean) Shimoliy Muz okeani

the Atlantic (Ocean) Atlantika okeani

the Indian [ði 'ɪndʒən] (Ocean) Hind okeani

the Pacific [ðə pə'sɪfɪk] (Ocean) Tinch okeani

* * *

the Baltic (Sea) Boltiq dengizi

the Black Sea Qora dengiz

the Mediterranean [ðə,medɪtə'reɪnjən] O'rtayer dengizi

* * *

the Caucasus [ðə 'kɔ:kəsəs] Kavkaz tog'lari

the Crimea [ðə krai'miə] Qrim

the Himalaya(s) [ðə,himə'leɪəz] Himolay tog'lari

the Pamirs [ðə pə'miəz] Pomir

the Urals [ðə 'jʊərəlz] 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 [sai'biəriə] Sibir
The Ukraine [ðə ju:'krein] Ukraina

* * *

Austria ['ɔstriə] Avstriya (ot)
Austrian ['ɔstriən] avstriya (sifat)
Vienna [vi'enə] Vena
Bulgaria [bʌlɡeəriə] Bolgariya
Bulgarian [bʌlɡeəriən] bolgariya (sifat)
Sofia ['soufjə] Sofiya
Belgium ['beldʒəm] Belgiya
Belgian ['beldʒən] belgiya (sifat)
Brussels ['braslz] Brussel
Canada ['kænədə] Kanada
Canadian [kəneidiən] kanada (sifat)
Ottawa ['ɔtəwə] Ottava
China ['tʃainə] (**the Chinese People's Republic**) Xitoy (Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi)
Chinese ['tʃai'ni:z] xitoy (sifat)
Beijing ['beijɪŋ] Pekin
Czech Republic Chexiya
Czech ['tʃek] chex (sifat)
Prague [pra:g] Praga
France [fra:ns] Fransiya
French fransuz (sifat)
Paris ['pæris] Parij
Germany ['dʒə:məm] Germaniya
German ['dʒə:mən] nemis (sifat)
Berlin [bə:'lin] Berlin
Greece [gri:s] Yunoniston (Gretsiya)
Greek [gri:k] yunon (grek) (sifat)
Athens ['æθinz] Afina
Holland Gollandiya
Dutch golland (sifat)
the Hague [ðə 'heig] Gaaga

Hungary ['hʌŋgəri] Vengriya
Hungarian [hʌŋ'gæriən] vengriya (sifat)
Budapest ['bjʊ:də'pest] Budapesht
India ['indjə] Hindiston
Indian ['indjən] hind
Delhi ['deli] Dehli
Italy ['itəli] Italiya
Italian [i'tæljən] italyan
Rome Rim
Japan [dʒə'pæn] Yaponiya
Japanese [ˌdʒæpə'ni:z] yapon
Tokyo ['tɒkjəʊ] Tokio
Poland ['pəʊlənd] Polsha
Polish ['pəʊlɪʃ] polyak
Warsaw ['wɔ:sɔ:] Varshava
Rumania [ru:'meinjə] Ruminiya
Rumanian [ru:'meinjən] rumin
Bucharest ['bjʊ:kərest] Buxarest
Sweden ['swi:dn] Shvetsiya
Swedish ['swi:diʃ] shved
Stockholm ['stɒkhoum] Stokgolm
United States of America (the) Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari
Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] Vashington
Viet-Nam ['vjət'næm] Vyetnam
Vietnamese [ˌvjət nə'mi:z] vyetnam
Hanoi [hæ'nɔɪ] Xanoy

So'z yasash

1. **-ese** [i:z] – millatni anglatuvchi sifat suffiksi bo'lib, mamlakat nomlarini bildiruvchi otlarga qo'shiladi, masalan:

Japan [dʒə'pæn] Yaponiya – Japanese [ˌdʒæpə'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] – sifat suffiksi bo‘lib, otlardan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi. **-ic** suffiksli so‘zlarda urg‘u, odatda, undan oldingi bo‘g‘inga tushadi:

history ['histəri] tarix – historic [his'tɔrɪk] tarixiy

-ous [əs] – sifat suffiksi bo‘lib, odatda, mavhum otlardan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi:

fame shon, shuhrat – famous ['feiməs] taniqli

-ship [ʃɪp] – ot suffiksi bo‘lib, ot va sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlatiladi:

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 [ˈeksɔ:t] *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 soʻzlardagi urgʻuning oʻrniga eʻtibor berib, ot va feʻllarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 soʻzlaridan foydalanib, matnga 10 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Kerakli joyga mos artikl qoʻying.

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 bilan artiklning ishlatilishiga eʻtibor 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 Arctic (Ocean), the Atlantic (Ocean) – *cold*.
2. The Baltic (Sea), the Black Sea – *large*.
3. The Caspian (Sea), Lake Baikal – *beautiful, deep*.
4. The mountains in the Caucasus, the mountains in the Crimea – *high*.
5. The Dnieper, the Volga – *long*.
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'ruzasini tugatish uchun unga yana biroz vaqt kerak edi.
12. Mamlakatimizning sharqiy qismidagi yana qaysi daryolarni bilasiz?
13. Menga ingliz adabiyotidan yana bitta kitob bering, iltimos.
14. Yana choy xohlaysizmi?
15. Iltimos, yana biroz kuting.
16. Men hali tayyor emasman.
17. Hali soat yetti bo'lmabdi.
18. Biz vokzalga o'z vaqtida yetib boramiz.
19. 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 Ukrainadagi eng keng va eng chiroyli daryo. 3. Har yili men ta'tilni Qrimda o'tkazardim, biroq kelasi yili men Volga bo'yidagi dam olish uyiga boraman. 4. Singlimning eri yozda Kavkazga bormaydi, u yer uning uchun juda issiq.

U Boltiq dengizida dam olishni yoqtiradi. 5. Kelasi yili bizning talabalarimiz Uralga 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 uchasizmi 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 shaharlaridan biridir.

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

I. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib dars matnini aytib bering.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, qisqa hikoyalar (situatsiya) tuzing.

1. to travel on business, by train, to take a lot of time, to fly

2. to travel by sea, to feel bad, not to enjoy the journey

3. to go to the Far East, to pass through, a pleasant journey, to see the Pacific, to write to

4. Lake Baikal, to be situated, deep, to be famous for its beauty

5. to invite, to cross a river, in a boat, an island, in the middle of the river, to spend a day, to enjoy

**III. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib, ikkita hikoya tuzing.
Oʻz hikoyangizni quyidagicha boshlang:**

1

Once when we were travelling in the mountains, a friend of mine felt bad ...

2

I had my holiday in the summer last year and decided to travel about our country. It was early morning when my friend and I ...

**IV. a) Mamlakatimiz; b) Uzoq Sharq; c) Kavkaz va Qrim;
d) mamlakatimiz shimoli haqida bir necha geografik
axborotlarni bering.**

**V. a) Mamlakatimizga; b) chet elga qilingan turistik sayohat
haqida gapirib bering.**

**VI. Quyidagi dialogning oʻqilishini mashq qiling, uni yod oling
va sahnalashtiring.**

“So the 'time has 'come to 'say good/-bye, Mr Brown?”

“\Yes,| and I'm \sorry about it.| I've e'njoyed my 'stay
/here| \very much.| Un/fortunately| 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
dis'cussing a \new contract.”

“Let's 'hope for the /best.| I 'wish you a ↑ pleasant
/journey, Mr Brown.”

“\Thank you, Mr Petrov.| I 'do 'hope I'll ↑ see you in
'London be \fore I 'come to /Moscow again.”

LESSON EIGHTEEN (THE EIGHTEENTH LESSON)

Text: The Childhood and Youth of Dickens.

Grammar: **some, any, no, every** lardan yasalgan gumon 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'lib 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 ishlatiladi. Biroq bunday ot oldidan tasvirlovchi xarakterga ega aniqlovchi kelsa, u noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

He took part in the discussion, too.	U ham muhokamada ishtirok etdi.
He took an active part in the discussion, too.	U ham muhokamada faol ishtirok etdi.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

great	to go to smb. for smth.
popular	money
to be popular (with)	except
a novelist	a debt
noisy	nearly
noise	to earn one's living
to make a noise	ambition
a game	well-educated
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 ['ʃeikspiə] Shekspir
the Marshalsea Debtor's Prison [ðə 'ma:ʃəlsi: 'detəz 'prizn]
Marshalsi qarzdorlar qamoqxonasi (Londonda)
Little Dorrit ['litl 'dɔrit] Kichik Dorrit
David Copperfield ['deivid 'kɒpəfi:ld] Devid Koperfild

So'z yasash

-ance, -ence [əns] – ot suffiksi fe'llardan mavhum tushunchani ifodalovchi ot yasashda ishlatiladi:

to perform namoyish etmoq – performance namoyish

to differ farqlamoq – difference farq

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Gumon olmoshlarining tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni o'zbek tiigiga tarjima qiling.

1. There's $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{somebody} \\ \text{nobody} \\ \text{something} \\ \text{nothing} \end{array} \right\}$ in the room.

2. I can see $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nothing} \\ \text{somebody} \\ \text{nobody} \\ \text{something} \end{array} \right\}$ else there.

3. Has he bought $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anything} \\ \text{everything} \end{array} \right\}$ for you?

4. Have you spoken to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{any} \\ \text{all} \\ \text{each} \end{array} \right\}$ of them?

II. Gumon olmoshlarining to'g'ri ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarning (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shakllarini yozing. Kerakli o'zgartishlar kiritishni unut-mang.

1. Someone's waiting for you. 2. There's something interesting in this magazine. 3. Something can be done to help you.

III. Gumon olmoshlari va ravishlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, savollarga javob bering.

1. Is there anything on that table? What is it?

2. Can you see anything on that wall? What is it?
3. Did you read anything interesting last month? What did you read?
4. Did any of you read any English books last year?
5. Why did none of you read English books last year?
6. Have you invited anybody to dinner at the week-end?
7. Are you going to invite anybody?
8. Why didn't you invite any of our students to (your place for) your last birthday party?
9. Why doesn't anybody go to the office on Saturday and Sunday?
10. Are you going away anywhere for your holiday, or are you staying in town?
11. Did all of our students take part in the last English language show?
12. Can any of you speak two foreign languages?
13. Do you always hurry if anyone's waiting for you? Why?

IV. Nuqtalar o'rnini mos gumon 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'rinlariga yetib borib, *hamma* qattiq uxlab 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 gapirishini 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 kechga *biror kishi* taklif qildimi? 11. Hozir (Endi) *biror narsa* qilish uchun juda kech (bo'ldi). 12. Bu kishi *hech qachon hech narsadan* qo'rqmaydi. 13. U hozir *qayerdadir* dengiz bo'yida. 14. Yana *biror kishi* muhokamada ishtirok etishni xohlaydimi? 15. Nimaga *hech biringiz* quloq solmayapsiz? 16. Buni *hech kim* unutmaydi. 17. Uning bugun kelishini nahot *hech biringiz* bilmasdingiz? 18. Men *kimningdir* ruchkasini topib oldim. 19. Ularning *hammalari* majlisda so'zga chiqishdimi? – Yo'q, *hamma* uchun vaqt yetmadi. 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 'weak	child	at 'that	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'nomie,
 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'shimchalarini 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 foydalanib, matnga oid 15 ta savol tuzing.

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

- a) 1. Which is the most popular novel of the season?
 2. Is the novel only popular with young people, or is it popular with older people, too?
 3. Why is it popular?
- b) 1. At what age do children usually like playing active games?
 2. Are you cross with your children if they make a noise while they're playing? Why are you (aren't you)?
 3. How can you stop them if they make too much noise?
- c) 1. Which of you is good at active games?
 2. Which games are you good at?
 3. What other games are you good at besides tennis (volley-ball, etc.)?

4. Are you good at foreign languages? Why do you think so?
5. Why is it good to start learning a foreign language at an early age?
- 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'lganingizda, 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 teatrdagi 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 yoshlar *atrofida*. 10. Biz ketganda, (soat) *deyarli* 12 edi. 11. Ular bu yerda kech soat beshlar *chamasida* bo'lishdi.

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

1. *My son took part in a performance at his school yesterday.* (3) 2. *Some children don't like noisy games.* (1) 3. *We moved to Moscow in 1959.* (2) 4. *My sister's daughter began playing the piano at an early age.* (2) 5. *Many famous writers had to work hard in their youth to earn their living.* (1) 6. *Dickens decided to write a play of his own when he was about six.* (3)

IX. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda artikl yoki egalik 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 foydalanib, 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'ldiring.

1. What ... books by Dickens, besides *Oliver Twist*, did you read in your childhood? 2. Who ... wants to take part in this performance? 3. How many ... days shall we travel about the country? 4. Will anybody ... take part in the performance? 5. Aren't you ready ...? 6. I think he's ... in the office, he doesn't usually leave 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 xonamda ishlashingiz mumkin, u yerda hech kim bo'lmaydi. 4. Ilk bolalik davrimda men qishloqda yashaganman. Keyinchalik biz, men o'n yildan ko'proq yashagan Kavkazdagi kichik bir shaharga ko'chib o'tdik. 5. Do'stimning otasi yetmish yoshlar atrofida, biroq u hali ham ishlaydi va o'z ishidan katta bahra 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 teatrimizdagi 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. Sinfda quyidagi matnni o'qing va uni muhokama qiling:

The story of the famous and talented Bronte 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 Bronte children had learned to write stories while they were playing. They didn't like to play noisy games. The game they liked best of all was writing little stories of their own.

All this was only found out in 1930 by an American university librarian who studied some of the toys and hand-written little books found in the house where the Bronte family had lived.

Bronte ['brɒnti] – 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'zlari bilan tugallangan hozirgi zamon fe'lining ishlatilishi. (50-§, 6-punkt, 684-bet.)
3. Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishi. (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 difference* 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 \lo, \Ann.| ‘Glad to \meet you.| ‘Haven’t ‘seen you for \ages.| ‘Where have you \been all this time?|

A.: I’ve ‘just ‘come ‘back from \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 \very \much.|

2. AT \TABLE|

Mary: ‘Have some more \cake, Ann?|

Ann: ‘No, \thank you,| I’ve ‘had e\nough.|

* Difference – farq

Mary: A'nother 'cup of /coffee then?

Ann: \Yes, /please.↓

Mary: 'Here you /are, Ann.↓ 'Have a ciga/rette, Peter?

Peter: 'Not /yet, thanks.↓ I'm not a \heavy /smoker, you know.↓

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 ikkovingiz kelasiz, deb umid qilaman.
"We'll be de\lighted."↓	– Bajon-u dil.
"Then 'let's 'settle a ↑ day \now,ε /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 ishlatilishi 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 ishlatiladi:

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 ishlatiladi.

The Anniversary [ˌæni'və:səri] G'alabani nishonlash
of the Victory Day

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to happen	to keep one's promise (= to
to take place	keep one's word)
war	not any longer (= no longer)
peace	no more (not any more)
to fight (fought, fought)	unexpected
to defend	named
freedom	to smile (at)
independence	to make up one's mind
on the front	to change one's mind
one day	to be delighted
a battle	exactly
to defeat	to knock at
an enemy	to introduce
to liberate	a guest
first	a host
at first	a hostess
first of all	a party
to turn round	a dinner (housewarming, etc.)
to turn back	party
to turn on (off)	to dance
pale	a dance
to kill	to joke
a soldier	to sing (sang, sung)
an officer	singer
to realize	a song
to understand (understood,	to appear
understood)	to disappear
to keep (kept, kept)	really

to interrupt
elder
for ages
to see the New Year in
heavy
a heavy smoker

light
wine
a glass
empty
to be full of
Cheers!

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Nineteen, p. 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'zlari son bo'lib ham, ot bo'lib ham keladi. Son bo'lib kelganda ular oldidan **one**, **two**, **three** va boshqa sanoq sonlar kelishi mumkin, ular hech qachon **-s** qo'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 know foreign languages. Yuzlab kishilar chet tilini bilishni xohlashadi.

Thousands of people came out into the streets on the demonstration. Minglab kishilar namoyishga chiqdilar.

Birlikda bu soʻzlar noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

a hundred	yuz
a thousand	ming
a million	million

Tens of thousands of (letters) oʻn minglab xatlar,
hundreds of thousands of (people) yuz minglab odamlar
kabi birikmalar ham koʻp uchraydi.

Soʻz yasash

-ness [nis] – ot suffiksi boʻlib, sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlatiladi:

happy baxtli – happiness baxt (imlosiga eʼtibor bering)

-dom [dəm] – ot suffiksi boʻlib, sifatlardan mavhum otlar yasashda ishlatiladi:

free ozod – freedom ozodlik

dis- [dis] – feʼl, sifat va ot old qoʻshimchasi boʻlib, qarama-qarshi maʼno yasashda ishlatiladi:

to appear paydo boʻlmoq – to disappear gʻoyib boʻlmoq

to continue davom etmoq – to discontinue toʻxtatmoq

appearance paydo boʻlish – disappearance gʻoyib boʻlish

Oʻqish qoidasi

gu birikmasi unilardan oldin [g] oʻqiladi, 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 – sezayotgan
o'tkazilgan – o'tkazayotgan	gan
yozilgan – yozayotgan	o'rganilayotgan – o'rganayotgan
o'qilayotgan – o'qiyotgan	nayotgan
qurilayotgan – qurayotgan	unutilgan – unutayotgan
sotib olingan – sotib olayotgan	taklif qilingan – taklif qilayotgan
boshlangan – boshlayotgan	

II. Sifatdosh I va II larning ishlatilishiga va ularning gapdagi vazifasiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. All the engineers *working* at the Ministry of Foreign Trade must know foreign languages. 2. You must learn all the words *given* on page 125. 3. *Travelling* about Siberia, he 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 tikrni 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 gapdagi 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 yaratmadi (yozmadi). 11. Nima 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 ishlatilishini tushuntiring. (85-§)

1. My (older, elder) brother took part in many battles when he was on the front. 2. My sister's husband is five years (older, elder) than mine. 3. We haven't read the (last, latest) novel by this writer yet. 4. Have you heard the (last, latest) news yet? 5. Excuse me, I didn't hear the (last, latest) word. Please repeat it. 6. I must get off at the (last, latest) stop. 7. Which is the (nearest, next) station? 8. I've got two brothers, Paul and Peter. The (former, first) is an engineer and lives in the North, the (latter, second) is a teacher and lives 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

,inde'pendence '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 ishlatilgan:

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

a) *first, at first, first of all*

1. Avvaliga biz shanba kuni teatrqa borishni xohlagandik, biroq keyinchalik fikrimiz o'zgardi va biz shanba-yakshanba (kunlari) shahar 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 tushunmadi, keyinchalik o'z xatosini angladi. 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'g'irilishi 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 singlinga tanishtirmadim. 8. Men sizga yana bitta qo'shiq aytib beraman. 9. Men uni roppa-rosa soat 8 da ko'rdim. U hali ishlayotgan edi. 10. Mening o'g'lim hali institutda o'qimaydi. U hali o'quvchi. 11. Menga yana bir tarelka sho'rva bering, iltimos. 12. Menga yana sho'rva bering. 13. Sen tug'ilgan kuningga yana kimni taklif qilasan? – Men yana 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.

3

Jane told Mary that her friends and she had made up their minds to go to the country for the week-end, and asked Mary whether she'd like to join them. Mary said she'd be delighted. Jane told Mary that they had agreed to meet at the station at exactly eight the next morning, and asked her not to be late.

4

John invited Peter to a housewarming party, saying that it was going to take place the next day. Thanking John for the invitation, Peter said at first that he was not sure he would be able to come, because it was quite unexpected, and he would have to change his plans, and then asked John not to be cross with him if he was a little late.

5

John, who was sitting next to Mary at a party, asked her whether she would like some more ice-cream. The girl answered that she didn't. Then he asked her whether he could have the next dance, and she agreed.

6

Being at the 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'ylashimcha, 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 boshlani-

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 qiynalamiz. 10. Sizning (katta) akangiz soat 6 da kelishga va‘da bergandi. Qiziq, u va‘dasida tura olarmikin? 11. “Siz chindan ham fikringizni o‘zgartirdingizmi?” – dedi u bizning gapimizni bo‘lib.

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

I. Matnni: a) Lavrov; b) Pavlov; c) Lavrovning xotini; d) Lavrovning katta o‘g‘li; e) mehmonlardan 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-bue, it was nice meeting smb.;

6. to give a party, to dance, to sing, to joke, to have a good time;

7. to tell smb. that, unexpected, to turn pale, to start crying, (not) to know what to do.

V. Berilgan soʻz 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 koʻrinish (epizod) aytib bering.

VII. Yangi yilni yoki tugʻilgan kuningizni qanday nishonlaganingizni tasvirlang.

VIII. Matndan keyingi dialoglarni yod oling va ularni shaxslarda hikoya qiling.

IX. Ramka ichidagi dialogdan foydalanib, doʻstlaringizni uy koʻrdiga, tugʻilgan 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‘ldiruvchi”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 ishlatilishi. (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)?| 'Are you in \pain?'"	- Nima bo'ldi? Tishingiz og'ri- yaptimi?
"Yes,| I've got a 'terrible \toothache."	- Ha, mening tishim'juda yomon og'riyapti.
"Let me 'see your \tooth.| 'Which 'one \is it?'"	- Keling, ko'ramiz. Qaysi biri?
"In the 'upper 'jaw on the \left."	- 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

to add

to cost (cost, cost)

to be grateful (to smb. for smth.)

an idea

to break (broke, broken)

to make out

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty, p. 584)

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTA'HKAMLASH 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,ξ \)did they?|

II. "Murakkab to'ldiruvchi"li konstruksiyaning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

- | | | |
|--------|---|------------|
| 1. Men | ular biznikida vaqtini yaxshi o'tkazishlarini
u bu ishni tugatishini
u (qiz) biz qachon imtihon topshirishimizni aniqlashini
siz qachon uyga kelishingizni aytishingizni
u (qiz) bugun kechqurun nima qilishini aytishini
ularni biz bilan tanishtirishlarini
ish bugun qilinishini
hammasi o'z vaqtida qilinishini
bu joyda yangi uy qurilishini | xohlardim. |
|--------|---|------------|

2. Siz	u (qiz) sizni onasi bilan tanishtirishini bolalar bu yerda o'ynashini biz bugun uchrashishimizni ish tez kunda qilinishini bu unutilishini biz bu masalani bugun hal qilishimizni	xohlaysizmi?
3. Men	u va'da berib uni ustida turmasligini siz bu yerda shaxmat o'ynashingizni sen betob bo'lishingni bu masala shoshilinch hal qilinishini	xohlamasdim.
4. Biz	siz bunchalik tez qaytishingizni u bizning suhbatimizni bo'lishini u ingliz tilida bunchalik yaxshi gapirishini ular bizni sezib qolishlarini u bunchalik qiziqarli ma'ruza qilishini ma'ruzani bunchalik qiziqish bilan tinglashlarini	kutmagan edik.

III. Gerundiyning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (86-§)

1. 'Stop \talking, & \please. |
2. 'Have you 'finished trans↑lating 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib, gaplashishni to'xtating. Men u nima deyatganini 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 muhokama qilishda davom etishingiz mumkin. 5. U kerakli joyini topgunicha kitob o'qishda davom etdi. 6. Men o'zim bilan do'stimni olib kelsam qarshi emasiz? 7. U (qiz) menga bu kishini tasvirlashni tugatishi bilanoq, men uni tanidim. 8. Agar siz unga ishda yordam bersangiz, men qarshi emasman. 9. Agar biz yana biroz raqsga tushsak, qarshi emasiz?

VI. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va zamonlarning ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

A. 1. My friend had left London by the time I got there. 2. When I got to Novosibirsk, my friend had gone to Moscow. 3. I didn't ring him up before I had finished the work. 4. Had you been to Canada before you went to the Exhibition? 5. Though I came home at 11 last night, my son hadn't gone to sleep yet.

B. 1. When I came back to Moscow, my friend went to Novosibirsk. 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 gone. 3. The meeting had begun before we got to the place. As soon as we got to the place, the meeting began. 4. When my friend rang me up, I was doing my homework. I had already done my homework when my friend rang me up. 5. Haven't you done your homework yet? Why didn't you do your homework yesterday? 6. When did you begin reading English books? They had read two English books by the end of the month. 7. We 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Biz kirganda film allaqachon boshlangan edi.
2. Men o'n yoshligimda biz Moskvaga ko'chib keldik. Ungacha bizning oila mamlakatimiz shimolidagi 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 bor o'qiganimdagina tushundim.
12. Soat sakkizlarga Pavel ishini tugatdi. U ko'chaga chiqdi. Yomg'ir to'xtagan, juda sovuq edi. U ko'chada ketayotib 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 chaqirishni xohlamadi va (o'z) yo'lida davom etdi.

VIII. Har bir namunaga 3 tadan gap tuzing.

1. We had finished our work by six yesterday.
2. He had finished his work before I got there.
3. I couldn't recognize him because I hadn't seen him since we went to school together.

4. As soon as the children had had breakfast, they went to school.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

- I. Quyidagi soʻzlarning oʻqilishini mashq qilib olib, dars matnini ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

[i:]	[e]	[ʌ]	[ɔ]
immediately	headache	accompany	operate
police	pretend	struggle	cost
[u]	[iə]	[εə]	
tooth	clear	care	
toothache	serious	careful	

- II. Quyidagi soʻzlarni ovoz chiqarib oʻqing:

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 soʻzlarni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ularni qaysi soʻz turkumiga kirishini aniqlang. Ular qaysi suffiks va prefikslar yordamida yasalgan? Shu affikslar yordamida yasalgan yana ikki-uchta soʻz ayting.

incident	reminder	misname	idealism
patience	Japanese	noisy	breakage
importance	impolite	explanation	truthful
saving	accompaniment	truthfulness	truthfully
meaningless	unspeakable	idealist	active

- IV. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

- V. Quyidagi soʻzlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatilgan?

to try, to remind, politely, to tell you the truth, to be grateful, to make out

- VI. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Which of you has been to a doctor recently? Why did you have to go?
2. Did anyone accompany you or did you go alone?

3. How long did you have to wait your turn?
 4. Did the doctor see what was the matter with you immediately or did it take him some time to find out?
- b)
1. Have you 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'rniga artikl yoki egalik olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying.

A Street Incident

In ... street of ... English town ... policeman stops ... car. In ... car there is ... visitor from ... Continent.

Policeman: Why are you driving on ... right side of ... road?

Visitor: Do you want me drive on ... wrong side?

Policeman: You are driving on ... wrong side.

Visitor: But you said I was driving on ... right side.

Policeman: I meant to say that you were on ... right, and that was wrong.

Visitor: ... strange country. If right is wrong, I'm right when I'm on ... wrong side. So why did you stop me?

Policeman: My dear sir, you must keep to ... left. ... right side is ... left.

Visitor: Well, I want to go to Bellwood. Will you tell me ... way, please?

Policeman: Certainly. At ... end of ... road turn left.

Visitor: Now let me think. Turn left. In ... England left is right and right is wrong. Is that ... idea?

Policeman: You'll be right if you turn left. But if you turn right you'll be wrong.

Visitor: Thank you for ... explanation. It's quite clear, and I'll do ... best not to forget it.

X. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) Shaxssiz konstruksiyalarga e'tibor bering:

1. Unga bu qoidani tushuntirishga harakat qiling. Menimcha, buni qilish sizga qiyin emas. 2. Dam olish kuni daryo qirg'og'ida 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'lovchi fe'lining ishlatilishiga 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 sog'ayayotganingizdan 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 ishlatib.

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 vaqti bo'lganligini aytdi. 3. Annadan u kecha nimaga darsga kelmaganligini so'rashganda, u boshi qattiq (yomon) og'riganligini aytdi. 4. Doktor yozishni to'xtatdi va bemordan u o'zini qanday his qilayotganligini so'radi. 5. Men do'stimdan mening kelishimni kutganmidi so'radim. 6. Ular bizni bu yerda kutib turishlariga qarshi emasman. 7. Uning sendan jahli chiqqanligini ko'rib men ajablandim. 8. Sizdan men bilan muloyimroq gaplashishingizni so'rayman. 9. Men uning bundan boshqa barcha romanlarini o'qiganman. Romanni Peter menga bir necha kunga berishini xohlardim. 10. Uning gapini bo'lmang, 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 soʻzlaridan 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 [pauə] – kuch

imagination [i , mædʒi'nei(ə)n] – tasavvur

vacant – bo'sh, egallanmagan

the hall-porter – portye hammol

to carry in – olib 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 sahnalashtiring.

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 ayting. Siz tashqariga chiqishingiz yoki uyda qolishingiz kerakligini so'rang.

2. Do'stingizga qo'ng'iroq qilib tishingiz og'riyotganini va tish doktoriga borishingizga to'g'ri kelganligi uchun unikiga bora olmasligingizni ayting.

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 - DARSLAR)

I. Savollarga javob bering. Olingan javoblarni qisqa xabarga jamlang.

- a) 1. Have you been to any interesting exhibition lately?
2. Did you go there alone or with friend?
3. What did you see there? What other interesting things did you see in addition to those you've just spoken about?
4. Had you 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 ishlatib.

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'ldiruvchi"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. Zamonlar ishlatilishiga 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 vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazamiz. Ishonamanki, agar kelsang achinmaysan.

Ketishimizdan oldin sendan xat olaman, deb umid qilaman. Ering va bolalaringga katta salom.

Sening Mariyang

VII. 11–20-darslardagi barcha dialoglarni takrorlang va quyidagi topshiriqlarni bajaring:

1. Janob Braun yakshanba kuni nima qilmoqchi ekanligini so'rang, unga Moskvani ko'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 never* returned.

The day had started for the President with the usual round of office **duties**. The city of Washington **was still in a happy mood**. The weather was fine, the sky was **cloudless**, a fresh spring **wind** was **blowing** about flags hoisted from many private and **government** buildings. The war had only **ended** a few days before, and the **whole** country continued to **celebrate**.

The theatre party for that evening had been planned by Mrs Lincoln. The President usually enjoyed going to the theatre and went very often – but this evening he had no **wish** to go. He had felt very **tired all day** and looked **upset**. He finally decided to go, however, because it had been **announced** in the newspapers that the President would **be present at** Ford’s Theatre.

The President and his party **arrived at** the theatre when the play had already begun. When he appeared in the box, the **audience** greeted him with a storm of **applause** and the performance was interrupted for a moment. Then

* 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)

a duty

to do one's duty

a round of duties

to be on duty

to be in a good (bad) mood

cloudless

a wind

to blow (blew, blown)

a government

to end

whole

the whole world
all over the world
to celebrate
a wish
tired
to be (feel) tired
all day
to upset (upset, upset)
to upset one's plans
to be (look) upset
to announce
to be present (at)
to be out of danger
to be safe
safely
dangerous
an actor
an actress
directly
to approach
a distance
in the distance
calm
nervous (nervy)
excited

to calm down
to fall (fell, fallen)
to jump
a stage
to be absent (from)
to arrive (in, at)
an audience
applause
to greet smb. with (a storm of)
applause
to be in danger
to be about to do smth.
to rise (rose, risen)
pain
painful
painless
still
to sit (lie, stand) still
lift
to give smb. a lift
to carry
to carry out
opposite
to remain

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-one, p. 592)

O'qish qoidasi

aim harf birikmasi [a:m] o'qiladi, masalan:
calm [ka:m] tinch

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

1. 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 ishlatilishiga 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 taqillatganlarini
u (qiz)ning royal chalganini
ularning bu masalani muhokama qilayotganlarini

eshitdingizmi?

3. Biz

u (qiz)ning derazani yopishga harakat qilganini
sizning suzishingizni
sizni daryoni suzib o'tib, ortga qaytganingizni
notanish kishining burilishga bekinganini
u (qiz)ning derazani yopib, xonadan chiqqanini
ularning keksa ayolni avtobusdan tushishga yordam berishganini
qandaydir yosh kishilarni navbat-siz o'tishganini

ko'rdik.

4. Siz

ularning nimanidir ustidan kulishganini
u (qiz)ning qabulxonada o'tirganini
bizning tennis o'ynaganimizni uning voleybol o'ynaganini
bizning professorni operatsiya qilishini

ko'rdingizmi?

5. Ular

u (qiz)ning roylal chalganini
bizning shaxmat o'ynaganimizni kemanding 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 boshlaganlarini	sezmedi.
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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
sunless	impoliteness	gratefulness	windy
interruption	carelessness	wholeheartedly	calmly
indifference	uninteresting	unexpectedness	celebration

IV. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

V. Matndan Past Perfect Tense (TO'Z) ishlatilishining barcha holatlarini toping, ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

VI. Quyidagi so'zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatilganligini aniqlang.

a round, a mood, to celebrate, tired, to announce, to greet, directly, to be about, the audience, to lift, opposite

VII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

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, kuy-lamoq, 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 qayiqlarda sohilgacha esonomon 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 foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Shamol ko'tarilganda, biz allaqachon sohilga esonomon yetib olgan edik.
2. Men uni kelgusi ma'ruzada 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 aytmqchi 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) batafsil; b) asosiy ma'nosini qisqacha aytib bering.

II. Linkoln hayoti haqida nimani bilishingizni ayting.

III. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, vaziyatlar (situatsiyalar) tuzing.

1. to announce, to arrive, to greet, to hear smb. speak;
2. to be in danger, to be operated on, to end well (happily), to lie still, to be out of danger, to be doing well;

3. to be tired, to help a friend, to do one's duty, to be in a good mood;

4. to go boating, the wind, to blow, not to sit still, to rise, to upset, luckily, to see a boat coming directly towards, to feel safe, to end happily;

5. a famous actress, to appear, on the stage, to see smb. play, to greet, a storm of applause;

6. to be late, a good idea, to put up one's hand, to give a lift, to be grateful.

IV. Quyidagi matnni aytib bering va u 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 suhbatini)ning o‘qilishini mashq qiling va yod oling, uni sinfda sahnalashtiring.

“Is ‘that /Simon & Co.?’”

“/Yes, | ‘who’s ‘that /calling?’”

“This is ↑ Mr Pet/rov¿ from the ‘Russian ‘Trade Dele/gation, \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^ε about the ‘steamship \Binta. | We ex’peeted her to ar’rive at Ar/changel | on the \ninth. | ‘Has ‘anything /happened?”

“Nothing /serious. | There was a ‘storm in the ↑ North \Sea. | as you may \know, | and she ‘had to ‘call at a ↑ safe ‘port to ↑ wait until it was \over.”

“We ‘thought /so, | but one can ‘never be \sure. | ‘When can we ex’pect her to ar’rive now?”

“On the ‘twelfth at the \latest. | ‘Would ‘that ‘be ‘all /right?”

“/Well, | there’s ‘nothing to be \done, ^ε \is there?”

“We’re ‘very \sorry about it. | We ‘couldn’t \do any/thing, | \could we?”

“I ‘quite under/stand. | ‘Good-/bye.’”

“Good-/bye, Mr Petrov.”

LESSON TWENTY-TWO (THE TWENTY-SECOND LESSON)

Text: The Open Window.

Grammar: 1. O'zlik olmoshlari. (89-§, 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 w 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 young brother, singing ‘Bertie, why don’t you come?...’ as I once told me. You know, sometimes, on quite even days 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 story. There was a long pause, and Mr Nuttel was looking at her 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.

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** *muvaqqiyat* otlari ingliz tilida sanalmaydigan otlar hisoblanadi. Ular aniq artikl bilan va ko'plikdagi fe'l bilan, shuningdek, aniqlovchi vazifasida **many** va **few** so'zlari bilan ishlatilmaydi. Shunday qilib, ingliz tilida *bitta maslahat* a **piece of advice**, **some advice** bo'ladi.

Taqqoslang:

U menga juda *yaxshi maslahat* berdi. He gave me **some** very **good advice**.

Bu yangiliklar juda qiziq bo'ldi. **This news** was very interesting.

O'z ma'ruzasida ma'ruzachi *ko'p yangi ma'lumotlar* keltirdi. The lecturer gave much fresh **information** in his talk.

Oxirgi vaqtlarda talabalar ingliz tilida *katta muvaqqiyatlarga* erishdilar. The students have made **much progress** in their English lately.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a painter
to paint
an artist

to warn (of smth., against smth.)
a warning
a crowd

to be crowded
to be overcrowded
complete
quiet
to owe
to draw (drew, drawn)
a drawing
a pocket
to pass
for ever (for good)
day by day
advice
information
progress
to make (good) progress
news
over
once
to gather
sad
to enter

a niece
a nephew
to entertain
amusing
gay
jolly
to worry
to be interested (in)
a seat
an empty (vacant) seat
to book seats (for)
across
to come across
to follow
to run (ran, run) out of, into
to enjoy oneself
single
to be single
to find oneself
to invent

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Two, p. 599)

So'z yasash

over- ['ouvə] – 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 borddan chetda

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTA'HKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplardagi fe'l-kesimni tuslang. (89-§.)

1. I've already calmed myself. 2. I can't explain it myself. 3. I bought myself a new coat yesterday. 4. I'll be staying here myself. 5. I did it all by myself.

II. O'zlik olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi savollarga javob bering:

1. Do you usually make your meals yourself or does somebody else do it for you?
2. Did you teach your son (daughter) to read or did he (she) learn to do it all by himself (herself)?
3. Does your son (daughter) always do his (her) homework himself (herself) or does he (she) sometimes come to you for help?
4. Do your children go to school by themselves or does somebody take them?
5. Do you do your English homework by yourselves or do your friends help you?

III. O'zlik olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

A. 1. U o'zini yaxshiroq his qilayotganini o'zim so'rayman. 2. Peter ishni bunchalik loqaydlik bilan qilishini o'zimiz ham kutmagandik. 3. Balki hammasini u (qiz) ning o'zi tushuntirar. 4. Professorning o'zi operatsiya qiladimi? 5. Bu masalani siz o'zingiz muhokama qilasiz, deb umid qilaman. 6. Bizning bolalarimiz shanba-yakshanba shahar 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 ishlatilishiga e‘tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Men bu	sizni o‘sha kitobni yana o‘qishga uni otasiga xat yozishga Annani o‘z rejasini o‘z- gartirishga ularni ishni o‘zlari ba- jarishlariga Borisni chiptalar haqida o‘zi qayg‘urishga	majbur qiladi, deb o‘ylayman.
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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.
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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?
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4. Hech narsa	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.
5. Umid qilamanki, siz	ularni baxtli onangizni baxtli bu ko'ylakni o'zingiz qisqaroq bu ko'ylakni o'zingiz uzunroq	qila olasiz.
6. Siz	otangizning jahlini chiqarmasligingiz uning jahlini chiqarmasligingiz	kerak.

VI. Har bir namunaga 5 tadan gap tuzing.

- N a m u n a : 1. Will anything make them stop talking?
2. This made me believe them.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarning talaffuzini mashq qilib, 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 afiksalar yordamida yasalgan yana ikki-uch so'z ayting.

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 ishlatilgan:

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.

2. Ask your friend

whether he's leaving for good or whether he intends to come back.
whether the seat next to him is vacant or taken.
whether he's good at painting (drawing).
whether you owe him any money.
whether he enjoyed himself last week-end.
whether he could give you some advice.
whether he has got any news for you.

VIII. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib, namuna asosida gaplar tuzing.

N a m u n a: We're interested in finding out all about it.

reminding, discussing, seeing, announcing, entertaining, letting somebody know

IX. Kerakli joylarga tegishli predlog va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. Nick said he would be waiting ... me ... the corner ... the street. I hurried ... the place and reached ... it ... time, but ... my great surprise I didn't find him there. I couldn't believe ... my eyes because I knew that he always kept his promise. The street was crowded, so I thought perhaps he was standing somewhere ... a quiet corner. I looked ..., but couldn't see him anywhere, so I went ... home, thinking that something unexpected had happened ... him. 2. I was seriously ill, but now I'm getting better and better every day. I'm very grateful ... the doctors ... all they've done ... me. 3. Someone's knocking ... the door. Please go and ask him I'm still so weak that I can't do it myself yet. 4. I am ... five years younger than my husband. 5. ... our way ... the Far East we passed ... many Siberian towns and 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu yaxshi yangilik, shundaymi? 2. Bu maqoladagi berilgan ma'lumotlar sizning ishingiz uchun juda muhim.
3. Men bu maslahatlarga amal qilmoqchi emasman.
4. U 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 gapirishni 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 tuzalasan 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 rangi 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 roziligingizni yoki noroziligingizni ifodalang: *You're quite right; I quite agree with you; I'm afraid you're not (quite) right.*

1. Mr Nuttel was a complete stranger in the place, he didn't even have any letters of introduction.

2. The girl who was entertaining him told him a very gay story about her aunt, and he was amused.

3. Mr Nuttel didn't believe a single word the girl was saying. He immediately realized she was having a joke with him.

4. Mr Nuttel was a strong, healthy man, and avoided talking about illness(es), he tried to tell Mrs Sappleton something funny.

5. Mrs Sappleton found Mr Nuttel a very gay young man and said that she had enjoyed talking to him.

II. Matnni: a) janob Natl; b) Seplton 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 mehmonlarni qanday kutib olganligingiz haqida so'zlab bering.

V. Matni 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 [*'nauədeiz*] – *hozirda, hozirgi paytda*

a professional [*prə'feʃənl*] – *mohir, o'z ishining ustasi*

VI. Quyidagi dialogning o'qilishini mashq qiling va uni yod oling.

Uni sinfda sahnalashtiring:

“Can I have a 'look at the /drawings, Mr Brown?”¹

“/Certainly. /Here they /are.”¹

“/Thank you. /Everything's \clear /now. /I'll 'ring you 'up if we 'want ↑ any ad↑ditional infor/mation.”¹

“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.”¹

² “That's a 'good i/dea. /I 'wouldn't 'mind seeing \everything for my/self while I'm in this \country.”¹

LESSON TWENTY-THREE (THE TWENTY-THIRD LESSON)

Text: Her First Night.

Grammar: 1. **neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and** bog'lovchilari. (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 pro\ductions⁴ 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 be\forehand. \Now I 'have to ↑ queue \up for them."

(Half an hour \later)

"Have you 'got ↑ two seats for to\night's per\formance?"

"I'm ^↑sorry, 'all the 'seats for to\night are ↑ sold \out. The 'earliest you can \book for⁴ is the 'day 'after to\morrow. \Do you 'want 'seats for the mati\nee ['mætimei] 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 kechigami?

- 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 to'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 (<i>n</i>)
a Moscovite	a performance
to miss	talented
to catch (caught, caught)	an impression
an opportunity	to take an impression on
a chance	smb.
to take (give, miss)	to be under the impression
an (the) opportunity	(that)
(chance)	to applaud (= to clap)
to be on	an act
to run	to act (as)
to have a (long, short) run	acting
the leading part	the cast
to play the part of	an interval
the other day	local
one of these days	favourite
to manage	a scene
a curtain	doubt
the house	to be a success
to be packed	to do a play
a row	to book a seat
the stalls	beforehand
the pit	a box-office

(See Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-Three, p. 608)

PROPER NAMES

“Pygmalion” [pig'meɪljən] “Pigmalion”
Eliza Doolittle ['i:ləɪzə '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 ['feɪvərɪt]

sevimli

**GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR**

I. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan bog'lovchilarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling:

1. Both students and teachers have already gathered in the big hall.
2. Neither my friend nor I know anything about it.
3. We'll either be going to the Caucasus or the Crimea this summer.

II. Quyidagi gaplarda ma'nosiga qarab *neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and* bog'lovchilaridan mosini ishlatib, gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. My sister and I were upset when we heard the news.
2. You can change trains at this station or the next one.
3. My friend and his wife were surprised when they saw me at such a late hour.
4. My son and I like boating very much.
5. My friend and I have been to the exhibition.
6. The children and the parents enjoyed the performance.
7. Are books and magazines sold at this shop?
8. A sailing boat and a ship were seen in the distance.
9. I was surprised to hear her say that she couldn't read or write.

III. *Neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and* bog'lovchilarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi 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 er-tagaga, yoki bo'lmasa indinga kelishadi.
4. O'g'lim maktabga borganda na o'qishni va na yozishni bilardi.
5. Sizing 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 dengizchilarni to'xtata oldi.
8. Bu filmni o'g'lim ham, men ham

ko'rganmiz. 9. Menga bu ashulaning na so'zlari va na musiqasi yoqdi. 10. Siz shunchali tez gapiryapsizki, na men va na Klimov, nima deyayotganingizni anglay olmayapmiz. 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 sizga, yoki sizning do'stingizga ertaga navbatchilik qilishga to'g'ri keladi.

IV. I mashqda berilgan namunalarning har biriga 3 tadan gap tuzing.

V. Namunada ko'rsatilganidek qisqa bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz gaplardan qo'shimcha qiling.

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'rnini *men (u, siz, ular va boshqalar) ham* so'z birikmalariga mos keluvchi ingliz tilidagi iboralar bilan to'ldiring.

1. I'm dying of hunger 2. We're very grateful to you 3. My brother can't draw 4. We'll be meeting in the hall at half past six 5. My father always gives me good advice 6. You didn't tell me of the meeting 7. My sister's son has made good progress in his

V. Quyidagi soʻz birikmalarini oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va soʻz 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 soʻzlaridan 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?

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?
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 oʻrniga mos predlog yoki ravishlardan qoʻying.

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 artikl ni qo'ying va matnni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

Many years ago ... London theatre was preparing for a first night. ... producer wanted ... play to be ... success.

There was ... storm at sea in it. But in those days there was no stage machinery in ... theatre, so several boys were taken to make ... 'waves' on ... 'sea'. ... 'sea' was just ... piece of green cloth, and ... boys had to jump up and down under it.

In ... evening, when ... curtain rose and ... storm broke out, ... audience greeted it with ... applause. ... boys managed their work well, ... scene always made ... impression on ... audience and each of ... boys was paid ... shilling ... night. But when ... performance had had a few week's run, ... owner of ... theatre thought that it was too much and that sixpence ... night would be quite enough. Then ... boys decided to play ... trick on him, so when ... time came for ... storm, ... wind began blowing, but ... sea was as calm as ever, there were no waves on it. ... owner was very angry and shouted from behind ... curtains, "Make ... waves, ... boys, make ... waves."

But ... boys wouldn't jump. Then at last one of them asked, "Do you want ... waves for ... shilling ... night or sixpence ... night?"

"All right, for ... shilling," said ... owner of ... theatre. Then ... boys smiled at each other and began jumping so gaily and so high that ... play was again ... great success.

machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] – mashinalar

a wave – to'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.

- (one of these days, the other day) I met a friend I hadn't seen since we went to school.
- 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.
- My friend will be coming to Moscow (one of these days, the other day).
- Comrade Petrov (not to miss, not to be late for) any classes this month.
- I never (to miss, to be late for) any new performances at this theatre.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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?"

4

“How’s your brother doing in music?”

“He’s making progress, thank you.”

“He’s very fond of music, isn’t he?”

“Yes, he’s been fond of playing the piano ever since he started when he was only five. We’ve never had to make him practise. And Mother never misses a chance to take him to a good concert.”

5

“Is this seat vacant?”

“No, I’m afraid it’s taken.”

“So sorry, I thought I was lucky.”

“I don’t think there’s a single seat vacant today.”

“You’re right. The house is packed, though the play has had quite a long run.”

XII. Quyidagi vaziyatning mazmunini ko‘chirma gapda dialog shaklida bering:

1

Robert told Peter that he had heard a young pianist called N. the other day. Peter asked Robert whether he had enjoyed the concert, and Robert answered that the pianist’s performance had made a deep impression on him. He advised Robert to take the first opportunity of going to one of his concerts, and said he thought that Robert would enjoy it, too.

2

Ann met her old friend Nick at the theatre during an interval. She was surprised to see him, because she had been under the impression that Nick was still travelling on business. They spoke about their impressions of the play. Nick said that he had seen the same play in Kursk, and he didn’t see much difference between the two productions. Ann liked the cast very much, she found that her favourite actress was very good as Eliza. Nick said that the actress

who had played the part in the Kursk theatre was very talented, too, though he didn't remember her name.

XIII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Na men va na mening singlim bu aktrisaning Katerinaning rolini o'ynaganini ko'rmaganmiz. 2. O'g'lingiz o'qishni yoqtiradi, shunday emasmi? 3. Bu kitob haqida ko'p gapirishyapti va u juda qiziqarli, biroq men u menda katta taassurot qoldirdi, deb aytolmayman. – Men ham. 4. Tezroq bo'! Biz hali ham ertalabki poyezdga ulguramiz. 5. Qiziq, nimaga Petrovlar hali kelishmadi. – Men ular poyezdga kech qolishdi, 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 gapirish imkoniyatini o'tkazib yubormaganligini aytdi. 10. Petrovlar yaqinda yangi xonadon (kvartira)ga ko'chib o'tishdi. U menga juda yoqadi. Xonalar katta emas, biroq yorug'. 11. Siz yangi pyesaga chipta olishni uddalay olmadingiz, shundaymi? 12. Siz "Italyan san'ati tarixi"ni o'qigansiz, shundaymi? 13. Anna bilan mening joyimiz lojada, Peter bilan Borisniki esa parterda edi. Biz 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 kassasi 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. Men teatrn shunchalik sevardimki, maktabni tamomlashim bilanoq, aktrisa bo‘lishga qaror qildim. Men havaskorlik (amateur) spektakllarida ishtirok etdim va ta‘til paytida bir necha bor Moskvina, Pashennaya, Kachalov, Ostujev, Tarasova kabi mashhur aktyorlarning spektakllarini ko‘rishga Moskvaga bordim.

Nihoyat, men haqiqiy teatr sahnasiga birinchi bor chiqadigan kun keldi. Men shunaqangi hayajonlandimki, 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 hayotimdagi 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 sahnalashtiring.

III. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib, ko'rsatilgan mavzularda qisqa hikoya yoki dialoglar tuzing.

1. Buying a Ticket for the Theatre

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 Leoncavallo loved to listen to what people said about his operas. One evening, when his "Pagliacci" was on, he was sitting next to a girl who clapped with enthusiasm. Between claps she looked angrily at the gentleman sitting next to her who didn't applaud at all. When the curtain went down for the interval, she took the first opportunity of telling him what she thought of him.

"How can you remain indifferent?" she asked. "Don't you like it?"

"No, it's awful," the composer answered. "I'm sorry I came."

"Are you?" she continued.

"I am," he answered.

"Then you know nothing about music," the girl said angrily.

"Just listen," the composer continued. "Stolen themes, all stolen. That last one was from Bizet, the one before from Beethoven. There isn't a single new idea in the whole opera."

The girl turned her back on him without a further word.

At breakfast the next morning he found the local newspaper on his plate with an article called "Leoncavallo on his Opera "Pagliacci". The lady reporter who had sat next to him hadn't missed the opportunity of giving every

word of their chance talk, which she described as “an interview”.

Leoncovallo [, liənkə '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 – intervyyu

VII. Quyidagi dialogning o'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 ['drɑ:mə]?”

“I'm a'fraid my ↑ Russian isn't ↑ good enough to
under\stand \drama. I'd 'like to 'see 'something \lighter.”

“What about a 'musical \comedy then?”

“That would be 'very \interesting. I 'hope I'll
under\stand it.”

“\Well, ε we'll 'go to a ↑ musical \comedy ε 'some
\other time, Mr Brown, ε if you 'don't \mind. I've
'found 'out ↑ what will be 'on in the ↑ Bolshoi 'Theatre
to)\morrow evening. It's “Sleeping \Beauty” with Pet-
'rova. 'Would you 'like to \go?”

“I'd be de\lighted. Un^fortunately ε I 'missed my
\chance in \London, ε because I was a \way at the time.”

“Then I've 'got a sur\prise for you. I've 'booked
'seats for the \ballet.”

“\Oh, that's \very \nice of you, Mr Petrov. 'Thank
you ↑ very \much.”

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR (THE TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON)

Text: A Piece of Soap (after *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 notice 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.’”

– Afsuski, u hozir yo‘q edi. Eshityapsizmi?

“‘Hallo, ‘are you ‘there?’”

– Ha, eshityapman.

“‘Yes, ‘I‘m ‘with you.’”

– Unga biror narsa deb qo‘yaymi?

“‘Can I ‘take a ‘message?’”

– Yo‘q, rahmat. Keyinroq qo‘ng‘iroq qilarman.

“‘No, ‘thank you. ‘I‘ll ‘ring ‘up ‘later.’”

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:

<p>He liked the radio-set and wanted to buy it, but he didn't have enough money on (about) him.</p>	<p>Unga radio yoqib qoldi va uni sotib olmoqchi bo'ldi, biroq <i>uning yonida yetarlicha puli yo'q edi.</i></p>
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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 Gortsby ['nɔ:mən 'gɔ:tsbi] Norman Gotsbi
Hyde Park ['haid 'pa:k] Gayd Park

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

- I. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan shakllarga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling. (95-§)
1. I'll have 'finished 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 e/xams & 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 mashqdagi namunalarning har biriga 5 tadan gap tuzing.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

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

[e]	[i]	[ai]	[ou]	[a:]
evidently	shilling	behind	borrow	past
lend	silly	hide	soap	card

II. Quyidagi 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 ulardagi 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 soʻzlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalari matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda ishlatilganligini ayting:

hidden, to be silent, whisper, to produce, evidently, to obey, to look for smth.

VII. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Do your children (younger brothers or sisters) obey you?
2. How can you make them obey you?
3. Do you sometimes have to hide toys, sweets, cakes, etc. from the children? When do you have to do that?
4. Does your child look like you or like your wife (husband)?
5. Do your people live with you?
6. Do they help you to look after your child(ren)?
- b) 1. You always return books you borrow, don't you?
2. How long do you allow your friends to keep the books you lend them?
3. Have you ever lost a borrowed book? What did you do about it?
- c) 1. Can you always tell a person's mood by the expression on his face?
2. Is it right to hide one's feeling from other people or is it silly?
3. Do you always tell your people at home if anything unpleasant happens to you or do you try to keep it to yourself so as not to upset them?

VIII. Kerakli joyga predlog va ravishlardan mosini qoʻying.

1. I advice you to hide the matches ... the children.
2. I wonder why Nick is behind Mary ... his English. I always thought he was very good ... languages.
3. The man spoke ... a whisper, and there was a strange expression ...

his eyes. 4. The expression ... the child's face said that he didn't believe a single word ... the story. 5. "It was silly ... Mr Winter to lend ... the man so much money. Doesn't he know that he has already borrowed large sums ... many other people and never returned them so far?" said the old lady. 6. The young man saw the old woman's gloves fall ... her bag and hurried to pick them ... her. 7. You can't make the boy obey ... you by shouting ... him all the time. 8. I don't think you've lost your 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 soʻz va soʻz 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 oʻrniga kerakli joyda tegishli artikl yoki egalik olmoshlarining mos shaklini qoʻying.

Mark Twain, ... famous American writer, was once invited to ... opera by ... friend. ... friend was very rich. He and ... wife had ... box at ... opera house.

When they had taken ... seats in ... box, ... writer was unpleasantly surprised to realize that he must avoid turning ... head to ... lady, because ... moment he did so, she started talking loudly and gaily about ... things that had nothing to do with ... opera. ... lady probably thought she was entertaining ... 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 ishlatilishiga e‘tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) *to look, to look like, to look after, to look for*

1. Bu uy saroyga o‘xshaydi, shundaymi? 2. Do‘stingning ko‘rinishi qanaqa? 3. Yomg‘ir yog‘adiganga o‘xshaydi. 4. Sen juda charchagan ko‘rinasan. 5. Bu ishni o‘zim nazorat qilaman. 6. Men har bir burchakni ko‘rib chiqqanimdan keyingina (bu) narsani yo‘qolibdi, deyman.

b) *a point, a point of view*

1. Bu butunlay boshqacha qarash (fikir), shundaymi? 2. Men sizning fikringizga unchalik qo‘shilmayman. Siz faqat bir o‘rinda (masalada) haqsiz. 3. Mening fikrimcha, siz zudlik bilan Annaga qo‘ng‘iroq qilib, 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

yogʻadiganga oʻxshardi. 2. Men ota-onamga dekabrda ularnikiga borganimdan beri xat yozmadim. Bugun men ularga xat yozmagunimcha hech qayerga chiqmayman. 3. Bu yil zavodimiz oʻtgan yilga qaraganda koʻproq mashina ishlab chiqardi. 4. U bizga turli mamlakatlar haqida koʻp qiziqarli narsalar aytib berdi. Menimcha, u koʻp sayohat qilgan. 5. “Doʻstlaringdan yana qanaqa kitoblar olding? – soʻradi ona oʻgʻlidan. – Ular senga uni qancha muhlatga berishdi?” 6. Men sizning bu qoidani oʻzingiz yod olishingizni xohlardim. U juda sodda. 7. Men uni bu yangilikni eshitganda (uning) yuz ifodasi qanday oʻzgarganini koʻrdim. 8. Men Jonni xafaligini koʻrdim va unga hech qanday savol bermaslikka qaror qildim. Birozdan soʻng u menga kichik oʻgʻli katta miqdorda pul qarz olganligini va nimaga bunday qilganini otasiga aytishni xohlamayotganligini aytdi. 9. Men sizning bolalaringiz doim sizga quloq solishlarini eshitdim. 10. Ular bashang kiyingan bir yosh kishining politsiyachi oldiga kelib, unga nimadir pichirlaganini koʻrishdi.

*OGʻZAKI NUTQ KOʻNIKMASINI
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 soʻz va soʻz 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 [maɪkəl'ændʒɪlou] – Mikelanjelo

a sculptor – haykaltarosh

Florence [ˈflɔrens] – 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 a’fraid ‘Mr Pe’trov is \busy at the \mo-
ment. | ‘Could you ‘ring up a ↑ little /later?’”

“\Certainly. | ‘When do you sup’pose 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 ma’chines at the ↑ last
exhi\bition, Mr Klimov.”

“\Did you? | ‘What’s your im\pression?’”

“They’re ‘very \good. | ‘Some are com↑pletely ‘dif-
ferent from ↑ what you ex’hibited ↑ two ‘years a\go.”

“Your’re ‘quite /right. | ‘Model ‘A’C /12^ε is
com\pletely new.”

“We’re ‘interested in \buying it. | I’d ‘like to dis’cuss
the ‘price \now^ε if you ‘don’t /mind. | Your ‘price is ↑ too
\high, you know.”

“\Is it? | We’ve dis’cussed the ‘matter with ↑ several
↑ other /companies | and we’ll be ‘selling the ‘model to
∨them^ε at the \same price.”

“\Well, I’m ‘sure we’ll ‘come to an a\greement, | but
I must ‘first ‘ring ↑ up my ‘people^ε and ‘find ‘out ↑ what
\they /think of the \price. | ‘Have you ‘anything a\gainst
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^ε and 'also
↑ send 'off a \telegram. 'Where can I 'get a \form?

C.: 'Here's a \money-order form, and you'll 'find
↑ telegram \forms^ε and can 'fill them \in^ε at the 'desk
'over \there.

A.: ('handing 'in the ↑ filled-in \forms) I 'want to 'send
a ↑ little 'present to a \friend of mine. 'Where do they
'take \parcels?

C.: In the 'next \room, please. 'Here are your
re\ceipts.

A.: \Thank you. 'Good \morning.

C.: 'Good \morning.

"Yes?"	- Ha?
"Could I 'have a 'small 'regis- tered \envelope, please?"	- Iltimos, buyurtma xat uchun kichik konvert bering.
"Will \this size \do?"	- Shu kattalikdagisi bo'ladimi?
"No, I'm a'fraid 'that's a ↑ bit 'too \small."	- Yo'q, u juda kichkina, deb qo'rqaman.
"What a'bout \this one?"	- Bunisi-chi?
"That'll 'do ↑ very \well, thank you. And I 'want to 'post a \letter."	- Bunisi bo'ladi, rahmat. Men yana xat jo'natishim kerak.
"Is it an \ordinary one? 'Put it in the 'box 'over \there."	- Bu oddiy xatmi? Uni anavi yerdagi qutiga tashlang.
"Thank you."	- Rahmat.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **Post Haste.** Haste so'zi ot bo'lib kelganda *shoshilish* ma'nosini beradi. Hikoyaning nomi o'zbek tilida "Pochta bezgagi" ga to'g'ri kelib, so'z o'yiniga asoslangan, chunki **Post haste** ravishi o'ta *shoshilib* ma'nosini beradi.

2. "Oh, dear, dear." "*E, 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 aytmoq** iboralari og'zaki nutqqa xos bo'lib, o'zbek tilidagi ushbu iboralar ishlatilgan o'rinlarda qo'llanadi.

4. **After all it's not so important.** *Baribir bu unchalik muhim emas.* **After all** iborasi og'zaki nutqqa xos.

5. **I had better post it now.** *Men, yaxshisi, uni hozir jo'nataman.* **Had better** iborasi + **to siz** infinitiv, odatda, ikkinchi yoki uchunchi shaxs birlik yoki ko'plikdagi olmosh bilan ishlatilib, *siz (u, ular va boshqalar) yaxshisi* ma'nosini bildiradi va maslahat, ogohlantirish va ba'zan po'pisani anglatadi.

You had better do this work now.	Siz, yaxshisi, bu ishni hozir bajaring.
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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 ishlatiladi.

6. **Shall I give you a three hundred-som stamp?** *Sizga uch yuz so'mlik marka beraymi?* **Three hundred-som** so'z birikmasi **stamp** otiga aniqlovchi bo'lib kel-

yapti, yani sifatga xos vazifada kelyapti, shuning uchun bunday iborada ot birlikda keladi. Bu birikmadagi barcha soʻzlar 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 som	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-
change	order
small change	a form
maybe	to fill in a form
both	a present
an envelope	to give (make) a
to need	present to smb.
to trouble	a birthday present
to bother	next door
to drop	a receipt

(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

LESIK-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 ayting.

unpleasant Independence overpay irreligious
impoliteness displeasure misunderstand illegal

IV. Yozilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi sifatlardan ravishlar yasang; imkoni 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 soʻz birikmalarini oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qoʻllangan soʻz 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 soʻzlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VIII. Quyidagi soʻzlar matnda qaysi vaziyat (situatsiya)larda ishlatilganini ayting:

pleased, once, stamped, small change, to need, to trouble, empty, firmly, a job.

IX. Darsning yangi soʻzlaridan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Do you get many letters at home?
 2. How many times a day is the post brought to your place?
 3. Who do you usually get letters from?
 4. Who do you write to?
 5. Do you like writing letters?
 6. Do you usually send your letters by air mail or by ordinary post? When do you send them by air mail?
- b) 1. Do you have to go to the post-office if you want to send a registered letter or can you just drop it into a letter-box?
 2. Do you have to pay extra for a registered letter?
 3. Do you get a receipt for a registered letter?
 4. Have you ever sent off (posted) or received an unstamped letter?

5. What do you have to do when you get unstamped letter?

- c) 1. Which of you collects stamps?
2. When did you begin collecting them?
3. How many stamps have you collected?
4. Have you got a good collection of stamps?
5. Have you ever had stamps as a present?

X. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering:

to begin	to teach	to find	to enjoy	to carry out
to break	to lose	to drop	to laugh	to try
to fight	to die	to throw	to grow	to lead
to catch	to make out	to lie	to fill	to understand

XI. Quyidagi namunalarning har biriga 3 tadan gap tuzing:

1. I'd rather send the letter by registered post. I don't want it to be lost.
2. I'd rather not post the letter today, let's wait till tomorrow.
3. You'd better send a telegram at once.
4. Your son had better not 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 ‘k্লাiənt] – xaridor, mijoz

XIV. Quidagi 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 too busy to write.”

2

“Look, there’s an empty seat over there.”

“Yes, let me go and find out whether it’s vacant.”

.....
“Excuse me, is this seat vacant?”

“No, I’m afraid it’s taken.”

“Oh, dear.”

3

“Excuse me, I’m a complete stranger here. How can I get to the Metropol Cinema?”

“Oh, it’s quite near. Go straight ahead and then take the first 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 ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. both

1. Ular ikkovi buni eshitib juda ajablanishdi. 2. Biz ikkimiz qo'limizdan kelgan hammasini qildik. 3. Ular ikkovi bezovta ko'rinishardi. 4. Bu yaxshi maqola. Undagi ma'lumotlar men hozir ustida ishlayotgan kitob uchun juda qiziqarli va muhim. Uni menga topib berganingiz uchun ikkovingizdan 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 foydalanishingiz mumkin.) 4. Siz o'zingiz bu yerga kelishingiz 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'sti bilan pochtdan 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 t'ki 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'shimcha 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'rsatil-
gan 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 sahna-
lashtiring.**

**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 [tAtʃ] – tegmoq, ushlamoq

to ar‘range – taxlamoq, tartibga solmoq

‘distant – uzoq, olis

a bird – qush

an ‘animal – hayvon

REVISION EXERCISES

I. 44, 47, 48, 52-§§larni 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 ishlashingizga to'g'ri keldimi? – Ha, ba'zan soat to'qqizgacha. 10. O'tgan yili teatrqa 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 emas. 12. Mening mototsiklim (a motor cycle) bor, biroq mening hech qachon mashinam bo'lmagan. Bir necha yildan so'ng mashina sotib olaman, deb o'ylayman.

2. *to have (have got), to have to, to be able to, there's (are)* oborotlari bilan hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda bo'lishli darak gap, umumiy so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gaplar tuzing.

3. Savollarga javob bering, olingan javoblarni qisqa 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'tkazdik. – Siz yakka bordingizmi, yoki o'zingiz bilan o'g'lingizni ham olib bordingizmi? – Men o'g'lim bilan edim. Do'stlarimdan biri bizni o'z 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) yoqdi.
7. Guruhimizning barcha talabalari muvaffaqiyatga erishmoqdalar. Biz doim bir-birimizga yordam beramiz.
8. “Men sizni xotanim 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'lmadi. 3. Yomg'ir yog'adiganga o'xshaydi. Biz hech qayerga bormaymiz, deb o'ylayman. 4. Sizning opangiz mendan necha yosh kichkina? 5. Nahotki, bugun mening diktantimda xato o'tgan 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] – dorixona xodimi

a powder [ə 'paʊdə] – 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.”⁵

“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,”⁶ said Mr Winkle hurriedly. “You needn’t take your hand away to do that. I intended to give you five shillings this morning, Sam. I’ll give it to you this afternoon, Sam.”

“You’re very good, sir,” replied Mr Weller.

“Please hold me at first, Sam, will you?” said Mr Winkle. “I shall soon learn how to do it. Not too fast, Sam, not too fast.”

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 'T)V. |

B.: It was a \thrilling match. | 'Both the 'Russian and the ↑ Swedish /teams ε were \wonderful. |

A.: 'What was the \score? | 'Did we /win?

B.: \No,| the 'match 'ended in a \draw ξ 'four \all,| and the 'Swedish \team ξ 'won the 'World \Championship. I 'didn't ex\pect them to 'beat \our boys. |

A.: 'Nor did \I,| I 'hope they will \uparrow win the \uparrow championship some \other \time. |

“Peter’s ‘going to ‘play for our ‘team in the \uparrow next \match” |	– Peter keyingi o‘yinda bizning komanda uchun o‘ynamoqchi.
“\Oh,| \is he?| He ‘looked \uparrow quite \ill the other \day.” |	– Shundaymi? U yaqinda ham umuman kasal edi.
“You ‘must be mis \taken. As ‘far as I \know| he’s ‘quite ‘well and in \uparrow good \form.” |	– Senga shunday tuyulgandir. Mening bilishimcha, u soppa-sog‘ va ko‘rinishi ham juda yaxshi.
“Then I’ll ‘go with \uparrow out \fail ξ and \shout for him.” |	– Unda, albatta, unga ishqibozlik qilish uchun kelaman.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. **What do you say to an hour on the ice? Biror soat konki uchib kelishga qalaysiz? To predlogi bu yerda biror narsa qilishga ma’nosini beradi:**

What do you say to a **game of 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 ishlatiladi:

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 ishlatiladi, *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 ishlatiladi. 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 ishlatilganda, tartib son o'zining dastlabki ma'nosini yo'qotadi va *yana bitta* ma'nosini anglatadi.

Suddenly a shot was

Birdan o'q ovozi eshitildi,

heard ... then **a second,**

keyin *ikkinchi bor, uchin-*

a third and a fourth.

chi 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 Uinklga hech qanday e'tibor bermay, janob Ueller uning qo'lidan chiqib ketishga harakat qilardi...* Ba'zan aniq artikl ism va familiya oldidan kelishi mumkin, agar uning oldida aniqlovchi kelsa, bundan *old, young, big, little* sifatleri istisno. Masalan, "Pikvik klubi yozuvlari" romanida janob Uinkl ko'pincha the sporting Mr Winkle *janob sportsmen – Uinkl* deb 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 suffiksleridir.

-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 suffiksidi; sifat va otlardan fe‘l yasaydi. **-en** suffiksli fe‘l o‘zakda ifodalangan sifatni yuzaga keltiruvchi ish-harakatni bildiradi, masalan:

soft yumshoq – to soften yumshatmoq
black qora – to blacken qoraymoq
strength kuch – to strengthen kuchaytirmoq
red qizil – to redden qizarmoq
weak 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 were \wonderful
 \Stadium '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 ayting:

dangerous	needless	Vietnamese	historic
readable	productive	graceful	stormy
terrible	practical	present	favourite

VI. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va qo'llangan so'z yasash vositalarini aniqlang:

a shortened dress	a hardly-recognizable extract
an easily-hardened metal	an expensive cigarette-holder
an inattentive listener	a deeply-impressed audience
an unbelievable score	a wrongly-scored goal

VII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib, matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VIII. Quyidagi so'zlar matnda qaysi vaziyatlarda qo'llanganini aytib bering:

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 foydalanib, savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. What interesting books have been published lately?
2. Which of them made the best impression on you?
- b) 1. Which of you is good at sports and games?
2. What kind of sports or games do you go in for?
3. Have you made progress lately?
4. Are you supposed to take part in competitions or matches?
- c) 1. 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 prefer* 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 ...

*prefer [pri'fə:] – afzal ko'rmoq

them are very good ... sports. 3. Can you answer ... this question ... the sport? 4. They replied ... the letter ... the same day. 5. She only smiled ... answer ... our question ... her progress ... tennis. 6. reply ... your letter we are sending you the information you need. 7. The old man's voice trembled ... excitement when he spoke ... his youngest daughter. 8. He said he couldn't play ... the piano ... us because he was practice. 9. He raised the glass he was holding ... his left hand and said, "Here's ... your success." 10. She came ... the room holding a little girl ... the hand. 11. You should pay more attention ... your spelling. 12. The man shouted something, but nobody took any notice ... him.

XI. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring:

1. The point is that ... 2. The thing is that ... 3. The trouble is that ... 4. The fact is that ...

XII. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini bering.

to reply	to stop	to read	to lose	to catch
to sit	to win	to raise	to feel	to rise
to lend	to worry	to fall	to die	to 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:ld] – dala

Easthampton ['i:st'hæmptən] – Istxempton

a referee [ə ,refə'ri] – hakam (*sport*)

a whistle [ə 'wisl] – hushtak

to take the upper hand – ustunlikka ega bo'lmoq

XV. Quyidagi dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda so'zlab bering:

1

“I've seen your last English wall-newspaper. Did you do it alone?”

“No, it was team-work. Did you like it?”

“Yes, it’s very amusing.”

2

“Has the match ended?”

“Yes, the teams drew three all.”

“Who scored the last goal?”

“Petrov. He did very well today. In fact he scored two of the three goals.”

3

“Was the game interesting?”

“Not very. No goals were scored. To tell the truth, I didn’t enjoy it at all.”

“Then I lost nothing by not being able to go. And I was very sorry about it.”

4

“I hear Spartak beat Dynamo.”

“Did they? What was the score?”

“Three nil.”

“Are you pleased?”

“Of course I am. I’ve been a Spartak fan since I was six.”

5

“Who won the last event?”

“Robet did. He was first in almost all the events except the third one. He lost it to Nick, and was second.”

6

“Did you go in for the last race?”

“No, I was ill.”

“That’s pity. Now I understand why our side lost it.”

XVI. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan foydalanib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. 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. Kimdir pastda eshikni taqillatyapti. Iltimos, borib eshikni ochib qo'ying. 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'targaningizdan men juda xursandman. Agar sizga bizning yordamimiz kerak bo'lsa, biz sizga yordam bera olamiz. 11. Bu ikki jamoa (komanda) o'rtasidagi o'yin o'tgan yili durang bilan yakunlangan. 12. Kecha men stadiongga 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 stadiongga 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'ldim, soat qariyb ikki bo'lib qolgandi. "Viktor!" – baqirdim men, biroq javob bo'lmadi. 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‘rimdan turib atrofga qaradim. Viktor hech qayerda ko‘rinmasdi (was nowhere to be seen). “U cho‘kib ketgan”, – deb o‘yladim va zudlik bilan qutqaruv qayig‘iga (a life-boat) chopib ketdim. Bir necha kishi sho‘ng‘iy (to dive) boshlashdi. Men juda xafa bo‘ldim va suzishni uncha yaxshi bilmasam-da, men ham ular bilan sho‘ng‘imoqchi edim. Shu lahzada mendan ikki metrcha naribroqda 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‘imoqchi bo‘lib turgandi. Keyin Viktor menga narigi qirg‘oqda uxlab qolganini, uyqudan turganda, allaqachon, soat ikki bo‘lganini aytdi. U daryodagi bezovtali ovozlarni eshitib, kimdir cho‘kib ketgan, deb tushunibdi. U ham sho‘ng‘iy boshlabdi.

XVII. Darsning yangi so‘zlaridan foydalanib, matnni so‘zlab bering.

On the Skating-Rink

Katherine [ˈkæθrin] was late, and MacGregor [mækˈɡregə] 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‘ziab bering.

III. a) Janob Pikvik va uning do‘stlari konki uchgani bormoqchi bo‘lgan kunni tasvirlang.

b) Quyidagi sahnalarni 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 foydalanib, mamlakatimiz futbol jamoalarining O'zbekiston kubogi va jahon birinchiligidagi istiqbolini muhokama qiling.

'John: 'Well, \that was a good \game. | The 'best we've \seen this \winter. |

'Robert: \Yes, | 'better than ↑last \week. | We have a ↑good \team, | but their 'players \won^ε because they're \faster. | 'Who are our 'boys \playing \next week. |

'John: 'Cardiff \City, ^ε I \think. |

'Robert: 'Which 'team d'you 'think will 'win the \Cup? |

'John: \Blackpool have a \good \chance, | but I think ~Manchester^ε have a \better. |

'Robert: 'What a'bout \Bolton? |

'John: Per'haps \they have the 'best 'chance of \all. |

'Robert: 'Why do you \think so? |

'John: Because they have a 'very 'fast \team | and 'some of their \players^ε are 'very 'clever with the \ball. | They can \think | as \well as \run, | and 'that's the \most im/portant \thing in \football. |

a cup – bu yerda kubok

a ball – to'p

VII. O'zingiz shohidi bo'lgan, o'qigan yoki radioda eshitgan sportdagi so'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 suhbatlashing, unga o'zingizning sevimli mashg'ulotingiz haqida gapirib bering, sportning qaysi turi bilan shug'ullanishini so'rang.

4. Janob Grinni futbol o'yiniga taklif qiling, uchrashish haqida kelishib oling.

5. Oxirgi xalqaro o'yin yoki sport musobaqalari haqida taassurotlaringizni o'rtoqlashing.

6. Janob Belldan shaxmat o'ynashini so'rang, bir partiya shaxmat o'ynashni taklif qiling. Xalqaro toifadagi shaxmatchilar haqida uning fikrini so'rang. O'z fikringizni ham bildiring.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. 26, 29, 33, 40–41, 50, 55, 68–69, 94–95-§§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 ularni katta e'tibor bilan o'qidim va ular menga yoqdi.

3. Yil boshidan beri zavod tomonidan nechta mashina (ishlab) chiqarildi?

4. U juda iqtidorli aktyor, biroq men uni anchadan beri sahnada ko'rmadim. Unga biror nima bo'ldimi? – Yo'q, men uni

Uzoq Sharq bo'ylab sayohat qilayotganini eshitdim.

5. Siz qachondan beri shu yerdasiz? – Men bu yerda iyundan beri turibman va bu yerda 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 ishlatishingizni ayting. 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 ishlatilishida 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'natilishi kerak. Agar siz buni bugun qilmasangiz, ular uni ertaga olishmaydi.
4. Mening ustimdan kulishganini yoqtirmayman.
5. Bu masala bo'yicha yig'ilishda nima deyildi?
6. Menga bu shifokorning hayotidan juda qiziqarli hodi-sani 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 yozuvchi-ning 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 gapdagi 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 qiziqqan mavzuga oid bir nechta maqolalarni topdim.
4. Kitoblarni o'qib u ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni bilib oldi.
5. Band bo'lganligi uchun u do'stlarinikiga bora olma-di.
6. U hozirgina pochtachi keltirgan konvertga, kimning yozuvi (a hand-writing) ekanligini eslashga urinib, jimgi-na qarab turardi.
7. Bola shu qadar charchadiki, u stolda o'tirib uxlab qoldi.
8. Chol skameykada o'zining atrofi-da 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'rib bera olmasligini aytdi. 11. Biz ko'p vaqtni 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 gaplarsak 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-§§larni takrorlang

1. Quyidagi namunalarning har biriga 2 – 3 tadan gap tuzing.

1. What did you expect him to do?

2. Have you ever seen her perform an operation?
3. Do you hear someone singing?
4. Nothing will make me change my mind.
2. 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 charchaganimni sezmadim, biroq o‘ringa kirib yotishim bilan darrov uxlab 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 olganingdan 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 bilmasdim. 7. Siz xatni kecha jo'natishingiz kerakligini, biroq sizda marka bo'lmaganligi uchun uni bugun jo'natishingizga to'g'ri kelganligini aytdingiz. 8. U bizdan oldindan 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'lmaganini 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‘rniga

a roof – tom

silver – kumush

a sock – paypoq

DARSLAR BO'YICHA LUG'AT

LUG'ATDA UCHRAYDIGAN QISQARTMALAR

<i>Am.</i> American English	ingliz tilining amerikacha varianti
<i>Ant.</i> antonym	antonim
<i>Art.</i> article	artikl
<i>Coll.</i> colloquial	og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladigan so'z
<i>e. g. (Lat.)</i> <i>exempli gratia</i>	(<i>lat.</i>) masalan
<i>Eng.</i> British English	Angliyada gapiriladigan ingliz tili
<i>etc.</i> et cetera	va hokazo
<i>Gr.</i> grammar	(shu so'zga oid) grammatik konstruksiyalar
<i>Lit.</i> literary	adabiy tilda ishlatiladigan so'z
<i>Phr.</i> phrase	frazologik birlik, 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. We are learning</i>	Biz hozir ingliz tilini
<i>English now.</i>	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'rganishyapui.

foreign [ˈfɔːrɪn]
a language [əˈlæŋgwɪdʒ]
W. comb. the English language
grammar
to live [təˈlɪv]
the centre [ðəˈsɛntə]
 e. g. I live in the **centre** of
 the city.
to work
Prep. to work **at (in)**
 e. g. We **work at (in)** this
 office.
the Ministry of Foreign Trade
 [ðəˈmɪnɪstri əv ˈfɔːrɪn ˈtreɪd]
also [ˈɔːlsəʊ]

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

Taqqoslang:

She reads English, and she also speaks it.	U ingliz tilida o'qiydi, <i>shuningdek</i> , bu tilda gapiradi <i>ham</i> .
Jane is here, and Tom is here, too .	Jeyn shu yerda, Tom <i>ham</i> shu yerda.

many [ˈmeni]

Syn. a lot of

to have [təˈhæv]

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 [əˈsɛntəns]

often [ɔːfn]

seldom [ˈsɛldəm]

Syn. not often

always [ˈɔːlwəz]

ko'p (*sanaladigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi*)

ko'p, ko'pgina (*barcha otlar bilan ishlatiladi*)

ega bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq
 ingliz tili bilan

shug'ullanmoq, ingliz tili
 darsi (bor) bo'lmoq

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
sometimes ['sʌmtaimz]
dictation [dik'teiʃn]
W. comb. to have a dictation
during ['djuəriŋ]
e. g. We read and write
during the lesson.
a text-book
an exercise [ən 'eksəsaiz]
W. comb. to do exercises
to speak
Prep. to speak to smb.

darsda, mashg'ulotlarda
ba'zan
diktant
diktant yozmoq
mobaynida, davomida
Biz dars davomida o'qiyimiz
va yozamiz.
darslik
mashq
mashq qilmoq
gapirmoq, gaplashmoq
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:ʒuəli]
after ['ɑ: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:vnɪŋ]
W. comb. every evening

this evening

Prep. **in** the evening

ruscha, rus
odatda
keyin (predlog), so'ng
-gacha, oldin
mashg'ulotlardan keyin
mashg'ulotlargacha
Mashg'ulotlardan keyin biz
ishlaymiz.

Mashg'ulotlargacha 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'kɒnəmist]

already [ɔl'redi]

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».

Yodda saqlang:

Write to me, please.

Menga (xat) yozing, iltimos.

a firm

to translate [tə trɑ:ns'leit]

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 kitoblarni 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, yoqtirmoq
 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

navbatdagi, kelasi

W. comb. next year ['nekst 'jə:]
 next week

kelasi yilda

next month [nʌnθ]

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
 to get home

uyga ketmoq, uyga bormoq
 uyga kelmoq, uyga yetmoq

e. g. Do you **go home** after
 classes?

Siz darsdan so'ng uyingizga
 ketasizmi?

When do you usually **get**
home?

Odatda, siz qachon uyga
 kelasiz?

together [tə'geðə]

birgalikda

Taqqoslang:

We are going to do this work
together.

Biz bu ishni *birgalikda* qilamiz.

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'vaiz]

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 sen-
tence.

Birinchi gapni *qaytaring*, (*yana
ayting*) iltimos.

a rule [ə 'ru:l]

W. comb. a grammar rule

about [ə'baut]

e. g. Please tell me **about**
your son.

qoida

grammatik qoida

haqida (*predlog*)

Iltimos, menga o'g'lingiz
haqida gapirib bering.

tonight

Syn. this evening

how

e. g. **How** do I get to the
Ministry?

How do you like it
here?

bugun kechqurun

bugun kechqurun

qanday, qanday qilib (*so'roq
ravishi*)

Vazirlikkacha qanday borsam
bo'ladi?

Bu yer sizlarga qanday yoq-
yapti?

how well

e. g. **How well** does she speak
English?

qanchalik yaxshi

U qiz ingliz tilida qanday
(qanchalik yaxshi) gapiradi?

how often

e. g. **How often** do you meet
Peter?

qanchalik tez-tez

Piter bilan qanchalik tez-tez
uchrashib turasiz?

which of

e. g. **Which of** you knows
German?

qaysi biri

Qaysi biringiz nemis tilini
bilasiz?

LESSON THREE

third [θə:d]

a working day [ə 'wɔ:kɪŋ dei]

a comrade [ə 'kɒmrid]

e. g. Do you know **Comrade**
Smirnov?

near

uchinchi

ish kuni

o'rtoq

Siz o'rtoq Smirnovni taniysiz-
mi?

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*)

Taqqoslash.

He lives near his office.	U o'zining idorasi <i>yaqinida</i> yashaydi.
He lives a long way from his office.	U o'zining idorasidan <i>uzoqda</i> yashaydi.
Does he live a long way (far) from his office?	U o'zining idorasidan <i>uzoqda</i> yashaydimi?
He doesn't live far from his office.	U o'z idorasining <i>yaqinida</i> yashaydi.

to walk

e. g. I usually **walk** to the office.
She likes **walking**.

piyoda bormoq, sayr qilmoq
Men, odatda, idoraga piyoda boraman.
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
Men faqat bitta chet tilini bilaman.

Monday ['mʌndi]

W. comb. every Monday
on Monday
(on) Monday morning
(on) Monday evening
next Monday

dushanba
har dushanba
dushanba kuni
dushanba kuni ertalab
dushanba kuni kechqurun
kelasi dushanba

Tuesday ['tju:zdi]

Wednesday ['wenzdi]

Thursday ['θə:zdi]

Friday ['fraidi]

Saturday ['sætədi]

Sunday ['sʌndi]

seshanba
chorshanba
payshanba
juma
shanba
yakshanba

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 'lɑ:st]

an hour [ən 'aʊə]

e. g. Our class usually lasts two **hours.**

to receive [tə ri'si:v]

e. g. At the office we **receive** a lot of letters from foreign firms.

Syn. to get

e. g. My sister often **gets** letters from her friends.

e. g. Comrade Ivanov **receives** engineers from our factories every day.

to answer [tu 'ɑ:nsə]

an article [ən 'ɑ:tɪkl]

e. g. Please don't read this **article.** It's not very interesting.

afternoon ['ɑ: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 kunlari

Men, odatda, dam olish kunlarimni do'stlarim bilan o'tkazaman. (aniqrog'i: shanba va yakshanbani)

Biz buni hafta oxirida qilmoqchimiz.

Biz shanba va yakshanbada Sankt-Peterburgga boramiz.

U shanba va yakshanba kunlari shu yerda qoladi.

davom etmoq

soat

Bizning darsimiz, odatda, ikki soat davom etadi.

1. olmoq

Idorada biz xorijiy firmalardan ko'plab xatlar olamiz.

olmoq

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, uyga soat kunduzgi to'rtga 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.

tamomlamoq, tugatmoq
ish

ishni tugatmoq

Odatda, biz ishni kechqurun tugatamiz.

da (*soat aytishda*)

Men uyga soat yettida kelaman.

Taqqoslang:

He finishes work at six o'clock.

He works six hours on Saturday.

U ishni soat oltida tugatadi.

U shanba kuni olti soat ishlaydi.

hard

W. comb. to work hard at smth.

e. g. Nick works **hard** at his English.

She works very **hard**.

sidqidildan, astoydil

nimanidir sidqidildan bajarish, biror narsa ustida astoydil ishlash

Nik ingliz tili ustida sidqidildan ishlayapti.

U sidqidildan shug'ullanyapti (o'qiyapti).

to stay

e. g. We don't usually **stay** at home on Sunday

to return [tə ri'tə:n]

e. g. Please **return** my book.

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.

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.

how long

e. g. **How long** does your class usually last?

What time...?

U qiz chorshanba kuni kechqurun qaytadi.

qancha (payt)

Sizing darsingiz, odatda, qancha davom etadi?

Soat nechada?

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, oliy o'quv yurti, ins-
titut

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 ishlatilishiga diqqatingizni qarating:

"What was the weather like
yesterday?"

Kecha ob-havo qanaqa bo'ldi?

"The weather was fine yes-
terday"

Kecha ob-havo yaxshi bo'ldi.

I don't like bad weather.

Men yomon ob-havoni yoqtir-
mayman.

till

e. g. "Till what time did you
work yesterday?"

"I worked till two
o'clock."

-gacha

Siz kecha soat nechagacha ish-
ladingiz?

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 volley-ball (football, tennis, hockey, etc.)

a week-day [ə'wi:kdei]

e. g. We usually work **on week-days**.

interesting ['intristin]

to decide [tə di'said]

e. g. We **decided** to discuss that book.

a hospital [ə'hɒspitəl]

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 vaqtda

Besh yil oldin men Kiyevda yashaganman. Men unda talaba 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.

sevmok

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 zamon-dagi ish-harakatga nisbatan ishlatiladi*)

ko'rgani bormoq (*kelasi zamon-dagi ish-harakatga nisbatan yoki buyruq maylida ishlatiladi*)

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 atro-fida 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'ilni*)

Biz oxirgi dam olish kunimizni Moskvada o'tkazdik.

2. vaqtini (pulni) nimagadir sarflamoq

U ingliz 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'rmidan, stuldan v.h.*)

Men ertalab soat yettida turaman.

U o'rmidan turdi va xonadan tashqariga chiqdi.

yuvinmoq

U turdi, yuvindi va kiyindi.

to dress

breakfast ['brekfəst]

dinner ['dinə]

W. comb. to have (ask) smb.
to dinner.
to have smth. for
dinner

e. g. We are going to ask
them **to dinner**.
What are we **having
for dinner?**

supper ['sʌpə]

W. comb. to have supper
(breakfast, dinner)
before supper
(breakfast, dinner)
after supper
(breakfast, dinner)
at supper
(breakfast, dinner)

to ask [tu 'ɑ:sk]

W. comb. to ask questions
e. g. In class the teacher **asks**
us a lot of **questions**.

Prep. to ask for

e. g. He **asked me for** a book
to read. (= He **asked me**
to give him a book to
read.)

a country [ə 'kʌntri]

e. g. Our **country** is very large.

W. comb. to go to the country

Ant. to go to town

W. comb. to be in the country

Ant. to be in town

a theatre [ə 'θiətə]

W. comb. to go to the theatre

a cinema [ə 'sinimə]

W. comb. to go to the cinema

a park

Central Park

kiyinmoq

nonushta

tushlik

kimnidir tushlikka taklif qil-
moq

tushlikka biror narsasi bor
bo'lmoq

Biz ularni tushlikka taklif
qilmoqchimiz.

Tushlikka (bugun) nima bor?

kechki ovqat

ovqatlanmoq

kechki ovqatgacha

kechki ovqatdan keyin

ovqat paytida

1. so'ramoq, savol bermoq

savollar bermoq
Darsda o'qituvchi bizga ko'p-
lab savollar beradi.

2. so'ramoq, tilamoq
nimanidir so'rash, tilash

U mendan o'qigani kitob so'-
radi. (U mendan o'qish
uchun kitob berib turishimni
so'radi.)

1. mamlakat

Bizning mamlakatimiz juda katta.

2. qishloq, shahar tashqarisi

shahar tashqarisiga bormoq

shaharga bormoq

shahar tashqarisida bo'lmoq

shaharda bo'lmoq

teatr

teatrga bormoq

kinoteatr

kinoga bormoq

park, bog'

Markaziy istirohat bog'i

again [ə 'geɪn]

e. g. They are here **again**.

Please say it **again**.

to want [tə 'wɒnt]

e. g. I don't **want** to go to the cinema this evening.

to skate

skates

to ski [tə 'ski] (**ski'd** [ski:d], **ski'd**)

skis [ski:z]

chess

W. comb. to play chess

e. g. Do you **play chess** well?

W. comb. to play (have) a game of chess

e. g. Nick and I **had a game of chess** after supper yesterday.

to begin (began, begun)

[tə bi'gɪn, bi'gæn, bi'gʌn]

e. g. He opened his book and **began** to read.

Our lesson **begins** at nine o'clock.

over ['ouvə]

Gr. to be over

e. g. The lesson **is over**.

by

W. comb. by five o'clock by that time

early

Ant. late

e. g. I sometimes go to my office **early** in the morning and get home **late** in the evening.

so

parents ['peərənts] (*pl.*)

yana

Ular yana shu yerda.

Buni yana takrorlang, iltimos.

xohlamoq

Men bugun kechqurun kinoga borishni xohlamayman.

konkida uchmoq

konki

chang'ida yurmoq

chang'i

shaxmat

shaxmat o'ynamoq

Siz shaxmatni yaxshi o'ynaysizmi?

bir partiya shaxmat o'ynamoq

Kecha biz Nik bilan kechki ovqatdan keyin shaxmat o'ynadik.

boshlamoq

U kitobni ochdi va o'qishni boshladi.

Bizning darsimiz soat to'qqizda boshlanadi.

tugallanganlik ma'nosini beruvchi ravish

tugamoq

dars tugadi

-gacha, qadar

soat beshga qadar

bungacha

erta

kech

Men ba'zan idoramga erta saharlab ketaman va uyga kech oqshomda kelaman.

shu qadar (*kuchaytirish yuklamasi*)

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 'wʊmən, 'wɪmɪn]

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 'ɪnstɪtju: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 'sʌbʤɪkt]

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'p-gina fanlarni o'rganyapti.

2. mavzu

Sizning axborotingizning 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

Iltilmos, bu ishda bizga yordam bering.

Iltilmos, bizga bu so'zni tarjima qilishga yordam bering.

ona

1. o'yilamoq

Siz nima haqida o'yilayapsiz?

2. hisoblamoq, ... deb bilmoq

Menimcha (fikrimcha) u 25 yoshda.

U chet tillarini biladi, deb o'yilamayman.

tug'ilgan

tug'ilmoq

Siz qachon tug'ilgansiz?

Men 1921-yilda tug'ilganman.

dada, ota

bolalar bog'chasi

1. qoldirmoq, olishni unutmoq

e. g. I **left** my text-book at home yesterday.

e. g. Always **leave** your books where you can find them again.

e. g. Soon she **left** the room. We're **leaving** (Moscow) tomorrow.

Prep. to leave for

Kecha men darslikni uyda qoldiribman (esimdan chiqibdi).

2. qoldirmoq, qo'ymoq
Kitoblaringizni doim topib oladigan yeringizga qo'ying.

3. tashlab chiqib ketmoq
Tezda u xonasidan chiqdi. 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'ni'və: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.)

U institutni o'tgan yili tamomladi.

He **graduated from the University** in 1967.

U universitetni 1967-yili tugatdi.

married ['mærid]

Gr. to be married to smb.

uylangan, turmushga chiqqan-ga uylangan bo'lmoq, ga

to get married

turmushga chiqqan bo'lmoq uylanmoq, turmushga chiqmoq

e. g. **Are you married?**

Uylanganmisiz? (Turmushga chiqqanmisiz?)

When did you get married?

a husband [ə 'hʌzbənd]

a brother [ə 'brʌðə]

summer ['sʌmə]

winter ['wɪntə]

a spring [sprɪŋ]

autumn ['ɔ:təm]

Prep. in (the) summer (winter, spring, autumn)

a grandfather [ə 'grænd, fʌðə]

a grandmother [ə 'grænd, mʌðə]

a grandson [ə 'grændsʌn]

a granddaughter [ə 'græn, dɔ:tə]

a grandchild [ə 'græn, tʃaɪld]

(*pl. grandchildren* ['grænd-tʃɪldrən])

a toy [ə 'tɔɪ]

Siz qachon uylangansiz? (tur-mushga chiqqansiz?)

er

aka, uka (ini)

yoʻz

qish

bahor

kuz

yoʻzda (qishda, bahorda, kuzda)

bobo, buva

momo, buvi

o'g'il nabira

qiz nabira

nabira

(nabiralar)

o'yinchoq

LESSON SEVEN

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl]

W. comb. a comfortable room (flat, armchair, etc.)

a block of flats

a house [ə 'haus]

(*pl.* ['hauzɪz])

a floor [ə 'flɔ:]

e. g. My flat is on the third floor.

qulay

qulay xona (kvartira, kreslo va sh.k.)

ko'p qavatli uy

uy

1. pol

2. qavat (etaj)

Mening kvartiram to'rtinchi qavatda.

Taqqoslang:

Angliyada

the ground floor

the first (second, etc.) floor

Bizda

birinchi qavat

ikkinchi (uchinchi va shu kabi) qavat

March

Prep. on the seventh of March

mart

yettinchi martda (kuni)

Oylarning nomlarini eslab qoling:

Janaury	['dʒænjuəri]	yanvar
February	['februəri]	fevral
March	[mɑ:tʃ]	mart
April	['eipril]	aprel
May	[mei]	may
June	[dʒu:n]	iyun
July	[dʒu:'lai]	iyul
August	['ɔ:gəst]	avgust
September	[səp'tembə]	sentabr
October	[ɔk'toubə]	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 'pɪktʃə]

Prep. **in** the picture

e. g. What d'you see **in the picture**?

rasm, fotosurat

rasmda, fotosuratda

Siz bu rasmda nimani ko'r-yapsiz?

(ishchi) xona (*kvartirada, idorada*)

a study [ə 'stʌdi]

a bedroom [ə 'bedrum]

a sitting-room [ə 'sɪtɪŋrum]

a dining-room [ə 'daɪnɪŋrum]

a living-room [ə 'lɪvɪŋrum]

to use [tə 'ju:z]

e. g. Are you **using** these books?

yotoqxona (*uydagi*)

mehmonxona (*uydagi*)

ovqatlanish xonasi

umumiy xona

foydalanmoq, ishlatmoq

Siz bu kitoblardan foydalanasizmi (Ular sizga kerakmi)?

a kitchen [ə 'kitʃin]

a bath-room [ə 'bɑ:θrum]

can

to be able to

square

round [raund]

(the) middle [(ðə) midl]

Prep. **in the middle of**

e. g. There's a table **in the middle of** my room.

a vase [ə 'va:z]

a flower [ə 'flaʊə]

an arm-chair [ən 'ɑ:mtʃeə]

an ordinary chair (= a chair)

a piano [ə 'pjænəu]

W. comb. to play the piano

a corner [ə 'kɔ:nə]

Prep. **in the corner of the room**

at the corner of the street

e. g. There's an arm-chair **in the corner of** the room.

There's a new house **at the corner of** the street.

music ['mju:zik]

e. g. I love **music**.

right [rait]

Phr. to (on) the right of

W. comb. to go to the right

open [əʊpn]

Ant. closed

W. comb. an open window (book)

e. g. The window is **open**.

a writing-table [ə 'raɪtɪŋ,teɪbl]

else [els]

e. g. What **else** are you going to discuss?

oshxona (*uydagi*)

yuvinish xonasi

qila olmoq, qila bilmoq

qodir bo'lmoq

kvadrat

doira

o'rta, ora

-ning o'rtasi

Mening xonamning o'rtasida stol turibdi.

vaza (gul uchun), guldon

gul

kreslo

oddiy stol

royal, pianino

royal chalmoq

burchak

xonaning burchagida

ko'chani burchagida, muyulishda

Xonaning burchagida kreslo turibdi (bor).

Ko'chani burchagida (muyulishda) yangi uy bor.

musiq

Men musiqani sevaman.

o'ng tomonda

-dan o'ngda

o'ngga bormoq

ochiq

yopiq

ochiq deraza (kitob)

Deraza ochiq.

yozuv stoli

yana boshqa (*so'roq hamda gumon olmoshlari va ravishlaridan so'ng ishlatiladi*)

Siz yana nimani muhokama qilmoqchisiz?

Where else did you see him?	Siz uni yana qayerda ko'ringiz?
a telephone [ə 'telifoun]	telefon
<i>e. g.</i> Can I use your telephone ?	Sizning telefoningizdan qo'ng'iroq qilib olsam (foydalansam) maylimi?
<i>Prep. Art.</i> to speak on the telephone	telefonda gplashmoq
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 'lɪsn] to the radio	radio tinglamoq
to hear smth. on the radio	radiodan nimadir eshitmoq
<i>e. g.</i> 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'viʒn set]	televizor
<i>W. comb.</i> to see smth. on TV (television)	televizorda nimanidir ko'rmoq
to watch TV	televizor ko'rmoq
<i>e. g.</i> We saw a new film on TV last night.	Kecha kechqurun biz televizorda yangi film ko'rdik.
a sofa [ə 'soʊfə]	divan
a bookcase [ə 'bukkeɪs]	kitob javoni
left	chap
<i>Phr.</i> to (on) the left of	-dan chapda
<i>e. g.</i> There is a piano to the left of the table.	Stolning chap yonida royal bor.
a thing	buyum, narsa
<i>e. g.</i> 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 'laɪbrəri]	kutubxona
Literature ['lɪtərɪtʃə]	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.

History ['hɪstəri]

Geography [dʒi'ɒɡrəfi]

people ['pi:pl]

Men shahardan tashqariga yakshanba kuni borishga qaror qildim. Shuning uchun men juda erta turdim.

tarix

geografiya

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]

Syn. as

a librarian [ə laɪ'brɛəriən]

a writer

by

W. comb. a book by Gogol

chunki

-ligi uchun

kutubxonachi

yo'zuvchi, muallif

tomonidan

Gogolning kitobi (Gogol yozgan)

childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd]

e. g. I lived in the country in my **childhood**.

bolalik

Yoshligimda men qishloqda yashaganman.

too

e. g. The book is **too** difficult for me (to read).

juda

Bu kitobni meni o'qishim uchun juda qiyin.

difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt]

easy ['i:zi]

all

e. g. He told me **all** about it.

qiyin

yengil, oson

1. hammasi, hamma (*narsa*)

U menga bu haqda hammasini gapirib berdi.

We know **all** about them.

Biz ular haqida hamma narsani bilamiz.

2. hamma, barcha (*kishilar*)

ularning barchasi (biz barchamiz v. h.)

W. comb. all of them (us, etc.)

e. g. **All of us** were glad to see them.

Biz hammamiz ularni ko'rishdan xursand edik.

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.

All the children stood up when the teacher came into the classroom.

Hamma bolalar (umuman) savol berishni yoqtirishadi.

Sinfga o'qituvchi kirganda (ushbu sinfdagi) *hamma bolalar* o'rinlaridan 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
[ˈbrɔ:dka:st]

to bring (brought, brought)

[tə brɪŋ, 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 [ə'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 (birror) qiziqarli kitob olib keling.

Iltimos, biznikiga shanba kuni keling va qizingizni ham birga olib keling.

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 [ˈsɔːri]

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 ədˈvaɪz]

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 muhokama qilishga vaqtim bo'l-maganligidan afsusdaman.

kimgadir achinish

biror narsadan afsuslanish

Biz hammamiz unga achinamiz.

Siz bundan afsusdamisiz?

(kutubxonada) kitob bor

bo'lmoq

maslahat bermoq

Sizga bu kitobni o'qishni maslahat beraman.

LESSON NINE

a conversation [ə ,kɒnvə'seɪʃn]

Hullo! (= Hallo!) [hʌ'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 hishayajon bilan aytiladi*)

2. allo (*telefonda*)

Ahvollaringiz qanday?

nimaga, nima uchun, nima sababdan

Siz nimaga doim erta turasiz?

1. sezmoq, payqamoq

Men uning nohaqligini sezib turibman.

2. o'zini his qilmoq

(*bog'lovchi fe'l*)

O'zingizni qanday his qilyapsiz?

Men o'zimni yomon his qilyapman (men sog'aymayapman).

Taqqoslang:

I feel well . (<i>sifat</i>)	Men o'zimni <i>yaxshi</i> his qilyapman. (<i>ravish</i>)
He feels ill . (<i>sifat</i>)	U o'zini yomon his qilmoqda. (U kasal). (<i>ravish</i>)
He feels bad . (<i>sifat</i>)	U o'zini yomon his qilmoqda. (U o'ziga kelolmayapti). (<i>ravish</i>)

ill

e. g. He was **ill** yesterday.
Syn. sick

e. g. Now he is a **sick** old man.
Ant. well

W. comb. to get ill
to get a cold
to get the flu

even [i:vn]

e. g. He doesn't **even** see his mistakes.
Even he doesn't know it.

What's the matter?

Prep. What's the matter **with** you?

to see a doctor

e. g. Have you **seen the doctor** yet?

high [hai]

Ant. low [lou]

Syn. tall

Ant. short

kasal (*faqat ot-kesim sifatida ishlatiladi*)

U kecha kasal edi.

kasal (*aniqlovchi sifatida ishlatiladi*)

Endi u qari, kasal odam.

sog'lom

kasal bo'lmoq

shamollab qolmoq

gripp bo'lib qolmoq

hatto (*kuchaytirish yuklamasi asosiy fe'ldan yoki egadan oldin ishlatiladi*)

U hatto o'zining xatolarini ham ko'rmaydi.

Hatto u ham buni bilmaydi.

Nima gap, nima bo'ldi?

Sizga nima bo'ldi (Sizga nima qildi)?

shifokor huzuriga bormoq

Siz shifokor huzurida bo'ldingizmi?

baland (*buyum va narsalar haqida*)

past

baland, novcha

past

Taqqoslang:

a **high** hill
a **tall** man
a **tall** house
a **low** bed
a **short** man

baland qir
novcha odam
baland uy
past karavot
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'rqmoq
nimadandir qo'rqmoq
Siz nimadan qo'rqasiz?
U hatto bir so'z aytgani ham qo'rqadi.
U xato qilgani qo'rqadi.

Siz buni bugun qila olasizmi?

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) ishlamasa (yaxshi) bo'lardi.

bir necha, bir qancha, cheklangan miqdor (*sanaladigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi*)

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'pgina) 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

W. comb. to miss a lesson (a lecture)

must [mʌst, məst]

certainly ['sɜ:tənli]

e. g. "Can you help us, please?"

"Certainly." ("Yes, certainly.")

e. g. She **certainly** knows English.

You should **certainly** ask him about it again.

a note

W. comb. to make notes

e. g. Jane always **makes notes** at the lectures.

to come round

if

a talk [ə'tɔ:k]

Prep. a talk **with** smb. **about** smth.

e. g. Our **talk with** them was very interesting.

W. comb. to have a talk

W. comb. to give a talk

e. g. He **gave** an interesting **talk** on Jack London's life.

to talk

Prep. to talk **to** smb. **about** smth.

e. g. I've just **talked to** him **about** it.

a place

Prep. **in** ... place

e. g. Please put the thing **in** its **place**.

darsni (leksiyani) o'tkazib yubormoq

kerak, shart

1. albatta, o'z-o'zidan ma'lum (*ko'pincha iltimosga javob tarzida ishlatiladi*)

Siz bizga yordam bera olasizmi?

Albatta. Jonim bilan.

2. so'zsiz

U qiz, albatta, ingliz tilini biladi.

So'zsiz, siz undan bu haqda yana bir marta so'rashingiz kerak.

yo'zuv, izoh, eslatma

yo'zmoq, yozib olmoq

Jeyn doim ma'ruzani yozib boradi.

kirib o'tmoq, kelmoq

agar (*bog'lovchi*)

1. suhbat

biror kishi bilan biror narsa haqida suhbat

Ular bilan bizning suhbatimiz juda qiziqarli bo'ldi.

suhbatlashmoq, gaplashmoq

2. xabar, doklad

xabar qilmoq, doklad qilmoq

U Jek London hayoti haqida qiziqarli doklad qildi.

gapirmoq

biror kishi bilan biror narsa haqida gaplashmoq

Men hozirgina u bilan bu haqda gaplashdim.

1. joy

joyiga

Bu narsani o'z o'rniga qo'ying, 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 kelinglar.

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 Insti-
tute **by tram (by the 21**
tram).

tramvay

15-tramvay

tramvayda yurmoq (avto-
busda, trolleybusda, ma-
shinada)

taksi tutmoq, taksiga o'tirmoq
Men, odatda, institutga (21-)
tramvayda boraman.

an underground

W. comb. to go by underground

e. g. I often go home **by**
underground.

a station [ə 'steɪʃn]

W. comb. an underground
station

a tram (bus,
trolley-bus) stop

metro

metroda yurmoq, bormoq

Men ko'pincha uyga met-
roda ketaman.

stansiya, bekat

metro bekati

tramvay (avtobus, trolleybus)
bekati

stansiyada, bekatda

tramvay bekatida

kelasi bekatda

Prep. **at the station**

at the tram stop

at the next stop

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 fə'get, fə'gɒt, fə'gɒtn]

Ant. to remember

e. g. He forgot to tell me about it.

I forgot all about it.

daqiqa

shoshilmoq

Shoshilmang!

qayergadir shoshilmoq

U ertalab doim institutga shoshiladi.

Tezroq! Shoshiling! Bo'la qoling!

Kechroq ko'risharmiz. Xayr. unutmog

eslamoq, yodga olmoq

U menga bu haqda gapirishni unutdi.

Men bu haqda hammasini unutdim.

Taqqoslang:

I forgot to ask you about it.

Men bu haqda sizdan so'rashni *unutibman*.

I'm sorry, I've left your book at home.

Kechirasiz, men sizning kitobingizni uyda (*unutib*) *qoldiribman*.

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 olmosh bilan ifodalangan)

Nima uchun siz kecha menga telefon qilmadingiz?

Please ring up Mr Brown. (to'ldiruvchi ot bilan ifodalangan)

Iltimos, janob Braunga telefon qiling.

LESSON TEN

dear [diə]

hurmatli, qadrlı

busy ['bizi]

band

Gr. to be busy

band bo'lmoq

last [la:st]

1. oxirgi (tartib bo'yicha)

e. g. Please read the last sentence.

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(ination)

to pass an exam(ination)

an English exam(ination)

e. g. I took my last **exam** yesterday.

2. o'tgan (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, talabalarni 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'lishli va bo'lishsiz gaplarda qisman inkor sifatida ishlatiladi)

at all

umuman, hech ham (bo'lishsiz gaplarda to'la inkor sifatida ishlatiladi)

Taqqoslang:

I don't **quite** like it.

Menga bu unchalik yoqmayapti.

I don't like it **at all**.

Menga bu umuman yoqmayapti.

free

Gr. to be free

a holiday [ə 'hɒlədi]

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 ketmoq
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'lmoq, nafasni rostlamoq

dam

dam olmoq, nafasni rostlamoq

Taqqoslang:

Did you **have a good holiday**?

Yaxshi dam oldingizmi (*ta'tilni yaxshi o'tkazdingizmi*)?

Did you **have a good rest**?

Yaxshi dam oldingizmi (*uxladingizmi, 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

a holiday home

a holiday-centre

to hope

e. g. I **hope** you (will) have a good holiday.

to have a good (nice) time

e. g. Did you **have a good time** on Sunday?

a sea

e. g. They lived by **the sea**.

a seaside

Syn. a seashore

Prep. **at the seaside** \
on the seashore /

W. comb. to go to the seaside

to swim (swam, swum)

e. g. I like **swimming** in the sea.

to lie (lay, lain)

a beach

Prep. **on the beach**

the sun

Prep. to lie **in the sun**

to sunbathe [tə 'sʌnbeɪð]

either ['aɪðə]

bayram, ta'til

dam olish uyi

dam olish joyi, pansionat, lager, dam olish markazi

umid qilmoq

Yaxshi dam oling. (Umid qilamanki, yaxshi dam olasiz.)

vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq, dam olmoq

Yakshanbani yaxshi o'tkazdingizmi?

dengiz (ko 'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi)

Ular dengiz bo'yida yashashardi.

dengiz sohili (ko 'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi)

dengiz qirg'og'i

dengizda (dengiz bo'yida)

dengiz qirg'og'ida

dengizga bormoq (dam olmoq)

cho'milmoq, suzmoq

Men dengizda cho'milishni yoqtiraman.

yotmoq

sohil (plaj)

sohilda (plajda)

quyosh

quyoshda yotmoq

toblanmoq

ham (bo'lishsiz gaplarda)

Taqqoslang:

I like this book **too**.

I don't like this book **either**.

I **also** like this book.

Menga *ham* bu kitob yoqadi.

Menga *ham* bu kitob yoqmaydi.

Menga (*shuningdek*) bu kitob **ham** yoqadi (boshqa kitoblardan tashqari).

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awful ['ɔ:ful] *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'tkazdik.

dahshat (*ravish*)
Men bu filmni ko'rmaganimdan juda ham afsusdaman.

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

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 holiday?

a river
W. comb. a long river
e. g. There are very many **long rivers** in our country.

1. kambag'al boy
2. yomon, kuchsiz (*ish, sog'liq haqida*)
yomon ish
yomon sog'liq
Uning sog'lig'i yomon
hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'rmoq
hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'rmoq, -moqchi
Yozgi ta'tilni qayerda o'tkazmoqchisizlar?

daryo
katta daryo
Bizning mamlakatimizda ko'pgina katta daryolar bor.

Yodda saqlang:

daryo *qirg'og'ida*
dengiz *qirg'og'ida*

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 'fɒrɪst]
e. g. Our country is rich in **forests**.

o'rmon (katta bo'lmagan)
Stansiyaning yonida katta bo'lmagan o'rmon bor.
o'rmon (katta o'rmon)
Bizning vatanimiz o'rmonlarga 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 ['bɜːθdi]

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 hiə, hə:d]

Phr. to hear from

e. g. I hope we'll soon **hear from** you.

(mas) lik uchun

(mas) lik uchun (*ko'pincha bo'lishsiz gaplarda*)

Men nazorat ishida xato qilmaslik uchun bu qoidalarni yod olmoqchiman.

(kimningdir) tug'ilgan kun(i)

Ertaga mening tug'ilgan kunim.

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 ['dʒɜːni]

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

<i>e. g.</i> Which hotel is Mr Smith staying at?	Janob Smit qaysi mehmonxonaga joylashdi?
a hall	zal, vestibul, kiraverish
<i>W. comb.</i> an exhibit on hall	ko'rgazmalar zali
a concert hall	konsert zali
a conference hall	konferensiya zali

Taqqoslang:

Palto va shlapangizni <i>kiraverishda</i> qoldiring.	Leave your coat and hat in the hall .
Biz kino <i>zaliga</i> kirganimizda, u yerda ko'pgina odamlar bor edi.	When we went into the cinema (theatre) there were a lot of people there.
Ular sport <i>zalida</i> .	They're in the gym (gymnasium [dʒim'neiziam]) .
Kitoblar № 5 ko'rgazmalar <i>zalida</i> namoyish etilyapti (agar ko'rgazmada zallar ko'p bo'lsa).	The books are in Exhibition Room No. 5 .

a guide [ə 'gaid]	gid, ekskursovod
a visit [ə 'vizit]	vizit, tashrif
<i>Prep.</i> a visit to a place	biron-bir joyga borish, tashrif
<i>e. g.</i> Is this your first visit to this country?	Siz mamlakatimizda birinchi marta bo'lishingizmi?
a revolution [ə revə'lu:ʃn]	revolutsiya, inqilob
<i>e. g.</i> It was before the Revolution .	Bu revolutsiyagacha bo'lgan edi.
a capital [ə 'kæpitəl]	poytaxt
<i>e. g.</i> London is the capital of England.	London – Angliyaning poytaxti.
to become (became, become) [tə bi'kʌm, bi'keim, bi'kʌm]	bo'lmoq (<i>bog'lovchi fe'l</i>), erishmoq
<i>e. g.</i> He's going to become a doctor.	U doktor bo'lmoqchi.
to change [tə 'tʃeɪndʒ]	1. o'zgarmoq
<i>e. g.</i> The weather is changing .	Ob-havo o'zgaryapti.
	2. o'zgartirmoq
<i>e. g.</i> She got married, but didn't want to change her name.	U qiz turmushga chiqdi, lekin familiyasini o'zgartirishni xohlamadi.
hardly	zo'rg'a, qiyinchilik bilan

e. g. The sick man could **hardly** walk.

to recognize [tə 'rekɔɡnaiz]

e. g. He said he didn't **recognize** me.

a street

e. g. "Which **street** do you live in?"

"I live in **Kirov Street**."

a square [ə 'skweə]

Prep. in a square

e. g. The Kremlin is in **Red Square**.

like

dirty ['dɜ:ti]

W. comb. a dirty street

dirty hands

But:

a muddy street

narrow

a suburb [ə 'sʌbə:b]

Prep. in the suburbs

to wonder [tə 'wʌndə]

e. g. I **wonder** what they're doing now.

a district [ə 'distrikt]

e.g. There are several factories in this **district**.

South-West

beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪfəl]

W. comb. a beautiful place
a beautiful woman

wide

W. comb. a wide street (river)

straight [streɪt]

W. comb. a straight street

Kasal zo'rg'a harakatl: nardi.

tanimoq

U meni tanimaganligin' aytdi.

ko'cha

Siz qaysi ko'chada yashaysiz?

Men Kirov ko'chasida yashayman.

maydon

maydonda

Kreml Qizil maydonda joylashgan.

kabi, o'xshash

iflos, chang bilan qo'langan, kir

iflos ko'cha (axlat tashlangan)

iflos qo'llar

iflos ko'cha (yomg'irdan so'ng), loy ko'cha

tor

shahar cheti

shahar chetida

bilishni xohlamoq

Qiziq, hozir ular nima qilishyapti ekan.

rayon, tuman

Bu rayonda bir necha fabrikalar (zavodlar) bor.

Janubi-g'arbiy (*bu yerda: Moskvadagi rayon*)

go'zal, chiroyli

chiroyli joy

chiroyli ayol, go'zal ayol

keng

keng ko'cha (daryo)

to'g'ri

to'g'ri ko'cha

Ant. a crooked ['krukid] street
a garden

gardens (pl.)

a way

W. comb. on the (one's) way to

on the (one's) way
home

e. g. He met a friend **on the
(his) way home.**

a building [ə 'bildɪŋ]

to build (built, built) [tə 'bild,
bilt]

a picture gallery [ə 'pɪktʃə
'gæləri]

would like

e. g. He'd (= he would) **like**
to talk to you.

I'd **like** to go to the
cinema this evening.

to plan

Syn. to intend

to be going

e. g. When do you **plan** (are
you planning) to see the
factory?

a village [ə 'vɪlɪdʒ]

a collective farm [ə kə'lektɪv
fɑ:m]

Prep. to work **on** a collective
farm

a museum [ə mju:'ziəm]

an exhibition [ən ,eksɪ'biʃn]

other ['ʌðə]

e. g. I've been to Kiev, Minsk
and many **other** cities in
our country.

egri ko'cha

bog' (*odatda uy oldida joy-
lashgan*)

jamoat parki, skver, xiyobon
yo'l

qayoqqadir ketayotib, -ga
ketayotib

uyga ketayotib, uyga keta-
verishda

Uyga ketayotib u do'stini
uchratib qoldi.

bino, imorat

qurmoq

kartinalar galereyasi

xohlardimki

U siz bilan gaplashishni xoh-
lardi.

Men bugun kechqurun kino-
ga borishni xohlardim.

rejalashtirmoq, hozirlanmoq
hozirlanmoq, taraddud ko'r-
moq

hozirlanmoq, -moqchi

Siz zavodga qachon bor-
moqchisiz?

qishloq

kolxoz

kolxozda ishlamoq

muzey

ko'rgazma

1. boshqa

Men mamlakatimizning Kiyev,
Minsk va boshqa ko'p sha-
harlarida bo'lganman.

2. yana (so'roq so'z va ko'p-
likdagi ot o'rtasida keladi)

e. g. What **other** films have you seen?

Siz yana qanaqa kinolarni 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'pɔ:tənt]

kerakli, muhim

industrial [in'dʌstriəl]

sanoatlashgan

W. comb. an industrial city (centre, exhibition, etc.)

sanoatlashgan shahar (markaz, sanoat ko'rgazmasi va boshqalar)

industry ['indəstri]

ishlab chiqarish

agricultural [ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl]

qishloq xo'jaligi

in addition to

bundan tashqari, -ga qo'shimcha tarzda

LESSON TWELVE

lunch

1. ikkinchi nonushta;

2. tushlik

W. comb. (the) lunch hour

tushlik vaqti, tushlik tanafusi

Prep. in the lunch hour

tushlik tanaffusida, tushlik vaqtida

a meal

ovqatlanish payti, ovqat

e. g. I usually have three **meals** a day.

Men, odatda, kuniga uch mahal ovqatlanaman.

W. comb. a morning meal
a midday meal
an evening meal

ertalabki ovqat

kunduzgi ovqat

kechqurungi ovqat

e. g. Lunch is **the midday meal** in England, in our country dinner is **the midday meal**.

Angliyada kunduzgi ovqat lanch (ikkinchi ovqat), bizda esa tushlik deyiladi.

In England dinner is **the evening meal**, in our country supper is **the evening meal**.

Angliyada kechki ovqat tushlik, bizda esa kechki ovqat deyiladi.

(a) **half** [ha:f]

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 [wi'ðaut]

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 ['θɜ:sti]

Gr. to be thirsty

alone [ə 'ləʊn]

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 tu-
raman.

-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, chanqa-
gan bo'lmoq

bir o'zi, yakka, yolg'iz

U uyda yolg'iz edi.

U bir (yakka) o'zi buni qi-
lolmaydi.

qo'shilmok

U bizga bir necha daqiqadan
so'ng qo'shiladi.

Men sizlar bilan tushlik qil-
gani boraman.

oshxona

Taqqoslang:

Bizning zavodimizda yaxshigina
oshxona bor.

Mening (uydagi) *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 'restɔŋ]

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'teɪtəʊz] (*pl.*)

a potato [ə pə'teɪtəʊ]

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, chaqirtirmoq, 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'danli suv

salat

sabzavotli salat, vinegret,

mevali salat

go'sht

go'shtli salat

kartoshka (*umumiy nom*)

bir dona kartoshka

muzqaymoq (ice – muz,
cream – qaymoq)

Muzqaymoq yegim kelyapti.
(*alohida upakovka qilin-*
gan porsiyada)

Two ices, please.

Ikkita muzqaymoq bering,
iltimos.

I want some ice-cream.

Mening muzqaymoq yegim
kelyapti. (*Na kofe, na choy
va boshqa narsa emas.*)

the sweet

uchinchi ovqat (sweet – shi-
rinlik)

Prep. for the sweet

uchinchisiga, shirinlikka

e. g. What will you have for
the sweet?

Siz uchinchisiga (shirinlik-
ka) nima olasiz?

a dish

1. ovqat, tarelka, miska, idish

2. ovqat, yemish

enough [i'nʌf]

yetar, yetarli

e. g. We've got **enough** time to
do the work.

Bizda bu ish uchun yetarlicha
vaqt bor.

We haven't **enough** time
to do the work now.

Hozir bizning bu ish uchun
vaqtimiz oz (yetmaydi).

Enough ning gapdagi o'rniga diqqatingizni qarating:

This article is **interesting enough**
for our newspaper.

Bu maqola bizning gazetamiz
uchun *yetarlicha* qiziqarli.

Please dictate more slowly. I
can't write **fast enough**.

Iltimos, sekinroq aytib bering.
men *yetarlicha (uncha)* tez
yoza olmayman.

(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.)

Sizda bu ishni yakunlash
uchun *yetarlicha* vaqt
bo'ldi.

(Otdan oldin va keyin kelganda urg'u bilan talaffuz qilinadi)

I've got **enough** free time today.

Mening bugun *yetarlicha*
bo'sh vaqtim bor.

(Otdan oldin, agar undan so'ng infinitiv kelmasa)

salt [sɔ:lt]

tuz

to pass

uzatmoq (*qo'ldan qo'lga*)

e. g. Will you **pass** me the
salad, please.

Iltimos, menga salatni uzatib
yuboring.

bread

non

W. comb. white bread
rye bread

oq non

qora non

brown bread
a course [ə 'kɔ:s]
W. comb. a dinner of four courses (= a four-course dinner)
the meat (fish) course

Prep. for the second course

W. comb. a course of lectures

But:

to be in one's first (second, third, etc.) year

e. g. Are you in your **third year** yet?

to come up (to) = to go up (to)

e. g. The man **came up to** me and said, "Don't you recognize me?"

I went up to the picture to have a good look at it.

coffee ['kɔfi]

milk

a cake

strong

Ant. weak

W. comb. a strong man

strong coffee (tea)

sugar ['ʃugə]

W. comb. a lump of sugar

to smoke

W. comb. to have a smoke

a cigarette [ə ,sigə'ret]

later

W. comb. two days later

qizg'ish non

1. ovqat, taom, tushlik qismi (nonushtani, kechki ovqatni)

to'rtta ovqatdan iborat tushlik, to'rt taomlik tushlik

ikkinchi (go'shtli yoki baliqli), go'shtli, baliqli taom

ikkinchiga

2. kurs

ma'ruza kursi

birinchi (ikkinchi, uchinchi va boshq.) bosqichda o'qimoq

Siz uchinchi bosqichdami-siz?

(oldiga) bormoq, yaqinlashib kelmoq

Bir kishi mening oldimga keldi-da, «Siz meni tanıyapsizmi?» – dedi.

Men rasmni yaxshilab ko'rish uchun uning oldiga yaqinlashdim.

kofe

sut

tort, keks

1. kuchli

kuchsiz

kuchli inson

2. o'tkir (*ichimliklar haqida*)

o'tkir kofe (achchiq choy)

oq qand

oq qand bo'lagi

chekmoq

chekmoq

sigareta

keyinroq

ikki kundan keyin (*odatda hikoyada ishlatiladi, dialogda emas*)

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

trousers ['trauzəz] (*pl.*)

a dress

a hat

a suit [ə 'sju:t]

a coat

clothes [klaʊðz] (*pl.*)

a shoe

W. comb. a pair of shoes

a boot [ə 'bu:t]

a high boot

all over the place

ready

Syn. prepared

e. g. Are you **ready** yet?

Prep. to be ready for ...

e. g. Are you **ready** for the examination?

W. comb. to get ready

Syn. to prepare

e. g. Will you **get** all the letters and telegrams **ready**, please?

e. g. He's **preparing** for his holiday.

a home town [ə 'houm taun]

to pack

e. g. Have you **packed (up)** your things?

He **packed** his books into a big box.

ko'ylak

shim

ayollar ko'yalagi

shlapa

kastum

pidjak, palto

kiyim

tufli

bir juft tufli

botinka

etik

bu yerda: xonaning hamma yerida

tayyor

tayyor

Siz tayyormisiz?

nimagadir tayyor turish

Imtihonga tayyormisiz?

tayyorlanmoq

tayyorlamoq

Iltimos, hamma xat va telegrammalarni tayyorlab qo'ying.

U ta'tilga tayyorlanmoqda.

ona shahar

joylamoq, yig'ishtirmoq

Narsalaringizni yig'ishtirib bo'ldingizmi?

U o'zining kitoblarini katta qutiga joylashtirdi.

the rest (of)

W. comb. the rest of the things
the rest of the work
(book, day, etc.)

about

e. g. He's **about** forty.

That's **about** all I was
going to say.

a **siut-case** [ə 'sju:tkeis]

food [fu:d]

a **shop**

to shop

W. comb. to go (out) shopping

to do some (one's)
shopping

e. g. Will you **go shopping**
after breakfast?

I've got **some shopping**
to do this afternoon.

an **address** [ən ə'dres]

a **railway station**

a **taxi** [ə 'tæksi]

W. comb. to take a taxi

to wait

Prep. to wait **for**...

e. g. "Who are you **waiting**
for?"

"I'm **waiting for** a
friend."

to be in a hurry

e. g. He couldn't talk to all of
us because he **was in a**
hurry to leave.

You shouldn't do the
work **in a hurry**.

qolgani

qolgan buyumlar

ishning qolgan qismi (kitob-
ni, kunni va boshq.).

atrofida, taxminan

U qirq yosh afrovida

Bu men aytadigan narsaning
deyarli hammasi.

chamadon

yemish, ovqat

magazin (sanalmaydigan ot)

bozor qilmoq, xarid qilmoq

magazinga xarid qilgani
bormoq

bozor qilmoq, xarid qilmoq

Siz nonushtadan keyin ma-
gazinga borasizmi?

Men ba'zi bir narsalarni
tushlikdan so'ng sotib
olishim kerak.

adres, manzil

vokzal, temiryo'l stansiyasi,
bekat

taksi

taksi to'xtatmoq

kutmoq

kimnidir (nimanidir) kutmoq

Kimni kutyapsiz?

Do'stimni kutyapman.

nimanidir tezlik bilan, sho-
shib qilmoq

U hammamiz bilan gaplasha
olmadi, chunki u juda
shoshib turgandi.

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* (= vaqti tig'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

e. g. They are a **happy** family.

I'm **happy** to see you again.

baxtli

Ular baxtli oila.

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]

wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl]

yoddan

mo'jizakor, ajoyib

e. g. We had **wonderful** weather during the holidays.
to go sightseeing [tə 'gou 'sai:t,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 'mɒnjumənt]

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 'kæptɪn]

W. comb. the captain of a ship

something ['sʌmθɪŋ]

a voyage [ə 'vɔɪdʒ]

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 'fɒləʊɪŋ]

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 [vɔɪs]

Prep. in a loud (low) voice

an ear [əɪ 'iə]

to sail

e. g. We'll be **sailing** tomorrow.

U Janubiy Amerikaga sayohat qilishga hozirlik ko'ryapti.

quyidagi

U bizga quyidagi hikoyani aytib berdi. (Mana u bizga aytib bergan 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 gaplashishdi.

1. notanish kishi

2. chet ellik

Men bu yerlik emasman (men bu yerlarni bilmayman).

uxlamoq

uyquga ketmoq

Kecha men juda yomon uxladim.

Men ertalabki soat to'rt-dagina uxlab qoldim.

ovoz

baland (past) ovoz bilan

quloq

1. yelkanlar ostida yurmoq

2. suzib ketmoq (*dengiz bo'ylab sayohatga chiqqan paroxod va odamlar haqida*).

Biz ertaga kemada jo'nab ketamiz.

sailor**the North** [ðə 'nɔ:θ]**the South** [ðə 'sauθ]**the West** [ðə 'west]**the East** [ði 'i:st]**the Far East***Prep.* in the North (South, West, East)*e. g.* There are a lot of new cities **in the North** of our country.*Prep.* to the north (south, west, east) **of***e. g.* Kiev is **to the south-west** of Moscow.*W. comb.* to go (sail) north (south, west, east)

dengiz, hi

Shimol

Janub

G'arb

Sharq

Uzoq Sharq

shimoldan (janubda, g'arbda, sharqda)

Bizning mamlakatimiz shimoldan juda ko'p yangi shahar ar bor.

nimadan bir shimolda (janubda, g'arbda, sharqda), shimol oqda (janubroqda, g'arbroqda, sharqroqda)

Kiyev Moskvadan Janubiy-g'arbda joylashgan.

shimolga bormoq, suzmoq (janubga, g'arbiga, 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, aniqlamoq

Biz uning ta'tildaligini (surishtiril) bildik.

yemoq (ovqatlanmoq)

Taqqoslang:I don't **eat** eggs. I don't like them.Don't **eat** so quickly.

Lekin:

He **had** two eggs and a cup of coffee for breakfast.

Men tuxum yemayman, men ularni yoqti mayman.

Bunchalik tez yema.

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 [ˈæŋɡri]

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'lmang.

Nimaga mendan bunchalik xafa bo'lyapsiz?

ser, janob

orqali

Biz ularni derazadan ko'rdik.

ko'rib chiqmoq (tanishib chiqmoq)

Men xonaga kirganimda, direktor telegrammalarni ko'zdan kechirayotgan edi.

bu yerda: durbin

1. qayiq

2. kema

qutqarmoq

erishmoq, -gacha yetib

bormoq, -gacha olib

bormoq

— Fe'ldan 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'bo: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'satdan

Poyezd birdan (kutilmagan)da to'xtab qoldi.

ko'z

1. yig'lamoq

Bolakay nimaga yig'layapti?

2. qichqirmoq

«Bu yoqqa kelinglar», – deb qichqirdi u.

biror kishiga baqirmoq

Nimaga u Jonga baqirdi.

hayajon bilan gapirmoq

«Qanday afsus», – hayajonlanib dedi u.

baland (yo'g'on, qattiq)

ovozda

U oxirgi so'zlarni juda baland ovoz bilan aytdi (juda qattiq).

qoniqmoq, qoniqish hosil qilmoq

kimdandir (nimadandir) qoniqmoq, xursand bo'lmoq

e. g. I am pleased with you.

Pleased to meet you.

to order

Gr. to order smb. to do smth.

Men sizlardan qoniqish hosil qildim.

Siz bilan tanishganimdan xursandman.

1. buyurmoq

kimgadir nimanidir qilishni buyurmoq

Taqqoslang:

The captain ordered **them** to go aboard.

Kapitan ularga bortga ko'tarilishni buyurdi.

W. comb. to order a new suit

to order dinner

to be asleep

Syn. to sleep

W. comb. to be fast asleep

of course [ə'kɔ:s]

2. buyurtma bermoq

kastum (tikish)ga buyurtma bermoq

tushlik buyurtirmoq

uxlamoq (uyquda bo'lmoq)

uxlamoq

qattiq uxlamoq

albatta

Taqqoslang:

"Have you seen the new film yet?"

"Of course I have."

"Can I use your pen?"

"Certainly."

– Siz yangi filmni ko'rdingizmi?

– *Albatta.*

– Sizning ruchkangizdan foydalanish mumkinmi?

– *Albatta.* (Iltimosga, iltifotli javob, ruxsat)

to be drowned [draund]

(a) record

cho'kib ketmoq

1. rekord (*ot*), eng yuqori natija

2. rekord (*sifat*)

LESSON FIFTEEN

a department [ə di'pa:tmənt]

e. g. There are several departments in this shop.

a department store

to buy (bought, bought)

bo'lim

Bu magazinda bir necha bo'limlar bor.

Universal magazin

sotib olmoq

<i>e. g.</i> Please buy me a few exercise-books. (= Please buy a few exercise-books for me.)	Iltimos, menga bir nechta daftarlar sotib olib bering.
to sell (sold, sold)	sotmoq
<i>e. g.</i> They sold us their piano. (= They sold their piano to us.)	Ular bizga pianino sotishdi.
though [ðou]	- ga qaramasdan
early ['æ:li]	1. erta (<i>sifat</i>)
<i>e. g.</i> It's too early to go there.	U yerga borishga hali erta.
	2.* erta (<i>ravish</i>) (5-darsga qarang)
	Biz juda erta keldikmi?
Have we come too early ?	xaridor
a customer [ə 'kʌstəmə]	rasta
a counter [ə 'kauntə]	<i>bu yerda</i> : tomosha qilmoq,
to look round	ko'rmoq
	kechirim so'ramoq
to excuse [tu iks'kju:z]	Kechirasiz. (<i>ko'pincha suhbatdoshning e'tiborini o'ziga qaratish uchun ishlatiladi</i>)
<i>e. g.</i> Excuse me.	Kechirasiz, men Kirov ko'chasiga 16-avtobusda borolamanmi?
	sotuvchi
<i>e. g.</i> Excuse me, can I get to Kirov Street by the 16 th bus?	ana u yerda (<i>gapiruvchidan biroz uzoq masofada</i>)
a shop-assistant	Men ana u yerda ikki kishilik yaxshi stol ko'ryapman.
over there	Ketdik, uni band qilamiz.
<i>e. g.</i> I can see a nice table for two over there . Let's take it.	juftlik
a pair [ə 'peə]	etik
boots	razmer, kattalik, o'lcham
a size	39-o'lchamli tufl
<i>W. comb.</i> size 39 shoes	8-o'lchamli qo'lqop
size 8 gloves	ikki o'lcham katta (kichik)
two sizes too large (small)	Bu mening o'lchamim bo'lmasa kerak, deb qo'rquvman.
<i>e. g.</i> I'm afraid it isn't my size.	

Yulduzcha bilan avval o'rganilgan so'z yoki so'z ma'nolari belgilangan

I want a size larger.

warm [wɔ:m]

Ant. cold [kould]

e. g. It's warmer today than it was yesterday.

one (ones) [wʌn, wʌnz]

outside ['aʊt'saɪd]

e. g. Is it cold outside?

terrible ['terɪbl]

terribly ['terɪbli]

a foot (*pl.* feet) [fʊt, fi:t]

a leg

a hand

an arm

Menga bir o'lcham (razmer) kattasidan kerak.

iliq

sovuq

Bugun kechagidan issiqroq.

olmosh (otlarni gapda takrorlamaslik uchun ishlatiluvchi o'rindosh so'z)

tashqarida, ko'chada, binoda emas

Ko'cha sovuqmi? (Ob-havo sovuqmi?)

dahshatli (*sifat*)

dahshat (*ravish*)

oyoq, tovon

oyoq (*sondan tovongacha*)

qo'l, barmoqlar

qo'l (*barmoqlardan yelkagacha*)

Taqqoslang:

U qizning *qo'lida* sumka bor edi.

She had a bag **in her hand.**

U ayol bolani *qo'lida* ko'tarib olgan edi.

She had a baby **in her arms.**

suitable ['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 bu 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, poyabzal haqida*)

Siz unda (tufida) 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'ylaganigizdan 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'llsiz ishlatiladi*

Bir daqiqa!

3. endigina (*tugallangan zamon guruhi bilan ishlatiladi, 50-§ga qarang*)

U endigina chiqib ketdi.

4. Hozir (*ko'pincha harakat fe'lllari bilan ishlatiladi*)

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 ['lʌki]

Gr. to be lucky

e. g. I hope we'll be **lucky**.

You were **lucky** enough to get tickets.

lovely ['lʌvli]**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 kulib boqadi.

Omadingiz bor ekan, chiptani qo'lga kiritdingiz.

chiroyli, go'zal, oromijon, ajoyib

qimmat

arzon

1. qimmat (*arzon emas*)

2. qimmatli (*sevimli, qadrli*)

Taqqoslang:

This dress is too **dear** (= **expensive**) for me.

This is an **expensive** suit.

(**expensive** ham kesimning ot qismi, ham ot oldidan aniqlovchi sifatida ishlatiladi, **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**.

a glove [ə 'glʌv]

along [ə'ləŋ]

W. comb. to go (come) along with smb.

e. g. "Please let me **go along** with you."

"Certainly. **Come along**".

W. comb. along a street (river)

dark

W. comb. dark-brown
dark-blue
dark-green

to match

e. g. Your gloves **match** your hat.

I want a tie to **match** my suit.

She had a blue suit on, with a bag and shoes to **match**.

a watch [ə 'wɒtʃ]

rather ['rɑ:ðə]

e. g. It's **rather** cold here.

He did **rather** badly in his exam.

This is a **rather** good book. I think you'll like it.

late

Ant. early

e. g. It's better to be too early than too **late**.

Bolalar hali ham ko'chada.

qo'lqop

birgalikda, bilan, bo'ylab
kim bilandir birga ketmoq

Iltimos, menga siz bilan (birga) borishga ruxsat eting.

Albatta, ketdik.

ko'cha (daryo) bo'ylab

qorong'i, to'q

to'q jigarrang

ko'k

to'q yashil

nimagadir mos tushmoq (*bi-chimi, rangi*)

Sizing qo'lqopingiz shlapangizga mos tushdi.

Menga kastumga mos tushadigan galstuk kerak.

U qizda ko'k kastum, o'sha rangdagi sumka va tuffi bor edi.

soat (*cho'ntak, qo'l soati*)

yetarli, juda, ancha (*daraja ravishi, ko'pincha salbiy ma'nodagi, ba'zan ijobiy ma'nodagi sifat va ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi*)

Bu yer yetarlicha (ancha) sovuq.

U imtihonni ancha yomon topshirdi.

Bu ancha qiziq kitob. Meni o'ylashimcha u sizga yoqadi.

1. kech (*sifat*)

erta

Juda kech kelgandan (qilgandan) ko'ra, juda erta kelgan (qilgan) yaxshi (nimanidir). (Juda kechdan ko'ra, juda erta yaxshi.)

<i>Prep.</i> to be late for (to)	qayergadir kech qolmoq
<i>e. g.</i> Nick was late for (to) classes yesterday.	Kecha Nik darsga kech qoldi.
	2.* kech (<i>ravish</i>) (<i>5-darsga qarang</i>)
<i>e. g.</i> Better late than never.	Hechdan ko'ra kech bo'lgani yaxshi
quickly ['kwikli]	tez, chaqqon
<i>Ant.</i> slowly	sekin
<i>Syn.</i> fast	tez
<i>W. comb.</i> to speak fast	tez gapirmoq

LESSON SIXTEEN

usual ['ju:ʒul]	odatiy
<i>W. comb.</i> than usual as usual	odatdagiga qaraganda odatdagiday, har doimgiday
an airport [ən 'æəpɔ:t]	aeroport
(the) same	xuddi o'zi, o'sha
<i>W. comb.</i> the same book (story, city, man, ect.)	o'sha kitob (hikoya, shahar, odam va boshq.)
<i>e. g.</i> Fred and I left Moscow on the same day.	Fred bilan men Moskvadan bir kunda jo'nadik.
<i>Phr.</i> all the same	baribir, bir xil, farqi yo'q
<i>e. g.</i> "Would you like to go to the theatre or to the cinema?"	Siz kinoga borasizmi yoki teatrgami?
"It's all the same to me."	Menga baribir
(a) part	1. qism
<i>e. g.</i> Did you like the second part of this book?	Sizga bu kitobning ikkinchi qismi yoqdimi?
I only did part of the work yesterday.	Kecha men ishning bir qismini qildim, xolos.
	2. qatnashmoq, ishtirok etmoq
<i>W. comb.</i> to take part in smth.	nimagadir qatnashmoq, biror narsada ishtirok etmoq
<i>e. g.</i> Will you take part in the discussion?	Siz muhokamada qatnashasizmi?
to invite	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 [ʃɒn], shone)

rain

to rain

hot

e. g. It's too **hot** in here.
I like my food **hot**.

to start

e. g. We must **start** early.

Yakshanba kuni men ko'p-lab do'stlarimni tushlikka taklif qildim.

taklifnoma

nimagadir e'tiroz bildirmoq, biror narsaga qarshi chiqmoq

Men cheksam siz qarshi emasmisiz?

Agar 12 da kelsangiz men qarshi emasman.

Marhamat 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

yong'ir

yong'ir yog'moq (78-§ga qarang)

issiq, qaynoq

Bu yer juda issiq

Men issiq taomni yoqtirman.

1. jo'namoq, qo'zg'almoq

Biz erta jo'nashimiz kerak.

<p>At last the train started.</p> <p><i>Prep.</i> to start off</p> <p><i>e. g.</i> We started off after breakfast.</p> <p><i>e. g.</i> We must start work at once.</p> <p>The girl started crying (to cry).</p> <p>may</p> <p><i>e. g.</i> He may come or he may not.</p> <p>They may still be here.</p> <p>a driver</p> <p>to drive [draiv] (drove [drouv], driven ['drivn])</p> <p><i>W. comb.</i> to drive a car</p> <p>a plane</p> <p><i>Prep.</i> by plane</p> <p><i>e. g.</i> I'll be going to Saint Petersburg by plane.</p> <p>to land</p> <p>a passenger [ə 'pæsinðʒə]</p> <p>to get on (a bus, a plane)</p> <p>to get off (a bus, a plane)</p> <p>to get into (a car)</p> <p>to get out of (a car)</p> <p>a group [ə 'gru:p]</p> <p>funny</p> <p><i>W. comb.</i> a funny story (film, etc.)</p> <p>to look funny</p> <p>to have smth. on</p>	<p>Nihoyat poyezd o'rnidan qo'zg'aldi.</p> <p>jo'namoq, yo'lga chiqmoq</p> <p>Nonushtadan keyin biz yo'lga chiqdik.</p> <p>2. boshlamoq</p> <p>Biz hoziroq ishni boshlashimiz kerak.</p> <p>Qizcha yig'lashni boshladi.</p> <p>Mumkin (ruxsat, taxmin)</p> <p>U kelishi ham (mumkin), kelmasligi ham mumkin.</p> <p>Ular hali ham shu yerda bo'lishi mumkin.</p> <p>haydovchi, shofyor</p> <p>boshqarmoq (mashinani haydamoq)</p> <p>avtomashinani boshqarmoq, haydamoq</p> <p>samolyot</p> <p>samolyotda</p> <p>Men Sankt-Peterburgga samolyotda uchaman.</p> <p>qo'nmoq (<i>samolyot</i>), sohilga kelmoq (<i>kema</i>)</p> <p>yo'lovchi</p> <p>chiqmoq, o'tirmoq, kirmoq (avtobus, samolyotga)</p> <p>tushmoq, chiqmoq (avtobus, samolyotdan)</p> <p>o'tirmoq (mashinaga chiqmoq)</p> <p>tushmoq (mashinadan tushmoq)</p> <p>guruh</p> <p>kulgili, qiziqarli</p> <p>kulgili hikoya (film va boshq.)</p> <p>kulgili ko'rinmoq</p> <p>nimanidir kiyimoq, kiyib olgan bo'lmoq</p>
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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'p-likda ishlatiladi*)

Taqqoslang:

All our warm **clothes** *are* in that room, aren't they?

Bizning hamma issiq **kiyimlarimiz** 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 bi'li:v]

e. g. They didn't **believe** him.

almost ['ɔ:lmoust]

e. g. It's **almost** dark outside.

below zero [bi.lou 'zi:rou]

let alone

e. g. John has no time for a journey to France, **let alone** the money.

the biting winds

qariya (*do'stiga murojaat*)

biroz

kelishmoq, rozi bo'lmoq

kim bilandir kelishmoq

Men sizning fikringizga unchalik qo'shilmayman.

kulmoq

nimanidir (kimningdir) ustidan kulmoq

Nimaga kulyapsizlar?

qor

qor yog'moq (78-§ga qarang)

bu yerda: gradus, daraja

sovuq, ayozli

ishonmoq

Ular unga ishonmadilar.

deyarli

Ko'chaga deyarli qorong'i tushdi.

noldan past

u haqida gapirmasa ham, u yoqda tursin

Fransiyaga borish uchun Jonda vaqt ham yo'q, pulni esa gapirmasa 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:tili]**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 yechishingiz 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, bah-
ra olmoq

Sayohatingiz sizga yoqyap-
timi?

LESSON SEVENTEEN**short for****to be situated** ['sitjueitid]

e. g. The village is **situated** in a very beautiful place.

an island [ən 'aɪlənd]**to call**

e. g. What d'you **call** ...?

to consist

Prep. to consist of smth.

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'lmoq

nimadandir tashkil topmoq, -dan iborat bo'lmoq

Roman uch qismdan iborat

(- dan) mustaqil

yuvmoq

okean, ummon

(ikki predmet) orasida, oralig'ida, o'rtasida

O'rtayer 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 'kɒntinənt]

Art. the continent

train

Prep. by train

to cross

W. comb. to cross a country
to cross a street

to fly [tə 'flai] (**flew** [flu:], **flown**)

Prep. to fly **over**
to fly **across**

a mountain [ə mauntin]

W. comb. a mountain chain
[tʃeɪn]

famous ['feɪməs]

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'pɔ:t]

machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri]

a vessel [ə 'vesəl]

a motor [ə 'məutə]

goods [gudz] (*pl.* goods)

main

1. sayohat qilmoq

biron-bir davlat bo'ylab sayohat qilmoq.

2. transportda yurmoq

samolyotda uchmoq (sayohat 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 Britaniya oroliga nisbatan ishlatiladi)

poyezd

poyezd bilan, poyezdda

kesib o'tmoq, orqali o'tmoq

mamlakat orqali o'tmoq

ko'chani kesib o'tmoq

uchmoq

ustidan uchib o'tmoq

orqali uchib o'tmoq

tog'

tog' tizmasi

taniqli, mashhur

biron nimasi bilan mashhur bo'lmoq

Finlandiya o'zining ko'llari bilan mashhur.

ko'l

chuqur

taraqqiy etgan, yuqori darajada rivojlangan

eksport qilmoq

mashina, mashina jihozlari

yuk kemasi, kema

motor, dvigatel

mol, tovar

bosh, asosiy

an industry [ən 'indəstri]

textile ['tekstail]

food products (pl.)

raw materials ['rɔ: mə'tiəriəlz]

world

including [in'kludin]

ishlab chiqarish sohasi, og'ir sanoat

1. to'qima, yengil sanoat

2. to'qimachilik

oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari

xomashyo

dunyo, borliq

o'z ichiga olmoq

LESSON EIGHTEEN

youth [ju:θ]

great

popular ['pɒpjulə]

Gr. Prep. to be popular with smb.

e. g. Professor N. is popular with the students.

a novelist [ə 'nɒvəlist]

noisy ['nɔ:zi]

(a) noise

W. comb. to make a noise

e. g. The children are making so much noise that I can't work here.

a game

clever ['klevə]

e. g. Ann is a clever girl. She's doing very well at school.

Gr. Prep. to be clever (good) at smth. (doing smth.)

e. g. He's clever (good) at foreign languages.

an age

Prep. at the age of ...

e. g. Many children begin reading at the age of five or six.

W. comb. at an early age

e. g. Mozart began playing the piano at an early age.

yoshlik

buyuk

taniqli, mashhur

orasida mashhur bo'lmoq

Professor N. talabalar orasida mashhur.

yozuvchi-romanist, roman yozuvchi

shovqinli

shovqin

shovqin qilmoq

Bolalar shunday shovqin qilishmoqdaki, men bu yerda ishlay olmayapman.

o'yin

qobiliyatli, aqlli

Anna – qobiliyatli qiz. U maktabda juda yaxshi o'qiydi.

nimagadir qobiliyati bo'lmoq

Uni chet tillarga qobiliyati bor.

yosh

... yoshda

Ko'pgina bolalar o'qishni besh-olti yoshlarida boshlashadi.

yoshlik chog'ida, erta yoshda

Motsart royalda kuy charlishni 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'saidz]

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

Taqqoslang:

"Where is the money?" "It's on
the writing-table."

Did you spend **much money** on
books last week?

pyesa, spektakl

xususiy, o'z

Men buni o'z ko'zim bilan
ko'rdim.

ijro etmoq, o'ynamoq (pyesa
haqida)

pyesa ijro etmoq
tomosha, spektakl

1. harakatlanmoq

Poyezd juda sekin harakat-
lanardi.

2. ko'chib o'tmoq

1978-yilda bizning oilamiz
Sankt-Peterburgga ko'chib
o'tdi.

bundan tashqari

Siz ingliz tilini yaxshi bili-
shingiz uchun darslikdan
tashqari ko'plab boshqa
kitoblarni ham o'qishingiz
kerak.

kingadir murojaat qilmoq

kingadir biror nima uchun
murojaat qilmoq

Men ishimni o'zim qilol-
maganimda, ko'pincha Pe-
terga yordam so'rab mu-
rojaat qilaman.

pul

Pul qayerda turibdi. – U
yozuv stolida.

O'tgan haftada siz kitoblar
uchun *ko'p pul* sarfladin-
gizmi?

- dan tashqari

Menga bu kitobdagi oxir-
gisidan tashqari, boshqa
barcha hikoyalar yoqdi.

Men, undan tashqari, boshqa
hamma bilan g'plashdim.

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.

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:liŋ]

to earn [tu 'ə:n]
Phr. to earn one's living

a trade
ambition [æm'biʃən]

W. comb. to realize [tə 'riəlaiz]
one's ambitions

well-educated ['wel'edjukeitid]
a way

W. comb. on one's way

e. g. I met an old friend of
yours **on my way** home
yesterday.

Phr. in this way

e. g. My brother often goes
to museums and picture
galleries and **in this way**
he learns a lot.

Phr. by the way

e. g. **By the way**, won't your
brother join us?

bu yerda: maktabda o'qi-
moq, savodlilik

ishlab topmoq
yashash uchun pul ishlab
topmoq

hunar, kasb
intilish, kimdir bo'lishni
orzu qilmoq, nimadir qil-
moq

orzusiga erishmoq

savodli, yaxshi ta'lim olgan
yo'l

yo'l bo'ylab, yo'lda, - ga
ketaverishda

Kecha men uyga kelayotib,
yo'lda sening qadrdon do's-
tingni uchratib qoldim.

shunday qilib (shu yo'l, usul
bilan)

Mening akam muzey va
rasmlar ko'rgazmasiga tez-
tez borib turadi va shu yo'l
bilan ko'p narsalarni bilib
oladi.

aytgandek, darvoqe

Davroqe, akangiz biz bilan
borishni xohlaydimi?

education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən]

W. comb. a higher education

e. g. He received a good **education**.

to describe [tə disˈkraɪb]

ta'lim, ma'lumot

oliy ta'lim, oliy ma'lumot

U yaxshi ta'lim oldi.

ta'riflamoq, tasvirlamoq

Diqqatingizni qarating:

to describe fe'ldan so'ng predlogli to'ldiruvchi doim **to predlogi** bilan ishlatiladi:

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 disˈkripʃən]

W. comb. to give a description of smth.

e. g. Can you **give me a description** of the thing?

ta'rif, tasvir

biror narsaga ta'rif bermoq

Siz menga bu narsani tasvirlab bera olasizmi?

a novel [ə 'nɒvl]

among [ə'mʌŋ]

e. g. He was **among** friends.

e. g. The Volga is **among** the longest rivers in the world.

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 kelmadi?

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.

urush, urush holatida

tinchlik

urush holatida

tinchlikda

Biz boshqa xalqlar bilan tinchlikda yashashni xohlaymiz.

W. comb. the Second World War (= World War II (Two))

Ikkinchi Jahon urushi

to fight [tə'faɪt] (**fought** [fɔ:t], **fought**)

Prep. to fight **against** smb. (smth.) **for** smth.

e. g. The people's of the world **fight for** peace **against** war.

kurashmoq, urushmoq

kingadir (nimagadir) qarshi nima uchundir kurashmoq

Butun dunyo xalqlari tinchlik uchun urushga qarshi kurashadilar.

a fascist [ə'fæʃɪst]

fashist

to defend [tə'di'fend]

himoya qilmoq

Prep. to defend smth. (smb.) **from** smth. (smb.)

nimanidir (kimnidir) nima-dandir (kimdandir) himoya qilmoq

e. g. In 1812 the Russian people **defended** their country **from** the French army.

1812-yilda rus xalqi o'z va-tanini fransuz armiyasidan himoya qildi.

freedom ['fri:dəm]

ozodlik

independence [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns]

mustaqillik

(the) front

bu yerda: front

W. comb. on the front

frontda

one day

bir kuni

fierce [fiəs]

a battle

W. comb. a fierce battle

an army

W. comb. the Russian Army
the Uzbek Army

to defeat [tə di'fi:t]

e. g. In January and February
1944 the Soviet Army
defeated the German fas-
cists at Saint Petersburg
and Novgorod.

an enemy [ən 'enimi]

a unit [ə 'ju:nit]

to liberate [tə 'libəreit]

liberation [ˌlibə'reiʃn]

at first

first

Phr. first of all

shafqatsiz, qaqshatqich (urush
haqida)

urush, jang

shafqatsiz jang

armiya

Rus Armiyasi

O'zbek Armiya

(ustidan) g'alaba qozonmoq

1944-yilning yanvar va fevral
oylarida Sovet Armiyasi ne-
mis fashistlari ustidan Sankt-
Peterburg va Novgorodda
g'alaba qozondi.

dushman

qism, bo'linma (*harbiy*)

ozod qilmoq

ozod qilish

dastlab, boshida

avval, birinchi navbatda

avvalambor

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, orqa-
ga qaradim va eski do'st-
larimdan birini ko'rdim.

orqaga qaytmoq

yoqmoq (chiroqni, suvni,
gazni, televizorni, radioni
va boshq.).

o'chirmoq

oqarmoq

oqarib ketmoq

oqarib ko'rinmoq

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 ‘souldʒə]

an officer [ən ‘ɔfisə]

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, zobit

tushunmoq, anglamoq, fahmlamoq

tushunmoq

Taqqoslang:

Siz savolimni *tushundingizmi?*

Do you **understand** my question?

Men u nima haqida gapirayotganini *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 aʼsuslandi.

When he **realized** what had happened, he was sorry.

to keep (kept, kept)

e. g. How long can I **keep** your book?

He usually **keeps** old letters.

W. comb. to keep one’s word (promise)

e. g. Does he always **keep his promise?**

e. g. I won’t **keep** you long.

W. comb. to keep smb. waiting

e. g. I am terribly sorry I’ve **kept you waiting** (so long).

1. ushlab turmoq, saqlamoq

Sizning kitobingizni men qancha ushlab turishim mumkin?

U odatda, eski xatlarni saqlaydi.

2. ushlab turmoq.

so‘zida (va‘dasida) turmoq

U har doim va‘dasini bajaradimi?

3. ushlab turmoq

Men sizni uzoq ushlab turmayman.

kimnidir kuttirib qo‘ymoq

Kechirasiz, men sizni (uzoq) kuttirib qo‘ydim.

no more (= not ... any more)

e. g. "Another cup of tea?"

"**No more**, thank you!"

I don't want any more ice-cream.

Syn. no longer (= not ... any longer)

e. g. I won't stay here any **longer** (any more).

a delegation [ə, deli'geiʃn]

unexpected [ˈʌniks'pektɪd]

e. g. It was quite **unexpected**.

position

an advance [ən əd'vɑ:ns]

parade [pə'reɪd]

named

Syn. called

e. g. There was a man among us **named (called)** Peter Smith.

to smile

Prep. to smile at smb.

to make up one's mind

Syn. to decide

e. g. Have you **made up your mind** yet what to do in the summer?

He **made up his mind** to go to the Institute of Foreign Languages.

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**.

1. boshqa yo'q (*miqdor bo'yicha*)

Yana bir piyola choy ichasizmi?

Yo'q, rahmat. (Boshqa choy kerakmas.)

Menga boshqa muzqaymoq kerak emas.

2. boshqa yo'q (*vaqt bo'yicha*)

ortiq yo'q

Men ortiq (boshqa) bu yerda qolmayman.

delegatsiya

kutilmagan(da)

Bu umuman kutilmaganda sodir bo'ldi.

bu yerda: joylashuv

hujum

namoyish

nomi bo'yicha, nomli

Bizning oramizda Peter Smit ismli kishi bor edi.

jilmaymoq

kingadir kulmoq

hal qilmoq, qaror qabul qilmoq

hal qilmoq

Siz yozda nima qilishingizni hal qildingizmi?

U Xorijiy tillar institutiga kirishga qaror qildi.

Biz qaror qildikki...

fikrini o'zgartirmoq

U oldin shu institutga kirimoqchi edi, lekin keyin bu fikridan qaytdi (o'ylab ko'rib).

to be delighted [di'laɪtɪd]

e. g. I'm **delighted** to see you.

"Would you like to join us?"

"I'd **be delighted.**"

exact [ɪg'zækt]

e. g. I want an **exact** translation of the word.

exactly [ɪg'zæktli]

e. g. That's **exactly** (= just) what we want.

e. g. I got home at **exactly** five.

to knock

Prep. to knock at a door

to introduce [tu ,ɪntrə'dju:s]

juda qoniqish hosil qilmoq,
xursand bo'lmoq

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 uyga roppa-rosa beshda
keldim.

taqillatmoq

eshikni taqillatmoq

tanishtirmoq

Taqqoslang:

He **introduced** me to his
friends.

"This is my **wife.**"

"How do you **do.**"

U meni do'stlariga *tanish-*
tirdi.

Mening xotinim bilan tani-
shing.

Assalomu alaykum, yaxshi-
misiz?

a **guest** [ə 'gest]

a **host** [ə 'houst]

a **hostess** [ə 'houstɪs]

a **party** (= evening party)

W. comb. a dinner party

a housewarming party

to give a party

to dance [tə 'da:ns]

a **dance**

e. g. "Can I have the next
dance?"

"Certainly." (or "Thank
you.")

mehmon

mezbon

beka(cha) (mehmon kutib
oluvchi ayol)

mehmon kutish, kecha (gap)

o'tirish, ziyofat

uy ko'rdi

ziyofat uyushtirmoq

raqsga tushmoq

raqs

Navbatdagi raqsga taklif
etishga ruxsat etsangiz?

Marhamat (Albatta).

to joke

e. g. I was only **joking** with them.

to sing (sang, sung)

singer

a song [ə 'sɔŋ]

to appear [tu ə'piə]

Ant. to disappear [tə ,disə'piə]

really

e. g. Is that **really** so?

to interrupt [tu ,intə'rʌpt]

e. g. Excuse me for **interrupting** you.

elder ['eldə]

W. comb. an (one's) elder brother (sister)

for ages [fər 'eidʒiz]

(the) New Year

W. comb. New Year's Eve to see the New Year in to have a New Year party to see the old year off

heavy ['hevi]

Ant. light

W. comb. a heavy box (bag, etc.) a heavy smoker

wine

a glass

empty ['empti]

Ant. full

e. g. The room was **full** of people.

Cheers!

hazil qilmoq

Men ular bilan hazillashuvdim, xolos.

kuylamoq, ashula aytmog

qo'shiqchi

qo'shiq, ashula

paydo bo'lmoq

yo'q bo'lmoq, g'oyib bo'lmoq

aslida, haqiqatda, chindan ham

Bu aslida shundaymi?

fikrini bo'lmoq, gapini bo'lmoq

Fikringizni bo'layotganim uchun uzr.

yosh bo'yicha kattasi (*bir oila a'zolaridan*)

aka (opa)

mangulik, anchadan beri

Yangi yil

Yangi yil arafasida

Yangi yilni kutib olmoq

Yangi yilni nishonlamoq

eski yilni kuzatmoq

og'ir

yengil

og'ir quti (sumka va sh.k.)

ashaddiy chekuvchi

vino

stakan, rumka

bo'sh

to'la

Xona odamlar bilan to'la edi.

Sizning sog'lig'ingiz uchun.

LESSON TWENTY

an incident [ən 'insɪdənt]

voqea, hodisa

Taqqoslang:

Bu juda qiziqarli *voqea* bo'lgan edi.

It was a very interesting **incident**.

O'tgan haftada men bilan g'aroyib *hodisa* sodir bo'ldi.

A strange **thing** happened to me last week.

Men bilan qiziqarli **voqea** sodir bo'ldi.

Something interesting happened to me.

a revolutionary [ə,revə'lu:ʃnəri]

inqilobchi, revolutsiyachi

only ['ounli]

bitta, yakka, yolg'iz, yagona
(*aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan sifat*)

e. g. I think he's **the only doctor** in our town who can help your mother.

Mening o'ylashimcha, u sizning onangizga yordam berishi mumkin bo'lgan bizning shahrimizdagi yagona 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 to grow (grew, grown)

kurash (*odatda siyosiy*)

Syn. to get

1. o'smoq, o'stirmoq
2. bo'lmoq (*bog'lovchi fe'l*)
bo'lmoq (*ko'pincha qiyosiy darajadagi sifat bilan ishlatiladi*)

to become

bo'lmoq, erishmoq (*ko'pincha ot bilan ishlatiladi*)

e. g. He's **growing** (**getting**) old.

U qariyapti.

It's **growing** (**getting**) dark.

Qorong'i tushyapti.

The days are **getting** longer and longer.

Kunlar tobora uzaymoqda.

He's **getting** better.

U tuzalyapti.

Everybody expects him to **become** a doctor.

Hamma uni shifokor bo'ladi, deb o'ylaydi.

The place has **become** quite famous.

Bu joy mashhur bo'lib qoldi.

on the one hand ... on the other hand

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 'peiʃənt]

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 [tə ri'maɪnd]

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 ketishini hech kim kutmagandi.

1. bildirmoq, anglatmoq

Bu so'z nimani bildiradi?

2. nazarda tutmoq

Siz nimani nazarda tutayotganingizni 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

kingadir 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

kingadir nimanidir yoki
kimnidir eslatmoq (*biror
kishiga yoki narsaga
o'xshashligi bilan yodga
solmoq*)

Iltimos, unga va'dasi haqida
eslatib qo'ying.

Bu qo'shiq menga bola-
ligimni eslatadi.

kingadir ... haqida eslatmoq.

Men unga sizga telefon
qilishga va'da berganligi
haqida eslatib qo'yishim
kerak.

kuzatib qo'ymoq

kimnidir ...gacha kuzatib
qo'ymoq

Taqqoslang:

They **accompanied** us home
(to the theatre).

(borishdi, va balki, bizlar bilan qolishdi)

Ular bizni uyga (teatrga)
kuzatib qo'yishdi.

They **saw** us home (to the
theatre).

(bizni olib borib qo'yib, o'zlari qolishmadi)

Ular bizni uyga *kuzatib
qo'yishdi* (teatrga).

They came to **see us off**.

(ketishdan oldin vokzalda xayrlashmoq)

Ular bizni *kuzatgani* chiqishdi.

a surgery [ə'sə:dʒəri]

to pretend [tə pri'tend]

e. g. He **pretended** to be
asleep.

He **pretended** to know
nothing about it. (= He
pretended that he knew
nothing about it.)

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 sol-
di. (U o'zini hech nima
bilmagandek qilib ko'r-
satdi.)

a turn

W. comb. in turn

to wait one's turn

navbat, ketma-ketlik

navbati bilan (nimadir
qilmoq)

navbatini kutmoq

a queue [ə 'kju]	navbat (<i>kutayotgan odamlar qatori</i>)
<i>W. comb.</i> a long queue	uzun navbat
to wait (stand) in a queue	navbatga turmoq
to jump a queue <i>Coll.</i>	navbatsiz o'tmoq
to try	harakat qilmoq, urinib ko'rmoq
<i>W. comb.</i> to try hard	juda harakat qilmoq, astoydil urinmoq
a maid	oqsoch
next to (smb.)	kim bilandir yonma-yon
<i>e. g.</i> He was sitting next to me.	U men bilan yonma-yon o'tirdi.
But:	
They live next door to us.	Ular bizning yonimizda yashashadi. (qo'shni uyda, qo'shni xonada)
a tooth (<i>pl.</i> teeth)	tish
<i>W. comb.</i> a bad tooth	og'riyotgan tish
toothache ['tu:θeik]	tish og'rig'i
a bad toothache	qattiq tish og'rig'i
a head [ə 'hed]	bosh
a headache [ə 'hedeik]	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
<i>Prep.</i> to be clear to smb.	kingadir tushunarli bo'lmoq
<i>e. g.</i> Is everything clear to you?	Sizga hammasi tushunarlimi?
clearly	tushunarli
a spy	<i>bu yerda:</i> josus, ayg'oqchi
the police [ðə pə'li:s]	politsiya
<i>e. g.</i> The police were after him.	Politsiya uning iziga tushgan edi.
a policeman [ə pə'li:smən]	politsiyachi
real	haqiqiy
<i>e. g.</i> 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'laɪt]

Ant. impolite

politely

since

to watch smb. (smth.)

e. g. Are you going to play or
only **watch** the game?

I **watched** the children
playing in the garden.

W. comb. to watch TV

immediately [i'mi:djətli]

Syn. at once

e. g. He **immediately** saw the
mistake.

He saw the mistake **im-**
mediately.

a mouth [ə'maʊθ]

care [kɛə]

Phr. to take care of smb.

Syn. to look after

e. g. Will you **look after** my
dog while I am away?

e. g. Who will **look after** your
children when you go to
Saint Petersburg?

ko'rinmoq, 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-
zatmoq

Siz 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 zahotiyuq xatoni
payqadi.

U xatoni darrov payqadi.

og'iz

g'amxo'rlik, e'tibor

kingadir gamxo'rlik qilmoq,
kingadir qaramoq (*kasal*
bolalarga va shu kabilar-
ga)

qarab turmoq, e'tibor qarat-
moq

Men yo'qligimda itga qarab
turing.

Sankt-Peterburgga ketganin-
gizda bolalaringizga kim
qarab turadi?

careful ['kæəfʊl]

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'rikdan 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, menga bu yer umuman yoqmayпти.

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

<i>e. g.</i> My friend is seriously ill now.	Mening do'stim hozir qattiq kasal.
an operation [ən ɔpə'reiʃn]	operatsiya
<i>W. comb.</i> to perform (do) an operation	operatsiya qilmoq
to operate (on smb.)	kimnidir operatsiya qilmoq
<i>e. g.</i> He's just been operated on .	Uni endigina operatsiya qilishdi.
surprise [sə'praiz]	ajablanish, taajjub
<i>Prep.</i> to one's surprise	biror kishining taajjubiga ko'ra
<i>e. g.</i> To my surprise (to everybody's surprise = to the surprise of everybody) he did quite well as Hamlet.	Meni qoyil qoldirib (barchani qoyil qoldirib), u Gamlet rolini yaxshi uddaladi.
to surprise [tə sə'praiz]	hayron qoldirmoq
<i>Gr.</i> to be surprised at smb. (smth.)	kingadir, nimagadir hayron qolmoq
<i>e. g.</i> Don't be surprised at all these changes.	Bu barcha o'zgarishlarga hayron bo'lmang.
Don't be surprised that we've made all these changes.	Biz kiritgan bu barcha o'zgarishlarga hayron bo'lmang.
We were surprised to see (to hear, to find out) that...	Biz ...ni ko'rganimizdan (eshitganimizdan, bilganimizdan) hayron qoldik.
to explain [tu iks'plein]	tushuntirish
<i>Prep.</i> to explain smth. to smb.	nimanidir kingadir tushuntirmoq (<i>ingliz tilida vositali to'ldiruvchi majburiy emas</i>)
<i>e. g.</i> We'd like them to explain the rule to us once more.	Ular bizga bu qoidani yana bir marta tushuntirib qo'yishlarini xohlardik.
Would you like us to explain how to get there?	U yerga qanday borishni (sizga) tushuntirib qo'yishimizni xohlaysizmi?
to add	qo'shmoq
<i>e. g.</i> I've nothing more to add .	Menda boshqa qo'shimcha qiladigan narsa yo'q.
to cost (cost, cost)	(narxi) turmoq

e. g. How much does it **cost**?
It only **cost** me two soms.

It **costs much**.

grateful ['greɪtful]

'Ant. ungrateful

Gr. to be grateful to smb. for smth.

e. g. I'm **grateful to you for** all you've done for me.

an idea [ən ai'diə]

e. g. A good **idea** came to him.

e. g. The book gives you a good **idea** of life in India.

I've no **idea** where he is now.

to break (broke, broken)

e. g. He fell and **broke** his leg.

Don't touch this vase. It's **broken**.

The cup **broke** to pieces.

W. comb. to break out

e. g. Suddenly a storm **broke (out)**.

to report

to make out (made out, made out)

e. g. I couldn't **make out** anything because it was too dark in the room.

Bu qancha turadi?

Bu menga atigi ikki so'mga tushdi.

Bu qimmat turadi.

minnatdor

minnatdor emas, noshukur

kimdandir, nimadandir minnatdor bo'lish

Men uchun qilgan barcha ishingiz uchun sizdan minnatdorman.

1. fikr

Uning kallasiga yaxshi fikr keldi.

2. tushuncha

Kitob Hindistondagi hayot haqida yaxshi tushuncha beradi.

Men u hozir qayerdaligi haqida tushunchaga ega emasman.

sindirmoq

U yiqildi va oyog'ini sindirib oldi.

Mana bu vazaga tegmang. U singan.

Finjon parcha-parcha bo'lib ketdi.

boshlanib ketmoq (*urush, inqilob, shamol haqida*).

kutilmaganda bo'ron (to'fon) boshlandi.

bu yerda: yetkazmoq, hisobot bermoq

aniqlamoq, tushunmoq, eshitmoq, ko'rmoq

Men hech narsa aniqlay olmadim, chunki xona juda ham qorong'i edi.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

to belong [tə bi'ləŋ]	tegishli bo'lmoq
<i>Prep.</i> to belong to smb.	kingadir tegishli bo'lmoq
<i>e. g.</i> Who does the building belong to?	Bu imoratlar kimga tegishli?
an age	asr
tragic ['trædʒɪk]	fojiaiy
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
	2. xizmatdagi majburiyatlar (odatda ko'plik shaklida), xizmat doirasi
<i>W. comb.</i> a round of duties	(kunlik) majburiyatlar doirasi, xizmat doirasi
	3. navbatchilik
<i>W. comb.</i> to be on duty	navbatchilikda turmoq, navbatchi bo'lmoq
a mood [ə 'mu:d]	kayfiyat
<i>W. comb.</i> to be in a good (bad) mood	yaxshi (yomon) kayfiyatda bo'lmoq
a cloud [ə 'klaʊd]	bulut
cloudless	bulutsiz
a wind [ə 'wɪnd]	shamol (<i>artiklsiz ishlatiladi, aniqlovchi bilan kelsa noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi</i>)
<i>e. g.</i> The wind is rising (falling).	Shamol ko'tarilmoqda (paysaymoqda)
The wind blew my hat off.	Shamol shlapamni uchirib yubordi.
A cold (warm, strong) wind was blowing.	Sovuq (iliq, kuchli) shamol esardi.
to blow [tə 'bləʊ] (blew [blu:], blown [bləʊn])	pudamoq, esmoq
a flag	bayroq
to hoist	ko'tarmoq (bayroq, yelkan, yuk)
private ['praɪvɪt]	xususiy
a government [ə 'gʌvənmənt]	hukumat
to end	tugamoq

<i>e. g.</i> How does the story end?	Hikoya nima bilan tugaydi?
Everything ended happily.	Hammasi yaxshilik bilan tugadi.
World War II ended in 1945.	Ikkinchi Jahon urushi 1945-yilda tugadi.

Taqqoslang:

I came to the Institute at half past 12, but the lecture was already over and there was nobody in the classroom.	Men institutga 12 yarimda keldim, lekin ma'ruzalar tugagan edi va auditoriyada hech kim qolmagan edi.
(tugallanganlik holati)	
I found out that the lecture had ended (finished) half an hour before I came.	Men kelganimda ma'ruza tugaganiga yarim soat bo'lganligini bildim.
(ish-harakatning tugallanishi)	

whole [həʊl]	butun, to'la, bor
<i>W. comb.</i> the whole truth the whole world	barcha haqiqat, bor haqiqat butun dunyo, borliq
<i>e. g.</i> The whole world knows his name.	Butun dunyo uning ismini biladi.
<i>But:</i>	
His name is known all over the world.	Uning ismi butun dunyoga tanilgan.
to celebrate [tə 'selɪbreɪt]	qanaqadir sanani nishonlamoq
<i>e. g.</i> On the first of September, 2007 the Uzbek people celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the Independence.	2007-yil 1-sentabrda o'zbek xalqi Mustaqillikning 16 yilligini nishonladi.
a wish	1. xohish, istak
<i>e. g.</i> His wish to go there was still strong.	Unda hali ham u yerga borish istagi kuchli edi.
	2. tilak, niyat
<i>W. comb.</i> With best wishes (for a happy New Year).	(Yangi yilda) Yaxshi niyatlar bilan.
tired ['taɪəd]	charchagan
<i>Gr.</i> to be tired	charchash, charchamoq

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 'æktə]

an actress [ən 'æktɪs]

directly [di'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)

U yerda hatto yaxshi suzuvchi 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:

The train **was approaching** the town.

Poyezd shaharga *yaqinlashar edi*.

He **came up** to me and said ...

U menga yaqinlashdi va dedi ...

a gun

a distance [ə 'distəns]

W. comb. at a distance of
in the distance

e. g. We could see some mountains in **the distance**.

qurol

oraliq, masofa

oraliqda, masofada

uzoqda

Biz uzoqda tog'larni ko'rdik.

calm

W. comb. a calm voice (man, sea)

calm weather

to calm down

Gr. to be calm

Ant. to be nervous ['nə:vəs]
(nervy ['nə:vi]) *Coll.*

bosiq, xotirjam

bosiq ovoz (odam, sokin dengiz)

tinch ob-havo

xotirjam bo'lmoq

xotirjam bo'lmoq

asabiylashmoq, hayajonlanmoq

to be excited [ik'saitid]

hayajonlanmoq, yoqimli hissiyot uyg'onmoq

Taqqoslang:

Don't be nervous.

Hayajonlanmang. (Asabiy-lashmang, qo'rqmang.)

Everybody was excited by the news of the victory.

G'alaba haqida eshitib, hamma hayajonda edi.

to take aim

nishonga olmoq

to fire

otmoq, o'q uzmoq

to fall (fell, fallen)

1. yiqilmoq

e. g. Something has fallen from the table on the floor.

Nimadir stoldan polga tushib ketdi.

2. *(bir holatdan ikkinchi bir holatga o'tishni ifodalovchi bog'lovchi fe'l)*

W. comb. to fall asleep

uxlab qolmoq

to fall ill

kasal bo'lib qolmoq

to fall in love with smb.

kimnidir sevib qolmoq

3. yiqilmoq, pasaymoq (*narx haqida*)

forward ['fɔ:wəd]

oldinga

to jump

sakramoq

Prep. to jump for joy

sevinchdan sakramoq, quvonchdan

a stage

sahna (*teatr*)

Prep. on the stage

sahnada

to be about to do smth.

nimadir qilishga hozirlanmoq, - moqchi

e. g. He was about to go when a friend rang him up.

Unga do'sti qo'ng'iroq qilganda, u ketishga hozirlanib turgandi.

to rise (rose, risen)

1. o'rnidan turmoq

Syn. to get (stand) up

U biz bilan so'rashish uchun stoldan turdi.

e. g. He rose from his chair to greet us.

2. chiqmoq (*quyosh haqida*)

Ant. to set (set, set)

Botmoq (*quyosh*), o'tirmoq (*ko'ylak*)

e. g. The sun rises late and sets early in winter.

Qishda quyosh kech chiqadi va erta botadi.

3. ko'tarilmoq, ko'paymoq (*narx, talab, ishlab chiqarish va boshq. haqida*)

<i>Ant.</i> to fall (fell, fallen)	qulamoq, tushmoq, pasaymoq
a pain	og'riq
<i>e. g.</i> I've got a pain in my side.	Mening biqinim og'riyapti.
painful	og'riqli
<i>Ant.</i> painless	og'riqsiz
<i>e. g.</i> 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)
<i>e. g.</i> 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	kimnidir olib borib qo'y-moq
<i>e. g.</i> We didn't expect them to give us a lift .	Ular bizni olib borib qo'yishlarini biz kutmagandik.
to carry	olib bormoq (<i>qo'lida</i>), olib yurmoq
<i>e. g.</i> 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 (buyruqni) bajarmoq
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt]	qarama-qarshi
<i>W. comb.</i> the opposite side of the street	ko'chaniq qarama-qarshi tomoni (narigi tomoni)
in the opposite direction	qarama-qarshi tomonga
<i>e. g.</i> 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 [tə 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 qolmadi.

Men yangi finjonlardan yana birini sindirib qo'ydim, endi u to'rtta qoldi.

2. qolmoq, bo'lib qolmoq (o'zgarmay qolmoq) (*odatda sifat oldidan ishlatiladi*)

yoshligicha qolmoq (sodiq va boshq.)

o'lim

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

to show into

a breakdown

a painter

to paint

e. g. He **Painted** the walls green.

e. g. Have you seen any pictures **Painted** by Repin in his youth?

to warn [tə 'wɔ:n]

Prep. to warn smb. of smth.

to warn smb. **against** (doing) smth.

e. g. The soldier **warned** his comrades of the coming danger.

The doctor **warned** his patient **against** working too hard.

ichkariga olib (boshlab) kirmoq

bu yerda: (miyasi) chayqalgan rassom

1. bo'yamoq (*sathga bo'yoq berish*)

U devorlarni yashil rangga bo'yadi.

2. rasm chizmoq (*bo'yoq bilan*)

Siz Repin yoshligida chizgan rasmlarini ko'rganmisiz?

ogohlantirmoq (*xavf-xatar haqida*)

kimnidir nimadandir ogohlantirmoq

nimagadir qarshi ogohlantirmoq

Askar o'zining do'stlarini yaqinlashib kelayotgan xavf-xatardan ogohlantirdi.

Shifokor kasalni ko'p ish-lamasligi 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?

Why didn't you **tell** me about it?

Has anyone **warned** them of the danger?

Siz hammani yig'ilishdan *ogoh qilganmisiz?*

Nimaga siz meni bu haqda *ogoh qilmadingiz?*

Bu xavf-xatar haqida kimdir ularni *ogohlantirdimi?*

a warning

e. g. We were attacked without (any) **warning.**

a crowd [ə 'kraud]

e. g. There was a large **crowd** in the street.

Gr. to be crowded

e. g. The tram was so **crowded** that we couldn't get on it.

Gr. to be overcrowded

e. g. The bus was **overcrowded.**

a resort [ə ri'zɔ:t]

to **recommend** [tə ,rekə'mend]

complete [kəm'pli:t]

W. comb. the complete works of ...

e. g. He's a **complete** stranger to me.

It was a **complete** surprise to us.

quiet [kwaɪət]

W. comb. a quiet evening (street)

a quiet life

ogohlantirish

Bizga ogohlantirmasdan hujum qilishdi.

olomon

Ko'chada ko'p sonli olomon turgan edi.

odam ko'p bo'lmoq

Tramvayda odam shunaqangi ko'p ediki, biz unga chiqolmadik.

to'lib-toshib ketmoq (*daraja ravishi bilan ishlatilmaydi*)

Avtobus to'lib-toshib ketgandi (zich edi).

kurort, oromgoh

taklif qilmoq

to'liq, umuman

...ning to'liq asarlar to'plami

U menga batamom notanish.

Bu bizga tamomila kutilmagan hol bo'ldi.

xotirjam, osuda, tinch

osuda kecha (ko'cha)

osuda hayot (xotirjam hayot)

Gr. to be (keep) quiet

e. g. **Be (keep) quiet!**

an introduction [ən ,intrə'dʌkʃn]

W. comb. a letter of **introduction**

a tragedy [ə 'trædʒədi]

to point to smth.

to owe [tu 'ou]

e. g. How much do I **owe** you for all this?

a French window

to have smth. to do (with)

e. g. They **have nothing to do with** this matter.

to go shooting

to turn over

Syn. to overturn

e. g. **Turn over** the page, please.

The boat was so heavily loaded that it **turned over** (overturned).

a body [ə 'bɒdi]

horrible ['hɒrɪbl]

a tear [ə 'tiə]

to draw [drɔ:] (**drew** [dru:], **drawn** [drɔ:n])

a drawing [ə 'drɔ:ɪŋ]

a handkerchief [ə 'hæŋkətʃɪf]

a pocket [ə 'pɒkɪt]

to pass

e. g. Please let me **pass**.

We **passed through** several villages.

xotirjam bo'lmoq, shovqin solmaslik

Jim! (Shovqin solmang!)

1. kirish, joriy etish

2. namoyish etish, tanishtirish, tavsiya
tavsiyanoma

tragediya, fojia

nimagadir ko'rsatmoq

majbur bo'lmoq, qarz bo'lmoq

Men buning hammasi uchun sizga qancha berishim kerak?

oynali surma eshik (bir vaqtning o'zida deraza vazifasini ham o'taydi), rom

nimagadir qanaqadir aloqadorlikda bo'lish

Ularning bu ishga hech qanday aloqasi yo'q.

ovga bormoq

ag'darmoq, to'ntarmoq, aylantirmoq

aylantirmoq

iltimos, boshqa betni oching.

Qayiqqa shunchalik ko'p buyum yuklangan ediki, u ag'darilib ketdi.

tana

dahshatli

ko'zyosh

1. tortmoq, tashimoq

2. rasm chizmoq, chizmoq

rasm, chizma

dastro'mol

cho'ntak

1. o'tmoq

iltimos, o'tib olay.

Biz bir nechta qishloqdan o'tdik.

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 [ˈtribju:n]

e. g. How many years have **passed** since I last saw you?

e. g. Please **pass** me the salt.
for ever [fəˈrevə] (*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'tinoq (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'rganimdan keyin qancha vaqt o'tdi?

3. uzatib qo'ymoq,
olib bermoq

iltimos, tuzni uzatib yuboring.
butunlay

butunlay, umuman

Siz butunlay ketyapsizmi yoki qaytib kelish niyatingiz bormi?

kundan kunga

Boshida kasal juda ham darmonsiz edi, lekin operatsiyadan keyin kundan kunga yaxshilandi.

maslahat

bitta maslahat

maslahat bermoq

biror kishining maslahatiga amal qilmoq

U menga yaxshi maslahat berdi va men unga amal qilmoqchiman.

U menga maslahat berdi, lekin men unga amal qilmadim.

yangilik, yangiliklar (22-darsning matn izohiga qarang)

e. g. The radio gives us a lot of interesting news every day.

information

e. g. This information is very important.

progress ['prougres]

W. comb. to make progress

e. g. You'll make good progress in your English if you read a lot.

over

e. g. There's a lamp over the table.

e. g. There were over a hundred people.

e. g. He lives over the river.

once [wʌns]

Syn. one day

one morning (evening, etc.)

Radio har kuni bizga ko'plab qiziqarli yangiliklarni yetkazadi.

axborot, ma'lumot

Bu ma'lumot juda ham muhim.

muvaffaqiyat, nimadadir taraqqiyotga erishish

muvaffaqiyatga erishmoq

Agar siz ko'p o'qisangiz, ingliz tilida ko'pgina muvaffaqiyatlarga erishasiz.

1. ustida

Stol ustida chiroq osig'liq turibdi.

2. dan ortiq

Yuztadan ortiq odam bor edi.

3. orqali, ortida

U daryo ortida yashaydi.

bir kuni, qachondir (*ko'pincha hikoya va ertaklarda ishlatiladi*)

bir kuni

bir kuni ertalab (kechqurun) (*hikoyada bayon etilayotgan voqealarda burilish sodir bo'lganda ishlatiladi*)

Taqqoslang:

There once lived an old man.

Bir bor ekan, bir yo'q ekan, qachonlardir bitta chol ... yashagan ekan.

Once (one day) when I went to see her, she looked very ill.

Bir kuni men uni ko'rgani kelganimda u kasalga o'xshab ko'rindi.

One day he came home and said he was going to get married.

Bir kuni u uyga keldi-da, uylanayotganini ma'lum qildi.

a feeling

sezgi, his

to gather [tə 'gæðə]

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 'pɔ:z]

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** [ə 'ni:s]

a **nephew** [ə 'nevju:]

to **entertain** [tu ,entə'tein]

e. g. We were all **entertained**
by his tricks.

e. g. We often **entertain** friends
on Sunday.

entertainment

Syn. a show
a concert

to **amuse** [tu ə 'mju:z]

e. g. He **amused** them by tell-
ing them funny stories.

to **amuse oneself**

amusing

Bulutlar to'planmoqda, bi-
rozdan keyin yomg'ir
yog'adi.

U yerda ko'pincha yosh
yozuvchilar o'zlarining
yangi asarlarini muho-
kama qilish uchun to'p-
lanishadi.

g'amgin, qayg'uli

pauza, tanaffus

1. kirmoq

U uyga kirdi va atrofga
qaradi.

2. kirmoq (*o'qishga, tash-
kilotga*)

institutga kirmoq

institutga kirmoq

institutga kirgan bo'lmoq

(qiz) jiiyan

(o'g'il) jiiyan

1. xushnud qilmoq

Uning hazillari bizning ham-
mamizni xushnud qildi.

2. mehmon kutmoq, meh-
mondorchilik qilmoq

Biz ko'pincha mehmonlarni
yakshanba kuni kutamiz.

1. ko'ngil ochish

2. turli janrdagi artistlar kon-
serti

estrada tomoshasi

qo'shiqchi yoki musiqachi-
lar konserti

kuldirmoq, xushnud qilmoq

U ularni kulgili hikoyalar
aytib berib xushnud qilardi.

kulmoq, vaqtini chog' o'tkaz-
moq

qiziq, ko'ngilochar

e. g. The performance was **amusing**, and we enjoyed it very much.

gay *Lit.*

W. comb. a gay voice
gay music (laughter)

e. g. Everybody was happy and **gay**.

Syn. jolly ['dʒɔli] *Coll.*

W. comb. a jolly man
a jolly evening

e. g. We've had a **jolly** time.
We're having **jolly** weather.

to worry [tə 'wɜ:ri]

e. g. What's **worrying** you?

Don't worry, we'll get there safely.

Prep. to worry **about** smth.

e. g. Don't cry. There's nothing to **worry about**.

Gr. to be (look) worried

e. g. Everybody **was worried** by the news.

to avoid [tu ə'vɔid]

to be interested

Prep. to be interested **in** smth. (doing smth.)

e. g. I think he's very **interested in** the work.

They **are interested in** discussing the matter today.

a seat

e. g. Please take your **seats**, comrades.

W. comb. a vacant (empty) seat

Tomosha qiziq bo'ldi va biz uni katta qiziqish bilan ko'rdik.

quvnoq
quvnoq ovoz
quvnoq musiqa (kulgi)
Hamma xushchaqchaq va quvnoq edi.

quvnoq, yoqimli
quvnoq odam
quvnoq kecha
Biz vaqtni quvnoq o'tkazdik.
Hozir ob-havo (yoqimli) yaxshi.

xavotirga solmoq, hayajonlantirmoq

Sizni nima bezovta qilmoqda?

Xavotirlanmang, biz u yerga eson-omon yetib olamiz.

nimadandir xavotirlanmoq, hayajonlanmoq

Yig'lamang. Xavotirlanishga o'rin yo'q.

bezovta bo'lmoq (ko'rinmoq)

Yangilikdan hamma bezovta bo'lib qoldi.

qochmoq, chetlab o'tmoq
qiziqmoq, qiziqish bildirmoq
nimagadir qiziqmoq

Menimcha, u bu ishga juda qiziqadi.

Ular bu savolni bugun muhokama qilishga qiziqyaptilar.

joy, o'rin

iltimos, o'rtoqlar, joyingizni egallang.

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 tomonga

Keng daryoni suzib o'tish qiyin.

Uning uyi ko'chaning narigi tomonida.

Taqqoslang:

Their way lay across a field [fi:ld].

Their way lay through a forest.

Ularning yo'li dala orqali o'tar edi. (*ochiq hudud*)

Ularning yo'li o'rmondan o'tar edi.

Phr. to come across

Syn. to find

e. g. When I was reading this book I came across some interesting facts.

a shoulder [ə 'ʃouldə]

a dog

to follow [tə 'fɔləu]

e. g. You go first, and I'll follow (you).

Monday follows Sunday.

e. g. He spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him (follow what he said).

kimnidir, nimanidir uchratmoq, kim bilandir uchrashmoq, topmoq (*tasodifan*)

Bu kitobni o'qiyotib, men bir qator qiziq narsalarni uchratdim.

yelka

it

1. orqasidan bormoq

Siz boravering, men sizning orqangizdan boraman.

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 [tə 'si:z]
to run (ran, run)
W. comb. to run in
to run out
e. g. He **ran out** (of the room).

mad
to enjoy oneself
e. g. I heard you were in the country yesterday. How did you **enjoy yourself**?

a gentleman [ə 'dʒentlmən]
single [sɪŋgl]
W. comb. a single room
a single ticket
Gr. to be (remain) single

to attack
a pack
to frighten [tə 'fraɪtn]
Gr. to be frightened
to find oneself
e. g. The soldiers with their wounded captain **found themselves** in the forest at last, and were able to have a rest.

a cemetery [ə 'semitri]
to climb [tə 'klaɪm]
W. comb. to climb up
to climb down
a grave
W. comb. a newly-dug grave

3. amal qilmoq
maslahatga amal qilmoq
(o'rnak olmoq)

tutmoq, ushlamoq
yugurmoq
yugurib kirmoq
yugurib chiqmoq
U xonadan qochib chiqib ketdi.
aqlsiz, jinni
vaqtini yaxshi o'tkazmoq, rohatlanmoq
Kecha sizni shahar tashqarisida bo'lganingizni eshitdim. Vaqtini qanday o'tkazdingiz?
jentlmen, oliyjanob
yolg'iz, bitta, alohida, yakka
bir kishilik xona (*mehmonxonada*)
bir tomonga temiryo'l chiptasi
bo'ydoq bo'lmoq (turmushga chiqmaslik)
hujum qilmoq, tashlanmoq
bu yerda: gala, (*itlar*) to'da(si)
qo'rqitmoq
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.
qabrison
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:'tistikəli]

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 di'rektə]

fond [fɒnd]

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
asabiylashadi.

kimningdir debyuti

produsser (*filmni suratga
olishni moliyalashtiruvchi
shaxs*)

rejissor

qiziquvchan (ot kesim sifa-
tida ishlatiladi)

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.

a Muscovite [ə 'mʌskəvaɪt]
to miss

W. comb. to miss classes

e. g. Why did you **miss classes**
yesterday?

W. comb. to miss a train

to catch a train

Siz buni mana bunday
qilishingiz kerak.

moskvalik
o'tkazib yubormoq
mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazib
yubormoq

Nima uchun siz kecha
mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazib
yubordingiz?

poyezdga kechikmoq (*jad-
val bo'yicha qatnaydigan
ixtiyoriy transport*)

poyezdga yetib bormoq,
ulgurmoq

Taqqoslang:

I missed the train.

Men *poyezddan kech qol-
dim.*

I was late for classes (the show,
etc.).

Men *darsdan kech qoldim*
(konsertdan va boshq.)

an opportunity [ən ɔpə'tju:nɪtɪ]

qulay payt, vaziyat, imko-
niyat

Syn. a chance [ə 'tʃɑ:ns]

Gr. the opportunity of doing
smth.

qulay vaziyat, imkoniyat
nimadir qilishga imkoniyat

an opportunity to do smth.

W. comb. to take (miss, give,
have, find) an oppor-
tunity (a chance)

vaziyatdan foydalanib qol-
moq (o'tkazib yubormoq,
yaratmoq, izlamoq)

e. g. You must **take every
opportunity** (= chance)
to speak English.

Siz ingliz tilida gapirish
uchun barcha qulay vazi-
yatlardan foydalanib qoli-
shingiz kerak.

I'm glad to **have this
opportunity** of speaking
to you alone.

Siz bilan yolg'iz gaplashish-
ga imkoniyat bo'lganligi-
dan xursandman.

I'll be sorry if you **miss
this opportunity**
(= chance).

Agar siz bu imkoniyatni
qo'ldan chiqarsangiz, men
afsuslanaman.

We were **given every
opportunity** to see the
country and speak to the
people.

Bizga mamlakatni ko'rish
va odamlar bilan suhbatla-
shish imkoniyatini yaratib
berishdi.

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 'poustə]

the other day

one of these days

Keling, unga imtihon topshirish 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 oralig'i davomida bo'ladigan 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**.

Men uni *kuni kecha* ko'rdim (o'tgan kunlarning birida).

I'll be seeing him **one of these days** (in a day or two).

Men uni *bugun-erta* ko'raman (*kelajakda*)

to manage [tə 'mæniɔ]

1. nimanidir eplamoq, uddalamoq

e. g. I wonder how she'll **manage** the work.

Qiziq, u qiz bu ishni qanday uddalar ekan.

e. g. Where did you **manage** to get this book?

a curtain [ə 'kə:tn]

W. comb. to go up (= to rise)
to fall (= to drop)

the house

packed

Gr. to be packed

e. g. Though the play has had a long run, the house is always **packed**.

a row [ə 'rou]

e. g. I don't like to sit in the first **row**.

the stalls [ðə 'stɔ:lz]

the pit

the (dress) circle

the balcony [ðə 'bælkəni]

the gallery [ðə 'gæləri]

Prep. in the stalls (the pit, the dress-circle, the balcony, the gallery)

in a box

light [lait]

e. g. There's a lot of **light** in this room.

Phr. Will you give me a **light**?

e. g. The **light** is good (bad) for reading.

the lights

e. g. The **lights go down**.
But:

The **lights went out**.

2. **erishmoq**

Siz bu kitobni qayerdan to-pishga erishdingiz?

1. **parda**

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'tirishni yoqtirmayman.

parter

amfiteatr

belyetaj

1- yarus balkoni

galereya (galerka)

parterda (amfiteatrda, belyetajda, 1-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 yetarlicha (yetarli bo'lmagan) yorug'lik.

bu yerda: chiroqlar (*teatr haqida*)

Chiroqlar (*asta-sekin*) o'chdi.

Chiroqlar (*birdaniga*) o'chib qoldi.

performance [pə'fɔ:məns]

e. g. Everybody enjoyed the young actor's **performance** as Hamlet.

talented ['tæləntɪd]

W. comb. a **talented** writer (actor, composer [kəm'pou'zə], painter, poet ['pouɪt])

an impression [ən im'preʃn]

W. comb. a deep impression
a good (wonderful) impression
a strange impression
to make an impression on (upon) smb.
to be under the impression that (= to get the impression that)

e. g. The new novel **made a deep impression** on everybody.

I was **under the impression** that you were out of town.

to applaud [tu ə'plɔ:d] *smb. Lit.*

Syn. to clap (one's hands) *Coll.*

e. g. Everybody **clapped** (him) when he finished speaking.

an act

to act

e. g. The girl's life was saved because the doctors **acted** very quickly.

W. comb. to act as

e. g. Many students **acted as** guides [gaidz] during the festival.

bu yerda: ijro

Yosh aktyorning 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

Qizchanning 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
[ˈhiərəʊ].
- Syn.* to play
- e. g.* Who's **acting** (playing)
Higgins today?
- acting**
e. g. Did you like his **acting**?
- a cast** [ə ˈkɑːst]
- e. g.* The **cast** of the play was
very good.
- a company** [ə ˈkʌmpəni]
- an interval** [ən ˈintəvəl]
- local** [ˈləʊkəl]
- W. comb.* a local theatre (news-
paper, etc.)
- favourite** [ˈfeivərit]
- e. g.* Tolstoy is my **favourite**
writer.
- a chance** (*See* an opportunity)
- a scene** [ə ˈsiːn]
- e. g.* How many **scenes** are
there in the first act?
- a rehearsal** [ə riˈhɜːsəl]
- W. comb.* a dress rehearsal
- doubt** [daʊt]
- e. g.* I've no **doubt** that you'll
manage the work (very
well).
- There's **no doubt about**
it.
- There's **not much doubt**
about it.
- Phr.* no doubt
- e. g.* You've **no doubt** heard
the news.
- No doubt** he meant to
help, but he has made
things worse.
- U o'zini qahramonlarcha
tutdi.
3. rol ijro etmoq
- Bugun Higginsni kim ijro
etarkan?
- ijro (*aktyorlar*)
- Sizga uning ijrosi yoqdimi?
- ijrochilar ro'yxati (tarkibi)
(*ushbu spektakldagi*)
- Ijrochilar tarkibi juda yaxshi
edi.
- bu yerda:* truppa
antrakt, tanaffus
mahalliy
mahalliy teatr (gazeta va
boshq.)
- sevimli
- Tolstoy – mening sevimli
yozuvchim.
- imkoniyat, sharoit
- sahna (*pyesadagi akt qismi*),
parda, ko'rinish
- Birinchi aktda nechta sahna
bor? (Birinchi akt nechta
pardadan iborat?)
- repititsiya, tayyorgarlik
asosiy tayyorgarlik, oxirgi
(so'nggi) tayyorgarlik
- gumon, shubha
- Sizning bu ishni uddala-
shingizga menda shubha
yo'q.
- Bunga hech qanday shubham
yo'q.
- Bunga deyarli shubha yo'q.
- shubhasiz, so'zsiz
- Siz, shubhasiz, bu yangilikni
eshitgansiz.
- U, shubhasiz, yordam be-
rishni 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
a ticket

Prep. a ticket for a theatre
(a play)

bu yerda: pyesa qo'ymoq
*chipta (12-darsga qarang)
teatrga chipta (pyesaga)

to book seats

chiptaga buyurtma bermoq
oldindan

beforehand [bi'fɔ:hænd]

e. g. I made all the necessary
preparations **beforehand**.

Kerak bo'lgan hamma tay-
yorgarlikni oldindan qildim.

a production [ə prə'dʌkʃən]

bu yerda: sahnalashtirish,
rejissura

a box-office [ə 'bɒksɔ:fis]

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

Garri maktabda Tomdan
orqada qolib ketmoqda.

Don't look behind you!

Orqangizga qaramang!

a bush [ə 'buʃ]

buta

to set (set, set)

o'tirmoq, botmoq (*quyosh*
haqida)

Ant. to rise (rose, risen)

chiqmoq (*quyosh haqida*)

a face

yuz, chehra, bet, aft

a philosopher [ə fi'ləsəfə]
to throw [tə 'θrou] (**threw** [θru:],
thrown [θroun])

Prep. to throw smth. **at** smb.,
to throw smth. **to** smb.

well-dressed

to look like

e. g. His mother **looks like** a
girl of twenty.

Who does he **look like**?

What does he **look like**?

It **looks like** rain.

to sigh [tə 'sai]

silent ['sailənt]

Gr. to be silent

Syn. to be (keep) quiet

e. g. Everybody **was silent**.

an expression [ən iks'preʃn]

e. g. Is this **expression** often
used?

Prep. the expression **of** (on)
one's face

the expression **in** one's
eyes

e. g. There was an **expression**
of joy **in** her eyes (**on**
her face).

silly

e. g. It **was silly** of him to do
the work in a hurry.

It's a **silly** mistake.

whisper ['wispə]

W. comb. to speak (say smth.)
in a whisper

one's people

faylasuf

irg'itmoq

kingadir nimanidir irg'it-
moq, kingadir nimanidir
irg'itib yubormoq

yaxshi kiyingan

kingadir o'xshamoq (ko'ri-
nishi)

Uning onasi yigirma yashar-
lik qizga o'xshaydi.

U kimga o'xshaydi?

Uning ko'rinishi qanaqa?

Yomg'ir yog'adiganga o'x-
shaydi.

xo'rsinmoq

sukut, ovoz chiqarmay, tinch

indamaslik, jim o'tirmoq

tovush chiqarmaslik, tinch
o'tirmoq

Hamma jim edi.

1. ibora, gap

Bu ibora ko'p qo'llanila-
dimi?

2. ko'rinish, yuz tuzilishi,
ko'z va bosh.

yuz tuzilishi

ko'z ifodasi

Uning ko'zlari (yuzi) quv-
noq edi.

tentak

Bu ishni shoshib bajarish u
tomonidan qilingan ten-
taklik edi.

Bu ahmoqona xato.

pichirlash

pichirlab gapirmoq

bu yerda: ota-onalar

<i>e. g.</i> I'll write to my people in Minsk about it.	Men bu haqda ota-onamga Minskka yozib yuboram.
to suppose [tə sə'pouz]	o'ylamoq, taxmin qilmoq, nazarda tutmoq (<i>kelishuv, reja bo'yicha</i>)
<i>Gr.</i> to be supposed to do smth.	nimanidir qilishga majbur bo'lmoq (shartnoma, reja bo'yicha)
<i>e. g.</i> I'm supposed to be there at five.	Men u yerda beshda bo'lishim kerak (kelishib qo'yganman, va'da berganman)
Everybody is supposed to know it.	Buni hamma bilishi kerak.
We weren't supposed to do it yesterday.	Biz kecha buni qilmasligimiz kerak edi. (Biz kecha buni qilishimiz nazarda tutilmagan edi)
People are not supposed to smoke here.	Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.
to drink (drank, drunk)	ichmoq
to have a drink	ichib olmoq
a bar	<i>bu yerda:</i> bar
a shilling	shilling
twopence ['tʌpəns]	2 penslik tanga
to lend (lent, lent)	qarz bermoq
<i>Ant.</i> to borrow	qarz olmoq
<i>Prep.</i> to lend smb. smth.	kimgadir biror narsani qarzga bermoq
to borrow smth. from smb.	kimdandir biror narsani qarzga olmoq
a point	1. nuqta, punkt
<i>W. comb.</i> a point of view [vju:] from smb.'s point of view	nuqtayi nazar
<i>e. g.</i> It's quite a different point of view .	kimning nuqtayi nazaridan
<i>e. g.</i> I don't see your point .	Bu umuman boshqacha nuqtayi nazar
<i>W. comb.</i> The point is that...	2. asosiysi
	Men sizni nima demoqchiligingizni tushunmayapman.
	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'laʊ]
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 mashina ishlab chiqaradi?
1. yo'qotmoq
topmoq
buyumlarni yo'qotmoq (pulni, sog'liqni, va boshq.)
2. yutqazmoq
oddiy, murakkab emas, sodda sodda mam (qoida, tarix va boshq.)
- oddiy odamlar
paket, xalta
ko'rinib turish, aniq bo'lish
Uning ko'p o'qishi aniq.
- ko'tarib olmoq, termok
Shamol uning shlapasini uchirib yubordi va u tezda shlapasini ko'tarib oldi.
ruxsat bermoq
Siz yo'qligingizda menga kitoblaringizdan foydalanishga ruxsat berasizmi?
darvoza
itokat etmoq
Siz bolani o'zingizga itokat etishga majbur qilishingiz kerak.

a pound [ə'paund] (= £1) funt
a card bu yerda: tashrif qog'oz
to look for smth. nimanidir qidirmoq, istamoq
 e. g. What are you **looking for**? Siz nima qidiriyapsiz?

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

post [poust] 1. pochta (*pochta xizmati*)
 2. korrespondensiya, xat-xabarlar (*xususiy*)
 e. g. Has the **post** come yet? Pochtani olib kelishdimi?
 W. comb. by ordinary post oddiy pochta orqali
 by registered post buyurtma pochta orqali
mail pochta, korrespondensiya, xat, telegramma (*odatda xizmat yuzasidan*)
 e. g. Has there been any **mail** today? Bugun (biron-bir) pochta keldimi?
 W. comb. the morning mail ertalabki pochta
 (post) kechki, oqshom pochtesi
 the evening mail havo pochtesi
 air mail ertalabki pochta bilan
 Prep. **by** the morning mail (post) ertalabki pochta bilan
 by air mail havo pochtesi orqali
 e. g. Please send the letter **by** Iltimos, bu xatni havo
air mail. pochtesi orqali jo'nating.
a post-office pochta idorasi, pochta bo'limi

Taqqoslang:

There's a post-office in our street.	Bizning ko'chamizda <i>pochta idorasi</i> bor.
A lot of mail comes to our office.	Bizning idoramizga ko'p-gina <i>pochta</i> keladi.
The letter will go by ordinary post.	Xat oddiy <i>pochta</i> orqali jo'natiladi.

a postman pochtagchi
postage ['poustidʒ] pochta to'lovlari, pochta xarajatlari
 W. comb. to pay double [dʌbəl] postage pochta to'lovlarini ikki baravar to'lamoq

to post pochta orqali jo'natmoq
 e. g. Have you **posted** your letter yet? Siz xatingizni jo'natib yubordingizmi?
a letter-box pochta qutisi
 Syn. a mail-box
 a pillar-box

once 1. bir kuni
 2. bir marta
twice ikki marta

Yodda saqlang:

once	bir marta
twice	ikki marta
	But:
three times	uch marta
four times	to'rt marta
five times, etc.	besht 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 unstamped letter markasiz xat
 e. g. I had no time to buy a **stamp** and my letter went **unstamped**. Mening marka sotib olgani vaqtim bo'lmadi va xat markasiz ketdi.
 marka sotadigan avtomat

an automatic stamp-machine [ən ɔ:tə'mætɪk 'stæmpməʃi:n]
change [tʃeɪndʒ]
 W. comb. small change
 e. g. Can you give **change** for a £1 note?
 bu yerda: qaytim
 mayda (pul)
 Siz menga 1 funtni maydalab bera olasizmi?

I haven't got any **small change** about me. Mening maydam yo'q.
maybe ['meɪbi] 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.

Ularning ikkovi ham inglizcha gapira olishadi.

Ularning ikkovi ham Moskvadan ketishgan.

Ularning ikkovi ham shu yerda.

an envelope [ən 'enviloup]

to need

e. g. "Do you still need the book?"
"No, I don't need it any longer."

konvert

1. nimagadir zoriqmoq (*asosiy fe'l*)

Sizga bu kitob hali ham kerakmi?

Yo'q, u kitob menga endi kerak emas.

2. (*modal fe'l sifatida bo'lishsiz gaplarda "kerak emas", "hojati yo'q" manosida*)

e. g. You needn't come here again.

Sizning bu yerga yana kelishingiz shart emas.

to trouble [tə 'trʌbl]

e. g. He was troubled about his son's poor progress.

1. xavotirlanmoq, hayajonlanmoq, xafa qilmoq, bezovta qilmoq

U o'g'lining muvaffaqiyatsizligidan xavotirda edi.

2. bezovta qilmoq, azob bermoq

Sizni tishingiz hali ham bezovta qilyaptimi?

e. g. Does your tooth still trouble you?

3. noqulaylik yaratmoq, xalaqit bermoq, joniga tegmoq

Syn. to bother [tə 'bɒðə]

xalaqit bermoq, joniga tegmoq

e. g. You can work in this room. I'm sure nobody will **trouble (bother)** you here.

Siz mana bu xonada ishlashingiz mumkin. Men aminmanki, bu yerda sizni hech kim bezovta qilmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

Siz bunaqangi arzimagan narsalarga *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 tushunmayman.

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.

boshlamoq

ergashtirmoq

tanga

natija

tashlab, tushirib yubormoq

Kichkina bola yig'lar edi, chunki u o'yinchog'ini polga tushirib yuborib sindirib qo'ygan edi.

to drop in

e. g. I'll **drop in** at your place on my way home.

kirib o'tmoq

Men uyga ketayotib siznikiga kirib o'taman.

the ground [ðə 'graund]

Prep. on the ground

yer, yerusti

yerda, yerga

a spot

dog'

a face

bu yerda: old (yuza) tomoni (*matoning, xatning*)

collection [kə'lekʃn]

W. comb. the midnight collection

1. xatlarni yig'ishtirish

xatlarni yarim kechada

oxirgi yig'ishtirilishi

2. kolleksiya, to'plam

e. g. What a fine **collection** of stamps!

Markalarning qanaqa zo'r kolleksiyasi (to'plami)!

to collect [tə kə'lekt]

e. g. Will you **collect** your papers [peipəz], please?

1. to'plamoq, tartib bilan taxlamoq

Iltimos, qog'ozlaringizni yig'ishtiring.

e. g. Many schoolchildren collect stamps.

firm

W. comb. a firm voice (decision, answer)

a job

2. tegishlisini olmoq
3. yig'imoq, to'plamoq, kolleksiya qilmoq

Ko'pgina o'quvchilar marka yig'adilar.

qat'iy, qat'iyatli

qat'iy ovoz (qaror, javob)

ish, ish qismi

Artikl ishlatilishiga e'tibor qarating:

That's an interesting job. \
That's interesting work. /

Bu qiziqarli 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 'redʒɪstə] a letter

a registered letter

W. comb. to send a registered letter (= to send a letter by registered post)

an ordinary ['ɔ:dinəri] 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 (ikkinchi) burilishga burilmoq

buyurtma xat orqali jo'natish

buyurtma xat

buyurtma xat jo'natish

oddiy xat

bu yerda: xizmatchi

telegramma

telegramma jo'natmoq (*nimanidir telegrammada xabar qilmoq*)

to send off a telegram

extra [ˈekstrə]

e. g. You'll get **extra** pay for **extra** work.

W. comb. to work (pay, etc.)
extra

a money-order

W. comb. to make out a money-order

a form

W. comb. to fill in a form

a desk

a present [ə ˈpreznt]

W. comb. to give (make) smb.
a present
a birthday present
a wedding present

to hand

e. g. I **handed** him the parcel.

But:

I **handed in** the parcel.

a parcel [ə ˈpa:sl]

next

W. comb. next door

e. g. They live **next door** to us.

But:

Parcels are taken in **the next room**.

a receipt [ə riˈsi:t]

telegramma joʻnatmoq (*telegrammani pochta orqali joʻnatmoq*)

1. qoʻshimcha (*sifat*)

Siz qoʻshimcha ish uchun qoʻshimcha haq olasiz.

2. qoʻshimcha (*ravish*)

qoʻshimcha ishlamoq (toʻlamoq va boshq.)

pul oʻtkazish

pul oʻtkazmoq

bu yerda: blanka, forma, shakl

blankani toʻldirish

parta, yozuv stoli

sovgʻa

sovgʻa qilmoq

tugʻilgan kun sovgʻasi

toʻy sovgʻasi

topshirmoq, bermoq

Men unga joʻnatma topshirdim (*vositali toʻldiruvchi bilan*).

Men joʻnatma topshirdim. (*vositali toʻldiruvchisiz*)

joʻnatma (posilka)

* navbatdagi (2-darsga qarang)

yonma-yon (*qoʻshni uyda, qoʻshni xonada*)

Ular bizning yonimizda yashashadi.

Joʻnatmalarni qoʻshni xonada qabul qilishadi.

kvitansiya

11 Б

LESSON TWENTY- SIX

ice [ais]

papers (pl.)

to publish [tə 'pʌbliʃ]

Syn. to print

e. g. The book was first **published** (printed) in 1950.

an adventure [ən əd'ventʃə]

a servant [ə 'sɜ: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 'æθli: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 birinchi marta 1950-yilda nashr qilingan.

sarguzasht

xizmatkor ayol

parcha

kitobdan parcha (hikoyadan va boshq.)

sport (*ko'pincha ko'plikda ishlatiladi*)

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. shu kabi 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 ['præktis]

amaliyot

<i>W. comb.</i> to be out of practice	yaxshi holatda bo'lmalik, (<i>sport</i>) forma(<i>si</i>)dan chiqib qolish
<i>e. g.</i> It's difficult for him to speak French because he's out of practice .	Unga fransuz tilida gapirish qiyin, chunki u formadan chiqib qoldi.
to practise [tə 'præktis]	mashq qilmoq, amaliy shug'ullanmoq
<i>W. comb.</i> to practise running (jumping, etc.)	yugurishni mashq qilmoq (sakrashni va boshq.)
to practise tennis (the piano, etc.)	tennis o'ynashni mashq qilmoq (royalda o'ynashni mashq qilmoq)
to practise for an hour (two hours, etc.) every day	har kuni bir (ikki va sh.k.) soat mashq qilmoq
graceful	hashamatli
elegant ['elīgənt]	jozibador
to redder	qizarmoq
downstairs ['daunstæz]	pastga, quyi qavatga, zinadan pastga
<i>e. g.</i> Someone's waiting for you downstairs .	Sizni kimdir pastda kutib turibdi.
<i>Ant.</i> upstairs	yuqoriga, yuqori qavatda, zinadan tepaga
<i>e. g.</i> The Petrovs live upstairs .	Petrovlar yuqorida yashashadi.
<i>W. comb.</i> to go downstairs	zinadan pastga tushmoq
to go upstairs	zinadan yuqoriga ko'tarilmoq
a skating-rink [ə 'skeitɪŋrɪŋk]	konki uchish joyi
to sweep (swept, swept)	supurmoq
successful [sək'sesful]	muvaffaqiyatli
to raise (raised, raised)	ko'tarmoq (<i>pastroq darajadan yuqoriroq darajaga</i>)
<i>W. comb.</i> to raise one's hat	shlapani ko'tarmoq (<i>salomlashganda</i>)
to raise one's glass	qadah ko'tarmoq
to raise a curtain	pardani ko'tarmoq (<i>teatrda</i>)
to raise a question (a point)	savol tashlamoq, masala ko'tarib chiqmoq
to raise one's voice (against)	qarshi ovoz bermoq (<i>e'tiroz, norozilik sifatida</i>)

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'rqvudan, jahldan)

titramoq (sovuqdan)

U qiz o'q ovozidan titrab ketdi.

Uning ovozi jahli chiqqanidan titrab ketardi.

1. ushlamoq

nimanidir qo'lda (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 ['draunɪŋ]

slippery

common ['kɒmən]

W. comb. a common mistake
(thing)
common people

e. g. The **common people** in
every country want peace.

Ant. uncommon

e. g. Children of the same age
have **common** interests.

to free oneself

to touch [tə 'tʌtʃ]

e. g. Visitors were asked not
to touch the exhibits
[ig'zibits].

to take no notice of smth.

(= not to take any notice of smth.)

e. g. He **took no notice of** the
warnings.

to pay attention to smth.

e. g. You must **pay more at-**
tention to your spelling.

2. o'tkazmoq

yig'ilish o'tkazmoq (konfe-
rensiya, chempionat va
boshq.)

Yig'ilish ertaga kunduzi o't-
kaziladimi?

Yig'ilish qachon bo'ldi?

tutmoq, ushlamoq

nimanidir ushlab olmoq

Bolakay qutqarish ayla-
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 egalar.

ozod bo'lmoq, chiqib ketmoq
nimagadir tegmoq, tegib ket-
moq

Mehmonlardan eksponatlar-
ga tegmasliklarini so'-
rashdi.

nimagadir e'tibor bermaslik

U ogohlantirishga e'tibor
bermadi.

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 'pul]

e. g. You **push** (the box) and I'll **pull** (it).

a liar [ə 'laɪə]

to lie (lied, lied, lying)

a stadium [ə 'steɪdiəm]

W. comb. the Dynamo
[ˈdaɪnəməu] Stadium
at the stadium

a fan

W. comb. a hockey fan [ə 'hɒki
'fæn]
a football fan

a match

W. comb. a thrilling (exciting)
match

a team

W. comb. a football (hockey)
team
a team of workers
team-work

Syn. a crew [ə 'kru:]

Gr. All the **crew** are on deck.

e. g. It's a very good **crew**.

a score [ə 'skɔ:]

e. g. "What's the **score**?" "Two
nil."

to score a goal

e. g. No **goals** were scored.

a draw [ə 'drɔ:]

W. comb. to end in a draw

e. g. The match **ended in a
draw**.

The teams **drew** four all.

to win [wɪn] (**won** [wɒn], **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-
qibozi

futbol muxlisi, futbol ish-
qibozi

o'yin, sport uchrashuvi
(bellashuvi)

hayajonli uchrashuv

brigada, jamoa, komanda

futbol (xokkey) komandasi

ishchilar brigadasi

jamoaviy ish

komanda, ekipaj (*kema, sa-
molyot*)

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 [tə '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 partiyasini va sh.k.)

Ular **ikki ball** (ochko)
yo'qotishdi.

Ular o'yinni yutqazishdi.
champion, g'olib

Yodda saqlang:

a championship [ə 'tʃæmpjənʃip]

W. comb. World Championship
a football (hockey)
championship

a competition

sporting events

W. comb. to win (lose) in the
first (second, etc.)
event

a tournament [ə 'tuənəmənt]

W. comb. a chess tournament
a tennis tournament

a race

W. comb. a horse race
a boat-race

to have a race

championat, birinchilik

Jahon chempionati

futbol (xokkey) bo'yicha
championat, birinchilik
musobaqa (*har qanaqa*)

yengil atletikaning alohida
turlari bo'yicha muso-
baqa

birinchi (ikkinchi) turda g'a-
laba qozonmoq (yutqaz-
moq)

turnir

shaxmat turniri

tennis bo'yicha musobaqa

yugurish bo'yicha musobaqa
(suzish, mototsiklda poy-
ga va sh.k.), poyga

otlar poygasi

eshkak eshish bo'yicha mu-
sobaqa, poyga

yugurishda musobaqalash-
moq, poyga o'ynamoq
(konkida yugurish bo'yi-
cha va sh.k.)

to beat (beat, beaten)

e. g. **Spartak beat** *Dynamo*
three two.

1. urmoq

2. yutmoq (sportda), g'olib
chiqmoq

"Spartak" "Dinamo" usti-
dan 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 gapdagi fe'l buyruq maylida keladi. Fe'ning buyruq maylidagi shakli uning o'zak shakli bilan bir xil bo'ladi. Fe'ning 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. Aytinlar. Aytin.

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'stimning 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 olmoshlarining kelishiklari.

Kishilik olmoshlarining 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	[ʃi:, ʃi·, ʃi]	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 ['fɑ.ðə] 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 quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) [z] jarangli undosh va unilardan 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 ['mætʃɪz] 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'ylar

4-§. To'ldiruvchi haqida tushuncha. Predlogsiz (vositali va vositasiz) to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni.

1. Kesimni ma'no jihatidan to'ldirib keluvchi ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagiga to'ldiruvchi deyiladi. To'ldiruvchi **kimni?, nimani?, kimga?, nimaga?, kim haqida?** va boshqa savollarga javob bo'ladi. To'ldiruvchi gapda quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

a) ot bilan:

Meet Peter. *Peter bilan tanishing.*

b) olmosh bilan:

Send me ... *Menga ... jo'nating.*

2. Ingliz tilida to'ldiruvchi **preglogli** va **predlogsiz** to'ldiruvchilarga ajratiladi. Predlogsiz to'ldiruvchi o'z navbatida **vositali** va **vositasiz** to'ldiruvchilarga bo'linadi.

Ingliz tilidagi vositali to'ldiruvchi **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'rtasidagi farq ularning gapdagi 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.

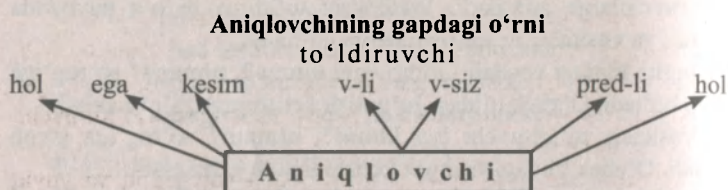
Send me. (kimni?) Meni yuboring.

Predlogli to'ldiruvchi gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. To'ldiruvchilarning gapdagi umumiy tartibi quyidagicha:

T O' L D I R U V C H I			
	Predlogsiz		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-§. **Aniqllovchi.** Otga izoh berib keluvchi II darajali gap bo'lagi *aniqllovchi* deyiladi. Son, sifat, olmosh bilan ifodalangan aniqllovchi 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'lining noaniq shaklidir. Ingliz tilida fe'lining infinitivi uning o'zagi bilan bir xil bo'ladi, faqat infinitiv to* yuklamasi bilan beriladi.

M.: to send – yubormoq
 to spell – harflab aytmoq

7-§. **To be fe'lining tuslanishi.** to be – bo'lmoq, dir, -
 Tuslanishi.

* to yuklamasi unli bilan boshlanuvchi fe'llar oldidan [tu], undosh bilan boshlanuvchi fe'llar oldidan [tə] o'qiladi

Birlik			
I.	I	am	= I'm
II.	you	are	= you're
III.	he	} is	= he's
	she		= she's
	it		= it's

Ko'plik			
I.	we	are	= we're
II.	you	are	= you're
III.	they	are	= they're

Og'zaki nutqda qisqartma shakllar ishlatiladi. *to be* fe'lining shakllari nafaqat olmoshlar, balki otlar bilan ham qisqaradi.

M.: My name is Ann = My name's Ann.

8-§. Gap. Umumiy tushuncha.

1. 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 ishtirok 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 xonadon.

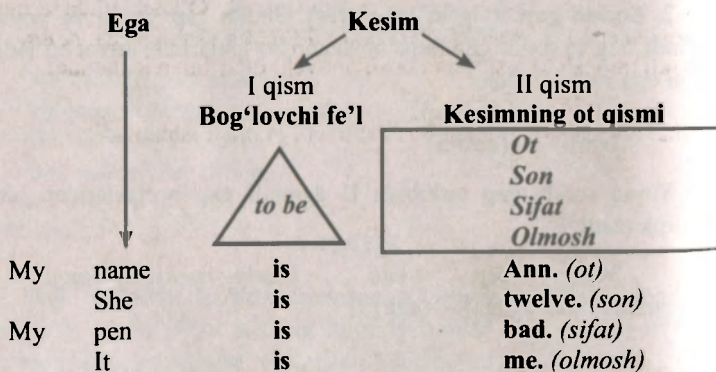
Kesim. Bosh gap bo'lagi bo'lib, grammatik jihatdan egaga tobe bo'ladi va ega ifodalagan predmetning harakatini, holatini, o'ziga xosligini, sifatini ko'rsatadi. Kesim **ega nima qilyapti?**, **egaga nima bo'lyapti?**, **ega nima?** kabi so'roqlarga javob bo'ladi. Shaklan kesim ikki xil bo'ladi:

a) **Sodda fe'l-kesim.** Bitta fe'l bilan ifodalanadi va shu fe'lning o'zi har qanday shaxsni, zamonni, nisbatni, maylni ifodalay oladi.

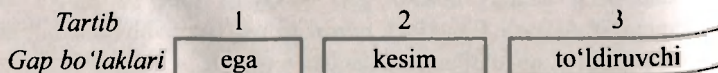
Please **send** me a pen. Menga marhamat qilib ruchka yuboring.

Please **tell** Ann my name. Marhamat qilib Annaga mening ismimni ayting.

b) **Qo'shma ot-kesim.** Predmetning holatini, sifatini va qaysi sinfga taalluqliligini bildiradi. Qo'shma ot kesim ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi. Birinchi qismi bog'lovchi fe'l (masalan, **to be**), ikkinchi qismi ot, sifat, olmosh, sondan iborat bo'ladi.



4. **Darak gapda so'z tartibi.** Ingliz tilida gapdagi so'z tartibi qat'iy hisoblanadi. Gapdagi so'z tartibining buzilishi ma'noni o'zgartirib yuboradi yoki xatolikka olib keladi. Ingliz tilida darak gapning so'z tartibi quyidagicha:



Masalan: I see Ann.

Hol gapning oxirida keladi. Biroq payt holi gap boshiga (nolevoy holatda) kelishi mumkin.

<i>Tartib</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Gap bo'laklari</i>	Hol	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi			Hol
				vositali	vositasiz	predlogli	

<i>Masalan</i>	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'rniga ishlatilayotgan bo'lsa.

M.: *My pen* is bad. *It* is bad.

Bu nima? Savoliga javob bo'lganda *it* ni «*bu*» deb tarjima qilinadi.

M.: It is a map. (What is it?)

10-§. Artikl.

1. Umumiy tushuncha.

Artikl maxsus yuklama shakli bo'lib, ot bilan ishlatiladi. Artikl ikki xil bo'ladi: noaniq artikl va aniq artikl. O'zbek tilida artikl tushunchasi yo'q. Noaniq artikl ikki xil fonetik shaklga ega: *a, an*. *a* shakli undosh tovush bilan boshlanuvchi otlar bilan ishlatiladi.

M.: a pen, a tie, a text.

an shakli unli tovush bilan boshlanuvchi ot bilan ishlatiladi.

M.: an apple, an uncle.

2. **Noaniq artikl** tarixan qadimgi ingliz tilidagi *an (one)* so'zidan kelib chiqib, *bir* ma'nosini beradi. Shuning uchun u faqat donalab sanaladigan otlar oldidan birlikda ishlatiladi. Aniq artikl faqat *the* ko'rinishiga ega. Aniq artikl *the* → *that* (*u, o'sha*) ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqib birlik va ko'plikdagi otlar bilan ishlatiladi.

Artiklning asosiy vazifalari.

Ot bilan noaniq artikl ishlatiladi, agar biz predmetga tegishli bo'lgan sinfdan 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.

U yerda uning otasi o'qituvchi emas, ishchi emas, balki shifokor deb nomlanadigan 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 ishlatiladi. 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 shifokomi ajratib ko'rsatmoqda. Shuning uchun doktor so'zi oldidan aniq artikl qo'llanmoqda.

Aniq artikl alohida urg'u bilan aytilganda [ði:] kabi talaffuz qilinadi. Gapda aniq artikl, odatda, urg'usiz keladi va ikkita reduksiyaga uchragan (qisqargan) talaffuz shakli bor: agar ot unli tovush bilan boshlansa [ði-, ði], undosh tovush bilan boshlansa [ðə]:

The apple [ði'æpl] olma

The pen [ðə'pen] ruchka

2. Artikl (noaniq va aniq artikl) qoida bo'yicha quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:

a) Atoqli ot bilan:

Klin Klin (*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.

Yettinchi sahifa toza.

3. Artiklning gapdagi o'rni. Artikl (noaniq va aniq artikl) o'zi tegishli bo'lgan ot oldidan keladi. Agar ot oldidan sifat yoki tartib son bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi kelsa, unda artikl aniqlovchidan oldin keladi:

the black pen

qora qalam

the first plan

birinchi reja

12-§. *This, that (these, those)* ko'rsatish olmoshlari.

1. **This** [ðis] ko'rsatish olmoshi *bu, shu, ushbu* ma'nosini berib, gapiruvchiga yaqin turgan predmetga ko'rsatishda ishlatiladi.

That [ðæt] ko'rsatish olmoshi *u, o'sha, anavi, narigi* ma'nosida gapiruvchidan uzoqda turgan predmetga ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

<i>Masofa</i>	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 \pensilz] *u* qalamlar

4. Ko'rsatish olmoshi aniqlovchi vazifasida kelganda, o'zbek tilida ko'plikdagi ot oldidan ko'rsatish olmoshining birlik shakllari *bu, u*, ishlatiladi, ingliz tilida esa bu o'rinda ko'rsatish olmoshlarining ko'plikdagi shakllari **these, those** ishlatilishi kerak. Masalan:

Bu qalamlar qisqa. **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 gapdagi so'z tartibi bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi:

bog'lovchi fe'l

ega

ot-kesim yoki o'rin holi

Is

my name

Ann?

Is

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 ishlatilishi mumkin. U doim urg'u ostida bo'ladi:

- 'Is 'this 'bag /clean? - Bu sumka tozami?
- \No, it \isn't. - Yo'q (u toza emas).

Biroq, og'zaki nutqda qisqa bo'lishsiz javob faqat *no* so'zidan iborat bo'lishi mumkin (xuddi o'zbek tilidagi kabi).

15-§. Artiki. Otdan so'ng sanoq son aniqlovchi bo'lib kelsa shu ot oldidan artiki ishlatilmaydi. Bunda ot ham, sanoq son ham katta harf bilan yoziladi.

M.: Find Text Seven and read it.

O'zbek tiliga tartib son bilan tarjima qilinadi:

Yettinchi matni toping va uni o'qing.

6-DARS

16-§. Bo'lishsiz darak gap. To be fe'li bilan bo'lishsiz darak gap not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi. Bunda **not to be** ning mos shaklidan keyin keladi:

Those pens are not black.

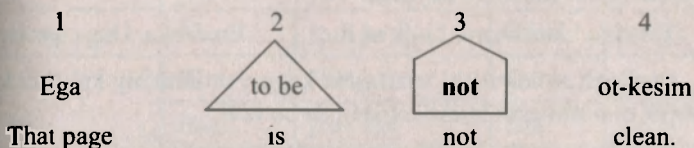
U ruchkalar qora emas.

That page is not clean.

U sahifa toza emas.

Kate is not in Kiev.

Keyt Kiyevda emas.



17-§. Alternativ so'roq gap.

1. Ikki yoki undan ortiq predmet, ish-harakat yoki sifat o'rtasida tanlovni nazarda tutuvchi so'roq gapga tanlov yoki alternativ *so'roq gap* deyiladi. Tanlash uchun bir xil gap bo'laklari beriladi va ular **or** (*yoki*) bog'lovchisi bilan bog'lanadi.

Is this pen red or black? (= Is this pen red or is it black?)

Bu ruchka qizilmi yoki qorami?

Javobda ulardan 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?

Ben Kiyevdami yoki

(tanlov so'roq gap)

Minskdami?

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 pasayuvchi ohangda **talaffuz** qilinadi:

‘Is this ‘pencil /red or \black? Bu qalam qizilmi yoki qorami?

18-§. Predlogli to‘ldiruvchi. Predlog bilan kelgan to‘ldiruvchi-ga *predlogli to‘ldiruvchi* deyiladi.

This is a blackboard. Look **at it.** Bu doska. Unga qarang.

Predlogli to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan ot umumiy kelishikda, kishilik olmoshi esa obyekt kelishigida bo‘ladi.

Please look **at the blackboard.** Marhamat qilib, doskaga qarang.

Please look **at me.** Marhamat qilib, menga qarang.

7-DARS

19-§. Kishilik olmoshlarining kelishiklari.

Kishilik olmoshlarining ikkita kelishigi bor: bosh kelishik va obyekt kelishigi.

		Bosh kelishik	
<i>Shaxs</i>	<i>Birlik</i>		
<i>Savol</i>	Who?	[hu:]	Kim?
I	I	[ai]	Men
II	You	[ju:, ju·, ju]	Sen
III	He	[hi:, hi·, hi]	U (m.r.)
	She	[ʃi:, ʃi·, ʃi]	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		

Obyekt kelishigi				
<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	[ðem, ðəm]	Ularni	Ularga
<i>Gapda</i>	To'ldiruvchi, hoI			
<i>Predlog</i>	ishlatilishi mumkin			

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida *sen* shakli bilan *siz* shakli bir xil. Biz vaziyatdan gap birlikdagi shaxs haqidami yoki ko'plikdagi shaxs haqida borayotganini bilib olamiz. *Sizlash* bilan *sensirash* orasidagi farq ham vaziyatdan aniqlanadi.

Birinchi shaxs birlikdagi 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	} is	He's	They	are	They're
	She		She's			
	It		It's			

Jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, **to be** fe'li hozirgi zamonda uch shaklga ega: **am** – birinchi shaxs birlik uchun, **is** uchinchi shaxs birlik uchun hamda **are** ikkinchi shaxs birlik va ko'plikdagi barcha shaxslar uchun.

“to be” fe'lining to'la va qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) shakllari

To'la shakllari

Qisqa shakllari

be		[bi:]	[bi-, bi]
am		[æm]	[əm, m]
are	undoshlardan oldin	[a:]	[a, ə]
	unlilardan 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?		are	they?	
			she?			
			it?			

Bo'lishsiz shakli

Shaxs	Son					
	Birlik			Ko'plik		
I	I	am	not	We	are	not
II	You	are	not	You	are	not
	He	} is	not	They	are	not
She						
It						

Og'zaki nutqda, qoida bo'yicha, to be fe'lining qisqa bo'lishsiz shakllari ishlatiladi. Xususan: **isn't** ['iznt], **aren't** [a:nt]. **Am not** tegishli qisqa shaklga ega emas, biroq **am** gapda ega bilan qo'shilib ketishi mumkin:

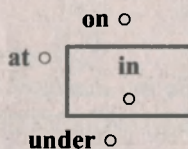
\No, | I am \not. = \No, I'm \not.

Urg'u qoidasi. Bog'lovchi fe'l quyidagi hollarda urg'u ostida bo'ladi:

- a) So'roq gap boshida:
 'Is 'this a /pen? Bu ruchkami?
- b) Umumiy so'roq gapga qisqa bo'lishli javobda:
 \Yes, | it \is. Ha (ruchka).
 \Yes, | they \are. Ha (ruchkalar).
- c) Umumiy 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'rin-joy predoglari



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.

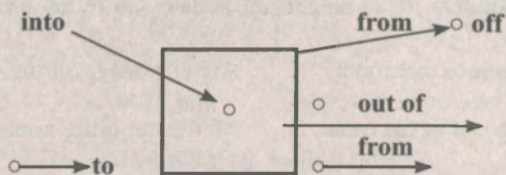
in [in] predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet *ichida* joylashganligini ko'rsatadi:

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, tə] yo'nalish predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet tomonga harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga – *ga* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Go **to** the blackboard, please. Marhamat qilib, doskaga chiqing.

into ['intu, intə] qo'shma predlogi bir predmetning boshqa bir predmet ichkarisiga harakatini bildirib, o'zbek tiliga – (*ichkari*)*ga* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Please go **into** that room. Marhamat qilib, *ichkariga* kiring.

Put your book **into** your briefcase, 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, please, and open it. Kitobingizni stoldan oling va uni oching.

Please take your book **from** Peter. Marhamat qilib, kitobingizni Peterdan oling.

off [ɔf] 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. [ˈlʊk ət ðə ˈblækboʊd | plɪːz]	Marhamat qilib, doskaga qarang.
This is a book. Look at it. [ˈlʊk ət ɪt]	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? [ˈɪz jʊ ˈpen ɔn ðə teɪbl | ɔr ˈʌndər ɪt]	Ruchkangiz stol ustidami yoki stol tagidami?
--	--

	<i>To'la shakli</i>	<i>Qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) shakli</i>
at	[æt]	[ət]
to	[tu:]	[tu, tə]
into	[ˈɪntu:]	[ˈɪntu, ˈɪntə]
from	[frɔm]	[frəm, frm]
out of	[ˈaʊt əv]	[ˈaʊt əv]

8-DARS

22-§. Bo'lishsiz buyruq gap. Bo'lishsiz buyruq gap **do** ko'makchi fe'lining bo'lishsiz shaklidan va asosiy fe'lining **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** ['daʊnt] shaklida kelib, odatda, urg'u bilan talaffuz qilinadi:

Don't do it.

Bunday qilmang.

Es latma: **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 ishlatiladi.

"**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'raladi.

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*.

Es latma: **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 ishlatiladi.

“Who is that girl?” { “She’s my sister.”
“She’s Miss Brown.”

– U qiz kim? { – U mening singlim.
– U miss Braun.

“Who are they?” – Ular kimlar?

“They are the British delegation” – Bu Britaniya delegatsiyasi.
[deli’gei[n].”

Bunday savol III – shaxsga nisbatan beriladi. II shaxsga nisbatan hurmatsizlik hisoblanadi. (Ozbek tili bilan qiyoslang: *Sen kimsan?*)

Whose – kimning. O‘ning 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 ishlatiladi.

“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**) ishlatiladi.

“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'zakdagi **-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 zamon davom fe'li (HZD) (The Present Continuous Tense). Continuous atamasi to continue [kən'tinju:] *davom etmoq* fe'lidan olingan.

1. Davom zamonlari biron – bir aniq vaqtga nisbatan davom etayotgan, davom etgan va davom etadigan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

HZD nutq paytida davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Davom zamonlar ish-harakat jarayonini ko'rsatadi.

2. HZD ning yasalishi.

to be ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi mos shakli va asosiy fe'ning 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 kelajakdagi 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 (m.r.)	his	[hiz] uning
she	u (j.r.)	her	[hə:, hə, hə:r, hər] uning
it	u (s.r.)	its	[its] uning
we	biz	our	[auə] bizning
you	siz(lar)	your	[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 artikl ishlatilmaydi.

This is **my** bag. Bu mening sumkam.
 That is **his** pen. Anavi uning ruckasi.
 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? Sizing yangi qizil qalamingiz 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'rtasidagi munosabat qaratqich kelishigidagi **of** predlogi bilan beriladi (to'la shakli – [ɔv], qisqargan shakli – [əv]).

Of predlogi har qanday ot (jonli va jonsiz) bilan ishlatila oladi.
 the work **of** that engineer o'sha injenerning ishi
 the centre ['sentə] **of** the city shahar markazi

Of predlogi aniqlovchi otdan oldin keladi. Yana boshqa aniqlovchilar bo'lsa, **of** o'sha aniqlovchilardan oldin keladi va **of** bilan kelgan barcha birikma birinchi otning aniqlovchisi hisoblanadi.

Eslatma: Agar ikkinchi ot birinchi otning aniqlovchisi bo'lib joyni bildirsa, **in** (*da*) yoki **from** (*dan*) predloglari ishlatiladi, masalan:

bu darslikning matnlari	the texts in this book
beshinchi darsning so'zlari	the words from (in) Lesson Five
bizning shahrimizning o'qituvchilari	the teachers in our city

ASOSIY KURS

1-DARS

28-§. Hozirgi zamon oddiy fe'li (HZO) (The Present Indefinite Tense). Ma'lum vaqt oralg'ida davom etuvchi ish-harakatni ifodalovchi Continuous guruh zamonlaridan farqli o'laroq Indefinite guruh zamonlari 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**dagi shakli uning **to** siz infinitiv (ya'ni o'zak) shakliga mos tushadi. Faqat III shaxs birlikda fe'l -s qo'shimchasini oladi.

I read	Men o'qiyman
You read	Sen o'qiysan
He (she, it) reads	U o'qiydi
We read	Biz o'qiyimiz
You read	Sizlar o'qiysizlar
They read	Ular o'qiydilar

So'roq shakli **do** ko'makchi fe'li bilan yasaladi. **Do** ko'makchi fe'li egadan oldin keladi, asosiy fe'l esa egadan keyin keladi. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda -es qo'shimchasini ko'makchi fe'l oladi – **does**, asosiy fe'l esa o'zgarmaydi.

Do I read?	Men o'qiymanmi?
Do you read?	Sen o'qiysanmi?
Does he (she, it) read?	U o'qiydimi?

Do we read?	Biz o'qiyimizmi?
Do you read?	Sizlar o'qiysizlarmi?
Do they read?	Ular o'qiydilarmi?

Eslatma: Og'zaki nutqda **you** olmoshidan oldin ko'makchi fe'lning qisqargan **d'you** shakli ishlatiladi.

D'you read English? Inglizcha o'qiysizmi?

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 <i>boraman</i> (takrorlanadigan ish-harakat). |
| I am going to the blackboard now. (Present Continuous) | Hozir men doskaga <i>chiq-yapman</i> (nutq paytida bo'lib o'tayotgan ish-harakat). |
| b) These students read a lot. (Present Indefinite) | Bu talabalar ko'p <i>o'qishadi</i> (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 <i>o'qishyapti</i> (hozirda bo'lib o'tayotgan ish-harakat). |

2. **HZOda** ko'pincha noaniq zamon ravishlari va shuningdek, **every day har kuni, every morning har tong, every evening har oqshom** kabi birikmalar ishlatiladi. Chunki, ular o'z leksik ma'nosiga ko'ra takrorlanishni ifodalaydi. **every day, every morning, every evening** so'z birikmalari odatda, (bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz) darak va so'roq gap oxirida keladi

We read newspapers **every day**. Biz har kuni gazetalar o'qiydiz.

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-book. Biz har kuni matnlar o'qiydiz, mashqlar bajaramiz va yangi so'zlarni daftarga yozamiz.

29-§. **Noaniq zamon ravishlari. usually** ['ju:zuəli], **odatda, sometimes** ['sʌmtaimz] **ba'zan, often** [ɔfn] **ko'pincha, seldom** ['seldəm] **kamdan kam always** ['ɔ:lwəz] **har doim** lar noaniq payt ravishlari hisoblanadi. **Gapda** ular asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi.

They **often** read English books. Ular ko'pincha inglizcha kitoblar o'qishadi.

Do they **often** read books? Ular inglizcha kitoblar ko'p o'qishadimi?

They don't **often** read English books. Ular inglizcha kitoblar ko'p o'qishmaydi.

I don't **always** read in the evening. Men har doim ham oqshomda o'qiyvermayman.

Biroq darak gapda **to be** fe'li bilan ishlatilganda, ular **to be** dan keyin keladi.

His marks are **always good**. Uning baholari doim yaxshi.

He is **usually** at his office in the morning. Ertalab u, odatda, o'z idorasida bo'ladi.

Sometimes ravishi **esa** gap boshida kelishi mumkin.

Sometimes we have **dictionaries**. Biz ba'zan diktantlar yozamiz.

Seldom faqat **very** daraja ravishi yoki boshqa aniqlovchilar bilan ishlatiladi. **Seldom** o'miga uning ma'nosini berish ushun **often** bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatilishi ham mumkin.

I very **seldom** meet him.

Men u bilan juda kam uchrashaman.

I **don't often** meet them now.

Men hozir ular bilan kam uchrashapman.

2-DARS

30-§. HZOda fe'llarning III shaxs birlikda kelishi.

1. *to be*, modal fe'llar va ba'zi ko'makchi fe'llardan tashqari barcha fe'llar III shaxs birlikda **-s** qo'shimchasini oladi. **-s** qo'shimchasining o'qilishi s harfining o'qish qoidasiga binoan o'qiladi (3-§ ning 2,3-punktlariga qarang).

He works [wə:ks].

U ishlaydi.

She lives [livz].

U yashaydi.

It sits [sits].

U (masalan, bola) o'tiribdi.

2. **o** – harfi bilan tugagan fe'l **-es** qo'shimchasini oladi.

He goes [gouz].

U yuradi.

She does [dʌz].

U bajaradi.

3. **-s, -ss, -se, -ch, -sh, -x** bilan tugagan fe'llar **-es** qo'shimchasini oladi.

He 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'rnida keladi. **Who, what, which** so'roq so'zlari bilan fe'l-kesim III shaxs birlikda moslashadi.

Who knows this girl?

Bu qizni *kim taniydi?*

Which of you speaks German well?

Qaysi biringiz nemis tilida yaxshi gapirasiz?

What usually **stands** here?

Bu yerda, odatda, *nima turadi?*

What books are on that table?	U stolda <i>qaysi kitoblarni</i> turibdi?
Which letter comes after "h"?	"h" harfidan so'ng <i>qaysi harf keladi?</i>
Whose son knows English?	<i>Kimning o'g'li ingliz tilini biladi?</i>
Whose sisters live here?	<i>Kimning singillari bu yerda yashaydi?</i>

Eslatma: **Which** so'roq olmoshi chegaralangan predmetlar yoki shaxslardan tanlash haqida gap borsa ishlatiladi. Ko'pincha **which** dan so'ng *of -dan* predlogi bilan ot yoki olmosh keladi. Bunda ot aniq artikl bilan, egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi bilan keladi.

Which of your sisters lives in Moscow?	<i>Singillaringizdan qaysi biri Moskvada yashaydi?</i>
Which of the engineers speaks German?	<i>Muhandislardan qaysi biri nemischa gapiradi?</i>
Which of them speaks French?	<i>Ulardan qaysi biri fransuz tilida gapiradi?</i>

Bunday savollarga qisqa javob beriladi. Qisqa javob ega va tegishli shaxs, son va zamonda turgan ko'makchi fe'ldan 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 ... (-moqchi) 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 yozaman (yozmoqchiman). (Buni ertaga qilishga qaror qildim.)

He is going to be a teacher. U o‘qituvchi bo‘ladi. (U o‘qituvchi bo‘lish uchun o‘qiyapti.)

Eslatma: Bu oborot **to go, to come** va boshqa harakat fe’llari bilan ishlatilmaydi. Bunday fe’llar yaqin kelajakdagi 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 kelajakdagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun quyidagi payt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan ishlatilishi mumkin: **tonight (this evening)** *bugun kechqurun*, **tomorrow ertaga, the day after tomorrow indinga, tomorrow morning ertaga ertalab, tomorrow evening ertaga kechqurun, in two (three, four) days ikki (uch, to‘rt) kundan so‘ng, in a week bir haftadan so‘ng, in a month bir oydan so‘ng, in a year bir yildan so‘ng, next week kelasi hafta, next month kelasi oy, next year 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 gapdagi o'rni. Very va boshqa daraja ravishlari o'zlari aniqlayotgan sifat yoki ravishdan oldin keladi.

She speaks English very well.

U ingliz tilida juda yaxshi gapiradi.

She is a very good student.

U juda yaxshi talaba.

3-DARS

35-§. Kishilik olmoshining obyekt kelishiklari. Ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshlari va **who** so'roq olmoshi bosh kelishikdan tashqari yana obyekt kelishigiga ham ega.

Bosh kelishik			
<i>Shaxs</i>	<i>Birlik</i>		
<i>Savol</i>	Who?	[hu:]	Kim
I	I	[ai]	Men
II	You	[ju:, ju·, ju]	Sen
III	He	[hi:, hi·, hi]	U (m.r.)
	She	[ʃi:, ʃi·, ʃi]	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		

Obyekt kelishigi				
<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	[ðem, ðəm]	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? (Vositasiz 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 olmoshi o'rniga **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'zlari aniqlayotgan fe'ldan keyin keladi. Bo'lishli darak gaplarda ular ko'pincha **very** daraja ravishi bilan ishlatiladi.

My son reads very much .	O'g'lim <i>juda ko'p</i> o'qiydi.
He reads very little .	U <i>juda oz</i> o'qiydi.

Biroq **very little** o'rniga ko'pincha bo'lishsiz gapdagi **very much** ishlatiladi.

She doesn't read very much .	U <i>kam</i> o'qiydi. (U ko'p o'qimaydi.)
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Og'zaki nutqda **very much** o'rniga **a lot** ishlatiladi.

She reads a lot .	U <i>ko'p</i> o'qiydi.
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Bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda bu ravishlar **very** siz ishlatiladi.

Do you read **much**? Ko'p o'qiysanmi?

He doesn't read **much**. U ko'p o'qimaydi.

2. **Much** – *ko'p*, **little** – *oz*. Odatda, bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda donalab sanab bo'lmaydigan va mavhum otlar oldidan gumon olmoshi vazifasida ishlatiladi.

Does he usually do **much** U, odatda, *ko'p* vazifa
homework? qiladimi?

Bo'lishli darak gapda **much** va **little** daraja ravishlari *so shunday*, *very juda*, *too juda* bilan ishlatiladi.

He spends **too much** U, odatda, bunga *juda ko'p*
time on it. vaqt sarflaydi.

Bunday ravishlar bo'lmagan taqdirda **much** o'rniga **a lot of** ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

He spends **a lot of** time on this U bunaqa ishga *ko'p* vaqt
kind of work. sarflaydi.

Biroq, o'z ma'nosida **little** o'rniga ko'pincha **much** ning bo'lishsiz gapdagi shakli ishlatiladi.

I **don't** usually spend **much** Bunga men, odatda, *ko'p vaqt*
time on it. sarflamayman.

How much iborasi *qancha* ma'nosini beradi.

How much time do you usually Bunaqa ishga siz, odatda,
spend on this kind of work? 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 ishlatiladi.

Do you get **many** telegrams Siz har kuni *ko'p* telegramma
every day? olasizmi?

He doesn't usually ask **many** U, odatda, *ko'p* savol ber-
questions. maydi.

Bo'lishli darak gapda **many** faqat quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

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 juda ko'p kitoblar
too many questions o'ta ko'p savollar
so many students shu qadar ko'p talabalar

Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasida va boshqa holatlarda **many** bo'lishli darak gapda **a lot of** bilan almashtiriladi.

He usually asks me U, odatda, menga ko'p savol
a lot of questions. beradi.

Few bo'lishli darak gaplarda **so, very, too** daraja ravishlari bilan kelganda ishlatiladi.

so few books shuncha oz kitoblar
very few questions juda kam savollar
too few days juda oz kunlar

Biroq ko'pincha **oz** ma'nosida bo'lishli darak gapdagi **few** o'rniga **many** ning bo'lishsiz gapdagi shakli olinadi.

He usually asks me very **few** U, odatda, menga juda kam
 questions. savol beradi.
 He doesn't usually ask me very U, odatda, menga ko'p savol
many questions. bermaydi.

	much	little	
K	1. Fe'lni aniqlab, ravish bo'lib keladi		O
	2. Otni aniqlab, gumon olmoshi bo'lib keladi (Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan)		
O'	many	few	Z
P	1. —		
	2. Otni aniqlab gumon olmoshi bo'lib keladi (Sanaladigan otlar bilan)		

4-DARS

38-§. Fe'ning asosiy shakllari. Ingliz tilida fe'ning 4 ta asosiy shakli bor: Infinitiv (fe'ning noaniq shakli), o'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) shakli, sifatdosh-II shakli, sifatdosh I shakli. Bu shakllar ko'makchi fe'llar yordamida fe'ning barcha (zamon va nisbat, sodda va qo'shma) shakllarini yasash uchun xizmat qiladi.

39-§. To'g'ri va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar (Regular [ˈregjʊlə] and Irregular Verbs). O'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) va sifatdosh II shakllarining 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 shakllari lug'atlarda beriladi. Ularni yod olib borish lozim.

40-§. O'tgan zamon oddiy fe'li (O'ZO) (The Past Indefinite Tense).

1. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning O'ZO dagi bo'lishli darak gap shakli fe'l o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. **-ed** qo'shimchasi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) [d] dan tashqari jarangli undosh va unlilardan so'ng – [d] o'qiladi:

to open – opened [ˈoʊpnd] ochmoq – ochdi
to answer – answered [ˈɑːnsəd] javob bermoq – javob berdi

b) [t] dan tashqari jarangsiz undoshlardan so'ng – [t] o'qiladi:

to work – worked [wɜːkt] ishlamoq – ishladi
to finish – finished [ˈfɪnɪʃt] tugatmoq – tugatdi

c) [d] va [t] tovushlaridan so'ng – [ɪd] kabi:

to last – lasted [ˈlɑːstɪd] davom ettirmoq – davom etdi
to intend – intended [ɪnˈtendɪd] taraddud ko'rmoq – taraddud ko'rdi

O'ZO ni yasashda quyidagi orfografik qoidalarga amal qilinadi:

a) o'qilmaydigan **-e** tushib qoladi.

live – lived yashamoq – yashadi

b) Undoshdan keyingi **-y – i** ga o'tadi.

study – studied o'qimoq – o'qidi

Biroq, unidan keyingi **-y** o'zgarmaydi.

stay – stayed qolmoq – qoldi

c) Qisqa bo'g'in oxiridagi yagona undosh ikkilanadi.

stop – stopped to'xtamoq – to'xtadi

2. **Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning O'ZO** va sifatdosh II shakllari turli yo'llar bilan yasaladi. Ularni yoddan bilish kerak.

to write – wrote [raʊt] – written [ˈrɪtn]

to go – went [went] – gone [gɒn]

to sit – sat [sæt] – sat

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** [wɒznt] ga, **were not** → **weren't** ['wɜ: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 ishlatiladi. Umumiy kelishikdagi otning gapdagi boshqa otlar bilan munosabati uning gapdagi o'rni va predlog bilan aniqlanadi:

Ann loves **children**. Anna bolalarni sevadi.

(Otning gapdagi o'rni uni vositasiz to'ldiruvchi ekanligini ko'rsatadi va u o'zbek tilida tushum kelishigidagi to'ldiruvchiga to'g'ri keladi.)

the workers **of** this factory bu zavodning ishchilari

(**of** predlogi o'zbek tilida qaratqich kelishigi bilan ifodalanuvchi munosabatni beradi.)

2. Qaratqich kelishigidagi ot predmetning tegishligini bildirib, **whose? kimning?** so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilib o'zi aniqlab kelayotgan otdan oldin keladi. Qaratqich kelishigida ot -'s qo'shimchasini oladi. Uning talaffuzi so'z oxiridagi s harfini o'qish qoidasiga mos (3-§, 2,3-punkt'larga qarang).

Qoida bo'yicha qaratqich kelishigidagi shaklda jonli predmetlarni bildiruvchi otlar ishlatiladi:

this man's newspaper bu kishining gazetasi

Ko'plikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi yozuvda apostrof (')

qo'shish orqali yasaladi, o'qish va nutqda esa birlikdagidan farq qilmaydi:

my friend's sister	do'stimning singlisi
my friends' sisters	do'stlarimning singillari

Ko'plik shakli -s bilan tugallanmaydigan **men, women** ['wimin], **children** kabi otlar qaratqich kelishigida xuddi birlikdagi kabi -s qo'shimchasini oladilar:

these men's newspapers	<i>bu kishilarning gazetalari</i>
his children's names	<i>uning bolalarining ismlari</i>

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	<i>Peterning xonasi</i>
Mary's children	<i>Merining bolalari</i>
Mary Brown's children	<i>Meri Braunning bolalari</i>

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 <i>o'rtoq Petrovning</i> dokladi yoqdi.
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5-DARS

43-§. **Vositali va vositasiz to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'rni.** Ko'p o'timli fe'llar vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan tashqari yana **whom? kimga?** savoliga javob beruvchi ikkinchi predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchiga ham ega bo'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.
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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.
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To predlogli to 'ldiruvchi, odatda, quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

- a) Ish-harakat qaratilgan shaxsni ajratib ko'rsatish maqsadida:
 Please send this letter to Comrade Klimov. (not to Comrade Petrov) Bu xatni o'rtoq Klimovga jo'nating. (o'rtoq Petrovga emas).
- b) Agar vositali to'ldiruvchi olmosh bilan 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				
		<i>Predlogsiz</i>		<i>Predlogli</i>
		<i>Vositali</i>	<i>Vositasiz</i>	
		<i>Kimga? Nimaga?</i>	<i>Kimni? Nimani?</i>	
		<i>Jo'nalish kelishigi</i>	<i>Tushum kelishigi</i>	
He	told	the students	a story	about his voyages.

6-DARS

44-§. To have fe'li va have (has) got oboroti.

1. Og'zaki nutqda *ega bo'lmoq, bor, bo'lmoq* ma'nosida **have (has) got** oboroti ishlatiladi. O'zbek tiliga *menda ... bor, senda ... bor, mening ... bor* (va hokazo) deb tarjima qilinadi.

He **has got** (he's got) an interesting book. *Unda qiziq kitob bor.*

I **have got** (I've got) two sons. *Mening ikkita o'g'lim bor.*

She's **got** new skates. *Uning yangi konkisi bor.*

They've **got** a lot of English books. *Ularda ko'pgina ingliz tilida kitoblar bor.*

Have (has) got oborotining so'roq gap shaklida **have (has)** egadan oldinga o'tadi.

Has he got this book? *Unda bu kitob bormi?*

Have you got a large family? *Sizning oilangiz kattami?*

Have (has) got oborotining bo'lishsiz shaklida **have (has)** dan keyin **not** keladi.

I have not got (I haven't got) ... *Menda ... yo'q.*
He has not got (He hasn't got) ... *Unda ... yoq.*

2. **To have** fe'li *ega bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq* ma'nosini beradi.

She always **has** a lot of 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 vaqtiniz 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'ynagani vaqtiniz 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. Bugun mening qiladigan ishim ko'p.
(= **I've** a lot of work ...)

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.	<i>Mening ertalab darsim bor.</i>
He has coffee ['kɒfi] every morning.	U har kuni ertalab <i>qahva ichadi.</i>

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'ladimi?

4. O'tgan zamoni 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.	<i>Kecha men soat beshda tushlik qildim.</i>
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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?	<i>Kecha sizlarda dars bo'ldimi?</i>
I didn't have time to ask all my questions.	<i>Hamma savollarni berishga menda vaqt bo'lmadi.</i>

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] gumon olmoshlari. Predmet yoki buyumlarning noaniq miqdorini ko'rsatishda *some* va *any* gumon olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Ular, odatda, otga aniqlovchi bo'lib kelib, artikl o'miga 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 ['mʌni] 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 kitoblaringizdan birortasini topsam, men ularni sizga jo'nataman.

I don't think I have **any** ink.

Siyohim bor deb o'ylamayman.
(Siyohim yo'q deb o'ylayman.)

Any bo'lishli darak gaplarda *har qanday, xohlagan* ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

Please take **any** book you like.

O'zing yoqtirgan (xohlagan) kitobingni ol.

3. **Any** *biroz, birorta* ma'nosida juda ko'p hollarda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

She didn't make **any** mistakes in her dictation this time.

Bu safar u diktantda xato qilmadi.

Have you got **any** new magazines here?

Sizda bu yerda yangi jurnallar bormi?

Some butunning bir qismini bildirish uchun ishlatilganda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi (*menga siyohdan, bo'rdan* va *hokazo bering*).

Please give me **some** chalk.

Iltimos, menga *bo'rdan* bering.

Please give me **the chalk**.

Iltimos menga *bo'r* bering.

4. **Some** *biroz miqdorda, bir nechta* ma'nosida ot oldida kelganda, unga urg'u tushadi va u qisqa (reduksiyaga uchragan) [s(ə)m] [sm] shaklga ega bo'ladi.

'Give me some [s(ə)m] \ chalk. Menga ozgina bo'rdan bering

Agar **some** dan so'ng ot kelmasa, u urg'usiz bo'lsa-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 [sʌm] 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** gumon olmoshlaridan 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	kitoblaringizdan biri
some of these mistakes	bu xatolardan ba'zilari

Ko'plikdagi ot o'rniga 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 birikmalari *-dan* qo'shimchasisiz tarjima qilinadi:

any of Gogol's books	Gogolning istalgan (har qanday) kitobi
a lot of his time	o'zining ko'p vaqtini

7-DARS

47-§. There is (there are) oboroti Indefinite guruhining hozirgi va o'tgan zamon 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'rin holi
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'ladi.

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 ishlatiladi.

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, Xonada stol va beshta stul
in the room. bor.

There are five chairs and a Xonada beshta stul va stol
table in the room. bor.

Hozirda ikkinchi ega ko'plikda bo'lgan taqdirda ham **there are** ishlatish holatlari kuzatilmoqda.

3. Bu oborotni **O'ZO**dagi shakli **there was (were)**.

There was a pen here, but I Bu yerda ruchka bor edi, biroq
don't see it. men uni ko'rmayapman.

There were books here. Have Bu yerda kitoblari bor edi. Ular
you got them? 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 U yerda talabalar ko'p edi.
there.

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 Uning uy vazifasida xatolar
his homework? ko'pmi?

Egaga savol berilganda *what?* so'roq olmoshi ishlatilib gapning egasi bo'lib keladi.

What is there for supper tonight? Bu kechki ovqatga nima bor?

Bunda is urg'u ostida bo'lib **what** bilan birikmaydi.

Bundan tashqari egaga yana boshqacha savol qo'ysa ham bo'ladi:

What's that on the wall? – Devorda nima bor?

Who's that in the room? – Xonada kim bor?

yoki:

"What's in that box?" – Qutida nima bor?

"There are some books in it." – Kitoblar.

"Who's in the room?" – Xonada kim bor?

"There are some children in it." – Bolalar.

Eganing aniqlovchisiga savol berilganda **how many + ot, how much + ot va what + ot** ishlatiladi.

How many mistakes are there in his sentence? Uning gapida nechta xato bor?

How much money ['mʌm] 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 qoldirilishi mumkin)

"There were English and Russian books." – Inglizcha va ruscha kitoblar.

Avval aytganimizdek, odatda, **there is** oboroti bilan kelgan gaplarda o'rin holiga savol qo'yilmaydi.

6. **there is** oborotining bo'lishsiz shaklda **to be** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi keladi. Og'zaki nutqda bo'lishsiz shakllarning hozirgi zamonda: **there isn't** [iznt], **there aren't** [a:nt], o'tgan zamonda **there wasn't** [wɔznt], **there weren't** [wə:nt] kabi qisqa shakllari ishlatiladi.

There isn't a book in my bag. Sumkamda kitob yo'q.

There aren't any books on the table. Stol ustida (hech qanaqa) kitob yo'q.

Bo'lishsizlikni ifodalashda bu 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 ishlatilgan gapda urg‘u, odatda, predmet nomiga tushadi, o‘rin holi esa ibora urg‘usini olmaydi.

Ravon nutqdagi darak gapda **there is**, odatda, [ðeəz] yoki [ðəz] talaffuz qilinadi:

‘There’s a \book here. [ðeəz ə \buk hiə]

Oborotning so‘roq gap shaklida [r] bog‘lovchi tovushi paydo bo‘ladi, ibora urg‘usi **to be** mos shakliga va predmet nomiga tushadi:

‘Is there a \book here? [‘iz ðeər ə \buk hiə]

8. Agar umumiy so‘roq gapda **there is (are)** oboroti va **to have** fe‘li bilan **any** so‘zi ishlatilsa, qisqa bo‘lishli javobda **some** ishlatiladi. Qisqa bo‘lishsiz javobda esa **any** ishlatiladi.

“Have you **any** interesting books to read at home?” – Sizning uyingizda qiziqarli kitoblar bormi?

“Yes, I have **some**.” – Ha, bir nechta.

“No, I haven’t **any**.” – Yo‘q, menda kitoblar yo‘q.

48-§. **Can [kæn] modal fe‘li va to be able to oboroti.**

Ingliz tilida bir qator fe‘llar mavjud bo‘lib, ularning leksik ma‘nosi ish-harakatni bildirmaydi. Ular ish-harakatga bo‘lgan munosabatni bildiradi, ya‘ni ish-harakat bajarilishiga bo‘lgan imkoniyat, zaruriyat va ehtimollikni bildiradi. Bunday fe‘llarni *modal fe‘llar* deyiladi. Ish-harakatni ifodalovchi fe‘llar esa modal fe‘ldan keyin asosiy fe‘lning **to** siz infinitivi shaklida keladi.

Modal fe‘llar quyidagi o‘ziga xosliklarga ega:

1. Ularning infinitiv va sifatdosh shakli yo‘q. Ular doim ega bilan ishlatilib, asosiy fe‘lning infinitiv shakli bilan gapning kesimini hosil qiladi.

2. Ular shaxs sonda o‘zgarmaydi.

3. Ulardan keyingi fe‘l **to** siz infinitivda ishlatiladi.

4. Ular ish-harakatni ifodalamagani uchun buyruqqa unday olmaydilar. Shuning uchun buyruq mayliga ega emaslar.

Shu kamchiliklarni hisobga olib modal fe‘llarni *to‘liqsiz fe‘llar* deyiladi.

Ingliz tilida eng ko‘p ishlatiladigan modal fe‘llarga: imkoniyat, qodirlik, qobiliyat, ruxsatni anglatuvchi **can [kæn] qila olmoq, qila bilmoq, qo‘ldan kelmoq**, keraklilik, majburiyatni ifodalovchi **must**

[mʌst, məst, mst] *kerak, zarur* (52-§ga qarang) modal fe'llari kiradi.

1. **Can** modal fe'li quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

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 ishlatiladi.

Who can come today? Bugun kim kela oladi?
Who can speak French? Kim fransuzcha gapira oladi?
Who can come with me? Kim men bilan bora oladi?

Can ning O'ZOdagi shakli **could** [kud].

He went to his parents in the country, where he **could** finish his work. U qishloqdagi ota-onasinikiga o'z ishini tugata olish uchun ketdi.

So'roq gapda **can** egadan oldinga o'tadi:

Can you do it now? Siz buni hozir qilib bera olasizmi?

Could you read English books last year? Siz o'tgan yili inglizcha kitoblar o'qiy olarmidigiz?

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 fe'li 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'rniga **could** ishlatiladi. Masalan "Please help me." "Yordam bering. iltimos" ni "Could you help me, please?" deyish mumkin.

Please so'zi **could you** birikmasidan keyin ham turishi mumkin, bunda u vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

Could you please tell me the way to Kirov 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, I 'think you \can. [\jes I 'θiŋk 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.

Men futbol o'ynay olaman, lekin hozir o'ynay olmayman, chunki, o'zimni yaxshi his qilmayapman.

Biroq hozirgi paytda **can** ham ko'pincha shu ma'noda ishlatiladi:

I **can't** go now, I don't feel well.

Men hozir borolmayman, men o'zimni yomon his qilyapman.

O'tgan zamonda bu ma'noni ifodalashda **can** bilan **to be able** orasidagi farq yaqqolroq seziladi.

Taqqoslang:

He was in London ['lʌndn] two years ago, so he **could** see English films every day.

Ikki yil oldin u Londonda bo'ldi va har kuni ingliz filmlarini ko'rish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldi.

I am very glad you **were able** to come.

Siz kela olganingizdan men juda xursandman.

Were you **able** to finish the book before you gave it back to the library ['laibrəri]?

Siz bu kitobni kutubxonaga qaytarguncha o'qiy oldingizmi?

To hear, to see va boshqa his qilish fe'llari bilan shuningdek, bo'lishsiz shaklda, odatda, **could** modal fe'li ishlatiladi.

I **could** see him very well.

U menga yaxshi ko'rindi.

I **couldn't** get that book yesterday.

Men bu kitobni kecha topa olmadim.

Can modal fe'li kelasi zamondagi ruxsatni ifodalashda ham ishlatiladi.

You **can** come at ten tomorrow.

Siz ertaga soat 10 da kelishingiz mumkin. (Sizga ertaga soat 10 da kelishga ruxsat)

Biroq imkoniyat, qobiliyat, qodirlik ma'nolarida **can** kelasi zamonda ishlatilmaydi. Uning o'rniga **to be able to** ishlatiladi. (55-§ga qarang).

8-DARS

49-§. Sifatdosh II (Participle II) haqida tushuncha.

Fe'ning 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 – **gan** bilan tarjima qilinadi.

to discuss hal qilmoq – discussed hal qildi – discussed hal qilingan,
qilinilgan.

to reach erishmoq – reached erishdi – reached erishilgan

Sifatdosh II ko'pincha otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi. Agar otdan so'ng izohlovchi so'zlar kelmasa u o'zi aniqlayotgan otdan oldin kelishi mumkin, biroq ko'pincha o'zi aniqlayotgan otdan keyin keladi, ayniqsa, undan so'ng izohlovchi so'zlar kelsa.

the **discussed** questions = the questions discussed (by them)
(ular tomonidan) muhokama qilingan savollar.

50-§. Tugallangan hozirgi zamon (THZ) fe'li (The Present Perfect Tense).

1. Tugallangan zamon guruhlari (hozirgi, kelasi, o'tgan) biron-bir payt yoki ish-harakatga 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 guruhlarining yasalishi.

Tugallangan zamon guruhlari **to have** ko'makchi fe'li va asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh II shakli yordamida yasaladi.

to have + sifatdosh II

Bunda **to have** zamon, shaxs va sonni ko'rsatib tuslanuvchan qism hisoblanadi. Asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh II shakli esa o'zgartmaydigan 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 U kecha soat beshgacha maqolani yozib bo'lmadi.
by five yesterday.

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 Ular barcha xatlarni ertangi letters by tomorrow. kungacha yozib bo'lishadi.

Will they have written all the Ular barcha xatlarni ertangi letters by tomorrow? kungacha yozib bo'lishadimi?

They **will not have written** all Ular barcha xatlarni ertangi kungacha yozib bo'lishmaydi.
the letters by tomorrow.

3. **Ishlatilishi.** THZ nutq paytigacha sodir bo'lgan, biroq hozirgi zamonga aloqador ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu aloqadorlik ikki xil ko'zga tashlanadi:

a) Nutq paytida seziluvchi hozirga qadar egallangan bilim yoki orttirilgan tajriba natijasi sifatida:

He's **written** a book. U kitob yozgan. (Natija – mana kitob, uni o'qishingiz mumkin.)

He's **read** this book. U bu kitobni o'qigan. (U kitobning mazmunini biladi.)

b) Hozirgi zamoni ham o'z ichiga olgan, hali tugallanmagan vaqt oralig'ini ko'rsatish orqali, masalan: **today** *bugun*, **this morning** *bugun ertalab*, **this week** *shu hafta*, **this month** *shu oy*, **this year** *shu yil*, **this winter** *shu qish* va hokazo. (Ya'ni ish-harakat tugallangan, biroq vaqt oralig'i tugallanmagan.)

I have (**I've**) **seen** him **this week**. Men uni *shu hafta ko'rdim*.

Misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki, THZ bu ma'noda o'zbek tiliga o'tgan zamon bilan tarjima qilinadi.

Taqqoslang:

I've seen him this morning.

(Suhbat ertalab bo'lib
o'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 ayush
mumkin.)

Men bugun kunduzi band
edim.

Eslatma: Ish-harakatni o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan vaqti aniq ko'rsatilganda uning hozirgi zamon bilan aloqadorligi uziladi. Shuning uchun bunday hollarda **THZ** ishlatilmaydi, uning o'rniga **O'ZO** ishlatiladi.

4. THZ ning O'ZO dan farqi. **O'ZO** doim o'tgan zamondagi vaqt bilan bog'liq bo'ladi (bunga gapda ishora ko'rsatiladi yoki u vaziyatdan aniq bo'lishi mumkin), **THZ** da esa e'tibor asosan ish-harakat natijasiga, orttirilgan tajribaga qaratiladi.

Taqqoslang:

We haven't read any books
by this writer yet. (Present
Perfect)

Last year we could't read
English yet and **didn't**
read English books. (Past
Indefinite)

Have you ever been to England
[inglond]? (Present Perfect)

When **were** you in England?
(Past Indefinite)

Biz bu yozuvchining 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?

THZ ko'pincha suhbat boshida ishlatiladi. Agar suhbat oldin tilga olingan mavzuda davom etsa, hatto zamon aytilmasa-da, **O'ZO** ishlatiladi, chunki ish-harakat vaziyatdan o'tgan zamonga bog'langan bo'ladi:

"You look brown, **have you been**
away?"

– Siz qorayibsiz. Biror
joyga bordingizmi?

- “Yes, I’ve been to the South.” – Ha, men Janubda bo‘ldim.
- “Did you have a good time?” – Vaqtingizni yaxshi o‘tkazdingizmi?
- “Yes, I had a very good time.” – Ha, juda yaxshi o‘tkazdim.
- “Did you go alone?” – Bir o‘zingiz bordingizmi?
- “No, my daughter went with me.” – 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 ishlatiladi:

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‘lishsiz 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. Ikkinchi ustundagi ravishlar boshqa zamonda bimalol ishlatiladi, faqat natija muhim bo‘lgandagina ular bilan **THZ** ishlatilishi mumkin.

Taqqoslang:

I’ve never seen him.

Men uni hech qachon ko‘rmaganman.

I **never came** late to my lessons last year.

O'tgan yili men darsga hech ham kech qolmadim.

I **often see** him in our club.

Men uni klubimizda ko'p ko'raman.

Payt ravishlarining gapdagi o'rni.

Ever, never, just, often, seldom gapda asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi. Already ham bo'lishli darak gapda asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi. Biroq so'roq gapda *buncha tez* ma'nosida ajablanishni anglatib doim gap oxirida ishlatiladi.

Have you translated the article **already**?

Maqolani *allaqachon* tarjima qilib bo'ldingmi?

Lately, recently, once va **up to now, many times** so'z birikmalari gap oxirida keladi. **Yet** ravishi esa bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib *hali* ma'nosini beradi va gap oxirida keladi. So'roq gapda **yet** *allaqachon* ma'nosida gap oxirida keladi.

He hasn't finished his work **yet**.

U *hali* ishini tugatmadi.

Has he come back **yet**?

U *allaqachon* qaytdimi?

6. **THZ** davom zamon shakliga ega bo'lmagan fe'llar bilan ishlatilganda o'tgan zamonda boshlanib hozirgacha davom etib kelayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday gapda vaqt oralig'ini bildiruvchi **for** *mobaynida*, – *dan beri* predlogi va ish-harakatning boshlang'ich nuqtasini ko'rsatishda **since** – *dan beri* predlogi ishlatiladi.

I have known him **for two years**.

Men uni *ikki yildan beri* (ikki yil mobaynida) bilaman.

"How long have you been in Moscow?" "**For about a month**."

Siz anchadan beri Moskvadamisiz?
– *Bir aycha* (bo'ldi).

For predlogi ba'zan tushirib qoldiriladi:

We've been here **an hour**.

Biz bu yerda *bir soatdan beri* turibmiz.

He's known me **since 1971**.

U meni *1971-yildan beri* tanidi.

Have you seen Petrov **since he went to Saint Petersburg**?

Siz Petrovni *Sankt-Peterburgga ketganidan beri* ko'rdingizmi?

Since bog'lovchisi bilan kiritilgan payt ergash gapning fe'l-kisimi bu holatda **O'ZO** da turibdi.

Eslatma: **to be THZ** da **to** yo'nalish predlogi bilan *bormoq*, *bo'lmoq*, *tashrif buyurmoq* ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

I've never **been** to Kiev Men oldin Kiyevda hech bo'lmaganman (avval hech Kiyevga bormaganman).

51-§. Fan va o'quv predmetlari nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilmasligi. Fan nomlari va o'quv predmetlarini ifodalagan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

At the Institute we take **Literature, Philosophy, History and Geography.** Biz institutda *adabiyot, falsafa, tarix va geografiya* o'rganamiz.

Bu otlar sifat bilan aniqlanib kelganda ham artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

We take **English Literature.** Biz *ingliz adabiyoti* o'tamiz.

He loves **Russian Literature.** U *rus adabiyotini* sevadi.

Fransiya davlati tarixi, Angliya tarixi kabi fanlar ingliz tilida **French History, English History** kabi beriladi.

At Oxford he is reading **English History.** Oksford universitetida u *Angliya tarixini* o'rganmoqda.

9-DARS

52-§. Ingliz tilida keraklilik, shartlilikning berilishi. (Must).

1. **Must** modal fe'li bo'lishli darak gapda quyidagi ma'nolarga ega:

1) Burch, buyruq, ko'rsatma – bu ma'noda o'zbek tiliga *kerak* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I **must** go to work at eight o'clock. Men ishga soat 8 da borishim kerak (burch).

You **must** do it as I tell you. Siz 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 (albatta) o'qishingiz *kerak*.

Siz (albatta) biror kun biznikiga tushlik qilgani kelishingiz *kerak*.

Men buni bugun qilishim *kerak*. Men buni ertaga qoldir olmayman.

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 ishlatilishi chegaralangan. Masalan, 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 suhbatdoshdan faqat ko'rsatma yoki topshiriq olmoqchi bo'lsa, **shall** modal fe'li ishlatiladi.

Shall I repeat the sentence?

Gapni (yana bir) qaytaraymi?

3. Bo'lishsiz gapda **must** qat'iy taqiqni ifodalab, *kerak emas*, *taqiqlanadi* ma'nolarini beradi. Shuning uchun, ko'pincha, bolalarga nisbatan, ba'zan ko'rsatma va ogohlantirishlarda ishlatiladi.

You **mustn't** do that.

Bunday qilmaslik *kerak*.

You **mustn't** play with matches.

Gugurt bilan o'ynashmasligingiz *kerak*.

Visitors **must not** feed the animals [ʼæniməlz].

Tomoshabinlarning hayvonlarga ovqat berishlari taqiqlanadi (hayvonot bog'idagi ogohlantirish).

4. **Must** modal fe'li o'tgan zamon shakliga ega emas. Uning o'rniga o'tgan zamonda **to have to** (**to have got to**) oboroti ishlatiladi.

5. **To have to**, **to have got to** *kerak*, *to'g'ri kelib qolmoq* oborotlari sharoitdan kelib chiqqan (tashqi) majburiyatni ifodalashda hozirgi zamonda ham ishlatiladi.

I can't play chess with you now, I **have to (have got to)** do my homework. Men siz bilan hozir shaxmat o'ynay olmayman. Men darsimni qilishim kerak.

6. **To have to** 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? Buni qachon bajarishim kerak?
(= When **have I got** to do it?)

7. **to have to** oborotini bo'lishsiz shakli **do** ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi. **to have got to** da esa **do** ishlatilmaydi. **Not** inkor yuklamasi **do** ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin keladi. **to have got to** da esa **have** dan keyin keladi.

You **don't have to** stay. Qolishingiz shart emas.
(= You **haven't got** to stay.)

Eslatma: *Hojati yo'q* ma'nosini ifodalash uchun **needn't** modal fe'li (**need** kerak bo'lmoq fe'lining bo'lishsiz 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 keraklilik va shartlilikni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

I had very little time and I **had to** take a taxi. Meni vaqtim oz edi va taksi olishimga to'g'ri keldi.

So'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarda ishlatiladigan **do** ko'makchi fe'li o'tgan zamonda **did** shaklida keladi.

Did you **have to** write to him again? Unga yana bir bor yozishingizga to'g'ri keldimi?

I'm glad you **didn't have to** do it again. Sizga 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'li **to** siz infinitiv bilan kelganda maslahat, ko'rsatmani ifodalab, o'zbek tiliga *kerak, yaxshi bo'lardi* deb tarjima qilinadi:

You **should** see a doctor. Siz doktorga 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'nosi 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 ishlatiladi.

O'rtoq Petrov qayerdaligini *bilmaysizmi?* } **Do you know** where comrade
 O'rtoq Petrov qayerdaligini *bilasizmi?* } Petrov is?

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 Moscow. U Moskvaga kelishini yozadi.

Bosh gap ergash gapdan oldin kelsa, u vergul bilan ajratilmaydi. Ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratiladi:

I know that they are at home now. Men ularni uydaliklarini bilaman.

When I was in Kiev, I met Comrade Petrov. Kiyevdaligimda men o'rtoq 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 well. Biz ular yaxshi o'qishlarini bilamiz.

I know they are here. Men ular bu yerdaligini bilaman.

b) Hol ergash gapga misol qilib payt ergash gapni olish mumkin. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bo'lib, o'tgan paytni ko'rsatib, **when?** (*qachon?*) so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Bosh gap bilan ko'pincha **when** (*qachonki, -da*) va boshqa bir qator bog'lovchilar yordamida birikadi.

When I was a student, Talabaligimda men Kiyevda
I lived in Kiev. yashaganman.

c) Payt ergash gap yana quyidagi bog'lovchilar bilan kiritilishi
mumkin: **till (until)** – *gacha (guncha)*, **as soon as** – *bilanoq*, **before**
– *oldin*, **after** – *keyin*, *so 'ng*, **while** – *mobaynida*.

Please stay here **until** I Men qaytgunimcha shu yerda
return. tur.

Please wait for him here **till** Marhamat qilib, u kelguncha uni
he comes back. shu yerda kutib turing.

d) Hol ergash gapga yana bir misol shart ergash gap bo'lib, u bosh
gapdagi ish-harakat qanday shart-sharoitda bajarilishini ko'rsatadi.
Bosh gap bilan ko'pincha **if (agar)** bog'lamasi bilan birikadi.

Can I have this book to read Agar bu kitob qiziqarli bo'lsa
if it's interesting? uni o'qigani olsam maylimi?

d) Sabab ergash gap bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bo'lib, o'tish
sababini ko'rsatadi va **why?** – *nimaga? nima uchun?* so'rog'iga
javob bo'ladi. Bosh gap bilan **because** va **as** – *-ligi uchun, chunki*
bog'lovchilari bilan birikadi.

I couldn't go to the institute Kecha men institutga bora
yesterday **because** I was olmadim, chunki men kasal
ill. edim.

As my lessons begin at half Darslarim sakkiz yarimda
past eight, I have to get up boshlanganligi uchun men
at seven in the morning. ertalab soat yettida turishimga
to'g'ri keladi.

My friend works hard at his Do'stim ingliz tili bilan qattiq
English, **as** he wants to shug'ullanyapti, chunki u
speak the language well. ingliz tilida yaxshi gapirishni
xohlaydi.

Eslatma. **Because** asosan faqat ergash gap bosh gapdan
keyin kelganda ishlatiladi. **As** esa, ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin
kelsa ham, keyin kelsa ham ishlatiladi.

3. **Ohang.** Agar ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, u ko'pincha
ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan talaffuz qilinadi:

If you are ill, you should Agar siz kasal bo'lsangiz, siz,
'certainly 'stay in bed. 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, ʃɪ], 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 will	} work ...	Men ... ishlayman.
You	will	work ...	Sen ... ishlaysan.
He	} will	work ...	U ... ishlaydi.
She			
It			

Ko'plik			
We	shall will	} work ...	Biz ... ishlaymiz.
You	will	work ...	Siz ... ishlaysiz.
They	will	work ...	Ular ... ishlaydilar.

Ko'pincha **shall, will** ko'makchi fe'llar kishilik olmoshlari bilan qisqartirilgan shaklda ishlatiladi: **I'll** [aɪl], **we'll** [wi:l], **you'll** [ju:l], **he'll** [hi:l], **she'll** [ʃi:l], **it'll** [ɪt], **they'll** [ðei], **that'll** [ðæt].

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'ldan keyin keladi:

I shall **not** work ... Men ... ishlamayman
You will **not** work ... Sen ... ishlamaysan.

Og'zaki nutqda ko'makchi fe'llarning qisqargan bo'lishsiz shakli ishlatiladi: **shall not** qisqarib **shan't** [ʃa:nt], **will not** qisqarib **won't** [ˈwɒnt] bo'lib keladi.

I **shan't** see them. Men ularni ko'rmayman.
He **won't** be in till nine. U soat to'qqizgacha bo'lmaydi.

4. **Ishlatilishi.** KZO asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

a) Ish-harakatni tabiiy bo'lib o'tish vaqtini ko'rsatish uchun.

The winter holidays **will begin on** Bu yil qishki ta'til
the 25th of January this year. 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'rniga **HZO** ishlatiladi.

When I come to see Seni ko'rgani kelganimda bu kitobni
you, I'll bring you this olib kelaman.
book.

I'll do it tomorrow if I Agar vaqtim bo'lsa buni ertaga
have time. bajaraman.

As soon as you finish Ishingni tamomlashing bilanoq, biz
work, we'll go to the kinoga boramiz.
cinema.

c) Ko'pincha taklif, ikkilanish, ehtimollik ma'nolariga ega bo'lgan **probably** [ˈprɒbəbli] – *bo'lishi mumkin*, **perhaps** [pə'hæps] – *bo'lishi mumkin, ehtimol* kabi modal so'zlar bilan ham ishlatiladi.

Perhaps he'll come. U kelishi mumkin.
He probably won't find out. Balki u bilmas.

d) **To be** va boshqa davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan:

I'll **be** back soon. Men tezda qaytaman.
I'm sure you'll **like** the play. Sizga pyesa yoqishiga isho-
naman.

I hope we **shall soon hear** from Sizdan tez orada xabar keladi.
you. deb umid qilaman.

I'll think about.

Men bu haqda o'ylab ko'r-
raman.

We'll have a lot of work to do
tomorrow.

Ertaga bizning ishimiz ko'p.

Eslatma 1: Umumiy so'roq gapda **shall** va **will** kelasi zamondagi ish-harakat ma'nosini bermaydi. **Shall** gapiruvchi suhbatdoshdan nima qilish kerakligi haqida buyruq yoki ko'rsatma olish istagi borligini bildiradi.

Shall I do it in class or at
home?

Buni sinfda bajaraymi
yoki uydami?

Will yoki **won't** iltifot bilan qilingan iltimos yoki taklifni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Won't you sit down, please?
(= Sit down, please, won't you?)

Marhamat qilib, o'tiring.

Will you open the window, please?
(= Open the window, please,
will you?)

Derazani oching, iltimos.

Eslatma 2: Rasmiy xabarlarda boshqa kelasi zamonni ifodalovchi shakllardan **KZO** afzal ko'riladi.

The Prime Minister **will**
speak on TV at five p.m.
(gazetadagi xabar).

Kech soat 5 da Bosh vazir te-
levideniya orqali chiqish qi-
ladi.

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 ishlatiladi. 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 ke-
ladi?

"I will."

- Men.

Masalan, "There isn't any coffee in the house" - *Uyda kofe qolmabdi*, gapiga vaziyatga qarab ikki xil javob bo'lishi mumkin:

1) "**I'm going to get** some
today."

Bugun sotib olmoqchiman.

Bu yerda gapiruvchi uyida kofe qolmaganligini avvaldan o'zi ham bilgan va uni sotib olishni o'zi ham rejalashtirgan.

2) "I'll get some today." Bugun sotib olaman.

Bunda gapiruvchi kofe yo'qligini oldindan bilmagan va bu 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. Agar sen butun oqshom kitob o'qimoqchi bo'lsang, men kinoga boraman.

When they get to the fifth form, they will learn foreign languages. Beshinchi sinfga o'tganda ular chet tili o'tishadi.

KZO uzoq kelasi zamoni bildirgani uchun **some day** – *qachondir, one of this days* – *biror kun* va boshqa uzoq kelajakni anglatuvchi payt ravishlari bilan ishlatiladi.

6. Kelasi zamoni ifodalovchi barcha shakllarni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin.

Birinchi guruh: Yaqin kelajakdagi ish-harakatni yoki holatni ifodalovchi shakllar:

to be going to (32-§ga qarang)

He's going to see the doctor tomorrow. U ertaga doktorga bormoqchi.

What are you going to do this evening? Bugun kechqurun nima qilmoqchisiz?

Present Continuous (HZD) (Kirish kursi, 25-§ ga qarang)

Where are you going in the summer? Yozda qayerga borasiz?

She's coming to see me tomorrow evening. U ertaga kechqurun meni ko'rgani kelyapti.

They're leaving Moscow in a week. Bir haftadan so'ng ular Moskvadan ketishyapti.

Future indefinite (KZO). Davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan.

I'll be at home at seven. Men soat yettida uyda bo'laman.

She'll feel well tomorrow. Ertaga u o'zini yaxshi his qiladi.

56-§. Aniqlovchi ergash gap. Aniqlovchi ergash gap *qanday?*, *qaysi?* so'roqlarga javob bo'lib, nisbiy olmoshlar va ravishlar bilan keladi. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar o'zlari aniqlab kelayotgan so'zlardan keyin turadi.

1. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar **who** – *qaysiniki*, **whom** – *kimgaki*, *kimniki*, **whose** – *kimningki*, *qaysiningki*, **which** – *qaysiki*, **that** – *qaysi(ni)ki* nisbiy olmoshlari bilan keladi. Bunda **who**, **whom** kishilar haqida gap borganda ishlatiladi. **Which** – hayvonlar va jonsiz predmetlar haqida gap borganda ishlatiladi. **That** har qanday ot yoki olmosh bilan ishlatiladi:

In our office there are a lot of people **who** speak English well?

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'lgan fe'ldan keyin keladi.

Taqqoslang:

Who are you speaking **about**?

Siz kim haqida gapiryapsiz?

Eslatma 1: Aniqlovchi ergash gapning fe'l-kesimi shu ergash gap aniqlab kelayotgan ot bilan 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.

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** vaqtni ifodalagan otga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **Where** esa joyni ifodalagan otga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

I shall always remember **the time when we went to the Institute**. Institutda o'qigan davrimiz doim mening yodimda.

He will not forget **the city where he lived in his childhood**. U bolaligi o'tgan shaharni unutmaydi.

Eslatma: **time** so'zi *payt*, *vaqt* ma'nolaridan tashqari *marotaba*, *safar* ma'nosiga ham ega. *Marotaba*, *safar* ma'nosida **time** bilan **when** bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi.

Every **time** I see him I forget to tell him about it. Har safar men uni ko'rganimda, unga bu haqida aytishni unutaman.

He thinks of his childhood **every time** he hears this song. Har safar bu qo'shiqni eshitganda, u o'z bolaligini eslaydi.

11-DARS

57-§. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap. Bog'lovchi olmosh va ravishlar to'ldiruvchi ergash gapda bog'lovchi vazifasida.

1. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar **that** dan tashqari yana quyidagi ravishlar **where** *qayerda*, *qayerga*, **when** *qachon*, **why** *nimaga*, *nima uchun*, **how** *qanday* va olmoshlar **what** *nima*, **which** *qaysi*, **who** *kim*, **whom** *kimni*, *kimga*, **whose** *kimning* bilan keladi. Ergash gapning o'zida bu bog'lovchilar biror bir gap bo'lagi bo'lib keladi: **who** – *ega*, **what** – *to'ldiruvchi*, **whom** – *to'ldiruvchi*, **which** – *aniqlovchi*, **where** – *o'rin holi*, **when** – *payt holi*, **why** – *sabab holi*.

Do you know **who** wrote this book? (ega)

Show me **what** you have done. (to'ldiruvchi)

Do you know **whom** he always helps? (= Do you know **who** he always helps?) (to'ldiruvchi)

Show me **which** book you've read. (aniqlovchi)

I don't know **where** he lives. (o'rin holi)

I don't know **when** she will be back. (payt holi)

I don't know **why** he is not here yet. (sabab holi)

I don't know **how** he did it. (vaziyat holi)

Bu kitobni kim yozganini bilasizmi?

Nima qilganingizni menga ko'rsating.

U doim kimga yordam berishini bilasizmi?

Menga qaysi kitobni o'qiganingizni ko'rsating?

U qayerda turishini men bilmayman.

U qachon kelishini men bilmayman.

U nimaga hali ham bu yerda emasligini men bilmayman.

Buni qanday bajarishni men bilmayman.

Eslatma 1: Ingliz tilida **what** yoki **that** bog'lovchilaridan birini qo'llash talabalarda biroz qiyinchilik tug'dirishi mumkin. Agar o'zbek tilida *nimani*, *nima* kelsa, ingliz tilidagi gapda **what** ishlatiladi.

Tell him **what** you have done. Unga *nima* qilganingni ayt.

Agar o'zbek tilida *-ni* qo'shimchasi kelsa, ingliz tilida **that** ishlatiladi.

Tell him **that** she has already done this work. U bu ishni qilib bo'lganini unga ayting.

Eslatma 2: **When** bog'lovchisi payt ergashgan qo'shma gapda ham bog'lovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi. Unda **KZO** o'rninga **HZO** ishlatiladi (55-§, 4-b punktga qarang). **When** bog'lovchisi to'ldiruvchi ergash gapda kelganda esa u bilan **KZO** ning o'zi ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

I'll tell you **when** he will be back. Uning qachon kelishini men (to'ldiruvchi ergash gap) sizga aytaman. (*Nimani* aytaman?)

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.
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Tarjimasi: U kecha nima qilganini ko'rsataman.

I don't know	who bog'lovchi olmosh-ega	was	here	yesterday.
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Tarjimasi: Kecha bu yerda kim bo'lganini bilmayman.

58-§. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda zamonlar moslashuvi.

1. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l-kesim hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda kelsa, ergash gapda mazmunan mos keladigan har qanday zamon shakli ishlatiladi.

Do you know { where he lives now?
that he lived in Kiev last year?
that he will soon be in Moscow?

U hozir qayerda yashashini }
O'tgan yili u Kiyevda yashaganini } bilasizmi?
U tez orada Moskvada bo'lishini }

2. Agar bosh gapning fe'l-kesimi o'tgan zamonlarning birida kelsa, u holda ergash gapdagi fe'l-kesim ham zamonlar moslashuviga ko'ra o'tgan zamonlardan birida bo'lishi shart.

a) Bosh gap bilan ergash gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish-harakat bir xil paytda sodir bo'lsa, ergash gapda o'tgan zamon guruhi (**O'ZO**) ishlatiladi.

I **didn't know** you **lived** here. Sizning bu yerda *yashashingizni* *bilmasdim*.

Es lat ma: **Must** modal fe'li buyruq va majburiyat ma'nosida ergash gapda o'zgartmay qoladi; keraklilik, shartlilik ma'nosida **to have to O'ZO** da ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

He knew he **had to** stay in. U uyda qolishi *kerakligini* bilardi.
His friend was going to ring him up. (keraklilik) Unga do'sti telefon qilmoqchi edi.

I said he **must** stay in. He's ill. (buyruq) Men u uyda qolishga majburligini aytdim. U kasal.

He said that all children **must** go to school when they are 7. (umumiy tan olingan majburiyat) U hamma bolalar 7 yoshda maktabga borishlari *kerakligini* aytdi.

Biroq, **can** modal fe'lining **O'ZO** shakli bo'lganligi uchun u zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga bo'ysunadi. **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)** ishlatiladi.

Tugallangan o'tgan zamon fe'li (TO'Z)

I. Yasalishi: *had* + asosiy fe'lining sifatdosh II shakli

I heard that Comrade Petrov **had left** Moscow. Men o'rtoq Petrov Moskvaga ketganini eshitdim.

So'z tartibi:

Bo'lishli darak gap: I **had left** Moscow when you came to see me last month.

Umumiy so'roq gap: **Had** you **left** Moscow when I came to see you last month?

Bo'lishsiz darak gap: I **had not left** Moscow when you came to see me last month.

II. Ishlatilishi.

O'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir payt yoki boshqa ish-harakatgacha tugallangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

I **had done** my homework already **by ten o'clock yesterday**.
(o'tgan zamondagi aniq bir vaqtgacha)

Kecha soat o'ngacha men uy vazifamni *qilib bo'ldim*.

I **had translated** the text when my friend **rang** me up **yesterday**.
(o'tgan zamondagi boshqa bir ish harakatgacha)

Kecha do'stim menga telefon qilganda, men matni **tarjima qilib bo'lgan edim**.

c) Agar ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan keyin sodir bo'lsa, ergash gapda **o'tgan kelasi zamon (O'KZO)** ishlatiladi. **O'KZO** o'tgan zamonda kelasi zamonga nisbatan ishlatiladigan maxsus shakl.

O'tgan kelasi zamon Oddiy fe'li (O'KZO)

I. Yasalishi. O'KZO **shall** va **will** ko'makchi fe'llarining o'tgan zamondagi shakllari, yani: **should** [ʃud] – 1-shaxs uchun hamda **would** [wud] – 2- va 3- shaxslar uchun va asosiy fe'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

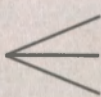
I didn't know that you **would get** home soon.

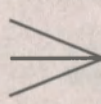
Siz tez orada uyga *qaytish-gizni* bilmagandim.

He wanted to know what time I **would be back** home.

Men uyga qachon kelishimni u bilmoqchi edi.

Taqqoslang:

He didn't know  where I **lived**.
where I **had gone**.
when I **would be in**.

Qayerda yashashimni  u bilmasdi.
Qayerga ketganimni
Qachon uyda bo'lishimni

3. O'zgarlar nutqini berish uchun **to say, to ask, to tell** va boshqa fe'llar ishlatiladi, ulardan so'ng ergash gap keladi. Agar bu fe'llar o'tgan zamonlardan birida bo'lsa, zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga rioya qilinadi. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari, payt va joy ravishlari o'zlashtirma gapda quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
this <i>bu, shu</i>	that <i>u, o'sha</i>
these <i>bular, shular</i>	those <i>ular, o'shalar</i>
here <i>shu yerda</i>	there <i>u yerda</i>
now <i>hozir</i>	then <i>o'shanda</i>
yesterday <i>kecha</i>	that day <i>o'sha kuni,</i>
	the day before <i>bir kun oldin</i>
tomorrow <i>ertaga</i>	the next day, the following day
	<i>keyingi kun</i>
ago <i>oldin</i>	before <i>ungacha, earlier ertaroq</i>
last week <i>o'tgan hafta</i>	the week before <i>bir hafta oldin</i>
last year <i>o'tgan yili</i>	the year before <i>bir yil oldin</i>
next week <i>kelasi hafta</i>	the next week, the following week
	<i>keyingi hafta</i>
next year <i>kelasi yili</i>	the next year, the following year
	<i>keyingi yil</i>

Taqqoslang:

He said he would begin now .	U <i>hozir</i> boshlashini aytdi.
He said he hadn't known about it then .	Bu haqda u <i>o'shanda</i> bil-maganligini aytdi.
He said he would be back here tomorrow .	U bu yerga <i>ertaga</i> qaytishini aytdi.
He told me he would be there next day .	U yerda u <i>kelasi kuni</i> bo'lishini aytdi.

4. Agar ergash gapning o'zi ham qo'shma gap bo'lsa, uning tarkibiga kiruvchi barcha gaplar zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga bo'ysunadi.

Taqqoslang:

He says that he will go for a walk as soon as he has had dinner.	U tushlik qilib bo'liboq sayrga chiqishini aytdi.
He said that he would go for a walk as soon as he had had dinner.	U tushlik qilib bo'liboq sayrga chiqishini aytdi.

5. Agar o'zlashtirma gapda bir necha 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 [frant]. 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.

Peter teatrda bo'lib, u yerda qarddon do'sti Nikolayni uchratib qolganligini menga aytdi. Pyesadan so'ng ular birga uyga 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.

59-§. Tasdiq so'roq gap.

1. Tasdiq so'roq gap savolda ishlatilgan fikrni tasdiq yoki inkor etilishini talab qiladi. U ikki qismdan iborat: birinchi qismi (bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz) darak gap, ikkinchi qismi esa – tegishli shakldagi ko'makchi (yoki modal) fe'l va bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshidan iborat bo'lgan qisqa umumiy so'roq gap. 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?

Siz chipta sotib oldingiz, shundaymi?

You had a good time in the country last week-end, didn't you?

Siz o'tgan dam olish kunlarini shahar tashqarisida yaxshi o'tkazdingiz, shunday emasmi?

He hasn't come back from Saint Petersburg yet, has he?

U hali Sankt-Peterburgdan qaytmadi, shundaymi?

Bunday gaplar o'zbek tiliga *shundaymi? shunday emasmi?* deb tarjima qilinadi.

He didn't read all day, **did he?**

U kun bo'yi o'qimadi, shundaymi?

You were on duty yesterday, **weren't you?**

Siz kecha navbatchi edingiz, shunday emasmi?

The sick man can't go out Bemor hali tashqariga chiqi ol-
yet, **can he?** maydi, shundaymi?

2. Tasdiq so'roq gapdagi 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'lmagan, shundaymi?
\has he?

Agar savolda javob haqida taxmin bo'lmasa, ikkinchi qism ko'tariluvchi ohangda talaffuz qilinadi.

It's \clear, \isn't it? Siz buni tushundingiz, shundaymi?

You are \ready, \aren't Siz tayyorsiz, shundaymi?
you?

Eslatma 1: Ko'pincha ko'makchi yoki modal fe'l bilan *not* inkor yuklamasi birikib keladi: *isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't, shan't, won't, hasn't, haven't, can't, mustn't*. Biroq, "*am*" qisqartirilgan shaklda ishlatilmaydi, uning o'miga *aren't* ishlatiladi.

I'm right, **aren't I?** Men haqman, shundaymi?

I'm late, **aren't I?** Men kech qoldim, shundaymi?

Eslatma 2: Bunday savolning darak gap qismi bilan so'roq gap qismi orasiga doim vergul belgisi qo'yiladi.

Eslatma 3: Qisqa javobda o'zbek tilidagi *ha* va *yo'q* ingliz tilidagi *yes* va *no* ko'pincha bir-biriga mos kelmaydi.

"Your factory has a good – Sizning zavodingizda yaxshi fut-
football team, hasn't it?" bol komandasi bor, shundaymi?

"Yes". – Ha, bor.

"Your factory hasn't got a – Sizning zavodingizda futbol ko-
football team, has it?" mandasi yo'q, shundaymi?

"No". – Ha, yo'q.

"Your factory hasn't got a – Sizning zavodingizda futbol ko-
football team, has it?" mandasi yo'q, shundaymi?

"Yes, it has, and a very fine – Yo'q, bizda bor va juda yaxshi
one." 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, gaplashmoq.*

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 gaplashmadim.

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 gapiraoladimi?

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, gaplashmoq, suhbatlashmoq* ma'nosini bildiradi. **To speak** dan farqi **to speak** rasmiy holatlarda ishlatiladi, **to talk** esa og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladi.

Stop talking. Gaplashmang.

(bu o'rinda faqat **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 ishlatiladi:

a) Ko'chirma gapni kiritishda. Bunda u ko'chirma gapdan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

He said to me , "if you like, I'll get some tickets for the cinema".	"Agar xohlasangiz kinoga chipta olaman", – dedi u menga.
"If you like," he said to me , "I'll get some tickets for the cinema."	"Agar xohlasangiz, – dedi u menga, – men kinoga chipta olaman".
"The lesson is over", the teacher said .	"Dars tugadi", – dedi o'qituvchi.

b) To'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lmasa:

He said he liked the city.	U shahar unga yoqishini aytdi (fikr bildirdi).
He says he wants to go to the country on Sunday.	U yakshanba kuni shahar tashqarisiga chiqishini aytdi.

c) Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlatiladi, agar vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lmasa.

Please say it again.	Iltimos, buni takrorlang.
Did he say that ?	Buni u aytdimi?
Who said that ?	Buni kim aytdi?

4. **To tell** fe'li *aytmoq, xabar bermoq, kimgadir aytmoq* ma'nosida ishlatiladi va faqat vositali to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlatiladi, ya'ni fikr kimga aytilganligi ko'rsatilishi kerak.

I'm not just saying it. I'm telling you .	Men buni shunchaki aytayotganim yo'q, men senga yetkazib qo'yapman.
He told me the story of his life.	U menga hayoti haqida gapirib berdi.

Father **told me** about it yesterday. Otam menga bu haqida kecha aytdi.

Ko'pincha **to tell** fe'li bilan vositali 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'li vositali to'ldiruvchisiz quyidagi iboralarda ishlatiladi:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| to tell a story (a tale) | - hikoya qilmoq |
| to tell the truth [tru:θ] | - rostini gapirmoq |
| to tell a lie [lai] | - yolg'on gapirmoq |

Masalan:

He likes **telling stories**. U hikoyalar aytib berishni yoqtiradi.

He **told a lie**. U yolg'on gapirdi.

You must **tell the truth** now. Siz endi haqiqatni aytishingiz kerak.

5. Agar vositali to'ldiruvchidan so'ng bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz shakldagi infinitiv kelsa, **to tell** fe'li *aytmoq*, *buyurmoq* ma'nosida keladi.

My wife **told me** to get some coffee. Xotinim menga kofe olib kelishni aytdi.

Please **tell your son** not to go out. O'g'lingizga chiqmaslikni ayting.

12-DARS

61-§. I va III shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki iltimosning ifodalanishi. Ingliz tilida I va III shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq yoki iltimos **let** fe'li va umumiy kelishikdagi **ot** yoki obyekt kelishigidagi **olmosh** bilan ifodalanadi. 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'lmasligini 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 ishlatilishi.

1. Buyum miqdori aniq bo'lmaganda ular bilan artikl ishlatilmaydi. Bu o'rinda ularning (predmetning) turi tilga olinadi, xolos.

I like milk .	Men sutni yoqtiraman. (sut deb ataluvchi mahsulotni)
Bunda ko'pincha bir ot ikkinchisiga qarshi qo'yiladi.	
I like coffee after dinner, but I don't like tea .	Men tushlikdan keyin kofe ichishni yoqtiraman, lekin choy menga yoqmaydi.

2. Agar buyum miqdori aniq bo'lsa, ular oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi, ayniqsa, gapiruvchi ma'lum joydagi mahsulotning barcha miqdorini nazarda tutsa:

Will you pass me the salt , please?	Menga tuzni uzatib yuborol-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 ishlatiladi, shuningdek, fe'ldan 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'ning 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'li va asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh II shakli yordamida yasaladi. Uni quyidagicha berish mumkin:

to be + sifatdosh II

Bunda asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh II shakli o'zgarmaydi, **to be** ko'makchi fe'li ega bilan shaxs, son va zamonda (o'zgaradi) moslashadi.

To show fe'lining Indefinite guruhi majhul nisbatdagi shakllari

1- 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		
1- 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'ldan keyin keladi.

I am	}	not shown ...	Menga ... ko'rsatishmayapti.
He is			Unga ... ko'rsatishmayapti.
We are			Bizga ... ko'rsatishmayapti.
She was			Unga ... ko'rsatishmadi.
They were			Ularga ... ko'rsatishmadi.
I shall	}	not be shown ...	Menga ... ko'rsatishmaydi.
It will			Unga (bolaga) ... ko'rsatishmaydi?

2. **Obyektli va obyeksiz fe'llar.** O'zidan keyin har qanday to'ldiruvchini qabul qiluvchi fe'l *obyektli fe'l* deyiladi. O'zidan keyin hech qanday to'ldiruvchi qabul qilmaydigan fe'llarni *obyeksiz fe'llar* deyiladi. Xuddi o'zbek tilidagi o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar kabi:

I saw him yesterday. (vositasiz to'ldiruvchi)	}	obyektli 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 haqida 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 ishlatilishi.

1) Gapiruvchi ish-harakat bajaruvchisini tanimaganda yoki unga ahamiyat bermaganda gapda majhul nisbat ishlatiladi. 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 ishlatiladi. 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'rinlarda shaxsi noma'lum gap ishlatiladi.

Eslatma: Ingliz tilida bir qator fe'llar guruhi borki, ular bilan faqat majhul nisbatning (1)- shakli ishlatilishi mumkin. Ular quyidagilar: **to explain smth. to smb. tushuntirmoq, to translate smth. to smb. tarjima qilmoq, to dictate smth. to smb. uqtirmoq, to describe smth. to smb. tasvirlab bermoq** va hokazo.

This rule was explained to me twice.

Bu gapni o'zbek tiliga ikki xil tarjima qilish mumkin:

Bu qoida menga ikki marta *tushuntirildi*. (majhul nisbat) Bu qoidani menga ikki 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. Odatda, stollar taxtadan *yasaladi*. (jarayon)

This one **is made of** steel. Bunisi po'latdan *yasalgan*. (holat)

Agar ikkinchi gapda jarayonni ta'kidlamoqchi bo'lsak, u holda ingliz tilida tugallangan hozirgi zamon majhul nisbat shakli ishlatiladi.

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'lining sifatdosh II shakli yordamida yasaladi.

to have been + sifatdosh II

Bunda **to have** o'zgaruvchan qism, **been + sifatdosh-II** o'zgar-mas qism.

I have been asked two difficult questions today so I must do something about it. Menga bugun ikkita qiyin sa-vol berishdi va men (ularga javob berish uchun) nimadir qilishim kerak.

Majhul nisbatning tugallangan guruh zamonlarining ishlatilishi xuddi aniq nisbatdagidek (50-§ ga qarang).

Majhul nisbatning tugallangan guruhining o'tgan va kelasi zamonlari juda kam ishlatiladi, tugallangan hozirgi zamon shakli ko'pincha **to ask, to send, to tell** va boshqa fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi.

I've been asked to play in next week's football match. Mendan 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'na-
tishdi.

5. **Majhul nisbatning infinitiv shakli.** Majhul nisbatning infinitiv shakli to be fe'lining infinitiv shakli va asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh II shaklidan yasaladi, masalan: **to be shown** ko'rsatilmoq.

Majhul nisbatning infinitiv shaklini har qanday obyektli fe'ldan 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'li 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'li 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 ishlatiladi va mustaqil (absolut) shakl, ot o'rniga mustaqil tarzda gapda ega, ot-kesim, to'ldiruvchi va boshqa vazifalarda ishlatiladi.

KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI	EGALIK OLMOSHLARI	
	Sifatli shakli	Mustaqil shakli
I – men	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 [hə: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**? Mening daftarim bu yerda, *seniki* qayerda?
 A friend of **mine** told me about it yesterday. Kecha do'stlarimdan biri menga *bu* haqda aytdi.
 We met an old friend of **his** at the theatre yesterday. Kecha biz teatrdan uning qadrdon do'stlaridan birini uchratdik.

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 atqli ot keladi.

Taqqoslang:

A friend of mine came to see me yesterday. Do'stlarimdan biri kecha meni ko'rgani keldi.
My friend Peter and I love Tchaikovski. Men bilan do'stim Peter Chaykovskiyning musiqasini sevamiz.

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. Uyg'a ketayotib u qadrdon do'stim uchratib qoldi.
 She's going to see **a friend** tomorrow morning. Ertaga ertalab u do'stlaridan birinikiga 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.

Taqoslang:

Mening ruchkam yomon. My pen is bad one. Will you give
Menga o'zingizning (sizning) ruchkangizni berib turing, iltimos. 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'lining sifatdosh I shakli (**-ing**) yordamida yasaladi.

I **was writing** a letter to my sister at seven o'clock. Men soat yettida singlinga xat yozayotgan edim.

What **were you doing** at five yesterday? Kecha soat beshda nima qilayotgan eding?

They **were having** dinner when I came. Men kelganda ular tushlik qilishayotgan ekan.

2. **Ishlatilishi.** O'tgan zamon davom fe'li quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1) O'tgan zamonda aniq bir paytda bo'lib 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 o'nda kutayotgan edim. Nega kelmading?

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 zamon davom fe'li o'zbek tiliga *-yotgan edi* deb tarjima qilinadi.

2) O'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir paytdagi holat, vaziyatni tasvirlashda, hikoya boshlanishida, fon (voqea, hodisa ro'y beradigan muhit, tevarak-atrof)ni tasvirlashda ishlatiladi:

I went out. There were a lot of people in the street. Some of them **were hurrying** home from work. A boy **was walking** across the street with an evening paper in his hand. Some other children **were playing** near their house. An old woman **was walking** to the park with a little girl. I went to the park, too, and sat down on a bench.

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 uyga shoshilishardi. Oqshom qo'lida gazeta ko'tarib olgan bola ko'chadan o'tardi. Bir nechta boshqa bolalar o'z uylari oldida o'ynashardi. Bir kekxa 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. Xotanim pianino chalardi. O'g'lim bilan men shaxmat o'ynardik, kichkina qizim esa divanda o'yinchoq uy yasardi. Biz eshik taqilaganini eshitdik va men uni ochgani bordim...

69-§. Kelasi zamon davom (KZD) fe'li (The Future Continuous Tense).

1. Kelasi zamon davom fe'li to be ko'makchi fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli **shall (will) be** va asosiy fe'ning sifatdosh I **(-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 ishlatiladi:

1) Gapda payt holi bormi yoki u faqat nazarda tutilganligiga qaramasdan yaqin yoki uzoq kelajakdagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He'll be **taking** his exam next week.

Kelasi hafta u imtihon topshiradi.

What time **will you be coming** home?

Uyga qachon kelasiz? (bugun nazarda tutilyapti)

He **won't be coming** to our place this month.

Bu oy u biznikiga kelmaydi.

Bu shakl qo'shimcha ma'noga (niyat, xohish, qat'iylik va boshqa ma'nolarni ifodalamaydi) ega emas. U faqat ish-harakat kelasi zamonda bo'lib o'tishini bildiradi.

Yaqin kelajakdagi ish-harakatni ifodalashda, ayniqsa, payt holi ko'rsatilganda, gapda hozirgi zamon davom fe'li (Present Continuous) ishlatiladi. Kelasi zamon oddiy fe'li (Future Indefinite) uzoq kelajakdagi ish-harakat yoki shart va payt ergash gaplari bilan kelgan ish-harakat, yoki bo'lmasa, gapda gumon, ehtimollik, taxmin va boshqa ma'nolar ifodalanganda ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

I'll be **meeting** him tomorrow.

Biz u bilan ertaga uchrashamiz. (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 ishlatiladi.

I **shall be seeing** him tomorrow.

Biz u bilan ertaga *uchrashamiz*.

2. Kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytda davom etadigan (etayotgan) ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Bu payt vaziyatdan aniq bo'lishi mumkin yoki aniq ko'rsatiladi:

a) Kelajakdagi vaqt (soat) aniq ko'rsatiladi:

I shall be doing my homework
at eight o'clock tomorrow
again.

Men darslarimni yana ertaga
soat sakkizda qilaman.

b) Biror ish-harakatga nisbatan davom etayotgan bo'ladi,
ko'pincha payt va shart ergash gaplarda.

I shall be working when you
come to see me.

Sen meni ko'rgani kelganingda
men ishlayotgan bo'laman.

If you **come back** at 11, I'll
still be working.

Agar siz 11 da qaytsangiz,
men hali ham ishlayotgan
bo'laman.

70-§. Buyruq yoki iltimosning o'zlashtirma gapda berilishi.
Buyruq yoki iltimos o'zlashtirma gapda **to ask, to tell, to order**
(*buyurmoq*) fe'llari bilan kiritiladi va fe'lining 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".

U dedi: "Marhamat ketave-
ring".

He asked her to go away.

U uning ketishini so'radi.

She said, "Stop making that
noise."

U dedi: "Shovqinni bas qi-
ling".

She told me to stop making that
noise.

U menga shovqinni to'xta-
tishni aytdi.

She said, "Don't come tomorrow,
please, as I won't be here."

U dedi: "Men bu yerda bo'l-
maganim bois, iltimos, er-
taga kelmang".

She told me not to come (the)
next day as she wouldn't be
there.

U menga ertaga o'sha yerda
bo'lmagani bois u yerga
bormasligimni aytdi.

(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.

U mendan soat beshda kel-
masligimni so'radi. (Soat 5 da
kelmasligimni ogohlantirdi.)

He didn't ask me to come
at five.

U mendan soat beshda kelishimni
so'ramagandi. (Men o'zim xoh-
lab keldim.)

Eslatma 2: Ingliz tilida buyruqni o'zlashtirma gapda berishning ko'proq ishlatiladigan shakli bor. Ayniqsa, buyruqni kirituvchi gap HZO da kelganda bu **to say** fe'li va undan keyin keluvchi ergash gap. Bu ergash gapda fe'l-kesim **to be + infinitiv** bilan beriladi.

Ko'chirma gapda:

He says, "Meet me at the station." U dedi: "Meni bekatda kutib oling".

O'zlashtirma gapda:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) He tells us to meet him at the station. | 1) Uni bekatda kutib olishimizni aytdi. |
| 2) He says that we are to meet him at the station. (to tell ga qaraganda oddiyroq shakl) | 2) Uni bekatda kutib olishimizni aytdi. |

Ikkinchi shakl buyruq uchinchi shaxs orqali berilganda ko'proq ishlatiladi.

He **said that she was to leave** at once. U uning hoziroq ketishi kerakligini aytdi.

71-§. **Natija ergash gapli qo'shma gap.** Natija ergash gap bosh gap mazmunidan kelib chiqadigan natijani ifodalaydi. U bosh gap bilan **such ... that shu qadar, so ... that shuning uchun** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

The children made **such** a noise **that** I couldn't work. Bolalar shu qadar to'polon qilishdiki, men ishlolmadim.

A tall man stood in front of me **so that** I couldn't see the picture well. Oldimga novcha kishi turib oldi, shuning uchun men rasmni ko'ra olmadim.

So kuchaytirish yuklamasi bosh gap tarkibiga kirib ketishi ham mumkin, **such** esa faqat bosh gap tarkibida keladi.

The book was **so** difficult **that** I couldn't read. Kitob shu qadar qiyin ediki, men uni o'qiy olmadim.

He spoke in **such** a low voice **that** we didn't (couldn't) hear him. U shu qadar past ovozda gapirdiki, biz uni eshitmadik.

Natija ergash gapda **can** modal fe'lining ko'p ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.

My friend was so busy yesterday that he **couldn't** go to the country with me.

Kecha do'stim shu qadar band ediki, men bilan shahar tashqarisiga chiqa olmadi.

Eslatma. Sodda gapda ravish yoki sifatni kuchaytirish uchun ingliz tilida **very, most, that** ishlatiladi. 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**.)

Men bunaqangi havoni yoqtirmayman.

This kind (this type) of machine(s) is not sold by us. (= Machines **of this type (of this kind)** are not sold by us.)

Biz bunaqa mashinalar sotmaymiz.

These are **very** difficult exercises.

Bular shunaqa qiyin mashqlar.

These are **very** (= **most**) interesting books.

Bular shunaqangi qiziq kitoblar.

The talk was **most** interesting.

Ma'ruza shunaqa qiziq bo'ldiki!

Is it **that** important?

Bu shunaqa muhimmi?

15-DARS

72-§. Sifat darajalari. Ingliz tilida sifatlar rod, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emaslar. Ingliz tilida sifatlarning xuddi o'zbek tilidagidek 3 ta darajasi mavjud: oddiy, qiyosiy va orttirma. Sifat darajalarining shakllari (bo'g'in soniga qarab) ikki xil yo'l bilan yasaladi.

1. Bir bo'g'inli va **-y, -e, -er, -ow** harflari bilan tugallangan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlar qiyosiy darajada **-er** [ə] qo'shimchasini oladi. 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** – kattaroq **big + g + est** – eng katta

c) Agar sifat oddiy darajada undoshdan keyin keluvchi **-y** bilan yakunlansa, **-y** → **i** ga o'tadi:

busy – band **busier** ['biziə] – bandroq **busiest** ['biziist] – eng band

Biroq, unidan keyin keluvchi **-y** o'zgar olmaydi:

gay – quvnoq **gayer** ['geiə] – quvnoqroq **gayest** ['geiist] – eng quvnoq

3. Ingliz tilida shunday sifatlar mavjudki, ular o'z darajalarini o'ziga xos tarzda yasaydilar. Bular **good yaxshi**, **bad yomon**, **little kichik**, **oz**, **many va much ko'p**, **far uzoq**.

Oddiy daraja		Qiyosiy daraja		Orttirma daraja	
good	yaxshi	better	yaxshiroq	best	eng yaxshi
bad	yomon	worse	yomonroq	worst	eng yomon
little	kichik	less	kichikroq	least	eng kichik
many	} ko'p	more	ko'proq	most	eng ko'p
much					
far	uzoq	further	} uzoqroq	furthest	} eng uzoq
		farther			

Eslatma: *Ozroq* ma'nosida ingliz tilida sanaladigan otlar bilan **smaller**, **fewer** ishlatiladi.

This room is **smaller** than that one. Bu xona narigisiga qaraganda *kichikroq*.

4. Ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi **more**, **less**, orttirma darajasi esa **most**, **least** yordamida yasaladi.

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
active faol	more active faolroq less active faolsizroq	most active eng faol least active eng faolsiz
interesting qiziqarli	more interesting qiziqarliroq less interesting qiziqarsizroq	most interesting eng qiziqarli least interesting eng qiziqarsiz

Eslatma 1: Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan aniqlanib kelgan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi, agar biror olmosh talab qilinmasa.

Moscow is **the largest** city in our country. Moskva mamlakatimizdagi eng katta shahar.

My best friend lives in Saint Petersburg. Mening eng yaxshi do'stim Sankt-Peterburgda yashaydi.

Eslatma 2: Ba'zan orttirma darajadagi sifatdan keyin keluvchi ot tushirib qoldirilishi mumkin, shunda ham orttirma darajadagi sifat oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi. Chunki, nazarda tutilgan ot kontekstdan ma'lum bo'ladi.

The Moscow underground is **the most beautiful** in the world. Moskva metrosi dunyoda eng chiroyli.

Eslatma 3: Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar bilan **than** (-ga qaraganda) bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi.

My son is younger **than** yours. 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'llarning 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 novcharoqimiz.

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'rniga **me, we** o'rniga **us** kelishi mumkin.

He has more time **than** I. (= **than me**) Uni mendan vaqti ko'proq.

I'm older **than** you. Mening sendan yoshim kattaroq.

She's younger **than** we. (= **than us**) U bizdan yoshroq.

73-§. Ot shaxsi noma'lum gaplar. O'zbek tilidagi shaxsi noma'lum gapdan ingliz tilidagi shaxsi noma'lum gapning farqi shuki, ingliz tilida doim ega bo'lishi kerak. Gapning egasi (bo'lmaganda ham) – **it** – shartli ega ishlatiladi.

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 zamoni ifodalaydi.

It's summer now. Hozir yoz.

It was nine o'clock when we got home. Biz uyga kelganda soat to'qqiz bo'lgandi.

Bunday gaplar ko'pincha tabiat hodisasini, ob-havo holatini, vaqtni, masofani bildiradi.

So'roq gap shaklida **to be** egadan oldinga o'tadi. Bo'lishsiz shaklida **not** birinchi ko'makchi fe'ldan keyin keladi.

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 gapdagi ish-harakat sodir bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi va bosh gap bilan **though** [ðou], **although** [ɔ:l'ðou] (*-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'ladilar. 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 }
best } – **good** sifati va **well** ravishining qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari.

Taqqoslang:

Comrade Petrov gave a **better** talk today. (*What kind of?* – Savoliga javob beruvchi sifat) O'rtiq Petrov bugun yaxshiroq ma'ruza qildi.

Comrade Petrov read **better** today. (ravish – *How?*) O'rtiq Petrov bugun ma'ruzani yaxshiroq o'qidi.

This is the **best** answer. (sifat – *what kind of?*) Mana eng yaxshi javob.

You read **best** of all today. (ravish – *How?*) 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 ishlatiladi.

This book is **as** interesting **as** that one. Bu kitob *xuddi* narigi kitob *kabi* qiziq.

Qiyoslanuvchi ikki predmetning sifatida farq bo'lsa **not so ... as** *-chalik emas* ishlatiladi. Bunda **not** fe'l bilan keladi.

This book is **not so** interesting **as** that one. Bu kitob narigisichalik qiziqarli *emas*.

Eslatma: Bu bog'lovchilar ravishlar bilan ham ishlatiladi.

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 ishlatiladi.

78-§. Fe'l shaxsi noma'lum gaplar. Ot shaxsi noma'lum gaplardan tashqari ingliz tilida fe'l shaxsi noma'lum gaplar ham mavjud. Ularning ot shaxsi noma'lum 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 maktabda o'qiydimi?
Did it snow much last winter?	O'tgan yili qor ko'p yog'dimi?
Did he go to school last year?	O'tgan yili u maktabda o'qidimi?
Is it raining now?	Hozir yomg'ir yog'yaptimi?
Is he writing now?	U hozir zozyaptimi?
It doesn't often rain here in summer.	Bu yerda yozda yomg'ir ko'p yog'maydi.

He doesn't go to school.	U maktabda o'qimagan.
It didn't snow much last winter.	O'tgan qish qor ko'p yog'magan.
He didn't go to school last year.	U o'tgan yili maktabda o'qimadi.

79-§. O'rindosh so'zlar. Ingliz tilida bir so'zni, gap bo'lagini yoki butun bir gapni takrorlamaslik uchun o'rindosh so'zlar ishlatiladi.

1. Otni gapda takrorlamaslik uchun birlikda **“one”**, ko'plikda **“ones”** ishlatiladi.

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 bajarganimizdan qiyinroq.
---	--

My television set is old. I must buy a new one .	Mening televizorim eski, yangisini sotib olishim kerak.
---	---

4- va 5- misollarda artiklning ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering.

One – olmoshi bunda yo umuman tarjima qilinmaydi, yoki boshqa vositalar orqali tarjima qilinadi. **One** – olmoshi egalik olmoshi bilan ishlatilmaydi. Bunday hollarda egalik olmoshining absolut shakli ishlatiladi.

This is your pencil. Where's mine ?	Bu sening qalaming. 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”** ishlatiladi:

He translates from Russian into English better than I do .	U rus tilidan ingliz tiliga mendan yaxshiroq tarjima qiladi.
---	--

Eslatma: Infinitiv shaklidagi fe'lni takrorlamalik uchun to yuklamasi ishlatiladi.

- “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 takrorlamalik uchun so so'zi ishlatiladi:

- “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 ishlatilishi.

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'biəriə]	Sibir
Japan	[dʒə'pæn]	Yaponiya

b) Shahar nomlari bilan:

Moscow		Moskva
London	['lʌndən]	London
Washington		Vashington

Biroq: Gollandiya poytaxti **Gaaga** bilan aniq artikl ishlatiladi: **the Hague** [heɪg]

c) Ko'cha va maydon nomlari bilan:

Kirov Street		Kirov ko'chasi
Mayakovsky Square		Mayakovskiy maydoni

d) Ism va familiya bilan:

Mary	['mɛəri]	Meri
Petrov		Petrov

2. Quyidagi geografik nomlar bilan **aniq artikl ishlatiladi:**

a) Qutb tomonlari nomi oldidan – **the South** [ðə 'sauθ] *Janub*, **the North** [ðə 'nɔ:θ] *Shimol*, **the West** [ðə 'west] *G'arb*, **the East** [ðə 'i:st] *Sharq*.

b) Davlat, okean, dengiz va boshqa ayrim geografik nomlar oldidan, agar uning tarkibida **union - ittifoq**, **state - shtat**, **ocean, sea** kabi so'zlar bo'lsa:

the 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 ishlatilsa butun bir oila ifodalangan bo'ladi.

the Lavrovs	Lavrovlar (oilasi)
the Browns	Braunlar (oilasi)

18-DARS

81-§. *Some, any, no, every* – olmoshlaridan yasalgan gumon olmoshlari va ravishlari.

1. *Some, any, no, every* olmoshlari **thing, body, one, where** larga qo'shilib gumon olmoshlari va ravishlarini yasaydi:

something	nimadir
somebody	kinidir
someone	
somewhere	qayerdadir
anything	nimadir
anybody	kimdir, biror kishi
anyone	
anywhere	har qayerda, qayerdadir
nothing	hech narsa
none	hech bir (kishi)
nobody	hech kim
no one	

nowhere	hech qayerda
everything	hamma narsa
everybody	hamma, har kishi
everyone	
everywhere	har qayerda

Eslatma: **no one** doim ajratib yoziladi.

2. Bu yasama shakllar sodda shakllar ishlatilgan o‘rinlarda ishlatilaveriladi (45-§ ga qarang).

Agar ikkinchi qismi **thing** bo‘lsa, jonsiz predmetlarga, **body** bilan **one** esa kishilarga, **where** o‘rin-joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **Nowhere** asosan qisqa javobda ishlatiladi.

“Where are you going?” – Qayerga 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 interesting last month? (to‘ldiruvchi)	O‘tgan oy biron bir qiziqarli narsa o‘qidingmi?
Do any engineers work here? (aniqlovchi)	Bu yerda muhandislar ishlaydimi?
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?

Endi hamma shu yerdami?

Are you all here now?

Everybody **was** listening to Comrade Semenov's talk with great interest.

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. Ikkinchi qismi **body** va **one** bo'lgan (**somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, nobody, no one, everybody, everyone**) qo'shma gumon olmoshlari bilan **of** predlogi ishlatilmaydi. Bu o'rinda ularning soddha 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 ishlatiladi:

Is there **anybody else** here? Bu yerda yana biror kishi bormi?
Please give me **something interesting** to read. Menga o'qigani biror qiziqroq narsa bering.

Eslatma: Gumon olmoshiga tegishli bo'lgan aniqlovchi olmoshdan keyin keladi.

There is **nothing strange** about his question. Uning savolida hech qanday g'ayritabiiy narsa yo'q.

7. **Somebody, some one, anybody, nobody, everybody** qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini olishi mumkin:

I found **somebody's** book yesterday, is it yours? Kecha men kimningdir kitobini topib oldim, u sizniki emasmi?

19-DARS

82-§. **Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan sifatdosh I va II.** Sifatdosh fe'lining shaxssiz shakli bo'lib, u bir tomondan fe'l, ikkinchi tomondan esa sifat va ravish o'rtasidagi tushuncha. Sifatdoshlar ingliz tilida sifatdosh I va sifatdosh II ga bo'linadi:

writing (sifatdosh I) yozayotgan

written (sifatdosh II) yozilgan

1. Sifatdosh II shakli har qanday fe'ldan yasaladi, o'timli fe'l (tushum kelishigini qabul qiluvchi) va o'timsiz fe'l (tushum kelishigini qabul qilmaydigan)lardan ham.

taken (to take o'timli fe'ldan) olingan

swum (to swim o'timsiz fe'lidan) – o'zbek tilida mos shakli yo'q

Biroq, mustaqil ravishda faqat o'timli fe'llarning sifatdosh II shakli ishlatiladi. Chunki o'timli fe'l majhullik ma'nosiga ega.

discussed – muhokama qilingan.

2. Sifatdosh I har qanday fe'ldan yasala oladi: vositasiz to'ldiruvchi qabul qiluvchi va qabul qilmaydigan fe'llardan ham. Uning ko'p ishlatiladigan shakli aniq nisbatdagi sodda shakli bo'lib, uni yana **-ing form** ['iŋ'fɔ:m] ham deyiladi:

reading	o'qiyotgan
discussing	muhokama qilinayotgan

Bu shakl (sifatdosh I) bilan gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish-harakat bir xil paytda sodir bo'ladi.

3. Sodda sifatdosh I va sifatdosh II sifatlar kabi aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi. Izohlovchi so'zlersiz 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.
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Eslatma 1: Sifatdosh II ifodalayotgan ish-harakatning bajaruvchi shaxs yoki predmetni ko'rsatishda **by tomonidan** predlogi ishlatiladi:

Yesterday we received a letter sent by Mr Brown on the 20 th of November.	Kecha biz janob Braun tomonidan 20 noyabrda jo'natilgan xatni oldik.
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Eslatma 2: O'zbek tilida izohlovchi so'zlar bilan kelgan sifatdosh, ya'ni, aniqlovchi bo'lib kelgan sifatdoshli oborot o'zi tegishli bo'lgan so'zdan oldin keladi. Ingliz tilida esa bunday tartib ishlatilmaydi.

Taqqoslang:

Men <i>bizning oldimizda o'ynayotgan bolani</i> tanidim.	I recognized the boy playing near us.
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Eslatma 3: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vazifasida faqat sodda sifatdosh I ishlatilib, u gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish-harakat bilan bir paytdagi harakatni beradi. O'zbek tiliga *-yotgan* deb tarjima qilinadi. O'zbek tilidagi *yozgan, aytgan* kabi o'tgan zamon sifatdoshlari ingliz tiliga aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan tarjima qilinadi, chunki aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladigan aynan shunday shakl ingliz tilida yo'q.

Taqqoslang:

Bu kitobni *yozgan* odam talabalar hayotini yaxshi biladi.

The man **who wrote** this book knows the life of students well.

Deraza oldidagi stolda nima-dir *yozayotgan* odam – mening akam.

The man **writing** something at the table near the window is my brother.

Eslatma 4: Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilgan sifatdoshli 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 keyinok kelishi kerak, aks holda ma'no buziladi:

This is the sister of my **friend living** next door to me.

Bu qo'shni xonada yashovchi do'stimning singlisi.

This is my friend's **sister living** next door to me.

Bu (mening) do'stimning qo'shni xonada yashovchi singlisi.

Agar vositasiz to'ldiruvchini ko'p uzun aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, o'rin holi gap boshida keladi.

In the underground yesterday we met a group of tourists speaking English.

Kecha biz metroda ingliz tilida gaplashayotgan sayyohlarni uchratdik.

In one of the Moscow museums last year I saw a book written about 500 years ago and recently received by the museum.

O'tgan yili Moskva muzeylaridan birida men muzey tomonidan yaqinda qo'lga kiritilgan, 500 yil ilgari yozilgan kitobni ko'rdim.

83-§. Hoi vazifasidagi sifatdosh I oborotlari. Hol vazifasidagi sifatdosh I oborotlari quyidagi vazifalarda ishlatiladi:

1. Payt holi vazifasida:

Travelling in Africa, he saw a lot of interesting things.

Afrika bo'ylab sayohat qila turib, u ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni ko'rdi.

Sifatdosh I payt holi vazifasida kelganda **when** (*qachonki*) -da bog'lovchisi ko'p martalik ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. **While** (*mobaynida*) -da bir martalik ish-harakatni ifodalaydi, bunda harakat jarayoni ta'kidlanadi. Bu tegishli ergash gapning Continuous shaklda turgan fe'l-kesim bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

Taqqoslang:

When crossing the street, first look to the left. (= **When you cross** the street, first, look to the left.)

Ko'chani kesib o'tishda avval chap tomonga qarang.

While crossing the street, he heard somebody call out to him. (= **While** he was crossing the street, he heard...)

Ko'chadan o'tib ketayotganda kimdir uni chaqirganligini eshitdi.

When reading books, he always wrote out interesting expressions. (- **When he read** books, he always wrote out...)

Kitob o'qiganda u doim qiziqarli iboralarni yozib oladi.

While reading this book, I had to use the dictionary very often. (= **While I was reading** this book, I had to...)

Bu kitobni o'qib chiqayotganimda bu lug'atdan tez-tez foydalanishimga to'g'ri keldi.

Eslatma: **to be** ning sifatdosh I shakli payt holi vazifasida ishlatilmaydi. Bunday holda **when** va **while** bilan kelgan payt ergash gap ishlatiladi.

When he was a child, he liked to read books about voyages.

Bolaligida u dengiz sayohatlari haqidagi kitoblarni o'qishni yoqtirardi.

Shuni esda tutingki, kesimi majhul nisbatda turgan payt ergash gapni sifatdosh II bilan almashtirilsa, **when** bog'lovchisi sifatdosh II dan oldin kelishi mumkin:

When asked about it, he didn't say a word. (= **When** he was asked about it...)

Undan bu haqda so'ralganda, u hech nima demadi.

2. Sabab holi vazifasida:

Knowing the subject well, the student was not afraid of the coming exam.

Fanni yaxshi bilganligi bois, talaba topshirilajak imtihonlardan qo'rqmasdi.

Having a lot of time before the beginning of the performance, they decided to walk to the theatre.

Pyesa boshlanishiga ko'p vaqt borligi bois, ular teatrga piyoda borishga qaror qilishdi.

Sabab holi vazifasida sifatdosh I ning bo'lishsiz shakli ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

Not knowing the language, Tilni yaxshi bilmaganligi
he couldn't understand the uchun u suhbatni tushuna
conversation. olmadi.

Eslatma: **to be** fe'lining sifatdosh I shakli sabab holi vazifasida ishlatiladi.

Being busy, the director could Band bo'lganligi uchun
not see me. direktor meni qabul qila
olmadi.

3. Sifatdosh I vaziyat holi bo'lib keladi:

He stood at the window, U deraza oldida kelajagi haqida
thinking of his future. 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 ishlatiladi.

20-DARS

84-§. to want xohlamoq, to expect taxmin qilmoq fe'llari hamda should (would) like xohlardimki iboralaridan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruksiyaning ishlatilishi.

1. Ingliz tilda "murakkab to'ldiruvchi" deb ataluvchi konstruksiya mavjud bo'lib, u **ikki** qismdan iborat bo'ladi: **birinchi qismi** shaxs yoki predmetni bildiruvchi umumiy kelishikdagi 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 ishlatiladi.

I want **him to go** home. Men uning uyga ketishini
(shaxs) (harakat) xohlayman.

2. **to want, to expect** fe'llari va **should/would like** dan so'ng murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruksiyaning ikkinchi qismida **to li** infinitiv ishlatiladi.

I want **you to understand** me. Sen meni tushunishingni
xohlayman.

What do you want **him to do** for you? Siz uchun u nima qilishini
xohlaysiz?

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‘ra)

latter – ikkitadan keyingisi **last** – 1. oxirgi
(ikkinchisi) (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 ishlatiladi. Bunda har ikki so‘z ham aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Two specialists were invited: **Mr Brown** and **Mr Smith**. Ikkita mutaxassislar taklif qilindi: Janob Braun va janob Smit. **The former** is an engineer, **the latter** is an economist. *Birinchisi* muhandis, *ikkinchisi* iqtisodchi.

Biroq, og‘zaki nutqda **the former** → o‘miga **the first**; **the latter** → o‘miga **the second** ishlatilsa bo‘ladi.

86-§. *To stop to ‘xtatmoq, to finish tugatmoq, to continue davom ettirmoq, to begin boshlamoq, to go on davom ettirmoq, to mind qarshi chiqmoq fe’llaridan so‘ng gerundiyning ishlatilishi.* Gerundiy (the Gerund [‘dʒerənd]) fe’lning shaxssiz shakli bo‘lib, u fe’l bilan ot o‘rtasidagi shakl hisoblanadi. Shaklan sifatdosh I ga o‘xshaydi.

Gapda gerundiy otga xos vazifalarda ishlatiladi:

Reading books is necessary for anyone. (ega) Har bir kishi kitob o‘qishi kerak.

Do you mind **our working** in this room? (to‘ldiruvchi) Biz bu xonada *ishlashimizga* qarshi emasmisiz?

To stop, to go on, to finish, to mind fe’llaridan so‘ng (so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz) gaplarda gerundiy ishlatiladi:

He didn’t **stop smoking** although I asked him to. Men iltimos qilishimga qaramasdan u chekishni to‘xtatmadi.

Please **go on reading**. Marhamat qilib, o‘qishda davom eting.

He’s already **finished reading** this book. U bu kitobni o‘qib tugatdi.

Do you *mind* waiting for him? Uni biroz kutishga qarshi emasmi-siz?

I don't *mind* your smoking here. Sizning bu yerda chekishingizga men qarshi emasman.

Oxirgi misoldan ko'rinib 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:

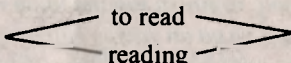
Would you mind waiting a moment? (= Please wait a moment.) Biroz kutib turing, iltimos.

Would you mind not smoking? (= Please don't smoke.) Iltimos, chekmang.

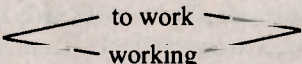
Agar gerundiydan oldin egalik olmoshi kelsa, **would you mind** – iltimosni emas, balki savolni anglatadi.

Would you mind my smoking? Men cheksam qarshi emas-misiz?
(= Do you mind if I smoke?)

To begin va **to continue** fe'llaridan so'ng gerundiy ham, infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He began  this book yesterday.

U bu kitobni o'qishni kecha boshladi.

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 ishlatilishi 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 atrofga qaradi. U avvallari hech teatrdagi bo'lmagan va uni qanaqa ekanligini ko'rishni xohlardi...

3. Payt ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda **TO'Z** bosh gapda ham, ergash gapda ham kelishi mumkin. Bu qaysi ish-harakat oldin bo'lib o'tganligiga bog'liq. Agar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat ergash gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, bosh gapning fe'li kesimi **TO'Z** da keladi. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **before** (*oldin, gacha, qadar*) va **when** (*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 boshlaganda, biz qishloqqa allaqachon yetib olgandik.

Agar ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, ergash gapning fe'l-kesimi **TO'Z** da keladi va **after** (*keyin, so'ng*), **as soon as** (*bilanoq*), **when** (*qachonki, -da*), bog'lovchilari bilan birikadi.

As soon as they **had finished** dinner, they went for a walk.

Ular tushlik qilib bo'liboq, sayrga chiqishdi.

They went for a walk *after* they **had finished** the work.

Ular ishni 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'llar bilan **when, as soon as, after** bog'lovchilaridan so'ng **O'ZO** ishlatilaveriladi:

As soon as I **finished** work, I went home.

Ishni tugatiboq uyga ketdim.

As soon as we **got** to the theatre, the performance began.

Biz teatrga kirishimiz bilanoq pyesa boshlandi.

4. O'tgan zamondagi voqea va hodisalar bayonida **TO'Z** dialog nutqda **THZ** ishlatiladigan holatlarda ishlatiladi.

As I was going along the street, I met an old friend whom I **hadn't seen** since I left Moscow.

Ko'chada ketayotib, Moskvadan ketganimdan beri ko'rmagan qardon 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 sifat-dosh **I** ishlatiladi. 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 konstruksiyadan so'ng sifatdosh I ishlatilsa, ish-harakat tugallanmagan bo'ladi. Infinitiv ishlatilsa, ish-harakat tugallangan bo'ladi, ya'ni sifatdosh I gapning fe'l-kesimi ifodalagan ish-harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Infinitiv esa, birin-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi.

I saw him **come** into the room, **sit** down at the table, **open** the book and **begin** reading.

Men uni xonaga kirib stolga o'tirganini, kitobni ochib o'qiy boshlaganini ko'rdim.

Eslatma: **to see** – fe'li *tushunmoq* ma'nosida, **to hear** – esa *bilmoq* ma'nolarida ishlatilishi mumkin, bunda ulardan so'ng to'ldiruvchi ergash gap ishlatiladi.

I see that you are right.

Haqligingizni men tushunaman.

I **heard** that the Petrovs had left Moscow.

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 mavjud. 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 [hə·'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** gumon olmoshining shakli hisoblanib, infinitivda turgan fe'l o'zlik olmoshi bilan ishlatilishini ko'rsatadi: **to enjoy oneself vaqtini yaxshi o'tkazmoq.**

2. O'zlik olmoshlari quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1) Fe'ning 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 yoq-tirasizmi?

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 so-tib olishni xohlaysizmi?

He never speaks of **himself.** U hech o'zi haqida gapirmaydi.

Eslatma 1: O'zbek tilidagi *o'zimni* ingliz tilidagi o'zlik olmoshlariga mos kelmasligi mumkin.

Siz *o'zingiz* bilan birga bolalarni qishloqqa olib borasizmi? Will you be taking your children **with you** to the country.

to feel fe'li bog'lovchi fe'l bo'lganligi uchun u bilan to'ldiruvchi yoki o'zlik olmoshi kela olmaydi:

U *o'zini* yomon his qilyapti. He **feels** ill.

Eslatma 2: O'zlik olmoshi o'zbek tilida *o'zim* olmoshi kelganda ishlatiladi:

U *o'zidan* juda xursand. He is too pleased **with himself**.

3) Ega yoki to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan ot yoki olmoshni kuchaytirish vositasi bo'lib ishlatiladi va o'zbek tilidagi *o'zi*, *o'zimga* to'g'ri keladi. Bunda o'zlik olmoshi egadan so'ng yoki gap oxirida, to'ldiruvchi kuchaytirilsa to'ldiruvchidan so'ng keladi.

They **themselves** were surprised. Ularning o'zlari ham ajablanishdi.

Leave that alone. I'll do it **myself**. Tegma. Buni o'zim bajaraman.

I enjoyed the music, but I didn't like the play **itself**. Men musiqadan bahra oldim, biroq pyesaning o'zi menga yoqmadi.

They've heard a lot about his books but they have never met the man **himself**. Ular uning kitoblari haqida ko'p eshitishgan, biroq uning o'zini hech ko'rishmagandi.

Eslatma: Ingliz tilida o'zlik olmoshlari bilan ifodalilikni oshirish maqsadida *by* predlogi ishlatiladi.

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'rlamoq* ma'nosida murakkab to'ldiruvchili konstruktsiyada **to** siz infinitiv bilan ishlatiladi:

What makes **you** hurry like that? Nima sizni bunchalik shoshilishga majbur qilyapti?

What makes **you** think so? Nima sizni bunday o'ylashga majbur qilyapti?

Nothing will make **her** work at night. Hech narsa uni tuni bilan ishlashga majbur qilolmaydi.

Eslatma: **to make** fe'ldan 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 palto yoqadi.

Eslatma 1. **Neither ... nor** bog'lovchisi ko'pincha egani bir-biri bilan bog'lashda ishlatiladi. Bunda fe'I-kesim o'ziga yaqinroq ega bilan moslashadi. Biroq hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilida bu qoidaga doim ham amal qilinmaydi va fe'l ko'plikda ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

Neither his parents, nor he intends to stay here for another week. (Neither he, nor his parents intend to...)	Na uning ota-onasi, na u bu yerda uzoq qolishni xohlamas edilar.
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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'ldan 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 ishlatiladi. Bunda fe'l-kesim o'ziga yaqin ega bilan moslashadi.

Either your children, **or my son** has broken this vase. Bu vazani yo sizning bolalaringiz, yoki mening o'g'lim sindirgan.

Agar **either** egaga tegishli bo'lmasa, u fe'l-kesimdan oldin kelishi mumkin.

We'll **either** be going to the theatre **or** the cinema this week-end. Hafta 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 geografiyani, na tarixni o'rgangan.

93-§. Both ... and **bog'lovchisi**. **Both ... and** *ham ... ham* bog'lovchisi bo'lishli gaplarda bir xil gap bo'laklarini bog'lashda ishlatiladi. Bunda fe'l-kesim doim ko'plikda keladi.

Both my friend **and** I like the opera. Mening do'stinga ham, 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 ishlatiladi. (Taqqoslang: Peter ingliz 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 gapdagi kesimning zamoni bilan bir xil bo'ladi.

My friends **enjoyed** themselves in the country yesterday. **So did I.**

I'm fond of reading. **So is my son.**

Mening do'stlarim kecha shahar tashqarisida dam olishdi. Men ham.

Men o'qishni yoqtiraman. Mening o'g'lim ham.

Agar birinchi gap bo'lishsiz bo'lsa, qisqa bo'lishsiz gap ishlatiladi. U **neither** (yoki **nor**) so'zi bilan boshlanadi. Keyin tegishli ko'makchi fe'l kishilik olmoshi yoki ot bilan moslashgan holda keladi. Bunda kishilik olmoshi bosh kelishikda, ot esa umumiy kelishikda keladi.

I **haven't heard** him sing. **Neither has my friend.** (= **Nor has my friend.**)

My friend **can't** go to the theatre tonight. **Neither can I.** (= **Nor can I.**)

Men uning ashula aytishini eshitmaganman. Mening do'stim ham.

Do'stim bugun teatrga bora olmaydi. Men ham.

24-DARS

95-§. Tugallangan kelasi zamon (TKZ) fe'li (The Future Perfect Tense). TKZ kelajakdagi ma'lum bir paytgacha tugallanadigan ish-harakatni 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'ning 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 1. Umumiy so'roq gap shaklida **shall, will** egadan oldinga o'tadi.

Will you have finished reading the book by tomorrow? Siz ertagacha kitobni o'qib bo'lasizmi?

Eslatma 2. Bo'lishsiz shaklida **shall / will** dan keyin **not** keladi.

He will not have finished this article by three o'clock. U bu maqolani 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. Men bu maqolani direktor qaytguncha tarjima qilib bo'laman.
(= I shall have completed this translation by the time...)

Eslatma 4. Payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon ishlatilmasligi sababli **TKZ** o'rniga **THZ** ishlatiladi.

As soon as we **have had** dinner, we shall go for a walk. Tushlik qilib bo'liboq, biz sayrga chiqamiz.

I shall have a talk with you after you **have done** this work. Siz bilan bu ishni qilib bo'lganimdan so'ng gaplashaman.

Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llar jadvali

Infinitive	Past indefinite	Participle II	Uzbek
to be	was, were	been	bo'lmoq
to beat	beat	beaten	urmoq, zarba bermoq
to become	became	become	erishmoq, bo'lmoq
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 [gɒn]	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'ymoq, joylashingirmoq
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'yلامoq
to throw	threw	thrown	irg'itmoq
to understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
to upset	upset	upset	ag'darmoq, buzmoq
to win	won	won	g'olib chiqmoq
to write	wrote	written	yozmoq

INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

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(O'zbek tilida)

1-qism

Bahodir Jo'raboyev tarjimasi

**Muharrir *N. Jumayeva*
Musahhah *D. Hotamova*
Texnik muharrir *D. Tsipushkina*
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