

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

INGLIZ FILOLOGIYASI FAKULTETI

FAKULTETLARARO CHET TILLAR KAFEDRASI

katta oqituvchisi JOBIR NAJMIDDINOV

DEVELOPING ENGLISH

(text and grammar)

Oliy o‘quv yurtlarining nofilologik fakultetlari

talabalari uchun ingliz tili fanidan

USLUBIY QO‘LLANMA

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Ushbu uslubiy qo‘llanma Fakultetlararo chet tillar kafedrasining ____
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SO'Z BOSHI

Ta`lim tizimini, xususan, oliy ta`lim tizimini rivojlantirish hukumatimizning davlat darajasidagi vazifalaridan biridir, Oliy ta`lim va kadrlar masalasi to'g'risidagi qonunlar shu vazifalardan kelib chiqdi va ularni amalda joriy qilish davr talabidir.

Mustaqil O'zbekistonning chet mamlakatlar bilan siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va ilmiy aloqalarining tez sur`atda rivojlanib va mustahkamlanib borishi chet tillarini puxta o'qish va o'rgatishni taqozo qiladi. CHet tillarini puxta egallash zamonaviy ilm-fan, texnika va madaniyat yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish va shu sohalarga o'z hissasini ham qo'shish demaqqdir. Yoshlar ta`lim-tarbiyasiga alohida ahamiyat berilishi, ularni komil inson darajasiga olib chiqish maqsadidandir.

Hech kimdan kam bo'lmagan ona yurtimizning yoshlari erkin, mustaqil fikr yurita oladigan, ilmga chanqoqligi, o'z vatani va xalqiga cheksiz muhabbatli bo'lishi, uni yuksaklarga ko'tarishi va shu yo'lda har qanday qiyinchiliklarni matonat bilan engadigan, irodasi mustahkam insonlar bo'lishi lozim. Ular yangi bilimlarni mustaqil egallay bilishi, o'z ustida ishlashi va mehnat faoliyatini ilmiy asosda tashkil qila olishlari lozim.

Bakalavr tizimida ta`lim olayotgan talaba gumanitar va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy fanlar asoslarini, davlat siyosatining dolzarb masalalarini bilishi, ijtimoiy muammolar va jarayonlarni mustaqil tahlil qila olishi lozim.

Mazkur o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlarning nofilologik yo'nalishdagi 2 bosqich talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, qo'llanma amaldagi namunaviy va ishchi dastur asosida ishlab chiqilgan. O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma asosan talabalarning og'zaki nutq ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish, fikrlash doiralarini kengaytirish va mustaqil fikr yuritishlariga yo'naltirilgan. Qo'llanma yangi innovatsion texnologiyalarga yondashilgan holda ishlab chiqilgan.

Unit 1

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.

(Ҳозирги оддий замон)

The present simple tense is formed from the infinitive without particle **to**. In the third person singular the ending – **(e) s** is added.

Оддий ҳозирги замон феъл формаси **to** юкламаси тушириб қолдирилган инфинитивдан ясалади. Учинчи шахс бирликда – **(e) s** қўшимчаси қўшилади.

I live in Andijan.	- Мен Наманганда яшайман.
He lives in Buhara.	- У Бухорода яшайди.
He speaks English.	- У инглизча гаплашади.
We speak English.	- Биз инглизча гаплашамиз.
You play English.	- Сиз теннис ўйнайсиз.
They play football.	- Улар футбол ўйнайдилар.
I read books	- Мен китоблар ўқийман.
We love Uzbekistan	- Биз Ўзбекистонни севаемиз.

The interrogative form is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **to do** in the Present Simple Tense and the infinitive of the notional verb without the particle **to**. In the third person singular **does** is used.

Сўроқ шакли **to do** ёрдамчи феълнинг оддий ҳозирги замондаги шакли ва **to** юкламаси тушириб қолдирилган инфинитивдан ясалади. Учинчи шахс бирликда **does** ишлатилади.

Do I live in Andijan?	- Мен Наманганда яшайманми?
Does he live in Buhara?	- У Бухорода яшайдими?
Does she speak English?	- У туркча гаплашадими?
Do we speak English?	- Биз инглизча гаплашамизми?
Do you play tennis?	- Сиз теннис ўйнайсизми?
Do they play football?	- Улар футбол ўйнайдиларми?
Do you read books?	- Сиз китоблар ўқийсизми?
Do you speak English?	- Сиз инглизча гаплашасизми?

The negative form is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **do** and the negative particle **not**. In the third person singular **does** is used.

Инкор шакли **do** ёрдамчи феъли ва **not** инкор юкламаси ёрдамида ясалади. Учинчи шахс бирликда **does** ишлатилади.

I don't live in Tashkent.	- Мен Тошкентда яшайман.
He doesn't live in Namangan.	- У Наманганда яшайди.
She does not speak English.	- У инглизча гапирмайди.
We do not speak English.	- Биз инглизча гапирмаймиз.
You don't play tennis.	- Сиз теннис ўйнамаймиз.
They do not play football.	- Улар футбол ўйнайдилар.
I don't read books.	- Мен китоб ўқимайман.
I don't speak English.	- Мен инглизча гапирмайман.
They don't go to school.	- Улар мактабга боришмайди.

The use of the Present Simple Tense

Оддий ҳозирги замоннинг ишлатилиши

The present simple tense is used to denote the following actions: Оддий ҳозирги замон қуйидаги иш ҳаракатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади:

1. Customary, repeated actions.

Одат тусига кирган, такрорланадиган иш – ҳаракатлар.

The repeated character of the action is shown by the following adverbials.

Иш – ҳаракатнинг такрорланиш хусусияти қуйидаги иборалар воситасида кўрсатилади.

Usually	-	одатда	every Monday	-	ҳар Душанба
Seldom	-	гоҳида	every week	-	ҳар ҳафта
Sometimes	-	баъзан	every month	-	ҳар ойда
Often	-	тез – тез	every year	-	ҳар йили
Always	-	ҳар доим	every summer	-	ҳар ёзда
Not often	-	гоҳида	on Sundays	-	якшанба кунлари

I usually get up at 6 in the morning

Мен одатда эрталаб 6 да тураман

We go there every week

Биз ҳар ҳафта у ерга борамиз.

She sometimes speaks German, but she doesn't speak English.

У баъзан немисча гаплашади, лекин инглизча гаплашмайди.

Do you play tennis every day?

Сиз ҳар куни теннис ўйнайсизми?

They don't come here on Sundays, they come every Monday.

Улар якшанба кунлари бу ерга келишмайди, улар ҳар Душанба келади.

2. Universal truths, something which is eternally true

Мутлоқ ҳақиқатни, воқеликни.

The water boils at a 100 centigrade.

Сув 100 градусда қайнайди.

Days get longer in summer.

Ёзда кунлар узаяди.

It snows in winter and in spring it rains.

Кишда қор ёғади, баҳорда ёмғир ёғади.

The sun rises from the East and sets in the West

Қуёш шарқдан кўтарилади ва ғарбга ботади.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Give the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences.

1. I translate texts every day.
2. You go to the office every morning.
3. Karim reads books in the evenings.
4. We always come to the institute at 8 in the morning.
5. I speak English to my brothers.
6. We live in Uzbekistan and know it well.
7. You like English and your sister likes German.
8. You often write letters to your friend.
9. My sister learns English.
10. I study at the University.
11. They usually have lunch at 12.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you speak English
2. Do you know English
3. Do you learn English or German?
4. Where do you learn foreign languages?
5. How many languages do you speak?
6. Where do you live?
7. Where do you study?
8. What time do you get up in the morning?
9. What do you do after breakfast?

10. Does your friend speak English?
11. Do you do homework together?
12. Where does he live?
13. When does he go home?
14. Do you like Uzbekistan?
15. What do you know about Andijan?
16. Where does your father work?
17. Does your friend speak English.

Ex. 3. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Мен Ўзбекистонда яшайман ва уни яхши биламан.
2. Биз одатда дарсдан сўнг футбол ўйнаймиз.
3. Сиз нимага инглиз тилини яхши кўрасиз?
4. Акангиз ҳар доим уйга кеч келадими?
5. Унинг опаси фабрикада ишлайди?
6. Биз ўқитувчимиз билан инглиз тилида гаплашамиз.
7. Улар нечта тилда гаплашади?
8. Мен ҳар ёзда денгиз бўйига, бораман.
9. У чет тилини билмайди.
10. Студентлар ҳар куни кинога боришмайди.

Exercise . Read And Translate The Text Into Uzbek My Day Off

People spend their days off in different ways. Some of them prefer to stay in town and to visit an art exhibition, a museum, a cinema or a sports event. Other people prefer to spend their days off out of town. I prefer to spend my day off sometimes in the country, sometimes in the city. Sometimes I take part in sports events, which usually take place during the weekends. I study six days a week. On Sunday I get up later than usual. After breakfast I go to the park with my friends. Sometimes we go to the stadium. We all enjoy skating. We are also football fans. We often play football or tennis. In summer I like to swim in the lake or in the river, both of which are not far from my house. I always help my parents in the yard. I clean my room and iron my clothes myself. On Sunday evening we go either to the theatre or to the cinema. There are many theatres in Tashkent, and sometimes we go to the theatre. Usually, we buy tickets beforehand. Late in the evening I watch TV, and go to bed at 11 o'clock.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where does the writer like to spend days off?
2. What sports does the writer like to play?
3. How does the writer help his parents?

Discussion Questions

1. What do you do on your days off?
2. How do you spend your free time?
3. What kinds of sports do you like?
4. Do you like to go to the theatre? The cinema? The disco?
5. What TV programmes do you like to watch? Why?
6. How do you help your parents? Do you help other relatives too? Whom do you help?

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:

1. What is biology? Define it.
2. What do you call the science of living organisms?
3. What elements does living matter consist of?
4. Are plants and animals similar in their fundamental composition? What are the differences and similarities?
5. How can biology be defined?
6. What does the word "biology" mean?
7. Do plants and animals depend upon one another?
8. How do plants or animals differ from lifeless things?

UNIT 2

The present continuous tense. (Ҳозирги давомли замон).

The Present Continuous Tense is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **to be** and **Participle I** of the notional verb.

Ҳозирги давомли замон феъл формаси **to be** ёрдамчи феъли ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифтдош 1** формасидан ясалади.

I am reading	-	Мен ўқияпман.
I am writing	-	Мен ёзаяпман
He is reading	-	У ўқияпти
She is going	-	У кетяпти
We are learning	-	Биз ўрганяпмиз.
You are speaking	-	Сиз гапиряпсиз
They are playing	-	Улар ўйнаяптилар.
He is swimming	-	У сузаяпти.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb **to be** is placed before the subject. Сўроқ шаклида **to be** ёрдамчи феъли эгадан олдинг қўйилади.

Am I reading?	-	Мен ўқияпманми?
Am I writing?	-	Мен ёзаяпманми?
Is he reading?	-	У ўқияптими?
Is she going?	-	У кетяптими?
Are we learning?	-	Биз ўрганяпмизми?
Are you speaking?	-	Сиз гапиряпсизми?
Are they playing?	-	Улар ўйнаяптиларми?
Is he swimming?	-	У сузаяптими?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the auxiliary verb. Инкор шаклида **not** инкор юкласи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

I am not reading	-	Мен ўқимаяпман
I am not writing	-	Мен ёзмаяпман.
He is not reading	-	У ўқимаяпти
She is not going	-	У кетмаяпти
We are not learning	-	Биз ўрганмаяпмиз.
You are not speaking	-	Сиз гапирмаяпсиз
They are not playing	-	Улар ўйнамаяптилар.

He is not swimming -

У сузмяпти.

The Use of the Present Continuous Tense.

Ҳозирги давомли замоннинг ишлатилиши.

1. The Present Continuous Tense is used to denote an action going on at the present moment.

Ҳозирги давомли замон феъл формаси нутқ сўзланиб турган пайтда иш – ҳаракат давом этётганини ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

I am learning English now.

Мен ҳозир инглиз тилини ўрганияпман.

I am doing my homework now.

Мен ҳозир уй вазифамни қиляпман.

Where are you going?

Қаерга кетаяпсиз?

My friend is translating a text into English

Менинг дўстим тексни инглиз тилига таржима қиляпти.

We are swimming in the pool.

Биз бассейнда чўмиляпмиз

2. The Present Continuous Tense is used to denote a future action with such verbs to go, to come, to leave.

Ҳозирги давомли замон феъл формаси **to go, to come, to leave** феъллари билан келгусида содир бўладиган иш – ҳаракатни ифодалаш учун қўлланади:

We are leaving for Tashkent next week.

Биз келаси ҳафта Тошкентга жўнаймиз.

They are coming on Wednesday .

Улар чоршанба куни келишмоқчи.

I am not going to the country without you.

Мен сизсиз қишлоққа бормайман.

The following verbs are not used in the Present Continuous Tense.

Қуйидаги феъллар ҳозирги давомли замонда ишлатилмайди.

to understand - тушунмоқ

to like - ёқтирмақ

to remember - эсламоқ

to love - севмоқ

to forget - унутмоқ

to see - кўрмақ

Бу ф

танамиз.

I see a lot of people in the street.

Мен кўчада кўп одамларни кўряпман.

Do you understand?

Тушунаяпмизми? (Тушунаяпсизларми?)

What do you see in this picture?

Мана бу расмда нимани кўраяпсиз?

I don't want to go to the cinema.

Мен кинога боришни ҳохламайман.

We hear you well.

Биз сизни яхши эшитяпмиз.

Ex. 5. Give the interrogative and negative form of the following sentences.

1. I am speaking on the telephone.
2. Karim is playing tennis.
3. Our teacher is writing on the blackboard.

4. We are looking at them.
5. Students are getting ready for the final test.
6. I am learning English and French now.
7. My father is working in the garden.
8. Mike is sending an e – mail
9. My mother is watering flowers
10. You are closing your book.
11. I am waiting for your telephone call.

Ex. 6. Answer the following questions.

1. Who are you waiting for?
2. Are you sitting in the classroom?
3. What is he reading there ?
4. Is your friend sleeping ?
5. When is he reading there ?
6. When are you leaving for Tashkent ?
7. Why are you learning English ?
8. Are you having lunch ?
9. Is your brother working or walking in the park ?
10. What are you writing?

Ex. 7. Read the following dialogue and continue it.

- Hallo. I want to speak to Mrs. Mason, please ?
- Sorry, but she is busy. She is cooking in the kitchen.
- What is she cooking ?
- She is making a cake. She always makes cakes on Saturdays.
- And what about Mr. Mason.
- He is watering the tomatoes. He waters them every day.
- Is Tom at home then ?
- No, I am afraid. He at school
- What is he doing at school today ?
- He is playing football. He always plays on Saturday.
- Is Jane free now ?
- No, she is not.
- Why not ? Is she playing football too ?
- No, she is doing her homework at her friend's.
- Who is free there ?
- Speak to me, please. I am not busy now.
- I am . . .

Ex. 8. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Мен инглизча китоб ўқияпман.
2. Биз уларга нонушта тайёрляймиз.
3. Сиз қачон у ерга кетасиз ?
4. У ҳозир қанақа китоб ўқияпти ?
5. Нима ичяпсиз ?
6. Мен ҳеч нарсага тушунмаяпман.
7. Акам мени кутаяптими ?
8. Нима қияпсизлар бу ерда ?
9. Мен дўстим билан телефонда гаплашяпман.
10. У компьютерда ўйин ўйнапти.

11. Болалар телевизор томоша қилмоқда.
12. Сиз расмда мени кўраяпсизми ?
13. Онам менга ҳикоя айтиб бераяпти.
14. Нима учун бу ерда ўтирибсиз ?
15. Каримжон ётоқхонада ухляпти.
16. Ўзбекистон кундан кунга ривожланиб бораяпти.

Exercise 8. Translate the text following into English: Holidays in Uzbekistan

The anniversary of the independence of Uzbekistan, which we celebrate on September 1, is a holiday. But there are other dates which are holidays in Uzbekistan.

On December 8 we celebrate Constitution Day.

We celebrate New Year's Day on January 1. Before New Year's Day we send New Year wishes to our friends, or we ring them up in the evening on December 31, New Year's Eve. On that night we are usually at home with our family or with some friends. At 12 o'clock we say to each other, "Happy New Year!" and we answer, "Thanks, the same to you." We give presents to members of our family, and we have a New Year tree with lights and decorations.

There are two Muslim holidays, Ramadan Hayit and Kurbon Hayit. The dates of these holidays change every year.

March 8 is Women's Day. On that day we give presents to our mothers and sisters. The most common present for women is flowers, and on Women's Day many men buy flowers to give to their mothers and wives.

March 21 is the spring festival of Navruz, which people celebrate with flowers, dancing, music and traditional foods. Among the most important of the foods is sumalak, a dish made from boiled wheat sprouts.

Comprehension Questions

1. What holidays are celebrated in Uzbekistan?
2. What religious holidays are celebrated? What national holidays are celebrated?

Discussion Questions

1. What are the newest Uzbek holidays? What are the oldest?
2. What is your favourite holiday? Why?
3. Why is Women's Day celebrated?
4. What are your favourite holiday traditions?

UNIT 3

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

(Тугалланган ҳозирги замон)

The present perfect tense is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **to have** and **Participle II** of the notional verb.

Тугалланган ҳозирги замон **to have** ёрдамчи феъли ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош II** шаклидан ясалади.

I have written	-	Мен ёзиб бўлдим.
He has gone	-	У кетиб бўлди
She has done	-	У бажариб бўлди
We have translated	-	Биз таржима қилиб бўлдик
You have read {red}	-	Сиз ўқиб бўлдингиз
They have finished	-	Улар тугатиб бўлдилар
I have seen Salim	-	Мен Салимни кўриб қолдим.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

Сўроқ шаклида ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Have you written ?	-	Ёзиб бўлдингизми ?
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Has he gone ?	-	У кетиб бўлдимми ?
Has she done ?	-	У бажариб бўлдимми ?
Have they finished ?	-	Улар тугатишдимми ?
Have you finished ?	-	Тугатдингизми ?

In the negative form the negative particle “**not**” is placed after the auxiliary verb. Инкор шаклид **«not»** инкор юкламаси ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

I haven't seen Karim	-	Мен Каримни кўрмадим.
I have not read	-	Мен ўқиб бўлганим йўқ
He has not gone	-	У кетгани йўқ.
She hasn't done	-	У бажариб бўлгани йўқ
We haven't translated	-	Биз таржима қилганимиз йўқ
You haven't finished	-	Сиз тугатганингиз йўқ
They haven't seen	-	Улар кўришгани йўқ
I have not been to London	-	Мен Лондонда бўлмаганман
We haven't seen Big Ben	-	Биз Бинг Бенни кўрмаганмиз
She hasn't given me a book	-	У менга китоб бергани йўқ

The use of the present perfect tense

Тугалланган ҳозирги замоннинг ишлатилиши

1. The Present Perfect Tense denotes a completed action connected with the present

Тугалланган ҳозирги замон ҳозирги пайт билан боғлиқ бўлган тугалланган иш – ҳаракатни ифодалайди.

The Present Perfect Tense is used with the adverbs just, yet, already, lately, recently, today, this week, this month, this year.

Тугалланган ҳозирги замон ҳозиргина, аллақачон, яқинда, бугун, шу ҳафта, шу ойда, шу йили каби равишлар билан ишлатилади.

I have just written a letter to my friend.	
Мен ҳозиргина дўстимга хат ёздим.	
We have done our homework already.	
Биз аллақачон уй ишимизни бажариб бўлдик.	
Where have you been lately ?	
Яқинда қаерда бўлдингиз ?	
Why hasn't he gone to school yet ?	
Нимага у ҳали ҳам мактабга кетгани йўқ ?	
He has already finished his homework.	
У аллақачон уй вазифасини бажариб бўлди.	

2. The Present Perfect Tense is used to denote an action which began in the past; has been going on up to the present and is still going on. In this case either the starting point of the action is indicated or the whole period of duration. The preposition **for** is used to denote the whole period of duration. **Since** is used to indicate the starting point of the action.

Тугалланган ҳозирги замон – иш ҳаракатнинг маълум ўтган вақтдан бошланиб, нутқ сўзланиб турган вақтгача давом этганлиги ва ҳозир ҳам давом этаётганлигини ифодалайди. Бундай ҳолларда иш – ҳаракатнинг бошланғич ёки унинг тўлиқ давом этиш даври кўрсатилади. **For** предлоги иш – ҳаракатнинг тўлиқ давом этишлик даврини ифодалаш, **since** эса иш – ҳаракатнинг бошланғич нуқтасини кўрсатиш учун қўлланилади.

For/Since

I haven't seen you or for two weeks	
Мен сизни 2 ҳафтадан бери кўрганим йўқ.	
They have been there since morning	
Улар эрталабдан бери ўша ерда.	

We haven't heard of him since he left for Tashkent.

У Тошкентга кетганидан бери у ҳақда эшитганимиз йўқ.

3. When we talk about a period of time that continues up to the present we use the Present Perfect Tense.

Ҳозирги кунгача бўлган даврда бўлиб ўтган воқеалар ҳам тугалланган. Ҳозирги замонда айтилади.

I have traveled a lot

Мен кўп саёҳат қилдим.

We have been to England

Биз Англияда бўлдик.

Have you ever been to China?

Сиз бирор марта Хитойда бўлганмисиз?

No, I have never been to China.

Йўқ мен ҳеч қачон Хитойда бўлмаганман.

Ex. 9. Give interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences.

1. We have learned the Present Perfect Tense.
2. I have already had breakfast
3. My son has drunk his tea .
4. Students have been here since morning
5. We have known him for three years.
6. Saida has left for Samarqand this week
7. I've read this book, give me another one, please.
8. You have written the exercises, you may go.
9. Karim has already painted the door and now he is painting something else.
10. I have never smoked.
11. I have been to 8 countries
12. He has lost his key. We must help him.
13. It has stopped raining
14. You have been to Russia two times

Ex. 10. Answer the following questions

1. Have you ever spoken French ?
2. How long have you known your friend ?
3. Where has he been recently ?
4. Have you seen him today ?
5. Why haven't they gone to school yet ?
6. Have you ever been to Tashkent ?
7. Has your son finished his homework ?
8. You have already translated the text, haven't you ?
9. Since when have they been here ?
10. How long haven't you met her ?
11. Since when has your father been there ?
12. Have you ever eaten caviar ?
13. How many times have you been to the USA ?
14. Have you ever seen. Independence Square ?

Ex. 11. Translate the following sentences into English .

1. Сиз бирор марта Санта Клаусни кўрганмисиз ?
2. Карим ҳозиргина келди.
3. Ёмғир аллақачон тиниб бўлди.
4. Сиз қачондан бери шу ердасиз ?

5. Болалар нонушта қилиб бўлишди, энди улар мактабга кетаяптилар.
6. Аллақачон ёзиб бўлдингизми ?
7. Сиз Лондонда бўлганмисиз ?
8. Мен уни кечадан бери учратганим йўқ ?
9. Улар бу йили нечта давлатда бўлдилар ?
10. Мен сизни бу ерда кўрмаганман.
11. Биз ҳеч қачон сигарет чекмаганмиз.

Exercise 12. Translate the text following into Uzbek: *SPORTS*

Sports serve a great purpose, helping to bring up a strong and healthy generation of courageous young men and women. Sports teach people how to work together, improve coordination and increase players' self-confidence.' Our Republic pays a great deal of attention to physical education and sports. Hundreds of stadiums, gymnasiums, basketball courts, swimming pools and other facilities have been built all over the country for the millions of people who enjoy sports. Physical training, sports and games are an important part of the education of our youth. The sports programme for youth sometimes includes boxing, wrestling, swimming, karate, kurash, running, weightlifting, skiing, cycling and shooting, as well as games like football, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, tennis and badminton.' Numerous sports clubs have fostered dozens of athletes who have achieved great fame in our country. Athletes set many new world records in various sports.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why are sports good?
2. What sports facilities are available in this country?
3. What sports are there?

Discussion Questions

1. Do you like sports? Why? What do you not like about sports?
2. What sports facilities are there in your town? Which ones do you use? Do you take sports lessons or play on any teams?
3. What sports do you want to learn?

UNIT 4

4. The Present Perfect continuous tense. **(Тугалланган ҳозирги замон давом феъли)**

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **to be** in the Present Perfect Tense (**has been – have been**) and **Participle I** of the notional verb.

Тугалланган ҳозирги замон давом феъли **to be** феълининг тугалланган ҳозирги замондаги формаси (**has been – have been**) ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош I** формасидан ясалади:

I have been writing for . . .	Мен ... дан бери ёзаяпман
He has been reading since . . .	У ... дан бери ўқияпти
He has been sleeping since yesterday.	У кечадан бери ухляпти
We have been learning English for 3 months.	Биз 3 ойдан бери Инглиз тилини ўрганапмиз

In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb (have, has) is placed before the subject.

Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл (have, has) эгадан олдинга қўйилади:

Have you been writing ?

Has he been reading ?
Has he been sleeping since yesterday ?
Have we been learning English for 3 months ?

In the negative form the negative particle not is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Бўлишсиз шаклида “**not**” инкор юкламаси биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади:

I have not been writing
He has not been reading
He has not been sleeping since yesterday.
We haven't been learning English for 3 months .

The use of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Тугалланган давомли ҳозирги замоннинг ишлатилиши.

This tense is used to denote an action which began in the past, has been going on up to the present and is still going on.

Бу замон иш – ҳаракатнинг ўтган замонда бошланиб, ҳозирги пайтгача давом этганлигини ва ҳозир ҳам давом этиб турганлигини билдиради.

Ex. 12. Translate into Uzbek

1. I have been sitting here since morning.
2. My father has been painting the door for an hour.
3. We have been cleaning our room since 12 o'clock
4. What have you been doing here?
5. Have you been studying English for three years
6. How long has he been learning German?
7. Since when have you been waiting for her?
8. It has been raining since afternoon.
9. I haven't been waiting for you.
10. How long have you been reading this book
11. It has been snowing for two hours.
12. They have been waiting here since morning.
13. She has been playing tennis since she was eight
14. How long has it been raining?

Ex. 13. Translate into English.

1. Тўрт соатдан бери ёмғир ёғяпти
2. У бир соатдан бери дўсти билан суҳбатлашяпти.
3. Сиз қанчадан бери дўстингизни кутяпсиз ?
4. Менинг отам 20 йилдан буён тиллар олийгоҳида ишлаб келмоқда.
5. Биз 6 ойдан бери инглиз тилини ўрганияпмиз.
6. Салима анчадан буён Тошкентда яшяпти.
7. Сизнинг акангиз эрталабдан бери кимни қидиряпти ?
8. Сиз ярим соатдан бери хат ёзяпсиз, тўғрими ?
9. У (қиз) 2 йилдан бери уни (болани) кутяпти
10. Мен соат 2 дан бери теннис ўйнапман.

Exercise 12. Translate the text following into Uzbek: *Summer Holidays*

In summer, children have a break from school. Sometimes they go to the river for fishing and boating. They bring home a lot offish. Children like fishing very much. Sometimes boys and girls go to

the farms. They help in the gardens or in the fields. During summer holidays many boys and girls like to go to the country with their teachers. They take some food with them, make a fire and cook dinner. They like to have dinner in the field. After dinner the boys and girls tell stories or play chess, volleyball, football and other games. They like to swim and to boat on the river.

Comprehension Questions

- 1. Who has holidays in summer?*
- 2. What do some children do with their teachers in the summer?*

Discussion Questions

- 1. Where do you spend your summer holidays?*
- 2. What do you do with your friends during summer? What do you do with your family during summer?*
- 3. Do you work in the garden or in the fields during summer?*
- 4. Do you enjoy that kind of work?*
- 5. Do you take trips with your class during summer?*
- 6. Do you go swimming? Where? If you know how to swim, how did you learn?*

Oral topic:

Education in Uzbekistan.

Every citizen of our country has the right to education. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution. It isn't only a right but a duty too. Every boy or girl must get secondary education. They go to school at the age of six or seven and must stay there until they are 14—17 years old. At school pupils study academic subjects, such as Uzbek, Foreign languages, Literature, History, Biology, Geography and others. After finishing 9 forms of a secondary school young people can continue their education in the 10th and the 11th form. They can also go to vocational or technical schools, where they study academic subjects and receive a profession. A college gives general knowledge in academic subjects and a profound knowledge in one or several subjects.

After finishing a secondary, vocational, technical school, or a college, young people can start working or enter an institute or a university. To enter them the applicant must take entering examinations. Institutes and universities train specialists in different fields. A course at an institute or a university had taken 5 years before. But from 1997 years according to "The law about Education of Uzbekistan" we accepted two types of higher education. They are bachelor and magister courses. After 4 years students get bachelor degree in Arts or Science. Then some of bachelors can continue their knowledge in Magistrature courses, but others can work on their speciality. The term of studying there is two years. Many universities have extramural departments. It gives its students an opportunity to study without leaving their jobs. Institutes and universities usually have graduate courses which give candidate or doctoral degrees.

Unit 5

The past simple tense (Оддий ўтган замон)

The past simple Tense is formed by adding -ed or -d to the stem of the regular verbs or by changing the root vowel or in some other ways in irregular verbs.

Оддий ўтган замон тўғри феълларнинг ўзагига -ed ёки -d қўшиш орқали, нотўғри феълларда эса ўзакдаги унлининг ўзгариши ёки бошқа йўллар билан ясалади.

You must know irregular verbs very well before you study this tense. (page 30)

Бу замонни ўрганишдан олдин сиз нотўғри феълларни

I opened the window	-	Мен деразани очдим
I played tennis	-	Мен теннис ўйнадим
He helped us	-	У бизга ёрдам берган
She came to Namangan	-	У Наманганга келди (келиб турарди)
We knew it	-	Биз уни билардик.
They spoke English to us	-	Улар бизга инглизча гапиришди.

The interrogative and negative forms are formed by means of the Past Simple Tense of the auxiliary verb **to do** (did) and the infinitive without the particle **to**.

Сўроқ ва инкор шакллари **to do** ёрдамчи феълнинг оддий ўтган замондаги шакли (did) ва **to** юклагани тушириб қолдирилган инфинитивдан ясалади.

I didn't play tennis	-	Мен теннис ўйнамадим
Did you help your mother ?	-	Онангизга ёрдам бердингизми ?
He didn't go to Tashkent.	-	У Тошкентга бормади
Did she know it ?	-	У уни билармиди ?
They didn't come yesterday	-	Улар кеча келишмади
Did he tell you about it ?	-	У сизга бу ҳақда айтди ?
I didn't speak English	-	Мен инглизча гапирмасдим
Did you learn English last year ?	-	Инглиз тилини ўтган йили ўргандингизми ?

The Use of the Past simple Tense (Оддий ўтган замоннинг ишлатилиши.)

The Past Simple Tense is used to denote an action performed in the Past and repeated actions in the Past.

Оддий ўтган замон ўтган замонда бир март содир бўлган иш – ҳаракатни ва ўтган замонда такрорланиб турган иш – ҳаракатни билдириш учун ишлатилади.

The Past Simple Tense is often used with the following adverbials:

Yesterday	-	кеча
The day before yesterday	-	илгари куни
Last week	-	ўтган ҳафта
Last year	-	ўтган йили
Last month	-	ўтган ойда
Last summer	-	ўтган ёзда
Two days ago	-	2 кун олдин
5 years ago	-	5 йил аввал
in 1991	-	1991 йилда
Just now	-	ҳозиргина

Ex. 14. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. I learned German in my child hood
2. We played football yesterday.
3. Did you go to school last Monday?
4. He didn't speak English last year.
5. I was at home last week.
6. Where did you live in 1985?
7. He was a pupil last year.
8. When did you translate this letter?
9. Karim wrote a letter to his friend yesterday evening.
10. Why did they read that book to you?
11. My mother had breakfast with me and went to work two hours ago.
12. I didn't have enough money to buy a car.

Ex. 15. Give the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences.

1. Students went to Samarqand last week.
2. Tom was in form 10 then.
3. I bought a book for my brother yesterday.
4. Mother woke him up early in the morning.
5. We had two bags in our hand at that time.
6. He opened the window before classes.
7. Engineers talked with foreign businessmen.
8. Lucy graduated from the institute in 1995
9. His friend sat down and began to speak about his family after classes.
10. Our teacher helped us to translate the text at the last lesson.
11. Uzbekistan became independent in 1991
12. I wrote this book in 2002
13. Shohjahon went to school in 2005
14. I saw you in the paynet office yesterday.

Ex. 16. Translate into English

1. Мен болалигимда қишлоқда яшаганман.
2. Биз кинога бормадик, чунки об – ҳаво яхши эмасди.
3. Сиз бу китобни қаердан сотиб олдингиз?
4. Мен кеча кечкурун қизиқарли фильм томоша қилдим (телевизорда)
5. Бундан олти ой аввал менинг акам Лондонга кетган.
6. Сизлар кеча нима қилдинглар?
7. Отам менга 2 та қизиқарли китоб олиб берди.
8. Сиз бу китобларни инглиз тилида ўқиганмисиз ёки ўзбек тилидами?
9. Қачон охирги марта шахмат ўйнадингиз ?
10. Сиз қаерда ва қачон туғилгансиз ?
11. Мактабни қачон тугатгансиз ?
12. Мен болалигимда врач бўлишга аҳд қилганман.
13. Шокир ўтган ҳафта Nokia телефонини сотиб олди.

Ex. 17. Read, translate and retell the text

My last Week – End

Last Saturday my friend Kamol came to Andijan from Buhara. We decided to spend the weekend together. On Sunday we got up early and had breakfast at 7 o'clock. After breakfast Kamol asked me to show him the city, because he didn't know Andijan well. In the morning we went to Esky Shahar. There I showed him Bobur Square, memory square and had ice cream at cafe Sofia. He liked our Novoiy Park too. In the afternoon we went to the cinema. We saw a very interesting film. Kamol

wanted to see our tennis courts and I invited him to Yangi Bazar. Straight streets and much traffic impressed him. We didn't want to return home early and decided to go to see my friend Sobir. He was very glad to see us. I introduced them and we had a very interesting talk. When we came back home, it was 8 o'clock in the evening. Kamol wrote his impressions in his memory book, but I didn't read it. We had supper and watched TV. At 11 o'clock we went to bed. On Monday he left for his home town by plane.

Ex. 18. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where were you born ?
2. When did you go to school ?
3. Where were you yesterday ?
4. Did your friends know English last year ?
5. What was the weather like yesterday ?
6. Where did your father go last month ?
7. Did he study English at school or at the institute ?
8. When did you finish school ?
9. Where did your friends spend summer holiday ?
10. Why didn't you speak English three years ago ?
11. How many languages did you know then ?
12. When did you go to see your parents last ?
13. Where did you live Last year ?
14. When did your son go to school ?

Unit 6

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.

(Ўтган замон давом феъли)

The Past Continuous Tense is formed by the Past Simple Tense of the auxiliary verb **to be** and **Participle I** of the notional verb.

Ўтган замон давом феъли **to be** феълининг оддий ўтган замондаги шакли (was, were) ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош I** шаклидан ясалади.

I was writing	-	Мен ёзаётган эдим.
He was going	-	У кетаётган эди.
We were reading	-	Биз ўқиётган эдик.
You were doing	-	Сиз бажараётган эдингиз.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

Сўроқ шаклида ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Was he reading ?	-	У ўқиётган эдими ?
Were you going ?	-	Сиз катаётганмидингиз ?
Was she translating ?	-	У таржима қилаётганмиди ?

In the negative form negative particle **«not»** is placed after the auxiliary verb.

Бўлишсиз шаклда **«not»** инкор юклагаси **to be** кўмакчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

I was not speaking	-	Мен гапирмаётган эдим
We weren't reading	-	Биз ўқимаётган эдик
They were not playing	-	Улар ўйнамаётган эди.
He wasn't going	-	У кетмаётган эди.
You were not looking at me	-	Сиз менга қарамаётган эдингиз.

The Use of the Past Continuous Tense.

Давомли ўтган замоннинг ишлатилиши

The Past Continuous Tense is used to denote an action which was going on at a definite moment in the Past.

Ўтган замон давом феъли ўтган замондаги аниқ бир вақтда давом этиб турган иш ҳаракатни билдириш учун ишлатилади.

I was waiting for you at 10 yesterday

He was speaking on the telephone

Karim was doing her homework last night.

Where were you going when I met you?

We were going to the institute.

My friend was not sleeping when you came.

I was cleaning my room, when you rang me up.

What were you doing at this time yesterday?

It was raining hard when I went out.

What was your son doing when you got home yesterday?

We were speaking on the telephone when you came.

Ex.19. Translate into English.

1. Дўстим нонушта қилаётганда, мен келдим.
2. Сиз келганингизда биз китоб ўқиётган эдик.
3. Кеча кечқурун нимани таржима қилаётган эдингиз?
4. Студентлар лекция тинглашаётган эди, ўшанда?
5. Уруш бошланганда қаерда яшаётган эдингиз?
6. У мени ўйламаётган эди.
7. Улар келганда, ёмгир ёгмаётган эди.
8. Кеча уйга ктаётганимда уни кўрдим.

Ex.20. Answer the following questions.

1. Where were you yesterday?
2. What were you doing there?
3. Who were you playing tennis with?
4. How was he playing?
5. When did you come home?
6. Was anybody waiting for you?
7. Was she writing for you?
8. You were working in the garden, when your friends came to you, weren't you?
9. Where were they going when you met them?
10. She was sitting with you, wasn't she?
11. Where were you going yesterday at 10?

Ex.21. Supply correct tense.

1. I (not to be) reading your book at that time.
2. We (to see) him last year.
3. Where you (to live) five years ago?
4. Where your father (to work)?
5. We (to speak) on the phone, when you came home.
6. They (not to see) each other for two years.
7. You (to like) English or French?
8. What your son (to do) at 5 yesterday?
9. We (to translate) text 12 now.
10. When you (to got to bed) yesterday?
11. I (to wait) them since morning.
12. Last year we (to celebrate) sixteenth anniversary of the independence of Uzbekistan.
13. Why you (to phone not) me on Monday?
14. How long you (to learn) English?
15. Now I (to teach) you tenses.

Ex. 22. Read, translate and retell the text: *Our Family*

Our family is not very large. I have a grandmother, a father, a mother, a brother and a sister. We all live together.

My grandmother is 76 years old. She is retired. My father is a man of 45. He is a tall and handsome man with short black hair and brown eyes. He works at a plant as an engineer. He likes his work and spends most of his time at the plant. My mother is a woman of 40. She is a doctor. She works at a hospital. Mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at work. She is very beautiful. My brother is a student. He is a handsome fellow of 20. He does well at the institute. He studies at the Institute of Oriental Languages. My sister is a girl of 16. She studies at school. She is in the 11th form. She is pretty. She has black hair and brown eyes.

Her hobby is English. She is going to enter the University of World Languages. I'm Dildora Karimova. I'm a pupil of the 10th form. I study at the Lyceum of Oriental Languages. I do well at school and get only good and excellent marks. My favourite subject is Arabic. Our family is very friendly. In the evenings we spend time together.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is Dildora's family like? Describe them.
2. Where do her parents work?
3. What subjects does Dildora like at school?
4. What does the family do in the evening?

Discussion Questions

1. How many people are in your family?
2. How old are your grandparents? Do they live near you?
3. What are your mother and father's professions?
4. Where do you study?
What does your family do in the evening?

UNIT 7

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE.

(Тугалланган ўтган замон).

The Past Perfect Tense is formed by means of the Past Simple Tense of the auxiliary verb **“to have”** and **Participle II** of the notional verb.

Тугалланган ўтган замон **“to have”** ёрдамчи феълнинг оддий ўтган замондаги шакли ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош II** шаклидан ҳосил қилинади.

I had written	-	Мен ёзиб бўлган эдим.
She had finished	-	У тугатиб бўлган эди.
You had done	-	Сиз бажариб бўлган эдингиз.
We had done	-	Биз йўқотиб бўлган эдик.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

Сўроқ шаклида ёрдамчи феъл эгада олдинга қўйилади.

Had you lost?	-	Йўқотиб бўлганмидингиз?
Had you finished?	-	Тугатиб бўлганмидингиз?
Had he translated?	-	У таржима қилиб бўлганмиди?
Had they done?	-	Улар бажариб бўлганмидилар?

In the negative form the negative particle **“not”** is placed after the auxiliary verb.

Бўлишсиз шаклида ёрдамчи феълдан кейин **“not”** инкор юклагаси қўйилади.

He hadn't written.	-	У ёзиб бўлмаган эди.
We hadn't read [red]	-	Биз ўқиб бўлмаган эдик.
They hadn't spoken	-	Улар гапириб бўлишмаган эди.
I had not seen	-	Мен кўрмаган эдим.

The Use of Past Perfect Tense.

Тугалланган ўтган замоннинг ишлатилиши.

1. It is used to denote an action completed before a certain moment in the past. The moment may be indicated by another past action expressed by a verb in the Past Simple Tense.

Бу ўтган замондаги аниқ бир вақтдан олдин бажарилган иш-қаракатни билдиради. Аниқ вақт ўтган замондаги феъл билан ёки равиш бирикмаси билан кўрсатилиши мумкин.

I had written letter, when you came - Сиз келганда мен хатни ёзиб бўлган эдим.

We had not done our homework by this time yesterday – Кеча бу пайтгача биз уй ишимизни бажариб бўлмагандик.

She had left before they arrived home-Улар етиб келгунча у қиз кетиб бўлганди.

2. The Past Perfect tense is used to denote an action, which began before a definite moment in the Past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment.

Тугалланган ўтган замон иш ҳаракатнинг ўтган замондаги маълум бир пайтдан олдин бошланиб, ўша вақтгача давом этганлигини ва ўша пайтда ҳам давом этаётганлигини ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

They had not seen each other for a year when I saw them in my birthday party-мен уларни тугилган кунимда кўрганимда, улар бир-бири билан бир йилдан бери кўришмаган экан.

I had known him for a long time by the time he came to our city-У бизнинг шаҳримизга келгунча мен уни бир йилдан бери билардим.

Ex.22. Translate into Uzbek.

1. When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.
2. When I came home, my mother had already had lunch.
3. We had finished our work, before he went out.
4. My brother said that his teacher had told him about it.
5. Karim said that it hadn't rained for a month.
6. They asked me when I had began to learn English.
7. I had just done my homework, when you rang me up.
8. Had you ever been to the USA, before you were there last year?
No, I had never been there before.
9. She asked me if I had been there before.
10. I wasn't hungry. I had just had lunch.

Ex.23. Translate into English.

1. Биз институтга келганимизда дарслар аллақачон бошланиб бўлган экан.
2. У олдин ҳам Америкада бўлганлигини айтди.
3. Бу киши аэропортга келганида, самолёт эндигина учиб кетган эди.
4. Сиз залга кирганингизда концерт аллақачон бошланиб бўлганмиди?
5. Мен уни кўрганимда бу янгиликни эшитмаган эдим.
6. – Менинг дадам ўтган йили Америкада бўлди.
- У олдин ҳам у ерда бўлганмиди?
7. Укам ўқитувчиси унга аъло баҳо қўйганлигини айтди.
8. Мен дўстларим билан кеча кўришдим, биз 1 хафтадан бери кўришмагандик.
9. Жорж биз билан кинога бормади, чунки у аллақачон бу фильмни кўриб бўлган экан.

Ex. 24. Read, translate and retell the text: SAMARKAND

Samarkand is one of the most ancient cities of the world. Samarkand stood at the cross-roads of caravan routes and played an important role in the economic ties of the countries of the East. Many centuries ago, it was a centre of ancient civilisation and the seat of historical and cultural traditions of the peoples of Central Asia.

Samarkand had a difficult and, at times, contradictory history. The city is associated with the names of Alexander the Great, the Arab general Kuteib ibn Muslim, the great Amir Temur, the astronomer Ulugbek and the terrible conqueror Genghis Khan. Visitors who come to this city admire the artistic talent and skill of the ancient architects who created such amazing structures as the Shakhi-Zinda ensemble, the Bibikhanim mosque, the Gur-Amir mausoleum, the Ishrat-khana mausoleum and the Ulugbek, Sherdor and Tillya-Kari madrasahs in Registan square. The creations of the people's genius and skills have deservedly become part of the treasury of world architecture.

Samarkand today is a regional administrative centre of Uzbekistan. The city also stands on the highway from Tashkent to Termez.

The population of Samarkand is more than 525,000. It is a multinational city and its populations is comprised of people of 90 nationalities. The city occupies an area of 15,000 hectares. It sprawls in the picturesque valley of the Zarafshan River.

The main waterways in the city are the Zarafshan River and the Darghom, Siab and Shaudor canals.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Samarkand play an important role in the economic ties between the East and the West?
2. Who are some of the famous people who lived in or passed through Samarkand?
3. In what river valley does Samarkand lie?
4. How many different nationalities live in Samarkand?

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever visited Samarkand? What sights did you see? What are the differences between Samarkand and your town?
2. Why do you think Samarkand is one of the best known
3. Uzbek cities in other countries?
4. What nationalities live in your community?

UNIT 8

8. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE.

(Тугалланган ўтган замон давом феъли).

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is formed by means of the Past Perfect Tense of the auxiliary verb **“to be”** and **Participle I** of the notional verb.

Тугалланган ўтган замон давом феъли **“to be”** фуълининг тугаланган ўтган замондаги шакли ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош I** шаклидан ясалади.

I had been reading.

He had been writing.

In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Had you been waiting?

Had she been sleeping?

In the negative form the negative particle **“not”** is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Инкор шаклида **“not”** инкор юклагаси биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

They had not been speaking.

We hadn't been learning.

The Use of the Past Perfect Continuous tense.

Тугалланган ўтган замон давом феълнинг ишлатилиши.

1. It is used to denote an action which began before a definite moment in the Past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment.

Бу замон ўтган замондаги аниқ бир вақтдан олдин бошланган, ўша вақтгача давом этган ва ўша вақтда ҳам давом этаётган иш-ҳаракатни билдиради.

Either the starting point of the action is indicated or the whole period of duration. The preposition **for** is used to denote the whole period of duration. **Since** is used to indicate the starting point of the action.

Бунда иш –ҳаракатнинг бошланиш нуқтаси ёки унинг давом этиш даври кўрсатилади. **For** предлоги ишқ ҳаракатнинг бутун давом этиш даврини кўрсатиш учун ишлатилади. **Since** предлоги иш-ҳаракатнинг бошлангич нуқтасини ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

When you came, I had been working in the garden **for** two hours.

Сиз уйга келганингизда мен 2 соатдан **бери** боғда ишлаётган эдим.

We met last year. He had been living in Tashkent **since** he graduated from the Institute.

Биз ўтган йили кўришдик. У институтни тамомлагандан бери Тошкентда яшаётган эди.

2. It is used to denote an action which was no longer going on at a definite moment in the Past, but which had been in progress not long before.

Бу замон иш-ҳаракатнинг ўтган замондаги аниқ бир вақтдан олдин бошланиб, эндигина тугалланганлигини кўрсатади.

He was tired, as he had been working for 4 hours.

У чарчаган эди, чунки у 4 соатдан бери ишлаётган эди.

I had been waiting for you for an hour, when you came.

Сиз келганингизда мен сизни 1 соатдан бери кутаётган эдим.

Ex.24. Translate into Uzbek.

1. When I entered the Institute, my friend had been working at a plant for two years.
2. How long had you been learning English, before you went to the USA?
3. What had he been doing there yesterday?
4. She said that she had been doing her homework by the time her friends came.
5. He asked me how long I had been learning English.
6. When I looked out of the window, it had been raining.

Ex.25. Translate into English.

1. Мен келганимда сиз мени қанчадан бери кутаётган эдингиз?
2. Карим ётоқхонага келганда анчадан бери ёмгир ёғаётган эди.
3. У менга ўтган ёздан бери инглиз тили ўрганаётганини айтди.
4. -Қўнгироқ қилсам жавоб бермадингиз?
-Мен ташқарида эдим. Биз эрталабдан бери ишлаётган эдик.
5. Бу муаммо ҳал қилинишидан аввал, бу олим унинг устида бир неча йил ишлаган эди.
6. Бен 30 йил сигарет чекди ва ўтган йили чекишни ташлади.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Sports

Sports serve a great purpose, helping to bring up a strong and healthy generation of courageous young men and women. Sports teach people how to work together, improve coordination and increase players' self-confidence.

Our Republic pays a great deal of attention to physical education and sports. Hundreds of stadiums, gymnasiums, basketball courts, swimming pools and other facilities have

been built all over the country for the millions of people who enjoy sports. Physical training, sports and games are an important part of the education of our youth. The sports programme for youth sometimes includes boxing, wrestling, swimming, karate, kurash, running, weightlifting, skiing, cycling and shooting, as well as games like football, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, tennis and badminton.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why are sports good?
2. What sports facilities are available in this country?
3. What sports are there?

Discussion Questions

1. Do you like sports? Why? What do you not like about sports?
2. What sports facilities are there in your town? Which ones do you use? Do you take sports lessons or play on any teams?
3. What sports do you want to learn?

Unit 9

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

(Оддий келаси замон).

The Future Simple Tense is formed by means of the auxiliary verbs **shall** and **will** and the infinitive without **to** of the notional verb. **Shall** is used for the first persons singular and plural. **Will** is used for the second and third persons singular and plural.

Оддий келаси замон **shall** and **will** ёрдамчи феъллари ва мустақил феълнинг **to** юкламасиз инфитив шаклидан ясалади. **Shall** биринчи шахс бирлик ва кўплик ишлатилади. **Will** иккинчи ва учинчи шахс бирлик ва кўликда қўлланилади.

I shall come - Мен келаман. We shall go - Биз борамиз.
He will speak - У гапиради. You will write - Сиз ёзасиз.
She will learn - У ўрганади. They will play - Улар ўйнайди.
It will rain - Ёмгир ёгади.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

Сўроқ шаклида ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Will you come? - Келасизми?
Will she write? - У ёзадими?
Will you be at home? - Уйда бўласизми?
Shall I come? - Мен келаманми?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after auxiliary verb.

Инкор шаклида **not** инкор юкламаси ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

He won't come - У келмайди.
She won't learn - У ўрганмайди.
I shall not be here - Мен бу ерда бўлмайман.
We shan't do it - Биз бунни қилмаймиз.

The Use of the Future Simple tense.

Оддий келаси замоннинг ишлатилиши.

It is used to denote a future action.

Бу замон келаси замондаги иш-ҳаракатни билдириш учун ишлатилади.

I'll bring some cold mineral water.

Мен озгтна совуқ минерал сув олиб келаман.

Where will you go tomorrow?

Эртага қаерга борасиз?
They will not be at home next week.
Улар келаси хафта уйда бўлмайди.
I shall be a teacher in future.
Мен келажакда ўқитувчи бўламан.

Ex.26. Translate into English.

1. Янаги якшанба Карим Тошкентга кетади.
2. Студентлар эртага институтга 8 да келадилар.
3. Мен дарсдан кейин онамга ёрдам бераман.
4. Келаси ойда биз группамиз билан театрга борамиз.
5. Эртага соат нечада турасиз?
6. Якшанба кунни уйда бўласизми?
7. Сиз ким билан қишлоққа борасиз?
8. Бу қиз эртага театрга бормайди.
9. Салим бу ишни бугун қилмайди.
10. Биз июнь ойида Италияга борамиз.
11. Деразани очиб қўяйми?
12. Менда пул йўқ. Мен энди нима қиламан.
13. Том имтихондан ўтмайди, чунки у яхши ўқимаяпти.
14. Менимча мен бугун кечки пайт уйда бўламан.
15. Ўзбекистон яқин келажакда ривожланган давлатга айланади.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek. About Myself

I'm Karim Olimov. I am Uzbek. I was born in 1992 year in Tashkent. I can speak Uzbek, Russian and English. I am neither short nor tall. My hair is short and black. I usually wear a dark suit in winter and light shirts in summer. I like to wear clothes made of cotton and wool. I enjoy playing sports. I like to swim and to play chess and football.

At school I study hard. My favourite subjects are literature, mathematics, geography and history. But most of all I like English. I want to become a student of the Tashkent National Economic Institute. I have a large family. It consists of my parents, two sisters, three brothers and me. I always help my parents about the house. I have a lot of friends. They all are very nice.

Comprehension Questions

1. How old is Karim Olimov?
2. What kind of clothes does he like to wear?
3. What does Karim like to do in his free time?
4. What does he like at school?
5. What languages can he speak?

Discussion Questions

1. When were you born? How young are you?
2. What languages do you know? What languages do you want to know?
3. What sports do you like?
4. What are your favourite subjects at school? Why?
5. Is your family large? What is good about a large family? What is bad?
6. Do you help your parents? How about your brothers or sisters?
7. What kind of clothes do you like to wear? What styles? What materials?

Unit 10

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE.

(Келаси замон давом феъли).

The Future Continuous Tense is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **to be** in the Future Simple Tense and **Particle I** of the notional verb.

Келаси замон давом феъли **to be** ёрдамчи феълнинг оддий келаси замондаги шакли ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош I** шаклидан ясалади.

I shall be reading	-	мен ўқиётган бўламан.
He will be writing	-	У ёзайтган бўлади.
We'll be waiting	-	Биз кутаётган бўламиз.
They'll be cleaning	-	Улар тозалаётган бўладилар.
She will be having breakfast	-	У нонушта қилаётган бўлади.

In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.
Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Will you be writing?	-	Сиз ёзаётган бўласизми?
Shall we be doing our homework?	-	Биз уй вазифамизни қилаётган бўламизми?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Инкор шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин **Not** инкор юкламаси қўйилади.

I shall not be going to school.	-	Мен мактабга бормаётган бўламан.
He will not be reading it.	-	У ўқимаётган бўлади.
They will not be sleeping.	-	Улар ухлаётган бўлмайди.
It will not be raining	-	Ёмғир ёғмаётган бўлади.

The Use of the Future Continuous Tense.

Келаси замон давом феълнинг ишлатилиши.

It is used to denote an action, which will be going on at a definite moment in the future.

Келаси замон давом феъли иш-ҳаракатнинг келаси замондаги маълум пайтда давом этишини кўрсатади.

Tomorrow at this time I'll be speaking to them.

Эртага бунақа пайтда мен улар билан гаплашаётган бўламан.

He'll be sleeping at 9 in the evening.

У кечкурун 9 да ухлаётган бўлади.

What will you be doing tomorrow, when I come?

Эртага мен келганда нима қилаётган бўласиз?

If it rains, we shall not be going out.

Агар ёмғир ёгса биз ташқарига чиқмаймиз.

I'll probably be lying on a beach next month.

Эхтимол мен янаги ойда пляжда ётган бўларман.

Ex.27. Translate into English.

1. Нима қилаётган бўласиз, агар соат 6 да келсам?
2. Сиз келганингизда мен овқат пишираётган бўламан.
3. Онам ишдан келганда мен ухлаётган бўламан.
4. Эртага соат 3 да мен меҳмонларни кутиб олаётган бўламан.
5. Сиз телефон қилганда у дарс тайёрлаётган бўлади.
6. Биз янаги йили бу пайтда институтни тугатаётган бўламиз.
7. Эртага соат бешда сиз телевизор кўраётган бўласизми ёки радио тинглаётган бўласизми?
8. Сиз келганингизда улар нима қилаётган бўлади?
9. Уйга келганингизда, хотинингиз ҳали ҳам уй тозалаётган бўлади.

10. Биз янаги йил бу пайтда Улугнорда пахта тераётган бўламиз.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek. At the Cinema

I am a great cinemagoer. I like cinema immensely and go to the pictures very often. I see all the best films that are being shown in Tashkent. I prefer feature films, especially the productions of the Mosfflm and Uzbekfilm studios. I enjoy documentaries very much, not to mention cartoons. I only like some foreign films. I prefer them dubbed into Russian or Uzbek or with subtitles. I usually buy tickets for the afternoon performances. If I want to go to the evening performances, I buy the tickets in advance. I like to arrive at the cinema a few minutes before the film starts. If I have time before the film, I look at the portraits of Uzbek and foreign film stars in the foyer.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where does the writer live? What are the writer's favorite studios?
2. Does the writer like foreign films?
3. What does the writer do before a film starts?
4. Explain three ways a viewer can understand a foreign film?

Discussion Questions

1. Do you like films from one studio more than from others? If so, why?
2. Do you like foreign films? Why?
3. What are the differences between foreign and local films?
4. How about between films from different countries?
5. Do you watch films at the theatre, on video or on TV? Where do you prefer to watch them? Why?
6. Do you think foreign films accurately show life in other countries? Why?

Unit 11

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

(Тугалланган келаси замон).

It is formed by means of the Future simple tense of the auxiliary verb **to have** and **Particle II** of the notional verb.

Бу замон оддий келаси замондаги **to have** ёрдамчи феъли ва мустақил феълинниг **Сифатдош II** шаклидан ясалади.

I shall have written	-	Мен ёзиб бўлган бўламан.
He will have gone	-	У кетиб бўлган бўлади.
We shall have done	-	Биз бажариб бўлган бўламиз.
They will have finished	-	Улар тугатиб бўлган бўлишади.

In the Interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Shall I have written?	-	Мен ёзиб бўлган бўламанми?
Will he have gone?	-	У кетиб бўлган бўладими?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Инкор шаклида **not** инкор юкламаси биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

We shall not have done	-	Биз бажариб бўлмаган бўламиз.
They will not have written	-	Улар ёзиб бўлмаган бўлишади.
I'll not have finished yet	-	Мен ҳали тугатмаган бўламан.

The Use of the Future Perfect Tense.

Тугалланган келаси замоннинг ишлатилиши.

It is used to denote an action completed before a definite moment in the future.

Бу замон келаси замондаги аниқ пайтгача тугалланган иш-ҳаракатни билдиради.

I shall have finished my work by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Мен эртага соат 5 гача ишимни тугатиб бўлган бўламан.

Will you have done your homework if I come at 8?

Агар соат 8 да келсам, уй вазифангизни тугатиб бўлган бўласизми?

We shall have had our breakfast when you come.

Сиз келганда, биз нонушта қилиб бўлган бўламиз.

Ex. 28. Translate into English

1. Соат 6 гача мен уй вазифамни бажариб бўлган бўламан.
2. Сиз келганда дарс бошланиб бўлган бўлади.
3. Мен келганда тушлик қилиб бўлган бўласизми ?
4. Янги йил шу пайтгача нечта китобни ўқиб тугатган бўласиз ?
5. Эртага бу пайтда бизнесменлар Тошкентга кетиб бўлашади.
6. Биз у келганда дарсимизни тугатиб бўлган бўламиз ва бирга янги спектаклни кўргани театрга кетамиз.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Sport in Our Life

Physical exercises are helpful to make us healthier as well as to keep us well mentally So if we want to keep ourselves fit, we have to go in for sports or games. People play games — in some games each person is for himself, in others there are teams. Some games are quiet, others are very lively. Games that take a great deal of athletic skill are often called sports. Football (soccer), tennis, hockey, basketball, for instance, are sports. We may go in for a great variety of sports and games. Some kinds of sports need simple equipments and facilities, other — rather complex ones. First touch to sports and games we make in childhood. Later on in school we discover our favourite sports and games. As far as I am concerned I go in for football and swimming

Unit 12

The future perfect continuous tense. (Келаси замон тугалланган давом феъли)

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is formed by means of the Future Perfect tense of the verb **to be** (shall will have been) and **Participle I** of the notional verb.

Келаси замон тугалланган давом феъли **to be** феълининг тугалланган келаси замондаги шакли (**shall / will have been**) ва мустақил феълнинг Сифатдош I шаклидан ясалади.

I shall have been working

He will be writing

In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb before the subject.
Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Will he have been working ?
Will you have been reading ?
Shall I have been doing ?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the first auxiliary verb .
Инкор шаклида **not** инкор юкламаси биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

We shall not have been translating
She will not have been playing.

The Use of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Келаси замон тугалланган давом феълнинг ишлатилиши.

It is used to denote an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future, will continue up to that moment and will be going on at that time.

Бу замон келаси замондаги маълум бир вақтдан олдин бошланиб, ўша вақтгача давом этган ва ўша вақтда ҳам давом этаётган иш ҳаракатни билдириш учун ишлатилади.

Tomorrow at 5 o'clock I'll have been working in the garden for three hours.

Эртага соат 5 да мен 3 соатдан бери боғда ишлаётган бўламан.

By next year we shall have been living here for ten years.

Янаги йил биз 10 йилдан бери шу ерда яшаётган бўламиз.

How long will you have been doing homework if I come to see you tomorrow evening ?

Эртага кечқурун сизни кўргани келсам сиз қанчадан бери дарс қилаётган бўласиз ?

When you come here next year, my father will have been working here for 20 years.

Янаги йили сен бу ерга келганигда менинг отам 20 йилдан бери шу ерда ишлаётган бўлади

Ex. 29. Translate into English

1. Биринчи майда мен инглиз тилини 6 ойдан бери ўрганаётган бўламан.
2. Сиз келганингизда мен икки соатдан бери текст устида ишлаётган бўламан.
3. Сентябрь охирида у 10 йилдан бери биз билан ишлаётган бўлади.
4. Келаси йили бу пайтда биз ярим йилдан бери институтда ўқиётган бўламиз.
5. Қанчадан бери шу институтда ишлаётган бўласиз янаги йили шу пайтда.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek.

National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibitions and sports competitions.

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a right-angled coloured cloth consisting of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green.

Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main sources of life. Mainly blue was the colour of the state flag of Temur. White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say "Oq yo'l". Green is the colour of nature and new life and good harvest. Two thin red stripes symbolise the power of life. There is a new moon which symbolises the newly independent republic. There are twelve stars which represent the 12 provinces in Uzbekistan.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where is the flag of Uzbekistan flown internationally?
2. Why does the flag of Uzbekistan have three colours?
3. Why are there stars and a crescent moon on the flag?

Discussion Questions

1. What places do you see the flag of Uzbekistan in?
2. What do you like about the flag? Why?

UNIT 13

THE FUTURE SIMPLE IN THE PAST TENSE (Оддий келаси ўтган замон)

The Future Simple in the Past tense is formed by means of the auxiliary verbs **should** and **would** and the infinitive without particle **to** of the notional verb.

Оддий келаси ўтган замон **should** ва **would** ёрдамчи феъллари ва **to** юкламасисиз инфинитивдан ясалади.

Should is used for the first person singular and plural.

Would is used for the second and third person singular and plural.

Should бирлик ва кўпликдаги биринчи шахс учун

Would – бирлик ва кўпликдаги иккинчи ва учинчи шахслар учун
ишлатилади.

I should read

She would go

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject

Сўроқ шаклида ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади.

Would you do ?

Would he come ?

In the negative form the particle **not** is placed after the auxiliary verb.

Инкор шаклида **not** инкор юкламаси ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

We should not write.

They wouldn't play

The Use of the Future Simple in the Past Tense.

Оддий келаси ўтган замоннинг ишлатилиш.

It is used to denote an action which was future from point of view of the past.

Бу замон нутқ сўзланаётган пайтга нисбатан келаси замонда бўладиган иш – ҳаракатини ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

He said he would come earlier

- У эртaroқ келишни айтди

They told me, that they would play football -

Улар менга футбол

ўйнашларини айтишди

We thought, where we should go

- Биз қаерга боришимизни

ўйладик

You wrote that you would come to me some day

-Хатингизда бир куни

меникига келишингизни ёзибсиз.

I asked him if he would stay another week with us -

Мен ундан биз билан яна

1 ҳафата турармикин деб сўрадим.

Ex. 30. Translate into English

1. Мен унга эртага институтда бўламан деб айтдим.
2. У Тошкентга ўқишга боришини айтди.
3. Карим хатида яқинда институтни битиришини айтибди (ёзибди).

4. Улар янаги ойда инглиз тили ўрганишни бошлашларини айтдилар.
5. У 1 – май куни Тошкентга Олимпиадага боришини айтди.
6. Ўқитувчимиз бизга бир ойдан сўнг имтихон бўлишини айтди.
7. Ўқитувчимиз мендан келажакда ким бўлишимни сўради.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Shops and Shopping

The face of the towns and villages in Uzbekistan is changing. We see new houses, schools, cinemas and shops in every town. Shops are very important in our life. There are different kinds of shops. Some of them sell bread. Others have tea, sugar, coffee, butter, cheese, sausages, meat or fruit. When we want to buy something, we take our shopping bag and go to a shop. There we talk with shopkeepers who sell things. Many people do their shopping at the market. There, farmers sell vegetables and fruit that they grow themselves. They sell meat, milk and other things too. Big shops with many departments are called stores. In stores we can buy almost anything we like. In the windows we see all the things that they sell: food, suits, dresses, coats, boots, shoes, radios, TV sets and many other things. When we want to buy clothes we go to a department store. This is a big store with many departments where clothes, textiles, linens and jewellery are sold.

I am a regular customer at one of the big Tashkent stores. My friend and I decided to do some shopping on Sunday morning. There are always many people at the department store. We enjoyed wandering from one department to another, looking at various articles on the counters. We spent a lot of time at ready-made clothes and bought a nice dress for me. My friend chose a pair of shoes and a blue scarf for herself.

We both returned home quite happy but rather tired. I like to shop at the department store because you can find anything you like there.

Comprehension Questions

1. Are there more shops in Uzbekistan than there were fifteen years ago?
2. Where can people buy items they want or need?
3. What is a department store?
4. What did the writer buy for herself on Sunday?
5. What did her friend buy?

Discussion Questions

1. Where is the nearest department store located? Do you shop there? Why?
2. Where do you buy food? Tea? Flour? Boots? A cold drink?
3. When do you like to go shopping? Do you like shopping? Why?
4. What did you buy in the last week? Where?

UNIT 14

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST TENSE

(Давомла келаси ўтган замон)

The Future Continuous in – the – Past tense is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **to be** (would be / should be) and **Participle I** of the notional verb.

Давомли келаси ўтган замон **to be** ёрдамчи феълнинг оддий келаси ўтган замондаги шакли (would be / should be) ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош I** шаклидан яасалади.

I should be writing

He would be reading

In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject and in the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади, инкор шаклида **not** инкор юкламаси биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

We shouldn't be working.
They wouldn't be learning
Would you be doing ?
Should I be playing ?

The Use of the Future Continuous in the Past Tense.

Давомли келаси ўтган замонинг ишлатилиши

It is to denote an action going on at a definite Moment which was future from the point the point of view of the past.

Бу замон нутқ сўзланаётган пайтга нисбатан келаси бўлган иш – ҳаракатнинг давом этиб турганлигини ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

He said that he would be writing a letter when I came.

У мен келганда хат ёзаётган бўлишини айтди.

We knew that we would be doing our homework tomorrow at 2.

Биз эртага 2 да дарсимизни қилаётган бўлишимизни билардик.

My friend said that he would be going there soon.

Дўстим яқинда у ерга кетаётган бўлишини айтди.

She asked me what time I would be coming here.

У мендан қачон бу ерга келишимни сўради.

Ex. 31. Translate into English

1. У мендан эртага нима қилаётган бўлишимни сўради.
2. Эртага соат бешда биз қаттиқ иш қилаётган бўлишимизни билардик.
3. Улар янаги йил бу ерда яшамаётган бўлишларини айтишди.
4. У бола қизни кутаётган бўлишини тайинлади.
5. Мен кейинги куни бир текстни таржима қилаётган бўлишимни айтдим.

Ex. 32. Change the given sentences from into indirect speech.

1. He asked : “Will you be sitting here if I come in an hour ?”
2. She said : “I will be at home tomorrow at this time”
3. My father said : “I am sure, we shall be working here at five o'clock today “
4. Teacher asked “ “What will they be doing when I come ?”
5. Karim : “My father will translate this text”.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek.

My Future Profession

Many roads are open for youth in our Republic. Anybody can learn at school, but it is not an easy thing to choose a future profession. Some people follow the advice of their parents. Others cannot decide even after leaving school.

As for me, I made my choice long ago. My favourite language is English. I want to learn English very well. Two years ago, I passed exams with excellent marks and began to study at the Lyceum of Oriental Languages. At the lyceum we learn English, Arabic and Turkish. We study English six hours a week so we can learn everything about the English language, English literature and English-speaking countries.

Since gaining its independence, Uzbekistan has been establishing relations with many countries. Therefore, Uzbekistan needs many specialists with a knowledge of English. After finishing the 11th form, I have decided to enter the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. I want to be a useful specialist to further the development of our country. Knowledge of the English language can give a person many opportunities to become an important person in economics, science, or internal or external foreign cooperation.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the writer want to do after leaving school?
2. Where does the writer study? Where does the writer want to study after finishing school?
3. Why does the writer want to be an English specialist?
4. What does an English specialist do?

Discussion Questions

1. Why is choosing a profession difficult?
2. How will you decide what you want to do in the future? For whose advice will you ask?
3. Why does Uzbekistan need people who know English?
4. What jobs require that you know good English?
5. Where is English used in your community? What jobs in your community require English skills?

UNIT15

THE FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST TENSE

(Тугалланган келаси ўтган замон)

The Future Perfect in the Past Tense is formed by means of the Future Simple in the Past tense of the auxiliary verb **to have** and Participle II of the notional verb.

Тугалланган келаси ўтган замон to have ёрдамчи феълнинг келаси ўтган замондаги шакли (would have / should have) ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош II** шаклидан ясалади.

I should have written.

They would have done

In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject. In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади. Инкор шаклида **not** инкор юкламаси биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин қўйилади.

Should I have written ?

Would you have gone ?

We shouldn't have written.

He wouldn't have learnt.

The Use of the future Perfect in the Past tense.
(Тугалланган келаси ўтган замоннинг ишлатилиши)

It is used to denote an action completed before a definite moment which was future from the point of view of the past

Бу замон ўтган замонга нисбатан келаси бўлган пайтдан аввал тугалланган иш – ҳаракатини ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

I thought I should have finished all my work by 7

Соат 7 гача ҳамма ишимни тугатаман деб ўйловдим.

We hoped she would have received our letter by the end of the week.

Биз ҳафта охиригача у қиз хатимизни олиб бўлади деб умид қилгандик.

He said that he would have done his homework by this time.

У эртага бу пайтда уй вазифасини тугатиб бўлишини айтди.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek. My school day

My school day begins early. Every day I get up early in the morning at about 6 o'clock. I usually air my room and make my bed. Then I go to the bathroom where I brush my teeth, wash with cold water, get dressed and comb my hair. I make breakfast at about 7 o'clock. I have breakfast with my family. It doesn't take me much time to have breakfast. After breakfast I clean the table and leave for the lyceum at 7:30. I usually go by tram. It takes me 15 minutes to go to the lyceum. I'm always on time for the lessons.

Our lessons begin at half past eight. Every day we have 3 or 4 pairs of lessons. After the second pair we have a long break for lunch. We usually go to the cafeteria to have lunch. We study different subjects at school: history, geography, science, mathematics, economics, chemistry, physics, English and oriental languages.

After classes I usually walk home. I like to walk after a busy day at the lyceum. I have a snack at home with my sister. After eating I have a short rest. Then I help my mother prepare supper. We have supper at 7 o'clock. Supper is a very pleasant time for me because the whole family is around the table and we have interesting talks about different things. We talk about my sister's studies and me at the lyceum.

After supper I do my homework. I read and translate texts, write exercises, memorize new words and so on. It takes me two hours to prepare my lessons. Sometimes, if I have free time, I watch TV. I usually go to bed at 11 o'clock.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the writer do before school each day?
2. Where and with whom does the writer eat meals?
3. What does the writer do after supper?

Discussion Questions

1. What time do you get up every day? How do you know it is time to get up?
2. When do you have breakfast? What do you like to eat for breakfast?
3. How do you get to school? How long does it take to get there?
4. What subjects do you study at school? What are your favorite subjects? What are your least favorite subjects?
5. How long does it take you to do your homework?
6. Why do you go to school?

UNIT16

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST TENSE.

(Ўтган келаси тугалланган давомли замон).

This tense is formed by means of the Future Perfect in the Past form of the auxiliary verb **to be** and **Participle I** of the notional verb.

Бу замон **to be** ёрдамчи феълнинг тугалланган келаси ўтган замондаги шакли ва мустақил феълнинг **Сифатдош I** шаклидан ясалади.

I should have been writing.

He would have been working

In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject. In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Сўроқ шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феъл эгадан олдинга қўйилади, инкор шаклида биринчи ёрдамчи феълдан кейин **not** инкор юкламаси қўйилади.

Would you have been learning ?

We shouldn't have been doing.

THE USE OF THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST.

Ўтган келаси тугалланган давомли замоннинг ишлатилиши.

It denoted an action lasting during a certain period of time before a definite moment, which was future from the point of view of the past.

Бу ўтган замонга нисбатан келаси бўлган пайтдан олдин давом этган иш – ҳаракатини ифодалайди.

I said that I should have been having a rest for 15 days by the time he returned to the village.

У қишлоққа қайтган пайтда мен 15 кундан бери дам олаётган бўлишимни айтдим.

Karim said that he would have been working at the plant for twenty years by the 1st of June.

Карим биринчи июнда унинг бу заводи ишлаётганига йигирма йил бўлишини айтди.

Exercise. Read and translate the text into Uzbek. *About my Friend*

I have a friend. His name is Malik. He is my schoolmate. Malik is very good at playing chess. I also like to play chess. That is why we became close friends.

Last year Malik and I took part in the National Chess Championship. My friend became the third place chess player in Uzbekistan. We also like to play football. This year we'll try to enter the University of National Economy. Malik prefers the economic planning faculty, as he thinks that planning is very important to the Republic's economy.

Malik and I are also neighbours. We live on the same street. We often spend time together. We go to the stadium or to the cinema, or sometimes we discuss books and events that take place in our country and abroad.

Comprehension Questions

1. Who is the writer's friend? How do they know each other?
2. What is Malik very good at doing?

3. *Why does Malik want to study economic planning at the University of National Economy?*
4. *What do Malik and his friend like to talk about together?*

Discussion Questions

1. *Describe a friend of yours.*
2. *What are your plans for the future? Do you want to study more? What profession do you want?*
3. *What do you do with your friends during your free time at school?*
4. *How do you find out about events that take place in Uzbekistan? Events that take place abroad?*
5. *What do you think makes a good friend? Do you think your friends have all of these qualities? Do you think that you have all of these qualities?*

1. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs.

She is leaving for England next week.

She . . . English for a year, so it's a good chance to try out what she . . .

- a) is learning / learnt
- b) learns has / learnt
- c) learned is / learning
- d) has been learning / has learnt
- e) had been learning / has learnt

2. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs.

They said they . . . me as soon as they . . . To California.

- a) phoned / get
- b) will phone / get
- c) would phone / got

forms

- d) have phoned / got
- e) phoned / would get

3. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs.

6. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs.

I . . . when I . . . him.

- a) know shall see
- b) don't know shall see
- c) am knowing see
- d) knew see
- e) had know saw

7. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs.

- a) have written came
- b) wrote came
- c) am writing comes
- d) had been writing came
- e) had written will come

8. Choose the appropriate

of the verb.

- a) see
- b) have seen
- c) have been seeing

She . . . just . . . home when I called her.

- a) has come / has been
- b) had come had been
- c) was be was

form of

- d) was coming was
- e) would be coming is

4. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs.

- Why didn't you go to Ann's birthday party? It was so jolly there.

- I . . . tired. I . . . very hard in our garden the whole day.

- a) am / worked
- b) am / have worked

extra

- c) am / work
- d) was / worked
- e) was / had been working

5. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs.

How slow you are! Hurry up! By the time

we ... to the airport the plane

- a) shall get / will take off
- b) have got / takes off
- c) get / will have taken off
- d) got / would have taken off

d) saw

e) will see

9. Choose the appropriate

the verb.

- a) has entered
- b) had entered
- c) entered
- d) will enter
- e) is being entered

10. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

For the last few weeks. we . . .

classes after school.

- a) have
- b) have been having
- c) had
- d) are having
- e) will have

11. Choose the appropriate word.

When I was skating I . . . and broke my leg.

- a) raised
- b) fell

KEYS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	E	C	B	D	B	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	C	A	D	D	C	E	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	B	C	A	D	C	E	B	D	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
E	E	D	C	A	A	A	C	E	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	C	C	C	C	B	C	B	C	B

Инглиз тилида ҳар қандай феълнинг тўрт хил шакли мавжуд ва булар ўз номларига эга. қуйидаги жадвалдан буни билиб олишингиз мумкин.

Infinitive Инфинитив	Past Simple Оддий ўтган замон	Participle II Сифатдош II	Participle I Сифатдош I
To do	did	done	doing
To go	went	gone	going
To work	worked	worked	working
To see	saw	seen	seeing
To write	wrote	written	writing
To speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
To play	played	played	playing
To be	was, were	been	being
To have	had	had	having
To translate	translated	translated	translating
To read	read {red}	read {red}	reading

Бу феъл шаклларини напда ҳар хил вазифада ишлатилиш мумкин. Иккинчи ва учинчи шаклларига ed – (d) қўшимчаси қўшилган феъллар тўғри феъл ҳисобланади. Қолганлари эса нотўғри феъллардир.

Қуйдаги жадвалдан нотўғри феълларни ёд олинг

Infinitive	Past simple	Participle II	Translation
be (is, am, are)	was were	been	бўлмоқ
become	became	become	бўлиб қолмоқ
begin	began	begin	бошла(н) моқ
blow	blew	blown	эсмоқ
break	broke	broken	синмоқ, синдирмоқ
bring	brought	brought	олиб келмоқ
build	built	built	қурмоқ
buy	bought	bought	сотиб олмоқ
catch	caught	caught	ушламоқ
choose	chose	chosen	танламоқ
come	came	come	келмоқ
cut	cut	cut	кесмоқ
dig	dug	dug	ковламоқ
do	did	done	бажармоқ
drink	drank	drunk	ичмоқ
drive	drove	driven	хайдамоқ
eat	ate	aten	емоқ
feel	felt	felt	сезмоқ
fight	fought	fought	курашмоқ
find	found	found	топмоқ
fly	flew	flown	учмоқ
forget	forgot	forgotten	унутмоқ
get	got	got	олмоқ
give	gave	given	бермоқ
go	went	gone	бормоқ, кетмоқ
grow	grew	grown	ўс(тир)моқ
have	had	had	эга бўлмоқ
hear	heard	heard	эшитмоқ
keep	kept	kept	сақламоқ

know	knew	knew	билмоқ
leave	left	left	тарк этмоқ
let	let	let	рухсат бермоқ
lose	lost	lost	йўқотмоқ
make	made	made	қилмоқ
meet	met	met	учратмоқ
play	paid	paid	тўламоқ
put	put	put	киймоқ
read	read {red}	read {red}	ўқимоқ
run	ran	run	югурмоқ
say	said	said	демоқ, айтмоқ
see	saw	seen	кўрмоқ
sell	sold	sold	сотмоқ
send	sent	sent	жўнатмоқ
shine	shone	shone	нур сочмоқ
sing	sang	sung	куйламоқ
sit	sat	sat	ўтирмоқ
sleep	slept	slept	ухламоқ
speak	spoke	spoken	гапирмоқ
spend	spent	spent	ўтказмоқ
swim	swam	swum	сузмоқ
take	took	taken	олмоқ
teach	taught	taught	ўқитмоқ
tell	told	told	айтмоқ
think	thought	thought	ўйламоқ
throw	threw	thrown	ирғитмоқ, отмоқ
understand	understood	understood	тушунмоқ
wear	wore	worn	киймоқ
win	won	won	ютмоқ
write	wrote	written	ёзмоқ

Инглизча – ўзбекча луғат

action	-	ҳаракат	then	-	ўшанда, сўнгра
auxiliary	-	ёрдамчи феъл	there	-	у ерда, у ерга
before		-олдин	to ask	-	сўрамоқ
birthday	-	туғилган кун	to begin	-	бошламоқ
blackboard	-	доска	to boil	-	қайнамоқ
breakfast	-	нонушта	to live	-	яшамоқ
busy	-	банд	to clean	-	тозаламоқ
city	-	шаҳар	to close	-	ёпмоқ
country	-	мамлакат, қишлоқ	to come	-	келмоқ
court	-	корт	to decide	-	аҳд қилмоқ
definite	-	аниқ	to enter	-	кирмоқ
door	-	эшик	to get longer	-	узаймоқ
during	-	мобайнида	to get ready	-	тайёрламоқ
each other	-	бир – бири	to go back	-	қайтмоқ
early	-	эрта	to go to bed	-	кириб ётмоқ
exercise	-	машқлар	to have supper	-	кечки овқатни емоқ
final test	-	якуний имтихон	to help		-ёрдам бермоқ
flower	-	гул	to impress	-	таасурот қолдирмоқ
foreign		-хорижий	to introduce	-	танишмоқ
free	-	бўш	to know	-	билмоқ
garden		-боғ	to learn	-	ўрганмоқ
here	-	бу ерда, бу ерга	to leave	-	тарк этмоқ
how long	-	қанчадан бери	to paint	-	краскаламоқ
how many	-	нечта	to phone	-	қўнғироқ қилмоқ
I am afraid	-	афсуски	to play	-	ўйнамоқ
I am sure	-	ишончим комил	to return	-	қайтмоқ
In future	-	келажакда	to ring up	-	қўнғироқ қилмоқ
In the world	-	дунёда	to show	-	кўрсатмоқ
language	-	тил	to sit	-	ўтирмоқ
large	-	катта	to sleep	-	ухламоқ

memory	-	хотира	to speak	-	гапирмоқ
party	-	ўтириш	to study	-	тахсил олмоқ
people	-	одамлар	to translate	-	таржима қилмоқ
period	-	давр	to wait	-	кутмоқ
picture	-	расм	to walk	-	сайр қилмоқ
plant	-	завод	to want	-	хохламоқ
popular	-	таниқли	to water	-	суғормоқ
since when	-	қачондан бери	together	-	бирга
square	-	майдон	traffic	-	кўча ҳаракати
summer holiday-	-	ёзги таътил	water	-	сув
telephone	-	қўрнғироқ	weekend	-	ҳафта охири
			hat time	-	нечада

Ўзбекча – инглизча луғат

айтиб бермоқ	-	to tell	тайёрламоқ	-	to prepare
аэропорт	-	airport	тайинламоқ	-	to tell
аъло	-	excellent	ташқарида бўлмоқ	-	to be out
баҳо	-	mark	театр	-	theatre
бир нечта	-	several	тингламоқ	-	to listen
группа	-	group	томоша қилмоқ	-	to watch
дарсдан сўнг	-	after lesson	туғилмоқ	-	to be born
денгиз бўйи	-	seaside	тугатмоқ	-	to finish
ётоқхона	-	hostel	тўхтамоқ	-	to stop
жавоб бермоқ	-	to answer	уй	-	house
зал	-	hall	уруш	-	war
ичмоқ	-	to drink	ухламоқ	-	to sleep
иш	-	work	учиб кетмоқ	-	to take off
ишламоқ	-	to work	фабрика	-	factory
ким билан	-	with whom	ҳафта	-	week
кимни	-	whom	ҳеч нарса	-	nothing

концерт	-	concert	хотин	-	wife
қутмоқ	-	to wait	чунки	-	because
лекция	-	lecture	шахмат	-	chess
меҳмон	-	guest	ўйламоқ	-	to think
муаммо	-	problem	янги	-	new
нимага	-	why	янгилик	-	news
об – ҳаво	-	weather	қанақа	-	what kind of
овқат	-	meal	қидирмоқ	-	to look for
пиширмоқ	-	to cook	қизиқарли	-	interesting
радио	-	radio	қўймоқ	-	to put
сизни	-	you	1 соат	-	an hour
спектакл	-	play			

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