

**THE MINISTRY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES AND COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

Ferghana Branch of Tashkent Information technologies University

COURSE PAPER

Theme:

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

Done by: D. Ismailov

Checked by: N. Qurbonov

Ferghana 2015

The Definite Article (Aniq artikl).

Aniq artikl (the Definite Article) **the** ko'rsatish olmoshi **that** dan kelib chiqqan bo'lib *anabu* ma'nosini anglatadi. U sanalmaydigan otlar va birlik va ko'plikda sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

Aniq artikl ma'lum bir guruh predmetlari yoki odamlari ichidan biror predmet yoki shaxsni ajratib ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan, **the house** uy aniq bir uy haqida gapirayotgan bo'lib, u suhbatdoshiga ma'lum yoki ilgari aytib o'tgan; **the students** *studentlar* aniq studentlar, ya'ni suhbatdoshga qaysi studentlar ekanligi ma'lum yoki ilgari aytib o'tilgan.

Aniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda qo'llaniladi:

1. Gapirilayotgan holatda yoki kontekstda qaysi shaxs yoki predmet nazarda tutilganligi aniq bo'lsa:

Please close **the window**.

Iltimos derazani berkiting (*gap o'sha vaqt-ning o'zidagi deraza haqida ketyapti*)

Where is **the key**?

Kalit qayerda? (*gap aniq bir eshikning kaliti haqida ketyapti*)

Put your book **on the shelf**?

Kitobingizni polkaga qo'ying. (*gap xonada yagona bo'lgan polka haqida ketyapti*)

2. suhbatda yoki tekstda ilgariroq aytilgan narsa yoki shaxs eslab o'tilsa:

When I entered the room, I saw **a man** standing at the window. **The man** was very old. *Xonaga kirganimda men deraza oldida (qandaydir) bir kishini ko'rdim. Kishi juda qari edi.*

Once there lived **an old doctor** in **a small town**. **The doctor** was known to everybody in **the town** as a very kind man. *Qachonlardir kichik bir shaharda qari bir doktor yashardi. Doktor mehribon odam sifatida hammaga tanilgan edi.*

3. O'sha vaqtning o'zida yagona bo'lgan shaxs va predmetni ifodalovchi otlar oldidan:

The rector decided to read that book.

The earth is millions of kilometers from the sun.

4. Dunyoda yagona bo'lgan predmetlar nomalri oldidan:
the Earth, the Sun, the Moon

5. Familiyalar ko‘plikda ishlatilib sulola yoki oilani bildirsa:
The Karimovs arrived from Tashkent yesterday.
The Browns have left London.

1. Imperiya, mamlakat, okean, dengiz, qo‘ltiq, kanal va boshqa geografik nomlar oldidan:
the British, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Sahara Desert, the British Channel

7. Quyidagi mamlakat, o‘lka, vodiylar va shahar nomlari oldidan:
the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Congo, the Transvaal, the Netherlands, the Argentine, the Tanana River Valley, the Fergana Valley

1. Daryo nomlari oldidan:
the Volga, the Mississippi, the Neva, the Thames, the Syr Darya

2. Tog‘ tizmalari nomlari oldidan:
the Aps, the Apennines, the Tyan Shans

10. Orol guruhlari nomlari oldidan:
the West Indies, the Azores

11. Kema nomlari oldidan:
the “Elizabeth II”, the “Titanic”

12. Mehmonxona nomlari oldidan:
the “Ziyorat”, the “Burj al-Arab”, the “Intercontinental”

13. Ingliz va Amerika jurnallari nomlari oldidan:
The Daily Worker, The Timber Trade, The Times, The Washington Post

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. K.H.Kachalova «Практическая грамматика английского языка» Бишкек – 2001.
2. M.I.Gadoyeva, K.H.Sayitova “Ingliz tili” Toshkent “O‘zbekiston” – 2001.

ARTIKL (ARTICLE)

Artikl ingliz tilida otiar oldidan ishlatiluvchi belgi bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilida bu so‘z turkumi mavjud emas.

Ingliz tilida 2 xil artikl mavjuddir:

- 1) aniq artiki "the"
- 2) noaniq artiki "a (an)"

NOANIQ ARTIKL (INDEFINITE ARTICLE)

Noaniq artiklning o'zi ham 2 xil (a, an) ko'rinishga ega bo'lib faqat birlikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Chunki noaniq artiki a (an) «bir» so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Noaniq artiklning a shakli undosh tovush bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi, sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi:

a book, a head, a table, a map, a bed, a face

Noaniq artiklning an shakli unii tovush bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi, sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: an ear, an ox, an hour, an Institute, an eye.

DARAK GAPDA SO'Z TARTIBI (WORD ORDER)

Ingliz tilidagi darak gaplarda so'z tartibi qat'iydir. Tartib quyidagicha:

Ega — kesim — to'ldiruvchi — aniqlovchi — hol

Hol gap boshi va oxirida ham kelishi mumkin.

I have English lessons every day.

O'zbek tilidagi darak gaplarda so'z tartibi qat'iy emas.

DARAK GAP OHANGI

Darak gapda ohang pasayuvchi bo'ladi.

He is busy on week days.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text "About myself"

Vocational college

father

mother

brother

sister

aunt

uncle

grandmother

grandfather

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Alisher. I am 16 years old. I am a student of the Vocational college. I am a first year student. I have a father, a mother, two brothers, a little sister, 3 aunts, 2 uncles, a grandmother and a grandfather. I also have many friends. I am interested in English, mathematics and many other subjects. I am also fond of sports. I go in for football. Because it is my hobby. I like to watch football matches on TV. I like classical music and Italian food. I enjoy listening to music. I like to read books of Uzbek, English, American and French writers. I am Uzbek and live in Uzbekistan. I am proud of my country and love it very much.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson: years old, vocational college, be interested in, be fond of sports, go in for football, hobby, like, to watch football matches, on TV, classical music, enjoy, listen to, writers, live, be proud of.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text "About myself".

1. How old is Alisher?
2. What is he?
3. What is he interested in?
4. What is he fond of?
5. Why does he go in for football?
6. What does he like?
7. What does he enjoy?
8. What nationality is he and where does he live?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember usefull expressions.

DIALOGUE

Jane: — Hello Tom ! How are you?

Tom: — Hi! Fine!

Jane: — Nice to meet you!

Tom: — How are you?

Jane: — Everything is OK! And what about you?

Tom: —Quite well! Thank you!

Jane: — Glad to hear that.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

Fergana Social-Economy College

The Chair of “Languages and Literature”

ESSAY

Done by:

Checked by:

KO‘RSATISH OLMOSHLARI (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)

This ko‘rsatish olmoshi so‘zlovchiga yaqin turgan, that ko‘rsatish olmoshi esa so‘zlovchidan uzoqda turgan birlikdagi narsa yoki shaxslarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

This — mana bu

That — ana u

This is a pencil and that is a pen.

Mana bu qalam, ana u esa ruchka.

This ko‘rsatish olmoshining ko‘plik shakli these, that ko‘rsatish olmoshining ko‘plik shakli those dir.

These are students

Mana bular studentlar.

Those are teachers

Ana ular o‘qituvchilar.

FE’LNING NOANIQ SHAKLI (INFINITIVE)

Ingliz tilida fe’lning noaniq shakli «to» yuklamasi bilan ifodalanadi. O‘zbek tilida esa «-moq» qo‘shimchasi orqali ifodalanadi.

bo‘lmoq—to be

yordam bermoq — to help

bormoq—to go

olmoq —to take

Bo‘lishsiz shakli fe’lning noaniq shakli oldidan not inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish orqali yasaladi.

not to be not to go

not to give not to take

BUYRUQ MAYLI (IMPERATIVE MOOD)

Ingliz tilida fe’lning buyruq maylini hosil qilish uchun fe’lning infinitiv shakli oldidagi to yuklamasi olib tashlanadi. O‘zbek tilida esa fe’lning buyruq maylini hosil qilish uchun infinitiv shaklidan -moq qo‘shimchasi olib tashlanadi.

Be at home! — Uyda bo‘ling!

Stand up! — Turing!

Go out! — Tashqariga chiqing !

Buyruq maylining bo‘lishsiz shakli buyruq mayli oldidan do not qo‘yish orqali yasaladi.

Do not be at home ! — Uyda bo‘lmang!

Do not stand up ! —Turmang!

Do not go ! — Bormang!

Iltimos ma’nosini bildiruvchi gaplar please, would you please iboralari orqali ifodalanadi. «please» so‘zi gap boshida, oxirida yoki o‘rtasida kelishi mumkin va u har doim vergul bilan ajratiladi.

Please, help me.

Would you please, help me.

Would you please ishlatilgan gaplarning inkor shakli shu iboradan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish orqali yasaladi.

Would you please, not make a noise.

BUYRUQ GAPNING OHANGI

Buyruq gapda ohang pasayuvchi bo‘ladi.

Come to the lesson!

Be at the lesson!

YO‘NALISH PREDLOGLARI (PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION)

to—....ga to school — maktabga

into — ichiga into the room — xonaning ichiga

from — ..dan from the Institute — institutdan

out of —...dan out of the room — xonadan tashqariga

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My friend”.

pen-friend — xat yozishib turadigan do‘st

from America —Amerikadan

know — bilmoq

want — xohlamoq

learn —o‘rganmoq

study — ta’limolmoq

the best student — eng a’lochi talaba

handball — qo‘lto‘pi

have a rest — dam olmoq

at the sea-side — dengiz bo‘yida

old Hollywood movies — eski Gollivud filmlari
dream — orzu

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MY FRIEND

I have a pen-friend. His name is Bill. He is from America. He is 16 years old. He lives in California. He knows English very well and wants to learn Uzbek. He studies at the Vocational college in California. He is one of the best students of his college. He has 2 or 3 lessons a day. He learns mathematics, history of America, geography, English and other subjects at college. He is fond of sports. He goes in for handball. He enjoys having a rest on the seaside. He likes American and Uzbek food. He also likes old Hollywood movies and English music. He has never been to Uzbekistan. His dream is to come to our country.

TO HAVE FE'LINING
HOZIRGI NOANIQZAMONDATUSLANISHI
(*bor bo'lmoq, ega bo'lmoq* degan ma'nolarni anglatadi)

To have fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 2 shaklga ega: III shaxs birlik uchun has, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda have shakliga ega :

Birlik

I. I have

II. You have

III. He has

She has

It has

I have a book

You have a book

He has a book

She has a book

It has a nest

Ko'plik

I. We have

We have books

II. You have

You have books

III. They have

They have books

To have fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamon so'roq shakli to do ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (do/does) ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

Do I have?

Do you have?

Does he have?

Does she have?

Does it have?

Do I have a book?

Do you have a book?

Does he have a book?

Does she have a book?

Does it have a nest?

Ko'plik

Do we have?

Do you have?

Do they have?

Do we have books?

Do you have books?

Do they have books?

To have fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamon bo'lishsiz shakli to have fe'lining have shaklidan oldin do not, does not ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

I do not have

You do not have

He does not have

She does not have

It does not have

I do not have a book

You do not have a book

He does not have a book

She does not have a book

It does not have a nest

Ko'plik

We do not have

You do not have

They do not have

We do not have books

You do not have books

They do not have books

To have fe'liga iboralar		to have supper	— kechki ovqatni
to have a rest - dam olmoq		yemoq	
to have a headache - bosh og'rimoq		to have tea	— choy ichmoq
to have a toothache - tishog'rimoq		to have a fever	— isitmasi bor
to have a good time - vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq		bo'lmoq	
to have breakfast	— nonushta qilmoq	to have a stomachache	—qorni og'rimoq
to have dinner	—tushlik qilmoq	to have a sore throat	—tomog'i og'rimoq

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham egalik olmoshlari mavjud. Ingliz tilida har bir kishilik olmoshiga muvofiq keluvchi egalik olmoshi bo'lib, u **taalluqlilik, egalik** ma'nolarini anglatadi va **Whose?** so'rog'iga javob beradi. Egalik olmoshlari gapda o'zni aniqlab, doimo undan oldin keladi. Egalik olmoshili ot oldida artiki ishlatilmaydi.

Our lesson is over.

Read your sentence, please.

Agar o'ning boshqa aniqlovchilari bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi ulardan oldin qo'yiladi.

Give me your red pencil, please.

Ingliz tilidagi egalik olmoshlari quyidagi xususiyatlar bilan o'zbek tilidagi egalik olmoshlaridan farq qiladi:

Ingliz tilida sening egalik olmoshi yo'q, uning o'rnida «sizning» egalik olmoshi ishlatiladi.

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI SHAXSLAR BO'YICHA QUYIDAGICHA:

Birlik	absolyut shakli
oddiy shakli	Mine Meniki
I. My Mening	Yours Sizniki
II. Your Sizning	His Uniki
III. His Lining	Hers Uniki
Her Lining	Its Uniki
Its Uning	

Ko'prik	Ours Bizniki
I. Our Bizning	Yours Sizniki
II. Your Sizning	Theirs Ularniki
III. Their Ularning	

Egalik olmoshlarining oddiy shaklidan keyin har doim ot ishlatiladi. Absolyut shaklidan keyin esa ot ishlatilmaydi.

This is my book. — Bu mening kitobim.

This book is mine. — Bu kitob meniki.

Plan:

Phonetics: a) Mute «e» (o‘qilmaydigan «e»)

b) Undosh harf birikmalarining o‘qilish qoidalari.

MUTE «E» O‘QILMAYDIGAN E

Grammar: a) Sifat darajalar.

b) «as...as, not so... as» iboralarining qiyoslash maqsadida ishlatilishi.

Text: My native town

Dialogue.

e unli harfi ikki yoki undan ortiq bo‘g‘inii so‘zlarning oxirida kelsa talaffuz qilinmaydi.

name, came, game, people, table, bottle.

UNDOSH HARF BIRIKMALARINING O‘QILISHI

sh harf birikmasi [ʃ] tovushini ifodalaydi.

Masalan: ship, shop, sheep

ch harf birikmasi [tʃ] va [k] tovushlarini ifodalaydi.

Masalan:

[tʃ] child, children



[k] technical, chemistry, chemist, chemical

th harf birikmasi [θ] va [e] tovushlarini ifodalaydi.

ot tarkibida kelsa: mouth, north, thing sifat tarkibida kelsa: thin,th [e]— son tarkibida

kelsa: fifth, three fe‘l tarkibida kelsa: thank, think so‘z boshida va oxirida kelsa:

thesis,bath, youth, truth / olmoshlar tarkibida kelsa: this, that, they,those th [θ]— ikki

unii o‘rtasida kelsa: mother.father,brother bog‘lovchilar tarkibida kelsa: than, that tch

harflar birikmasi [tʃ] deb o‘qiladi.watch, match, catch ck hart birikmasi [k] deb

o‘qiladi.clock, cock

ph harf birikmasi [f] deb o‘qiladi.photo, physical, phylosophy, phone

wh harf birikmasi o harfi oldidan [h] deb, qolgan holatlarda [w] deb o‘qiladi.

[h] who, whom, whose

[w] what, when, where, which

gh harf birikmasi ko‘p hollarda o‘qilmaydi,

Ba‘zi bir hollarda [f] tovushini beradi.

enough, laugh, rough

wr harf birikmasi [r] deb o‘qiladi.write, wrote, wrist, wry

kn harf birikmasi [n] deb o‘qiladi.know, knee, knew

8.English-Russian refrence Book.M.T.Irisqulova va boshqalar.1995.

9.Independent Uzbekistan Today.Tashkent “O‘qituvchi”.1992.

SIFAT DARAJALARI

(DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES)

as...as, not so...as iboralarining qiyoslash maqsadida ishlatilishi Predmetdagi bir xil belgini miqdoriga ko‘ra nisbatlash yoki ish harakatdagi holatni o‘zaro bir-biridan farqlash hodisasi sifat va ravish darajalari deyiladi.Ingliz tilida ham sifat o‘zbek tilidagidek quyidagi 3 darajaga ega.

1) oddiy daraja — *positive degree*

2) qiyosiy daraja — *comperative degree*

3) orttirma daraja — *superlative degree*

Bir bo‘g‘inii sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga -er qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi. Bu qo‘shimcha o‘zbek tilidagi -roq qo‘shimchasiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

short — shorter = qisqa — qisqaroq

late — later = kech — kechroq

Bir bo‘g‘inii sifatlarning orttirma darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga -est qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi. Bu qo‘shimcha o‘zbek tilida sifat oldida keladigan eng, juda so‘ziga mos keladi.

short — shorter

qisqa — qisqaroq

late — later

kech — kechroq

the shortest — eng qisqa

the latest — eng kech

Ko‘p bo‘g‘inii sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifat oldiga more so‘zini qo‘yish orqali yasaladi.

important — more important

muhim — muhimroq

interesting — more interesting

qiziqarii — qiziqarliroq

Ko‘p bo‘g‘inii sifatlarning orttirma darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifat oldiga the most so‘zini qo‘yish orqali yasaladi.

important — more important — the most important

muhim — muhimroq — eng muhim

interesting — more interesting — the most interesting

qiziqarii — qiziqarliroq — eng qiziqarii

Ba‘zi bir sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari boshqa negizlardan yasaladi.

good — better — the best

yaxshi — yaxshiroq — eng yaxshi

bad — worse — the worst

yomon — yomonroq — eng yomon

many (much) — more — the most

ko‘p — ko‘proq — eng ko‘p

Teng predmetlarni chog‘ishtirishda sifatning oddiy darajasi **as....as** iborasidan foydalaniladi.

O‘zbek tilida **xuddi shunday** deb beriladi.

Karim is as clever as his brother

Birlik

I. I have as many books as you have

- II. You have as many books as I have
- III. He has as many books as you have
- She has as many books as you have

Ko‘plik

- I. We have as many books as you have
- II. You have as many books as they have
- III. They have as many books as you have

Sifat yoki son jihatdan teng bo‘lmagan predmetlarni chog‘ishtirishda **not so ...as** iborasidan foydalaniladi.

O‘zbek tiliga «shunday emas» deb beriladi.

Birlik

- I. I have not so many books as you have
- II. You have not so many books as I have
- III. He has not so many books as you have
- She has not so many books as you have

Ko‘plik

- I. We have not so many books as you have
- II. You have not so many books as they have
- III. They have not so many books as you have

MY NATIVE TOWN

I was born in Bukhara, it is my native town. It is an ancient and a very beautiful town. There are 2 parts in our town: the new part and the old one. In the new part there are many new buildings and modern shops. Most of schools and hospitals are situated in the new part. Here are also situated the University, Technological and Medical Institutes, plants, factories, colleges and many others. The old part of our town is the museum in the open air. All ancient monuments are situated here. Such famous monument as Minaret Kalyan is known all over the world. A lot of tourists come to our town to see our famous Ulugbek's madressah, Nadirdivanbigi madressah, Mokhi-Khosa, Ismail Samani mausoleum and others. I like my town very much.

DIALOGUE

Two old friends met in the street.

John: — Oh, Roger! We haven't met for ages!

Roger: — Hello, John! How are you?

John: — Hello, fine. We must keep this matter.

Roger: — OK. Let's go to the restaurant.

John: — A good idea. Let's go.

Two old friends are sitting at table in the restaurant to keep their meeting.

Roger: — 'what would you like to have, John?

John: — I'd like to have fried chicken, salad and dessert.

Roger: — I prefer fish to fried chicken.

John: — Would you like any drinks, Roger?

Roger: — Yes, I'd like to have apple juice.

John: — But I like pine-apple juice.

oo, ee, ea, ai, ay, oi, oy, oa, ou — UNLI HARF BIRIKMALARINING O'QILISH QOIDALARI

Oo - <k harfidan oldin kelsa [u] deb o'qiladi, qolgan holatlarda [u:] deb o'qiladi, qoidadan tashqari [ʌ] deb o'qiladi.

[u] cook, look, took, book oo [u:] zoo, moon, too, school, soon [a] blood

ee harf birikmasi [i:] deb o'qiladi. Masalan: meet, feet, week, needle

ea harf birikmasi [i:] deb o'qiladi. Masalan: weak, tea, read, seat

ea harf birikmasi th, t, d dan oldin kelsa [e] deb o'qiladi. Masalan: death, threat, dead

ai harf birikmasi [ei] deb o'qiladi. Masalan: rain, gain, pain, main

ay harf birikmasi urgʻuli boʻgʻinda [ei] deb oʻqiladi. Masalan: day, may, way
ay harf birikmasi urgʻusiz boʻgʻinda [i] deb oʻqiladi. Masalan: Monday,
birthday

oi harf birikmasi [oi] deb oʻqiladi. Masalan: oil, boil, join, coin

oy harf birikmasi [oi]deb oʻqiladi. Masalan: boy, toy, enjoy

oa harf birikmasi [ou] deb oʻqiladi. Masalan: coat, goat, boat, road

ou harf birikmasi [au] deb oʻqiladi. Masalan: out, count, round, about

THERE IS/ARE IBORASI

There is/are iborasi biror predmet yoki predmetlar guruhining muayyan joyda boryoki *yoʻqligini* koʻrsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Birlikdagi sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otiarni ifodalash uchun there is, koʻplikdagi sanaladigan otiarni ifodalash uchun there are iborasi qoʻllaniladi.

There is a book on the table.

- Stol ustida bitta kitob bor.

There are 10 students in the classroom.

- Sinfxonada 10 student bor.

Soʻroq shakli shu iboradagi is yoki are ni egadan oldinga qoʻyish orqali yasaladi

Is there a book on the table?

Yes, there is.

No, there is not.

Are there 10 students in the classroom?

Yes, there are.

No, there are not.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va O‘rta Maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi

Farg‘ona Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiyot kolleji

“Til va adabiyot” kafedrası

MUSTAQIL ISHLAR TO‘PLAMI

O‘qituvchi: Olimov J.

TO HAVE VA TO HAVE GOT SO‘Z VA SO‘Z BIRIKMALARINNG ISHLATILISHI

to have va *to have got* so‘z va so‘z birikmalari *bor* degan ma‘noni anglatadi. *to have got* iborasi ko‘pincha og‘zaki nutqda ishlatiladi.

I have two brothers.

I have got two brothers.

NOANIQ va GUMON OLMOSHLARI (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS)

Noaniq va gumon olmoshlari noaniq shaxs va narsalarni ifodalaydi.

A) *some* va *any* noaniq olmoshlari gapda ot oldidan ishlatilib, lining taxminiy miqdorini, chamasini bildiradi. Bu olmoshlar qo‘llanganda ot oldidan artiki ishlatilmaydi. bulardan *some* — bo‘lishli gapda ishlatilib — bir qancha, bir oz, ozgina, bir nechta, ba‘zi kabi taxminiy miqdor ma’nolarni anglatadi.

I have some english books.

Menda bir nechta inglizcha kitob bor.

Some students have no english books.

Ba‘zi studentlarda inglizcha kitob yo‘q.

Any — olmoshi esa so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib umurnan, qandaydir, birorta kabi ma’nolarni anglatadi.

Have you any textbook?

Sizda birorta darslik bormi?

We have not any chairs in our room.

Xonamizda umuman stullar yo‘q.

B) **some, any** olmoshlariga va shuningdek no bo‘lishsizlik olmoshiga *-body, -one, -thing* so‘zlari qo‘shilishi bilan qo‘shma noaniq va gumon olmoshlari yasaladi. *Somebody, someone. Anybody, anyone, nobody, no one* olmoshlari faqat shaxsni anglatadi va o‘zbek tiliga kimdir, allakim, birov, hech kim olmoshlari orqali tarjima qilinadi. Bu olmoshlar ingliz tilida egalik kelishik qo‘shimchasi *-s* ni olishi mumkin.

Masalan: **somebody’s book** — kimningdir kitobi.

Something, anything va *nothing* olmoshlari narsalarni ko‘rsatib, o‘zbek tiliga *nimadir, allanima, allanarsa, bir nima, hech nima* olmoshlari yordamida tarjima qilinadi.

Somebody is in the room.

Kimdir xonada turibdi.

Lola has something in her bag.

Lolaning sumkasida nimadir bor.

Is there anybody in your room? — no, nobody is.

Xonangizda kimdir bormi? — yo ‘q, hech kim yo ‘q.

Is there anything in the bag? — no, there is nothing.

Sumkada biror narsa bormi? — yo ‘q, hech narsa yo ‘q.

PAYT PREDLOGLARI. (PREPOSITIONS OF TIME)

in — yil fasllari oldida ishlatiladi.

in spring — bahorda

in — kun qismlarini ifodalashda ham ishlatiladi.

in the morning — ertalab

in — oy nomlari oldida ishlatiladi.

in September-Sentabrda

in—yillardan oldin ham ishlatiladi.

in 1991 yilda, in 1998 1998 yilda

on — hafta kunlari oldida ishlatiladi.

on Monday

on — sanalardan oldin ham ishlatiladi.

on the 25 th of December

at—vaqtni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

at 4 o’clock

Quyidagi paytni ifodalovchi birikmalar oldida predlog ishlatilmaydi.

last week, (month, year)

this week, (month, year)

next week, (month, year)

