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**MANUAL ON PRACTICAL  
GRAMMAR  
FOR SELF-STUDY**

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Бу ўқув қўлланма инглиз тилини ўрганувчилар учун мўлжалланган. Ўрганувчи грамматик қоидалар ёрдамида ўз билимларини ошириши, берилган машқлар ёрдамида қоидаларни мустахкамлаши мумкин. Қўлланмада машқлар ва уларнинг жавоблари берилган. Бу қўлланма шунингдек, мустақил ўрганиш учун ҳам мўлжалланган.

This manual is intended for a learner of English and provides useful grammar rules. The learner can enlarge his/her knowledge and comprehend it with the help of exercises. The manual is supplied with exercises. It is conducive to self-studying of the language as well.

Настоящее пособие предназначено для изучающих английского языка и способствует расширению грамматических навыков. Пособие снабжено упражнениями, а к ним даны ключи. Оно также способствует самостоятельному изучению языка.

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## **Preface**

This manual is intended for the wide circle of learners. The aim of the book is to equip learners with the theories of English grammar and help them to practice the theories with the help of exercises.

Surely, this book doesn't cover all grammar rules but we tried to give more useful rules on Subjunctive Mood, Modal Verbs and Verbals.

There are not only rules and exercises, but drilling poems as well.  
The manual is supplied with the list of keys and the used literature.

This manual is intended for self-study both for students of various fields and the learners of the secondary and high schools.

We hope the work with this manual will stimulate a learner's interest to learning the language.

A learner of any level may find this manual interesting and useful for his/her further development knowledge in English.

## MODAL VERBS

Verbs used to show the attitude of the speaker to the action or state indicated by an Infinitive are called MODAL VERBS

There are the following modal verbs:

can (could), may (might), must, should, ought to, shall, will, would, need, dare and Modal expressions: (to be + Infinitive) (to have + Infinitive).

Modal Verbs show that the action indicated by the Infinitive is considered as possible, impossible, probable, improbable, obligatory, necessary, advisable, doubtful or uncertain.

MODAL VERBS are called defective verbs because:

1. They don't take – s , es in the third person.
2. They don't have tense forms except: can, may - present forms; could, might - past forms.
3. They have no Passive forms.
4. They have no Mood forms.
5. All the MODAL VERBS except "ought, dare and need, to be to, to have to" are followed by the Infinitive without particle to (a bare - Infinitive).

Bob can read English.

They may come soon.

We must visit Granny.

I will marry John.

You should buy the hat.

But!

You ought to help your family.

When he failed his exams he dare not to tell his father about it.

You need to be careful while crossing the street.

We are to begin the meeting at 3.

The students had to do a lot of reading for the exam.

6. All the modal verbs form the negative and the interrogative forms without the auxiliary verb “to do”:

Can I help you?

Must you always be late?

May we leave the room?

Shall I open the window?

Ought we to buy this car?

Why should he help you?

Dare you tell (to tell) your Mother about the accident?

Need we come (to come) at 8 tomorrow morning?

We can't work now.

You shouldn't shout at people.

He mustn't have taken his friend's car.

You needn't have bought bread, we have a lot.

7. All the modal verbs have two negative forms - a full form and a contracted one:

Cannot - can't [kA: nt]

May not - mayn't

Must not - mustn't

Need not - needn't

Dare not - daren't

Should not - shouldn't

Shall not - shan't [ʃa : nt]

Will not - won't [wount]

### **The modal verb “Can”**

The verb “can” has two forms:

can - present form

could - past form

Can expresses:

1) Physical ability to perform an action expressed by an Infinitive:

The boy can lift the box, it is not heavy.

My granny can't walk much, her feet ache.

2) Mental ability;

The girl could read well when she was five.

I can read French but I can't speak it.

In these meanings the modal verb can (could) is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive.

3) Possibility due to circumstances:

I could not go to the party on Sunday. I was ill.

You can have the book when I have finished it.

Can I have my photo taken?

Could you help us with the exercise? (a polite request)

4) Possibility due to the existing laws:

You can have as many children as you like in Uzbekistan but you can not have more than one child in China.

You can not play football in the street, it is dangerous.

When expressing possibility "can" is used with the Indefinite Infinitive.

5) Incredulity (недоверчивость, шубҳа), doubt, astonishment:

In these meanings can (could) is used with all forms of the Infinitive (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect) in interrogative and negative sentences. Astonishment is expressed in interrogative sentences.

If the action refers to the past Perfect Infinitive is used; "can and could" are possible without any change of meaning.

These meanings of can (could) are rendered in Russian as: "Неужели", "Не может быть", "может ли быть ", "Да не ужели" and in Uzbek: "Наҳот - ки", "Ҳеч мумкин эмас" etc.

Can she be waiting for us?

Неужели она не ждёт нас?

Наҳот-ки у бизларни кутаётган бўлса?

She can not be speaking to Bob, she hates him.

Не может, чтобы она разговаривала с Боб, она его ненавидит.

У Боб билан гаплашаётган бўлиши мумкин эмас, у уни жуда ёмон

кўради.

Can (could) my mother have told me lie?

Да неужели мама меня обманула?

Наҳот-ки онам ёлғон гапирган бўлса?

There could not have been such friendship between a dog and a cat.

Не может быть чтоб собака и кошка могли подружить.

Кучук ва мушук дўст бўлган бўлишлари мутлақо мумкин эмас.

You could not have killed the man!

Не может быть чтобы ты убил человека!

Сен одам ўлдирган бўлишинг мумкин эмас!

How could you say such things?

Как ты можешь говорить такие вещи?

Қандай килиб шундай гапларни гапиришинг мумкин?

What could she have seen in Pete to send her mad?

И что она нашла в Пете, чтобы так сходить с ума?

У Петяда нима топди экан, уни шунчалик севиб қолиш учун?

Can it be that she has not read this book?

(seen this film; met this man; been to  
Fergana etc )

Неужели она не читала эту книгу?

(не видела этот фильм; не встречала раньше  
этого человека; не была в Фергане итд.)

Наҳот-ки у бу китобни ўқимаган бўлса?

(фильмни кўрмаган; бу одам билан таниш  
эмас; Фарғонада бўлмаган; х.к)

## **MAY (MIGHT)**

The verb MAY has two tense forms: may for the present and might for the past.

There are two expressions to be allowed and to be permitted that have the same meaning and can be used to express permission or prohibition to perform an action expressed by a notional verb. MAY (MIGHT) is used to express:

1) permission to perform an action expressed by a notional verb.

May I use your phone?

May the students leave the room?

He asked his mother if he might stay at the party till midnight.

May (might) expressing permission is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive.

2) prohibition to perform an action expressed by a notional verb.

You may not use my towel.

The doctor told the sick boy he might not eat ice - cream till he recovered.

Very often in conversation the prohibition to perform an action is expressed by "don't".

- May I read your letter?
- No, don't, please. It's private "Don't" is less strict, it means that the speaker rather asks not to perform an action than prohibits it.

Sometimes the answer to the question starting with may is "must not".

May I smoke here?

No, you must not. It is non - smoking area.

Must not means that it is not the speaker who prohibits to do smth. but there are facts, rules, that prohibit to perform the action.

- a) May I read this book? - No, you may not it is not meant for your age.
- b) May I use your pen? - No, don't, please. I need it myself.
- c) May I drive your car? - No, you mustn't. You don't have a driver's license yet.

3. Uncertainty, doubt that the action expressed by a notional verb can be performed. In this meaning may (might) is rendered as: "может быть", "возможно" in Russian, "балки", "эхтимол", "бўлиши мумкин" in Uzbek. In this meaning "might" loses it's "past tense" meaning and can be easily exchanged with "may". "Might" just expresses greater reserve or uncertainty on the part of the speaker than "may". The time of the action is expressed not by the forms may - might but the form of the Infinitive, that follows the MODAL verb.

Indefinite Infinitive refers the action to the present time, while Perfect Infinitive refers the action to the past.



- a) Don't wait for Ann. She may and she may not come.

Не жди Аню. Она может придти, и может не придти.

Аняни кутма. У келиши ҳам мумкин, келмаслиги ҳам мумкин.

- b) Dad says it will rain tomorrow because he aches all over. Who knows, he might be right.

Дадам эртага ёмғир ёғади деяпдилар, чунки баданлари уюшяпди.

Ким билади, балки уларнинг гапи ростдир.

Отец говорит, что завтра пойдет дождь так- как у него болят суставы. Кто знает, может быть он прав.

- c) Once my friend lived in that city. He might still be living there I haven't heard of him for ages.

Когда - то мой друг жил в том городе. Может быть, он до сих пор там живет.

Я давно о нём ничего не слышал.

Қачонлардир, дўстим шу шаҳарда яшар эди. Балки, ҳозир ҳам у ерда яшаётгандир. Анчадан бери ундан хабар олмаганман.

- d) I know he is fond of articulation.

He may have visited a lot of museums when he was in London.

Я знаю, он увлечен живописью. Наверняка он посетил много музеев, когда был в Лондоне.

У тасвирий санъатга ишқивоз. Ўйлайман-ки, у Лондонга борганида, музейларга ташриф буюргандир.

4. Possibility due to circumstances. May is used only in affirmative sentences while can is possible in all types of sentences. May is followed by the Indefinite Infinitive.

You may buy anything you like in this supermarket.

You may use any kind of vegetable to make this salad.

You may see him every morning walking with his dog.

5. Reproach, only might used in this meaning, but never "may".

“Might” followed by the Indefinite Infinitive means a request made in a tone of a reproach.

You might help me to carry the bag. It is very heavy.

Почему - бы тебя не помочь мне нести сумку. Она тяжелая.

Юкни кўтаришда ёрдам берсанг бўлар эди. У оғир.

'Might' followed by the Perfect Infinitive means reproach – (упрёк – гина).

You might have visited me when I was ill.

Мог бы меня навестить, когда я болел.

Касал ётганимда бориб кўрсанг бўлар эди(бориб кўрсанг ўлмас эдинг).

You might have told me the truth.

Мог-бы сказать мне правду.

Рост гапни (ҳақиқатни) айтсанг, ўлар эдинг-ми. (Менга ростини айтсанг бўлардику).

### **MUST**

The verb **MUST** has only one tense form the expression: **to have to** and **to be obliged to** have the same meaning and can be used to supply the missing tense forms of **MUST**

The MODAL verb **MUST** expresses:

1) obligation, necessity due to circumstances. The equivalent to have to is synonymous to must this meaning. Only Indefinite Infinitive follows must in all types of a sentence (affirmative, negative, interrogative).

He knew he must earn money to support his family.

Он знал, что он должен зарабатывать чтобы кормить семью.

У пул топиб оиласини боқиши кераклигини билар эди.

One must learn grammar rules to speak good English.

Надо учить грамматику, чтобы правильно говорит по- английский.

Инглиз тилида тўғри гапириш учун грамматика қоидаларини ўрганиш керак (зарур).

A student must not bribe a teacher to get good marks. He must study well.

Студент не должен давать преподавателю взятки, чтобы получать хорошие оценки. Он должен хорошо учиться.

Талаба яхши баҳо олиш учун ўқитувчига пора бермаслиги керак. У  
яхши ўқиши керак.

The absence of necessity is expressed by need not.

Must I buy bread? - No, you needn't, we have enough bread.

2) obligation, necessity arising out of nature laws and that's why inevitable.

It must blossom in spring.

Crop must be reaped in time.

3) a command, an urgent or emphatic regrets, a prohibition.

Only the Indefinite Infinitive is used.

You must leave the room at once!

Children! You must brush your teeth.

You must not go anywhere with a stranger.

4) probability or supposition. Supposition close in meaning to assurance, almost a conviction is expressed by **must** followed by all types of Infinitive only in affirmative sentences.

It corresponds to Russian "должно быть", and to Uzbek "бўлиши керак".

a) John is late again. He must have missed his bus.

Джон опять опаздывает. Должно быть, он опоздал на автобус.

Джон яна кечикаяпти. Автобуска кечикган бўлиши керак.

b) Jane fell, broke her leg and is taken to hospital. She must be suffering,  
poor\_thing!

Джейн упала и сломала ногу. Её увезли в больницу. Бедняжка,  
должно быть, очень мучается.

Джейн йиқилиб оёғини синдирди ва касалхонага тушди. Бечора, роса  
азобланаётган бўлиши керак.

c) Let's hurry! Mother must be waiting for us.

Поторопись! Мама, должно быть, ждет нас.

Тезроқ бўл! (Шошил!) Онамиз кутаётган бўлиши керак.

Подожди немного! Боб должен прийти.

Бироз кут. Боб келиши керак.

d) Wait a little! Bob must come.

**Note 1:** In negative sentences supposition is expressed by **evidently**, not by **MUST**.

Evidently, she didn't know my address.

Должно быть, она не знала мой адрес.

У мени манзилимни билмайдиганга ўхшайди.

She is not likely to visit you on Sunday.

Должно быть, она не придет к тебе в воскресенье.

Якшанбада у сеникига келадиганга ўхшамайди (келмайдиган бўлиши керак).

My aunt will probably go to Egypt next month.

Тётя, должно быть, поедет в Египет в следующем месяце.

Холам Мисрга келаси ойда кетишлари керак.

Note 3. Supposition can be expressed by must, may and can. The degree of supposition doubt, uncertainty is different. When we are 100% sure we don't use modal verbs.

Pete will come.

Петя придет.

Петя келди.

When we are 90% sure and 10% uncertain, we use must.

Pete must come.

Петя должен придти.

Петя келиши керак.

When we are 80% sure and 20% uncertain or doubt that the action will be performed, we use may.

Pete may come.

Возможно, Петя придёт.

Петя келиши мумкин.

When the degree of assurance is still lower, can is used.

Pete can come.

Может быть, Петя придет.

Петя, балки, келар.

Note 4. For Russian "должен", Uzbek "керак" there are must, should, ought to, to be to, to have to in English. A student should distinguish what English verb to use while

translating sentences. Here are some hints (подсказка - туртки) to help a student.

1) MUST - ДОЛЖЕН - КЕРАК, when we speak about moral obligation (совесть -виждон).

I must support my old parents.

Я должен помогать своим старикам.

Қари ота-онамни боқишим керак.

He must not tell a lie.

Он не должен врать.

У ёлғон гапириши керак эмас.

2) SHOULD - ДОЛЖЕН - КЕРАК when we think something advisable.

You should visit your sick friend.

Ты должен навестить своего больного друга.

Касал дўстингни бориб кўришинг керак.

She shouldn't have bought the dress. It is not becoming to her.

Она не должна была покупать это платье. Оно ей не идет.

У бу кўйлакни олмаслиги керак эди. Унга ярашмади.

3) OUGHT TO - СЛЕДУЕТ - КЕРАК, we think it should be done? It is our opinion.

Ann ought to see a doctor. She looks unwell.

Ане следует сходить к врачу. Она выглядит больной.

Аня шифокорга кўриниши керак. У касалга ўхшайди.

Nick failed in his exam. He ought to have prepared better.

Ник провалил экзамен. Ему следовало получше готовиться.

Ник имтихондан йиқилди. У яхшироқ тайёрланиши керак эди.

4) TO HAVE TO - ДОЛЖЕН, ВЫНУЖДЕН, ПРИХОДИТЬСЯ - КЕРАК, we do something due to circumstances.

I have to go to the Institute, we are having a meeting.

Я должен идти в институт, у нас собрание.

Мен институтга боришим керак, мажлисимиз бор.

Ann had to buy a car, as she lived far from her office.

Аня вынуждена была купить машину так как жила далеко от места работы.

Аня машина сотиб олишга мажбур бўлди, чунки уйи ишхонасидан узок эди.

5) TO BE TO - ДОЛЖЕН - КЕРАК, when we have arranged, planned, agreed the action, expressed by a notional verb.

He is to come at 8 .(we have agreed the time before)

Он должен придти в 8. (мы договорились)

У 8 да келиши керак. (гаплашиб олганмиз)

I am to go to the Institute, Ann is waiting for me.

Я должен идти в институт, Аня ждет меня.

Институтга боришим керак Аня кутаяпти.

### SHOULD

The modal verb SHOULD expresses obligation, something which is advisable, proper or naturally expected. SHOULD is followed by Indefinite Infinitive or Continuous Infinitive when the action refers to the present or to the future.

One should not part with his nears and dears.

Нельзя расставаться с родными.

Яқинлар билан ажралиш керак эмас.

You should do everything in time in order to succeed.

Надо все делать во время, чтобы преуспеть.

Муваффақиятга эришиш учун ҳамма нарсани ўз вақтида қилиш керак.

Mary should be working on her thesis, I think.

Думаю Марии надо работать над диссертацией.

Ўйлайман-ки, Мария диссертация устида ишлаши керак.

Then the action refers to the past should is followed by the Perfect Infinitive or the Perfect Continuous Infinitive. In these cases the Infinitive shows that the obligation was not carried out.

Ann should have sent the letter yesterday.

Аня должна была отправит письмо вчера. (но не отправила)

Аня хатни кеча юборган бўлиши керак эди. (аммо юбормаган)

He should have been doing a lot of other thing but courting Kate for the past months.

Ему надо было заниматься многими другими делами в последние месяцы, а не ухаживать за Катей. (не ухаживаться за Катей)

Охирги ойларда Катяни орқасидан югуриб юриш ўрнига кўпгина бошқа ишларни бажариши керак эди.

### **SHOULD expresses.**

1) Advisability. In this meaning should shows personal interest.

Ann should buy this bag, it matches her coat.

Аня должна купить эту сумку, она подходит её пальто.

Аня бу сумкани сотиб олиши керак, у унинг пальтосига мос.

The patient shouldn't have been operated on. It didn't help him.

Больного не надо было оперировать, это ему не помогло.

Беморни операция қилиш керак эмас эди, чунки унга фойдаси бўлмапти.

2) Moral obligation or duty. Though the modal verb ought to is more common in this meaning, should is also used sometimes.

Honest people should keep their promises.

Честные люди должны выполнять свои обещания.

Ростгўй одамлар ваъдаларини устидан чиқишлари керак.

3) The action which can be naturally expected.

Buy this book by Said Akhmad. It should be amusing.

Купи книгу Саид Ахмада. Она должна быть интересной.

Саид Ахмаднинг китобини сотиб ол, у қизиқарли бўлиши керак.

What a wonderful fancy - cake! It should be delicious.

Какой замечательный торт. Должен быть очень вкусным.

Қандай ажойиб торт. У ширин бўлса керак.

### **OUGHT TO**

The modal verb OUGHT TO is close in meaning to SHOULD, though OUGHT TO expresses more matter - fact attitude to the action, when SHOULD shows more personal interest to the action, expressed by a notional verb.

The teacher ought to have stopped that noise in the classroom.

Преподавателю следовало прекратить шум в классе.

Ўқитувчи синфдаги шовқинни тўхтатиши керак эди.

Parents ought to be more attentive to their children.

Родителям следует быть более внимательными к своим детям.

Ота - оналар ўз болаларига эътиборли бўлишлари керак.

Ought to as should can be followed by all types of the Infinitive.

OUGHT TO expresses:

1) obligation or duty.

The boy knew he oughtn't to be late.

Мальчик знал, что ему не следует опаздывать

Бола кеч қолмаслиги кераклигини билар эди.

2) advisability ought to is seldom used in this meaning.

You ought to place the baby in its cradle.

Вам следует положить ребенка в люльку (колыбель).

Болани бешикка қўйишингиз керак.

3) something which can be naturally expected.

I have a chocolate bar. It ought to be somewhere in the refrigerator.

У меня есть плитка шоколада. Она должна быть где-то в холодильнике.

Менда шоколад бор. У қаердадир музлатгичда бўлиши керак.

## TO BE TO

To be to a modal expression. It has two tense forms:

the present - am, is, are.

the past - was - were.

To be + Infinitive expresses:

1) an order which is the result of an arrangement by one man for another.

Only the Indefinite Infinitive is used.

You are to meet the Dean at 9.

Вы должны встретиться с деканом в 9<sup>00</sup>.

Декан билан 9<sup>00</sup> да учрашишингиз керак



He was to take the medicine prescribed by the doctor.

Он должен был пить лекарство, выписанное врачом.

У шифокор буюрган дорини ичиши керак эди.

2) an arrangement, an agreement, a plan. Both the Indefinite Infinitive and the Perfect Infinitive can be used. The Perfect Infinitive shows that the action was not carried out.

I'm sorry, but I am to do the cooking today.

Извините сегодня я должен готовить обед.

Узр, бугун овқатга мен жавобгарман. (пиширишим шарт)

We were to have met at the entrance to the museum, but he didn't turn up.

Мы должны были встретится у входа в музей, но он не пришел.

Биз музейга кираверишда учрашишимиз керак эди, аммо у келмади.

3) Possibility. In this meaning the passive form of the Infinitive is used.

Only in questions beginning with "How" the active form is used.

The children were not to be seen in the room until permitted.

Дети не должны были появляться в комнате, пока им не разрешат.

Болалар хонага рухсат берилмагунча кирмасликлари керак эди.

The letter was to have been written before the meeting.

Письмо должно было быть написано до собрания.

Хат мажлисдан олдин ёзилган бўлиши керак эди.

How am I to know that you are waiting for me?

Откуда мне знать (как я должен знать) что ты меня ждешь?

Мени кутаётганингни қаёқдан билай (қандай қилиб билишим керак)?

How is Ann to understand your letter if it is written in Chinese?

Откуда Ане понять твоё письмо ( как Аня должна понять твоё письмо), если оно написано на китайском ?

Қандай қилиб Аня хатингни тушуниши керак, агар у хитой тилида ёзилгаи бўлса?

4. Something thought of as unavoidable (неизбежное, қутилиб (қочиб) бўлмайдиган).

Bob and Ann are not in love, but they are to get married, because their fathers had agreed to this before.

Боб ва Анна бир-бирини севмайди, лекин улар оила қуриши керак чунки уларнинг оталари шундай ҳулосага келишган эди.

Боб и Анна не любят друг друга, но они должны жениться потому что их отцы пришли к такому решению.

I am to get up at 7 tomorrow.

Я должна встать в 7 часов завтра.

Мен эртага соат 7 да туришим керак.

I am to go to the airport as my mother is arriving.

Я должна ехать в аэропорт, так как приезжает моя мама.

Ойим келаётганлиги сабабли аэропортга боришим керак.

The poor child is running a high temperature, he is to be taken to hospital.

У бедняжки высокая температура, его надо везти в больницу.

Бечора боланинг иссиғи чиқяпти, уни касалхонага олиб бориш керак.

5. Sometimes to be to is used in the meaning of to want and is used after the conjunction if.

If I am to help you, you should tell me the truth.

Если ты хочешь чтобы я помог тебе, ты должен рассказать правду.

Агар менинг ёрдам беришимни хоҳласанг (истасанг) ҳақиқатни айтишинг керак.

If he is to enter the University he must work hard.

Если он хочет поступить в университет, он должен много работать.

Агар университетга киришни хоҳласа (истаса) кўп ишлаши керак.

6. The Russian sentences «Как мне быть?», «Что мне делать?» the Uzbek «Нима қилай экан?» are to be rendered by What am I to do ?

## TO HAVE + INFINITIVE

This modal expression is used in the Present Indefinite the Past Indefinite and the Future Indefinite. The interrogative and negative forms are formed with the help of the auxiliary verb to do. This modal expression is followed by Indefinite Infinitive Active and Passive.

- Do you have to get up early ?

- No, I usually don't. But yesterday I had to get up early because I had to be taken to hospital. Ann will have to share her room with her sister tonight because they have a guest.

Bob doesn't have to write an essay he has already passed his Literature exam.

The modal expression to have to expresses obligation, necessity due to the circumstances and is to translate into Russian "приходится , вынужден, должен" and into Uzbek "мажбур бўлмоқ, керак."

He begged for help and I had to give him some money.

Он умолял помочь и я вынужден был дать ему денег.

У ёрдам беришимни ўтиниб сўради ва мен унга пул беришга мажбур бўлдим.

As it rained heavily, they had to stay in.

Так как шёл сильный дождь им пришлось остаться дома.

Кучли ёмғир ёғаётгани туфайли, улар уйда ўтиришга мажбур бўлдилар.

As the boy had broken the vase he had to be punished.

Мальчик должен был быть наказан, так как он разбил вазу.

Бола кўзани синдиргани учун жазоланиши керак эди.

**Note.** There are two sentences that at first glance seem to be similar but in fact they are quite different.

1. I have something to tell you.

Я должен тебе что - то сказать. У меня для тебя есть новость.

Айтадигап гапим бор.

The Russian sentence is misleading, because there is должен in it. If we analyze this sentence, we'll see :

“I” is the subject.

“have” is a simple verbal predicate, “something” is a direct object, “to tell you” is an attribute to "something" expressed by an Indefinite pronoun.

2. I have to tell you something.

Я должен (вынужден) тебе что - то сказать (нравится или нет, но это мой долг, обязанность).

Сенга битта нарсани айтишим керак.

“I” is the subject, “have to tell” is a modal predicate, “you” is an indirect object, “something” is a direct object.

### **THE MODAL VERB "SHALL"**

**“Shall”** as a modal verb is generally used with the second and third persons and has a strong stress and is used to express compulsion or strict order.

**I.** You shall take the medicine, if you want to recover.

Ты будешь (должен) принимать лекарство, если хочешь поправиться.

Тузалмоқчи бўлсанг дорини ичасан (ичишинг керак).

This girl shall leave house at once.

Девочка должна немедленно покинуть дом.

Қиз ҳозирок уйни тарк этиши керак.

**II. In the examples:**

Shall I read?

Shall I open the window?

Shall I help you?

The modal verb SHALL has the meaning "Do you want me to do this?"

**III.** The modal verb SHALL can express threat or warning and is used with the second and third person and is usually pronounced with weak stress.

That's all there is to it. You shall never see me again.

Ну все! (моему терпению пришел конец) Ты меня никогда не

увидишь!!!

Сабрим тугади! Энди мени ҳеч қачон кўрмайсан.

If he is so naughty, he shall have no ice - cream for the desert.

Уж коли он так упрям, ему не есть мороженое на десерт.

Шундай ўжар бўлса, музқаймоқ емайди.

You shan't tell your friend the truth, it may kill him.

Ты не должен говорить правду другу, это может убить его.

Дўстингга ҳақиқатни айтмаслигинг керак, бу уни ўлдириши мумкин.

IV. When **shall** expresses promise, it is used with the second and third persons and is pronounced with weak stress.

Will you marry me ? If you marry me, you shall do what you like, shall go where you like, shall spend as much as you like.

Выйдешь за меня замуж? Если ты выйдешь за меня замуж, ты будешь делать, всё что хочешь, будешь ходить куда хочешь, будешь тратить столько денег, столько захочешь.

Менга турмушга чиқасизми? Агар менга турмушга чиқсангиз, ҳоҳлаган ишингизни қиласиз, ҳоҳлаган жойингизга борасиз, ҳоҳлаганингизча пул сарфлайсиз.

The father promised his son that he shall have a car if he entered the University.

Отец обещал, если сын поступит в университет, у него будет своя машина.

Агар ўғил университетга кирса, ота унга машина олиб беришга ваъда берди.

### **THE MODAL VERB "WILL"**

The modal verb WILL is used to express:

I. Volition (волеизъявление, воля; ирода (узб.)) and can be rendered either by emphatic intonation or by words expressing volition, intention.

- It is late, please, go to bed!
- No, I will stay with you.
- I will not go to bed.
- Поздно! Ложись спать!

- Нет, я буду рядом, я не лягу.
- Кеч бۆлди, бор ёт.
- Йўқ, ётмайман, ёнингизда ўтираман.
- Let the child visit his grandparents.
- He will not go to that house.
- Разреши ребенку навещать дедушку и бабушку.
- Нет, он никогда в тот дом не пойдёт.
- Бобоси ва бувисини бориб кўрсин.
- Йўқ. У уйга ҳеч қачон қадам босмайди.

II. After "if" the modal verb "will" expresses insistence, volition.

If you will read my letter I will never be your friend.

(insistence)

(warning)

If the girl will marry that boy, she shall never be happy.

(volition)

(threat)

If Pete will buy a car his wife shall leave him.

(volition)

(insistence)

If the teacher will give me a two I will never come to her lesson.

III. The modal verb "will" is used in a polite request.

Will you have a cup of tea?

Will you render me your help?

Will you pass me the salt?

IV. The modal verb "will" is used to express persistence, referring to the present or to the future.

She behaves strangely, she will not talk, she will not eat, she will not go out.

Она ведет себя странно, не разговаривает, не ест, не идет гулять.

У ўзини ғалати тутаяпти гаплашмайди, емайди, ҳеч қаерга чикмайди.

I liked the coat and I will buy it whether you like it or not.

Пальто мне нравится и я его куплю, нравится тебе или нет.

Пальто менга ёқди ва сенга ёқса ёқмаса мен уни сотиб оламан.

V. The modal verb "will" is used with lifeless things to show that they don't perform their functions.

The knife will not (won't) cut.

Нож не режет.

Пичоқ кесмаяпти.

The door won't open.

The TV set won't work.

The pen won't write .

The car won't start.

### **THE MODAL VERB "WOULD"**

I. The modal verb WOULD expresses volition, persistence referring to the past.

I asked him not to bang the door but he would do it.

Я просил его не хлопать дверью, но он продолжал хлопать ею.

Эшикни тақиллатмаслигини илтимос қилгандим, аммо у давом этаверди.

It was time for his mother to go to work but the child wouldn't let her go.

Матери было пора идти на работу, но ребенок не отпускал её.

Онанинг ишга кетадиган вақти бўлган эди, аммо боласи уни қўйиб юбормасди.

II. With lifeless things “would” expresses that they didn't want to perform their duties in the past.

The passengers tried to leave the bus but the door wouldn't open.

We wanted to watch a football match but the TV set wouldn't work.

The students were eager to listen to the tape but the tape - recorder wouldn't play.

### **THE VERB "DARE"**

The verb “to dare” is a notional verb and, as all other notional verbs:

1) it has particle "to" before the Infinitive; for example:

"To dare" means to have courage to do something

2) it takes – "s" to form the third person, Present Indefinite.

Look! The child dares to play with a dog.

3) it forms the interrogative and negative forms with the help of auxiliary verb to do

The boy doesn't dare to enter the room where his mother is sleeping

Do you dare to tell him the truth?

It was midnight and I didn't dare to knock at their door.

How do you dare to say that!

### **THE MODAL VERB "DARE"**

1) Is used without particle "to" for example:

"Dare" is a modal verb and is used to express the meaning;

a) to have courage to do something;

b) in the negative it means to lack courage to do something;

2) The modal verb "dare" forms interrogative and negative forms as all other modal verbs do, without any auxiliary.

Dare you speak to me after what has happened?

И ты осмеливаешься разговаривать со мной, после всего, что случилось.

Ҳамма бўлган ишлардан кейин, қайси юз билан менга мурожаат қилаяпсан?

I dare not put on my mother's best dress.

Я не осмеливаюсь одеть мамино праздничное платье.

Онамнинг кўйлагини кийишга журъат килолмайман.

3) The modal verb "dare" doesn't take – "s" to form the Present Indefinite Tense, third person.

The student dare answer back.

Студент осмеливается возражать.

Қайси юз (бет) билан талаба гап қайтараяпти.

The boy dare play with a snake.



Мальчик осмеливается играть с змеей.

Бола илон билан ўйнашга журъат қияпти.

4) The modal verb "dare" is mostly used in interrogative and negative sentences.

I dare not give the boy much money.

Я не смею давать мальчику много денег.

Болага кўп пул беришга журъатим етмайди.

Dared you ask the Dean about your future work?

У тебя хватило смелости спросить декана о твоей будущей работе?

Сиз декандан келгуси ишингиз ҳақида сўрашга журъатингиз етдими?

5) **Remember the following phrases with the modal verb dare:**

How dare you say so!

Как ты смеешь говорить так!

Бундай дейишга қандай журъат қилдинг!

I dare say, with the meaning I suppose.

I dare say, we are late again.

Кажется, опять опоздали.

Яна кеч қолганга ўхшаймиз.

### **THE VERB "NEED"**

The notional verb to need means "to be in want of" and as any notional verb it has tense forms, it forms negative and interrogative forms with the help of the auxiliary "to do".

He needs a winter coat.

Do you need your dictionary?

Will Ann need her umbrella today?

The notional verb "to need" is followed by a direct object, and is generally used in the Present. When there is a need to express the meaning "to be in want of" referring to the past the expression "to be in need of" is used.

The boy was in need of a winter coat.

### **THE MODAL VERB "NEED"**

1) Is used without particle "to".

2) Forms the negative and interrogative forms, as all other modal verbs:

Need you be in such a hurry ?

Нужно ли тебе так торопиться?

Шунчалик шошилишинг зарурми?

You needn't answer me at once.

Нет необходимости (не нужно) давать ответ сейчас же.

Шу заҳоти жавоб беришингиз шарт эмас.

Why need he bother us?

И почему он должен тревожить нас?

Бизларни безовта қилиши зарурмикан?

The modal verb "NEED" can be followed by the Indefinite Infinitive, and by the Perfect Infinitive

You needn't worry, he will come soon.

You needn't have worried, here is your son.

## **The Subjunctive Mood**

*Mood indicates the attitude of the speaker towards the action expressed by the verb from the point of it's reality.*

There are 3 moods in English:

- 1) The Indicative Mood
- 2) The Imperative Mood
- 3) The Subjunctive Mood

The Indicative Mood shows that the action expressed by the verb is a fact.

The letter had arrived before 5p.m.

Bob often visits Ann.

The Imperative Mood expresses a command or a request

Go and fit the dog.

Do go and do fit the dog! (to make the request more emphatic)

A command to the third person:

Let the child sleep.

Пусть ребёнок спит. (не буди)

A command to the first person.

Let me do it.

Дайте я сделаю.

Мен қила қолай.

Let us visit grandpa.

Давайте навестим дедушку.

Келинг, бувамизни кўриб келайлик.

The Subjunctive Mood expresses an unreal desire, wishful, imaginary action.

### **The use of the SM in simple sentences.**

*1. The SM in simple sentences is used to express:*

1) wish:

Long live our Motherland!

Яшасин ватанимиз!

Да здравствует наша Родина.

Success attend you!

Омад сизга ёр бўлсин!

Да сопутствует вам успех!

May success attend you

May you live long and die happy!

Желаю вам долго жить и будьте счастливы до конца жизни.

2) an unreal wish:

If only we were free!

Эх озод бўлсам эди!

Если бы только быть свободным.

If only I saw him!

Если бы только увидеть его!

Эх, уни кўрсам эди!

If only they came soon!

Если бы только они пришли скорее!

Эх, улар тезроқ келса эди!

***Note: Remember that the verb is in the Past Indefinite Tense.***

3) in implications and oaths:

Manners be hanged!

Бу урф одатларни жин урсин!

К черту эти церемонии!

Confound these flies! (money, drinks, cigarettes )

Бу пашшаларни жин урсин! (пулни, ичкиликни, сигаретни)

Будь прокляты эти мухи! (деньги, спиртной, сигареты)

4) the expressions to be remembered:

Suffice it to say that...

Достаточно сказать что...

Шу гапни ўзи етарлими...

Be it so!

Шундай бўлсин!

Да будет так!

God forbid!

Оллоҳ кечирсин!

Боже спаси!

Far be it from me to contradict to you! (lie, laugh at you)

Сизга гап қайтариш хаёлимда ҳам йўқ эди!(ёлғон гапириш,  
устингиздан кулиш)

У меня и в мыслях не было возражать Вам! (лгать вам, смеяться над  
вами)

*The SM in simple sentences is typical of either literary style or low colloquial style.*

### **Subjunctive Mood in complex sentences**

Sub. Mood can be used in all kinds of subordinate clauses. There are the following kinds of subordinate clauses:

1. Subject
2. Predicate
3. Object
4. Attributive
5. Adverbial clauses of (condition, manner, purpose, time, place, concession, reason, comparison)

### **SM in subject clauses**

There are 2 patterns where SM can be used in subject clauses.

#### **Pattern One:**

The main Clause is

It is (was)	{	necessary	}	that smb. should + do smth.
		important		
		obligatory		
		desirable		
		urgent		
		possible		
		impossible		

advisable

*After the main clause the predicate of the subordinate subject clause is expressed by the analytical form (should + Infinitive) of the SM.*

1. It's necessary that students should come to the lessons in time.

Необходимо, чтобы студенты приходили на уроки во время.

Талабалар дарсга вақтида келишлари шарт.

2. It was obligatory that all the members of the family should pass a medical check up.

Было обязательным, чтобы все члены семьи прошли медосмотр.

Бутун оила тиббий кўрикдан ўтиши мажбур эди.

3. It's advisable that a child should have an apple a day.

Было бы хорошо чтобы каждый ребёнок съедал по яблоку.

Ҳар бир бола кунига 1 та олма еса мақсадга мувофиқ бўларди.

4. It's urgent that each group should bring paper for copying the rules.

Ҳар бир гуруҳ қоидаларни кўчириш учун қоғоз олиб келиши муҳим эди.

Очень важно чтобы каждая группа принесла пачку бумаги, для размножения правил.

**Pattern II** is found after the passive construction of the verbs expressing suggestion, order, decision.

It is (was)	{	suggested	}	that smb. should + do smth.
		demanded		
		decided		
		agreed		
		arranged		
		determined		
		required		
		requested		
		recommended		

1. It was suggested that the students of Group 203 should visit the Japanese Center.

Было предложена, чтобы студенты группы 203 навестили Японский центр.

203- гуруҳ талабаларига Япон марказига бориш таклиф қилинди.

2. It was arranged that first year students should take part in the celebration of Independence Day.

Было организовано, чтобы первокурсники праздновали День независимости.

1-курс талабаларининг мустақиллик кунида қатнашиши ташкил қилинган эди.

3. It's requested that Rano should be the monitor of the group.

Предложена чтобы Рано была старостой группы.

Раънони гуруҳ етакчиси бўлиши таклиф қилинди.

### **The use of SM in predicative clauses.**

**Pattern I** the subject of the main clause is expressed by the words: **wish, aim, idea, suggestion** and in the predicative clause the analytical form of Subjunctive ( should + Infinitive ) is used.

My aim is that all the students should know English well.

Моя цель, чтобы студенты знали английский хорошо.

Мақсадим талабалар инглиз тилини яхши билсинлар.

My mother's wish was that I should enter the University.

Желание моей мамы было чтобы я поступила в Университет.

Мени Университетга киришим онамнинг орзуси эди.

The condition was that the students should buy text – books themselves.

Шарт шунда эди ки талабалар китобларни ўзлари сотиб олишлари керак.

Условия было такое, чтобы студенты покупали книги сами.

His idea is that his friends should help him.

Его идея чтобы его друзья помогли ему.

Унинг фикри дўстлари унга ёрдам беришлигидир.

The suggestion was that we should celebrate the teacher's day on October 2.

Предложения было таким, чтобы отметит день учителей 2 октября.

Таклиф, ўқитувчилар кунини 2 октябрда нишонлашдир.

**Pattern II** the SM synthetic form (did, had, done) is used if the predicate of the main clause is expressed by the link verbs *to feel, to look, to seem etc.*

He looked as if he knew the truth.

Он выглядел как будто он знает правду.

У ҳақиқатни биладигандек кўринарди.

The girl felt as though the world had gone to pieces.

Девушка чувствовала себя так как будто мир разрушался.

Қиз ўзини осмон ерга тушгандек хис қиларди.

It seemed as if she were angry with me.

Казалось что она злится на меня.

У менга жаҳл қилаётгандай туюларди.

### **The use of the SM in the object clauses.**

The SM in object clauses is used:

#### **(Pattern 1)**

	suggests			
	(suggested)			
smb	{ demands (- ed)			
	{ insists (- ed)			
	{ proposes (- ed)	that smb	should do	
	{ moves (- ed)		do	Smth
	requests (- ed)			
	requires (- ed)			

The teacher demanded that the student should come in time.

Преподаватель требовал чтобы студент пришёл во время.

Ўқитувчи талаба вақтида келишини талаб қилди.

The monitor insists that her group - mates should be active.

Староста настаивает чтобы студенты были активны.

Сардор гуруҳдошларини актив бўлишга ундайди.

The father moves that his son should be a sailor.

Отец предлагает чтобы сын стал моряком.

Ота ўғлининг денгизчи бўлишини тарафдори.



**Pattern II** the SM is used in object clauses after the verb **"to wish "**

I wish he were here.

Как жаль что его здесь нет.

Афсус-ки у бу ерда эмас.

Ann wishes she knew what to do in such a case.

Как жаль что Аня не знает как поступить в этой ситуации.

Афсус-ки Аня бу ҳолатда нима қилишини билмаяпти.

Ann wishes she had gone with Bob.

Как жаль что Аня не уехала с Бобом.

Аня Боб билан жўнаб кетмаганига афсусланапти.

The student wished she had prepared for the exams in advance.

Как жаль что студент не готовился к экзаменам по раньше.

Студенту хотелось бы, чтобы он подготовился к экзаменам заранее.

Талаба имтиҳонларга аввалроқ тайёрланмаганлигига афсус чекарди.

I wish he were not here.

Мне бы хотелось чтобы его здесь не было.

He wished he hadn't met her.

Ему бы очень хотелось чтобы он никогда не встречался с ней.

Как жаль что он встретился с ней.

**Note 1: "wish" феъли билан келган гапларда таржимада кесимнинг бўлишли (бўлишсиз) формасига эътибор бериш керак. Кўп вақтларда "wish" феълидан кейин келган тўлдирувчи эргаш гапдаги бўлишли формадаги ҳаракатни ўзбек ва рус тилларига бўлишсиз формада таржима қилиш керак бўлади.**

Ann wished she had visited the theatre.

Аня театрга боролмаганлигига афсусланапти.

Агар тўлдирувчи эргаш гапнинг кесими бўлишсиз формада бўлса, рус ва ўзбек тилига бўлишли формада таржима қилинади.

Umid wished he hadn't bought a car.

Умид машина сотиб олганлигига афсусланапти.

**In attributive Note 2: "to wish" феълидан кейин келган тўлдирувчи эргаш гапларда SM аналитикал формаси қўлланилиши мумкин (would, could Infinitive**

**(Perfect Inf.)**

I wish you would help us.

He wishes I would tell him the truth.

The mother wishes her son could buy a car.

### **The use of SM in attributive clauses.**

*In attribute clauses the SM (analytical form) is used if the clause follows the following words:*

*suggestion, proposal, demand, order, request, requirement, recommendation, understanding, decision, agreement, wish, desire.*

My recommendation that the book should be published was taken into consideration.

Моя рекомендация чтобы книга должна быть опубликовано.

Бу китобни нашр қилиш таклифим инобатга олинди.

The mother remembered her son's desire that all his books should be kept in one place.

Она боласини ҳамма китобларини битта жойда туриш хоҳишини ёдда тутарди.

Мама помнила желание своего сына, чтобы все его книги были на одном месте.

All nations support the wish the peace should prevail.

Все нации поддерживают желание чтобы мир преобладал.

Ҳамма халқлар тинчлик устун бўлишини қўллаб қувватлайдилар.

The SM, the synthetic form (Past Ind. Past Perfect) is used in

It is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{time} \\ \text{high time} \end{array} \right\}$  smb. did (had done ) smth  
about time

1. It is time you learned the rule.

Давно пора тебе выучит правила.

Қоидани аллақачон ёддан билишинг керак.

2. It's high time Ann got married.

Давно пора Ане выйти замуж.

Аняни узатилишига аллақачон вақт бўлган.

3. It's about time the boys at leave for school.

Мальчикам было пора отправляться в школу.

### **The use of the SM in adverbial clauses.**

**Pattern I** Clauses of purpose are introduced by the conjunctions **so that, in order that** and the predicate is expressed by “might or could + Infinitive”.

I spoke to him so that he might (could) take the right decision.

Тўғри қарор қилиш учун мен у билан гаплашдим.

Я поговорил с ним чтобы он мог принят правильное решение.

Ann tries to forget the incident so that she could go on living.

Аня ҳаётини давом эттириш учун воқеани унутишга ҳаракат қилди.

Аня старалась забыть инцидент для того, чтобы продолжать жить.

**Note:** *In clauses of purpose the form should Infinitive can also be found usually in negative sentences*

She spoke in a low voice so that the baby should not wake up.

He hurried up so that we should not miss train.

In this kinds of clauses instead of conjunction “**so that** “, “**lest**” can be used and the predicate will be in the affirmative form, because “*lest*” has a negative meaning.

She spoke in a low voice lest the baby should wake up.

He hurried up lest we should miss the train.

He hid the letter lest his father should read it.

**Pattern II Clauses of comparison:** are introduced by the conjunction **though, although, however, no matter, however, even if, even though** and the SM can be expressed by the analytical form **should or would + Indefinite Infinitive or Perfect Inf.** and the modal verb **may (might)**, or synthetically (**Past Indefinite Past Perfect**).

Even if I knew I shouldn't tell the truth.

Если бы даже я знала, я бы не сказала правду.

Билганимда ҳам ҳақиқатни айтмасдим.

Even if I knew I shouldn't have told the truth.

Если бы даже я знала, я бы не сказала правду.

Билганимда ҳам, ҳақиқатни айтмаган бўлардим.

Even if the son had apologized the mother wouldn't have forgiven him.

Если бы даже сын попросил прощение мать бы его не простила.

Ўғли кечирим сўраганда ҳам онаси кечирмас эди.

Come to me at 5, though I may (might) be tired I shall help you with your lessons.

Приходи в 5, если даже я буду усталой, я помогу тебе с уроками.

Соат 5 да келгин, чарчаган бўлсам ҳам, сенга ёрдам бераман.

### **Inversion can often be found in such clauses:**

**Tired though he may (might) be** he will go to the concert.

Даже если он усталый, он пошёл на концерт.

У чарчаган бўлса ҳам концертга борди.

**No matter how tired the girl may (might) be** she took care of her sick mother.

Как бы она не была бы усталой, она заботилась о своей маме.

Қизча қанчалик чарчаган бўлмасин онаси ҳақида қайғуларди.

**However beautiful the girl may (might) be** I shall not marry her.

**Whatever obstacles may arise** he decided not to give in.

Какие бы трудности не встретили, он решил не отказываться.

**No matter what difficulties he might face** he will keep to his decision.

Какие бы трудности ему не повстречались, он не изменит свое решение.

Қандай қийинчиликлар бўлмасин у ўз қарорини ўзгартирмайди.

**Cold though it may be** we shall go to the skating - rink.

Как бы не было холодно мы пойдём на каток.

Қанчалик совуқ бўлмасин биз барибир чанғи учишга борамиз.

The following sentence is in the active voice:

Cold as it is we shall go to the skating – rink.

Как ни холодно мы пойдём на каток.

Совуқ бўлса ҳам чанғи учишга борамиз.

### **The SM in adverbial clauses of time and place**

These clauses are introduced by whenever, wherever and the SM expressed by **may (might) and Infinitive**.

Whenever he may come home hot dinner was ready for him.

Когда бы он придёт домой, горячий обед готов для него.

У қачон уйга келмасин, иссиқ тушлик у учун тайёр.

Wherever we might (may) go we can see signs of Independence Day.

Куда бы мы пойдём, мы можем видеть знаки дня Независимости.

Қаерга бормайлик, Мустақиллик куни белгиларини кўришимиз мумкин.

### **The SM in the clauses of unreal condition.**

**Pattern I: *If smb did smth. smb should (would) do smth.***

If I were a bird I should keep to your garden.

Если бы я была птицей я жила бы в твоём саду.

Агарда мен қуш бўлганимда эди, сени боғингда яшардим.

If it rained tomorrow the family would stay in.

Если завтра будет дождь, наша семья останется дома.

Агарда эртага ёмғир ёғса оиламиз билан уйда бўламиз.

In this pattern the unreal condition refers to the Present or Future and in the main clause the analytical form **should (would ) + Ind. Inf.** is used and the synthetic form (**Past Ind**) is used in the “*if*” clauses.

**Pattern II “If smb. had done smth, smb should (would) have done smth”**

If I had met my friend at the Institute I shouldn't have gone to her place.

Если бы я встретила подружку в Институте, я бы не пошла к ней

домой.

Дугонамни институтда кўрганимда, уйига бормаган бўлар эдим.

If Umid hadn't bought a car he wouldn't have had an accident.

Если бы Умид не купил машину, он не попал бы в аварию.

Агар Умид машина сотиб олмаганда эди, у аварияга учрамаган бўларди.

If you had bought the book you wouldn't have failed your examination.

Если бы ты купил книгу, ты бы не провалил экзамен.

Агар китобни сотиб олганингда эди, имтиҳондан йиқилмаган бўлар эдинг.

*This pattern refers to the past and **Past Perfect** is used in the **if clause** and **should (would) + Perfect Inf.** is used in **the main clause**.*

### **Pattern III: mixed type.**

If you had taken medicine yesterday you would feel better today.

Если бы ты принял лекарство вчера, ты бы чувствовал себя лучше сегодня.

Агар кеча дори ичганингда, бугун ўзингни яхшироқ хис қилардинг.

If you were not so absent - minded you wouldn't have left your purse behind.

Если бы ты не был таким рассеянным, ты бы не забил кошелек дома.

Шунчалик хаёлпараст бўлмаганингда эди пулни уйда қолдирмаган бўлардинг.

If you had bought that beautiful dress you could wear it now for the party.

Если бы ты купила то красивое платье, ты бы смогла одеть его на вечер.

Агар ўша чиройли кўйлакни сотиб олганингда эди, базмга кийган бўлар эдинг.

Mixed type is often used in every day speech and is typical of colloquial style.

*Note: In the sentences of unreal condition" if- clause" is often replaced by "But for"...*

If it didn't rain we should go to the park.

Ёмғир ёғмаса эди биз паркга борган бўлар эдик.

Если бы не пошел дождь, мы бы пошли в парк.

But for the rain we should go to the park.

If it were not for your help, I shouldn't have finished my work in time.

Если бы не ваша помощь, мы бы не смогли закончить работу вовремя.

Агар сиз ёрдам бермаганингизда, биз бу вазифани ўз вақтида тугата олмаган бўлар эдик.

But for your help I shouldn't have finished my work in time.

*Note2 : The predicates in the SM are simple **verbal predicates**, but when instead of **should (would)** we can find **may (might), could** the predicate is analyzed as a **compound - modal verbal predicate**.*

*Note3: In if clause the modal verb "**would**" is used to express the wish, the desire of the subject to perform an action expressed by the verb.*

modal verb

auxiliary verb

If he would repair his car himself his father would be proud of him.

Если бы он пожелал отремонтировать машину сам, его отец очень гордился бы им.

Агар у ўз машинасини ўзи тузатишни истаганда, отаси у билан фахрланарди.

If Ann would decide to visit her Granny, Granny would enjoy it.

Если бы Аня решила навестить свою бабушку, бабушка радовалась бы.

Агар Аня бувисини бориб кўришга қарор қилса эди, бувиси хурсанд бўлган бўлар эди.

If I would have done the job everybody would have praised me.

Если бы я пожелал сделать эту работу, все похвалили бы меня.

Агар мен шу ишни қилишни ҳоҳласам эди, ҳамма мени мақтаган бўлар эди.

***Remember then would in the if clause is a modal verb, and would in the main clause is an auxiliary used to form the SM.***

***Note 4: There are cases when the auxiliary "should" is found in the "if clause". In this case "should" is rendered into Russian as;***

"Если случится так", "В случае, если ...", «Агар мабодо» and the main clause is in the Indicative or Imperative Mood.

If my friend should come, tell him to wait.

В случае если придёт мой друг, попроси его подождать.

Агар мабодо дўстим келиб қолса, мени кутсин.

If it should rain try to find shelter and wait.

Если случится так что пойдёт дождь, найди укрытие и жди.

Агар ёмғир ёғиб қолса, бирорта пана жой топ ва кут.

If any of you family should come to my place I shall be delighted to welcome them.

Если кому -нибудь из членов твоей семьи случиться придти в мой дом я буду рад принять их.

Агар оила аъзоларингдан бирортаси уйимга келса очик кучоқ билан кутиб оламан.

Should you come earlier, start preparing the dinner.

Эртароқ келиб қолсанг, овқатни бошлайвер.

Если придешь по раньше, начинай готовить обед.

***Note 5: The word "suppose" is often found in the sentences of unreal condition.***

Suppose he wrote to you what would you do?

Предположим что он написал тебе, чтобы ты сделал?

Фараз қилайлик у сенга хат ёзганда, нима қилардинг?

Suppose you were elected a President what would your first steps would be?

Предположим тебя избрали президентом каким были бы твои первый шаги ?



Фараз қилайлик сизни президент қилиб сайлашди биринчи нима қилган бўлар эдингиз?

**Note 6:** 1. Clean the blackboard!

- Why should I?

- С какой кстати?

- Нега эди мен?

2. - Go to the shop!

- Why should I! It is Ann's turn.

3. - Buy me a new dress, Mother!

- Why should I? It is your father's duty.

## VERBALS

1. The verbals participle, gerund and infinitive do not express person, number and mood, they are not used as a predicate of a sentence.

2. The verbals have tense and voice distinction

	Active	Passive
Part I – Ind	Writing	being written
Perfect	Having written	having been written

Part II:      written, read, faded

Gerund:      writing - having written - having been written.

While writing the test he made a lot of mistakes.

У тест ёзаётиб кўп хатоларга йўл қўйди.

My writing is not very clear.

Менинг ёзувим унчалик тушунарли эмас.

Being written on silk, the picture looks beautiful.

Шойи матога чизилганлиги учун, расм расм чиройли кўриняпти.

She didn't want being written in pencil.

У қалам билан ёзилишини ҳохламади.

Having written his name he signed the bill.

У исмини ёзиб бўлгандан сўнг, чекга қўл қўйди.

He regretted having written that letter.

Ўша хатни ёзганига ачинди.

Он сожалел, что написал это письмо.

The letter having been written ten years ago was difficult to read.

Хат ўн йил аввал ёзилганлиги сабабли, уни ўқиш қийин эди.

The main advantage of this textbook is having been written by a native speaker.

Ёзилганлиги бу китобнинг асосий афзаллигидир.

Infinitive: to write                      to be written

                 to be writing                      --

                 to have written                      to have been written

                 to have been writing                      --

**Note !!! The tense distinction is not absolute, it does not refer to the present, past, future.**

The tense distinction of verbals is relative, it shows if the action expressed by a verbal is simultaneous or prior to the action expressed by a finite forms (the predicate).

**3. In a sentence a verbal may occur;**

a) Singly:

She left the room smiling.

У хонадан кулиб чиқиб кетди.

Reading is out of question I have a poor eyesight.

Ўқиш ҳақида гап бўлиши мумкин эмас, менинг кўзим яхши кўрмайди.

I want to leave.

Мен кетишни ҳоҳлайман.

b) In a phrase:

He stood looking down at her.

When left to herself she spent her time sewing.

After having seen his mother he went to hospital.

У онасини кўриб келганидан сўнг касалхонага кетди.

She startled everybody by bursting into tears.

It was pleasant to be driving a car again.

Яна машина хайдаш ёқимли эди.

He continued to observe the street.

У кўчани кузатишда давом этди.

c) In a predicative construction. A predicative construction consists of two parts: a nominal part (noun or pronoun) and a verbal part (Participle, gerund or Infinitive). The verbal part of a predicative construction stands in a predicate relation to a nominal part. This relation is similar to subject - predicate relation, but the nominal and verbal parts are not subject and predicate.

It is very easy to change a predicative construction into a sentence.

**For example:**

**Participle as an object:**

(1) I heard my mother coming to my room.

Я слышала, как мама шла к моей двери.

Онамни менинг эшигим томонга келаётганлигини эшитдим.

### **Participle as the subject:**

(2) The boy was heard talking to someone.

Было слышно что (как), мальчик разговаривал с кем - что.

Бола ким биландир гаплашаётгани эшитиларди.

### **Adverbial modifier:**

(3) The door being open we went into the hall.

Так как дверь была открыта, мы вошли в зал (прихожую, фойе)

Эшик очик бўлгани учун, биз залга кирдик (хонага, қабулхонага).

### **Attendant circumstance:**

The girl left the room with all her cats and dogs following her.

(4) Девочка вышла из комнаты; Все ее кошки и собаки последовали вслед за ней.

Қизча хонадан чикди; уни ҳамма мушук ва кучуклари унинг орқасидан борарди.

### **Gerund:**

(5) I heard my mother's coming to my room.

Мен онамни менинг хонам тарафга келаётганини эшитдим.

Я слышала, как мама шла к моей комнате.

(6) He doesn't like my going off without breakfast.

Нонушта қилмай кетишим унга ёқмади.

(7) I said about my clock being slow.

Соатим секин юраётганлиги хақида айтдим.

### **Preposition lifeless thing:**

8) Do you mind your son's smoking?

Ўғлингизни сигарет чекишига қаршимисиз?

9) I hope you will forgive my disturbing you?

Умид қиламанки сизни безовта қилганим учун кечирасиз.

10) I insist on both of them coming in time.

Уларни иккаласи ҳам ўз вақтида келишини талаб қиламан.

11) His being a foreigner was bad enough.

Унинг хорижлик эканлигининг ўзи ёмон эди.

То что он был иностранец, было уже плохо.

**Infinitive:**

12) I saw Bob enter the room.

Бобни хонага кирганини кўрдим.

13) He knows me to be sociable.

У мени киришимли эканлигимни билади.

14) I declare the boy to be the most disobedient child in existence.

Бу бола дунёдаги энг кулоқсиз бола эканлигини эълон қиламан.

Я заявляю, что этот мальчик самый непослушный ребёнок на свете.

**Subject:**

15) My son is said to resemble me.

Говорят, что сын похоже на меня.

Айтишларича ўғлим менга ўхшайди.

16) The boy is not likely to pass his exam.

Бу бола имтихондан ўта олмайдиганга ўхшайди.

17) You are sure to like him.

У сизга албатта ёқади.

18) The idea proved to be useless.

Идея оказалось бесполезной.

Ғоя фойдасиз бўлиб чиқди.

**Complex Object:**

19) Everybody waited for her to speak.

Хамма уни гапиришини кутди.

**Adverbial modifier of purpose:**

20) He stopped aside for me to pass.

Он отошел в сторону, чтобы я могла пройти.

У менга йўл бериш учун четга ўтди.

All construction is translated into Russian by a clause and into Uzbek by gerund (отлашган феъл).

## **THE INFINITIVE.**

As other verbals the Infinitive has double nature nominal and verbal.

I. As a noun the Infinitive can be used:

**a) as the subject:**

To go on like this was dangerous.

**b) a predicative:**

My aim is to make the students to learn as much English as possible.

**c) an object:**

The boy liked to frighten people.

II. As a verb the Infinitive has

**a) tense:**

1) Indefinite Infinitive: (simultaneous action)

I am glad to meet you.

2) Continuous Infinitive (the action in progress)

To be waiting for someone under the rain is the most unpleasant experience.

3) Perfect Infinitive (prior action)

I meant to have helped you but failed.

4) Perfect Continuous

It must be terrible to have been living with someone you don't like for years.

**b) voice:**

1) Active

To entertain guests is his hobby.

2) Passive

He likes to be entertained and thinks he is worth being entertained.

But: There is no time to lose.

There is no time to be lost.

There is nothing to fear.

There is nothing to be feared of.

Active and Passive Infinitives in the above examples don't change the meaning.

## The Bare Infinitive

The Infinitives is generally used with the particle to. But there are cases when the Infinitives is used without “to” and then it is called “The Bare Infinitive”. These cases are as follows:

1. after auxiliary verbs.

I don't like him.

2. After modal verbs except “ought to”.

She could speak 10 languages once.

3. After verbs of sense perception: to hear, to see, to feel etc (Complex Object)

They saw me buy a loaf of bread.

But 1) I felt the boy to be very honest.

If Passive: 2) He was heard to mention your name.

(Слышали как он произнес твое имя).

They were seen to leave the house.

4. After “to let” (imperative sentence):

Let him sleep.

5. After to make, to have in the meaning of (заставлять - мажбур килмоқ)

Bob made his sister marry his friend.

The mother had the Father punish their son.

6. After “to know” in the meaning of to see, to observe (usually in the Present Perfect)

I have never known her weep, before.

7. After the verb “to bid”

I thought she would bid me take a seat but she didn't (предложит сесть).

8. After the expressions: had better, would rather, would sooner, can not ... but, nothing... but, can not choose but.

You'd better go to bed and sleep off all your troubles.

I would rather not touch upon this problem in his presence.

He would sooner die than let his son marry that girl (предпочел бы...)

I can not but think you're telling a lie (не могу не думать что...)

There was nothing left for me, but sit and wait.

(Единственное, что оставалось; Ничего не оставалось, как... )

His wife does nothing but make scenes from morning till night.

Она только и делает, что устраивает сцены с утра до вечера.

She was so beautiful that I could nothing choose but look in admiration (не могла не смотреть)

9. In sentences beginning with "why".

Why not come and talk to her?

Почему бы ни придти и не поговорить с ней?

### **Split Infinitive**

The particle "to" can be separated from the Infinitive by an adverb and then it is called "Split Infinitive". It is not used in colloquial English.

He was unable to long keep silence.

The use of "to" without the notional verb.

We can use only the particle "to" without the Infinitive if it is easily understood from the contents:

Would you join me? - I'd love to, but I'm busy.

### **The functions of the Infinitive**

The Infinitive can be used as:

#### **1) the subject:**

To doubt is almost to insult.

Even to think of his failure was a torture for him.

If the subject is expressed by an Infinitive phrase, the sentence usually begins with an introductory "it"

It was great pleasure to relax after a hard and tiresome day at the office.

#### **2) a part of predicate:**

a) to be in the meaning of «Заключаться в том. чтобы», «состоять в том чтобы».

The duties of a postman are to deliver letters and newspapers.

Her only desire is to be sent to London.

b) after modal verbs:

I must get up early, I have a lot to do.

This work can be done later.



c) a part of a compound nominal predicate.

I am happy to hear this good news.

He is always ready to help me.

They were glad to have been invited to the inauguration ceremony.

### 3) an object:

a) direct

I can't tell you where to find the girl.

Mother promised to give money for the journey.

I know what to answer.

b) complex object

They heard her shut the door.

I want Father to buy me a car.

### 4) an adverbial modifier of:

a) purpose

She came to London to learn business.

He spoke politely so as (so that) not to offend her.

Ann is going to the health center to be examined.

The old woman walked slowly so as (in order) not to fall.

To become rich you must be clever and work hard.

b) result with "too" and "enough": "too" express negative idea "enough" expresses positive idea. It is too cold to bathe today.

She was clever enough not to ask questions.

He was too old to be sent to this dangerous expedition.

c) reason

It was already late to start the work and they gave up the idea of succeeding.

d) comparison (as if; as though)

He fumbled in his pocket as if to find smth to give the child.

She rose from her chair as if to say something.

### 5) an attribute (always in postposition):

He had no intention to marry the girl.

Ann's desire to become President of the company knew no bounds.

Here is a book to be given to Ann as a present for her birthday.

Bob is always the first to answer the teacher's questions.

Nina was the last to come to the party.

## **PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE INFINITIVE**

### **The Objective - with - the Infinitive Construction.**

This construction consists of a nominal part expressed either by a personal pronoun in the Objective Case or a noun in the Common Case and the verbal part expressed, it is used after the verbs:

1) to want, to know, to expect, would like, to find, to think, to imagine. The Infinitive is used with particle "to"

He wants me to come early.

They expect us to help them.

Bob imagined Ann to become his wife.

2) to make (заставлять), to let (позволять); to have (допускать); to get (добываться);

The Infinitive is used without particle "to"

The mother made the boy put on his warm coat.

I let the bird fly away.

I won't have (let) you behave like that.

I can't get my students work properly.

3) after the verbs of sense perception: to feel, to see, to hear, to notice, to watch.

He felt somebody touch him by the shoulder.

We saw Ann cross the street.

They hear me sing.

4) To order, to allow, to ask for. After these verbs the Passive Infinitive is usually used.

The mother ordered the room to be cleaned.

She didn't allow the windows to be opened.

Jack asked for a new car to be bought.

## **THE NOMINATIVE - WITH - THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION OR THE SUBJECTIVE - WITH THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION**

This construction consists of the subject of the sentence and the Infinitive with particle "to" that comes after the predicate of the sentence. This construction is used after the verbs.

1) to hear, to feel, to see, to make, to mind, to know, to believe, to report, to say, to think, to consider, to state, to understand, to suppose, to order, in the Passive.

He is said to arrive early tomorrow morning.

Говорять что он придет рано утром завтра.

Айтишларича, у ертага сахар келади.

"He ... to arrive ... ..." is the subject, expressed by the Nominative Construction.

They are heard to have left for the USA.

Слышали, что они уехали в США.

Уларни АҚШга кетган деб эшитишди.

The day is felt to be hot.

Чувствуется, что день будет жарким.

Кун иссиқ бўладигандек туюляпти.

They were seen to be leaving the house.

Видели, как они выходили из дома.

Уларни уйдан чиқиб кетаётганларини кўришибди.

The boy was made to do his homework.

Мальчика заставили делать уроки.

Болани уй вазифасини қилишга мажбур қилишди.

He was found to be guilty of murder.

Его обвиняли в убийстве.

Уни қотилликда айблашди.

She was known to be the best cook in the community.

Было известно, что она лучшая повариха в окрестности (в махалля).

У махалладаги энг яхши ошпаз эканлиги малум бўлди.

He is believed to have broken the window.

Все уверены, что он разбил окно.

У ойнани синдирганига ишонишди.

2) after the verbs: to happen, to chance, to seem, to appear, to prove, to turn out, which are used in the Active Voice.

He happened to be present during the quarrel.

Случилось так, что он присутствовал при ссоре.

У жанжалда қатнашган бўлиб чиқди.

They chanced to hear the noise.

Случилось так, что они слышали шум.

Улар шовқинни эшитган бўлиб чиқди.

He turns out to be my relative.

Оказывается, он мой родственник.

Аниқ бўлишича, у менинг қариндошим экан.( У менинг қариндошим бўлиб чиқди).

3) After “to be likely, to be unlikely”;

They are likely to have returned from Helsinki.

Вероятно, они уже вернулись из Хельсинки.

Улар Хельсинкидан қайтиб келган бўлиши мумкин.

She is not likely to know my address.

Маловероятно, (на вряд ли) она знает мой адрес.

У мени манзилимни билмайдиган кўринади.

### **THE FOR - TO - INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION**

This is a construction where the nominal part has the preposition «for» This construction can be

1) the subject of the sentence.

For me to win the prize is just a trifle.

Для меня выиграть приз сущий пустяк.

Соврин ютиб олиш менга арзимаган нарса.

If the sentence has a nominal predicate “the For-to- Infinitive Construction” can come after the predicate and the sentence begins with an introductory "it"

It is very urgent for me to get home as quick as possible.

2) the object of the sentence.

The parents are waiting for their daughter to return.

He looked for the book to be hidden somewhere.

3) an attribute

Here is a book for you to read.

They found a room for them to live.

I have a question for Ann to answer.

4) an adverbial modifier of purpose.

We called an electrician in for a TVset to be repaired.

He set an alarm-clock for me not to be late for my lessons.

### **The Participle**

The participle is a non-finite form of the verb, which has a verbal and an adjectival, or an adverbial character. There are two participles in English.

Participle I or the Present Participle

Participle II or the Past Participle

The difference between PI and PII is mainly not in tense but in voice.

a dancing girl - a broken vase

a smiling baby - a faded rose

The verbal character of the Participle is manifested in its form while the adjectival or the adverbial character is manifested in its syntactical function that is in what part of a sentence the Participle is used. As a verb Participle I has:

1) tense: writing - having written

2) voice: been written - having been written

3) PI of a transitive verb can have a direct object: While reading a book he came across a lot of new words.

Opening the door he went out into the kitchen.

4) PI and P II can be modified by an adverb

5) Participle II has no tense distinction

I remember a picture seen in the museum.

The table was full of faded flowers.

6) Participle I Indefinite Active and Passive (writing - been written) expresses an action simultaneous to the action expressed by the predicate of the sentence.

He entered the room bringing in hot coffee.

Being left alone the baby fell asleep.

7) Participle I Perfect (Active and Passive: having written - having been written) expressed an action prior to the action expressed by the predicate of the sentence.

Ann, having spread her handkerchief over her knees, began to eat her ice.

Having stuck down the envelope he dropped the letter into a post too.

### **In a sentence PI & PII can be:**

#### **1) an attribute**

We admired the stars twinkling in the sky.

He answered through the locked door.

Note !!! Not every word ending in - "ing" is Participle. Examples below show it:

#### **Participle**

#### **But compound noun**

a) a dancing girl

a dancing hall

a hunting man

a hunting dog

a reading child

a reading lamp

a writing boy

a writing desk

a sewing mother

a sewing - machine

**b) interesting, charming, alarming, complicated, distinguished adjectives**

**c) a building - is a noun**

#### **2) an adverbial modifier of:**

##### **a) time:**

Participle 1

Approaching the school she heard loud voices.

Having closed the book, she stood up and left the study.

Participle II

When seen she never spoke to anybody.

##### **b) cause:**

Participle 1

Being wounded he went to hospital.

Having broken the vase the child decided to hide the pieces in the garden.

Th Participle 1

The girl stood silent, looking at her hands.

#### **d) comparison**

Participle 1

He spoke, as if thinking aloud.

Participle II

When Bob saw the animal he shook his head as if lost in wonder and admiration.

#### **e) Concession (P II)**

Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken.

#### **3) a predicative PI**

He was writing a letter. (Continuons)

PI **But**

The effect of her words was terrifying. (ужасный adjective)

PII The gate was locked.

#### **4) a complex object (PI, PII)**

He saw me dancing. I had my watch repaired.

#### **5) a part of a simply verbal predicate (P I)**

They were discussing the problem.

#### **6) parenthesis, generally speaking, judging by the appearances, truly speaking.**

Truly speaking, I am not ready for the exam.

### **Participial Constructions**

There are the following participial constructions in English:

1. The Objective Participial Construction.
2. The Subjective Participial Construction.
3. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

### **The Objective Participial Constructions (Complex Object)**

In this construction the nominal part is expressed by a noun in the Common Case or a Personal Pronoun in the Objective Case or a reflexive pronoun and the verbal part is expressed by PI or PII.

We found the baby sleeping.

They heard Ann playing the piano.

This Construction may be found:

1) after verbs denoting sense perception: to see, to hear, to feel, to find

He felt himself clutched by the collar.

She heard a dog barking.

2) after verbs of mental activity: to consider, to understand

Ann considered herself engaged to John.

The mother understood her son's life gone to pieces.

3) after verbs denoting wish: to want, to wish, to desire (P II is generally used)

The coach wanted the work done quickly.

The mother wished her daughter married a prince (a blue blood)

He desired a new car bought.

4) after to have, to get in, to have, smth done, to get, smth done.

I got my watch repaired.

Why don't you have your hair waved?

### **The Subjective Participial Construction**

In this construction a nominal part is expressed by a noun in the Common Case or a personal pronoun in the Nominative Case, and the nominal part is the subject of the sentence. The verbal part is generally expressed by PI. The Subjective Participle Construction is mainly used after verbs of sense perception: to see, to hear in the Passive Voice.

The horse was seen running to the river.

They were heard quarreling.



### **The Nominative Participial Construction**

In the Nominative absolute Participle the nominal part is expressed by a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in the Nominative Case but the noun or the pronoun is not the subject of the sentence. The verbal part is expressed either by P I or by P II.

This construction is mostly used in fiction or scientific literature. This construction is used as an adverbial modifier of:

a) time

The lamp having been lit the family sat to dinner.

b) cause

It being pretty late we decided to go to bed.

c) attendant circumstances

The boy followed his mother through the window his nose pressed to the glass.

The father hurried out of the room, the children following him.

d) condition (the Nominative Absolute Participle Construction occurs in this case generally with Participles permitting, failing.)

Weather permitting we'll go for a walk.

Time permitting, I'll try to call on you.

Circumstances permitting, he will do his best to help you.

Conciliation failing, force remains, force failing, no hope of conciliation remains.

Если не удастся помириться остается применить силу, если и сила не поможет, надежды на примирение нет.

His senses failing, he'll have to be punished.

This construction also can be used without a Participle and called the Nominative Absolute Construction.

Breakfast over, everybody left the room.

The boy stared at the picture, his heart full of strange emotion.

They stood on the platform their hats in their hands.

### **The Prepositional Participial Construction**

When the Nominative Absolute Participle Construction is introduced by the preposition "with" it is called the Prepositional Absolute Participle Construction.

The mother was scolding her daughter, but the girl sat quiet with her eyes fixed on the ground

This construction is always used in the function of an adverb modifier of attendant circumstances and is introduced by "with". The family was playing cards, with the father smoking his pipe.

This construction can be used without a participle.

Then the construction is called the Prepositional Absolute Construction.

The father was waiting for his son, with his stick in his hand.

We strolled along the riverbank with my hand in his.

She ran with all her dogs after her.

## THE GERUND

The Gerund has nominal and verbal properties:

### 1. As a **noun the gerund can be:**

a) the subject:

Smoking leads to many diseases.

b) an object:

He enjoys dancing,

c) predicative:

The duty of parents is bringing up their children properly.

d) proceeded by a preposition:

I am tired of repeating one and the same thing a hundred times.

e) modified by a noun in the Possessive Case or a possessive pronoun:

The father did not like Bob's inviting his daughter to a dance.

Do you mind my opening the window?

### 2. As a **verb gerund can:**

a) take a direct object:

The students make good progress in understanding and speaking English.

b) be modified by an adverb

She burst out crying bitterly.

c) have tense distinctions

Indefinite - writing - being written

Perfect - having written - having been written.

The tense distinction of the Gerund is relative:

Indef. Gerund Act & Passive denotes an action simultaneous to the action expressed by the predicate

She enjoys talking. You can't enter the building without being seen.

Perfect Gerund Act & Pass expresses an action prior to the action expressed by the predicate.

She denies having broken the window.

After having been written, the agreement was signed.

After the verbs to remember to thank, after the propositions on (upon) after, without Indefinite Gerund can express a prior action.

I don't remember hearing the legend before.

Excuse my not answering your letter earlier.

After walking for almost an hour, they reached the house.

d) have voice distinction The Gerund of transitive verbs has forms of Active and Passive Voice

I like neither courting nor being courted.

The Gerund after to want, to need, to deserve, to require and the adjective worth has an active form but is passive in meaning.

The child wants attending to.

The room needs painting.

The film wasn't worth seeing.

### **The use of the Gerund**

In Modern English the Gerund is widely used. The Gerund is used after the verbs that require being remembered (learned by heart):

to avoid: The boy avoided meeting his father.

to burst out: She burst out crying (laughing)

to deny: The denied having broken in.

to enjoy: I enjoy teaching. My students enjoy being taught by me.

to excuse: Excuse my leaving you all alone.

to fancy: Then you fancy his finding treasure in his garden.

to finish: When you finish eating clear the table, please.

to forgive: Forgive my intruding into your life.

to give up: Give up smoking, please.

to go on: He went on reading though it was dark.

to keep on: The mother kept on scolding her son.

to leave off- to give up: I left off shooting.

to mind: Do you mind opening the window. Do you mind my opening the window.

to postpone

to put off	to thank for
can not help doing smth.	to think of
to accuse of	to give up the idea of
to agree to	to look forward to
to approve of	not to like the idea of
to complain of (about)	to miss an (the) opportunity of
to depend on	to be aware of
to feel like	to be busy in
to insist on	to be capable of
to look like	to be fond of
to object to	to be guilty of
to persist on	to be indignant at
to prevent from	to be pleased (displeased )at
to rely on	to be proud of
to speak of	to be sure of
to succeed in	to be surprised (astonished ) at
to suspect of	to be worth etc

### **Predicative Constructions with Gerund**

In a predicative construction with the Gerund the nominal part can be expressed by.

1) a noun in the Possessive Case.

I don't like Bob's frequenting our place.

2) a possessive pronoun:

Excuse my being rude.

3) a noun in the Common Case (a thing)

They spoke of my room being ready for me.

4) the pronouns: all, this, that, both, each, something.

I insist on both of you coming in time.

5) a personal pronoun in the Objective Case:

Forgive me disturbing you.

Some grammarians call the gerundial construction where the nominal part is expressed by a noun in the Common Case or a personal pronoun in the Objective Case and the pronouns (all, this, both, each, smth) a half- gerund.

### **The functions of the Gerund**

The Gerund can be used as:

a) the subject

Talking mends no holes.

Разговоры, не помогают в беде.

Teaching clever students is a pleasure.

Bob's answering in negative destroyed all their plans.

It's no use talking like that to me.

There was no mistaking the expression on her face.

b) a predicative

The best remedy for any decease or any trouble is going to bed.

"Sleep it off, clever people say.

**d) a part of a compound verbal predicate.**

The boy couldn't help admiring the boxes.

She began sobbing.

They continued walking.

Ann ceased (stopped) talking.

**d) an object:**

I hate riding a horse.

I don't mind his helping me.

**e) an attribute** (the Gerund is always preceded by a preposition)

She is born with the gift of winning hearts.

**f) an adverbial modifier** of:

**1) time** (after, before, on, upon, in, at)

Before going to bed, she switched off all the lights.

On reaching home, he phoned his mother.

**2) manner** (by, in)

She startled everybody by bursting into laughter.

The day was spent in planting flowers.

**3) attendant circumstances:** (without)

They left the room without saving a word.

**4) purpose** (for)

The room was not used for sleeping.

**5) condition** (without)

You shouldn't go to a party without being invited.

**6) cause** (for, for fear of, owing to)

The girl kept silent for fear of making a fool of herself.

**7) concession:** in spite of.

In spite of raining heavily they went to the museum.

Prepositions are important in distinguishing Gerund from Participle I

### **The Gerund and the Infinitive**

After some verbs the use of either Gerund or Infinitive brings to some difference in meaning:

I'm afraid to open the door (боюсь открыть, очишдан кўрмаман).

I'm afraid of opening the door (боюсь как бы дверь не открылась, эшик очилиб кетишидан кўрмаман).

I remember buying a lot of sweets once (past action).

Remember to buy sweets (future action).

He stopped smoking (gave up smoking).

He stopped to smoke (purpose) (чтобы закурить - чекиш учун).

I don't like interrupting people (вообще, умуман).

I don't like to interrupt him (в данном случае).

Peter tried to drink his tea but it was hot.

Mother tried drinking tea but she didn't like it, she preferred coffee.

### **The Gerund and the Participle**

The difference between them.

Participle

Gerund

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) no preposition except " <b><u>with</u></b> " | 1) preposition             |
| 2) —  | 2) subject                 |
| 3) —  | 3) object                  |
| 4) Attribute (no preposition)                   | 4) attribute (preposition) |
| 5) Adv. mod (no preposition)                    | 5) adv. mod (preposition)  |

### **The Gerund & The Verbal noun.**

Gerund

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) double nature: nominal - verbal               | 1) only nominal character                                      |
| 2) no article                                    | 2) article; You need <b>a</b> good scolding                    |
| 3) no plural                                     | 3) plural form: Our <u>liking</u> ^depend on our pocket.       |
| 4) takes an subject                              | 4) the object is preceded by "of: <u>The reading</u> of books. |
| 5) modified by an adverb: <u>crying bitterly</u> | 5) modified by an adjective: A <u>good laughing</u> .          |

## Predicative constructions

Nominal part	Verbal part	Examples
1. Noun in the Common Case 2. Personal pronoun in the Objective Case	1. The Infinitive 3 Participle II	2. Bob wants Ann to buy a cat Bob sees Ann crossing the street Bob noticed the car
3. Noun in the Possessive Case 4. Possessive Pronoun	4. Gerund	Bob wants Ann's buying a coat Bob sees my crossing



Predicative constructions with Verbals		
<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
1. The Objective with the Infinitive Construction. <i>He wants me to come early</i>	1. The Subjective Participial Construction (to see, to hear, to expect, to notice etc in the Passive) <i>They were heard quarreling.</i>	1. The Gerundial Construction (always in the function of a Complex Object) <i>I don't like Bob's interfering in our conversation.</i>
2. The Subjective with the Infinitive Construction. <i>He was heard to have failed his English.</i>	2. The Objective Participial Construction (to see, to hear, to feel, to find, to consider, to want, to make, to let etc) <i>The mother wanted the work done quickly.</i>	<i>Excuse my being rude to you</i> <i>They spoke of my room being repaired.</i> <i>Forgive me disturbing you.</i>
3. The for-to Infinitive Construction. <i>For Bob to pass the exam was very important. (subject)</i> <i>He looked for the place to put his suitcase. (object)</i> <i>I have a question for Ann to answer. (attribute)</i> He set an alarm - clock for him to get up in time (purpose)	3. The Nominative Participial Construction. <i>The sun having set in he switched on the lights. (time)</i> <i>It being pretty late we went home, (manner)</i> <i>Bob hurried out, his dog</i>	

## SELF STUDY PART

### Subjunctive mood

#### Exercise 1

**Use the required form of the S.M. in the given simple sentences.**

- 1) Oh, that she never ... (to come) to see it again!
- 2) If only he ... (to be) free this week!
- 3) Oh, I ... (not to make) this mistake!
- 4) If only we ... (to avoid) misunderstandings! It ... (to make) things so much simpler in future!
- 5) If Lanny ... (to go) straight to his house and walk in! What a pleasant surprise it ... (to be)!
- 6) If Lanny ... (to be) on that lorry! He ... (to be) back over an hour now!
- 7) Oh, ... (to be) he only stronger-willed!
- 8) If only I ... (to learn) it a day earlier!
- 9) If they ... (to know) the kind of man he was!
- 10) If she ... (to be) with us!
- 11) If we ... (to be) some years younger!
- 12) Oh, that he ... (to know) how near he was to the object of his search!

#### Exercise 2

**Use the S.M. in the given attributive clauses.**

- 1) He at last came to the decision what ... (to do) about the manuscript.
- 2) His aunt made a peremptory demand that he ... (to send) her ten pounds a month.
- 3) He willingly accepted his father's suggestion that he ... (to go) on a long journey to India.
- 4) The publisher sent me a letter with a request that I ... (to write) a review of the book.
- 5) He had to satisfy the editor's requirements that a short story ... (not to exceed) one hundred lines.
- 6) I got the impression that his family ... (to be) rather indifferent to him.
- 7) He conceived the idea that by copying any printed matter he ... (to improve) his spelling.

- 8) I told him of the chief's request that he ... (to see) to the matter himself.
- 9) Bill rejected the proposal that he ... (to buy) an estate with the money.
- 10) She had to show herself half an hour later, and she was sustained at table by the immensity of her desire that her father ... (not to perceive) that anything had happened.
- 11) Don't you think it's time you ... (to get) a job?
- 12) They were saying in the office that it was about time walker ... (to retire).

### **Exercise 3**

**Use the required forms of the Subjunctive Mood in adverbial clauses of purpose.**

1. She knew that Billy preferred to go and stand at the gate so that he ... (to be) the first to board the plane.
2. "I like to be close to the stage ", said Sandy "so that I can see actors' faces".
3. He asked Teddy to stop the car so that he and Julie ... (to get but).
4. Once or twice he gave tom considerable sums in order that he ... (to make) a fresh start.
5. George stood up lest anyone ... (to see) him lying there in his evening clothes.
6. The women, seeing the girl, moved to the other side of her son so that not even a glance ... (to pass) between them.
7. I never saw a man so hot in my life. I tried to calm him , that we ... (to come) to something rational, but he got hotter and hotter , and wouldn't hear a word .
8. Stener was to be sentenced the maximum sentence for his crime in order that the party and the courts ... (to appear) righteous.
9. She usually bore her head high so that men ... (not to see) her double chin.
10. He gave Stella another glance, from the corner of his eye, so that she ... (not to see) he was looking at her.

### **Exercise 4**

**Use the required form of the Subjunctive Mood in conditional sentences.**

1. He ... (to walk) around the city aimlessly for the rest of the morning, looking into shop windows and thinking he ... (to buy) if he ... money.
2. What ... (to happen) if you ...(to do) so well yesterday?
3. If I ... ( to be) a playwright I ...( to write) a nice , old-fashioned play in which the heroine is pure and beautiful and makes a man out of her husband .
4. “If I ... ( to answer) back like that at your age I ... (to be) well slapped”, said Mrs Grey.
5. If he ...( to know) he ... (to tell) me. I’m sure he knows nothing.
6. Ronny ... ( to bring) lots of gifts for Martha and say to me: ”I wouldn’t be doing this , if Martha ...(not to treat) me well.
7. Where would your father ...(to get) his tobacco if it ...(not to be ) for me?
8. It was so dark that he ... ( to loose) his way if she ...( not to take) him by the house.
9. “Do you think it’s important?” “Yes, I do . If I ...(to do) I ...(not to be ) here”.
- 10.... you ... (to do) nit differently if you ... ( to have to ) it over again?
- 11.It ...( to be ) much more convenient if he ...(to be) to move to a hotel.
12. I ...(to try ) certainly to deserve your confidence if you (to give ) give me another chance.
- 13.The situation was embarrassing. If I ...(to go ) in at once it ... (to be ) obvious that I had overhead the words that had just been spoken.

## Exercise 5

**Use the place required form of the Subjunctive Mood in the adverbial clauses of time and place.**

- 1) Wherever she ... (to live) , she will always find friends.
- 2) Of course, I shall come for your marriage , whenever that ... (to fix) .
- 3) Whenever you ... ( to meet) any difficulty , I am ready to help you .
- 4) Wherever she ... ( to be) , she has to keep to the prescribed diet.
- 5) Whenever he ... ( to get) hold of a rare book , he will tell me with excitement .
- 6) The professor will hardly believe his ears whenever he ... ( to learn) that one of his assistance is about to give up the experiment right in the middle .
- 7) Whenever she ... ( to hear) about her son's achievements , she will congratulate him on our behalf to .
- 8) Whenever you ... (to chance) to come and see us , you will enjoy a lot of fruits .
- 10)Whenever she ... ( to ask) you for an immediate answer, you have to delay as long as you can.

## Exercise 6

Use the required form of the Subjunctive Mood in the given subject clause.

1. It was important that no sound ... ( to give ) warning of their approach.
2. It's absolutely essential that you ... ( not to breathe ) a word.
3. It seemed necessary that his friends ... ( to keep ) away from interfering with his work.
4. It was unlikely that he ... ( to take ) any steps against his brother.
5. After lunch it was proposed that they ... ( to go ) to the lake.
6. It is advisable that she ... ( to have ) someone to look after her.
7. It was explained to me that I ... ( to be ) an ungrateful child who had consistently rejected the kindness offered by aunt and uncle.
8. It was very odd that we ... ( to meet ) in my aunt's house.
9. It was possible that her only feeling ... ( to be ) one of hurt pride.
10. It was wonderful that they ... ( to give ) you a present.

## VERBALS

### THE PARTICIPLE

#### Exercise 1

State the form of the participle.

1. Turning round, he stared at me, but I perceived he did not see me.
2. I kept silence for a little while, thinking of what Stroeve had told me.
3. He looked like a man, who has fallen into the water with all his clothes on, and, being rescued from death, frightened, still feels that he only looks a fool.
4. When Ashendon, having warmly shaken their hands, closed the door behind the pair he heaved a great sigh of relief.
5. ....having tried various topics of conversation, I asked her to tell me who all the people at table were.
6. Neither of us had seen Strickland for two or three weeks because I had been busy

with friends who were spending a little while in Paris, and Stroeve because, having quarreled with him more violently than usual, he had made up his mind to have nothing more to do with him.

7. Above the mantelpiece was a most peculiar picture, which showed nothing more than a child's small wooden chair, painted red.

8....Having inquired the way from one of the group of youths lounging outside the Valley Ice

Cream Saloon, he (Andrew) set out for the dentist's house.

9. He went out quickly, shutting the door behind him.

10. She didn't return with us, having been asked to a supper party.....

## **Exercise 2**

### **Define the function of Participle I.**

1. The returning troops marched up Fifth Avenue.

2. It was a pleasant room overlooking the garden with French windows that opened on it.

3. And isn't always alarming- one's first contact with the natives?

4. Ashender, standing in front of the fire to warm himself, a cigarette between his lips, made no reply.

5. "Sit down, sit down" she said, waving her hand towards one of the couches.

6. Using a direct outside line, Mel dialed his home number.

7. Turning to his sister, he grasped her hand and said in a tone of command: "Well, Juley.

8. It was a small oil painting representing a pale pink house standing adjacent to a canal.

9. Coming out of the dinning-room , we met the other day nurses coming in for the ordinary breakfast

10. There were fleecy white clouds, hovering above Table Mountain, and nestling on the slopes below, right down the sea was the sleeping town gilded by the morning sunlight.

### **Exercise 3**

**Complete the following using participial constructions.**

1. I remained in the garden ....
2. She came into kitchen ....
3. He shook my hand ....
4. Suddenly she rose and went to the front door ....
5. He help out his hand ....
6. I could not help laughing ....
7. He left the room ... .
8. He laughed merrily ... .
9. he got up ... .
10. He grasped her hand ....

### **Exercise 4**

**Make up sentences using the following constructions with Participle I in the function of an adverbial modifier.**

1. working regularly;
2. looking at his watch;
3. disapproving of her behavior;
4. wishing to get home in time;
5. when listening to the report;
6. going straight to the telephone;
7. enjoying the quiet of the evening;
8. laughing and singing;
9. having enquired the way;
10. not seeing;

### **Exercise 5**

**Form objective predicative constructions with Participle I out of the elements in brackets.**

- 1.....he saw (a young girl, to be driven) away from the door in tears.



2. I turned my head over my shoulder and saw (she, to stand) in front of the house.
3. He felt (her eyes, to rest) on him with a strange, touching look
4. Renata watched (he, to smoke).
5. That set (one's heart, to thump) .
6. It would never do for her to come out and see (he, to talk) there with them.
7. Why on earth didn't you watch (Strickland, to pack) .
8. And Michael saw (his father-in-law, to stare up) at the Lincoln statue.
9. Jolly was anxious that they should see (he, to row) so they set forth to the river.
10. June saw (Soames, to stand) just behind her.

### **Exercise 6**

**Paraphrase the following using objective predicative constructions with Participle I.**

**Model: The children were running towards the forest (she, to see).**

**She saw the children running towards the forest.**

1. She was looking round eagerly (he, to see).
2. She was watching him (he, not to see).
3. Someone was shouting (I, to hear).
4. The water was sucking at the piles beneath the house (they, to hear).
5. She was scrutinizing me closely (I, to see).
6. My cheeks were going red (I, to feel).
7. His ears were glowing (he, to feel).
8. Her little maid was starching and pleating her linen dresses .. (she, to watch ).
9. The gardeners were watering beds of young lettuce (he, to watch).
10. My sister was signaling to me from another table (I, to see).

### **Exercise 7**

**Complete the following so as to use objective predicative constructions with Participle I.**

1. They watched the children ....
2. He didn't see her ....
3. I didn't notice you ....

4. He liked to watch his father ....
5. He found himself ... .
6. I've never heard you ... .
7. I didn't see anybody ... .
8. The girl saw someone ....
9. The blow sent the boy ....
10. He watched the theatre crowd ....

### **Exercise 8**

**Insert "not" or "without" before the "ing" form, thus the participle or the gerund.**

1. I had known Roy for twenty years ... learning that he always kept the little book in which he put down his engagements.
2. Mrs. Stroeve sat quietly mending her stockings, ... talking .
3. "I'm awfully sorry," I said, ... knowing what to say.
4. ... pausing, she embraced Christine.
5. He looked at me for a moment ... speaking
6. they can carry on an amusing and animated conversation ... giving a moment's reflection.
7. Forester somewhat grandly gave the waiter a note and told him to keep the change, then .... saying a word ... giving Fred Hardy another look, walked out of the bar.
8. ... thinking what he was at, he changed slightly the position of the table.
9. Often ... exchanging a word they would sit for an hours
10. He pressed her hand ... speaking.

### **Exercise 9**

**Use Participle I in the appropriate form instead of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. I stood for a moment at the window, (to look) at the gaiety of the day.
2. (to finish) his toilet, he wrapped himself in a thick overcoat and wound a muffler round his neck.
3. And (to reach) the conclusion, he gave no further thought to the matter.
4. And then the table (to set) for and dinner brought in, he put aside his book and gave her a glance ... she was startled.

5. He peered at her, (to blink).
6. He got out of his seat and walked over and stood in front of Janet and Mary, (to look) down at them.
- 7....he wrote a long letter to his critic, (to tell) him he was very sorry he thought his book was bad.
8. His father ....., (to retire), lived in an unpretentious, but not mean, house.
9. ....(to revolve) these and ... other matters in my mind, I went mechanically on my rounds
10. It was about ten o'clock at night; I had dined by myself at a restaurant, and (to return) to my small apartment, was sitting in my parlour, reading .

### **Exercise 10**

#### **State the function of the gerund, the participle or the infinitive.**

1. Ashendon arrived in Naples and, having taken a room at the hotel, wrote its number on a sheet of paper in block letters and posted it to the Hairless Mexican.
2. Without speaking they went along, and there was no one to be seen either in front or behind them.
3. The bureau clerk from the hotel identified the man as having arrived the day before and booked a room under that name.
4. It was on her tongue to tell him that she was not used to being spoken to like that.
5. Sally refused to allow the conversation to be diverted.
6. Miss Waterford was giving a tea party, and her small room was more than usually full. Everyone seemed to be talking, and I, sitting in silence, felt awkward; but I was too shy to break into any of the groups that seemed absorbed in their own affairs. Miss Waterford was a good hostess, and seeing my embarrassment came up to me. " I want you to talk to Mrs. Strickland," she said.
7. Though it was nearly midnight when Andrew reached Bryngower, he found Joe Morgan waiting on him, walking up and down with short steps between the closed surgery and the entrance to his house.
8. I remember being taken for a drive in a foreign country by a kind lady who wanted to show me round.

## THE GERUND

### Exercise 1

#### State the form of the gerund.

1. When I had asked him what first gave him the idea of being a painter, he was unable or unwilling to tell me.
2. We happened then to cross the street and the traffic prevented us from speaking.
3. I know you dislike being aroused early, but it is nine o'clock. Pagget insists on regarding 9 a.m. as practically the middle of the day.
4. The world is a fine place and worth fighting for.
5. He was accustomed to having all his thoughts sifted through his mother's mind.
6. I see, Mr. Clarke, that you are if I may say so without being offensive - still a boy at heart.
7. I can't explain, but having done it just once is enough.
8. After fifteen minutes she located a physician who sounded angry and sulk a being called out of bed.
9. Mrs. Harter couldn't help smiling at him.
10. The cook left, having heard that she could earn three times her present wages in London, without being obliged to prepare more than two dinners in the week...

### Exercise 2

#### Use the gerund in the active or passive voice (non-perfect form) instead of the infinitive in brackets.

1. Mr. Davidson has a wonderful heart and no one who is in trouble has ever gone to him without .... (to comfort).
2. I eat very little myself, but I make a point of.... (to have) a proper dinner served to me every night.
3. Without .... (to ask) his advice I have taken an important step.
4. I think he was ashamed of .... (to be) so successful.

5. This was an appeal to which Eleonor was incapable of.... (to turn) a deaf ear.
6. We were in habit of.... (to bathe) at beach called the Baths of Liberius.
7. Worst of all, he had no hope of .... (to shake) her resolution.
8. ... I hated thus .... (to deprive) of the sweetness of youth
9. Never had he left George's presence without the sense of ....(to laugh at)
10. "I wanted to see you," I said and now I was anxious just to avoid .... (to look) at her and to collect my wits.

### **Exercise 3**

**Insert prepositions where necessary.**

1. What was the use ... keeping half dozen servants eating their heads off.
2. That would have been much the easiest way ... doing it, he agreed.
3. He was a little hesitant about his reason ... wanting to get away so badly.
4. Yet, ironically, there was seldom any difficulty ... getting money for non-operational improvement.
5. Do you see a definite reason ... going down to Hand-borough?
6. Either complete frankness, or complete ignorance and that meant ... living with the sword of Damocles above his head.
7. I am not in the habit ... letting my judgement be influenced, as you call it, Hastings.
8. Her voice had become thrill; Ralph spoke in the hope ... restraining it.
9. You can't tell how a man's feeling just ... looking at him.
10. He was possessed with a wild notion ... rushing out into the stress and taking a train to Detroit.

### **Exercise 4**

**Complete the following using the gerund**

1. There's no use ....
2. It was useless ....
3. It would be no good... .
4. Is it worth while ... ?
5. ... is more difficult than swimming.

- 6.His ambition was ....
- 7.He had an exaggerated opinion of his capabilities. There was ... it.
- 8.Her aim is ... .
9. His temper kept.....
10. Doctor Flegg began.....

### **Exercise 5**

**Use the verb in the appropriate form of gerund.**

- 1.He had declared that his stepfather would not hear of his ....(to marry) a penniless girl.
- 2.I remember your father, Mr.James, (to come) into the office the morning the Franco-Prussian war was declared - quite in his prime then, hardly more than sixty, I should say.
- 3.There was no point, however, in Eva's ....(to discuss) the play with her, since Lousie thought it a sordid and unreal concoction and could not see what all the fuss was about.
- 4.My friend, Doctor Sheppard, said something of the butler ....(to suspect)
- 5.He had a superstitious fear that if even one day passed without his ....(to add) to the book he would lose himself again in that drab labyrinth of un-doing.
- 6.There's no sense in your .... (to agonize) over me. I'm all right, do you hear? I just want to be left alone to run my own life without the family .... (to butt) in all the time.
7. I had reached this point in my meditations, when I was aroused by the sound of the door .... (to open).
- 8.Ann did not mind her .... (to come) to see the baby, but she would not let her help with it.
- 9.They told me all about his.... (to be) there, and the questions he had asked.

### **Exercise 6**

**Form predicative constructions with the gerund out of the elements in brackets.**

- 1.They might, she always felt, disapprove of woman...., (to smoke) in public halls.
- 2.... I did ask her why she could not sleep and what kept .... (she, to think) so much as she listened to the nightingale.
- 3."It's not much good .... (me, to spend) half an hour writing to your uncle if he changes

- his mind the next letter he gets from you," said the headmaster irritably.
- 4.Kate smiled at .... (Anthony, to shift) on his chair.
  - 5."I couldn't stop .... (she, to come here)." He spread his hands helplessly.
  - 6.If you don't object to.... (me, to accompany) you far as the door, sir...?
  - 7.Lousie did not mind staying there, although she was always glad to get away to a bath with hot water, and a meal without .... (dogs, to clamor) round the table.
  - 8.No one would dream of .... (he, to be) so near at hand.
  - 9.Slipping into the room like a ghost, she crept into her grandmother's bed, and finished .... (she, to cry) until she fell asleep.
  - 10."You must not mind our .... (to be surprised)," she said.

### **Exercise 7**

**Complete the following so as to use predicative constructions with the gerund.**

- 1 .You don't seem to mind their ....
- 2.What is the reason of his ...? I don't understand what prevents her ....
- 3.There's no sense in your ....
- 4.She finished her ....
- 5.He dropped the subject without my ....
- 6.Lousie didn't like to run the risk of her ....
- 7.He liked the idea of their... .
- 8.They saved time by Tom's ....
- 9.There was no excuse for Isabel's ....
- 10.There was no possibility of David's ....

### **Exercise 8**

**Use the gerund or the infinitive of the verb in the bracket. Insert prepositions where necessary.**

- 1 .He had begun ...(to retrace) his steps when he at last caught sight of Bosinney.
- 2.Jan started ...(to walk) slowly down, her arm through Doreen's.
- 3.It began ... (to get) dark.
- 4.Then she began ... (to tremble), not that she was afraid, but at the thought of the

people she would meet.

5.He finally refused ... (to eat) anything but boiled eggs.

6.The sun had started ... (to sink) towards the high rim of the hills.

7.They began ... (to drive) across the island.

8.She began ... (to walk) up and down angrily.

9.The game begins ... (to be) dangerous.

10.I really begin ... (to believe) she was Blenkisop.

### **Exercise 9**

**Use the infinitive or the gerund in the appropriate form instead of the infinitive in brackets.**

1.1 don't want ... (to seem) rude or small-minded.

2.But then I heard the rain started ... (to fall), at first in big, floppy, countable drops, and then in a sudden running hiss.

3.How did he expect me (to work) for him if I had nowhere ... ( to live).

4.He sat ... (to smoke), (to talk) to her in a quiet ... (to sooth) voice.

5. I want her ... (to know )if the worst comes to the worst she can count on me.

6.That seemed ... (to break) the ice between us, and everything came easy afterwards.

We sat and talked for over and an hour.

7.She's not allowed ... (to leave) the house.

8.She must be made ... (to understand).

9. While I was working, Jerry and Ray came in from the street. They stopped ... (to watch) me.

10. She left the room ... (to murmur) something incoherent about... (to bicycle) down to the village.

### **Exercise 10**

**Use the gerund or the infinitive of the verb in brackets. Insert prepositions wherever necessary**

1 .It gave Ashendon a queer feeling... (to listen) to the doctor's...(to give) him these facts in Miss King's hearing.



- 2.If they intended ... (to break) open her peace of mind from curiosity, she was prepared ... (to defend).
- 3.There is something little ... (to choose) between the reality of illusion and the illusion of reality.
- 4.Bernice looked round again, she seemed unable ... (to get) away from Warren's eyes.
- 5.Aunt Ann didn't ask his... (to explain) this strange utterance.
- 6.As he went out for ... (to pay) a call, which had just come in from Pushkin Street, Andrew felt his heart quicken to the day.
- 7.He had noticed that people really do not want his ... (to be bothered).
8. You must be blind not ... (to see) the kind of person he is.
- 9.It was stupid of me ... (to take) offence.
10. Above all this Forsyte refused ... (to feel) himself ridiculous.

### **Modal Verbs.**

#### **Exercise 1.**

**Insert shall, will or the contracted forms of shall not, will not ( shan't, won't).**

**Comment on the meaning.**

1. No, Hubert; no chivalry and that sort of nonsense. You ... have all this beastliness alone. I am going to share it.
2. ... you have rum in your tea?
3. I ... not have Charles called Chally; the vulgarity of it positively makes me ill.
4. I am yours for ever and ever. Nothing can or ... divide me from you, unless you stop loving.
5. Let snobbish people say what they please. Barbara ... marry not the man they like, but the man I like.
6. I ask your advice and I am waiting for it. I ... not have all responsibility thrown on my shoulders.
7. Only don't talk to me about divorce, for I simply ... hear of it!
8. Can you lend me your pen? My pen ...not write.
9. Princess. You must come and see me and you ... tell me all the news of home.

10. You ... not run away before you answer. I have found out that trick of yours.
11. Mohammed, Latif ... be severely punished for inventing this.
12. Paula: Why are you here? Why aren't you with your friend? Elena: I ... come home, if you ... invite me.
13. "...speak to Dianna about what we have been saying?" "If you..., Denny.
14. "If you could have a picture of you, I should treasure it." "Of course you ....

## **Exercise 2**

### **Insert should or would.**

1. Never forget that we... always think of others and work for others.
2. I should be grateful if you ... keep your hands off my business in future.
3. She ... not answer me, of course, but went on cording the crate. And when I thought it was done with, she found a volume slipped under a chair and she ... open up the crate and put it in.
4. "Why didn't you come before?" he said. "You ... have come, instead of writing."
5. Anna began to feel a little uncomfortable, but she ... not admit it.
6. Soames ... often come down to watch with secret pride the building of the house which was to have been his house.
7. Dad's away at some parsonical conference. I wanted him to take me, but he ... not.
8. "I was for letting you sleep on," she said, "but they... go up and wake you. I said you didn't really want to come.
9. After a hasty breakfast they consulted. To whom ... they go? "Not to the police," said Dinny. "No, indeed." "I think we ... go to Uncle Adrian first.
10. He seemed to me quite normal, except that he ... not go out or see anybody.

## **Exercise 3**

### **Put the right form of the verb in the adverbial clauses of concession.**

1. Though he... (to be) tired, he will go to the concert.
2. ... You should never neglect a chance, however it... (to seem).
3. Whatever unfortunate entanglement my dear boy... (to get) into, I will never reproach him with it after we are married.

4. Whatever else he... (to be), beyond question he was Lord Cranston's brother.
5. It was the kind of outcry no little gentleman should ever permit himself, however deeply he (to be aggrieved).
6. Whatever Rose ...(to be), she is not now a responsible scholar.
7. There's no flattery too gross for a male. However much you... (to be) on your guard, however much you... (to think) you dislike it, you will find yourself instinctively angling for female flattery and getting it.
8. Later that evening, he got still another confirmation that he must be on the right track no matter what anyone else... (to say).
9. No matter how tired he... (to be), he will go to the concert.
10. You are my daughter, Alice. Although you never... (to admit) it, you're like me.
11. Remember, the truth, however ashamed of it you (to be), is better than any lie.
12. I must return to the city, no matter what dangers... (to lurk) there.
13. However badly he (to behave) in the past he is still your brother.

#### **Exercise 4**

**Put the right form of the verb in the adverbial clauses of comparison.**

1. She greeted him as if he... (to be) her brother.
2. He was throwing his things into a suitcase as if the place... (to be) on fire.
3. Our life goes on as if nothing... (to happen).
4. He came over to the table and stood in the front of it as though it... (to be) a lectern.
5. He took off his hat and held it across his chest, almost as if he... (to salute) the flag.
6. Bernard sat in his chair looking as if he...(to go) to be sick.
7. Sinclair was panting, as though he ...(to run).
8. Harper Steger walked always as though he... (to be) a cat and a dog were prowling somewhere in the offing.
9. Hooker repeated the name as if he... (to hear) it before.
10. Erik carried the books silently down to his own office, picked up his hat and coat as though he... (to be) in a daze and left the building.
11. The assistant commissioner stood up at the corner as if he... (to forget) something.
12. Nina stood for a moment, as if she... (to be about) to cry out.

## Exercise 5

**Put the right form of the verb in the object clause.**

1. She wished she... (to be) free and could follow them.
2. He proposed that everything... (to be) ready by five.
3. I gave orders that he... (not to be allowed) on the premises.
4. When he was told that she... (to go) to Aberdeen, he was glad that she ... (to look) at the shops and perhaps... (to visit) a cinema.
6. I suggest that you... (to see) your foot seen to at once.
7. I wish I... (to have) a lab of my own.
8. She almost wished she... (to ask) them to dinner.
9. I wish I ... (to drop) the whole matter.
10. I wish it ... (to happen) to anyone but you.
11. I wish you ... (to bring) your sister with you.
12. Oh, how I wish it... (to rain).
13. I wish you... (not to be) so horrid, Willy, just I'm so miserable.
14. She was afraid that he... (to see) her.
15. She is afraid that they... ( not to see) her at the station.
16. He seemed nervous lest he... (to set) his son a bad example.
17. I passed the door quickly, fearful lest the nurse who sat up all night... (to hear) me.

## Exercise 6

**Put the right form of the verb in the predicative clauses.**

1. One of the conditions was that I ... (to go) abroad.
2. It was as if she... (to be) angry with him.
3. But the most drastic demand the new owner made was that half the workmen ... (to be discharged) at once.
4. My only wish was that he... (to be) altogether.
5. His intension was that his two sons ... (to continue) his trade.
6. His Idea was that the theatre... (to serve) us a means of educations for the mass of the public.
7. My suspicion was that he... (not to know) how to do it.

8. She always looked as though she... (to be) in the beauty parlour all afternoon.
9. Father sounded as if he never... (to agree) to let me go on the trip.
10. His head ached terribly. It felt as though all sorts of little savage things... (to beat) inside it, trying to get out.
11. It seemed as though the water... (to draw) her irresistibly.
12. He felt as if he ... (to be reprimanded).
13. After traveling some distance the leather of the seats felt as if they... (to burst) into flame.
14. It was as if she... (to receive) a physical blow and were and were rocking on her feet.
15. He felt as if something ... (to be collapsing) in him...

## CONTENTS

I.	Modal verbs	4
	1. The modal verb “can”	5
	2. May/Might	7
	3. Must	10
	4. Should	14
	5. Ought to	15
	6. To be to	16
	7. To have to	19
	8. Shall	20
	9. Will	21
	10. Would	23
	11. Dare	23
	12. Need	25
II.	Subjunctive mood	27
	1. SM in simple sentences	27
	2. SM in complex sentences	29
	3. SM in subject clauses	29
	4. SM in predicative clauses	31
	5. SM in object clauses	32
	6. SM in attributive clauses	34
	7. SM in adverbial clauses	35
	8. SM in the clauses of unreal condition	37
III.	Verbals	42
	1. The Infinitive	46
	2. The Participle	53
	3. The Gerund	58
IV.	Self study part	66
	1. Exercises on subjunctive mood	66
	2. Exercises on verbals	70
	3. Exercises on modal verbs	81

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