

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

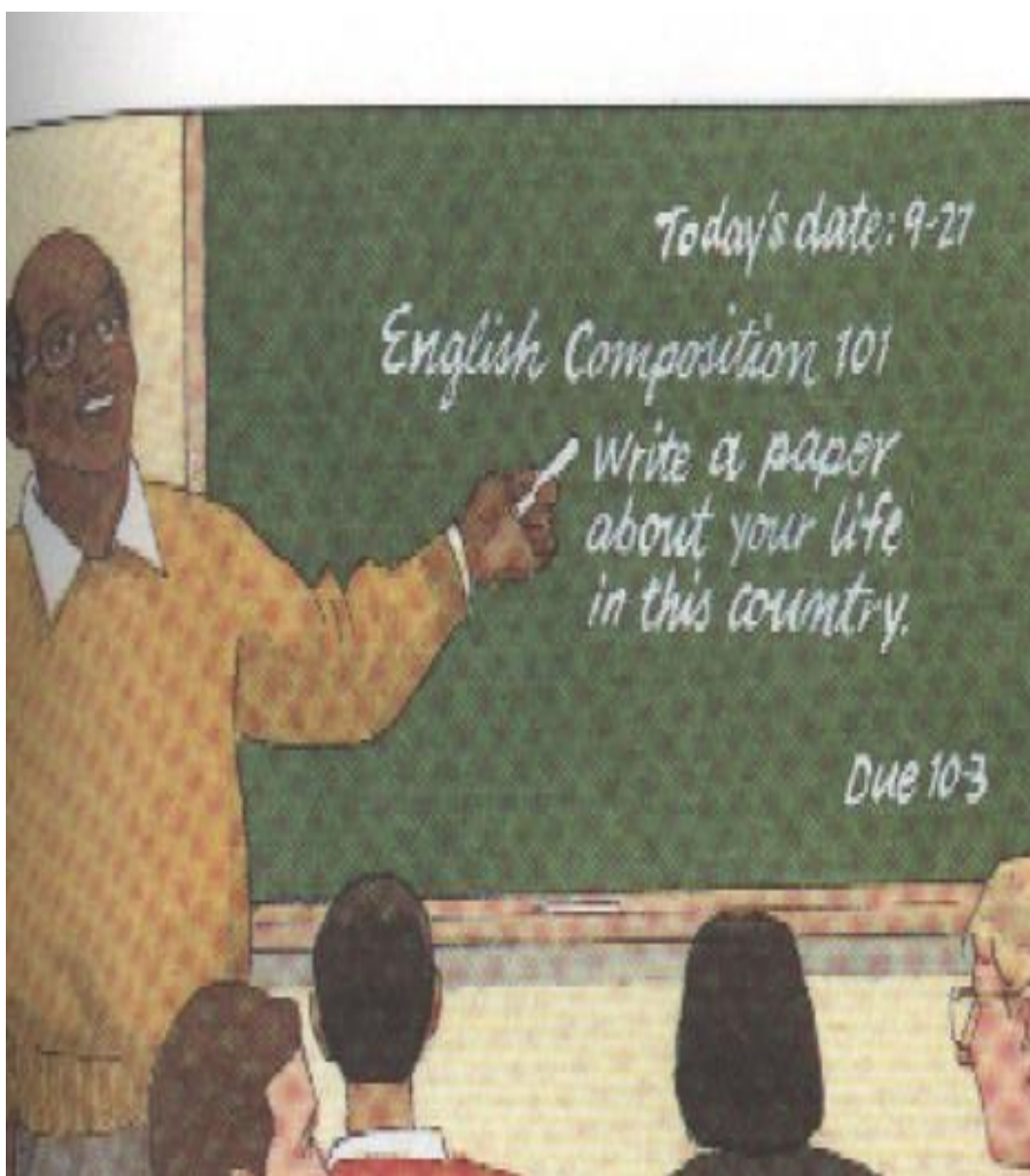
ANDIZHAN STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER Z.M. BOBUR

THE FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

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## **EASY LEARN**



**Andizhan-2021**

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Ушбу ўқув услубий қўлланма Факультетлараро чет тиллар (Ижтимоий ва гуманитар фанлар) кафедраси профессор ўқитувчиларининг йиғилишида муҳокама қилинган ва фойдаланиш учун тавсия этилган. (2021 йил — сонли баённома)

Кафедра мудири:  **Ш. Шокиров**



Ушбу ўқув услубий қўлланма Университет илмий кенгашида кўриб чиқилган ва тасдиққа тавсия қилинган (2021 йил 7\_ сонли баённома).

**Ушбу услубий қўлланма** олий ўқув юртларининг мутахассислиги чет тили бўлмаган факультетлардаги ўзбек тилида ўқитиладиган гуруҳларда инглиз тилида маълум бошланғич маълумоти бўлмаган талабалар ва сиртқи, махсус сиртқи бўлим талабалари учун мўлжалланган. **Услубий қўлланмада берилган матнлар ва грамматик машқлар, ўрганиш учун осонлаштириб берилган формулалар, матнлар билан биргаликда янги сўзларнинг таржимаси айнан юқоридаги инглиз тилини ўрганишни бошлаган талабалар** учун мос келади. Буларнинг ҳаммаси ДТС талаби асосида ишлаб чиқилган. Мазкур қўлланма инглиз тилини мустақил ўрганаётган ўқувчилар учун ҳам катта ёрдам беради деган умиддамиз. Оғзаки нутқни ривожлантириш мақсадида **услубий қўлланма**нинг сўнггида қўшимча ёд олиш учун нотўғри феъллар жадвали ўзбекча таржимаси билан берилган. Ўйлаймизки бу ҳар қандай инглиз тили ўрганувчисини ўз билимларини касбларига тадбиқ эта олиши ҳамда мустақил фикрлаш қобилиятларини ривожлантиришда самарали ёрдам беради.

Муаллиф: Ашурова Н.Р.

# EASY GRAMMAR

## Present simple tense

S+V1(s)	I play tennis/ She reads <u>a</u> book
S+do/does not +V1	I do not play/ She does not read
Do/does+S+V1	Do they play? Does he read?
Wh+do/does+S+V1	What does he do?
Who+V1(s)	Who goes to school every ?

I, you, we, they + do

He, she, it + does

### Key words:

Usually-odatda

Sometimes- ba'zan

Often- tez-tez

Seldom- gohida

Every day- har kuni

Every week- har hafta

Every month- har oy

Every year- har yili

Once (twice, three) times {  
a day – kunda bir marta  
a week – haftada bir marta  
a month – oyda bir marta  
a year – yilda bir marta

## My working day

Every day I try to get up early. Because I have a lot of interesting and necessary works to do. Every day my girlfriend calls me for waking me up. I usually get up early in the morning at about 6.00 a.m. As we know, physical exercises are a good remedy for the protection of our health. Even my sister does her morning jerks every morning. She likes getting up early. In the morning I like running around our garden. After an hour I have breakfast. When I finish having breakfast I go to university by bus. Our classes usually begin at 8:30 a.m. I am never late for the classes. I have three or four pairs a day. In addition to them I have an English course. I go there three times a week. Sometimes I

miss it. I like English. And I want to learn it. “The lost time is never gained”. That’s why I don’t waste even a minute.

Vocabulary

Try-harakat

Necessary-kerakli

Physical exercises-jismoniy mashqlar

Remedy-dori, shifo

Have breakfast-nonushta qilmoq

Usually-odatda

Never-hech qachon

In addition-shu bilan birga

Lost time-yo’qotilgan vaqt

Waste-behuda sarflamoq

### Past Simple Tense

S+V2	I finished
S+did not+V1...	You did not read a book
Did+ S + V1...?	Did you play football yesterday?
Wh+did+S+V1...?	Where did he write this letter?
Who+V2...?	Who wrote this letter?

Key words:

Yesterday – kecha

The day before yesterday- ilgari kun

Last {	week -	{ o'tgan	hafta
	month -		oy
	year -		yil
	century -		asr

## At school

From my childhood I have been interested in foreign people and their language. When I started school I learnt subjects related to foreign languages. At first I began from English. We are taught English and French as a foreign language. I like English and learnt it in interest. I enjoyed it. I had high marks in these subjects. My favorite subject was only English. I want to be an interpreter. We had an English club in our school and I was the leader of this club. One day another school visited to ours in order to check both their and our knowledge in English. In that competition our team lost. But I did not participate in it. Because I was ill and was at home at that time. If I were there certainly I would participate in it and our team would win.

## Vocabulary

Childhood-bolalik

Subject-fan

Enjoy-rohatlanmoq, zavqlanmoq

High mark-a'lo baho

Favorite-sevimli

Interpreter- tarjimon

Leader-yetakchi

Visit-tashrif buyurmoq

Participate- qatnashmoq

Lose-yutqazmoq

Win- g'alaba qozonmoq

## Future Simple Tense

S+shall/will +V1	I shall go to Tashkent
S+shall/will not + V1	You will not buy a new car
Shall/will +S+V1?	Will you write the answer?
Wh+shall/will+S+V1?	Where will you go tomorrow?
Who+will+V1..?	Who will come in?

I, WE: + shall (will);

You, He, She, It, They + will

Key words:

Tomorrow - ertaga

The day after tomorrow - indinga

Next { week – kelasi hafta  
Month – oy  
Year – yil  
Century – asr

### **About my country**

Hi everyone. My name is Jasur and I live in the centre of Ferghana. I am a businessman. At the moment in our city in a large scale reconstruction works are being gone on. It is said that everything in Ferghana even parks and roads will renew next year. But I can not see this renewing works. Because I'll be abroad at that time. I'll come back if I want to but I won't. because my work is very important for us. I work at advertising agency. Next season I will help some of foreign businessmen in advertising their product and they will provide us with money. We shall spend all of that money for reconstruction works. I shall do my best to be successful and to help my country. The name of "Uzbekiston" and the Uzbek language will be well-known all over the world. It is my dream. I hope Uzbekiston will be one of the best countries in the world. I will be very glad if my dream comes true.

### **Vocabulary**

In a large scale – katta hajmda

Go on – davom etmoq

It is said – aytishlaricha

Abroad – chet el

Important – muhim

Both...and... - ham...ham

Provide – ta'minlamoq

All over the world – dunyo bo'ylab

Dream – orzu, orzu qilmoq

Come true – ro'yobga oshmoq

### Present continuous Tense

S+to be+ V ing	I am working
S+to be + not + Ving	She is not sleeping
To be + S + Ving	Are you watching TV?
Wh+to be+S+Ving	What is he doing?
Who is + Ving?	Who is calling?

Key words:

Now – hozir

Still – hali ham

At this time – sh vaqtda

At this moment – shu paytda

At the moment – ayni paytda

### We are in our summer vocation

Today 26<sup>th</sup> of May and we get a summer vocation from our school. Now all of my classmates are together. We are planning our vocation. We are sitting in our classroom. At this time Sanjar is talking with his mother by phone. And Nigora is writing something on her diary. She is a writer. Nowadays she is writing a new play. Some of boys are laughing and joking. I'm waiting for two other girls at the doorstep. At the moment we are going to discuss about "What are we going to do in our summer holiday"? For example I'm going to learn French and English. I'm interested in foreign languages especially English. Nowadays I am having an additional English course. Nigora is going to write a novel about her mother. Sanjar is sitting silent on his chair. I know he is thinking about his girlfriend. At present he is going to be engaged with her. So we are at the beginning of our vocation. All of us are going to meet again after a month.

### Vocabulary

Classmate – sinfdosh



Plant – rejalashtirish

Talk – suhbatlashmoq

Writer – yozuvchi

Play – asar

Laugh – kulmoq

Wait for – kutmoq

Doorstep – ostona

Discuss – muhokama qilmoq

Learn – o’rganmoq

Novel – roman

Silent – jim

Meet – uchrashmoq

### Past Continuous Tense

S+was/were+ Ving	They were listening
S+was/were not+Ving	I was not dressing
Was/were+ S+ Ving	Were you doing?
Wh+was/were+ S+Ving	Where were they going?

I,He,She,It – was

You, we, they – were

At 5 – soat 5 da

At noon – tush payti

At midnight – yarim kechasi

All day – kun bo’yi

From 5 till 8 – 5 dan 8 gacha

## Having dinner

One day I was going to have dinner with my friends. I went out in the morning. From 7 till 9 I was waiting for Jasur and Islom. When I was waiting for them, they were playing chess in Jasur's house. Then I call them. Both of them said they were coming. At last they came. Jasur was wearing a jeans with red T-shirt. Islom was wearing black jeans with white shirt. Islom had an umbrella too. Because it was raining all day. Then we all went to the market. While they were buying greens and vegetables for meal, I was looking for writing papers and envelope. Because I was going to write a latter my sister at noon. After shopping we came back to my home. Islom was going to cook the meal. While he was peeling onion he cut his finger. That's why Jasur cooked it. At noon we all having dinner. After some minutes my mother came. When she came we were chating and joking....

## Vocabulary

Have dinner – tushlik qilmoq

But – ammo, lekin, biroq

Both of them – ikkalasi

T-shirt – futbolka

Jeans – shim

Shirt – ko'ylak

Umbrella – soyabon

Envelope – convert

Come back – qaytmoq

To cook – pishirmoq

Cook – oshpaz

Cooker – pechka

Chat – gaplashmoq

Joke – hazillashmoq

### ***Future continuous tense***

S+shall/will be + Ving	I shall be working
S+shall/will be not +Ving	You will be not speaking
Shall/will+S+be+Ving	Shall we be singing?
Wh+shall/will+S+be+ Ving	When will they be doing?

I, We – shall

You, he, she, it, they – will

Key words:

At 5 – soat 5 da

At noon – tush paytida

All day – ku bo'yi

Tomorrow morning – ertaga ertalab

### **My day off**

I usually do my homework orderly. I always make a list of my works what I should do. Tomorrow is my day off, Sunday. My plans will change exactly. Now I write them in order:

1. Tomorrow at 8 I'll be sleeping because I usually get up late on Sunday.
2. At 9 I'll be having breakfast alone, because only I'll be late.
3. Tomorrow morning I am going to play tennis from 10 till 12. So I'll be playing tennis at 11. After game in half an hour I'll be having a shower.
4. In the afternoon all members of my family will be having dinner together.
5. Every day I have English course from 2 till 4. I'll be learning English at that time.
6. After that if I won't be at home, I'll be playing football or volleyball with my friends at stadium.
7. At last I'll be sleeping at 8. I should have an early night. Cause the day after tomorrow is working day again.

### **Vocabulary**

Orderly-tartibli

Make a list – ro'yxat tuzmoq

Day off- dam olish kuni

Late – kech

Alone – yolg'iz

Till/until - ...gacha  
 Game – o'yin  
 Member – a'zo  
 At that time – o'sha vaqtda  
 After then – shundan so'ng  
 At last – va nihoyat

### Present Perfect tense

S+have/has+V3(ed)	We have finished the work
S+have/has not +V3(ed)	He has not written the letter
Have/has + S + V3(ed)?	Has she visited?
Wh+have/has+S+V3(ed)?	What have you read?
Who+has+V3(ed)?	Who has danced

I, you, we, they – have  
 He, she, it – has  
 Key words:  
 Already – allaqachon  
 Recently – yaqinda  
 Lately – yaqinda  
 Yet – hali ham  
 Just – endigina  
 Today – bugun  
 Since – dan beri  
 For – dan buyon  
 Never – hech qachon  
 Before – oldin  
 After – so'ng, keyin

### Travelling

Are you interested in English? Most of my friends are interested in English. For example Madina has recently finished her English courses. She can speak English fluently. Now she is nearly a tourist. She travels to different sides of the World. I have not seen her since last summer. She has lately travelled to England. It is very interesting to travel to another country. Have you ever been to England? But Madina has already been to England three times. I have travelled neither England nor another one. Besides, she has almost travelled to all countries. Madina has never been to Spain and Italy. She has written a lot of interesting information about her travel. At the moment she is not here. I think she has gone to somewhere else. Nobody knows has she been in there. I also want to be a tourist. Travelling is very interesting and exciting. And you can meet with some

people. I've finished my English course too. And as soon as I've finished my study I'll travel to England or to the USA.

Vocabulary

Recently – yaqinda

Fluently – ravon

Since – dan buyon

Travel – sayohat

Already – allaqachon

Almost – deyarli

Never – hech qachon

Nobody – hech kim

Also – ham, shuningdek

### Past Perfect Tense

S+had+V3(ed)	I had read
S+had not + V3(ed)	She had not found
Had + S + V3(ed)?	Had you talked?
Wh+had+S+V3(ed)?	What had he done?

Key words:

By 5 yesterday – kecha 5 gacha`

By that time – shu paytgacha

By Saturday – shanbagacha

Barely – zo'rg'a

Hardly – zo'rg'a

### My Amazon Dream

It was rainy day. I was at home. I had lunch and helped my mother by house works. After I had helped her I came in the sitting room. I was tired. I had had a busy day. I sat in front of the TV and began to watch a film. The film was very exciting.

I was a traveler going to far away places. I was in the Amazon. I found a new kind of fruit. It was very delicious. After I had found that fruit I ate only it. By the time I found the new fruit, I had eaten wild fruits. Then I got ill. And I nearly died.

I woke up at once... I was not a famous traveler. I had not been any places. I had not been to the Amazon. I had not found any kind of fruit. I had not got ill. And I had not died nearly. Oops and when can I see such kind of dream?!

Vocabulary

Rainy – yomg'irli

Traveler – sayohatchi

Find – topmoq  
 Fruit – meva  
 Wild – yovvoyi  
 Get ill – kasal bo'lmoq  
 Wake up – uyg'onmoq  
 At once – birdan  
 Famous – mashhur  
 Nearly – deyarli

### Future Perfect Tense

S+shall/will+ have V3(ed)	I shall have watched TV
S+shall/will+ have not V3(ed)	You will haven't eaten
Shall/will+ S+have V3(ed)?	Shall we have cleaned the house at 3?
Wh+Shall/will+ S+have V3(ed)?	What will they have written?

I, we – shall  
 He, she, it, you, they – will  
 Key words:  
 By 5 yesterday – kecha 5 gacha`  
 By that time – shu paytgacha  
 By Saturday – shanbagacha

### Changes

Great changes have taken place in our life. Till 2015 reconstruction works of our city will have finished. Next year is Jasur and Lola's 10<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary. Let's look over what kind of changes will have taken place till next year:

Lola and Jasur will have been married for 10 years. 10 years ago they were fall in love each other and got married.

Their child Nodir will have turned 9. Now he is 8 years old.

Islom will have been abroad. Because six moths later he will taken hi passport and permission from his parents as well.

I'll have finished my study. Now I'm the 4<sup>th</sup> course student.

We've also the other good news. Next year Madina will have had a baby. And her 1<sup>st</sup> child will have turned 3.

My neighbor will have built a new garage and will have bought a new car for it.

That's all for now I think only God knows what will have happened till tomorrow.

## Vocabulary

Change – o'zgarish  
Look over – ko'rib chiqmoq  
Till – gacha  
Fell in love – sevib qolmoq  
Get married – turmush qurish  
Child – bola  
Have a baby – farzand ko'rmoq  
Neighbor – qo'shni  
Garage – garaj  
Only – faqat  
Tomorrow – ertaga

### Present Perfect Continuous Tense

S+have/has been+Ving	I have been waiting
S+have/has not been+Ving	She has not been singing
Have/has +S+been+Ving?	Has she been crying?
Wh+Have/has +S+been+Ving?	Where have they been playing?

I, you, we, they – have  
He, she, it – has  
For – dan beri (sarflangan vaqt : bir oydan buyon)  
Since – dan buyon (boshlangan aniq vaqt : sentabrdan buyon)  
All day – kun bo'yi  
Week – butun hafta  
Month – butun oy  
Year – yil bo'yi  
Whole day –butun kun davomida

### Navruz

Today is the 21<sup>st</sup> of March. Uzbek people celebrate their national holiday called Navruz at that day. We all have been working in the garden since early morning. We have been preparing for this holiday. The Sun is shining. It is still cold as it has been raining hard. All girls are cooking different meals. There are lots of delicious things to eat and our national meals as well. I feel tired as I've been working in the garden several hours. Today one of our classmates Murod has arrived to our village from London. He has been living in London for five years. He knows English, German, French, and Uzbek very well. He can speak in them fluently. Murod has been working there as a teacher. He has been teaching Uzbek to English businessmen since 2009. Now Murod has joined us and we all are cooking Sumalak together. It has being cooked since early morning. And it

will be ready to eat the next day. All of us are very happy today. The weather is very nice also.

Vocabulary

Celebrate – nishonlamoq

National – milli

Holiday – bayram

Although – sa ham

Delicious – mazali, shirin

Meal – taom

As well – shuningdek

Join – qo'shilmoq

Prepare – tayyorlamoq

All of us – hammamiz

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense

S+ had been +Ving	You had been selling
S+ had not been+Ving	I had not been eating
Had + S+ been +Ving?	Had she been writing?
Wh+Had + S+ been +Ving?	What had they been doing?

Key words:

For

Since

### The robbery

It was winter and very cold...it had been snowing for three days. Everywhere was dark after 6 p.m. on day at 7 p.m. I went out for supper. When I came back my neighbor Avaz had been watching TV. Then I saw somebody's shape. It had been doing something behind Avaz's house. I didn't pay attention to it. Because I was so tired. As I guess it was a rubber. At midnight the rubber returned. At that time Avaz had not been watching TV. He had been sleeping for 2 hours. Next day Avaz told me about the robbery. At night Avaz left his house alone on purpose. The rubber came again. He broke the house's door down and entered. I had been watching him on the roof. Then I called to police. When the police arrived the rubber had been stealing luxury things in the house. The police arrived and began to look the rubber for with me. When avaz returned we had been searching the thief. We found him in the tool house and caught him. After two days I read about "unsuccessful robbery" in "Daily news".

### Vocabulary

Winter – qish

Everywhere – hammayoq

Shape – sharpa



Behind – orqasida  
 Rubber, thief – o'g'ri  
 Midnight – yarim kechasi  
 Rubbery – o'g'rilik  
 On purpose – atayin  
 Again – yana  
 Enter – kirmoq  
 Search – qidirmoq  
 Find – topmoq  
 Catch (caught, caught) – tutmoq  
 Tool house – omborxona

### Future Perfect Continuous Tense

S+shall/will have been + Ving	I shall have been watching
S+shall/will not have been + Ving	They will not have been meeting
shall/will+ S+have been + Ving?	Shall we have been swimming?
Wh+shall/will+ S+have been + Ving?	Where will you have been working?

I, we – shall  
 You, he, she, it, they – will  
 Key words:  
 For  
 Since

### My Grandad's Birthday

Tomorrow we will have been living in this city for twenty years. It will be 1<sup>st</sup> of May, my grandfather's birthday. Tomorrow he'll retired from his job. The day after tomorrow he will have been working at this factory for thirty years. He is turning sixty. Now we are preparing for the anniversary. We're going to shopping with my brother. My grandpa is watching TV. When we'll come he will have been watching TV for two hours. We invited all of our friends to the party. We are searching my grandfather's close friends. We shall have been looking for them for a week tomorrow. We can't find all of them. It will be the best party in my life. We'll have been celebrating his birthday like that for ten years. We all like him very much. But he is living alone. He will have been living alone next month for 6 years since my granny's death. I meet him only three or four times a year. Because I always live and move in other countries. I am always away from my home. Tomorrow I'll have been meeting him third time in this year. I hope we celebrate this party as he wanted.

Vocabulary  
 Live – yashamoq

Birthday – tug'ilgan kun  
 Retire – iste'foga chiqmoq  
 Factory – zavod  
 Invite – taklif qilmoq  
 Look for – qidirmoq  
 Alone – yolg'iz  
 Death – o'lim  
 Spend – o'tkazmoq  
 Third – uchinchi  
 Party- bazm

### FORMULA

	Present	Past	Future
simple	S + V1	S + V2(ed)	S + shall/will + V1
Continuous	S + to be+ Ving	S + was/were + Ving	S + will/shall + be + Ving
Perfect	S + have/has + been + Ving	S + had + V3 (ed)	S + shall/will + have + V3(ed)
Perfect contin	S + have/has + been + Ving	S + had been + Ving	S + shall/will + have been + Ving

### Put your own examples in twelve tenses. For example:

I usually work 8 hours a day.  
 I worked 8 hours yesterday.  
 I shall work 8 hours tomorrow.  
 I'm working now.  
 I was working at 5 yesterday.  
 I'll be working all day tomorrow.  
 I have worked today.  
 I had worked by 7 yesterday.  
 I shall have worked by 5 tomorrow.

I have been working since morning.  
I had been working when he came.  
I'll have been working when he come.

## **Articles**

Ingliz tilida 2 xil artikl mavjud

1. Noaniq artikl : a, an
2. Aniq artikl : the

### **Noaniq artikl**

Noaniq artikl ikki xil ko'rinishga ega: a, an. Bu artikl birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan turdosh otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

Noaniq artiklning a shakli undosh harf bilan boshlangan otlar oldidan, an shakli unli harflar bilan boshlanadigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi:

An apple, an ox, an engineer, an artist, an elephant, an egg.

A student, a house, a school, a dentist, a table, a face.

### **Aniq artikl**

Aniq artikl (the) this, that ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, o'sha, o'shalar, ushbu, mazkur kabi ma'nolarni beradi.

Aniq artikl "the" grafik jihatdan bir xil fonetik jihatdan 2 xil ko'rinishga ega.

Aniq artikl undosh harf boshlangan otlar oldidan (ze), unli harf bilan boshlangan otlar oldidan (zi) deb o'qiladi.

The car, the garden, the boxing, the café, the hotel, the pen...

The ink, the ox, the airport, the earring, the apple, the airplane...

### **Aniq artikl asosan quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi**

1 Ot ikkinchi marta ishlatilganda: A boy was sitting...., the boy....

2 Gapirilayotgan muhitda yoki dunyoda tanho otlar oldidan: the Sun, the blackboard, the moon...

3 Buyruq (iltimos), so'roq gaplarda: Give me the book, please...

4 Sifat otlashsa: The riches live here.

5 Sifatning orttirma darajasida: The worst, the best...

6 Ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zdan iborat davlat nomlari oldidan: The USA, The Republic of Uzbekistan

Eslatma: Great Britain bundan mustasno

7 Tartib sonlar oldidan: the first, the second...

8 Okean, dengiz, daryo, tog', tog' tizmalari, orol, yarim orollar oldidan: The Atlantic Ocean, The Orol sea...

9 Urush nomlari oldidan: The Cold War, the Ankara War... (jahon urushlari mustasno)

10 Gap ma'lum bir millatning tili haqida borganda: The Uzbek language, The French language...

### ***Tashkent***

Hi. I'm a 20 year old male. I'm a student of Tashkent technical Institute. And my father is dentist in Tashkent. The Tashkenters are proud of their new department stores, Uzbekistan Hotel, the Palace of Arts, the Metro, the Railway and air terminals, the Circus, new cinema and concert halls, The Bunyodkor Sport Stadium...

A big city needs a well-developed passenger transport system and Tashkent has it: there is a wide choice of bus, trolleybus and tram routes, taxi services which carry a great of passengers of the city. But the pride of the Tashkenters is the Metro, built in the city, it is truly underground palace, each station competing with another is beauty.

### **Modal verbs**

#### **CAN, COULD, TO BE ABLE TO**

We use can and could for all persons. And they mean : Ability to do something, permission.

I can read. You can swim. He (she, it) can enter. We can speak. They can fly.

We use can – for present, could – for past. To be able to is according to verb “to be”.

Ex: I'm able to .... He(he, it) is able to... you (we, they) are able to...

I was able to.... He (she, it) was able to.... you (we, they) were able to...

I have been able to.... He (she, it) has been able to.... you (we, they) have been able to...

I can speak in English.

He could ride a horse when he was 12 years old.

We are able to cook all of Uzbek national meals.

Put modals before subject to make a question form.  
Can I ? Can we go? Can you play? Can he give?  
Put “not” after modals to make a negative sentence.  
I can not go. He couldn’t see. You can’t smoke.

### MAY, MIGHT

We can use both of them for all without any changing. They mean: Possibility, permission.

I may come in. You may go out. They may dance!

May – for present. Might - for past.

You might drink it. We might not tell the truth.

Put modals before subject to make a question form.

May I come in? May we look in?

Put “not” after modals to make a negative sentence.

You may not break it. They might not invite them.

### MUST, HAVE/HAS (GOT) TO

I You He (she, it) We they	}	must learn all subjects! Must and have to mean OBLIGATION.
--	---	--

### SHOULD, OUGHT TO

We use them for advice and criticism.

You are ill. You should go to hospital.

You shouldn’t borrow money without permission.

She ought to go on a diet.

May + not Must + not Can + not	}	PROHIBITION. Ex: You may not sit here. He must not shut his parents. Students can not enter there.
--------------------------------------	---	--

### I’m clever!

One day my parents wanted to go to holiday. I also wanted to go with them! Then I expressed my wishes. They told me: “If you do all housework till Sunday, you’ll follow us.” Wow it was a difficult chance! How can I do it? But I said myself “I must do”. My brother gave me a piece of advice as he said:

- You should do all works completely in order to go with them, but I think you can not! Because last month I could not do even half of these works! And I’ve an idea for your luck!

- What? How is your idea? Please you’ve to help me as a really brother!

- Ok, ok, calm down, listen to me attentively. You should take somebody's help. And then you can get till going out.

- Oh, yes! You are right. Who helps me?

- If you pay wages, I may help you.

(“Hmmm, you're really but not absolutely sly!” I whispered myself)

- As a little brother I must pay you, and as an elder and kind brother you'll help me... am I right?

- Yes, of course. You're clever. You must go together with them. And I need money. In this case we are businessmen!

I paid him 6\$ for a day, from Monday to Saturday. Then I had not my own money. But I would go to holiday. During 10 days holiday I made many new friends. I enjoyed with them. At the end of our holiday we had to buy presents. I was not so gullible. Mum's already given me 20\$ to present for my brother. But I spent 10\$ only and by the way I told all brother's deed to my parents.

#### Vocabulary

Express – ifodalamoq, bildirmoq

Wish – hoxish, istak

A piece of advice – biroz maslahat

Luck – omad

Calm down – o'zini bosmoq

Attention – e'tibor, diqqat

## Prepositions – predloglar

In/inside – <i>da, ichida, ichiga</i>	on – <i>ustida, tepasida</i>	At – <i>da, yonida, atrofida, oldida</i>	Near – <i>yaqin, yaqinida, oldida</i>	Under – <i>tagida, ostida</i>	Over – <i>ustida, orqali</i>
Below – <i>past</i>	Above – <i>yuqori, katta, yuqorida</i>	Round/around – <i>atrofida</i>	Through – <i>orqali</i>	Among – <i>ko'p orasida, o'rtasida</i>	Between – <i>ikkita narsa orasida</i>
Behind – <i>orqasida, orqada</i>	In front of – <i>oldida</i>	Along – <i>bo'ylab</i>	Across – <i>orqali, orqasidan, ichidan</i>	Up – <i>yuqoriga (yo'nalish bo'yicha tepaga qarab)</i>	Down – <i>pastga, (yo'nalish bo'yicha pastga qarab)</i>
Opposite – <i>teskari, qarama-qarshi</i>	Onto – <i>ustiga</i>	Off – <i>uzoq masofa belgisi</i>	Into – <i>ichiga, ichkariga</i>	Out of – <i>dan narida, tashqarida</i>	Past – <i>yonidan, oldidan</i>
Next to/by/beside – <i>yonida, yaqinida, bo'yida</i>	Against – <i>qarshi, qarshi tomonga</i>	Over – <i>ustida, orqali</i>	From---to – <i>dan---ga</i>	Towards – <i>yo'nalishida</i>	



### Where is my glass?

Let me introduce myself, I'm Gulnara 40 year old woman and I'm teacher at 1<sup>st</sup> school in Margilan. I've my own class. It's second class. I have to check their (my pupils') notebooks always. I used to wear glasses. One day I lost it. Oh, no! I can't do anything without it! Then I began to look for it. I was in the kitchen. Let's go there! I looked at on the fridge, checked around the washing machine but there wasn't. Oh, yes! I must go my bed. I went to bedroom across corridor. I watch my shelf. And there wasn't anything in it. I looked at under the bed by the light. But couldn't find!!! I advised myself: "Think, Gulnara, think deeply! It may be between your notebooks! Hah!" I ran to study and opened my notebooks' shelf, restacked them, unfortunately...no! I put my hand into my pocked. There is something, oh, finally! But, no! It is only my son's toy. I was



terribly tired. I fed up with looking for. I set on an armchair and put my hand on my head. Wow, my God, it was upper my forehead.

#### Vocabulary

Used to – odatlanmoq  
Glasses – ko'zoynak  
Lose (lost, lost) – yo'qotmoq  
Without - ...siz  
Look for – qidirmoq  
Fridge – muzlatgich  
Shelf – shkaf  
Advise – maslahat bermoq  
Advice – maslahat  
Deeply – chuqur  
Stack – taxlamoq  
Unfortunately – baxtga qarshi  
Fed up – joniga tegmoq  
Forehead – peshona

#### Adjectives

Sifatlar bizga otlarning hajmi, shakli, rangi, ta'mi umuman olaganda belgisi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Biz ularni otlardan oldin qo'llaymiz. Ularning ko'plik, birlik shakli yoki boshqa o'zgarib keladigan alohida holatlari yo'q. otlarga qo'yiladigan artikl esa sifat qo'llanganda sifatdan oldinga ko'chadi: a girl-a beautiful girl. Agar biz sifatdan oldin yakka holda the artiklini qo'shib qo'llasak sifat otlashadi va ko'plik ma'nosida keladi. Old – qari, eski-the old – qariyalar.

#### How is your ideal person?

Let's create our ideal boy as a girl, then an ideal girl as a boy! It is very interesting activity, is not it? As for me, my ideal boy must be: tall and muscular, pale skin, has black eyebrows, genial-looking, handsome, and friendly, kind, generous, optimist, serious, strong, honest, religious, punctual, hard-working, reliable, genius, bright, ambitious, strict, adorable, determined, considerate and has deep love for me! Wow, can I find this boy?

Ideal girl: medium height and slim, good-looking, charismatic, modern, discerning, intelligent, master chef, adept, wise, cheerful, kind, beautiful, clean, pure, sweet-heart, truthful, devoted.

Before grading somebody we should identify ourselves. Who am I ? or How about me? You should know that these all about only mine ideals not yours. You should write about your ideal. And do not forget that: tastes differ. You should write also about house, dress, school, city, family ad etc.

### Vocabulary:

Create – yaratmoq  
Activity – mashq  
Genial – samimiy, xursand  
Handsome – ko'rkam  
Friendly – samimiy, do'stona  
Kind – mehribon  
Generous – saxiy  
Strong – kuchli  
Honest – vijdonli  
Religious – dindor  
Punctual – puxta  
Reliable – ishonchli  
Genius – dono  
Strict – qattiqqo'l  
Adorable – sevimli  
Determined – qat'iyatli  
Considerate – mulohazali  
Tall – novcha  
Slim – ixcham  
Charismatic – jozibador  
Modern – zamonaviy  
Discerning – farosatli  
Adept – bilimdon  
Wise – dono  
Cheerful – quvnoq  
Clean – ozoda  
Devoted – sodiq  
Grading – baholash  
Identify - aniqlash

### Direct and Indirect Speech Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap

**Maqsad:** Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap va uning qo'llanilishini o'rganish, ular orasidagi farqni anglab yetish.

#### Reja:

1. *Ko'chirma gap*
2. *O'zlashtirma gap*
3. *Ko'chirma so'roq gaplarning turlari*

*Biror shaxsning nutqini qanday aytilgan bo'lsa, aynan shundayligicha aytish ko'chirma gap deb aytiladi. Biror shaxs nutqini so'zma-so'z emas balki mazmunini saqlagan holda aytish o'zlashtirma gap deyiladi:*

1. Darak gaplarni qo'chirma gapdan o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda quyidagi o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi. Kirish so'zidan keyingi vergul va ko'chirma gapni o'z ichiga olgan qo'shtirnoq tashlab yuboriladi va o'zlashtirma gap **that** bog'lovchisi orqali ifodalanadi:

He says, "Diyora will do it." U: "Diyora buni bajaradi" deydi.

He says that Diyora will do it. U: Diyora buni bajarishini aytadi.

2. Agar ko'chirma gapdagi kirish so'zida murojat qilinayotgan shahsga nisbatan *to say* fe'li to'ldiruvchisiz ishlatilsa, *to say* saqlanib qoladi. Agar *to say* fe'lidan keyin to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, *to say to tell* ga aylanadi:

He says, "she will come in the evening". (ko'chirma gap)

He says **that** she will come in the evening. (o'zlashtirma gap)

He has *said to me*, "the lessons have began". (ko'chirma gap)

He has *told me that* the lessons have began. (o'zlashtirma gap)

*To say* fe'lidan keyin keladigan vositali to'ldiruvchi **to** predlogi bilan qo'llaniladi, *to tell* fe'lidan keyin esa predlogsiz qo'llaniladi. *To tell* fe'li ko'chirma gapdan oldin qo'llanilmaydi. O'zlashtirma gapda kishilik va egalik olmoshlari ma'nosiga ko'ra o'zgaradi:

Mansur says, "Nodir has taken *my* dictionary". (ko'chirma gap)

Mansur says **that** Nodir has taken *his* dictionary. (o'zlashtirma gap)

My brother has said, "I shall come at five o'clock". (ko'chirma gap)

My brother has said **that he** will come at five o'clock. (o'zlashtirma gap)

3. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l *Present Indefinite*, *Present Perfect* yoki *Future Indefinite* da

bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapdagi fe'l ham shu zamonda qoladi:

He says (has said, will say), "I sent them the letter on Monday".

He says (has said, will say), **that he** sent them the letter on Monday.

He says (has said, will say), "**We** shall send the books in May".

He says (has said, will say) **that they** will send the books in May.

4. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l *Past Indefinite*, *Past Continuous* yoki *Past Perfect* da bo'lsa,

ko'chirma gapdagi fe'l o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda zamonlar moslashuviga binoan almashadi:

*Present Indefinite* - *Past Indefinite* ga

*Present Continuous* - *Past Continuous* ga

*Present Perfect* - *Past Perfect* ga

*Present Perfect Continuous* - *Past Perfect Continuous* ga

*Past Indefinite* - *Past Perfect* ga

*Past Continuous* - *Past Perfect Continuous* ga

<i>Future Indefinite</i>	-	<i>Future Indefinite in the Past ga</i>
<i>Future Continuous</i>	-	<i>Future Continuous in the past ga</i>
<i>Future Perfect</i>	-	<i>Future Perfect in the Past ga</i>

Namunalar:

He said ,” <i>I get up</i> at 8 o’clock”.	( Pr. Indefinite )
He said that <i>he got up</i> at 8 o’clock.	( Past Indefinite )
He said, “ <i>I am reading</i> an interesting book “.	( Pr. Continuous )
He said that <i>he was reading</i> an interesting book.	( Past Continuous )
He said, “ <i>I have spoken</i> to the teacher “.	( Pr. Perfect )
He said that <i>he had spoken</i> to the teacher.	( Past Perfect )
He said, “ <i>I have been waiting</i> for you since 5 o’clock ”.	( Pr. Perfect Cont )
He said that <i>he had been waiting</i> for me since 5 o’clock.	( Past Perf. Cont )
He said, “ <i>I went</i> to school “.	( Past Indefinite )
He said that <i>he had gone</i> to school.	( Past Perfect )
He said, “ <i>I was working</i> at 5 o’clock “.	( Past Continuous )
He said that <i>he had been working</i> at 5 o’clock.	( Past Perf. Cont.)
He said, “ <i>I will sign</i> the contract in the evening “.	( Future Ind. )
He said that <i>he would sign</i> the contract in the evening.	( Future in the Past )
He said, “ <i>They will have finished</i> their work by 6 p.m.	( Future Perfect )
He said that <i>they would have finished</i> their work by 6 p.m.	( Fut. Per. in the P.)
He said, “ <i>I shall be working</i> when you come “.	( Future Continuous )
He said that <i>he would be working</i> when I come.	( Fut. Cont. in the P )

Izoh:

*Past Perfect* va *Past Perfect Continuous* o’zlashtirma gapda o’z holicha qoladi;

He said, “ <i>We had finished</i> our work by 6 o’clock “.	( Past Perfect )
He said that <i>they had finished</i> their work by 6 o’clock.	( Past Perfect )
He said, “ <i>It had been raining</i> for two hours when I went “.	( Past.Perf.Cont )
He said that <i>it had been raining</i> for two hours when he went.	( Past.Perf.Cont )

5. Voqea sodir bo’lgan aniq vaqt ko’rsatilganda *Past Indefinite* va *Past Continuous* o’zlashtirma gapda o’z holicha qolishi mumkin:

He said, “ <i>I began</i> to study English in 1992 “.	( Past Indefinite )
He said that <i>he began</i> to study English in 1992.	( Past Indefinite )
She said,” I met him when <i>I was crossing</i> the road “.	( Past Continuous )
She said that she met him when <i>she was crossing</i> the road.	( Past Continuous )

Lekin the **day before**, **two years before** ... kabilar bilan vaqt ko’rsatilganda esa, *Past Perfect* qo’llaniladi:

She said, “ I was here yesterday “.

She said that *she had been* there *the day before*.

6. Agar *must* modal fe’li zaruriyatni ifodalasa, o’zlashtirma gapda *had to* gaaylanadi:

She said, “ I *must* send him a telegram at once “.

She said that she *had to* send him a telegram at once.

Must modal fe’li buyruq va maslahatni ifodalaganda esa o’zgarishsiz qoladi:

He said to me, “ You *must* post the letter at once “.

He told me that I *must* post the letter at once.

*Should* va *ought to* modal fe’llari o’zlashtirma gapda o’z holicha qoladi:

She said to him, “ You *should (ought to)* send them a telegram at once ”.

She told him that he *should (ought to)* send them a telegram at once.

7. Ko’rsatish, payt, joy va o’rin ravishlari o’zlashtirma gapda quyidagicha o’zgaradi:

this ( bu )	that ( o’sha, narigi )
these ( bular )	those ( o’shalar, narigilar )
now ( hozir )	then ( o’shanda )
today ( bugun )	that day ( o’sha kun )
tomorrow ( ertaga )	the next day ( kelasi kun )
the day after tomorrow	two days later
the day before yesterday	two days before
yesterday ( kecha )	the day before ( bir kun oldin )
ago ( ilgari )	before ( oldin )
next year ( kelasi yil )	the next year, the following year
here ( shu yerda )	there ( o’sha yerda )

Namuna:

He said, “ I can’t translate *this* article “.

He said that he couldn’t translate *that* article.

8. Ko’chirma so’roq gaplarning ikki xil turi mavjud:

A) **Who, which, whose, when, why, how many, how much, how long, ...**kabi so’roq so’zlar bilan boshlanadigan maxsus so’roq gaplar.

B) Yordamchi fe’llar: **do, does, have, has, shall, will, ...** va modal fe’llar bilan boshlanadigan umumiy so’roq gaplar.

9. Maxsus so’roq so’zlar bilan boshlangan ko’chirma so’roq gap o’zlashtirma gapga aylanganda quyidagicha o’zgarishlar sodir bo’ladi; so’roq belgisi tushirib qoldiriladi va so’roq gap tartibi huddi darak gap tarkibiga o’xshab qoladi. Ya’ni kesim vazifasida kelgan modal fe’l, yordamchi fe’l yoki asosiy fe’l egadan keyinga o’tadi. So’roq so’z esa bosh gap bilan ergash gap o’rtasida bog’lovchi vazifasini o’taydi, ko’chirma gapni ergash gapga aylantirishdagi boshqa holatlar saqlanadi:

He asked, “ *Where* do they **live** ? ”

He asked me *where* they **lived**.

He asked me, “ *Where* **is** T. Sodikov ? “

He asked me *where* T. Sodikov **was**.

He asked me, “ *Who* **showed** you my work ? ”

He asked me *who* **had shown** me his work.

Agar ko'chirma so'roq gapda ega yoki kesimga tegishli bo'lgan *to be* bo'flovchi fe'li bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gap so'roq gap tartibida ham, darak gap tartibida ham kelishi mumkin:

He asked me, " What *is* the price of this car ? "

He asked me what *was* the price of this car. Yoki

He asked me what the price of this car *was*.

Agar ko'chirma so'roq gap yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l bilan boshlansa, o'zlashtirma so'roq gap bosh gapga **whether** yoki **if** bog'lovchilari orqali bog'lanadi:

He asked me, " *Will* you be here tomorrow ? "

He asked me **whether** ( **If** ) I should be there the next day.

10. Umumiy so'roq gaplarga qisqa javob bo'lgan *yes* va *no* larni o'zlashtirma gapda tushirib qoldiramiz:

I asked him, " *Will* you go there ? "      He answered " Yes, I will ".

" No, I won't ".

I asked him *whether* he would go there.      He answered that *he would*.

( *he wouldn't* )

### NOTO'G'RI FE'LLAR (Irregular Verbs)

Base Form	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle	Uzbek
awake	awoke	awoken	Uyqudan turmoq
be	was, were	been	Bo'lmoq
bear	bore	born	Tug'ilmoq
beat	beat	beat	Zarb bilan urmoq
become	became	become	Bo'lib qolmoq
begin	began	begun	Boshlamoq
bend	bent	bent	Qayirmoq
beset	beset	beset	Band qilmoq, ko'mib tashlamoq
bet	bet	bet	Garov o'ynamoq
bid	bid/bade	bid/bidden	Kelishmoq
bind	bound	bound	Boglab qoymoq
bite	bit	bitten	Tishlamoq
bleed	bled	bled	Qonamoq
blow	blew	blown	Shaboda esmoq
break	broke	broken	Sindirmoq
breed	Bred	bred	(tuhum) qo'ymoq
bring	Brought	brought	Olib kelmoq
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	(radio) ma'lumot bermoq
build	Built	built	Qurmoq
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	Yonmoq, kuymoq
burst	Burst	burst	Portlamoq
buy	Bought	bought	Sotib olmoq
cast	Cast	cast	Uloqtirmoq
catch	Caught	caught	Ushlamoq
choose	Chose	chosen	Tanlamoq
cling	Clung	clung	yopishmoq
come	Came	come	Kelmoq
cost	Cost	cost	Narxi ... turmoq
creep	Crept	crept	sudralmoq

cut	Cut	cut	Kesmoq
deal	Dealt	dealt	Oldi-sotti qilmoq
dig	Dug	dug	Yer kovlamoq
dive	dived/dove	dived	Sho'ng'imoq
do	Did	done	Bajarmoq
draw	Drew	drawn	Rasm chizmoq
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	Orzu qilmoq, tush ko'rmoq
drive	Drove	driven	Mingmoq, haydamoq
drink	Drank	drunk	Ichmoq
eat	Ate	eaten	Yemoq
fall	Fell	fallen	Yiqilmoq
feed	Fed	fed	Boqmoq (hayvonlarni)
feel	Felt	felt	His qilmoq
fight	fought	fought	Urishmoq
find	found	found	Topmoq
fit	fit	fit	Mos tushmoq
flee	fled	fled	G'oyib bo'lmoq
fling	flung	flung	Otmoq
fly	flew	flown	Uchmoq
forbid	forbade	forbidden	Taqiqlamoq
forget	forgot	forgotten	Esdan chiqarmoq
forego (forgo)	forewent	foregone	Voz kechmoq
forgive	forgave	forgiven	Kechirmoq
forsake	forsook	forsaken	Tark etmoq
freeze	froze	frozen	Muzlatmoq
get	got	gotten	Olmoq
give	gave	given	Bermoq
go	went	gone	Bormoq
grind	ground	ground	O'tkirlamoq
grow	grew	grown	O'smoq
hang	hung	hung	Osib qo'ymoq
hear	heard	heard	Eshitmoq



hide	hid	hidden	Yashirmoq
hit	hit	hit	Zarba bermoq
hold	held	held	Qo'llamoq
hurt	hurt	hurt	Dilini og'ritmoq
keep	kept	kept	Saqlamoq
kneel	knelt	knelt	Tiz chokmoq
knit	knit	knit	To'qimoq
know	knew	know	Bilmoq
lay	Laid	laid	Qo'ymoq
lead	Led	led	Boshqarmoq
leap	leaped/leapt	leaped/leapt	Sakramoq, irg'imoq
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	O'rganmoq
leave	Left	left	Tashlab ketmoq
lend	Lent	lent	Qarz bermoq
let	Let	let	Ruxsat bermoq
lie	Lay	lain	Yotmoq
light	lighted/lit	lighted	Yoritmoq, yoqmoq
lose	Lost	lost	Yoqotmoq
make	Made	made	Yasamoq
mean	Meant	meant	Nolimoq
meet	Met	met	Uchrashmoq
mistake	Mistook	mistaken	Hato qilmoq
pay	Paid	paid	To'lamoq
plead	Pled	pled	Iltimos qilmoq
prove	Proved	proved/proven	Isbotlamoq
put	Put	put	Qo'ymoq
quit	Quit	quit	To'xtatmoq
read	Read	read	O'qimoq
rid	Rid	rid	Qutqarmoq
ride	Rode	ridden	Mingmoq
ring	Rang	rung	Qo'ng'iroq chalmoq
rise	Rose	risen	Ko'tarilmoq
run	Ran	run	Yugurmoq

saw	Sawed	sawed/sawn	Arralamoq
say	said	said	Aytmoq
see	saw	seen	Ko'rmq
sell	sold	sold	Sotmoq
send	sent	sent	Jo'natmoq
set	set	set	Qo'ymoq, joylamoq
sew	sewed	sewed/sewn	Tikmoq
shake	shook	shaken	Siltamoq
shave	shaved	shaved/shaven	Soqolini olmoq
shine	shone	shone	Charaqlamoq
shoot	shot	shot	O'q otmoq
show	showed	showed/shown	Ko'rsatmoq
shrink	shrank	shrunk	Chekinmoq, kichraymoq
shut	shut	shut	Yopmoq
sing	sang	sung	Kuylamoq
sink	sank	sunk	Cho'kmoq
sit	sat	sat	O'tirmoq
sleep	slept	slept	Uxlamoq
speak	spoke	spoken	Gapirmoq
speed	sped	sped	Shoshilmoq
spend	spent	spent	Vaqtini o'tkazmoq
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	Quymoq, to'kmoq
spin	spun	spun	Aylantirmoq
spit	spit/spat	spit	Tuflamoq
split	split	split	Qisimlarga bo'lmoq
spread	spread	spread	To'shalmoq
spring	sprang/sprung	sprung	Irg'ib chiqmoq
stand	stood	stood	Tikka turmoq
steal	stole	stolen	O'g'irlamoq
stick	Stuck	stuck	Qadamoq
sting	Stung	stung	Sanchmoq
strike	Struck	struck	Urmoq, gugurt chaqmoq
swear	Swore	sworn	Qasam ichmoq

sweep	Swept	swept	Supurmoq
swell	Swelled	swelled/swollen	Ishib ketmoq
swim	Swam	swum	Suzmoq
take	Took	taken	Olmoq
teach	Taught	taught	O'qitmoq
tear	Tore	torn	Yirtmoq
tell	Told	told	Aytmoq
think	Thought	thought	O'ylamoq
throw	Threw	thrown	Uloqtirmoq
tread	Trod	trodden	Qadam qoymoq
understand	understood	understood	Tushunmoq
wake	Woke	woken	Uyg'onmoq
wear	Wore	worn	Kiyib yurmoq
wind	Wound	wound	Chirmashmoq, o'ralmoq
win	Won	won	G'olib bo'lmoq
write	Wrote	written	Yozmoq