

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI O'RTA VA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
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Practical Phonetics of the English Language
Ingliz tili amaliy fonetikasi

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This book is designed to acquaint students with the information about practice of English phonetics. We are confident that the book will be an important addition to the bibliography of volumes available for the study in practical phonetics of the English language.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmasi ingliz tili amaliy fonetikasini o'rganishga mo'ljallangan. U talabalarni ingliz tili fonetik nazariyasi bilan tanishtiradi; shuningdek, mustaqil ta'lim uchun ham imkoniyat yaratadi.

Учебное пособие предназначено для изучения курса практики английской фонетики. Учебное пособие знакомит с практической основой английской фонетики, что позволит студентам самостоятельно работать над поставленными темами.

Для студентов - бакалавров высших учебных заведений.

So'z boshi

Qo'lingizdagi o'quv qo'llanma sizning nutqingizni ravon, talaffuzingizni to'g'ri qo'yishga mo'ljallangan. O'qish va tinglab tushunish natijasida yangi-yangi foydali ma'lumotlar olasiz.

O'quv qo'llanma amaliy (ingliz tili fonetikasiga kirish qismida ingliz harflarning o'qilishi, tovushlar talaffuzi, harflar o'qilishidagi ba'zi bir mustasnolar) va amaliy (bir yuz o'ttiz beshta mashq, she'r va matnlar) berilgan.

Yuqorida zikr etilgan ikki qismdan tashqari, qo'llanmada qiziqarli matnlar, she'rlar va fonetik jadvallar ham berilgan.

Kelgusida qo'llanmadagi talaffuz qilish uchun berilgan matn va mashqlarni disk va kassetalarga yozib, ulardan lingafon xonalarida foydalanishga mo'ljallangan.

Bu qo'llanmani ingliz tilini o'rganishni boshlovchi talabalar uchun darslik sifatida qo'llash maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Ushbu qo'llanmani yozishda chet elda chop etilgan darsliklardan foydalanildi.

The Organs of Speech

The organs which take an immediate part in the formation of speech sound are called the organs of speech. The organs of speech are as follows:

1. The upper and the lower lips.
2. The upper teeth.
3. The palate or the roof of the mouth.
4. The tongue.
5. The vocal cords.
6. The jaws.

The palate is divided into the following parts:

- a. The teeth - ridge or the alveolars
- b. The hard palate (palatum)
- c. The soft palate (velum)

The extreme part of the soft palate is called the uvula. The uvula doesn't take part in the formation of speech sounds. But it can block the way either to the mouth cavity or to the nasal cavity. The tongue is also divided into three parts which lie opposite each part of the palate. They are as follows:

1. **The blade** is the part of the tongue that lies opposite the alveolars. **The extreme** the part of the blade is called the tip of the tongue.
2. **The front part of the tongue** is the part which lies opposite the hard palate.
3. **The back part of the tongue** is the part that lies opposite the soft palate.

All organs of speech may be divided into **active organs** and **passive organs**. Active organs of speech are those which are able to move. Passive organs of speech are those which can not move. The active organs are the tongue, the upper and the lower lips, the soft palate, the vocal cords and the lower jaw. The passive organs are the teeth, the alveolar, the hard palate. The mouth cavity and the nasal cavity are the resonators.

The Formation of Speech Sounds

1. Speech sounds are produced with the help of air coming from the lungs. The stream of air passes from the lungs into the windpipe. The upper part of the windpipe is called **the larynx**. The vocal cords are situated inside the larynx. The space or the opening between the vocal cords is called **the glottis**.

2. When the vocal cords are tense and brought together, the glottis is narrowed and the stream of air passes through it with some difficulty and makes the vocal cords vibrate. The vibration of the vocal cords produces the sound of voice. Speech sounds articulated with the vocal cords in vibration are called **voiced**. When the vocal cords are held loose and kept apart the glottis is wide open and the stream of air passes through it freely, the vocal cords are not in vibration and no sound of voice is produced. Speech sounds articulated with the vocal cords loose are called **voiceless**.

3. Having passed through the glottis the stream of air comes into the pharynx, where from it may pass through the mouth cavity or through the nasal cavity. This depends on the position of the soft palate.

4. When the soft palate is raised and pressed against the back of the pharynx the passage into the nasal cavity is blocked and the stream of air passes through the mouth cavity. Speech sounds produced with the soft palate raised are called **oral**. When the soft palate is lowered the passage into the nasal cavity is open and the stream of air passes through the nasal cavity. Speech sounds produced with the soft palate lowered are called **nasal**.

5. Entering the mouth cavity the stream of air either passes freely or encounters (meets) some kind of obstruction in the mouth cavity made by the organs of speech. Speech sounds produced with some kind of obstruction in the mouth cavity are called **consonants**. Speech sounds produced without any obstruction in the mouth cavity are called **vowels**.

6. The obstruction may be:

a. complete, or b. incomplete

Complete obstruction means contact. The air passage is blocked, the stream of air either removes the obstruction producing plosion [p, b, t, d, k, g] or escapes some other way: either on both sides of the tongue [b, r] or through the nasal cavity [m, n, ŋ].

Incomplete obstruction is the narrowing of the passage through which the stream of air escapes producing friction as in [s, z, f, v, ʒ, ʃ].

The Classification of the English Consonant

Phonemes

A **consonant** is a sound in the production of which an obstruction is formed in the mouth cavity by the active organs of speech. Consonants are usually classified according to the following principles:

1. According to the manner of production of noise and according to the type of obstruction.
2. According to the active organs of speech and according to the place of obstruction.
3. According to the work of the vocal cords.
4. According to the position of the soft palate.

I. According to the manner of production of noise the type of obstruction the consonants are divided into the following groups:

1. Occlusive (shovqinli - portlovchilar; шумно - взрывные) [k, g, p, b, t, d]
2. Constrictive (shovqinli - sirg'aluvchilar; фрикативные) [s, z, f, v, θ, ð, ʒ]
3. Occlusive - constrictive or affricates (portlovchi - sirg'aluvchilar yoki qorishiqlar; смешанные) [tʃ, dʒ]

The sounds produced with the air - passage in the mouth blocked are called **occlusive consonants**. Occlusive consonants may be:

- a. **Losive consonants** or **stops** [p, b, t, d, k, g]
- b. **Occlusive sonorant** (or **nasal sonorant**) [m, n, ŋ]

The sounds produced with the air - passage not blocked but narrowed are called **constrictive consonants**. Constrictive consonants may be:

- a. **Fricative consonants** (or **noise consonants**) [f, v, h, z, s, θ, ð, ʃ, ʒ]
- b. **Constrictive sonorant**: [w, j, r, l]

The sounds produced with the stream of air first stopped before the closure, then released with some friction are called **occlusive - constrictive consonants** or **affricates**.

They are: [tʃ, dʒ]

II. According to the place of obstruction the consonants are divided into the following groups:

1. **Labial consonants**:

1a. *bilabial consonants* [p, b, m, w]

1b. *labio - dental consonants* [f, v]

2. *Lingual consonants:*

2.1 *fore lingual consonants:*

2.1.1 apical consonants [t, d, n, l, s, z, θ, ð,]

2.1.2 cacuminal consonants [r]

2.2 *medio - lingual consonants* is [j]. According to the place of obstruction this consonant is called palatal.

2.3 *back lingual consonants* [k, g, tʃ]. According to the place of obstruction back lingual consonants are called velar.

According to the place of obstruction fore lingual consonants are divided into four groups:

1. *dental consonants* [θ, ð]

2. *alveolar consonants* [t, d, n, l, s, z]

3. *palato-alveolar consonants* [tʃ, dʒ, ʒ, ʃ]

4. *post - alveolar consonants* [r]

3. *Pharyngeal consonant* [h] is articulated in the pharynx.

III. *According to the work of vocal cords* we have *voiced consonants* [b, d, g, v, z, ð, m, n, dʒ, ʒ, ŋ] and *voiceless consonants* [p, t, k, f, s, θ, h, w, r, j, θ, tʃ, ʃ].

IV. *According to the position of the soft palate* the consonants are called *nasal* or *oral*.

Nasal consonants are: [m, n, ŋ]

Oral consonants are: [p, b, t, d, k, g, f, v, s, z, θ, ð, h, w, j, l, r, θ, ð, tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ].

The Classification of English Vowel Phonemes

The English vowels are divided into two groups:

1. Monophthongs and 2. Diphthongs.

The Monophthongs

A monophthong is a pure (unchanging) vowel sound. In its pronunciation the organs of speech do not change their position throughout the duration of the vowel.

There are twelve monophthongs in English [i:, i, e, a:, u, u:, æ, ɔ:, ɒ, ʌ, ə:, ə]

The English monophthongs may be classified according to the following principles:

1. According to *the position of the tongue*
2. According to *the position of the lips*
3. According to *length of the vowel the*
4. According to *the degree of tenseness*

In the vowel production the tongue may move in a horizontal direction and in a vertical direction. According to the position of the bulk of the tongue (or the horizontal movement of the tongue) vowels are divided into five groups:

1. Front [i:, e:, æ]
2. Front - retracted [ɪ]
3. Central [ʌ, ə:, ə]
4. Back [u:, ɔ:, ɒ]
5. Back-advanced [a:, u]

According to the height of the raised part of the tongue (or the vertical movement of the tongue) vowels are divided into three groups:

1. High [i:, u:, u, i]
2. Low [a, ɔ, ʌ, æ]
3. Mid [e, ə:, ə, ɔ:]

According to the position of the lips the vowels may be:

1. Rounded [u, u:, ɔ:, ɒ]
2. Unrounded [i:, i, e, a:, ʌ, æ, ə:, ə]

According to their length the vowels may be:

1. Long [i:, a:, u:, ɔ:, ə:]
2. Short [e, u, i, ɔ, ʌ, æ, ə]

According to the degree of tenseness the vowels may be:

1. Tense [i:, a:, u:, ɔ:, ə:] when they are produced, the organs of speech are tense.
2. Lax [i, e, u, ɔ, ʌ, æ, ə] when they are produced the organs of speech are not tense.

Kirish so'zi

Til og'zaki va yozma nutq shakida kishilar o'rtasida o'rnatishda xizmat qiladi. Og'zaki nutq talaffuz yordamida amalga oshadi. Og'zaki nutq gaplardan, gaplar, so'z va so'z birikmalaridan, so'zlar esa tovushlardan tuziladi. So'z ma'nolarini ifodalash va fikrlash uchun xizmat qiladigan va bo'linmaydigan tovush *fonema* deyiladi. Misol: bor-

ber; tosh-bosh; ter-tep

Biror tilning tarixiy taraqqiyoti jarayonida to'plangan ma'lum fonemalar yig'indisi ushbu tilning *fonemalar sistemasi* deyiladi. Tovushlarning hosil bo'lishini, ulaming xususiyatini, urg'u, intonatsiya va umumiy talaffuz qoidalarini o'rgatuvchi fan *fonetika* deyiladi.

Nutq organlari

Nutq tovushlari hosil bo'lishida bevosita ishtirok etuvchi a'zolari, nutq a'zolari (organlari) deyiladi. Bular:

1. Lablar
2. Tishlar
3. Til
4. Tanglay
5. To'vush paychalari
6. Jag'

Tanglay uch qismdan iborat:

1. Milk
2. Qattiq tanglay
3. Yumshoq tanglay

Yumshoq tanglayning eng cho'qqi qismi *kichik til* deyiladi. Kichik til o'pkadan kelayotgan havo o'qimini burun yoki og'iz bo'shlig'idan o'tishida muhimdir. Kichik til ko'tarilsa, burun bo'shlig'iga yo'l to'silib, havo oqimi og'iz bo'shlig'iga kiradi va og'iz tovushlar hosil bo'ladi. Kichik til tushgan holatda, og'iz bo'shlig'i yo'li yopilib, havo oqimi burun bo'shlig'idan o'tadi va burun tovushlar hosil bo'ladi.

Til ham uch qismdan iborat:

1. Til oldi qismi va til uchi (milk ro'parasi)
2. Til o'rta qismi (qattiq tanglay ro'parasi)
3. Til orqa qismi (yumshoq tanglay ro'parasi)

Tovush hosil bo'lishi jarayonida harakat qiladigan nutq a'zolarini *faol a'zolar* deyiladi. Bular: tepa va past lablar, til, yumshoq tanglay, tovush paychalari va pastki jag'.

Tovush hosil bo'lish jarayonida harakatda bo'lmagan nutq a'zolari *passiv* a'zolardir.

Bular: tishlar, milk, qattiq tanglay. Og'iz va burun bo'shliqlari "**rezonator**" ya'ni kuchaytiruvchi vazifasini bajaradilar.

Tovush hosil bo'lishi

O'pkadan chiqib kelayotgan havo oqimi nafas yo'li orqali bo'g'izga o'tadi va bo'g'izda joylashgan tovush paychalariga yetib keladi. Tovush paychalari erkin holatda bo'lsa, havo oqimi oson o'tadi, tovush paychalari titramaydi va bu holatda **jarangsiz undosh tovushlar** hosil bo'ladilar. Tovush paychalari tarang holatda bo'lsa, havo oqimi tovush paychalari oralig'idan siqilib o'tadi, tovush paychalari titraydi va natijada **unli tovushlar** va **jarangli undosh tovushlari** hosil bo'ladi. Tovush paychalaridan o'tgan havo halqumdan og'iz yoki burun bo'shlig'iga o'tadi. Bu yumshoq tanglay va kichik tilning holatiga bog'liq. Kichik til ko'tarilgan holatda burun bo'shlig'i yolini to'sadi va havo oqimi og'iz bo'shlig'idan o'tib, og'iz **tovushlar** hosil bo'ladi. Kichik til tushirilgan holatda, og'iz bo'shlig'iga yo'l yopilib, havo oqimi burun bo'shlig'idan o'tadi va **burun tovushlar** hosil bo'ladilar. Og'iz bo'shlig'idan o'tayotgan havo oqimi to'siqqa uchrasa- **undosh tovushlar** hosil bo'ladi, to'siqqa uchramasa-**unli tovushlar** hosil bo'ladi.

Undosh tovushlarning klassifikatsiyasi

Undosh tovush o'pkadan chiqib kelayotgan havo oqimi og'iz bo'shlig'ida to'siqqa duch kelishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi. To'siqni aktiv nutq organlari tashkil qiladi.

To'siqlar uch xil bo'ladi:

1. **Zich to'siq** - nutq organlari jiplashadi va havo oqimi ushbu to'siqdan portlab chiqadi. Ushbu harakat natijasida **portlovchi undoshlar** hosil bo'ladi: [p, b, d, t, k, g].
2. **Tor to'siq** - nutq organlari orasida tor oraliq hosil bo'ladi. Havo oqimi ushbu oraliqdan sirg'alib o'tadi va natijasida **sirg'aluvchi undoshlar** hosil bo'ladi: [s, z, f, v, ʒ, ʃ].
3. **Keng to'siq**-nutq organlari o'rtasida keng oraliq hosil bo'ladi va havo oqimi ushbu oraliqdan har xil yo'l bilan o'tadi: [l, r, w, m, n, ŋ].

Undosh tovushlarning klassifikatsiyasi quyidagi asoslarga ko'ra bo'ladi:

1. To'siq hosil qilgan nutq organlari yoki tallafuz o'rniga ko'ra;
2. Havo oqimi to'siqdan o'tish usuli yoki hosil bo'lish usuliga ko'ra;
3. Tovush paychalari ishtirokiga ko'ra;

4. Havo oqimi og'iz yoki burun bo'shlig'idan o'tishi yoki yumshoq tanglay holatiga ko'ra. Tallafuz o'miga yoki to'siq joyiga ko'ra undoshlar quyidagidek bo'ladilar:

1. **Lab - lab** undoshlar: [p, b, m]

2. **Lab- tish** undoshlar: [f, v]

3. **Tish oralig'i** undoshlar: [θ, ð]

4. **Milk** undoshlar: [t, d, n, l, s, z]

5. **Tepa tish orqa** undoshlar: [dʒ, ʒ, ʃ, tʃ]

6. **Qattiq tanglay** undoshlar: [rj]

7. **Yumshoq tanglay** undoshlar: [k, g, h, ŋ]

Havo oqimi to'siqni o'tish usuliga ko'ra undoshlar quyidagidek:

1. **Portlovchi undoshlar:** [p, b, t, d, k, g]

2. **Sirg'aluvchl undoshlar.** [f, v, s, z, θ, ð, ʃ, ʒ]

3. **Qorishiq undoshlar:** [r, l, d, w, j, tʃ, dʒ]

4. **Sonant undoshlar:** [m, n, ŋ]

5. **Nafas undoshl:** [h]

Tovush paychalari ishtirokiga ko'ra undoshlar:

1. **Jarangli:** [b, d, g, v, z, m, n, l, ð, dʒ, ʒ, ŋ]

2. **Jarangsiz:** [p, t, k, f, s, θ, h, w, r, j, θ, tʃ, ʃ]

Yumshoq tanglay harakatiga ko'ra undoshlar quyidagilar:

1. **Burun tovushlari:** [m, n, ŋ]

2. **Og'iz tovushlari:** [p, b, t, d, k, g, f, v, n, s, z, h, w, j, l, r, θ, ð, tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ]

Unli tovushlarning klassifikatsiyasi

O'pkadan chiqib kelayotgan havo oqimi tovush paychalarini titratib o'tadi va og'iz bo'shlig'ida hech qanday to'siqqa uchramasdan o'tishi natijasida **unli tovushlar** hosil bo'ladi. Unli tovushlar hosil bo'lishida til asosiy rol o'ynaydi. Tilning gorizontaal harakati va qattiq tanglayga qay darajada ko'tarilgani (tilning vertikal harakati) va lablarning ishtirok etish yoki etmasligiga qarab unli tovushlar bir biridan farq qiladilar.

Ingliz unlilari ikkita toifadadir. Bular **monoftonglar** va **diftonglar**.

Monoftonglar

Monoftong bir, yakka, o'zgarmaydigan tovushdir. Monoftong hosil bo'lish jarayonida nutq organlari o'z holatini o'zgartmaydilar. Ingliz tilida 12 ta monoftong

bor:[i:,i,e,a:,u,u:,ɔ,ɔ:,ʌ,ə:,ə,æ].

Bu monoftonglar quyidagi to'rt asoslarga ko'ra klassifikatsiya qilinadilar:

1. **Tilning gorizontaal harakati**, ya'ni til tish asosidan orqaga siljishi;
2. **Tilning vertikal harakati**, ya'm tilning qattiq tanglay tomohiga qanday darajada ko'tarilishi;
3. **Lablarning ishtiroki**;
4. **Tovushning qisqa yoki cho'ziqligi**.

Tilning gorizontaal harakatiga ko'ra monoftonglar quyidagilar:

1. **Til oldi tovushlar**: [i:, e, a]
2. **Til oldi, biroz orqaga siljigan**: [i]
3. **Til o'rta tovushlar**: [ʌ, ə:, ə]
4. **Til orqa tovushlar**: [ɔ:, ɔ, u:]
5. **Til orqaga biroz oldiga siljigan**: [a:, u]

Tilning vertikal harakatiga ko'ra unli tovushlar quyidagidek:

1. **Ochiq unililar** (til qattiq tanglay tomoniga ko'tarilmadi, erkin holatda pastki tishlar asosida joylashgan): [a:, ɔ, ʌ, æ]
2. **Yarim ochiq unililar** (til biroz qattiq tanglay tomoniga ko'tarilgan): [e, ə:, ə, ɔ:]
3. **Yopiq unililar** (til qattiq tanglay tomoniga ancha ko'tarilgan, ammo qattiq tanglayga tegmaydi, ya'ni to'siq hosil qilmaydi): [i:, u, u:, i].

Unli tovush hosil qilinganda, lablar ishtirokiga ko'ra unililar:

1. **Lablangan**: [ɔ, ɔ:, u, u:]
2. **Lablanmagan**: [i:, i, e, a:, æ, ə:, ə] bo'ladilar.

Lablangan unilami talaffuz qilish jarayonida lablar doira shaklga keladilar, ammo cho'chchaymaydilar.

Ingliz unli tovushlari **cho'ziq** va **qisqa** bo'ladilar va cho'ziq tovushlar qisqa tovushlarga nisbatan ko'proq vaqt talaffuz qilinib, til talaffuz jarayonida orqa tomonga biroz siljiydi.

1. Qisqa unililar o'zbek unililaridan ikki marta qisqa talaffuz qilinadilar: [i, e, ə, u, ʌ, ə, æ]
2. Cho'ziq unililar o'zbek unililaridan ikki barobar cho'ziq talaffuz qilinadilar: [i:, a:, ɔ:, u:, ə:].

Diftonglar

Diftong ikki tovushdan tashkil topgan birikmadir. Diftongning birinchi tovushi “**yadro** ”, ikkinchi tovushi “**glayd** ” deyiladi. Yadro kuchli, bo’rttirib, glayd esa kuchsiz talaffuz qilinadi. Yadro jag’ni keng ochilishi paytida, glayd esa jag’ dastlabki holatga kelish paytida talaffuz etiladi. Bu qoidaga mustasno holda faqatgina [ou] diftongi hisoblanadi. Chunki urg’uli holatda ikkinchi tovush ham birinchi tovushdagidek kuchli talaffuz qilinadi.

Ingliz tilida quyidagi diftonglar bor: [ei, ou, x, əu, ɔi, iə, εə, uə].

Phonetic exercises N 1 - 135 Listen to the tape and train these exercises

Exercise 1

big-big

pig-pig

kik-kick

pik-pick

si: - see

pi: - pea

ki: - key

Exercise 5

i:v - eve

i:z – ease

Exercise 2

giv-give

vik-Vic

fib-fib

if-if

Exercise 6

bi:z - bees

pi:z - peas

fi:z – fees

Exercise 3

iz- is

fiz - fizz

fiks - fix

sik - sick

siks – six

Exercise 7

ki:p - keep

si:k- seek

pi;s-piece

spi:k – speak

Exercise 4

bi: - be

vi: - v

fi: - fee

Exercise 8

pik - pick

big - big

kis – kiss

iz-is

if-if

giv – give

Exercise 9

pi:s-pi:z | pease-peas

Exercise 10

ti:tea

di-d

di:d-deed

fi:t-feet

Exercise 11

pit-pit

fit-fit

bit-bit

tip-tip

did-did

kid-kid

Exercise 12

mi:-me

mi:t-meet

mid-mid

ti:m-team

Exercise 17

pen – pen	ten - ten	fen - fen
men - men	tekst - text	bet - bet
bed - bed	vet-vet	sez - says

di:m-deem

dim-dim

Exercise 13

ni:-knee

ni:d-need

nit-knit

mi:n-mean

di:n-dean

Exercise 14

di:p-di:d | deep-deed

ni:t-ni:d | neat-need

fi:t-fi:d | feet-feed

bi:t-bi:d | beat-bead

Exercise 15

kit-kid | kit - kid

nit-did | knit - did

bit-bid | bit – bid

Exercise 16

it-i:t | it - eat

bit-bi:t | bit - beat

nit-ni:t | knit - neat

if-i:v | if - eve

Exercise 18

si:k-si:z	seek-seize	set-sed	set-said	bek-beg	beck-beg
ki:p-ki:z	keep-keys	net-ned	net-ned	det-ded	dept-ddead

Exercise 19 [i] - [e]

pin – pen	pin – pen	sit - set	sit - set
big – beg	big – beg	bid - bed	bid - bed
nik - nek	Nick - neck	mis - mes	miss - mess

Exercise 20

'fifti - 'fifti:n	fifty - fifteen
'siks'ti - 'siks'ti:n	sixty – sixteen

Exercise 21

'bizi	busy	'siti	1 'tedi	1 Teddy	
'gini	guinea	'Pigi	piggy	'beki	Becky
'piti	pity	'kiti	Kitty	pegi	Peggy
'men	many	'peni	penny	'eni	any

Exercise 22

'kit	kitte	'	mint	mitten	'bi:tn	beaten
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Exercise 23

wi:	we	wim	whim	wig	wig
wi:k	week	'wimin	women	went	went
win	win	wen	when	wet	wet
wind	wind	west	west	web	web

Exercise 24

Wig-wit	Wig-wit
Wi:z-wi:p	Wheeze-weep
Wi:v-wi:k	Weave-weak
Wed-wet	Wed-wet

Exercise 25

θθi: - ððði:

sssi: - zzzzi:

fffi: - vvvi:

Exercise 26

θi:-si | θi:-zi:

θi:-fi | θi:-vi:

θi:-ti | θi:-di:

Exercises 27 [θθi:]

θi:f | thief

θi:m | theme

θik | thick

θin | thin

Exercise 28

ti:θ | teeth | kiθ | kith

ni:θ | neath | fifθ | fifth

bi'ni:θ | beneath | miθ | myth

ti:θ | teeth | kiθ | kith

Exercise 29 [ððði:]

ði: | thee

ði:z | these

ði:s | this

Exercise 30

si:ð | seethe

wið | with

wi'ðin | within

Exercise 31

et | at | | eim | aim | | eid | aid | | eit | eight | | eik | ache

Exercise 32

dei		day
kei		kay
mei		may
gei		gay
pei		pay
bei		bay
wei		day

Exercise 33

dein – dein		Dane - date
keim - keip		came - cape
mein - meik		main - make
geim - geit		game - gate
eim – eit		aim - eight

Exercise 34

ə'pen		a pen
ə'pin		a pin
ə'dei		a day
ə'gein		again
ən'eg		an egg

Exercise 35

ðə'sentəns		the sentence
ðə'sekənd		the second
ðə'meθəd		the method
ðiə'sistənt		the assistant
tə kə'nekt		to connect

tə kən'vei | to convey

Exercise 36

'fi:və	fever	'detə	debtor
'mi:tə	metre	'wi:kə	weaker
'mistə	mister	'beɪðə	bather

Exercise 37

ti:tʃ	teach	tʃest	chest
'ti:tʃə	teacher	tʃes	chess
pɪktʃə	picture	tʃeɪn	chain
'tʃɪn	chin	wɪtʃ	which
tʃi:p	cheap	tʃek	check

Exercise 38

dʒɪm	Jim
eɪdʒ	age
peɪdʒ	page
dʒeɪmz	James
weɪdʒ	wage

Exercise 39

tʃest-	chest-
'dʒestʃə	gesture
tʃɪn-dʒɪn	chin-jinn
tʃes-dʒet	chess-jet
tʃɪp-	chip-
'dʒɪpsi	gypsy

Exercise 40

θeft	theft
------	-------

deθ		death
tenθ		tenth
ˈθi:sis		thesis
Smiθ		Smith

Exercise 41

ðen		then		ˈfeðə		feather
ðem		them		təˈgeðə		together

Exercise 42

θi:m-si:m		theme-seem
θik-sik		thick-sick
miθ-mis		myth-miss
deθ-def		death-deaf
θik-fiks		thick-fix
θin-fin		thin-Finn

Exercise 43

wið - wiz		with - whiz
si:ð - si:z		seethe - seize
beið - beiz		bathe - baize
ðen - zed		then-zed
ði: - vi:		the - vee
si:ð- kan'sirv		seethe - conceive
ðei - dei		they - day

Exercise 44

æn		Arm
æm		am
æd		add
ænt		ant

ænd		and
ˈæbsent		absent

Exercise 45

mæn		man
ðæn		then
ðæt		that
kæt		cat
fæt		fat
gæs		gas

Exercise 46

bæk-bæg		back – bag
mæt-mæd		mat - mad
kæp-kæb		cap - cab
bæt-bæd		bat – bad
mætʃ-bædʒ		match -badge

Exercise 47 [e] – [æ]

men-mæn		men - man
ded-dæd		dead - dad
set-sæt		set - sat
sed-sæd		said - sad

Exercise 48

mai		my
dai		die
tai		tie
bai		buy
θai		thy
wai		why

Exercise 49

faiv	five
nain	nine
taim	time
dain	dine
faind	find
maind	mind
wain	wine

Exercise 50

paik	pike
kait	kite
taip	type
sait	sight
bait	bite

Exercise 51

sai - said – sait	sigh - scythe - sight
mai - main – fait	my - mine - might
fai - fain – fait	fie - fine - fight
sai - said – sait	sigh - side - sight
wai - waid – wait	why - wide - white
wai - waiz - waip	why - wise - wipe

Exercise 52

ðə'sevnθ	the seventh
ðə'tenθ	the tenth
in'ðis	in this

Exercise 53

et - eit - æt	ate - eight - at
beg - beið - bæg	beg - bathe - bag
ðen - ðei - ðæn	then - they - than
pen - pein - pæn	pen - pain - pan

Exercise 54

læmp	lamp
'lætin	Latin
læd	lad
læs	lass
lænd	land

Exercise 55

pleit	plate	'bædli	badly
pli:z	please	blæck	black
kli:n	clean	dʒil	Jill
i'levn	eleven	sledʒ	sledge
'fæmili	family		

Exercise 56

leit – leid	late - laid
laik - laiz	like - lies
li:k – li:d	leak - lead
'lisn - lid	listen - lid
'lesn - leg	lesson - leg

Exercise 57

teil	tail	'pensl	pencil	tel	tell	milk
'teibl	tabl	bel	bell	kil	kill	film
fi:l	feel	tʃil	chill	wil	will	
si:l	seal	wel	well	waild	wild	

Exercise 58

rait-raid	write-ride
reis-rein	race-rain
ri:p-ri:d	reap-read
risk-rid	risk-rid
ræt-ræg	rat-rag

Exercise 59

red	red
rein	rain
raim	rhyme
ˈrivə	River
ri:ð	wreathe
ˈredi	ready

Exercise 60

ka:	car	ˈka:pit	carpet
ka:m	calm	ˈga:dn	garden
ka:t	cart	ˈga:gl	gargle

Exercise 61

fa:	far	pa:st	past
fa:m	farm	pa:dn	pardon
pa:s	pass	sta:t	start

Exercise 62

a: - ba:	are - bar	a:m - pa:m	arm - palm
a:sk - ta:sk	ask-task	a:k - da:k	arc - dark
a:t - pa:t	art-part	ˈa:nsə - da:ns	answer-dance

Exercise 63 [w]-[v]

wi:l-vi:l	wheel-veal
wel-´velvit	well-velvet
waiz-vais	wise-vice
wain-vain	wine-vine

Exercise 64

tekst - teksts	text - texts
laemp - lasmps	lamp - lamps
pa:t - pa:ts	part - parts
leik - leiks	lake - lakes
tai - taiz	tie - ties
dei - deiz	day - days
baeg - baegz	bag - bags
'lesn - 'lesnz	lesson - lessons
'pensl - 'penslz	pencil - pencils
kla:s - 'kla:siz	class - classes
mætʃ-´mætʃiz	match – matches
pleis-´pleisiz	place-places
pi:s-´pi:siz	piece-pieces
sentəns-sentənsiz	sentence-sentences

Exercise 65

kʌm	come	'mʌni	money	lʌv	love
kʌp	cup	'stʌdi	study	´dʌbl	double
rʌn	run	fʌn	fun	wʌn	won
rʌm	rum	'mʌðə	mother	'wʌndəfʊl	wonderful

Exercise 66 [a:] - [ʌ]

ba:k-bʌk	bark - buck
da:k	dark - duck
la:k-lʌk	lark - luck

da:k-kʌt	dark - cut
ba:k-bʌd	bark - bud
ka:m-kʌm	calm - come
ma:st-mʌst	mast - must
ˈfa:ðə-mʌðə	father - mother

Exercise 67

es -jes	s-yes	i:l-ji:ld	eel - yield
et-jet	ate - yet	a:t-ja:d	art - yard
el-jel	l-yel	i:st-ji:st	east - yeast

Exercise 68

ʃi:	she	ʃa:p	sharp	ʃʌt	shut
ʃai	shy	ʃɪp	ship	ˈʃeli	Shelley
ʃain	shine	ʃi:p	sheep	ʃæk	shack
ʃi:t	sheet	ʃeɪp	shape	wɪʃ	wish

Exercise 69

be'ɪdʒ	beige	kə'liʒn	collisio
'viʒn	vision	'gæra:ʒ	garage
di'viʒn	division	ˈpleʒə	pleasure
di'siʒn	decision	'meʒə	measure

Exercise 70

ət' ðæt taim	at that time
in ðæt tekst	in that text
ˈðæt dei	that day
ðə'sekənd dei	the second day
'nait ənd dei	night and day
'teik ted	take Ted
'big kʌt	big cut

Exercise 71

kət	cot	nət	not	wət	what
kək	cock	fɔks	fox	wɔʃ	wash
gət	got	bɔks	box	skɔtʃ	Scotch
gən	gone	lɒdʒ	lodge	stɒp	stop

Exercise 72 [ʌ]-[ɔ]

kʌt-kət	cut-cot	gʌn-gən	gun-gone
bʌt-lət	but-lot	pʌt-pət	putt-pot
nʌt-nət	nut-not		

Exercise 73 [ɔ:]

jɔ:k	York
tɔ:k	talk
wɔ:l	wall
wɔ:m	warm
wɔ:k	walk

Exercise 74 [ɔ:]

bɔ:	bore	kɔ:z	cause
fɔ:	four	bi'kiɔ:z	because
dɔ:	door	smɔ:l	small
flɔ:	floor	bɔ:d	board
jɔ:	your	'blækbɔ:d	blackboard
θɔ:	thaw	θɔ:t	thought

Exercise 75 [ʌ]-[a:]-[a]-[ɔ:]

kʌt - ka:t - kət - kɔ:t	cut - cart - cot - court
pʌt - pa:t - pət - pɔ:t	putt - part - pot - port
bʌd - ba:d - 'bɔdi - bɔ:d	bud - bard - body - board

Exercise 76 [ou]

nou	know	ould	old	sloup	slope	voug	vogue
lou	low	kout	coat	bouð	both	'jelou	'yellow
gou	go	ðouz	those	wouk	woke	'nærou	narrow

Exercise 77

siŋ	sing	riŋ	ring	'piŋ	'poŋ	ping-pong
diŋ	ding	sɔŋ	song	gɔŋ		gong
kiŋ	king	lɔŋ	long	rɔŋ		wrong
θiŋ	thing					

Exercise 78

twelve	twelve	kwik	quick	dwɔ:f	dwarf
'twenti	twenty	swim	swim	dwel	dwel
twais	twice				

Exercise 79 [u]

buk	book	tuk	took	rum	room	wud	wood
gud	good	kuk	cook	wul	wool		

Exercise 80

'kamjunist	communist	'kla:srum	classroom
tə'luk	to look	'kəpi:buk	copy - book
tə'put	to put	'noutbuk	note - book
tu'a:sk	to ask		

Exercise 81

du:	do	ʃu:	shoe
tu:	two	dʒu:	Jew
blu:	blue	tʃu:	chew

Exercise 82

sku:l	school	ru:l	rule
su:n	soon	ru:d	
nu:n	noon		rude

Exercise 83

nju:	new	'dju:ti	duty	'mju:zik	music
fju:	few	'bju:ti	beauty	'pju:pl	pupil
ju:	you	'institju:t	institute	'stju:dsnt	student
		'nju:speipə	newspaper		

Exercise 84 [au]

kau	cow	vau	vow	ʃaut	shout
nau	now	taun	town	kaunt	count
naun	noun	saund	sound	laud	loud
daun	down	aut	out	'mauntin	mountain
		'fauntinpen	fountain-pen		

Exercise 85 [u:] - [u] - [au]

bu:t - buk - bau	boot - book - bow
ru:ð - ruk - rau	Ruth - rook - row
fu:t - fut - faul	food - foot - fowl

Exercise 86

ai:-hai	high
au-hau	how
ei-hei	hay
æt-hæt	hat
ai-hait	height

Exercise 87

hi:	he	hət	hot
-----	----	-----	-----

hiz	his	hʌt	hut
hu:	who	ha:d	hard
hu:z	whose	'hæpi	happy
hu:m	whom	hauz	house
him	him	hauziz	houses
hæz	has	'heipni	halfpenny
hæv	have		

Exercise 88

iə	ear	dia	dear	'wiəri	weary
niə	near	sfiə	sphere	'θiətə	theatre
hiə	hear	a'piə	appear	θiəri	theory
kliə	clear	'niəli	nearly		

Exercise 89 [i:] - [i] - [iɪ]

fi:t - fit - fiə	feet - fit - fear
bi:t - bit - biə	beat - bit - beer
ti: - tip - tiə	tea - tip - tear

Exercise 90

ə:n	earn	'ə:li	early	bə:	bur
ə:θ	earth	jə:	year	sə:	sir
ə:k	irk	fə:	fiir	hə:	her

Exercise 91

gə:l	girl	tʃə:tf	church	'sə:kl	circle
kə:l	curl	'dʒə:mən	German	tə:n	turn
də:t	dirt	'mə:tl	myrtle	θə:d	third
və:b	verb	tə:m	term	'θə:ti	thirty
fə:st	first	lən	learn	'θə:'ti:n	thirteen

Exercise 92 [e] - [ə:] - [il:]

bed-bə:d-bɔ:d	bed-bird-board
ben-bə:n-bɔ:n	Ben-burn-born
ten-tə:n-tɔ:n	ten-turn-torn
hed-hə:d-hɔ:d	head-heard-horde

Exercise 93 [i:]-[ə:]-[ɔ:]

si:-sə:-sɔ	sea-sir-saw
fi:fə:-fɔ:	fee-fir-four
bi:-bə:-bɔ	be-bur-bore
ʃi:t-ʃə:t-ʃɔ:t	sheet-shirt-short

Exercise 94

gæŋ	gang	slæŋ	slang	jʌŋ	young
fæŋ	rang	fæŋ	fang	sʌŋ	sung
sæŋ	sang	tʌŋ	tongue	ə`mʌŋ	among

Exercise 95

preiz	praise	brait	bright
trein	train	braun	brown
drai	dry	praud	proud
tru:	true	gri;n	green
θru:	through	'pronoun	pronoun
kraud	crowd	θred	thread
kru:	crew	frend	friend
'krɪsmʌs	Christmas	dres	dress
gru:p	group	'preznt	present
grou	grow	stres	stress
stri:t	street	'praektɪs	practice
tri:	tree	fri:	free
θri:	three	gra:s	grass
'brʌðə	brother	brɔ:d	broad

strɒŋ	strong	strʌk	struck
ɡreɪ	gray	træm	tram
'kʌmriːd	comrade		

Exercise 96

eə	air	'feəri	fairy
keə	care	'tʃeə	chair
weə	where	tə pri'peə	to prepare
heə	hair	'peərənts	parents
ðeə	their		

Exercise 97 [e]-[ɛə]-[æ]

pet-peə-pæt	pet-pair-pat
bed-beə-bæd	bed-bear-bad
'meri-'meəri-	merry-Mary-
'mæri	marry

Exercise 98 [iə]-[ɛə]

fɪə-feə	fear-fair	stiə-steə	steer-stair
miə-meə	mere-mare	tʃiə-tʃeə	cheer-chair
diə-deə	dear-dare	hiə-heə	here-hair

Exercise 99

snou	snow	dʒouk	joke	tə 'klouz	to close
dount	don't	wount	won't	tə'mɔrou	tomorrow
houp	hope	wouk	woke	tə 'bɔrou	to borrow
houm	home	tu'oupn	to open	'souvit	Soviet

Exercise 100 [ɔ:]-[ou]

pɔ:k-pouk	pork-poke
bɔ:t-bout	bought-boat

kɔ:t-kout	court-coat
kɔ:l-koul	call-coal
klɔ:z-klouz	clause-close
wɔ:l-wouk	wall-woke

Exercise 101

ə'dʌstə	a duster	ə'kʌlə	a colour
ə'rʌbə	a rubber	ən'a:nsə	an answer
ə'mɒnɪtə	a monitor	ən'a:ftə'nʌn	an afternoon
ə'nʌmbə	a number	ən'a:nt	an ant
tə kəntɪnju:	to continue	tə kəmə:nd	to command
'fækəlti	faculty	mægə'zɪn	magazine

Exercise 102 [ɔɪ]

bɔɪ	boy	ˈtɔɪlə	toiler	pɔɪnt	point
tɔɪ	toy	nɔɪz	noise	ˈtɔɪlɪt	toilet
vɔɪs	voice	ˈnɔɪzi	noisy		
bɔɪl	boil				

Exercise 103

bɔɪl-bɔ:t-bout	boil-bought-boat
ɔɪl-ɔ:l-ould	oil-all-old
bɔɪl-bɔ:l-bould	boil-ball-bold
tɔɪl-tɔ:l-tould	toil-tall-told

Exercise 104 [ʊə-juə]

pʊə	poor	ˈju:ʒʊəl	usual
ʃʊə	sure	ˈkjʊəriəs	curious
pjuə	poor	ˈplʊərə	plural
kjuə	cure	kruəl	cruel
fjuəl	fuel	ˈbuəʒwa:	bourgeois

Exercise 105 [u:]-[u]-[uə]

pu:l-pul-puə	pool-pull-poor
ʃu:t-ʃuk-ʃuə	shoot-shook-sure

Exercise 106

`faɪə	fire	`laɪən	lion	`taɪə	tire
`haɪə	hire	`daɪgræm	diagram	`traɪəmf	triumph
`aɪən	iron	paɪə`niə	pioneer	`daɪələg	dialogue
`kwaɪət	quiet	di`zaɪə	desire		
`waɪə	wire	`taɪəd	tired		

Exercise 107 [aʊ]

`paʊə	power	`tauəl	towel
`flaʊə	flower	`vauəl	vowel
`tauə	tower	`auə	hour

Exercise 108

`greɪə	greyer
`pleɪə	player
`leɪə	layer

Exercise 109

`louə	lower	`jelouə	yellower
`slouə	slower	`widouə	widower

Exercise 110 [ɔɪ]

dis`trɔɪə	destroyer
im`plɔɪə	employer
ə`nɔɪəns	annoyance

Exercise 111

diŋ-`ri:diŋ	ding-reading
siŋ-`pa:siŋ	sing-passing
tiŋ-`raitŋ	ting*-writing
niŋ-`oupniŋ	ning*-opening
iŋ-`gouiŋ	ing*-going

Exercise 112

`speliŋ	spelling	`eniθiŋ	anything
`si:liŋ	ceiling	`nʌθiŋ	nothing
`blɔtiŋ peipə	blotting-paper	`i:vniŋ	evening
`sʌmθiŋ	something	`mɔ:nɪŋ	morning

Exercise 113

tʃeə	chair	`tʃɪldrən	children
tʃ:k	chalk	əd`ventʃə	adventure
`lektʃərə	lecturer	`tʃɪli	chilly
frentʃ	French	spi:tʃ	speech
tʃaɪld	child	kætʃ	catch

Exercise 114

dʒæk	Jack	`ma:dʒɪnz	margins
dʒ:dʒ	George	endʒɪ`niə	engineer
la:dʒ	large	`souldʒə	soldier
`redʒɪstə	register	`dʒɪndʒə	ginger

Exercise 115 (a) [t]-[tʃ]

mæt-mætʃ	mat-match
kæt-kætʃ	cat-catch
fi:t-`fi:tʃə	feet-feature
skɒt-skɒtʃ	Scot-Scotch

Exercise 115 (b) [d]-[dʒ]

kid-bridʒ	kid - bridge
klɒd-lɒdʒ	clod - lodge
sled-sledʒ	sled - sledge
li:d-li:dʒ	lead - liege
bæd-bædʒ	bad - badge

Exercise 116

ʃæl	shall	ˈrʌʃn	Russion
əˈtenʃn	attention	hʌʃ	hush
iksˈpreʃn	expression	ʃɔ:t	short
dikˈteɪʃn	dictation	ʃə:t	shirt
ˈspæniʃ	Spanish	ʃou	show

Exercise 117

əˈkeɪʒn	occasion	iksˈpləʊʒn	explosion
kəˈrouʒn	corrosion	ˈtreʒə	treasure

Exercise 118

ə:-wə:	er*-were	wɔ:m	worm
ə:k-wə:k	irk-work	ˈwə:ði	worthy
ə:θ-wə:θ	erath-worth	wə:d	word
		wə:ld	world

Exercise 119

θril	thrill	θə:sti	thirsty
θret	threat	klɒθ	cloth
θʌm	thumb	nɔ:θ	north
ˈθʌndə	thunder	depθ	depth

Exercise 120

wiˈðɪn	within	ˈra:ðə	rather
təˈgeðə	together	ˈfəðə	further

'gæðə	gather	'klouðz	clothes
'sʌðən	southern	ðou	though
ðʌs	thus	riðm	rhythm

Exercise 121 [θs]-[ðz]

mʌnθ-mʌnθs	months	pa:θ-pa:ðz	paths
depθ-depθs	depths	tru:θ-tru:ðz	truths
bə:θ-bə:θs	births	ba:θ-ba:ðz	baths
lenð-lenθs	lengths	mauθ-mauðz	mouths
deθ-deθs	deaths		

Exercise 122

mæn-men	man-men
`wumæn-`wimin	woman-women
tʃaɪld-`tʃɪldrən	child-children
gu:z-gi:z	goose-geese
fʊt-fi:t	foot-feet
tu:θ-ti:θ	tooth-teeth
ɔks-`ɔks(ə)n	ox-oxen
maʊs-maɪs	mouse-mice

Exercise 123

hɪz`hænd	his hand	hə:`hæt	her hat
hə`hʌzbænd	her husband	hɪz`hɔ:s	his horse
hi`hæz	he has	`hau`hɒt	how hot
`hau`hai	how high	hə`heə	her hair

Exercise 124

wait	white	wənt	want	wɔ:k	walk
wi:l	wheel	wɒʃ	wash	`westwəd	westward
west	West	wəʊnt	won't	`wigwæm	wigwam

`wumin | woman

Exercise 125

sin-sin	sin-sing	din-din	din-ding
pin-pin	pin-ping	`fɔrin-riŋ	foreign-ring
kin-kin	kin-king		

Exercise 126

θiŋk	think
`θiŋkiŋ	thinking
θæŋk	thank
θæŋks	thanks
iŋk	ink
`iŋkpɒt	inkpot
`ʌŋkl	uncle

Exercise 127

`iŋgliʃ	English
`fiŋgə	finger
`jʌŋgə	younger
`lɔŋgə	longer
`strɔŋgə	stronger
`jʌŋgɪst	youngest
`læŋgwɪdʒ	longuage

Exercise 128

`siŋə	singer	`riŋiŋ	ringing
`siŋiŋ	singing	`brɪŋiŋ	bringing

Exercise 129

ʃelf-	shelf-
-------	--------

ʃelvz		shelves
waif-		wife-
waivz		wives
ha:f-		half-
ha:vz		halves

Exercise 130

ru:f-ru:fs		roof-roofs
seif-seifs		safe-safes
ˈhæŋkətʃif-		handkerchief-
ˈhæŋkətʃifs		handkerchiefs

Exercise 131

ˈweivi	wavy		ˈvery wel	very well
ˈwi:və	weaver		ˈvery wɔ:m	very warm
ˈswivl	swivel		ˈwi:vəz waivz	weavers wives

Exercise 132

ˈkwikli	quickly		ˈtwailait	twilight
ˈkwestʃn	question		swæm	swam
kwait	quite		swam	swum
liŋˈgwistiks	linguistics		swi:t	sweet

Exercise 133 [i:]-[ə:]-[ɔ:]-[a:]

si:-sə:-sɔ:-sta:		see-sir-saw-star
bi:n-bə:n-bɔ:n-ba:n		been-burn-born-barn
ti:m-tə:m-tɔ:n-ta:sk		team-term-torn-task
fi:-fə:-fɔ:-fa:		fee-fur-four-far

Exercise 134

brɪŋ it		bring it		brɪŋɪŋ it		bringing it
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siŋ it	sing it	riŋiŋ ʌp	ringing up
ˈkʌmiŋ in	coming in	ˈsiŋiŋ ə sɔŋ	singing a song
ɡoʊŋ in	going in	θiŋkiŋ əbaut	thinking about
ˈteikiŋ aut	taking out		
siŋiŋ it	singing it		

Exercise 135

wɔ:d-wɔ:d-vəb	warm-word-verb
wɔ:l-wə:s-və:s	wall-worse-verse
wɔ:m-wə:m-in`vət	warm-worm-invert

Quyidagi monoftong va diftong tovushlariga berilgan gaplarni, she'r va maqollarni to'g'ri talaffuz qiling va intonasiya bilan yodlang.

SOUNDS Listen to the tape and train your pronunciation

Sound 1 [i:]

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
2. A sailor went to sea
To sea what he could see'
But all he could see
Was sea, sea, sea.
3. If all the seas were one sea, what a great sea that would be.
4. Greek meets Greek. - O'xshatmasdan uchratmas.

Sound2 [i]

1. It's a pity that little Kitty lives in a big city.
2. Little Bill, sit still.
Will you sit still little Bill?
If you sit still little Bill,
Jimmy Nill will bring you to a big hill.
3. Six little kittens lost their mittens.
It's a pity they were so pretty.
4. It isn't cricket! - Bu insofdan emas!
5. It's the limit! - Har narsani chegarasi bor!

Sound3 [e]

1. Get ten eggs ready for breakfast.
2. If many men knew what many men know
If many men went where many men go
If many men did what many men do?
The world would be better.
I think so. Don't you?
3. East or West, home is best.
4. Health is above wealth.

5. All is well that ends well.

Sound 4 [æ]

1. That's the man who sat on my hat in the tram.

2. If you Sandy have two candies,

Give one candy to Andy, Sandy.

If you Andy have two candies,

Give one candy to Sandy, Andy.

3. My Little Cat.

Where are you going to, my little cat?

I'm going to town to buy a hat?

What? A hat for a cat? A cat in a hat?

Who ever saw a cat in a hat?

4. Three Little Cats.

Three little cats went out one day

Not for a walk and not to play.

They went to find some milk to drink.

Yes, they found some, where do you think ?

By every door ajar they found.

They drank the milk without a sound.

5. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. - Balo odam tanlamaydi.

Sound 5 [a:]

1. Friends a hundred miles apart

Sit and chatter heart to heart

Boys and girls from school afar

Speak to Mother ask Papa.

2. He laughs best, who laughs last.

3. Can't you ask Father or Aunt Margaret?

4. Who' run faster?

You or I?

Who'll laugh loudest?

Let us try.

5. Are we to be a large party? - Ko'pchilik bo'lamizmi?

Sound 6 [ɔ]

1. Lots and lots of clocks and watches have gone wrong.

2. Honesty is the best policy.

3. As I was going along, along

And singing a comical song, song

The lane I went was so long, long

And the song I sang was long, long

And so I went singing along.

4. Jog on! - O'z yo'lingdan qolma!

5. What a swat! - Mukkasidan ketgan!

6. Not for toffees! - Tilla bersayam!

7. A watched pot never boils - Kutgandan yomoni yo'q!

8. Hob and nob, Doc - Yahshi niyat yarim mol, doktor!

Sound 7 [ɔ]

1. George was bom in August.

2. I saw more than forty horses.

3. Her naughty daughter Maud is at fault.

4. Of all the saws I ever saw a saw

I never saw a saw as that saw saws.

5. All aboard! - Chiqish tugadi!

6. Draw in your claws! - O'zingni bos!

7. All the more so! - Bu hali holva!

Sound 8 [u]

1. A cook took a good look at the cookery book.

2. It's good he could go on foot.

3 There was a crooked man

And he went a crooked mile

And he found a crooked sixpence

Under a crooked stile.

He bought a crooked cat

Which caught a crooked mouse?

And they all lived together

In a little crooked house.

4. would you, if you could. - Qo'lingdan kelsa qil!

5. Keep a good look out! - Ko'zingni kattaroq och!

Sound 9 [u:]

1. No news is good news.

2. Soon learnt soon forgotten.

3. June's new suit is blue.

4. One day I went out to the Zoo

For I wanted to see the old Gnu

But the old Gnu was dead.

They had a new Gnu instead

And that Gnu,

Well, he knew he was new.

5. The exception proves the rule!

6. Ruth can't say "boo" to a goose - Ruf juda beozor.

7. Lue grew too big for his boots - Lu juda kekkayib ketdi.

8. I see them once in a blue moon. - Ular ancha kamnamo.

Sound 10 [ʌ]

1. Every country has its customs.

2. Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

It only doubles trouble and troubles others too.

3. Mother has just come from the market.

4. For every evil under the sun

There is a remedy or there is none.

If there is one, try to find it.

If there is none, never mind it.

Sound 11 [ə :]

1 .It's an early bird that catches the worm.

1. As is the workman so is the work.

2. A journalist made a journey over Japan.

3. Early to bed and early to rise

Makes the man healthy, wealthy and wise.

4. Fveoverheard the word. - Shu so'z qulog'imga chalindi.

5. I'll turn in early. - Ertaroq yotaman.

Sound 12 [ə]

1 .You can think better after a night's sleep.

2. Take us as you find us.

3. Every day in every way the weather is getting better and better.

4. Spades for digging

Pens for writing

Ears for hearing

Teeth for biting

Eyes for seeing, legs for walking

Tongues for tasting and talking.

5. They are both of a hair. - Ikkalovi bir go'r.

6. A day after a fair. - Kuyib kul bo'lib bo'ldi.

Sound 13 [ei }

1 .Rain, rain, April rain,

You are feeding seed and grain.

You are raising plants and crops

With your gaily sparkling drops.

2. David, Jane and Kate came late.

3. Rain, rain, go away.

Come again another day,

Little Johnny wants to play.

4. Save you pains.- O'pkangni bos.

S. Let's call it a day. - Xullas, ish bitdi.

Sound 14 [ou]

1. Soames never boasts of what he knows.

But Rose never knows of what she boasts.

2. Oh, no, don't go home alone. Nobody knows how lonely the road is.

3. A Candle.

Little Nancy Etticote

In a white petticoat

With a red nose.

The longer she stands,

The shorter she grows.

4. It's a cold coal to blow at. - Qancha urinma, foydasi yo'q.

5. As you sow you shall mow. - Ekkaningni o'rasan.

Sound 15 [ai]

1 Out of sight out of mind.

2. Better die standing than live kneeling.

3. My kite is white.

My kite is light.

My kite is in the sky.

Fly my kite, fly, white kite.

Fly high in the sky.

4. Stop piping the eye like the crocodile. - Ko'z yosh to'kaverma.

4. Beauty lies in lovers eyes. - Suymaganga suykalma.

Sound 16 [au]

1. What have you found out about it?

2. Without your tongue you cannot talk,

Without your feet you cannot walk,

Without your eyes you cannot see,

Without your heart you cannot be.

3. In a round about way Gapni aylantirish.

4. Out of sight out of mind.
5. Count me out. - Meni hisobga qo'shma.

Sound 17 [ɔi]

1. The voice of one man is the voice of no one.
2. Joys shared with others are more enjoyed.
3. Her naughty boy destroyed all his toys.
4. What's the boiling point of oil?
5. The boy is a loiterer.
6. The noise is annoying.

Sound 18 [iə]

1. The frost is here the fuel is dear and woods are sear and fire burn clear and frost is here
And has bitten the heel of the going year.
2. Here is some more material for this long period of time.
3. Without a tongue, without an ear I can speak and sing and hear.
4. Steer clear of him.

Sound 19 [ɛə]

1. Take care of the minutes and the hours will take care of themselves.
2. Mary wears her hair long.
3. Take care of Mary's children.
4. Said the Table to the Chair " You can hardly be aware.

How I suffer from the heat and from chilblains on my feet!

If we took a little walk we might have a little talk

Let us take the air! " — said the Table to the Chair.

5. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.
6. It's late to tear your hair. - O'tgan ishga salovat.

Sound 20 [uə]-[juə]

1. What can't be cured must be endured.
2. I'll surely speak more fluently after a tour to Europe.
3. The air is fresh and pure here.

4. There was a young girl from Asturias Whose temper was frantic and curious She used to throw eggs

At her grandmother's legs A habit unpleasant and cvirious.

5. Curiosity is incurable.- Har yerga burun tiqaverma.

6. He is a doer,for sure.- U aytganini qiladiganlardan.

7. Do you feel secure about your fuel ? - Chorasini ko'rib qo'yganmisiz ?

Bo'g'in

Bir unli,bir unli va bir undosh,bir unli va bir yoki ko'proq undoshdan tashkil topgan birikma bo'g'in deyiladi.Bo'g'inlar ochiq va yopiq bo'ladilar.Ochiq bo'g'in unli bilan tugaydi: o - na,my,to - za,he.Yopiq bo'g'in undosh bilan tugaydi: bor,ten,mak - tab,cat.

Bo'g'in ajratish qoidasi

Ingliz so'zlarni bo'g'inlarga ajratishda quyidagi qoidalar qo'llaniladi:

1.Ikki unli orasida bir undosh kelsa,bo'g'in ajratish belgisi ushbu undosh oldidan chiziladi: ti / me,wa / ke,no / te,fami / ly.

2.Ikki unli orasida ikki undosh kelsa (va bu undoshlar harflar birikmasini tashkil qilmasa),bo'g'in ajratish belgisi ushbu undoshlar o'rtasidan o'tadi: ad / mit,con / sent,wor / ker,win / dow.Ammo: mo / ther,li / brary.

3.Ikki unli orasida uchta undosh kelsa,bo'g'in chizig'i birinchi undoshdan keyin chiziladi: Chris / tmas,En / glish,um / brella,com / plete,por / trait,chil / dren,ker / chief,dol / phin,im / prove.

Eslatma 1. / .Ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlarni bo'g'inlarga ajratish so'zning oxirgi unlisidan boshlanadi'

4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 4 - 3- 2 - 1 -
de / mon / stra / tion re / vo / lu / tion

5 - 4- 3-2-1 -
pro / nun / ci / a / tion

Eslatma 2.Qo'shma so'zlarni bo'g'inlarga ajratganda, negiz so'zni e'tiborga olish kerak bo'ladi:

hand / ker / chief,pen / knife,head / ache.

Eslatma 3. Yasama so'zlarni (prefiks yoki suffiks yordamida tashkil topgan so'zlar)

bo'g'inlarga ajratganda negiz so'zni e'tiborga tutish kerak:

de / part / ment, child / hood, nn / u / su / al, e / norm / ous.

Eslatma 4. Bo'g'in ajratish belgisi undosh yoki unli harflar birikmasini buzmaydi:

mo / ther, ki / tchen, te / le / pho / ne, daugh / ter.

Eslatma 5. n va l harflari oldidan kelgan portlovchilar d, t, b, p, g, k harflari bilan bo'g'in yasash xususiyatiga egadirlar: 'apple ['aepl], 'little ['litl], 'table ['teibl], 'middle ['midl].

Quyidagi so'zlar yozilishida ham, talaffuzida ham ikki bo'g'inli hisoblanadilar: 'cotton ['kotn], 'lesson ['lesn], 'ribbon ['ribn], 'open ['oupn], 'broken ['broukn], 'written ['ritn], 'total ['toutl], 'final ['fainl], 'captain ['kaeptn], 'London ['iHndn].

n va l harflaridan oldin kelgan unli urg'usiz holatda to'liq reduksiyagatram uchraydi va o'qilmaydi.

Urg'u

So'z tashkil qilgan bo'g'inlardan biri boshqalarga nisbatan kuchliroq o'qilishi ***urg'u*** deyiladi. Tillar o'z urg'u qoidalariga ega bo'lib, o'zbek va rus so'zlarida urg'u ko'proq ikkinchi bo'g'inga tushadi: mak - 'tab, семья - 'я, o - 'па, зи - 'ма, ки - 'тоб, цве - 'ток. Ammo: 'ма - ма, 'ро - ди - на, 'яб - ло - ко, 'у - ли - ца. Ingliz tilida 85% urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi: 'garden, 'table, 'yellow, 'trolley - bus.

O'zbek va rus tillarida urg'u belgisi biroz egilgan chiziq bo'lib, u urg'u olgan unlining tepasiga qo'yiladi: oc - to - na, 'po' - за, re - ja, 'ko - рич - не - вый, 'u - zum, 'ro - лу - бой. Ingliz urg'u belgisi perpendikulyar chiziq bo'lib, urg'u olgan bo'g'in oldida belgilanadi: 'fa

- mi - ly, dic - 'ta - tion, com - 'pu - ter, in - to - 'na - tion.

Ingliz tilida quyidagi urg'u turlari bor:

1. So'z urg'usi. So'zni tashkil qilgan bo'g'inlardan birining kuchliroq talaffuz qilinishi so'z urg'usi deyiladi.

2. Jumla urg'usi. Sintagma bu bir nafas jarayonida talaffuz qilinib tugagan yoki tugamagan ma'noga ega bo'lgan so'zlar yig'indisidir. (Magazinga borib. lug'at sotib oldim. Qishda tez - tez qor yog'adi.). Sintagmada mustaqil so'z turkumlari (ot, fe'l, sifat, son, ravish) yordamchi so'z turkumlariga

(olmosh, predlog, artikl, bog'lovchilar, modal, yordamchi va bog'lovchi fe'llar) nisbatan kuchliroq talaffuz qilinishi jumla urg'usi deyiladi. Ann came late. She is a good girl.

3. Logik urg'u. Nutq jarayonida biror so'zga tinglovchining e'tiborini jalb qilish yoki his - hayajonini ifodalash uchun ushbu so'zni kuchliroq talaffuz qilinishi logik urg'u deyiladi. Logik urg'u olgan so'z odatda baland - pasayuvchi intonasiya bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Where is 'my pen ? It's 'on the table.

So'z urg'usi qoidalari

1. Bir bo'g'inli so'zlar urg'u oladilar;

'man, 'pen, 'bus

2. Ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda so'z urg'usi birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi;

'note, 'take, 'English

Eslatma: Ingliz tiliga boshqa tillardan kelgan ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda birinchi bo'g'in urg'u oladi va urg'u tushgan unli II tur yopiq bo'g'in qoidasiga bo'ysunib talaffuz qilinadi: copy [kopi], 'city ['siti], 'very ['veri], 'never ['neva], 'foreign ['fɔrin].

3. Uch bo'g'inli so'zlarda urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi va urg'u olgan unli II tur yopiq bo'g'in qoidasiga binoan o'qiladi: family [fæmili], factory [fæktəri], monitor [mɒnitə].

Eslatma: Lotin tilidan kelgan so'zlar bu qoidaga bo'ysunmaydi: dic'tate [di'ktet], ro'tate [ra'teit].

4. To'rt bo'g'inli so'zlarda urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi va urg'u olgan unli II tur yopiq bo'g'in qoidasiga bo'ysunib o'qiladi: 'definite ['definit], 'celebrate ['selibreit], 'institute ['institju:t], 'national ['næʃnəl].

5. Besh va ko'proq bo'g'inli so'zlar odatda boshqa tillardan (ko'pincha lotin tildan) kelgan so'zlar bo'lib, bu so'zlar ikki urg'uga (asosiy urg'u va ikkinchi darajali urg'u) ega. Asosiy urg'u oxirgi bo'g'indan boshlab uchinchi yoki ikkinchi bo'g'inga tushadi, ikkinchi darajali urg'u asosiy urg'u olgan bo'g'ingdan ikkinchi bo'g'inga tushadi:

demons'tration, negoti'ation, refrige'rator, illus'tration.

Ammo ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlarning talaffuzini lug'atdan o'rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

To'rt tur bo'ginlar

Ingliz tilida urg'u olgan bo'g'inlar 4 turni tashkil qiladi va urg'u olgan unli harf ushbu bo'g'inlarga xos qonun - qoidalarga bo'ysunadi.

I tur bo'g'in - **ochiq bo'g'in**;

II tur bo'g'in-**yopiq bo'lib**, "r" harfidan tashqari har qanday undosh bilan tugaydi.

III tur **bo'g'in-yopiq bo'g'in**. Bu bo'g'in faqat "r" harfi yoki "r" + biron boshqa undoshga tugaydi.

IV tur bo'g'in - **ochiq bo'g'in**, "yre" yoki "r" + unliga tugaydi.

Ingliz tilida 6 unli harf: a,o,u,e,i,y 4 tur bo'g'inda 20 unli tovush bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Ingliz unlilarining 4 tur urg'uli bo'g'inlarda (I ochiq,II yopiq,III yopiq,IVochiq)

	I ochiq	II yopiq	III yopiq	IV ohiq
a	[ei]-N13	[æ]-N4	[.a:]-N5	[εa]-N 19
	late,take	map,cat	park,car	care,fare
o	[ou]-N 14 note,so	[ɔ]-N6 not,mop	[ɔ:]-N7 com,po	[ɔ:]-N7 core,more
u	[ju:], [ju:]-N9 cute,rural-tʃ-dʒ-f	[ʌ]-N 10 cut,sun	[ə:]-N11 fur,tum	[j'uə]-N 20 <u>cure,pure,sure</u>
e	[i:]-N1	[e]-N3 pen,let	[ɜ:]-N11 her,tern	[ɪə]-N 18 here,mere
i, y	[ai]-N 15 like,my	[i]-N2 in,myth,sit,kid	[ə:]-N 11 girl,sir,myrtle	[aiə]-triftong tyre,fire

Eslatma 4. "u" harfi I va IV tur ochiq bo'g'inlarda [ju:] va [ju] tovushlarini beradi. Ammo "u" harfi [r,l,-tʃ,dʒ,f] tovushlaridan keyin kelsa u palatal [j] tovushini yo'qotadi va I tur bo'g'inda [uə] tovushlarini beradi. Masalan: music [mju:zik], 'cure [kjue]. Ammo: 'June [dʒu:n], 'sure ['ʃue], 'jury [dʒueri], rural ['ruərəl], 'pluərəl [pluərəl], 'rule ['ru:l], 'plume [plu:m].

Reduksiya

Unli harflar urg'usiz holatda o'z sifatini o'zgartirib talaffuz qilinishi **reduksiya** deyiladi.Reduksiyaning quyidagi turlari bor:

1.Yumshoq reduksiya

2.Qattiq reduksiya.

3.III va IV tur bo 'g'in reduksiyasi.

4.Toliq reduksiya.

5.To'liq bolmagan reduksiya.

6.Maxsus reduksiya.

7.Miqdoriy reduksiya.

8.Sifat reduksiyasi.

9.Digraflar reduksiyasi

10.Reduksiyaga bo 'ysunmagan hollar.

1. **Yumshoq reduksiya.** e,i,y yumshoq unlilar va I va II tur bo'g'inlarda urg'usiz holatda N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan o'qilishini yumshoq reduksiya deyiladi.Masalan: 'pocket [pokit]; 'rabbit; ['ræbit]; invite [in'vait]; 'happy [hæpi]; re'sult [ri'zʌlt].

2. **Qattiq reduksiya.**a.,o,u qattiq unlilar I va II tur bo'g'inlarida urg'usiz holatda N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan talaffuz qilinishi qattiq reduksiya deyiladi.Masalan; acc'ept [ə'ksept],supp'ly [sə'plai],com'plain [kəm'plein],pro'test [prə'test],a'go [əgou],u'pon [ə'pɒn],o'ey [a'bei].

3. **III va IV tur bo'gin reduksiya.**Hamma unlilar - a,o,u,e,i,y - III va IV tur bo'g'inlarida urg'usiz holatda N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan o'qilishi III va IV tur bo'g'in reduksiyasi deyiladi: 'sister ['sista],'doctor ['dokta],'tapir ['teip],'murmur ['mə:mə],'picture ['piktʃə],'pleasure ['plezə].

4. **To'liq reduksiya.**Ingli.z tili harflari so'z oxirida urg'usiz holatda “ n ” harfi ta'sirida o'qilmagani to'liq reduksiya deyiladi: cotton ['kɒtn],'captain ['kæptn],broken [broukn], 'Britain ['britn].

5. **To'liq bo'lmagan reduksiya.** a harfmi urg'usiz holatda - ge, - te, - de

,birikmalardan oldin N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan o'qilishi to'liq bo'lmagan reduksiya deyiladi: 'cabbage ['kæbidʒ], 'comrade ['kɒmrid], 'village ['vilidʒ], 'climate ['klaimit].

6. Maxsus reduksiya. e, i, harflari urg'usiz holatda - nt, - nce, - ble harflar birikmalari ta'sirida N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan o'qilishi maxsus reduksiya deyiladi: 'student ['stjudent], 'distance ['distəns], 'sentence ['sentəns], 'possible ['pɒsəbl].

7 Miqdoriy reduksiya. Cho'ziq unli tovushlar [i:, a:, o:, u:, ə:] urg'usiz holatda qisqaroq talaffuz qilingani miqdoriy reduksiya deyiladi. Transkripsiyada ushbu holat cho'ziq unli tovush bir nuqtasini yo'qotish orqali ifodalanadi: he [hi'], are [a'], for [fɔ']. Miqdoriy reduksiyaga ko'proq jumla urg'u olmaydigan so'zlar uchraydi.

8 .Sifat reduksiyasi Cho'ziq unli tovushlar urg'u olmagan bo'g'inda ayrim holatlarda sifat reduksiyaga uchraydilar. Odatda, jumla urg'u olmaydigan so'z urg'u olgan so'zdan oldin kelsa, urg'u olmagan cho'ziq unli sifat reduksiyaga uchraydi: I'll do it for Ann [ail du: it fɔr æn]. For - predlog urg'u olsa [fɔ:], III tur bo'g'in qoidasiga bo'ysunardi. Misolimizda “ for ” dan keyin urg'u olgan “ Ann ” kelgani uchun “ for ” sifatini o'zgartirib N 12 - son [ə] bilan o'qiladi.

“ for ” dan keyin urg'u olmagan so'z kelsa, “ for ” miqdoriy reduksiyaga uchraydi: I'll do it for you [ail du: it fɔ' ju'].

9. Digraflar reduksiyasi ee, ea, ie, ai, ay, ei digraflari urg'usiz holatda N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: 'coffee ['kɒfi], com'mittee [kə'miti], 'forehead ['fɔrid], 'species ['spesiz], 'handkerchief ['hæŋ|kətʃif], 'fountain ['fauntin], 'portrait [pɔ:trit], 'Sunday ['sʌndi], 'foreign ['fɔrin], 'sovereign ['sʌvrin], 'hockey ['hɒki], 'money ['mʌni], 'valley ['væli].

ou digrafi urg'usiz holatda N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan o'qiladi; 'famous ['feiməs], 'nervous ['nə:vəs], 'labour ['leibə], 'honour ['ɒnə].

10.Reduksiyasiz hollar.

1.o harfi so'z oxirida, urg'usiz holatda N 14 - son [ou] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: 'Negro ['ni:grou] to'mato [tə'ma:tou], 'photo ['fɔutou].

2.i harfi chet tillardan kelgan so'zlarda urg'usiz holatda N 15 - son [ai] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: i'dea [ai'diə], identic [ai'dentik].

3.u harfi chet tillardan kelgan so'zlarda urg'usiz holatda to'la, ya'ni N 9 - son [ju:]

tovushi bilan o'qiladi: mu'seum [mju:'zi:um,'institute ['institju:t].

4.oo digrafi urg'usiz holatda N 8 - son [u] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: childhood[tʃai:ldhud].

5.oi,oy digraflari urg'usiz holatda N 17 - son [oi] difitong bilan o'qiladi; 'typhoid
['tifoɪd] 'envoy ['envoi].

6.ow digrafi urg'usiz holatda N 14 - son [ou] diftong bilan o'qiladi: 'window ['windou
, 'shadow ['ʃædou].

7.ew,eu digraflari urg'usiz holatda N 9 - son [ju:] tovushini beradi: pneu'matic [nju:'mætik], pneu'monia [nju:'mouniə],neu'trality [nju:'trælitɪ],'nephew ['nevju:
, 'curfew ['ka:fju:].

8.oo digrafi urg'usiz holatda,so'z oxirida N 14 - son [ou] diftongi bilan o'qiladi: 'cocoa
['koukou].

9. aw digrafi so'z oxirida urg'usiz holatda N 7 - son [ɔ:] tovushi bilan o'qiladi:
'Warsaw ['wɔ:sɔ:].

Unli harjlarning o'qilishi

A - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko'rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o'qiladi:

N 4 - son [æ] tovushi bilan “ a ” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1 .II tur yopiq bo'g'inda “ a ” unlisi [æ] deb o'qiladi: mat,cat.

1. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda ham “ a ” unlisi [æ] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: atom, talent,camel,shadow.

3. Mustasno holatda ham “ a ” [æ] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: mass,lass,ass,anger.

N 13 - son [ei] tovushi bilan “ a ” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1.1tur ochiq bo'g'inda “ a ” unlisi [ei] deb o'qiladi: take,fate.

2. Agar “ a ” unlisi - ste,- nge undosh harf birikmalaridan oldin kelsa ham [ei] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: paste,taste,waste; danger, strange, stranger, arrange.

N 5 - son [a:] tovushi bilan “ a ” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1 .III tur yopiq bo'g'inda “ a ” unlisi [a:] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: car,farm park.

2. “a ” unlisidan keyin quyidagi undosh birikmalari kelsa - ss,- st,- sk,- sp,- mpl,- nce,-
nt,- th,- ft,- Im,- If,- nch,- ff “ a ” harfi [a:] tovushi bilan o'qiladi:
grass,past,ask,grasp,sample,dance,plant,bath,shaft,calm, half,branch,staff.

3. “are ” so'zi urg'uli holatda [a:] deb o'qiladi.

N 19 - son [ɛə] tovushi bilan “a” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o’qiladi:

I.IV tur ochiq bo’g’inda “a” unlisi [(ɛə)] tovushi bilan o’qiladi: care, fare, hare.

N 6 - son [ɔ] tovushi bilan “a” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o’qiladi:

1. “a” unlisi oldidan “w” undosh harfi kelsa [ɔ] deb o’qiladi:

want, wasp, wash, watch, warrant.

N 7 - son [ɔ:] tovushi bilan “a” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o’qiladi:

1. “a” unlisi III tur yopiq bo’g’inda “w” undosh harfidan keyin kelsa [ɔ:] deb o’qiladi: war, warm.

2. “Water” so’zida ham shunday o’qiladi.

3. -ll, -It, -Ise, -Ik undosh harflar birikmalari ta’sirida ham [ɔ:] deb o’qiladi; all, ball, w’all, salt, false, chalk, talk, walk.

4. qu - harf birikmasi ta’sirida ham shunday o’qiladi: quarter, quartz.

N 3 - son [e] tovushi bilan “a” unlisi quyidagi holatda o’qiladi:

1. Faqatgina mustasno so’zlarda “a” unlisi [e] deb o’qiladi; any, many, ate, said, says

N 2 ” son [i] tovushi bilan “a” unlisi faqatgina to’liq bo’lmagan reduksiyaga uchraganda o’qiladi: village, comrade, climate.

N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan “a” unlisi faqatgina qattiq reduksiyaga uchraganda o’qiladi: sofa, accept.

O - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko’rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o’qiladi:

N 14 - son [ou] tovushi bilan “o” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o’qiladi;

I.I tur ochiq bo’g’inda “o” unlisi [ou] deb o’qiladi: note, wrote, alone.

2. -ll, -Id undosh harf birikmalari oldida ham [ou] deb o’qiladi: old, roll, cold.

3. Mustasno holatlarda ham shunday: comb.

N 6 - son [ɔ] J tovushi bilan “o” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o’qiladi:

1. II tur yopiq bo’g’inda “o” unlisi [ɔ] deb o’qiladi; hot, long, got.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo’g’inli so’zlarda ham shunday o’qiladi: model, novel, column, body, honour, honest.

N 7 - son [ɔ:] tovush bilan “o” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o’qiladi:

I.III va IV tur bo’g’inlarida “o” unlisi [ɔ:] deb o’qiladi: port, short, store, suore, orc.

N 10 - son [ʌ] tovushi bilan “o” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o’qiladi:

1.-n,- m,- th,- V undoshlari oldida [ʌ] deb o'qiladi: son,some,mother,love,above.

2. Mustasno so'zlarda ham shunday o'qiladi: dozen,colour.

N 9 - son [u:] tovushi bilan “ o ” unlisi faqatgina mustasno so'zlarda o'qiladi;

Do, who, whom, whose, move, two, lose, tomb.

N 11 - son [ə;] tovushi bilan “ o ” unlisi “ w ” undosh harfi ta'sirida o'qiladi:

work,worm.

N 8 - son [u] tovushi bilan “ o ” unlisi faqatgina mustasno so'zlarda o'qiladi: wolf -
wolves,woman.

N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan “ o ” unlisi faqatgina qattiq reduksiyaga duch kelganda o'qiladi: doctor.minor.

U - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko'rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o'qiladi:

N 9 - son [ju:]; r,l,t [u:] tovushlari bilan “ u ” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1.1 tur ochiq bo'g'inda “ u ” unlisi [ju:]; r,l,t [u:] tovushlari bilan o'qiladi:
mute,rule,June.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan so'zlarda,urg'usiz holatda “ u ” unlisi [ju:] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: Institute,unite,museum.

3. Mustasno so'zlarda esa “ u ” unlisi [u:] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: truth,ruth.

N 10 - son [ʌ] tovushi bilan “ u ” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1. II tur yopiq bo'g'inda “ u ” unlisi [ʌ] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: cut,nut.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda ham shunday o'qiladi: study.

N 11 - son [ə:] tovushi bilan “ u ” unlisi III tur yopiq bo'g'inda o'qiladi: fur,curtain.

N 20 - son [juə],[r - l - t - d - uə] tovushlari bilan “ u ” unlisi IV tur ochiq bo'g'inda o'qiladi: cure,pure,sure,during,jury.

N 8 - son [u] tovushi bilan “ u ” unlisi faqatgina mustasno so'zlarda o'qiladi:
full,pull,push,bull,bullet,butcher,put,bush,pussy,cushion,pudding.

N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan ham “ u ” unlisi faqatgina mustasno so'zlarda o'qiladi:
busy,business.

N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan “ u ” unlisi qattiq reduksiyaga uchraganda o'qiladi:
murmur,cucumber.

N 3 - son [e] tovushi bilan “ u ” unlisi faqatgina mustasno so'zda o'qiladi: bury.

E-harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko'rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o'qiladi:

N 1 - son [i :] tovushi bilan “ e ” unlisi I tur ochiq bo'g'inda o'qiladi: 'scene.

N 3 - son [e] tovushi bilan “ e ” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1.II tur yopiq bo'g'inda “ e ” unlisi [e] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: tender,went.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda ham “ e,” unlisi [e] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: clever,eleven,ever,never,lemon,melon,metal,present,level,leg'end,very.

N 11 - son [ə :] tovushi bilan “ e ” unlisi quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1.III tur yopiq bo'g'inda “ e ” unlisi [ə :] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: term,her.

2. Mustasno so'zda ham aynan shunday o'qiladi: were.

N 18 - son [iə] tovushi bilan “ e ” unlisi IV tur ochiq bo'g'inda o'qiladi: here,mere.

N 19 - son [eə] tovushi bilan “ e ” unlisi faqatgina mustasno so'zlarda o'qiladi: there,where.

N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan “ e ” unlisi faqatgina mustasno so'zda o'qiladi: pretty.

N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan “ e ” unlisi maxsus reduksiyaga uchraganda o'qiladi: absent,student,sentence,vegetable.

I,Y-harflari quyidagi holatlarda ko'rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o'qiladi:

N 15 - son [ai] tovushi bilan “ i ” va “ y ” unililari quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1.I tur ochiq bo'g'inda “ i ” va “ y ” unililari [ai] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: kite,type.

2 - gh,- Id,- nd,- gn undosh harflar birikmasi ta'sirida “ i ” unlisi [ai] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: high,light,night,child,kind,sign,wild,mind.

3. Chet tillardan kelgan so'zlarda va urg'usiz holatda “ i ” va “ y ” unlisi [ai] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: idea,satisfy,identical,ratify.

4. Mustasno so'zda ham “ i ” unlisi [ai] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: island.

N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan “ i ” va “ y ” unililari quyidagi holatlarda o'qiladi:

1 .II tur yopiq bo'g'inda “ i ” va “ y ” unililari [i] tovushi bilan o'qiladi:

hit,kyd,kitchen,lynch.

2. Chet tillardan kelgan ikki bo'g'inli so'zlarda ham aynan shunday o'qiladi:

city,lily,live,give,pity,prison,river,shiver,lyric.

N 11 - son [ə :] tovushi bilan “ i ” va “ y ” unililari III tur yopiq bo'g'inda o'qiladi:

girl,myrtle.

[aiə] triftongi bilan “ i ” va “ y ” unlilari IV tur ochiq bo’g’inda o’qiladi:

fire,tyre,tired,lyre,Ireland.

Chet tillardan kelgan so’zlarda “ i ” N 1 - son [i:] tovushi bilan o’qiladi:

ski,magazine,machine,technique.

Eslatma: Hamma unli harflar,orqasidan - rr - birikmasi kelsa,urg’uli holatda II tur yopiq

bo’g’in qoidasiga bo’ysunib o’qiladilar: carry,lorry,tomorrow,current

merry,mirror,pyrrol.

Merry Mary wants to marry.['meri meəri wɒnts tə məri].

Unli tovushlarning ifodasi

N 1 [i:]

1. e -1 tur ochiq bo’g’in: meter

2. ee - see

3. ea-read

4. ie - field, believe

5. ei - mustasno: ceiling, receive.

N 2 [i]

1 .i, y - II tur yopiq bo’g’in: his,kyd

2. e,y,I - yvimshoq reduksiya: duty,exam,insist

3. To’la bo’lmagan reduksiya: climate, cabbage, baggage, luggage.

N 3 [e]

1. e-II tur yopiq bo’g’in: pen, let

2.ea - mustasno:

bread,breakfast,breath,breadth,dead,death,deaf,head,health,heavy,ready,weather,pleasur
e,leather, thread

3. Mustasno: 'bury [‘beri].

N 4 [æ]

1. a - II tur yopiq bo’g’in: map, bad

2. “ a + ss ” mustasnosi: ass, lass,mass.

N 5 [a:]

1. a - III yopiq bo’g’in: car,park

2. a + ss - pass,grass,class a + sk - task

a + ft – rask

a + St – past

a + nt – plant

a + Im – palm

a + th – bath

a + rp – sharp

a + sp - grasp

3. ea + r-heart

4. au - mustasno: aunt,laugh,laughter.

N 6 [ɔ]

1.0- II tur yopiq bo'g'in: lot,not

2. W + a - want,wash,was,watch,wander,wha,what.

N 7 [ɔ:]

1.0- III tur bo'g'in: port

2.0- IV tur bo'g'in: core,more

3.au,aw - autumn,saw,lawn

4.a + ll - all,wall

a + lk - walk,talk

a + lt - salt

5.W + a - III tur bo'g'in: war,warm

6.oo+ r mustasno: door,floor

7.augh - daughter,caught,taught /

8.ought - thought,brought,fought

9.oa + r - board

10.ou + r - four,course,your.

N 8 [u]

1.oo+ k - book,cook,took

2. U - II tur yopiq bo'g'in - mustasno:

fill,bull,bush,bullet,butcher,pull,put,push,puss,cushion,pudding

3.oo- mustasno: foot,good,stood,wool,wood,hood,room,groom,soot.

N 9 [ju:]; r, l, t=[u;]

1. r -l tur ochiq bo'g'in: use,dune,rule

2.oo- spoon,too,food

3.o- mustasno: do,who,move,whom,whose,two

4.ou - mustasno: group,soup,rouble,you,youth

5. reduksiya bo'lmaydi: singular,communism,institute,museum,unite,multitude

6. eu - ew: few,new,feud.

N 10 [ʌ]

1. u - II tur yopiq bo'g'in: cup,cut

2.o+ n,v,m,th - son,money,brother,love,some

3.ou - mustasno: young,trouble,country,cousin

4.- mustasno: blood,flood.

N 11 [ə:]

1. e,i,y,u - III tur yopiq bo'g'inda: sir,birth,girl,her

2. ea + r - learn,year,earth,early

3..mustasno: were.

N 12 [ə]

1. a,o,u- qattiq reduksiya: admit,consent,minor,picture,famous

2. reduksiyaning alohida hollari: moment,silence,possible,responsible.

N 13 [ei]

1. a -1 tur ochiq bo'g'in: take,lake,tape

2. ai - rain,plain,pain 3 .ay - day,may,say

3. ey - ei: they,vein,greys

4. eigh - eight,neighbour

5. ea - mustasno: break,steak,great.

N 14 [ou]

1.o-1 tur ochiq bo'g'in: phone,tone

2.oa - boat,coat,road

3.ow - know,slow,show>window,sparrow

4.o+11,0 + Id - rool,bold,cold,old

5..oe-toe.

N 15 [ai]

1 i,y -1 tur ochiq bo'g'in: my,like

2.igh - light,high,right

3i + gn-sign

4.i+ Id - child,wild,mild

5.i+ nd - kind,mind,bind

6. mustasno: eye [ai].

N 16 [au]

1.ou - count,house,out

2.ow - how,now,down.

N 17 [oi]

1.oi-oil,boil

2.oy - toy,boy.

N 18 [iə]

1 .e - IV tur ochiq bo'g'in: here,mere

2. ea + r - ear,hear,fear

3. eer - steer.

N 19 [eə]

1 .a - IV tur ochiq bo'g'in: care,share,parents

2. e + re - mustasno: where,there

3. ea + r-bear

4. ai + r - air,hair.

N 20 [juə]

1. u - IV tur ochiq bo'g'in: cure,duringjury

2.oo+ r - poor

3.ou +

r - mustasno: tour.

Triftonglar:

[aɪ] 1.i,y- IV tur ochiq bo'g'in: fire,tyre

[aʊ] 1 .ou + r - our,flour

2.ower - flower,shower.

Digraflarning o'qilishi

Digraf	Urguli holatda	•	Urg'usiz holatda
ee	[i:] <i>see,meet,sheep</i>	—	[i] <i>coffee</i> <i>Committ</i> [^]
ea	[i:] <i>sea,tea,meat</i>	[e] “ d ” va “ th ” dan oldin <i>bread, death, dead, breath, brealrfast, breadth'deafhead, health, heavy, ready, weather, pleasure,leather,thread,leasure,measure.</i> [[i] <i>forehead</i>
oi	{oi\ <i>boil,toil,coil</i>	—	[oi]
oy	[oi] <i>boy, toy,joy</i>		<i>typhoid</i>
ei	[ei] <i>veil,vein,eight,weight</i>	[i:] <i>ceiling,receive,deceive,seize,bnt</i> <i>either</i> [ai]	[i] <i>foreign, sovereign</i>
ey	[ei] <i>they, grey</i>	[i:] <i>key</i>	[i] <i>hockey, money,</i>
Digraf	Urg'uli holatda	Mustasno	Urg'usiz holatda
ou	[au] <i>out,sound,count</i>	[ʌ] <i>country, couple, rough, cousin, touch, enough,you ngtrouble,cough, [u;] you,youth, double, soup, group, through,</i>	[ə] <i>famous, nervous</i>
ow	[au] <i>now,cow</i> [ou] <i>show,blow</i>	-	[ou] <i>window, Moscow,</i>
eu	[ju:] <i>feudal,neutral</i>	-	[ju:] <i>neutrality</i>
ew	[ju:] <i>few, new, dew</i>	[r,l,d] dan keyin [u;] <i>blew, drew.</i> [ou] <i>sew - tikmoq,шить</i>	[ju:] <i>nephew, curfew</i>
au	[ɔ:] <i>taught, pause, clause,</i>	[a:] <i>aunt</i> [a:nt]	-
aw	[ɔ:] <i>law,saw,paw</i>	-	[ɔ:]

			<i>Warsaw</i>
oa	[ou] <i>coat, boat, coal</i>	[ɔ:] <i>broad</i>	[ou] <i>cocoa</i>
oe	[ou] <i>toe</i>	—	-
ee + r	[iə] <i>sheer, beer, deer</i>	-	-
ai + r	[εə] <i>air, chair, stair, hair</i>	—	-
ei + r	[εə] <i>their</i>	—	—
ea + r	[iə] <i>near, dear, hear</i>	[ə:] <i>learn, earth, heard, yearn, search,</i> <i>rehearse, year. [a:] heart, hearth. [εə]</i>	
oa + r'	[ɔ:] <i>board</i>	—	—
oo + r	[uə] <i>poor, moor, boor</i>	[ɔ:] <i>door, floor</i>	-
ou + r	[au] <i>our, flour, hour</i>	[uə] <i>tour</i> [ɔ:] <i>course, court, source</i>	[ə] <i>labour, honour</i>

Undosh harflarning o'qilishi

C - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko'rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o'qiladi:

1. “c ” undosh harfi orqasidan yumshoq unli kelsa [s] deb o'qiladi: *scent, city*
2. “c ” undosh harfi qattiq unli oldida kelsa [κ] deb o'qiladi: *cap, cut, corn*
3. Agarda “ c ” undosh harfi so'z oxirida kelsa ham [κ] deb o'qiladi: *sac*
4. Undosh harf oldida bo'lsa ham [κ] deb o'qiladi: *across, fuuiction*
5. “ok ” undosh harflar birikmasi bilan ham [κ] deb o'qiladi: *luck, back, track*
6. “ch ” undosh harflar birikmasi lotin tilidan kelgan so'zlarda ham [κ] deb o'qiladi:
chemist ['kemist], technical ['teknikəl]
7. “c ” undosh harfi chet tillardan kelgan so'zlarda va - ea,- ia,- io unli harflar birikmasi oldidan [ʃ] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: *ocean ['ouʃn], special ['speʃiəl], social [souʃliəl], commercial ['kəməiəl], delicious [di'liʃiəs].*
- 8..Mustasno so'zlarda [ʃ] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: *machine [mə'ʃi:n].*
- 8 - ch,- tch birikmalarda ham [tʃ] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: *much, clutch.*

G - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko'rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o'qiladi:

1. “g ” undosh harfi qattiq unlilar oldidan kelsa [g] deb o'qiladi: *gap, gun, got*

2. “g” undosh harfi mustasno so’zlarda ham [g] tovushi bilan o’qiladi:

give,begin,girl,get,gift,giggle

3. “g” undosh harfi so’z oxirida kelsa [g] deb o’qiladi: plug,bag,lag,log,fog

4. Agar undosh harf oldida kelsa “ g ” undosh harfi [g] deb o’qiladi; grab,globe,mingle

5. “g” undosh harfi yumshoq unlilar oldidan kelsa [dʒ] tovushi bilan o’qiladi:

gentle,gypsy,merge,giant.

H- harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko’rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o’qiladi:

1. “h” undosh harfi so’z boshida kelsa [h] tovushi bilan o’qiladi:

help,health,happy,hunger ,hinder

2. Agar “ h ” undosh harfi orqasidan “ o ” unlisi kelsa [-] o’qilmaydi: hour ['auə],honour ['onə],['onəst] honest. •

3..Mustasno so’zlarda ham o’qilmaydi: ghost ['goust],exhibit [ig'zibit],shah [ja:],exhaust [ig'zɔ:st].

S - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko ’rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o ’qiladi:

1. “ s ” undosh harfi so’z boshida kelsa [s] tovushi bilan o’qiladi: sand,sell,say

2. Jarangsiz undoshdan keyin kelsa ham [s] deb o’qiladi: books,tips S.Ikkilanib kelsa ham [s] deb o’qiladi: message,dress,miss,lesson

4. Mustasno so’zlarda ham “ s ” undosh harfi [s] tovushi bilan o’qiladi:

us,bus,yes,this,gas,house

5. “ s ” undosh harfi so’z oxirida unlidan keyin kelsa [z] tovushi bilan o’qiladi: is,as

6. Agar unlilar orasida kelsa [z] deb o’qiladi: please,nasal,these,houses

7. Mustasno so’zlarda ham [z] deb o’qiladi: posses,possessive hamda [ʒ] deb o’qilishi ham mumkin: usual [ju:ʒuəl].

X - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ho ’rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o ’qiladi:

1. “ X ” undosh harfi so’z oxirida kelsa [ks] deb o’qiladi: box,six,fox

2. “ X ” undosh harfi undoshdan oldin kelsa [ks] tovushi bilan o’qiladi: text,extract,excellent

S.Urg’u olgan unlidan keyin kelsa ham [ks] deb o’qiladi: exercise,oxygen

4. “ x ” undosh harfi urg’u olgan unlidan oldin kelsa [gz] deb o’qiladi: exam,exist.

Y - harfi quyidagi holatlarda ko'rsatilgan tovushlar bilan o'qiladi:

1. “ y ” harfi so'z boshida kelsa [j] deb o'qiladi:

yes,yesterday,yellow,yatch,yard,year,yeast,yell,yolk,you,young.

Undosh harfiar birikmalarining o'qilishi

1. “ th ” harfiar birikmasi.

[ð] deb o'qiladi:

1. Yordamchi so'zlarda: this,these,that,those,the,they

2.Ikkita unli orasida: brother,mother,father,leather,weather,breathe,bathe

3.Otlarning ko'plik formasida cho'ziq unliidan keyin: baths [ba:ðz],paths [pa:ðz].

[θ] deb o'qiladi:

1 .Otlaming ko'plik formasida qisqa unliidan keyin: months [mʌnθs],depths [depθs],births [bə:θs],lengths [lenθs],deaths [deθs]

2. Mustaqil so'zlarda: thin,thick,bath,path,tooth,south

3. Mustasno so'z: method [meθəd].

[t] deb o'qiladi:

1. Chet tillardan kelgan so'ziarda: Thames [temz],Thomas [tJalmas],thaler [ta:lə].

2- ch,- tch harflar birikmasi.

1. [tʃ] deb o'qiladi: child,teacher,fetch,match,champion

2. [ʃ] deb o'qiladi mustasno so'zlarda: machine [mə'ʃi:n],moustache [mu'sta:ʃ]

3. [k] deb o'qiladi lotin tilidan kelgan so'zlarda: chemist [kemist],mechanic [mi'kænik], epoch ['i:pək]

4.[tʃ]deb o'qiladi mustasno so'zda: sandwich ['sændwitʃ].

3, - ck harflar birikmasi.

[k] deb o'qiladi: pocket,clock,black,back,lack.

4. - dge harflar birikmasi.

[dʒ] deb so'z oxirida o'qiladi: bridge,judge.

5. - kn harflar birikmasi.

- kn harflar birikmasida “ k ” harfi o'qilmaydi: knife [naif],know [nou], knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ].

6. - ng harflar birikmasi.

1. [ŋ] tovushi bilan soʻz oxirida oʻqiladi: sing,song,young,long
2. [ng] tovushi bilan soʻz oʻrtasida: English,younger,longest,language,angry
3. Mustasno soʻz: congress ['kongris]

Eslatma: feʻldan ot yasaganda [g] tovushi qoladi: singer ['sings].

7.ph harflar birikmasi.

[f] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi: photo,phrase,zephyr,triumph

Mustasno soʻzda: nephew ['nevju:].

8. -pn harflar birikmasi.

Lotin tilidan kelgan soʻzlarda [n] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi: pneumatic [nju:'mætik], pneumonia [nju:'mouniə].

9. wh harflar birikmasi

1. [h] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi orqasidan “ o ” unlisi kelsa: who,whom,whose
2. [w] qolgan holatlarda: what,when,where,why,while,whale.

10.wr harflar birikmasi.

[r] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi:

write,wrong,wrack,wrangler,wrap,wrath,wreckage,wrestle,wrestle,wretched,wrisk,wry.

11.sh harflar birikmasi

[ʃ] tovushini beradi: dish,fish,ship,shopping,ashamed.

12.qu harflar birikmasi

1. [kw] deb soʻz boshida oʻqiladi: quick,quiete,quiet,question,quest
2. Mustasno: liquid ['likwid*]
3. [k] deb soʻz oʻrtasida yoki oxirida oʻqiladi: conquer [k0pkə],liquor ['Ikə],antique [3n'ti;k].

13- gue harflar birikmasi

Lotin tilidan kelgan soʻzlar oxirida [g] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi: monologue,dialogue,epilogue.

14.gu harflar birikmasi

Soʻz boshida doimo [g] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi: guest,guide,guard,guarantee,guerilla,guess.

15.- ss harflar birikmasi

[s] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: dress,grass,message,lesson.

16.— tion harflar birikmasi

[ʃn] so'z oxirida: dictation,station,translation,revolution.

17.- sion harflar birikmasi

1. [ʃn] deb o'qilishi mumkin: tension,mission,version

2. [ʒn] deb o'qiladi: decision,television.

18.- sure harflar birikmasi

So'z oxirida [ʒə] deb o'qiladi: pleasure,measure,leasure.

19.-ture harflar birikmasi

[tʃə] tovushi bilan o'qiladi: nature,pasture,literature,picture,fumiture.

So'zlarning fonetik analizi namunalari

1. 'task [ta:sk].

Ushbu bir bo'g'inli so'z to'rt harfdan iborat.To'rt harf to'rt tovush bilan o'qiladi.

“ t ” harfi [t] tovushini beradi.

“ a ” harfi “ sk ” harflar birikmasi ta'sirida N 5 - son [a:] tovushi bilan o'qiladi.

“ s ” harfi undosh oldidan [s] tovushini.

“ k ” harfi [k] tovushi bilan o'qiladi.

2. sister ['sistə].

Bu ikki bo'g'inli so'z,urg'u birinchi bo'ginga tushadi.So'zdagi 6 harf 5 tovush bilan o'qiladi.

“ s ” harfi so'z boshida [s] harfi bilan o'qiladi.

“ i ” harfi II tur yopiq bo'g'inda urg'uli holatda N 2 - son [i] bilan o'qiladi.

“ s ” harfi undosh oldidan [s] tovushini beradi.

“ t ” harfi [t] tovushini beradi.

“ e ” harfi III tur yopiq bo'g'inda urg'usiz holatda III tur reduksiyasiga uchrab,N 12 - son [ə] bilan o'qiladi.

“ r ” harfi so'z oxirida o'qilmaydi.

special ['speʃiəl].

Ushbu uch bo'g'inli so'zda urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi.7 harf 7 tovushni beradi.

“ s ” harfi soʻz boshida [s] tovushini beradi.

“ p ” harfi [p] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ e ” harfi I tur ochiq boʻgʻinda boʻlsa ham, uch boʻgʻinli soʻzda, urgʻuli holatda II tur yopiq boʻgʻin qoidasiga boʻysunib, N 3 - son [e] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ c ” harfi - ia harflaridan oldin [ʃ] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ i ” harfi I tur ochiq boʻgʻinda, urgʻusiz holatda, yumshoq reduksiyaga uchrab, N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ a ” harfi II tur yopiq boʻgʻinda, urgʻusiz holatda, qattiq reduksiyaga uchrab, N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ l ” harfi [l] tovushini beradi.

4. be'cause [bi'kɔ:z].

Ushbu uch boʻgʻinli soʻzda urgʻu ikkinchi boʻgʻinga tushadi. 7 harf 5 tovush bilan oʻqiladi.

“ b ” harfi [b] tovushini beradi.

“ e ” harfi I tur ochiq boʻgʻinda, urgʻusiz holatda yumshoq reduksiyaga uchrab, N 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ c ” harfi qattiq unlidan oldin [κ] tovushini beradi.

“ au ” digrafi urgʻuli holatda N 7 - son [ɔ:] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ s ” harfi ikki unli oʻrtasida [z] tovushini beradi.

“ e ” harfi soʻz oxirida soʻqov, oʻqilmaydi.

5. infor'mation [infə'meɪʃn].

Ushbu besh boʻgʻinli soʻz ikki urgʻu oladi; asosiy urgʻu soʻz oxiridan 3 - boʻgʻinga tushadi, ikkinchi darajali urgʻu asosiy urgʻu olgan boʻgʻindan boshlab, ikkinchi boʻgʻinga tushadi. 11 harf 8 tovush beryapti.

“ i ” harfi II tur yopiq boʻgʻinda, urgʻuli holatda 2 - son [i] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ n ” harfi [n] tovushini beradi.

“ f ” harfi [f] tovushini beradi.

“ o ” harfi III tur yopiq boʻgʻinda urgʻusiz holatda III tur boʻgʻin reduksiyasiga uchrab, N 12 - son [ə] tovushi bilan oqiladi.

“ m ” harfi [m] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi.

“ a ” harfi I tur ochiq bo’g’inda,urg’uli holatda N 13 - son [ei] diftong bilan o’qiladi.

“ - tion ” harflar birikmasi [jn] tovushlarini beradi.

Intonatsiya

Sintagma deb bir nafas jarayonida talaffuz qilingan,tugallangan yoki tugallanmagan fikr ifodalovchi bo’g’inlar yig’indisi (to’plami) deyiladi.

Har bir sintagma ma’nosiga,ya’ni tinglovchiga yetkazish kerak bo’lgan informasiyaga ko’ra,o’ziga mos ohangjumla urg’usi,nutq tezligi (tempi),ovoz sifatiga (tembr) ega.

Nutq ohangi,jumla urg’usi,nutq tempi va ovoz tembri birligi *intonatsiya* deyiladi.

Intonatsiya talaffuz qilinayotgan sintagmaning ma’nosini,talaffuz qilinuvchining ushbu ma’noga bo’lgan munosabatini va his - xayajonini ifodalaydi.

Nutq ohangi deb tovushni ko’tarilib - tushuvchi xususiyati deyiladi.

Jumla urg’usi talaffuz qilinayotgan va eng muxim ma’noga ega bo’lgan so’zga tushadi.

Ovoz tembri (sifati) gapiruvchining talaffuz qilinayotgan sintagmaga bo’lgan munosabatini va his - xayajonini ifodalaydi.

Nutq tempi (tezligi) gapiruvchi qanday tezlikda sintagmani talaffuz qilganini ko’rsatadi.Ingliz tilida gapiruvchi odatda bir minutda 180 so’z talaffuz qiladi.O’zbek tilida gapiruvchi bir minutda 120 so’z talaffuz qiladi.Shunday qilib ingliz tili tempi 30 % o’zbek tili tempidan ko’proq.

Gap harflarda yoziladi.Talaffuz qilingan gap ***fonetik tasviri (transkripsiya)*** yordamida beriladi.Transkripsiya ikki qavs orasida joylashib,gapdagi nuqta yoniga “ [] ” ikkita vertical biroz qiyshiq belgi ishlatiladi.

Gap bir nechta sintagmadan tashkil topgan. bo’lsa,yozma gapda vergul qo’llanadi,talaffuz ifodasi -1 vertikal chiziq bilan ifodalanadi.

Transkripsiya na’munalari: My 'name is Tom.

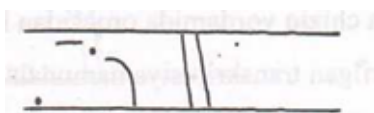
Ushbu gapda ikkita mustaqil so’z jumla urg’usini oladi.Bular - name va Tom.Urg’u bo’g’in boshlovchi undosh tepasida vertikal qisqa chiziq yordamida beriladi.Tom so’zi oxirgi urg’u olgan bo’g’in.Oxirgi urg’u olgan bo’g’inda intonasiya belgisi qo’yiladi.

Ingliz tilida 6 intonatsiya qolipi va ulaming belgilari bor.

1 .Low - Fall - past - pasayuvchi: - Yes

2. High - Fall - baland - pasayuvchi; - Yes
3. 3 .Low - Rise - past - ko'tariluvchi; - Yes
4. High - Rise - baland - ko'tariluvchi: - Yes
5. Fall - Rise - tushib - ko'tariluvchi: - Yes
6. .Rise - Fall - ko'tarilib - tushuvchi: Yes Har bir intonatsiya qolipi aniq his - xayajonni (emotsiya) ifodalaydi. Misoldagi gapimiz darak gap, u Low - Fall bilan talaffuz etiladi;

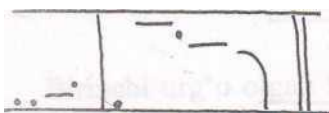
1. My name is Tom. [maɪ 'neɪm ɪz tɒm]



2. In the evening we often read books.

Bu gap ikkita sintagmadan iborat. Birinchisi “ In the evening ”, fikr tugallanmagan, bir chiziq bilan ajratiladi va Low - Rise bilan talaffuz etiladi. Ikkinchisi “ we often read books ” - darak gap, oxirgi urg'u olgan bo'g'in - “ books ” - Low - Fall bilan o'qiladi.

[ɪn ði iːvniŋ wi 'ɒftən 'riːd buks]



3. It was wonderful.

His - xayajon ifodalovchi darak gap. Yakka urg'u olgan bo'g'inda - “ won ” High - Fall qo'llanadi.

[ɪt wəz 'wʌndəfʊl]



4. Dear! You've broken my cup.

His - xayajonga to'la gap. Dear! - Rise - Fall, odatda urg'u olmaydigan ushbu gapda logik urg'u olib High - Fall bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

['diːə ɪ 'juːv 'brʊkn 'maɪ kʌp]

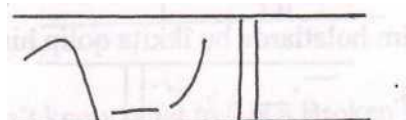


5. 'You didn't hear? Eshitmadim, demoqchimisani?

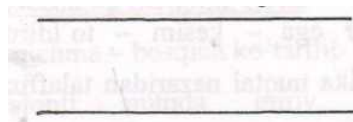
Xayajonga to'la gap. “ You ” logik urg'u olib High - Fall, “ hear ” - Low - Rise, birgalikda Fall

- Rise qolipini tashkil qildilar.

['ju 'dɪdn̩t 'hiə]



Intonatsiyaning yozma tasviri **tonogramma** deyiladi. Tonogrammaning o'z belgilari bor. Bular quyidagidek:

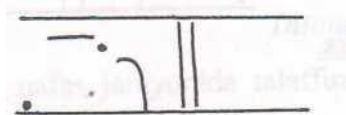


Ushbu ikkita gorizontalar ovoznig eng past va eng baland chegarasini ifodalaydilar. Musiqadagi do - re - mi - fa - sol' - lya - si terminlarini yordamga chaqirsak, pastki chiziq bu "do", tepa chiziq "si" ohangiga mos.

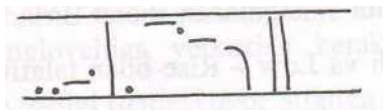
Hamma talaffuz qilingan urg'uli va urg'usiz bo'g'inlar ushbu ikki chiziq o'rtasida joylashadi. Ushbu olgan bo'g'in "-" chiziq bilan, urg'u olmagan bo'g'in nuqta bilan belgilanadi. Sintagma boshidagi urg'u olmagan bo'g'inlar pastda nuqtalar yordamida, birinchi urg'u olgan bo'g'in tepada chiziq yordamida, orqasidan kelayotgan bo'g'inlar asta sekin pasayib boradilar.

Tepada berilgan transkripsiya namunalarining tonogrammasi quyidagidek:

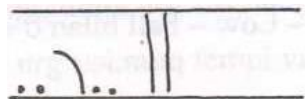
1. My ' name is Tom.



2. In the evening | we 'often 'read books.



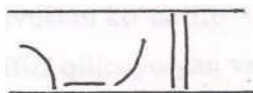
3. It was wonderful.



4. Dear ! 'You've 'broken 'my cup

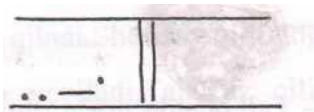


5. 'You 'didn't hear ?

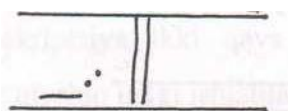


Eslatma 1: Asar sintagma Low - Rise bilan tugasa va oxirgi urg'u olgan bo'g'indan keyin urg'usiz bo'g'inlar kelsa, tonogrammada urg'u olgan bo'g'in chiziq bilan pastda, urg'usiz bo'g'inlar nuqta yordamida asta - sekin tepa tomon belgilanadilar, ammo tonogrammani o'rtasidan teparoqqa chiqmaydi. Masalan:

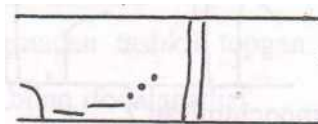
1. In the evening.



2. Wonderful.

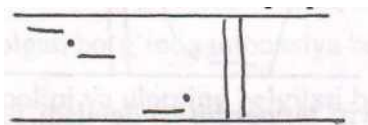


4. 'Don't 'be silly, Nora.



3. Low - Fall va Low - Rise odatda informatsiya, xabar yetkazuvchi gaplarda qo'llaniladilar. Qolgan to'rtta qolip emotsional, his - xayajonga to'la gaplarda qo'llaniladilar. Ammo ayrim holatlarda bu ikkita qolip his - xayajon ifodalash qobiliyatiga ega:

'Mind your 'own business.



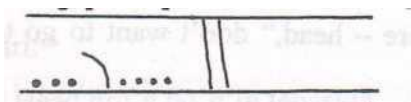
Grammatik nuqtai nazaridan gaplar ega - kesim - to'ldiruvchi - hoi - aniqlovchi bo'laklardan tashkil topgan bo'lsa, fonetika nuqtai nazaridan talaffuz qilingan gap quyidagidek bo'laklardan iborat:

1. a pre-head; 2. a head; 3. a nucleus; 4. the tail

I.A Pre - Head

Birinchi urg'u olgan bo'g'indan oldin kelgan hamma urg'usiz bo'g'inlar a pre - head deyiladi. There is a book on the table. [deeriz buk on 6ə teibl]

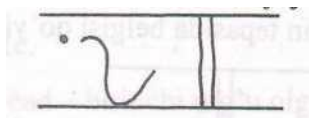
[6eariz] - uch urg'usiz bo'g'in bu gapda a pre - head tashkil qildilar.



Ikki tur "pre - head" bor:

1. a low pre - head, nuqtalar tonogrammada pastda joylashadilar.

2. a high pre - head odatda Ms - xayajonli nutqda uchraydi va bo'g'in oldida " _ " belgi qayiladi.



'Oh, dear !

a high pre - head nuqta bilan tonogrammani tepa qismida belgilanadi.

II.A Head

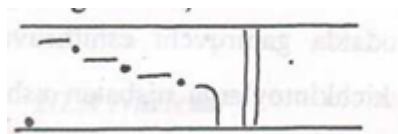
Birinchi urg'u olgan bo'g'indan boshlab, oxirgi urg'u olgan bo'g'ingacha hamma urg'uli va urg'usiz bo'g'inlarning yig'indisi " a head " deyiladi.

a head bir nechta turlardan iborat:

1. Gradually Descending Stepping Head

(asta - sekin qadamma - qadam pasayib kelgan head).

The baker's shop is near our house.



“ baker’s shop is near our ” - a Gradually Descending Stepping Head namunasidir.

2. A Broken Descending Stepping Head.

Nutq jarayonida biror muhim so’zni kuchaytirib talaffuz qilsak, bu hodisani “ Accidental Rise ” ya’ni “ To’satdan Ko’tarihsh ” deymiz va ushbu bo’g’inning oldida | belgini qo’yamiz. Accidental Rise bor bo’lgan Head a Broken Descending Stepping Head deyildi va “ accidental rise ” olgan bo’g’in oldidan kelgan bo’g’indan biroz balandroq joylashib, tonogramma chizig’ini buzadi.

I 'don't know I what to say.

[ai 'dɒnt 'nou wət tə sei]



“ I ” is a low pre - head, “ don’t know what to ” is a Broken Descending Stepping Head.

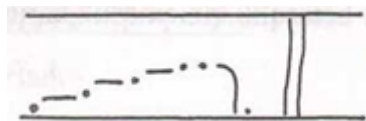
3. A Gradually Ascending Stepping Head

(asta - sekin, bosqichma - bosqich ko’tarilib kelgan head).

His - xayajonli nutqda birov gapirgan gapni, qulog’imizga ishonmagajidek qaytarganingizda, ushbu head qo’llaniladi.

You don’t want to go to the party ?

[ju 'dɒnt 'wɒnt tə ɡəʊ tə ðə pɑ:ti]



Birinchi urg’u olgan bo’g’in oldida ushbu head belgisi qo’yiladi va gap his - xayajonni ifodalashi tufayli oxirgi urg’u olgan bo’g’in High - Fall bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

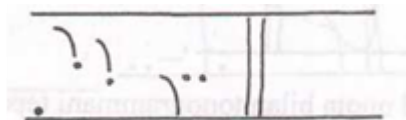
“you” is a low pre - head “don’t want to go to the ” is a Gradually Ascending Stepping Head.

4. A Sliding Head.

Ushbu qolip ham his - xayajonli qolip Jaxl, hayrat, ishonmaslik emotsiyalarini bildiradi. Oddiy urg’u belgisini o’miga har bir urg’u olgan bo’g’in tepasida belgisi qo’yiladi.

That’s not the way I showed you.

[ðæt̩s not ðə wei ai ʃəʊd ju]



Urg’u olgan bo’g’in tepadan pastga, urg’usiz bo’g’in uning tagiga nuqta bilan, keyingi urg’u olgan bo’g’in ozgina pastroq va orqasidan kelayotgan urg’usiz bo’g’in yoki bo’g’inlar uning tagiga nuqta bilan belgilanadi.

“ that’s ” is a low pre - head.

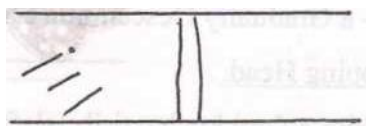
“ not the way I ” is a sliding head.

5. A Scandent Head.

Ushbu qolip odatda gapiruvchi eshittiruvchini tinglashini xohlaydi,uning ko'nglini olish nyatida.Kattalar kichkintoylarga nisbatan ushbu qolipni ko'p qo'laydilar.Urg'u olgan bo'g'in oldida I belgisi qo'yiladi.

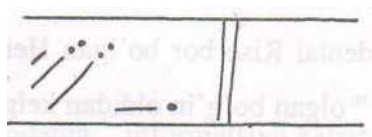
Put on your warm coat.

[put ɒn ju: wo:m kout]



Why Sen't you doing your homework?

[wai a:nt ju duin ju: houwək]

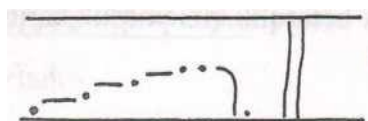


6. A Low Head.

Odatda buyruq yoki niyat qat'iyiligini ifodalaydi.Urg'u olgan bo'g'inning pastida - || - belgi qo'yiladi.

Don't touch your father's things.

[dount tʌtʃ ju fa:ðəz,θiŋz]

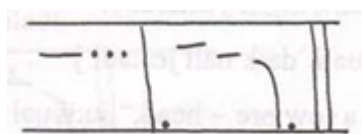


7. A Mid - Level Head.

Bu holat odatda befarqlik,qiziqmaslik,baribirlikni ifodalaydi va urg'u olgan bo'g'in oldida > belgisi qo'yiladi.

>Generally,I 'come 'home early.

[>dʒenərəli I ai 'kʌm hɒm ə:li]



Shunday qilib yetti head belgilari:

1. GraduallyDescending Stepping Head urg'u bo'g'in tepasida.

'Kate 'came home^late.

2. Broken Head muxim bo'g'in oldidat.

Bob is often late.

1 Ascending Head - birinchi urg'u olgan bo'g'in oldida .

Never 'do a 'thing like 'that.

5. A Sliding Head.

You can't 'just kave it.

6. A Scanding Head - urg'uli bo'g'in tepasida belgisi.

Don't be afraid,will you ?

7. A Low Head - urg'uli bo'g'in oldida _ belgisi.

Never answer me back.

8. A Mid - Level Head - urg'uli bo'g'in oldida > belgisi.

> Usually he is in.

III.A Nucleus.

A *nucleus* (yadro),talaffuz qilinayotgan gaining asosiy ma'nosini ichiga qamrab olgan bo'lak.Bu oxirgi urg'u olgan bo'g'in.A nucleus olti intonatsion qolipni ifodalaydi.Bular:

1.a low-fall: Helen

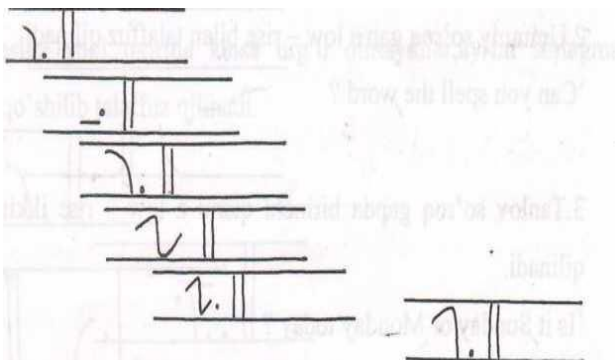
2.a low-rise: Helen

3.a high- fall: Helen

4.a high- rise: Helen

5.a fall- rise: Helen

6.a rise- fall: Helen



IV.TheTail.

The tail gapning to'rtinchi bo'lagi.U the nucleus,oxirgi urg'u olgan bo'g'indan keyin kelgart barcha urg'usiz bo'g'inlardan taskil topadi.

Tonogrammani fonetik analiz namunalari.

1 .I've eaten them all.

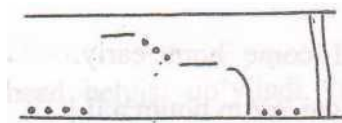
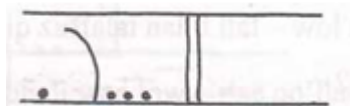
[aiv i:tn ðəm ɔ:l]

“ i:tn ” is a low - fall,“ ðəm ɔ:l ” is the tail.

2.It was an unusually dark night yesterday.

[it wəz ən ʌnju:zʊəli'da:k nait jestədi]

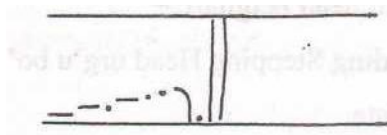
“ it wəz ən ʌn ” is a low pre - head,“ ju:zʊəl da:k ” is a descending stepping head,“ nait ” is



a low - fall,“ jestsdi ” is the tail.

3.How did you manage to do that ?

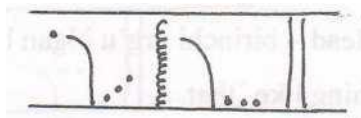
[hau did ju məniɔ tə 'du: ðæt]



“ hau did ju maeni^ta ” is ,a gradually ascending stepping head,“ du: ” is a high - fall,“ ðæt ” is the tail.

4. Then 'why are you so 'angry with him ?

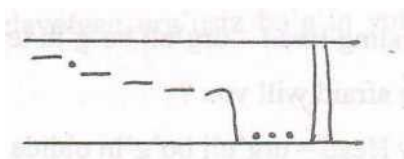
[ðen wai a ju sou æŋgri wiðhim]



“ ðen ” is a high pre - head,“ wai ” is a high - fall,“ a ju sou ” is the tail, “ æŋ ” is a high - fall,“ gri wio him ” is the tail.

5.Then 'don't 'make so much 'fuss about it.

[ðen daunt mʌtʃ fʌs əbaʊt it]

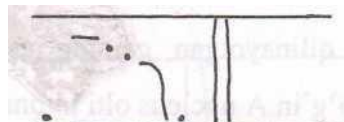


“ ðen ” is a low pre - head,“ daunt meik sou 'tʃ is a broken descending stepping head,“ fʌs ” is a rise - fall,“ əbaʊt it ” is the tail.

Intonatsiyani qo'llash qoidalari

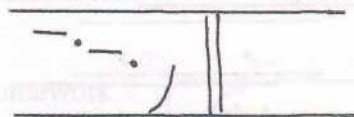
1.Darak gap a low - fall bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

They 'live in the village



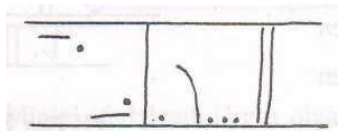
2.Umumiy so'roq gap a low-rise bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Can you spell the word?



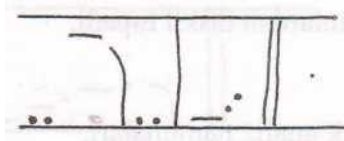
3.Tanlov so'roq gapda birinchi qismi a low - rise ikkinchi qismi a low - fall bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

'Is it Sunday or Monday today ?



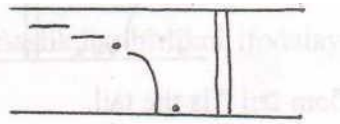
4. Tasdiq so'roq gapda birinchi qismi a low - fall,ikkinchi qismi a low - rise bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

He ar'rived yesterday,didn't he ?



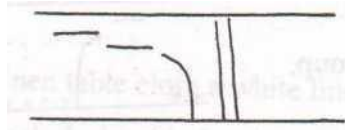
5.Maxsus so'roq gaplar a low - fall bilan talaffuz qilinadilar.

'When 'did you see Ann ?



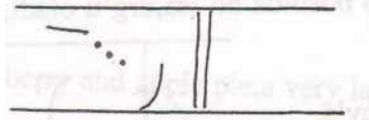
6. Buyruq gapda a low - fall qo'llaniladi.

' Go 'straight home.



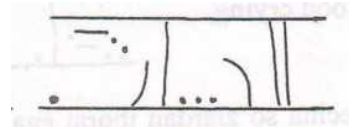
7. Itimos ifodalovchi gaplar a low - rise bilan talaffuz qilinadilar.

' Help me with the box.

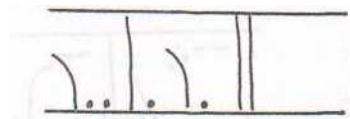


8. Kirish so'zlaming ba'zilafi a low - fall (certainly,! think,perhaps,of course,well,etc),ba'zilari esa a low - rise (as far as I know,by the way,in my opinion,to my mind,etc) bilan talaffuz qilinadilar.

As'far as I know he is away.



Certainly,I'll help you

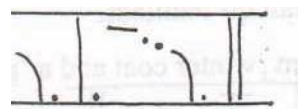


9. Murojat (odam ismi),thank you va please iborolari gap boshida urg'u oladilar,ayrim sintagma tashkil qilib a low - fall bilan talaffuz qilinadilar.

Ann,'come in.



Thank you,I'll 'come in a minute.



'Please,'pass me the book.

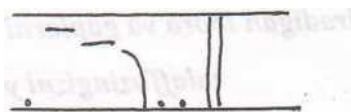


Ushbu iboralar gap o'rtasida yoki oxirida kelsa urg'u olmaydilar,ayrim sintagma tashkil qilmaydi va gap ohangiga qo'shilib talaffuz qilinadi.

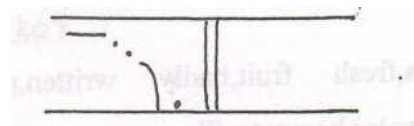
'Come in, Ann.



I'don't 'want tea,thank you

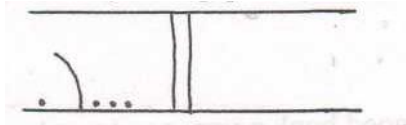


'Buy me some bread,please.



10.Salomlashish iboralari: Good morning ! Good afternoon ! Good evening ! Good night ! rasmiy holatda “ good ” urg’u olmaydi va gap a low - fall bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Good morning,students !



Do'stona shaklda “ good ” urg’u oladi va a low - rise qo'llan'iladi.

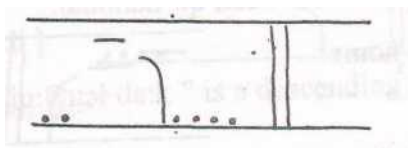
' Good night,Daddy !



11.There is (are) bilan boshlangan gaplardagi o'rin holi urg’u olmaydi va gap ohangiga qo'shib

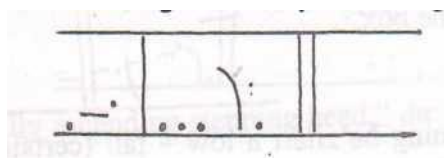
low - fall bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

There are 'ten students in the group.

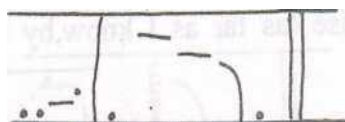


12.O'rin va payt hollari gap boshida bo'lsa,urg’u oladi,ayrim sintagma tashkil qiladi va a low - rise bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

On Sundays,we are at Granny's.

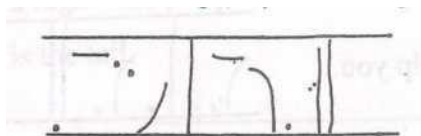


By the window my 'aunt stood crying.

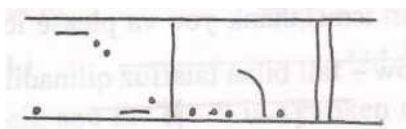


13.Ega guruhi (ya'ni bir nechta so'zlardan iborat ega) ayrim sintagma tashkil qiladi va a low rise bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

My 'mother and I went shopping.

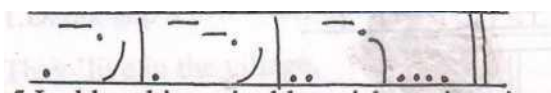


A 'pen and a ruler were on the table.



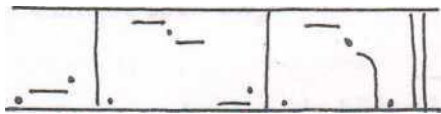
14.Uyushiq bo'laklar har biri sintagma tashkil qiladi va a low - rise bilan talaffuz qilinadi,oxirgi bo'lakda esa a low - fall qo'llaniladi.

I 'bought a hat,a 'warm 'winter coat and a 'pair of shoes for winter wear.



15. Izohlovchi va izohlanmish ayrim sintagma tashkil qiladilar va a low - rise bilan talaffuz qilinadilar.

My sister, a 'second - 'year student has 'gone to India.



Quyidagi ritm rivojlantiradigan ibora va gaplarni mashq qiling. Magnitafon tasvirini ishlatib talaffuzingizni yaxshilang.

Exercise 1

curly hair, green grass, fresh fruit, badly written, nearly finished, well done, extremely intelligent, good luck, hot water, heavy traffic.

Least said soonest mended.

More haste less speed.

Exercise 2

1. a book, a good book, a very good book, a very good text book, a very good school text book.

2. the day, the whole day, nearly the whole day, very nearly the whole day, very nearly the whole day long.

3. a cloth, a linen cloth, a linen table cloth, a white linen table cloth, a clean white linen table cloth.

4. a desk, an oak desk, an oak desk with drawers, a polished oak desk with drawers, a polished oak desk with large drawers.

5. a pie, an apple pie, a blackberry and apple pie, a very large blackberry and apple pie, a very large well - cooked blackberry and apple pie, a very large well - cooked blackberry and apple pie with whipp cream.

Exercise 3

Come here

What for ?

Sit down

Downstairs

Hold tight (loss of plosion)

Please do !

No,thanks

Yes,please

That's right

Read this (d - dental)

Exercise 4

'Not so fast!

Cut the bread !

Make the tea !

What is that!

Sing a song !

Write it down !

That's a lie !

Have a go (at it) - Harakat qilib ko'r

Hurry up !

Ring me up !

Exercise 5

I think so

I thought so

I'd like to

Of course not

I'd love to

As well as

It's early

With pleasure

I'm sorry

But why not ?

Exercise 6

I think it is

I'd like you to

It's possible
A little one
A pocketful
He thinks he can
I've heard of it
Be nice to her
A friend of mine
It's beautiful

Exercise 7

'Give him a book
What is the time ?
Sing us a song
Meet me
Time and again
Leave it alone
Not before tea
Get into bed
See you tonight
Switch off the light

Exercise 8

I've eaten them all
A tablespoonful
The railway station
In spite of it all
A long time ago
Clean it with the brash
An exercise - book
I've written to her
You know what it is
Gave it to her

We had to do it.(loss of plosion)

Exercise 9

It's quite all right

She tied it up

A piece of string

He had to go

It's hard to say

She's most upset

He locked the door

It's much too big

A waste of time

I'd love to help

It's absolutely tme

Exercise 10

I'll finish it now

She asked me to go

A plateful of soup

It's warmer indoors

He left it outside

An excellent meal

You promised to write

She wasn't gone long

It's started to rain

I'm glad you have come

Exercise 11

Put it on the floor

Clean it with the brush

Tell me all you know

Follow my advice

Try to do it now

Get in touch at once
Ask him what he wants
Bring along your friend
Hang it up to dry
Don't be such a fool

Exercise 12

I think it will be fine
You are to go to bed.
I never have a cold
It doesn't make much sense
We thanked him very much
I'll try to be in time
You are wanted on the phone

Exercise 13

I 'want to meet him
I think he ought to
I couldn't help it
You need a hair cut
It doesn't matter
It's time to supper
Accentuation
I don't believe you
A steak of lightning
A clap of thunder

Exercise 14

It's quite inconceivable
She's wanted to write to him
It's very unfortunate I asked for it especially
I don't want to frighten her
She wants a thermometer

A Beethoven symphony
We travel by airplane
He came on bicycle
The soup isn't hot enough

Exercise 15

I wanted you to know about it
It's interesting to read about it
I heard you did it so beautifully
I didn't think it's interesting
She doesn't want to talk about him
Remember what your teacher tells you
We won't forget to thank hm for it
We needn't be so rude about this
The doctor didn't see the patient
The season caught the moment for it

Exercise 16

'Show him up to his room
Throw it into the fire
Why did you run away ?
Tell her not to be late
Show me what you have done.
Sing me another song
What's the name of the book ?
Polish it with a cloth
Fill it up to the top
Finish it if you can

Exercise 17

I think he wants to go
It's not the one I want
It isn't quite the same

I can't believe it's true
The train is very late
He hasn't got a chance
I'm sorry I forgot
I hope you'll understand
The concert starts at eight
He goes to work on foot

Exercise 18

I 'think that he wants us to go
We shan't be in time for the play
It doesn't much matter to me
She's gone for a walk in the park
It's time we were having our lunch
I've taken my coat to be cleaned
This envelope hasn't a stamp
She'll never remember a thing
She's sure to forget what to do
I wanted to meet him again

Exercise 19

I 'think it was an 'excellent affair
I wonder if he'll ask me in advance
The room isn't quite enough for two
I didn't want to put him off again
I don't suppose you'll understand the point
The bus is more convenient than the train
The concert's being broadcast after six
It's just as good as sitting in the hall
We'll switch it off as soon as we have tea
Approximately ten of us can come

Exercise 20

I 'think he 'wants to go there
She married Mary's brother
She's cleaned the kitchen's windows
I've got to do some shopping
You mustn't waste a moment
You're looking smart this morning
He doesn't speak much English
It's not for want of trying
He studies every evening
He always does his homework

Exercise 21

I 'think that he 'wants us to 'take him there
I told him to wait in the corridor
Now what have I done with my handkerchief
I wonder if David has heard of it
The ambulance took him to hospital
Whenever you can you must visit us
September is best for the holiday
We've hundreds of places to take you to
That's nothing to do with the arguments
She promised to carry it carefully

Exercise 22

'Buy her a 'pretty 'new dress
When are you going away ?
What have done with the ink ?
Hurrying off on a train
Take it away to be cleaned
That can be seen at a glance
Why have they left you alone ?
Where have they hidden the key ?

Go to another hotel Nearly as far as the bridge

Exercise 23

I 'think he 'wants to 'go 'there too

You ought to know the way by now

He did his best to save the child

The snow was falling thick and fast

I told him not to go away

He has to go to work at night

It's time the children went to bed

He left the room without a word

I always like a cup of tea

I saw her standing all alone

Exercise 24

He 'says that he 'wants us to 'take it away

You know that we ought to discuss it today

I never say “no” to cup of hot tea

I shouldn't have thought he could get here in time

It won't be the first time I've gone without lunch

Excuse my disturbing you when you're so tired

It's not what I wanted to ask you about

I see he has forgotten to leave his adress

We haven't got time to arrange for it now

An apple a day keep a doctor away

Quyidagi so'zlarning kuchli va kuchsiz formalarini mashq qiling.

Do (də.d.du:)

A: Where do you live ? Do you live in London ?

B: Yes,I do.[du:]

Does (dəz,dʌz)

A: Where does John live ? Does he live in London ? [dəz]

B: Yes,he does.['dʌz]

Am (m.əm.æm).

A: I am going home.[m]

B: So am I.[am]

A:I Am I very late ? [æm]

Is (z.s.iz).

A: The sun's very hot.[z]

B: It's hotter day than yesterday.[s]

A: It is,isn't it ? [iz]

Are (ər,ə,a:)

A: The boys are at school.[ər]

B; So are the girls.[ə]

A: Yes,they are.['a:]

Was (wəz,wɒz).

A: I was 35 yesterday.It was my birthday. [wəz]

B: Was it ? ['wɒz]

Were (wə.'wə:).

A: Who were you talking to ? [wə]

B: They were friends of mine.[wə]

A: Were they English ? ['wə,]

Have (əv.v/hæv)

A: Where have you been ? [əv]

B: I've been on a holiday.[v]

A: I haven't seen you for weeks.['hæv]

Has (həz.s,hæz)

A: Has anyone seen my pencil ? [həz]

B; It's fallen on the floor.[s']

A: Oh,has it.Thanks.[hæz]

Had (həd,d.hædy

A: Where had you met him ? [həd]

B: I'd met him in London.[d]

A: I hadn't seen him before.[hædnt]

Shall (ʃəl,ʃl,ʃæl).

A: When shall I see you again ? [ʃəl]

B: I shall be here on Monday.[ʃl]

A: Shall we talk about it then ? [ʃæl]

Should (ʃəd,ʃd,ʃud')

A; What should I do with my money ? [ʃəd]

B: You should take it with you.[ʃd]

A: I shouldn't like to lose it.[ʃud]

Will (I win)

A: I'll see you at lunch time.[l]

B: Yes,we'll have a chat then.[l]

A: Will you keep me a place ? [wil]

Would (wəd.d.wud')

A: My father would like to meet you.[wəd]

B: I'd like to meet him,too.[d]

A: I hoped you 'would.[wud]

Can (kən.kæn)

A: How can I help you ? [kən]

B: You can carry this.[kən]

A; I will if I can.[kæn]

Could ('kəd.kud')

A: I think I could do it.[kəd]

B: At least you could try.[kəd]

A: Yes,I could,couldn't I ? [kud]

Must ('məst.mʌst)

A: We must try to get there early. [məst]

B: We must leave in good time.[məst]

A: Yes,we must.[mʌst]

We (wi.wi:')

A: I'm afraid,we shall be late.[wi]

B: Shall we ? [wi]

A; 'We can't help it.[wi:]

She (ʃi.ʃi:')

A: Did she go to the station ? [ʃi]

B: She told me that John went.[ʃi]

A: But 'did 'she go ? [ʃi:]

Me (mi.mi:)

A: Will you give me some tea,please ? [mi]

B: Yes,pass me the milk.[mi]

A: No,milk for me,thank you.[mi:]

He (hi,hi:)

A: John said he was coming.[hi]

B: Is he bringing Mary ? [hi]

A: He only said he was coming.[hi:]

Him (him.im")

A: I hope Mary comes with him.[im]

B: I asked him to bring her.[im]

A: Yes,but you 'know 'him.[him]

Her (ər.ə:.hə:)

A: I'd like to see her again.[ər]

B: I met her brother yesterday.[ə:]

A: Did he mention her ? [hə:]

Himself (himself.himself)

A: John must be coming by himself then.[himself]

B: Yes,if he doesn't lose himself.[himself]

A: He can take care of himself. [himself]

Herself (həself.hə'self)

A: Mary can take care of herself too.[həself]

B: She prides herself on it.[həself]

A: She told me that herself. [ha'self]

His (hɜː.hɪz)

A: He said his sister was in London.[hɜː]

B: Have you got his address ? [hɜː]

A: No,I've got hers but not his.[hɪz]

Them (ðəm.ðəm)

A: I like them both.[ðəm]

B: Yes,I'd like them too.[ðəm]

A: I'd rather see them than anyone .[ðəm]

Us (əs.s.ʌs]

A: They want us to go and see them.[əs]

B: Let's ask them to come here.[s]

A: That would be easier for us.[s]

You (ju juː)

A: You can ask them tonight.[ju]

B: What day would you like ? [ju]

A: I'll leave it to you.[juː]

The(ði,ðə)

A: The apples are on the table.[ði - ðə]

B: The oranges are in the kitchen.[ði -ðə]

A.an (ə.ən)

A: I have a brother and a sister, [ə]

B: I have an uncle and an aunt.[ən]

Some ('sm.səm,sʌm')

A: Will you have some more bread ? [sm]

B: No,but I'd like some more tea,please.[səm]

A: I think there's still some in the teapot.[sʌm]

Who (huː.hu,huɪz)

A: That's the man who helped me.[huː]

B: It's the man, who lives next door. [hu]

A: Who's that with him, I wonder. [hu:z]

That (ðət.ðæt)

A: Here is the cup that John broke. [ðət]

B: He said that Mary did it. [ðət]

A: I don't believe that. [ðæt]

There (ðeəz,ðəra.ðeə)

A: There's a fly in my tea. [ðeəz]

B: There are two in mine. [ðəra]

A: There goes another. [ðeə]

n't ('knt.hævnt.znt)

A: I'm sorry you can't stay. [knt]

B: I'm afraid I haven't time. [hævnt]

A: It isn't very late. [znt]

Till(tl-till)

A: I shall be here till Friday. [tl]

B: Can't you stay till Saturday ? [tl]

A: Till I get a letter I don't know. [til]

And (ənd,ænd)

A: You and I are the same age. [ənd]

B: So are John and Mary. [ənd]

A: And Tom too. [ænd]

But (bət,bʌt)

A: I'm sorry, but I didn't understand. [bat]

B: But I spoke quite clearly. [bət]

A: Oh, but you spoke too quickly. [bət]

As (əz.æz)

A: Mary's as tall as I am. [əz]

B: She's not as fat though. [əz]

A: As to that I don't know. [æz]

Many (məni.meni)

A: How many brother have you ? [məni]

B: How many brother ? [məni]

A: Yes,how many ? [meni]

Than (ðən,ðæn)

A: Mary's taller than me.[ðən]

B: She's thinner than you too.[ðæn]

At (ət.æt')

A: I'll call at the house for you.[ət]

B: I'll expect you at eight o'clock.[ət]

B: Yes,at or just after eight.[æt]

For ('fər,fɔ:fə:')

A: Will you stay for a meal ? [fər]

B: I shall be too late for that.[fɔ]

A: What's all the hurry for ? [fɔ:]

From (frəm.frəm)

A: I shall be busy from two till six.[frəm]

B: Come straight here from the office. [frəm]

A: It's difficult to get away from.[frəm]

Of(əv.ɔf)

A: You won't have a lot of time. [əv]

B: That's the worst of it.[əv]

A: ril see what I can think of [ɔf]

To (tə.tu.tu:)

A: Where would you like to go ? [tə]

B: Shall we go to London ? [tu]

A: YesT'd like to.['tu:]

Into rintə,intu')

A: We might get into the theatre.[intə]

B: Or into the cinema. [intə]

A: They're easier to get into.[intu]

Man (mn.mən.mæn)

A: A lady and a gentleman are here.[mn]

B: That man is a postman. [mən]

A: That other man is a milkman.[mæn]

Men (mən,men")

A: There are two gentlemen outside.[mən]

B: These men are postmen.['men - mən]

A: The other men are milkmen.['men -mən]

Land ('lənd.lənd)

A: I've bought some land in Scotland.['tænd - skotland]

B: I've got some in England.['ingland]

Penny (peni - pni")

A; A penny is bigger than a halfpenny.['ha:fpeni]

B: I bought a twopenny ticket. ['tupni]

Pence ['pens.pəns]

A: Pounds,shilling and pence. ['pens]

B: My ticket cost twopence.['tupəns]

A: Mine cost tenpence.[tenpəns]

Sense (sens)

A: You're talking nonsense.['nənsens]

B: I'm talking sense.[sens]

Day (dei.di)

A: What a nice day for a holiday. [dei]

B: Today is my birthday.[tə'dei - bæ:ðdi]

1.ABC

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V W X Y a n d Z

This is called the alphabet

Which we never must forget.

2.THE MORE WE STUDY

The more we study,the more we know;
The more we know,the more we forget;
The more we forget,the less we know;
The less we know,the less we forget;
The less we forget,the more we know.
So why study ?

3.1'm BUSY

“ I'm busy ”,said the sea.
“ I'm busy,think of me
Making continents to be ”.
“ I'm busy ”,said the sea.
“ I'm busy ”,said the rain.
“ When I fall it's not in vain
Wait and you will see the grain.
I'm busy ”,said the rain.
“ I'm busy ”,said the air
“ Flowing here and flowing there,
Up and down,and everywhere
I'm busy ”,said the air.
“ I'm busy ”,said the sun.
“ All my planets everyone
Know my work is never done.
I'm busy ”,said the sun.

4.THE WIND

(by R.L.Stevenson)

I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky.
And all around I heard you pass
Like ladies' skirts across the grass.

Oh,wind,a blowing all day long,
Oh,wind,that sings so loud a song !
I saw the different things you did.
But always you yourself,you hid.
I felt you push,I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all.
Oh,wind,a blowing all day long,
Oh,wind,that sings so loud a song !

5.NURSERY RHYMES

There was a young man of Devizes,
Whose ears were of different sizes.
One was so small
It was no use at all.
But the other won several prizes.
There was a little girl And she had a little girl.
Right in the middle of her forehead.
When she was good she was very very good.
But when she was bad,she was horrid.
Give a man a pipe he can smoke.
Give a man a book he can read.
And his home is bright
With a calm delight,
Though the room is poor indeed.
When the weather is cold We must not scold.
When the weather is wet We must not fret.
When the weather is warm^
We must not storm,
But be thankful forever Whatever the weather.

6.HUMPTY-DUMPTY

Humpty - Dumpty sat on a wall.

Humpty - Dumpty had a great fall.

Three score men

And three score more

Couldn't place Humpty Dumpty

As he was before.

7.ONE - TWO - THREE - FOUR

One - two - three - four

Mary at the cottage door.

Five - six - seven - eight

Eating cherries off a plate.

8.WHO CAN SAY

Who can say

Why Today

Tomorrow will be Yesterday ?

Who can tell Why to smell

The violet,recalls the dewy prime

Of youth and buried time ?

The cause is nowhere found in rhyme.

9.THE ROSE FAMILY

The rose is a rose.

And was always a rose.

But the theory now goes

That the apple's a rose,

And the pear is,and so's

The plum,I suppose.

The dear only knows

What will next prove a rose.

You,of course,are a rose –

But were always a rose.

10.WOMAN OF WORDS

A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds;
And when the weeds begin to grow,
It's like a garden full of snow;
And when the snow begins to fall.
It's like a bird upon the wall;
And when the bird away does fly.
It's like an eagle in the sky;
And when the sky begins to roar,
It's like a lion at the door;
And when the door begins to crack,
It's like a stick across your back;
And when your back begins to smart.
It's like a penknife in your heart;
And when your heart begins to bleed.
You're dead, and dead, and dead indeed.

11. THE DUTY OF THE STRONG

You who are the oldest.
You who are the tallest,
Don't you think you ought to help
The youngest and the smallest ?
You who are the strongest.
You who are the quickest.
Don't you think you ought to help
The weakest and the sickest ?
Never mind the trouble.
Help them all you can;
Be a little woman !
Be a little man !

12. THE WOOD OF FLOWERS

I went to the wood of flowers,
(No one was with me)
I was there alone for hours –
I was happy as could be In the wood of flowers.
There was grass on the ground,
There were beeds on the tree
And the wind had a sound
Of such gaiety,
That I was as happy
As happy could be,
In the wood of flowers.

13 . * * * * *

There was an old woman
And nothing she had,
And so this old woman
Was said to be mad.
She'd nothing to eat.
She'd nothing to wear.
She'd nothing to lose.
She'd nothing to fear.
She'd nothing to ask.
And nothing to give.
And when she did die
She'd nothing to leave.

14.NOISE ! NOISE ! NOISE !

Do you slam the door ?
Do you drag your feet ?
Making noise enough for four
Hundred thousand Goops,or more.
Tearing up the street ?

Clattering down the stairs,
Storming through the hall,
Pounding floors, upsetting chairs,
Do you think your father cares
For your noise, at all ?

15. TWELVE EASY LESSONS

Here am I learning First - Aid:
Learning to bandage with care.
Eyes on the book, I'm afraid.
Knotting that bandage affair.
Learning to bandage with care.
Daily I practice the art,
Knotting that bandage affair.
Patiently pull it apart.
Daily I practice the art,
Tying a fracture in splints.
Patiently pull it apart,
Watching the textbook for hints.

16. THE ENGLISH

They dress in what they like;
They are interested in sport;
They part take in all activities
If they think they ought.
They all succeed in doing
Their job in five short days,
Which leave them the two longest ones
To spend in different ways.
Then some indulge in gardening,
Or walking in the rain.
And some delight in cricket.

Or in riding in the plain.
In spite of what's around him,
They average English man
Does crosswords in the newspaper
In pencil i he can.
Involved in any accident
The English take a pride
In being unemotional:
They take things in their stride.
Inrny circumstances Whatever they may be –
The English solve their problems
With an English cup of tea.

17.THE PLANETS

The Moon is made of silver,
The Sun is made of gold,
And Jupiter is made of tin.
So the ancients told.
Venus is made of copper,
Saturn is made of lead.
And Mars is made of iron,
So the ancients said.
But what the Earth was made of
Very long ago The ancients never told us
Because they didn't know.

18.**** *

Thirty days have September,
April,June and November,
All the rest have thirty - one;
February has twenty - eight alone,
Excepting leap - year,that's the time

When February's days are twenty - nine.

19 * * **

When the weather is wet

We must not fret,-

When the weather is cold

We must not scold.

When the weather is warm

We must not storm,-

But be thankful together

Whatever the weather.

20.ACQUAINTED WITH THE NIGHT

I have been one acquainted with the night.

I have walked out in rain - and back in rain.

I have outwalked the furthest city light.

I have looked down the saddest city lane.

I have passed by the watchman on his beat

And dropped my eyes,unwilling to explain.

I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet

When far away an interrupted cry

Came over houses from another street,

But not to call me back or say good - bye;

And further still at an unearthly height,

One luminary clock against the sky

Proclaimed the time was neither wrong nor right.

I have been one acquainted with the night.

21.WARNING

When it's English that we speak

Why is steak not rhymed with weak ?

And couldn't you please tell me how

Cow and now can rhyme with bough ?

I simply can't imagine why
High and eye sound like buy.
We have food and blood and wood.
And yet we rhyme should with good.
Bead is different from head.
But we say red,bread,and said.
Gone will never rhyme with one
Nor home and dome with some and come.
Nose and lose look much alike.
So why not fight and height and bite ?
Dove and dove look quite the same,
But not at all like rain,rein,and reign.
Shoe just doesn't sound like toe.
And all for reasons I don't know,
For all these words just prove to me
That sounds and letters disagree.

22.TWILIGHT

It is the hour when from the boughs
The nightingale's high note is heard;
It is the hours when lover's vows
Seem sweet in every whispered word;
And gentle winds and waters near,
Make music to the lovely ear.
Each flower the dews have lightly wet.
And in the sky the stars are met,
And on the wave is deeper blue,
And on the leaf a brovmer hue.
And in the heaven that clear obscure.
So softly dark,and darkly pure,
Which follows the decline of day.

As twilight melts beneath the moon away.

23.Mr.Crocodile

Never smile at a crocodile.

No,you can't get friendly with a crocodile.

Don't be taken in by ears welcome grin.

He's imagining how well you'd fit within his skin. Never smile at a crocodile.

24.The Beaches of Mexico

(after Caroline Grehem)

I

Have you ever seen the beaches of Mexico ?

Have you ever walked the streets of Paris ?

Have you ever been to England ?

Have you ever been to Spain ?

Have you ever walked barefoot ?

In a heavy rain ?

II

Have you ever been in trouble ?

Have you ever been in pain ?

Have you ever been in love ?

Would you like to do it all again ?

III

Well,I've never seen the beaches of Mexico.

Fve never walked the streets of Paris.

Fve never been to England.'

I've never been to Spain.

Fve never walked barefoot In a heavy rain.

But Fve sure been in trouble.

Fve sure been in pain.

Fve sure been in love.

Fd do it all again.

25.Meet me in the morning

Meet me in the morning.

Meet me at noon.

Meet me in September

Or the middle of June.

Meet me at midnight.

Meet me in the hall

Meet me in the summer

Meet me in the fall.

Meet me in the evening

Meet me at eight

I'll meet you any time you want,

But, please, don't be late.

26.*** * * *

This is the key of the kingdom.

In that kingdom there is a city.

In that city there is a town.

In that town there is a street.

In that street there is a lane.

In that lane there is yard.

In that yard there is house.

In that house there is a room.

In that room there is a bed.

In that bed there is a basket.

In that basket there are some flowers.

Flowers in a basket;

Basket on the bed;

Bed in the room;

Room in the house;

House in the yard;

Yard in the lane;
Lane in the street;
Street in the town;
Town in the city;
City in the kingdom -
And this is the key of the kingdom.

27.Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf

(by R.Dahl)

As soon as Wolf began to feel
That he would like a decent meal,
He went and knocked at Grandma's door.
When Grandma opened it,she saw
The sharp white teeth,the horrid grin,
And Wolfie said,“ May I come in ? ”
Poor Grandmamma was terrified,
“ He's going to eat me up ! ” she cried.
And she was absolutely right.
He ate her up in one big bite.
But Grandmamma was small and tough.
And Wolfie wailed,“ That's not enough ! ”
“ I haven't yet begun to feel
That I have had a decent meal! ”
He ran around the kitchen yelping
“ I've got to have another helping ! ”
Then added with a frightful leer,
“ I'm therefore going to wait right here
Till Little Miss Red Riding Hood
Comes home from walking in the wood.”
He quickly put on Grandma's clothes,
(Of course he hadn't eaten those.)

He dressed himself in coat and hat.
He put on shoes and after that
He even brushed and curled his hair,
Then sat himself in Grandma's chair.
In came the little girl in red.
She stopped. She started. And then she said,
“ What great big ears you have, Grandma.”
“ All the better to hear you with,” the Wolf replied.
“ What great big eyes you have, Grandma,”
Said Little Red Riding Hood.
“ All the better to see you with,” the Wolf replied.
He sat there watching her and smiled.
He thought, I'm going to eat this child.
Compared with her old Grandmamma
She's going to taste like caviare.
Then Little Red Riding Hood said, “ But, Grandma,
What a lovely great big furry coat you have on.”
“ That's wrong ! ” cried Wolf “ Have you forgot
To tell me what BIG TEETH I've got ?
Ah well, no matter what you say.
I'm going to eat you anyway.”
The small girl smiles. One eyelid flickers.
She whips a pistol from her knickers.
She aims it at the creature's head
And bang, bang, bang, she shoots him dead.
A few weeks later, in the wood,
I came across Miss Riding Hood.
But what a change ! No cloak of red.
No silly hood upon her head.
She said, “ Hello, and do please note

My lovely furry WOLFSKIN COAT.”

28.IN TWO MONTHS NOW

(By George Dillon)

In two months now or maybe one
The sun will be a different sun
And earth that stretches white as straw
With stony ice will crack and thaw
And run in whistling stream and curve
In still blue - shadowed pools. The nerve
Of each pink root will quiver bare
And orchards in the April air
Will show black breaking white.
Red roses in the green twilight
Will glimmer ghostly blue and swell
Upon their vines with such a smell
As only floats when the breeze is loud
At dusk from roses in a crowd.
I know that there will be these things,
Remembering them from other springs.
All these and more shall soon be seen;
But not so beautiful as they
Seem now to be, a month away.

29.AULD LANG SYNE

Should auld acquaintance be forgot.
And never brought to mind ?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot.
And days of lang syne.
For auld lang syne, my dear.
For auld lang syne.
We'll take a cup of kindness yet

For auld lang syne !
And here's a hand, my trusty friend,
And give us a hand of thine,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

30. THE OUERN TUNE

Maids, at mom, grind the good corn
Each in her mill with a will!
In go the oats, wheat and pearly barley,
Down in a shower falls the flour.
Winding strong, grinding all day long.
Round, round, and round goes the mill.
Grinding turn about, till the meal is out.
Must never, never stand still.
Those hands that are strongest
Will find a welcome here.
And they who work the longest
Shall earn the best cheer, best cheer.

31. COUNT TEN

When I couldn't go to sleep.
My grandmother used to say,
" You'd better get off your merry - go - round
At the end of day."
She'd kiss me on the chin
And then tuck the covers in.
She'd say,
" Good night, sleep tight, little mite.
Now you can begin.
Count ten.
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten,

As long as you can.

Count ten.

One,two,three,four,five,six,seven,eight,nine,ten.

Then do it again.

If the thoughts keep going round and round

That busied your head all day,

Tell them to lie down or go away.

While you count one,two,three,four.

You're watching snow,you're minding sheep.

You're counting stars where the sky is deep

And first thing you know

You won't know a thing

Because you'll be fast asleep.”

32.I'M ALWAYS CHASING RAINBOWS

I'm always chasing rainbows,

Watching clouds drifting by,

My schemes are just like all my dreams.

Ending in the sky.

Some fellows look and find the sunshine,

I always look and find the rain,

Some fellows make a winning sometime,

I never even make a gain,

Believe me,I'm always chasing rainbows,

Waiting to find a little blue bird in vain.

33.THE DOCTOR

When I am ill I go to bed

And on the pillow lay my head

The doctor comes and says:

“ Dear me,whatever can the matter be ? ”

He feels my pulse and sees my tongue.

He tests my heart and then each lung.
He asks how old I am and then
He takes his paper and his pen.
And makes the note of things that taste
So horrid that I'm sure its waste
To take them. But he says: " Each noon
Take this and you'll be better soon.

34. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood.
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;
Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim.
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,
And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden back.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.
I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I –
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

35. FIRE AND ICE

Some say the world will end in fire.

Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

36.DESIGN

I found a dimpled spider,fat and white.
On a white heal - all,holding up a moth
Like a white piece of rigid satin cloth –
Assorted characters of death and blight
Mixed ready to begin the morning right.
Like the ingredients of a witches' broth –
A snow - drop spider,a flower like a froth.
And dead wings carried like a paper kite.
What had that flower to do with being white.
The wayside blue and innocent heal - all ?
What brought the kindred spider to that height.
Then steered the white moth thither in the night ?
What but design of darkness to appall ? –
If design govern in a thing so small.

37.DREAMS

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken - winged bird
That cannot fly.
Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go

Life is a barren field

Frozen with snow.

38.THE NEGRO SPEAKS OF RIVERS

I've known rivers:

I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the

Flow of human blood in human veins.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.

I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep

I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.

I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln

Went dovra to New Orleans,and I've seen it's muddy

Bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers:

Ancient,dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

39.MOTHER TO SON

“ Well,son,ril tell you:

Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

It's had tacks in it;

And splinters,

And boards tom up,

And places with no carpet on the floor –

Bare.

But all the time

I'se been a' climbin' on

And turnin' comers,

And sometimes goin' in the dark

Where there ain't been no light.

So,boy,don't you turn back.

Don't you set down on the steps
Cause you find it's kinder hard.
Don't you fall now –
For Fse still goin',honey,
Fse still climbin'
And life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

40..ANNABEL LEE

It was many and many a year ago.
In a kingdom by the sea.
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Armabel Lee; -
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.
She was a child and I was a child.
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love than was more than love
I and my Armabel Lee –
With a love that the winged seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.
And this was th reason that,long ago.
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud by night
Chilling my Armabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulcher
In this kingdom by the sea.
The angels,not half so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me: -
Yes ! that was the reason (as all men know,

In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud, chilling
And killing my Annabel Lee.
But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we –
Of many far wiser than we –
And neither the angels in Heaven above
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee: -
For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I see the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night - tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride.
In her sepulcher there by the sea –
In her tomb by the side of the sea.

41. LEISURE

What is this life if, full of care.
We have no time to stand and stare.
No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.
No time to see when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.
No time to wait till her mouth can

Enrich that smile her eyes began.
A poor life this is if,full of care.
We have no time to stand and stare.

42.SONG

Sweet and low,sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,
Low,low,breathe and blow.
Wind of the western sea !
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dying moon and blow,
Blow him again to me;
While my little one,while my
 pretty one sleeps.
Sleep and rest,sleep and rest.
Father will come to thee soon;
Rest,rest,on mother's breast.
Father will come to thee soon.
Father will come to his babe in the nest
Silver sails all out of the West,
Under the silver moon.
Sleep,my little one,sleep,
my pretty one,sleep ...

43.EVENING

The sun is set; the swallows are asleep;
The bats are flitting fast in the gray air;
The slow soft toads out of damp comers creep.
And evening's breath,wandering here and there
Over the quivering surface of the stream.
Wakes not one ripple from its silent dream.
There are no dews on the dry grass tonight.

Nor damp within the shadow of the trees;
The wind is intermitting,dry and light;
And in the inconstant motion of the breeze
The dust and straws are driven up and down.
And whirled about the pavement of the town.

44.THE BELLS

Hear the sledges with the bells –
Silver bells !
What a world of merriment their melody fortells !
How they tinkle,tinkle,tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars,that oversprinkle
All the heavens,seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight;
Keeping time,time,time
In a sort of Runic rhyme.
To the tintinnabulation thart so musically wells
From the bells,bells,bells,bells,
Bells,bells,bells.
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

45.MY SOUL IS DARK

My soul is dark - Oh ! quickly string
The harp I yet can brook to hear;
And let thy gentle fingers fling
Its mehing murmurs o'er mine ear.
If in this heart a hope be dear.
That sound shall charm it forth again:
If in these eyes there lurk a tear,
“ Twill flow,and cease to bum my brain.
But bid the strain be wild and deep.

Nor let thy notes of joy be first:
I tell thee, minstrel, I must weep
Or else this heavy heart will burst;
For it hath been by sorrow nursed.
And ached in sleepless silence long;
And now 'tis doomed to know the worst,
And break at once - or yield to song.

46.SHE IS NOT FAIR

She is not fair to outward view.
As many maidens be;
Her loveliness I never knew
Until she smiled on me.
Oh, then I saw her eye was bright,
A well of love, a spring of light.
But now her looks are coy and cold –
To mine ne'er reply;
And yet I cease not to behold
The love-light into eye.
Her *very* frowns are sweeter far
Than smiles of other maidens are.

47.THE DAFFODILS

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never - ending line

Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
The waves beside them danced; but they
Out - did the sparkling waves in glee.
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company:
I gazed - and gazed - but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.

48.STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep.

And miles to go before I sleep.

And miles to go before I sleep.

49.HOME - THOUGHTS.FROM ABROAD

Oh,to be in England

Now that April is there,

And whoever wakes in England

Sees,some moming,unaware.

That the lowest boughs and the brushwood sheaf

Round the elm - tree bole are in tiny leaf,

While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough

In England - now:

And after April,when May follows.

And the whitethroat builds,and all the swallows !

Hark,where my blossomed pear - tree in the hedge

Leans to the field and scatters on the clover

Blossoms and dewdrops - at the bent spray's edge –

That's the wise thrush: he sings each song twice over,

Lest you should think he never could recapture

The first fine careless rapture !

And though the fields look rough with hoary dew.

All will be gay when noontide wakes anew

The buttercups,the little children's dower,

-Far brighter than this gaudy melon - flower !

50.THE SONG OF HIAWATHA

Ye who love the haunts of Nature,

Love the sunshine of the meadow,

Love the shadow of the forest,

Love the wind among the branches.

And the rain - shower and the snow - storm,

And the rushing of great rivers

Through their palisades of pine - trees.
And the thunder in the mountains.
Whose innumerable echoes
Flap like eagles in their eyries; -
Listen to these wild traditions.
To this song of Hiawatha !
Ye who love a nation's legends.
Love the ballads of a people,
That like voices from afar off
Call to us to pause and listen,
Speak in tones so plain and childlike,
Scarcely can the ear distinguish
Whether they are sung or spoken; -
Listen to this Indian Legend,
To this Song of Hiawatha !

1.A SMOKING CHIMNEY

One afternoon professor M. was walking along a country road when he saw a farmer eating his supper alone on the road before his house. The professor approached the farmer and asked him: " Why are you eating here alone ? " " Well, sir," answered the farmer after a short pause, " the chimney smokes." " That's too bad," - said the professor, " you must have it repaired. Let's have a look at it." And before the farmer could say a word the professor tried to enter the farmer's house. As soon as he opened the door a broom fell on his shoulders and woman's voice cried out: " Go away, you old rascal or I'll kill you ! " The professor left the house quickly. The farmer sat on the road looking very unhappy. The professor approached him and put his hand on his shoulder. " Never mind," - he said, " my chimney smokes sometimes too."

2. THE STORY OF NARCISSUS

Long, long ago, when birds and flowers and trees could talk, a beautiful fountain **sprang up in the middle of a forest. Little sunbeams crept between the leaves, and as they fell upon it, made it shine like silver.**

One day a lad who was hunting in the forest, lost sign of his friends. While looking for them, he saw the fountain shining in the sunlight through the trees. He at once turned to it, for he was hot and thirsty. He stepped down to bathe his burning forehead, and to cool his dry hot lips. But as he bent over the water, he saw his own face in it, as in a glass. He thought it must be some lovely water - fairy that lived within the fountain, and as he looked he forgot to drink. The bright eyes, the curly hair, the round cheeks, and the red lips were beautiful to him, and he fell in love with that image of himself, but knew not that it was his own image. It smiled when he smiled, and as he spoke, the lips of the face moved as though speaking too, though no sound came from them. "I love you with all my heart," said the lad. The image smiled and held out its arms, but still was dumb. The lad spoke to it again and again, and getting no answer, he at last began to cry. The tears fell upon the water, and ruffled it, so that the face looked wrinkled. Thinking it was going away, he said: "Only stay, beautiful being, and let me look at you, even if I may not touch you." He forgot everything but that lovely face. Day after day, night after night, he stayed there, till he grew thin and pale and at last died. Just at the water's edge, where the lad had died, there grew one strange little flower, all alone. "He has been changed into a flower," his friends said. "Let us call it after our dead friend." So they named the flower Narcissus in memory of him and it is called Narcissus to this very day.

3. BALZAC AS A HANDWRITING EXPERT

Balzac, the famous French writer, was a man of great talent. But he himself was proud of his ability to tell a person's character by his or her handwriting. He often told his friends that he could tell anybody's character exactly by his handwriting.

One day a woman friend brought him a young boy's exercise book. She said she wanted to know what Balzac thought of the boy's character. Balzac studied the handwriting carefully for a few minutes. The woman however told him that the boy was not her son and that he might tell her the truth. "All right," said Balzac. "I'll tell you the truth." And he said that the boy was bad, lazy fellow. "It's very strange," said the woman smiling. "This is a page from your own exercise book, which you used when you were a boy."

4. AN ENGLISHMAN IN NORWAY

An English tourist found himself in Norway with only enough money in his pocket to pay his passage back. As he knew that it would take him only two days to get to England, he decided that he could easily do without food. So he went on board the steamer and bought a ticket.

He closed his ears to the lunch bell. When dinner time came he refused the invitation to accompany a fellow - traveler to the saloon, saying that he didn't feel well. The next morning he didn't go to breakfast and at lunch time he again stayed in his cabin. At dinner time he was so hungry that he could not stand it any longer. " I'm going to eat," he said, " even if they through me overboard afterwards."

At dinner he ate everything the steward put in front of him and felt ready for the coming row.

" Bring me the bill," he said to the steward . " The bill, sir ? " said the man. " Yes," answered the traveler. " There isn't any bill," was the answer, " on the ship meals are included in the passage money."

5.A CAP SELLER AND MONKEYS

A cap seller lived in village. He made caps and sold them in a nearby town. It was a very hot day. He was passing through a forest to sell his caps. There were many monkeys in that jungle. He got tired. He thought of taking a rest. He came under a shady tree put his bundle down and lay down. He was soon fast asleep. He was wearing a cap on his head. The monkeys sitting on the trees watched him. They climbed down the tree and untied the bundle. Each of them put a hat on its head, and then climbed up the tree. When the cap seller got up he found the bag empty. He was surprised. By chance, he saw the caps on the heads of the monkeys. It was very difficult to get back those caps. He thought of a plan. He threw away his own cap. The monkeys imitated and threw away the caps on the ground. The cap seller gathered all the caps and went to the market.

6.WINDOW - SHOPPING

A young housewife is very fond of window - shopping. When her husband leaves for his office she runs to the neighbouring department store, and visits every department of it, but takes care not to spend a single penny.

One day the salesman of a department asks her: " Are you chopping here, madam "

“ Certainly I am,” the young woman answers angrily. “ What else do you think I am doing here ? ” “ Well, madam, I think you are taking an inventory.”

7.A KITTEN

“ When I was here last I saw a pretty little kitten in the kitchen,” says a little girl to her aunt. “ Where is he now ? May I see him ? ”

“ I am afraid you can’t,” says the aunt.

“ Oh, what have you done with him ? Have you given him away ? ”

“ No, we haven’t, but...”

“ I know you have drovraed him.”

“ We have certainly done nothing of the kind ! ”

J “ You have poisoned him then, I am sure.”

“ We haven’t done that either. And you shouldn’t jump at conclusion.” With these words the old woman goes to the kitchen door, opens it and lets in a big cat. “ Here is your kitten. He grown into a cat.”

8.TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE

Two middle - aged friends meet after a long separation. One of them is particularly thin, the other uncommonly fat. At first they can’t recognize each other. At last one of them exclaims,

“ Why ! Bless my soul ! It’s Dick ! I am sure you have been fasting ever since I saw you last.”

“ As to you,” replies the other, “ I am afraid you have been doing nothing but eating ever since.”

9.AN EXPERIENCED LISTENER

A young author has just managed to publish his first short story. He is so full of his success that he can’t help boasting of it to everybody around. For more than half an hour he has been talking about it to the head of the publishing - house. At last he thinks it fit to apologize. “ Sir,” he says to the old man, “ I hope I haven’t been intruding upori your time and attention ? ” “ Not at all, not at all, I assure you,” replies the old man absent - mindedly. “ I’ve been thinking of something else.”

10. WIT

John, a peasant boy, was thought very stupid. One day he was sent to the mill. "Well! We shall see if he really is so stupid," said the miller to himself. "Some people think you are a fool, John," he said. "You must tell us what you know and what you don't know." "Well," said John obediently, "I know your pigs are very fat." "Oh, yes, that they are!" agreed the miller. "Now you must tell us what you don't know!" "I don't know whose com makes them fat," was the unexpected reply.

11. VERY MUCH TO THE POINT

One day the students of the N. college found a notice put up on the door of the lecture hall. The notice ran: "Professor Crab will be unable to meet his classes to-day." One of the young men saw here a chance to display his wit. He took a pen-knife and erased the *c* in the word *classes*. Now the notice read: "Professor Crab will be unable to meet his *lasses* to-day." Another student thought it fit to carry on the joke. He erased the *I* in the word *lasses*. Now the notice carried a different information: "Professor Crab will be unable to meet his *asses* to-day." Some people found it very much to the point.

12. NOT AND NOTT

An Oxford student returning late from his friend's rooms attracted the attention of the proctor who asked him, "What's your name, my friend, to what college do you belong and where are you going so late in the night?" "I am Nott of Maudlin, sir, and I am going home," replied the young man, hiccupping. "I did not ask of what college you are *not* of what college you *are*." "I am Nott of Maudlin," repeated the young man, at a loss for words. The proctor angry and suspicious accompanied him to Maudlin and asked the porter, "Do you know this gentleman, Smith?" "I certainly do, sir," said the porter. "It is Mr. Nott and he belongs to this college."

13. TIME WORKS WONDERS

A man came to an hotel a little bit early. "Bring me a regular three course dinner," he ordered the waiter, a very young lad. Time passed, but the lad with the dinner didn't appear. "How long shall I have to wait?" said the customer to himself "Till Doomsday, I am afraid." At that moment the boy came running in with a plate of soup on a tray. "Are you the very lad to whom I ordered a three course dinner?" asked the customer both hungry and cross. "Yes, sir, I am," answered the waiter. "Bless me!"

exclaimed the hungry wit,“ I fail to recognize you ! You have grown quite a man since that time.”

14.SIGNING A CONTRACT

Once a young man applied for a job to the manager of a circus.The following dialogue took place between the two.

“ What is your name and what can you do ? ”

“ I am John Brown,the egg - king,for I can eat six dozen eggs at a single sitting.”

“ Do you know our programme ? ”

“ I shall be glad to hear about it! ”

“ We give four shows every day.”

“ Well,four shows will fetch more money than one ! ”

“ Do you think you can perform four times a day ? ”

“ I have no doubt whatever about it.”

“ But on Saturdays we are going to give six shows.”

“ The more,the better.”

“ On holidays we shall try to manage a show every hour.”

“ In that case one thing must be settled before I sign a contract.”

“ Namely ? ”

“ No matter how many shows you give a day,I must have time to go out and have my dinner.”

15.GOOD CUSTOMER

A runaway couple were married at Gretna Green and were asked five guineas for the service.

“ How is this ? ” exclaimed the bridegroom,“ I was told by the gentleman who had been married here last month that he had given you only a guinea.” “ That’s true,we were paid only a guinea then,” was the answer,“ because your friend is a very good customer.He came here to be married at least six times.As to you ... who knows ? You may never be seen here again.”

16.A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT

An article just published in a students’ magazine was greatly admired and much talked

about. At last it fell into the hands of a man who was considered an authority on the matter in question.” In this article a great deal is new, and a great deal is true,” said the man on the reading the article.

The young author was told about it and felt greatly flattered. Now he wanted to hear the flattering words from the critic himself “ This is my opinion, indeed,” said the critic when he was questioned by the young author.” But, I am sorry to say, what is new in the article is not true, and what is true in it is by no means new.”

17. CERTAINLY NOT ASLEEP

A country schoolmaster had two pupils. He was partial to one and strict to the other. One morning the two boys happened to be late. They were called up to account for it. “ You must have heard the bell, boys,” said the teacher, “ why didn’t you come in time ? ” “ Please, sir,” said the favourite, “ I was dreaming that I was going to Margate by the steamboat. I took the school - bell for the steamboat - bell.” “ Very well,” said the master, glad to find any excuse for his favourite. “ And now, what have you got to say ? ” asked the teacher turning to the other boy. “ Please, sir, I may have been seeing him off,” was the bashful reply.

18. GLUTTONS AND EPICURES

A young girl and her stout admirer are crossing the river in a boat. There happens to be a sudden change of weather; the wind is rising and blowing harder and harder. The young man plies his oars. Now they are sure to reach the shore before the storm breaks. “ Shall we become food for fishes if the boat is upset ? ” asks the girl teasingly. “ No doubt! ” says the young man quietly. “ Whom do you think they will eat first when they have us for their breakfast ? ” asks the girl, who doesn’t want to drop the subject. “ In that case,” answers the stout young man gallantly, “ the gluttons are likely to attack me, and the epicures are certain to choose you madam.”

19. SOME HOME - TRUTHS

A company of actors were expected to perform at Birmingham, the centre of British metal industry. Garrick, the famous English actor, happened to be one of the company, so the company manager asked him to write an address to the Birmingham’s audience. These were mostly

wealthy owners of iron,copper,brass and steel manufactures.” An address written by you,sir,” the manager said,“ is sure to come home.” “ Well,then I shall begin this way,” said Garrick without the least hesitation:

“ You sons of iron,copper,brass,and steel.

Who have no heads to think,nor hearts to feel...”

“ Oh,” cried the manager." If you say anything of the kind,they are certain to hiss the actors off the stage,and pull the house down.”

“ Sir,” said Garrick,“ is my speech likely to come home,if I do not mention either their business or their persons ? ”

20.THE SHORTER THE BETTER

A celebrated English physician hated to hear his patients enlarge on their troubles.He requested them to speak concisely and to the point.A woman who had burnt her hand came to consult him.As she knew him to be very particular in this respect she did her best to be laconic. Showing the doctor her hand she said,“ A burn.” “ A compress,” was the learned doctor’s advice.The next day the woman returned and said,“ Better.” “ The same,” said the doctor.In a week the woman paid her last visit to the doctor’s.This time he heard her utter more than one word." Your fee ? ” she asked." None ! ” exclaimed the delighted physician." I would like all my patients to be as sensible as you are,madam.”

21.WITNESSES

A rich man had managed to get possession of a house that belonged to a poor man.The rightful owner could not afford to lose it and therefore went to law.He had the title - deeds of the house; but the rich man had engaged a number of false witnesses.For fear they should not be sufficient he sent the judge a bag of five hundred sovereigns as a bribe.

At the trial the rich man’s witnesses swore in his favoiir.The poor man showed his title - deeds but there was not a single witness to support him." In this case,” said the judge, “ I shall bring five hundred witnesses in your favour,” and he took out the bag with five hundred sovereigns and handed it to the rich man.

" Here is your money,” he said," to prove two things: firstly that I am not in the habit of taking bribes and secondly that you have no claim to the house; for had there been any

truth in your story you wouldn't have tried to bribe me.”

22.STRONG ARGUMENTS

A coffee house being a place visited by people of every description,the adherents of James the Second and those of the Prince of Orange met in its parlour one day.They were soon engaged in a fierce argument,shouting and banging their fists on the table,their noisy behaviour disturbing ever body else in the parlour.

At length one of the Jacobites jumped up from his chair and roared: “ I will spit on your king William,that's what I'll do ! ” An Orangist,not to yield him an inch,jumped up and roared back to the Jacobite: “ And I will spit twice upon your James the Second ! ”

A scuffle being imminent,an old man rose up at the opposite end of the room and shouted at the top of his voice: “ Silence,gentlemen ! ” and then,turning to the servant: “ Waiter,fetch them spittoons for two ! ” Everybody present bursting out into a loud derisive laughter,the opponents had to leave off quarrelling.

23 .TEA

The English know how to make tea,and what it does for you.

Seven cups of it wake you up in the morning; nine cups will put you to sleep at night.

If you are hot,tea will cool you off,and if you are cold,it will warm you up.

If you take it in the middle of the morning,it will stimulate you for firther work; if you drink it in the afternoon,it will relax you for further thought.Then,of course,you should drink lots of it in off hours.

The test of good tea is simple.If a spoon stands up in it,then it is strong enough; if the spoon starts to wobble,it is a feeble makeshift.

24 * * * *

Just before the Christmas holidays the professor gave an examination,one question of which was: “ Where did life originate ? ” In answer to this one of the students wrote: “ God knows,I don't.Merry Christmas.” When the paper was returned it had the notation: “ God gets a five.You get a two.Happy New Year ! ”

25*

The crowded bus stopped.A pretty girl got in.An elderly gentlman nearly rose to his feet.“ No,no,don't get up,please ” - the girl cried and pushed the old man back into his

seat. "I can stand just as well." "You can do what you like Miss," - the old man said, - "but please let me by
- this is where I get off."

26.THE STORY OF THE TWINS

A long time ago at the village of Serki a woman gave birth to twins - both boys.They were very nice children.

One of the twins,Eiba by name,had a white spot on his right hand.The other one - they called him Saiba - had two white spots on his left hand.Father and mother were very happy and very sad at the same time. You will ask - why ? Because there was a very bad custom in Serki - to kill twins.And the chief of Serki said," Those twins must die,too." But their father and mother did not want to kill the twins.

" What ? " said the chief angrily." You don't want to kill them ? Go away from the village and never come back or I shall kill you together with your children."

So the poor family went away from the village.

For many years the family lived in a forest.Life was not easy there,but the children grew up strong.When they grew up,they helped their father and mother with their work.They were good and handsome young men.

One day they foimnd a nian in the forest.He was dying.They tried to help him,but he said," Don't help me.I shall die soon.I came from Serki.There is a war on there now.We fought bravely.But the enemy is stronger than we are.Go and help my people if you can." With these words he died.

Eiba and Saiba wanted to go to Serki and help to fight,but their father and mother were against it and said: " The Chief does not want you there.He wanted to kill you when you were small children.That's why we went away from Serki and came to live in the forest."

But the twins wanted to go and help Serki.They said," This is our country.We must help the people of our country."

So the boys came to Serki and fought against the enemies.The fought bravely.The people of that country won the fight and made the enemy run.So the war was over.

Then a feast at the chiefs house began. Saiba and Eiba were at the feast,too.Then one of

the men stood up and said: “ There are two young men here,two brothers.I think they are very brave soldiers.But we don’t know who they are.”

The twins’ uncle was at the feast,too.He said to the chief “ Do you remember two little twins

- one with a spot on his right hand and the other with two spots on his left hand ? Eighteen years ago you told their father and mother to go away from our village as they did not want to kill the twins.These are the same twins.”

The chief stood up and asked the twins to forgive him.Then he sent the two young men back to their father and mother with many presents and a letter in which he asked them to come back.

From that day on they stopped killing twins in Serki.

27.A FISH STORY

Once a group of tourists who were staying at a hotel in Birmingham were having diimer in the restaurant.Fish was brought and while they were eating it some of them told interesting stories about finding pearls and other valuable things inside fish.

An old gentleman,who up to now had listened quietly to their conversation at last said: “ I’ve heard all your stories,and now I’ll tell you one.When I was a young man I was employed in a large importing house in New York,and,as is usual with young persons,I fell in love with a pretty young girl.Very soon we were engaged.About two months before our marriage was to take place,I was suddenly sent to Birmingham on very important business.I left my sweetheart,promising to write to her.

“ I was obliged to stay in Birmingham longer than I had expected. At last my work was done,and I could leave Birmingham.But just before I left for home,I bought a beautifil and very expensive diamond ring,intending to give it to my sweetheart.

“ On my way to New York,I was looking through the morning newspaper,which had been brought on board by the pilot.Suddenly I saw an announcement of my sweetheart’s marriage with another.This made me so angry that I threw the ring overboard.A few days later,when I was dining at a hotel in New York,fish was brought.While I was eating it I bit on something hard. What do you think it was ? ”

“ The diamond ring,” cried his companions." No,” - said the old gentleman sadly,“ it

was a fish - bone.”

28.HER LOAD

The Christmas excursion train was crowded. In one carriage was a woman accompanied by a little girl and a boy. The children were full of high spirits and gamboled about the carriage, much to the other passengers' annoyance.

Finally one woman could stand it no longer.

“ Madam,” she said, “ if you can't keep your children quiet I shall lodge a complaint.”

The mother sighed.

“ Your misfortunes don't compare with mine,” she replied. " My little girl has just swallowed our tickets, the boy has broken a carriage window next door, I've left my purse at home, and we're in the wrong train.”

29 * * * * *

Mark Twain liked very much to play jokes on his friends. Once a friend of his lost his money and asked Mark Twain to pay his railroad fare for him. Mark Twain said he did not have money enough to pay for two tickets, and he suggested that his friend should hide under his seat on the train.

Later, when the conductor came to check the tickets, Mark Twain produced two - one for himself and one for his friend. The conductor wondered where the second passenger might be, but Mark Twain explained to him that his friend was a very strange fellow who preferred to lie on the floor under the berth to sitting on his seat.

30.THE FEAST

Once a chief decided to give a feast for his people. He sent his men to every village. They told the people to come to the chief's house and said, “ The Chief asks each of men to bring one bottle of palm wine and pour it into a pot at the door.”

The day of the feast came. People put on their best clothes and walked to the chief's house with their families. They stopped at the door of the chief's house and poured their bottles into a very big pot at the door.

There was a man who wanted to go to the feast very much, but he had no palm wine at home. His wife said to him, “ You must buy some palm wine.”

But the man answered, " What ? No, I don't want to buy wine for a feast that is

free.No,no ! ” He thought a little and then said,“ Hundreds of people will bring their wine and pour it into the pot. A bottle of water cannot be bad for so much wine.”

And so he went to the feast with a bottle of water.He poured his bottle into the pot as other people did.Then he sat down at the table with all other people and waited for the glass of palm wine which he liked so much.

The chief said,“ Let’s drink wine,dear guests ! ”

All the guests took their glasses.But what they drank was not palm wine,but - water ! So our man was not the only one who thought: “ A bottle of water cannot be bad for so much wine.”

31.'TWO FROGS

Once two frogs fell into a pot of cream.They could not get out of the pot.So they swam round and round in the cream.“ Oh,this is the end of my life,” said one of them.It stopped swimming and died.

But the second frog swam and swam and beat the cream with its little feet.The cream became a ball of butter.The frog jumped on the ball of butter and got out of the pot!

32.SCOTTISH APPETITE

One day two friends were sitting in a restaurant.One of them,a Scotsman,told his friends he would bei ten shillings that he could eat a turkey and three pounds of sausages.Of course his friends did not believe this.So the turkey was roasted and put before him on the table.With great astonishment his friends watched him eating up the bird.And after some minutes he also swallowed the three pounds of sausages ! So they had to pay the money.

The Scotsman finally drank some glasses of beer and then went home together th one of his friends.But when they arrived at the front door of his house,the Scotsman said to his friend: “ Please don’t tell my wife that I’ve eaten so much.”

“ Why not ? ” asked his friend.

“ Because she would give me no supper ! ” the Scotsman answered.

33.KINDNESS TO A DIRTY DOG

Gentleman going to friend’s house was met at gate by little dog all covered with mud,which ran to meet him barking in friendly way.Thinking that dog belonged to his

friend,gentleman patted it and followed it into house.Dog rolled on carpet of drawing - room,and when owner of house came in,he seemed much annoyed,but said nothing.When they sat down to dinner,dog jumped on chair,placed two muddy paws on cloth,seized wing of cold chicken,and began to eat it.Host asked his friend if he was fond of dogs and friend replied that he hated them.

“ But you are kind to this dog,” said host.

“ I have put up with it only because it is yours,” said other.

“ Mine ! ” - said host.“ I thought it was yours,or I would have put it out long ago.”

At this men roared with laughter and dog was speedily turned out.

34.WHICH IS BETTER

There was once a man who had three sons,and all of them loved the same girl.Each of them asked the girl the same question," Will you marry me ? ” All of them were clever,handsome and strong.The girl liked each of the three young men very much and could not decide which of them was the best.

One day the father of the three brothers said,“ Here is some money for you. You will go on a long travel.While you are travelling,you must look for a very,very useful thing.When you find it,you will buy it and bring it home.”

The three brothers traveled for a long time,and they bought three very useful things.

The first young man bought a magic carpet.On it he could fly to any place in no time.The second brother bought a magic looking - glass. When he looked into it,he could see anyone and everything that he wanted to see.The third bought a magic lemon.The juice of that lemon could make a dying man or a woman well again.

The three brothers came together and showed their things to one another. Then one of them said,“ We are far from our home and from our dear girl.Let us look into the looking - glass and see her.”

The second brother took out his looking - glass,and they all looked into it. They saw that the girl was very ill.Then the first brother asked the other brothers to sit down on his carpet,and all of them were at the girl’s house in no time.The third brother cut his lemon and gave the juice to the girl.The girl drank it,and she was well again.

The young men were very happy.

“ Now which of us will you marry ? ” they asked the girl.

“ I thank you all,my dear friends,” answered the girl.“ One of the brothers saw me in his looking - glass,and that helped to save my life.His looking - glass is a very useful thing,and he will have it forever. Another brother brought all three of you here on his carpet,and that helped to save me,too.It is also a very useful thing,and he will have it forever. And one of you gave me the lemon juice,and now I am well again.But he has no lemon now.He gave all he had to save me.I will be his wife.”

And the other two brothers said,“ Yes,the girl is right.”

35.THE LION’S DINNER

There was one place in* the savannas which the animals liked very much.There was good water and green grass there.But a strong lion lived there.He killed two or three animals every day. One day the animals came to the Lion,and one of them began to speak:

“ Oh,dear Lion,it is not good for you to run and hunt all day long in the savannas.We’ll send you one animal for your dinner every day.”

“ All right,” the Lion said,“ but you must begin to send me my dinner now: I am hungry. I must have my dinner every day ! If you don’t send an animal to me every day,I shall kill as many of you as I want! ”

“ Don’t kill us,dear Lion.We shall send you an animal every day.”

They cast lots,and that day it was an antelope who became the Lion’s dinner.And every day they sent one animal to the Lion.

But the animals were not happy.Each of them thought: “ Oh,tomorrow my turn will come ! ”

One day it was a Hare’s turn to be the Lion’s dinner.But the Hare was not unhappy.He smiled !

“ That’s good,very good ! ” the Hare said.“ Don’t be afraid ! The Lion will not eat me up ! ”

The Hare ran to the riverjumped into the water and then began to roll in the mud.He came to the Lion very dirty.

The Lion saw him and became angry. !

“ But I don’t want that dirty animal for my dinner, ” he cried.

“ Oh, dear Lion, I am not your dinner. I had to bring you a hare. But on my way I met another lion, and he took the hare for himself ”

“ Is there another lion in the savannas ? ” asked the Lion.

“ Yes, there is. He is big and strong. I think he is stronger than you are. ”

The Lion became angrier than before and said to the Hare, “ Show me that lion ! ”

“ All right! ” said the Hare. “ Let us go to him. ”

And they went to a big well. The Hare looked into the well and said, “ Look, he is there, and thanked the clever him. ”

The Lion looked into the well. He saw himself and the Hare in the water. He jumped into the well to catch them and - never came back !

The animals were happy, they jumped and danced and thanked the clever Hare.

36. A WHIP OUT OF A COW’S TAIL

Long, long ago in Africa there lived a hunter. His name was Ogalussa. Once he went to the forest to hunt, and his wife with their five sons went to the field to work. The family came home in the evening, but Ogalussa was not yet back. The family waited and waited for him, but he did not come. They had their supper without him. Night came, then morning came, then again night came, but Ogalussa did not come home. A week passed, a month passed, and a sixth son was born to Ogalussa’s wife. Puli was his name. Ogalussa did not come home.

Every day Ogalussa’s wife worked in the field. Sometimes the sons helped her, sometimes they went to the forest to hunt. Some time later the family forgot about Ogalussa. The youngest son Puli could already walk, but he could not talk. But one day he opened his little mouth and began to talk. His first words were:

“ Where is my father ? ”

“ Where is our father ? ” asked the eldest brother, too.

“ We must go to the forest and look for him, ” said the second brother.

“ There is the path he walked along, ” said the third brother.

“ Let us go along that path, and I am sure we shall find him, ” said the fourth brother.

“ Let us go at once ! ” those were the fifth brother’s words.

And the five sons took their guns and went along the path. The path was long, very long. At last they came to a place where they saw Ogalussa's bones and his old gun on the ground.

The eldest son said:

“ I can put the bones together.”

And he put the bones together as they are in a man's body. Then the second brother said;

“ I can cover the bones with skin.”

And he covered Ogalussa's bones with skin.

The third brother said:

“ I can fill his body with blood.”

And he did his work well.

Then the fourth brother said:

“ I shall make him breathe.”

In a few minutes Ogalussa began to breathe.

And the fifth brother made him stand up.

Ogalussa stood up, opened his eyes and asked:

“ Where is my gun ? ”

The sons gave him his old gun, and they went home together. At home he washed himself, cut his hair (the people who come back from the Land of the Dead must cut their hair), had his dinner and then rested for some days. All the family were very happy. And so were his neighbours. Ogalussa called his neighbours to a feast and killed a cow. His wife cooked the meat for the feast, and Ogalussa made a whip out of the cow's tail. He put some bright beads on it, and the whip was very nice.

The feast began. All the people came dressed in their best clothes. Musicians played, the people danced and sang. All were very happy.

Ogalussa showed his new whip to the guests.

“ This is the nicest of all the whips,” they said.

Many of the guests asked Ogalussa to give them the whip. But Ogalussa did not give it to the guests. Then he began to speak:

“ Long, long ago I went to the forest to hunt. A strong lion killed me. I was dead for a

long time. Then my sons found my bones and brought me back to life. Now I am here among you. I am very thankful to my sons! Look here, my dear guests! I have a whip, and you say it is the nicest of all the whips. But I have only one whip! I shall give it to the son who helped me most of all to come back from the Land of the Dead.”

Then all the people began to think.

Who helped most of all?

It was not so easy to tell! At last Ogalussa said;

“ I shall give the whip to little Puli. His first words were; ‘ Where is my father ? ’

Thanks to him my sons went to the forest to look for me. Thanks to Puli I am here with you and my family.”

And he kissed the little boy. All the people said;

“ Ogalussa, you are right! ”

And even in our days African people say; “ A man is alive as long as you remember him.”

37. NO NEED FOR THE MATCH

An Aberdonian was once traveling in a railway compartment, whose only other occupant was an Englishman. He lit a cigarette, leaned back in his seat and was thinking. Suddenly the other began to fumble in his pocket as if in search of something. Not finding what he wanted, he said, “ Would you oblige me with a match, sir ? ” The Scot took one match out of his box and laid it on the seat beside the Englishman. Still continuing to fumble, the latter said, “ Well, that is annoying. I’ve left my cigarettes at home.” “ If that is so,” said the Scot, stretching out his hand, “ you won’t need the match.” And he put it back into his box.

38. WHY THE SUN AND THE MOON LIVE IN THE SKY

Many, many years ago the Sun and the Moon lived together on the earth. Water was their best friend, and they often came to see him. But Water never went to see the Sun and the Moon in their house.

“ Why don’t you come to see us ? ” the Sun once asked him.

“ I have too many friends,” Water answered, “ they will come with me. I’m afraid there

will be no place for them in your house.”

“ But I shall build a new big house,” the Sun said.

And the Sun built a very big house and then asked Water to come to him. Water came with all the fish and water animals.

“ May I come in with all my people ? ” Water asked.

“ Yes,come in,” the Sun said.

Very soon Water in the house was knee - deep for the Sun.

Then in a minute Water was up to the Sun’s head,and came higher and higher with all the fish and water animals. At last Water was so high in the house that the Sun and the Moon went on to the roof and sat there.But soon Water came up on the roof What could the Sun and the Moon do ? Where could they sit ? And they went up to the sky.They liked the place and began to, live there.

39.TIT FOR TAT

An American lady,traveling in England some years ago got into a compartment of a smoking carriage where an Englishman was smoking a pipe.For a while she sat quietly expecting that the Englishman would stop smoking.But then she began to cough and sneeze trying to show him that she objected to smoke. At last,seeing that the man took no notice of her and did not put out his pipe,she said: “ If you were a gentleman you would stop smoking when a lady got into the carriage.” “ If you were a lady,” replied the Englishman," you would not get into a smoking - carriage.” “ If you were my husband,” said the American lady angrily,

“ I would give you poison.” The Englishman looked at her for a moment or two: “ Well,” he said at last,“ if I was your husband I would take it.”

40.THE TWO FRIENDS

Once there lived two girls,who were friends.They loved each other dearly.They bought the same dresses,they ate the same food,they went together to bring water from the river.People always saw them together and said,“ What good friends they are ! ”

But one day a young man said,“ You say those two girls are good friends.I am not sure about that,I shall try to find it out.”

The next day the young man stopped the two girls in the street.

“ Good morning,” he said. “ I want too speak to one of you.”

“ No,you can’t do that, we are friends,and you must speak to the two of us together.”

“ I don’t want to speak to the two of you.I shall speak to only one of you.Then the one to whom I speak can tell what I say to the other.”

And he whispered to one of the girls: “ *You,you,you,you.Tio* you hear me ? ”

The girl answered," Yes.”

The young man went away.

“ What did he say to you,my dear ? ” the second girl asked.

“ Oh,he said nothing to me,” said the first girl. “ He *whispered you,you,you,you ...*”

“ What about *me,me,me,me ...* ?” the second girl asked.

“ But it was not about you.It was *only you*”

“ But you said >’65’ to him ! You don’t want to tell me everything ! ”

“ I tell you that it was only you ! ”

“ Well and what about *me* ?”

“ Oh,you silly girl ! I tell you he said only *you* ! ”

“ So you don’t want to tell me anything,and I am your friend ! No,I *was* your friend,but I am not any more ! ”

“ Well,I don’t want to have such a silly friend ! ”

“ You are a liar ! ”

“ I am not.But you are very,very silly ! ”

Then one girl went to the right and the other went to the left.They did not even say good - bye to each other.

That was te unhappy end of their long friendship.

41 .WHY THE DOG IS A FRIEND OF MAN

Long,long ago the Jackal and the Dog were friends and lived in the bush.They hunted together every day.In the evening they came home and ate their food together.

One day they did not catch anything and came back very hungry.A cold wind was blowing in the bush.

“ Oh,” said the Dog,“ it is so bad to be hungry and cold ! ”

“ Go to sleep,” the Jackal said.“ When morning comes,we shall go hunting again and

we shall catch a young antelope.”

But the Dog could not sleep. Then he saw a red light far away.

“ Jackal,” he cried, “ what is that red light over there ? ”

“ There’s a village there, and that red light is a man’s fire,” the Jackal answered.

“ Fire is warm, and it is cold here,” said the Dog. “ I say, Jackal, will you go and bring some fire ? You are so brave ! ”

“ No, no, I won’t. You can bring, if you like.”

The Dog did not want to go, because he was afraid of men. But he thought: “ I am sure there are some bones near the fire. I can eat them. And the fire is so warm ! ”

He was so hungry and cold ! Hunger and cold made him forget his fear, and he said to the Jackal:

“ I am going to the village to get some fire and some bones. If I don’t come back soon, please, cry Bo - aa, bo - aa ! Then I shall know where you are and where I must go.”

So the Dog ran to the village. He saw a hut near the fire. There were some bones near the hut. They were so good for the hungry Dog ! He came nearer to the bones. But then a man came out of the hut and saw the Dog. The Dog was afraid of him and cried:

“ Oh, please, don’t kill me ! I am a poor Dog, and I want to warm myself by the fire. Then I shall go back to the bush.”

“ Very well,” the man said. “ You may sit by the fire. But when you are warm, you must go back to the bush.”

The Dog thanked him and sat by the fire. He was quite happy; he was warm and there was a big bone under his nose. He began to eat it. And then the man came out of the hut and asked:

“ Aren’t you warm yet ? ”

“ Not yet,” the Dog answered; he saw another bone not far away and wanted to eat it, too.

Soon the man asked again, “ Aren’t you warm yet ? ”

“ Please let me stay a little longer. I am not quite warm yet,” was the Dog’s answer.

Then the man came up to the Dog. The Dog looked into his eyes and said:

“ Yes, I am warm now, but I don’t want to go back to the bush. I am often cold and

hungry there. Let me live with you in the village, please ! I shall help you to hunt birds and animals in the bush and forest. And you'll give me some bones to eat."

"All right," the man said. "You may stay with me."

From that day on the Dog began to live with the man. And when you hear the Jackal cry at night Bo - aa, bo - aa, you know that he is asking the Dog to come back. But the Dog never answers, and now the Jackal lives in the bush alone.

42. THE FROG AND HIS WIVES

Once there lived a Frog who had two wives. His first wife lived in Ndumbi and the second wife lived in Ndala. He himself lived in a little place between Ndumbi and Ndala. He went sometimes to Ndumbi and sometimes to Ndala to see his wives.

Once a little frog came to him and said, "Come to Ndumbi, please ! Your first wife has a nice pudding for you. Come at once while the pudding is hot! "

The Frog was very happy, because he liked puddings very much. He was ready to go when another little frog came up to him and said, "Please, come to Ndala ! Your second wife has a nice pudding for you. Come at once while the pudding is hot! "

The Frog sat down and began to think:

"If I go to my first wife for the pudding, my second wife will be sorry and angry. If I go to my second wife for the pudding, my first wife will be sorry and angry, too. Where shall I go - to Ndumbi or to Ndala ? "

He sat and thought for a long time. And he stayed at home and began to cry:

"Oh ! Where shall I go, where shall I go ? "

Now, when you hear frogs' Gaou, gaou, gaou, you will understand that it means: "Where shall I go ? Where shall I go ? Go, go, go ? "

How bad it is to have two wives who make puddings at the same time !

43. A JOKE

A young man walking in the street saw a girl in front of him who seemed very beautiful to him. He ran forward to look at her face, and it was beautiful too.

"I have fallen in love with you," the young man cried. "Let me kiss your hand. I want to hold your hand for ever. I want to marry you."

"Wait! " the young woman answered. "Go and look at my sister. She is walking there in

front of us, and she is more beautiful than I am.”

The young man immediately ran to look at the other woman. But finding her old and not beautiful at all, he ran back to the girl. “ You didn’t tell me the truth ! ” he said. “ Aren’t you ashamed to tell lies ? ”

“ And aren’t you ashamed to use the word ‘ truth ’ ? ” the girl answered. “ You said you loved me, but you were quite ready to run to any woman you thought was more beautiful. You don’t know what love is. I’ll never marry such a man ! ” And she turned and walked away from him.

44.A WRONG IDEA

An old countryman who wanted to send a telegram entered a post - office. He was at the post

- office for the first time in his life. He came up to the window designed “ telegram ” and asked the clerk to send his message off at once. When the clerk had sent the telegram off he placed the paper on a file and hung it up, after that he went on with his business. All this time the old man

!

was watching him. After some time he again approached the clerk and asked him to send off his message at once as it was very important. “ I have already sent it,” answered the clerk. But the old man said: “ Oh, you cannot fool me in that way, for I know that you have not, as I haven’t taken my eyes off it since.”

45.THE BEST DRIVER

An establishment wanted a driver and advertised for one. Three men came on the same day to apply for the job. The manager asked the first man: “ How near can you drive to the edge of a precipice without going over ? ”

The driver said: “ Within an inch.”

“ Very well,” said the manager, “ you can go now and I shall let you know whether we shall want you or not.”

The second man said: “ I can drive within half an inch of the edge and in fact I have done it more than once.”

When the third man came, the manager said: “ Well, my man, and how near you can drive

to the edge of a precipice ? ”

“ Indeed,sir,I have never tried and I don't want to.”

“ Ah,” said the manager," you are just the sort of man we want! ”

46.A STORY ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain,the well - known American writer,was going from the north of England to Manchester by train.He was very tired and wanted to go to bed. So he asked the guard to tell him when they came to Manchester." If I am sleeping when you come to me,I'll be angry," he said." But I must be in Manchester in the morning.So even if I am angry,please throw me out of the train." The guard agreed,and Mark Twain went to bed. When he opened his eyes,it was morning.People were walking in the corridor,a boy was crying and his mother was trying to make him stop.Mark Twain got up,put on his clothes and went out into the corridor.The guard was talking to a man at the end of the corridor,and Mark Twain went up to him.

" Haven't we come to Manchester yet ? ” he asked.

" We passed Manchester two hours ago,” the guard answered.

" What! ” Mark Twain shouted." Why didn't you tell me ? I asked you - don't you remember ? ”

The guard was surprised." Are you the American who asked me to tell him when we come to Manchester ? ” he asked.

" Yes,of course,” Mark Twain said.

" Then,who was the other man ? ” the guard continued." Oh,now I understand why he was shouting and fighting as I threw him out of the train in Manchester !