

SIMPLE SENTENCE STRUCTURE – ОДДИЙ ГАП ТУЗИЛИШИ

S + P + C + M – оддий гап тузиш формуласи.

Бу ерда:

S – Subject. P – Predicate. C – Complement. M – Modifier.

S – Subject - эга.

S – Гапда иш-харакатни бажарувчи шахс ёки нарса хисобланади ва у who ва what сурокларига жавоб беради. Хар кандай гапда subject булиши шарт.

- **He** jumps high – who jump high?

Subject одатда predicatedан олдин келади ва иш харакат содир булмаган гапда маъно **subject** хакида булади:

- **Coffee** is delicious. – What's delicious?

Subject битта ва бир нечта сузлардан ташкил топган булиши мумкин:

- **Tom** runs fast – Битта сузликка мисол.
- **Old weak woman** is crossing the road. Be careful! – Бир нечта сузликка мисол.

Баъзи гапларда subject уз урнида келмайди. Масалан:

- There is **an apple**.

Бу ерда хакикий **subject apple**, калбаки эга эса there хисобланади. Thereги калбаки дейишимизга сабаб сурок савол тузилишида маълум булади яъни сурок савол тузилганда to be thereдан олдинга утади, бу эса subjectга хос эмас.

P – Predicate – кесим.

P – иш-харакат бажарилишини билдиради ва гапда subjectдан кейин келади. У доим гапда булиши шарт.

- Ted always **cries**.

Predicate бир нечта сузлардан ташкил топган булиши мумкин:

- He **is going** home.

Агар to be гапда ordinary verb (асосий феъл) шаклида келса, у узидан кейин келган **complement** билан бирга **predicate** хисобланади ва бу турдаги гапларнинг таржимасига “дир” кушимчаси кушилади:

- He **is a student** – У талабадир.

C – Complement –тулдирувчи.

C – predicatedан кейин келади ва уни тулдиради. Complement what ва whom сурокларига жавоб беради. Хар кандай гапда **Complement** булиши шарт эмас.

- I **saw Bill** – Whom did you see?
- **He took it** – What did he take?
- I **sleep**.

Complement бир неча сузлардан ташкил топган булиши мумкин:

- **Tom was driving his new car**.

M – Modifier – аникловчи.

M – гапда complementдан кейин келади ва у гапга кушимча маъно бериб аниклаштиради. Уни уч хил тури мавжуд:

Modifier of time – иш-харакатни қачон содир этилганлигини қусатади ва When суроғига жавоб беради.

Modifier of place – иш-харакатни қаерда содир этилганлигини қусатади ва Where суроғига жавоб беради.

Modifier of manner - иш-харакат қандай ҳолатда содир этилганлигини қусатади ва How суроғига жавоб беради.

- I saw him yesterday – When did you see him?
- I saw at school – Where did you see him?
- I drive fast – How do you drive?

Modifierлар кетма-кетлиги: 1 - *Modifier of manner*, 2 - Modifier of place, 3 - **Modifier of time**.

- Tom was running fast on the highway two days before.

Агар гапда биттадан ортиқ Modifier бўлса, Modifier of time ни гапнинг бошига олишимиз мумкин ва бунда гапнинг маъноси узгармайди:

- Yesterday he was swimming in the pool.
- He was swimming in the pool yesterday.
- Ann my cousin and Tom have been learning English by their heart on the library for two hours.

NOUN – OT

Noun – Who ва what суроқларига жавоб беради. У турт гуруҳдан ташкил топган:

1. **Common noun** – бунга одамлар, жойлар, нарсалар ва хайвонлар қиради. man, door, corner, dog.
2. **Proper noun** – бунга конкрет атамалар қиради. John, France, Santa Claus, New Year.
3. **Abstract noun** – бунга қуз билан қуриб қул билан ушлаб бўлмайдиган маъно отлар қиради. Beauty, courage, friendship.
4. **Collective noun** – бунга бир нечта ёки бир гуруҳ одамлар, хайвонлар ва нарсаларни англатувчи отлар қиради. Family, crowd.

GENDER – ЖИНС.

Gender noun ни қайси жинсга тегишлилигини қурсатиб келади ва унинг ҳам урта қуриниши мавжуд.

1. **Masculine** – бунга уғил болалар, эркаклар ва эркак хайвонлар қиради. boy, uncle, cock.
2. **Feminine** – бунга қизлар, аёллар ва ургочи хайвонлар қиради. girl, aunt, hen.
3. **Neuter** – бунга жонсиз нарсалар, жинси ноаниқ хайвонлар ва уғил ёки қизлиги ҳали маълум бўлмаган ҳайвонлар қиради. table.

Exception rule!

Кема ва машиналарни баъзан эркак тилга олинганда **Feminine**дан фойдаланилади:

- She is my baby. (car)

Genderга алоқадор сузлардан мисоллар:

Одамлар учун,

- father – mother;
- husband – wife;
- king – queen;
- widower – widow.

Уй ва ёввойи хайвонлар учун,

- bull – cow;
- dog – bitch;
- duck – drake;
- ram – ewe;
- jack – jenny;
- tiger – tigress;

- stallion – mare.

Касблар (occupations) учун,

- actor – actress;
- conductor – conductress;
- heir – heiress;
- hero – heroine;
- manager – manageress;
- steward – stewardess;
- waiter – waitress;
- host – hostess.

Шундай отлар борки, биз бу отларни тугридан тугри жинсини аниклай олмаймиз. Бундай отларни жинсини аниклаш учун pronoun (he, she, his, her)дан фойдаланамиз:

- My neighbour bought a bike for his son. **Masculine.**
- My neighbour bought a bike for her son. **Feminine.**
- My student is clever. He studies at the lyceum. **Masculine.**

Бундай отларга куйидаги сузлар киради:

Одамлар учун,

Baby, child, cousin, infant, parent, relation, relative, spouse, teenager, adult, guest, foreigner, friend, person, pupil, neighbour.

Касблар (occupations) учун,

Teacher, student, artist, assistant, cook, dancer, driver, doctor, guide, journalist, lawyer.

Хайвонлар учун,

Sheep, cat, horse, deer, crocodile, donkey, etc...

PLURALS – КУПЛИК ШАКЛЛАРИ

Качонки биз икки ва ундан куп нарса, предмет, хайвон, одам ёки жойлар хакида гапирсак pluralдан фойдаланамиз.

Отларни асосан **s** харфини кушиш билан pluralга айлантиради.

- Dog – dogs.
- Boy – boys.

Агар от р + s, k + s ва f + s харфлари билан тугаса, уларнинг талаффузи **s** булади. Бошка холларда талаффуз **z** билан айтилади.

- Shops.
- Cliffs.
- Weeks.

Агар бирликдаги от **o, ch, sh, s, ss, x** харфлари билан тугаса, бундай отни куплик шаклини ясаш учун **es** кушимчаси кушилади.

- Church – churches.
- Tomato – tomatoes.

Exception rule!

Маълум бир **o** харфи билан туговчи сузлар борки, уларнинг куплик шаклини ясаш учун тугридан тугри **s** харфини кушамиз, булар:

Динамо (дайнэмэу), kilo, kimono, photo, soprano, zoo, video, kangaroo, piano.

Агар бирликдаги от consonant+у билан тугаса уни куплик шаклини ясаш учун суз охиридаги **у** харфини тушириб **ies** кушимчаси кушилади.

- Baby – babies.
- Lady – ladies.

Агар бирликдаги от vowel+уга тугаса, уни куплик шаклини **s** харфини кушиш билан ясалади.

- Boy – boys.
- Guy – guys.

Шундай 12 та **f, fe** харфлари билан туговчи сузлар борки, уларнинг куплик шаклини ясаш учун суз охиридаги **f, fe** харфларини тушириб, уларнинг урнига **ves** харфларини куямиз:

Shelf	Shelves	Life	Lives
Calf	Calves	Self	Selves
Half	Halves	Sheaf	Sheaves
Knife	Knives	Thief	Thieves
Leaf	Leaves	Wolf	Wolves
Loaf	Loaves	wife	Wives

Куйидаги 4 та сузни куплик шаклини ясаш учун ё тугридан-тугри **s** харфини ёки **f** туширилиб **ves** кушимчаси кушилади:

- Scarf – scarfs - scarves.
- Wharf – wharfs – wharves.
- Dwarf – dwarfs – dwarves.
- Hoof – hoofs – hooves.

Юкоридаги 16 та суздан ташкари колган барча **f, fe** билан туговчи сузларни куплик шаклини ясаш учун **s** харфини кушамиз:

- Cliff – cliffs.
- Giraffe – giraffes.

Баъзи отларни куплик шаклини ясаганда шакл алмашиниши содир булади ва бундай сузларни куплик шаклини ясаш учун **s** харфи кушилмайди:

Foot – feet, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice, child – children, ox – oxen, man – men, woman – women.

Маълум бир отларни шакли бирликда ҳам купликда ҳам бир хил. Уларнинг бирликда ёки купликда эканлигини predicate еки pronoun оркали билиб оламиз:

Sheep, fish, deer.

Exception rule!

Баъзан fishes сузи учраб туради, бундай холда гапнинг маъноси баликларнинг сони билан эмас балки баликларнинг тури тугрисида булади.

- There are fish – баликлар бор.
- There are fishes – турли хил баликлар бор.

Баъзи-бир отларни бирлик шакли йук. Улар хамиша plural хисобланади ва улар узидан кейин доим купликдаги феълни талаб килади:

Police, clothes.

- Police are coming.

Икки кисмдан ташкил топган кийим ва асбоблар мавжуд. Булар ҳам хар доим plural хисобланади:

Кийимлар,

Pants, trousers, pyjamas, etc...

Асбоблар,

Binoculars, scales, scissors, pliers, etc...

Коидаси йук ва хамиша plural сузлар:

Arms, earning, goods, wares, grounds, greens, pains, damages, outskirts, premises, quarters, surroundings, valuables, particulars, riches, savings, spirits, stairs.

Ics харфлари билан туговчи ва хамиша plural хисобланувчи сузлар:

Physics, mathematics, athletics, politics, ethics.

- His mathematics are weak.

Exception rule!

Лекин баъзида фанга доир гапларда бу сузлар бирликдаги маънони англатиши мумкин:

- Mathematics is an exact subject.

Баъзи-бир отлар доим бирликда ишлатилади, уларнинг куриниши куплик шаклида булса хам улар узидан кейин бирликдаги феълни талаб килади. Уларнинг куплик шакли мавжуд эмас:

News, shingles, mumps, rickets, billiards, bowls, darts, draughts, dominoes.

Четдан кириб келган сузлар борки уларнинг куплик шаклини яшаш уша тил коидаларига биноан бажарилади:

Radius	Radii
Crisis	Crises
Erratum	Errata
Terminus	Termini
Cactus	Cacti
Memorandum	Memoranda
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Oasis	Oases
Bacterium	Bacteria

Кискартма сузларни куплик шаклини яшаш:

- VIP – very important person – VIPs – very important people.
- MP – Member of Parliament – MPs – members of Parliament.

CAUNTABLE NOUNS - UNCAUNTABLE NOUNS САНАЛАДИГАН ОТЛАР ВА САНАЛМАЙДИГАН ОТЛАР

Нounлар икки турга булинади, **countable noun** ва **uncountable noun**.

Countable noun олдидан ракамларни ишлата оламиз ва у бирликда, купликда булиши мумкин.

Uncountable noun олдидан ракамларни ишлата олмаймиз ва у факат бирликда келади.

Модда номлари **uncountable noun** хисобланади:

Beer, gold, coffee, cream, bread, iron, ...

Abstract nounлар хам **uncountable noun** хисобланади:

Advice, beauty, death, love ...

Exception rule!

Баъзи-бир сузлар борки, улар узбек тилида саналиши мумкин лекин инглиз тилида **uncountable noun** хисобланади:

News, rubbish, information, weather, hair, traffic, travel, work, shopping, parking, etc.

Uncountable nounларни миқдорини курсатиш учун куйидаги сузлардан фойдаланамиз:

- Some, any, much, no, a little, little, etc.
- A bit of, a drop of, a piece of, a sheet of, etc.

- Some gold.
- A drop of oil.

Бир нечта суз борки улар гапдаги маъносига караб **countable noun** ва **uncountable noun** булиши мумкин. Булар:

1. time,

- **How much time do you need to finish the job?** Ишни тугатишга Сизга канча вақт керак?
- **How many times have you been to London?** Сиз Лондонда неча мартаба булгансиз?

2. glass,

- **Windows are made of glass.** Ойналар шишадан тайёрланади.
- **I drank a glass of wine.** Мен бир стакан вино ичдим.

3. hair,

- **She has brown hair.** Унинг сочлари жигарранг.
- **He found a hair from the bag.** У сумкасидан соч толасини топди.

4. iron,

- **Iron is a metal.** Темир металдир.
- **I pressed my shirt with iron.** Мен куйлагимни дазмолладим.

5. paper,

- **I need paper to write letter.** Мен хат ёзишим учун коғоз керак.
- **I bought paper.** Мен газета сотиб олдим.

6. experience,

- **I didn't have much experience with computer.** Мени компьютер буйича малакам куп эмас.
- **We had many interesting experiences our trip.** Саёхатимизда купгина кизикарли воқеалар булди.

POSSESSIVE - ЭГАЛИК ШАКЛИ

Бир нарсани бошка кишига ёки нарсага тегишлилигини курсатиш учун **possessive** шаклидан фойдаланамиз. Унинг икки шакли мавжуд:

1. Apostrophe + s ('s)

's асосан кишилар, мамлакатлар ва хайвонлар учун ишлатамиз:

A man's book, Russia's export, bull's horn.

s билан тугамайдиган купликдаги отларни эгалик шаклини яшаш учун 's кушамиз:

Children's room, fish's mouth.

Куплик шакли **s** билан тугаган отларни эгалик шаклини яшаш учун ' (**apostrophe**)ни узини кушамиз:

The girls' school, eagles' nest, the Smiths' house.

s билан туговчи бирликдаги отларни эгалик шаклини яшаш учун 's ёки ' ни узини кушса булади:

James's house, James' house.

Бир нечта сузлардан ташкил топган **noun**нинг эгалик шаклини яшаш учун охири сузга 's кушамиз:

My brother-in-law's car. The Prince of England's order.

Кискартма отларни эгалик шаклини яшаш учун охирги харфдан кейин 's куйилади:

- VIP's jobs.
- MP's briefcase.

Exception rule!

Кема ва кайикларни эгалик шаклини яшаш учун 's шаклидан фойдаланса булади:

- The ship's captain.
- The yacht's mast.

Time expressionларда ҳам 's дан фойдаланса булади:

- A week's holiday.
- In two-year's time.
- Today's paper.

Кассобхона, турли хил дуконлар, дорихоналар ва шу каби сузларда 's дан фойдаланилса сузнинг иккинчи кисмини ишлатмаса ҳам булади:

The butcher's, baker's, chemist's, etc,... = the butcher's shop, the baker's shop, chemist's shop.

- I'll buy it from chemist's shop = I'll buy it from chemist's.
- I should go to the dentist's office = I should go to the dentist's.

Doctor's, dentist's, house agent's = 's office.

Name of people + 's = ...'s house.

- I had breakfast at Bill's house.
- I had breakfast at Bill's.

Бир сузни икки марта кайтармаслик учун уни тушириб колдириш мумкин:

- Mary's hair is black but Ann's is brown.

2. of – preposition

Бу структурани асосан жонсиз нарсалар учун ишлатилади. Of узбек тилида "нинг" маъносида келади.

- The roof of church – черковнинг томи.
- The wall of room – хонанинг девори.

Агар эгалик килувчи **phrase (ибора)** ёки **clause (мураккаб суз шакли)** булиб келса, of структурасидан фойдаланилади:

- I took the advice of the couple I met on the train.
- I took a hat of the man who was speaking in the hall.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS – ЖАМЛАНМА ОТЛАР

Агар collective nounга яъни бир гуруҳ одамлар ёки нарсалар ва хайвонларга бир бутунлик сифатида каралса, бу гуруҳ бирликда хисобланади ва узиндан кейин бирликдаги феълни талаб килади:

- Our team is the best.

Агар биз collective nounни хар бир аъзосига индивидуал карасак, у холда у купликда хисобланади ва узиндан кейин купликдаги феълни талаб килади:

- Our team are changing their clothes.

Time, money, va measurelarni bir butun narса sifатида гапирганимизда бирликдаги феълдан фойдаланамиз:

Time,

- Five minutes isn't enough to solve the test but ten minutes is enough to copy.

Money,

- Twenty-five dollars is too much to pay for that.

Measure,

- Twenty miles is too long to run in an hour.

COMPOUND NOUNS – КУШМА ОТЛАР

Compound noun бу бир нечта суздан ташкил топган лекин маъноси бир нарса ни англатувчи отлардир.

Boy-friend, travel-agent, son-in-law, break-in.

Compound nounни куплик шаклини яшаш учун охириги сузни куплик шаклига айлантираммиз:

Boy-friends, break-ins.

Compound noun таркибида man, woman сузлари катнашган булса, уни куплик шаклига айлантериш учун хар иккала сузни хам купликка айлантираммиз:

Man-driver – men-drivers.

Woman-driver – women-drivers.

Агар Compound noun verb + er + adverb шаклида булса, уни купликка айлантериш учун 1-сузни куплик шаклига айлантираммиз:

Hanger-on – hangers-on.

Runner-up – runners-up.

Агар Compound noun, noun + preposition + noun шаклида булса уни купликка айлантериш учун 1-сузни куплик шаклига айлантираммиз:

Son-in-law – Sons-in-law.

Word-of-court – Words-of-court.

Lady-in-waiting – Ladies-in-waiting.

NOUNS FUNCTIONING AS AN ADJECTIVE – СИФАТ ВАЗИФАСИДАГИ ОТЛАР

Агар бирор от бошка бирор отни олдида келса, у adjectiveга айланади:

Wool – wool coat.

Gold – gold watch.

Сифат вазифасида келаетган от ха миша бирликда хисобланади, хатто купликдаги отни изохлаб келаетган булса хам.

History teachers – **тугри**.

Histories teachers – **нотугри**.

Агар сифат вазифасида келаетган от number-noun шаклида булса, улар орасига чизикча куйишимиз шарт.

- We took a tour that last two weeks.
- We took a two-week tour.

ARTICLE – АРТИКЛ

Артикл узидан кейинги отни аниклаштириб келади, унинг 2 шакли мавжуд:

1. Indefinite article

2. Definite article.

Indefinite article – a/an

Хамма gender учун indefinite article бир хил хисобланади:

A girl, a boy, an uncle, an aunt, a table.

a артикли ундош товуш билан бошланувчи сузлар учун ишлатилади:

- A boy.
- A girl.
- A university.
- A Europe.

an артикли унли товуш билан бошланувчи сузлар олдидан ишлатилади:

- An aunt.
- An uncle
- An hour.
- An MP.

A/an маъноси одатда **one** булиб келади.

- I need a visa – Менга битта виза керак.

a/anнинг яна бир бошка маъноси **any**дир.

- Have you got a book? – Сизда бирорта китоб борми?

Indefinite article бирликдаги, саналадиган ва биз учун номаълум булган отлар олдидан келади:

- I bought an ice-cream.

Гапда noun-complement келса унинг олдидан indefinite article ишлатамиз. Noun-complement сифатида асосан occupationлар келади.

- It was an earthquake.
- She will be a dancer.

Indefinite article ишлатилмайдиган ҳолатлари.

1. Купликдаги отлар олдидан ишлатилмайди,

A dog – dogs.

2. Uncountable nounлар олдидан ишлатилмайди,

Gold. Iron. Wood.

3. Таомланиш вақтлари олдидан ишлатилмайди,

- I had breakfast.
- Tom has dinner at 8 p.m. everyday.

Агар таомланиш вақтлари олдидан adjective келса, уни олдидан артикл ишлатса булади,

- I had a good breakfast.

Бирор киши шарафига атаб берилган таомланиш вақтлари учун артикл ишлатилади,

- I was invited to a dinner which was given to celebrate Bill's birthday.

Definite article – the

The = this / that.

The ҳам барча genderлар учун ишлатилади,

The boy, the table, the girl.

Тени singular ҳамда pluralда ишлата оламиз,

The boy, the boys.

Тени яна uncountable noun олдидан ҳам ишлатса булади,

The gold, the glass.

Ягона (unique) нарсалар олдидан the ишлатамиз,

The sun, the moon, the sky, the equator, the stars, etc.

Тени noun аник булганда ишлатамиз,

- I saw a man. The man was speaking to a woman.

Phrase, clause отни аниклаштириб келса, у от олдидан the ишлатамиз,

- the girl in blue.
- The couple I met on the train.

Тартиб сонлар ва сифатнинг орттирма даражаси олдидан the ишлатамиз,

- The first.
- The second.
- The best.
- The most beautiful.

Only олдидан the ишлатсак, у “ягона” деган маънони беради,

- The only person who could speak English was he – Инглиз тилида гапира оладиган ягона киши у эди.

Compare!

- The girl in blue in the crowd – оломон ичидаги ягона кук кийимдаги киз.
- A girl in blue in the crowd – оломон ичидаги купгина кук кийимли кизлардан бири.
- A dog is barking – каердадир ит вовуллаганда айтилади.
- The dog is barking – кучада учраб вовуллаган итга нисбатан айтилади.

NUMERALS – СОНЛАР

Сонни гапдаги вазифаси adjective ва у икки турга булинади:

1. Cardinal numerals (микдор ёки санок сонлар)

Cardinal numerals предметнинг микдорини курсатиб келади ва гапдаги вазифаси сифат.

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	50 fifty
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	60 sixty
3 three	13 thirteen	-----	70 seventy
4 four	14 fourteen	30 thirty	80 eighty
5 five	15 fifteen	31 thirty-one	90 ninety
6 six	16 sixteen	32 thirty-two	100 a hundred
7 seven	17 seventeen	-----	1000 a thousand
8 eight	18 eighteen	40 forty	1000000 a million
9 nine	19 nineteen	41 forty-one	1000000000 a billion
10 ten	20 twenty	42 forty-two	-----

Агар сон 3 ёки ундан ортик ракамдан ташкил топган булса, бирлик ва унликдан олдин **and** сузини ишлата оламиз:

- 400 – four hundred.
- 1400 – one thousand, four hundred.
- 401 – four hundred and one.
- 1401 – one thousand, four hundred and one.
- 410 – four hundred and ten.
- 499 – four hundred and ninety-nine.

100 000 талик ва 100 000 000 таликларга ҳам худди шу коида кучга эга:

- 401.401.401 – four hundred and one million, four hundred and one thousand, four hundred and one.

123.456.789 – one hundred and twenty-three million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine

A/one.

Hundred, thousand, million, etc. ... узи якка келса, улар олдидан **a** ишлатган маъкулрок аммо one ҳам хато эмас.

- A hundred = one hundred.
- A thousand = one thousand.

Бундан ташкари биз **a** дан куйидагича фойдалансак ҳам булади:

101 – a hundred one.

-----,

103 – a hundred and three.

-----,

199 – a hundred and ninety-nine.

1001 – a thousand and one.

1002 a thousand and two.

-----,

1099 – a thousand and ninety-nine.

Бундан бошка холларда **a** артиклини ишлата олмаймиз факатгина опедан фойдаланамиз:

1140 – one thousand, one hundred and forty.

Агар hundred, thousand, million, dozen(12 талик), etc., аник бир миқдорни курсатиб келса уларни куплик шаклига айлантйрилмайди:

- Six hundred people.
- Two thousand birds.
- Three dozen eggs.

Hundred, thousand, million, dozen, etc., сузлари аник бир миқдорни эмас балки куплаб деган маънони бериш учун ишлатилганда улар куплик шаклига айлантйрилади ва улардан кейин хамиша **of** предлогини куйишимиз шарт:

- Hundreds of people – юзлаб одамлар.
- Thousands of birds – минглаб кушлар.
- Dozens of eggs – куплаб тухумлар.

2. Ordinal numerals (тартиб сонлар)

Ordinal numerals нечанчи саволга жавоб беради, тартибни билдириради ва гапда adjective хисобланади.

1 first	11 eleventh	21 twenty-first	50 fiftieth
2 second	12 twelfth	22 twenty-second	60 sixtieth
3 third	13 thirteenth	----- ----	70 seventieth

4 fourth	14 fourteenth	30 thirtieth	80 eighth
5 fifth	15 fifteenth	31 thirty-first	90 ninetieth
6 sixth	16 sixteenth	32 thirty-second	100 the hundredth
7 seventh	17 seventeenth	----- ----	1000 the thousandth
8 eighth	18 eighteenth	40 fortieth	1001 the thousand and first
9 ninth	19 nineteenth	41 forty-first	1000000 the millionth
10 tenth	20 twentieth	42 forty-second	-----

And коидаси санок сонда келтирилган койдагидек амалда булади.

- 123.456 – one hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-sixth.

Каср сонларни ифодалаганимизда унинг суратини санок сон оркали махражини эса тартиб сон оркали ифодалаймиз. Агар суратимиз 1 дан катта булса тартиб сонни куплик шаклига айлантирамиз:

- Cardinal/ordinal.
- 1/10 – a (one) tenth (**a** ни ишлатган маъкулрок).
- 3/7 – three sevenths.

Exception rule!

- 1/2 - **a half**.
- 1/4 - **a quarter**.

A whole number + fractionдан кейин тугридан тугри pluralдаги отни ишлата оламиз:

- 2 1/4 - two and a quarter miles.

Каср сондан кейин noun ишлатмокчи булсак **of** предлогидан фойдаланишимиз шарт:

- 1/4 of a second = a quarter of a second.

Лекин,

Halfдан кейин **of** предлогини ишлатиш-ишлатмаслик ихтиёрий.

- Half (of) my earnings are paid in taxes.

Ёзма тартиб сонни ракам оркали ифодаламокчи булсак, ракам охирига ёзмадаги охирги иккита харфни кушиб куямиз:

First – 1st, second – 2nd, third – 3rd, the hundred and first – 101st ...

Кирол, Киролича ва хоказоларнинг унвонини (title) айтганда Рим ракамларидан фойдаланамиз. Аммо уларни тулик ёзиш керак булса, тартиб сондан фойдаланамиз ва бунда тартиб сондан олдин албатта **the** артиклини куямиз:

- Charles V – Charles the fifth.
- Elizabeth II – Elizabeth the second.

PRONOUNS - ОЛМОШЛАР

От урнида келадиган сузлар олмош (Pronoun) хисобланади. Pronoun бир неча турга булинади:

1. Personal pronoun (кишилик олмоши), у икки турга булинади:

SUBJECT PRONOUN.
OBJECT PRONOUN.

Pronouns		SUBJECT	OBJECT
SINGULAR	First person	I	Me
	Second person	You	You
	Third person	He/She/it	Him/her/it

PLURAL	First people	We	Us
	Second people	You	You
	Third people	They	Them

SUBJECT PRONOUN

Subject pronoun гапда эга урнида келади.

- I go to school.
- We are students.
- She wears glasses.

Pronoun лар to be шаклидан кейин келадиган гапнинг холатига караб ишлатилади:

1. мураккаб гап шакли олдидан келса, subject pronoun дан фойдаланамиз,
 - It was she who knew the real guilty.
2. якка узи келса object pronoun дан фойдаланган маъкулрок,
 - It was me.
 - It was I.

We ва You дан кейин тугридан тугри noun ишлата оламиз, бошка subjectлардан кейин ишлатиш хато хисобланади. Масалан:

- We students always take minus.
- You students always take minus.

OBJECT PRONOUN

Object pronoun гапда complement урнида келади.

- They called us on the telephone.
- He bought it.

Гапда prepositionнинг complementи сифатида object pronounни ишлатишимиз мумкин.

- Mary is going to class with me.

Verb + preposition шакли катнашган гапларда ҳам object pronounдан фойдаланамиз:

- The policeman was looking for him.

Аммо preposition келганда хар доим ҳам object pronounдан фойдаланиб булмайди. Агар prepositionдан кейин мураккаб гап шакли (clause) келса subject pronounдан фойдаланамиз:

- Janet will make her presentation after him.
- Janet will make her presentation after he finishes his speech.

You билан it subject pronounда ҳам object pronounда ҳам бир хил шаклга эга.

2. Reflexive pronoun (Узлик олмоши).

Singular	Myself (узим, узимга)	Plural	Ourselves (узимиз, узимизга)
	Himself (узи, узига-уғил бола)		Themselves (узлари, узларига)
	Herself (узи, узига-киз бола)		
	Itself (узи узига-жонсиз ва жинси ноаник нарсаларга)		
Yourself (узингиз, узингизга)	Yourselves (узларинг, узларингизга)		

*- self кушимчаси купликда selvesга айланади.

Агар subject иш бажариб ва бу ишни узи кабул килиб олса, у холда reflexive pronounдан фойдаланамиз яъни subject ҳам object ҳам битта шахс булса,

- John bought him a car – Жон унга машина сотиб олди
- John bought himself a car – Жон узига машина сотиб олди

- We hurt **ourselves** playing football – Биз футбол уйнаетиб узимизни жарохатладик.
- Tom and Ann blamed **themselves** in the accident – Бу бахтсиз ходисада Том ва Анна узларини айбдор хисоблашди.
- This refrigerator defrosts **itself** – Бу музлатгич узини узи эритади.

Юкоридаги коидара ушаб prepositionдан кейин reflexive pronounдан фойдалана оламиз:

- He spoke to **himself** – У узига узи гапирди.
- I'm annoyed with **myself** – Мен узимдан ранжидим.

Аммо preposition жойлашувни назарда тутиб келса, reflexive pronounдан фойдалана олмаймиз:

- Did you take your dog with you? – Сиз узингиз билан кучугингизни олволдингизми?
- They put children among them. – Улар болаларни уларнинг орасига куйишди.

Subjectra урғу бериб таъкидлаш учун reflexive pronounдан фойдаланамиз. Бу холда reflexive pronoun subjectдан кейин куйилади ва шу subject учун урғу берилади, лекин баъзи холларда reflexive pronoun гапни охирида келиши ҳам мумкин:

- I **myself** believe that the proposal is good – Мен ишонаманки, бу таклиф яхшидир.
- John **himself** bought the gifts – Жон шахсан узи совга сотиб олди.
- I did it **myself** – Мен буни килдим.

Агар бирор бир nounга урғу бермокчи булсак, уша nounдан кейин reflexive pronoun ишлатамиз:

- I saw Tom **himself** – Мен Томни шахсан узини курдим.
- He spoke to President **himself** – У шахсан Президент билан гаплашди.

By + reflexive pronoun = alone

- John cleaned the room by **himself** – Жон хонани узи якка тозалади.
- I did it by **myself** – Буни мен якка узим килдим (бошкалар ёрдамисиз).
- I did it **myself** – Буни мен килдим (бошка одам килгани йук).

Гапда take / bring something with... шакли катнашган булса, бу шаклдан кейин reflexive pronoun ишлата олмаймиз:

- I went out and took an umbrella with me – Мен кетдим ва узим билан бирга соябонни олволдим.
- He brought the letter with him – У узи билан бирга хатни олволди.

Гапда feel / relax / concentrate феъллари келса, бу феъллардан кейин reflexive pronoun ишлата олмаймиз:

- He feels (**himself**) good – У узини яхши хис кияпти.
- Before speech, you should concentrate – Сузга чикишдан олдин диккатингни жамлаб олишинг керак.

wash / dress / shave феълларидан кейин ҳам reflexive pronoun ишлата олмаймиз:

- I washed (**myself**) – Мен ювиндим.
- I got up, washed and dressed – Мен турдим, ювиндим ва кийиндим.

Агар гапни subjectи We ёки I булса ва predicateи meet булса Wedан кейин ourselves, us, our, etc.; I дан кейин эса me, myself, my, etc.ларни ишлата олмаймиз:

- What time shall we meet? – Соат нечада биз учрашамиз?
- I met with him at the stadium – Мен у билан стадионда учрашдим.
- They met them in the theatre – Улар уларни теартда учратишди.
- He met him – У уни учратди.

3. Reciprocal pronoun (икки томонлама олмош).

Each other, one another – бир-бирига

- Tom looked at **himself** and Ann looked at **herself**. They looked at **themselves** – Том узига каради ва Анна узига каради. Улар узларига карадилар.

- Tom looked at Ann and Ann looked at Tom. They looked at **each other** – Том Аннага каради ва Анна Томга каради. Улар бир-бирларига карашди.

Each other урнида one another ишлата оламиз ва бунда уларнинг маънолари бир хил:

- Sue and Bill like **each other** / **one another** – Сйю ва Бил бир-бирларини ёктиришади.

4. Indefinite pronoun (Ноаник олмош).

One/ones **one = a ...** **ones = aforementioned**

One/ones = (a*) + олдин эслатиб утилган отни билдиради.

- * - **a** артикли факат бирликдаги отлар учун ишлатилади.
- I need a pen. Do you have **one**?
- I need at least three books. Have you got **ones**?

Агар гап солиштириш ёки танлаш хакида булса, this, that, these, thoseлардан кейин one/ones ишлата оламиз:

- This chair is too low. I'll sit on that one.
- I like these blue ones best.

One/onesни сифатдан кейин олдин эслатиб утилган noun урнида ишлата оламиз:

- I lost my camera, this is new one.
- Don't buy expensive apples, buy cheaper ones.
- Hard beds are healthier than soft ones.

The артиклидан кейин one/ones indefinite pronoun ишлата оламиз, яъни олдин эслатилган от урнида:

- Which hotel did you stay at? – The one near the station.
- Which cigarettes are yours? – The ones on the table.

ADJECTIVES - СИФАТЛАР

Adjective бу “describing” яъни тасвирловчи, ифодаловчи суз булиб, у бизга noun хакида кушимча маълумот беради.

Adjectivelар бирликдаги отларга хам купликдаги отларга хам ва хамма genderлар учун бир хил шаклда булади.

A good boy - good boys; a good girl - good girls.

Exception rule!

Аmmo this ва that факат бирликдаги отлардан олдин ишлатилади, купликдаги отлардан олдин эса these ва those ишлатилади:

- This man – these men.
- That dog – those dogs.

Position of adjective

Adjective келадиган урнига кура иккига булинади:

1. Attributive adjective. (аникловчи)
2. Predicative adjective. (тасдикловчи)

Attributive adjective бу nounдан олдин келадиган adjectivelардир.

- A big house.
- An ugly woman.
- An interesting book.

Predicative adjective бу феълдан кейин келадиган adjective хисобланади.

- I am happy.
- She became rich.
- They seemed sad.
- It tasted delicious.

Predicative adjective факатгина куйидаги феъллардан кейин келади:

Be, become, seem, appear, feel, get/grow (become маъносида келса), keep, look, make, smell, sound, taste.

Бундан бошқа феъллар келса, adjective ишлата олмаймиз, бу холда adverb (равиш) ишлатилади:

- He looked sad – у гамгин куринди.
- He looked at sadly – у гамгин каради.

Order of adjectives

Adjectivelар маъно жихатидан икки турга булинади:

1. Fact adjective;
2. Opinion adjective.

Fact adjective бу noun хакидаги аниқ бир маълумотлардир, яъни факт белгисидир.

- Black cat.
- Round ball.

Opinion adjective бу факт булмаган adjectivelар яъни одамни фикри, дунё караши буйича берилган маълумотлардир.

- Clever guy.
- Beautiful girl.

Adjectivelар кетма-кетлиги:

1. Size – (except: little), (+ length) – long, short, big, small, titanic, giant.
2. General description – opinion adjective: beautiful, nice, clever, good.
3. Age – (inclusive: little) – old, сонлар.
4. Shape – (+ width) – round, triangle, wide, narrow.
5. Colour – black, red.
6. Material – plastic, wooden, velvet.
7. Origin – Chinese, French, German – каерда тайёрганлиги.
8. Purpose – walking stick – нима максад учунлиги.

- A long sharp knife.
- An old plastic bucket.
- A small round bath.
- An elegant French clock.
- Blue velvet jeans.

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVE – СИФАТНИНГ ДАРАЖАЛАРИ

Сифат даражасига кура учга булинади,

1. **Positive adjective.**
2. **Comparative adjective.**
3. **Superlative adjective.**

1. **Positive adjective.**

Positive adjective nounни якка узи хакида маълумот беради яъни уни бошқа отга солиштирилмаётганда ишлатилади:

- | |
|----------|
| A |
|----------|

 A is a big box.

2. Comparative adjective.

Comparative adjective икки отни солиштирилаётганда ишлатилади:

- | |
|---|
| A |
|---|

B

 B is bigger than A.
- He is clever than his classmates.

Comparative adjectivени ясалиши.

1. Бир бугинли сифатларга **er** кушимчасини кушиш оркали ясалади,
 - Bright – brighter.
 - Brave – braver.

Агар сифат **e** ни узи билан тугаса у холда **r** ни узини кушамиз.

2. Икки ёки ундан куп бугинли сифатлардан олдин **more** сузини кушамиз ва асосий сифатни узгартирмаймиз,
 - Interesting – more interesting.
 - Frightening – more frightening.

Exception rule!

Икки бугинли ва **y, er** харфлари билан тугайдиган сифатларга **er** кушимчасини кушамиз:

- Clever – cleverer.
 - Happy – happier.
 - Pretty – prettier.
 - Busy – busier.
3. Агар бир бугинли сифат vowel + consonant тугаса, суз охиридаги consonant икки марта ёзилади ва **er** кушимчаси кушилади:
 - Big – bigger.
 - Sad – sadder.
 - Fat – fatter.
 - Wet – wetter.
 4. Икки nounни бир-бирига солиштираётганда **than** prepositionдан фойдаланамиз. У “дан” деган маънони билидиради,
 - He is taller than me.
 - Don't buy expensive apples, buy cheaper ones.

3. Superlative adjective.

Superlative adjectivени уч ёки ундан ортик nounни солиштираётганимизда ишлатамиз ва у “энг” деган маънони билдиради,

- | |
|---|
| A |
|---|

B

C

 B is bigger than A, C is bigger than B. C is the biggest box.

Superlative adjectivени ясалиши.

1. Бир бугинли сифатларга **est** кушимчаси кушилади,
 - Bright – brightest.
 - Brave – bravest.
2. Икки ёки ундан куп бугинли сифатлардан олдин **most** сузини кушамиз,

- Interesting – most interesting.
- Frightening – most frightening.

Exception rule!

Агар икки бугинли сифат **er, y** харфларига тугаса уни superlative adjectiveга айлантириш учун унга "est" кушимчасини кушамиз,

- Clever – cleverest.
 - Happy – happiest.
3. Бир бугинли vowel + consonant билан туговчи сифатни яшаш учун охириги consonant икки марта ёзилиб "est" кушимчаси кушилади,
- Big – biggest.
 - Sad - saddest.

Барча superlative adjectivelардан олдин "the" артиклини ишлатишимиз шарт.

- Beautiful – the most beautiful.
- Tall – the tallest.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES – НОТУГРИ СИФАТЛАР

Куйидаги сифатларни comparative ва superlative шакли ясалганда уларда шакл алмашиниши юзага келади.

Good	better	The Best
Bad	Worse	The Worst
Far	Farther	The Farthest
	Further	The Furthest
Old	Elder	The Eldest
	Older	The Oldest
Little	Less	The Least
Many / Much	More	The Most

Farther / Farthest & Further / Furthest

Агар биз буларни масофа маъносида ишлатсак, улар уртасида ҳеч қандай фарқ йук,

- York is further/farther than Lincoln – Йорк Линколндан узокрок.
- York is the furthest/farthest – Йорк энг узокдир.

Further баъзан "кушимча" деган маънода ҳам келади,

- Further discussion would be useless.
- Further supplies will be needed.

Elder / Eldest & Older / Oldest

Elder/Eldest асосан оила азъзолари учун ишлатилади ва маъноси **каттарок, энг катта** булади,

- My elder brother.

"**Than**" билан бирга **elder** ни ҳеч қачон ишлатиб булмайд, elderни урнига olderдан фойдаланамиз,

- **Tom is elder than Jane. НОТУГРИ.**
- **Tom is older than Jane. ТУГРИ.**

A little / little & A few / few

A little / little фақатгина **uncountable noun**лар олдидан ишлатилади ва маъноси **оз, озгина**дир.

- I have a little money.

- We have little time.

A few / few эса факат **plural noun**лар олдидан ишлатилади ва маъноси **оз, озгинадир**.

- A few people came.
- Few boys smoke.

A little ва **a few** nounни оз миқдорда эканлигини курсатади ва у “деярли етарли” деган маънони беради.

Little ва **few** эса етишмовчилик, камчиликни билдиради ва у “деярли йук” деган маънони беради.

- We have a little knowledge – Бизда озгина билим бор.
- We have little knowledge – Бизда даярли билим йук.
- There are few butterflies in the centre of city – Шахар марказида капалаклар даярли йук.
- There are a few butterflies in the village – Кишлоқда озгина капалаклар бор.

Many / much & a lot of

Many факат **plural noun** олдидан ишлатилади.

Many books, many pens.

Much факат **uncountable noun** олдидан ишлатилади.

Much time, much knowledge.

A lot of эса хам **uncountable noun** хам **plural noun** олдидан ишлатилади.

- A lot of books.
- A lot of time.

Many ва much асосан сурок ва инкор гапларда ишлатилади.

- Did you read many books?
- I don't drink much water.

A lot of ни эса асосан positive яъни дарак гапдан кейин ишлатамиз.

- I have got a lot of friends.

A lot of ни баъзан nounsиз ишлатишимиз мумкин ва бунда of ни тушириб колдирамыз.

- Do you have enough money?
- Yes, a lot.

A lot ва much баъзан often маъносида келади.

A LOT / MUCH = OFTEN

- Do you watch TV much?
- No, not much.
- I like watching movies so I go to the cinema a lot.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE – СИФАТНИНГ ЭГАЛИК ШАКЛИ

I – my, he – his, she – her, it – its, you – your, we – our, they – their.

Possessive adjectives гапдаги вазифаси сифатдир ва у эгаликни курсатиб келади.

- It's my book. Бу ерда **my** сузи сифатнинг эгалик шакли урнида келяпти.

Possessive adjective купликдаги отлар олдидан хам бирликдаги отлар олдидан хам бир хил шаклда келади.

- My book.

- My books.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS – ЭГАЛИК ОЛМОШЛАРИ

- My – mine
- Your – yours
- Its – its
- His – his
- Her – hers
- Our – ours
- Their – theirs

Possessive pronoun = possessive adjective + noun

- It's my book. It's mine.

Possessive pronounдан кейин ҳеч қачон отни ишлатмаймиз.

- Do you have a pen?
- I've lost mine.

Of + possessive pronoun ибораси one of + possessive adjective + plural nounга тенг.

- A friend of mine = one of my friends – менинг дустларимдан бири.
- A brother of hers = one of her brothers – унинг акаларидан бири.

This / that / those / these

This ва thatни фақат бирликдаги отлар олдидан ишлатилади ва таржимаси **мана бу** ва **ана**ви.

These ва thoseни эса фақат купликдаги отлар олдидан ишлатилади ва таржимаси **мана булар** ва **анавилар**.

Булар одатда сифат ҳисобланади.

ADVERBS – РАВИШЛАР

Рашиш иш-ҳаракатни қандай содир этилганлигини курсатади.

- He walked slowly.
- Our team played badly.

Ясалиши!

Adverbни яшаш учун асосан adjectiveга **ly** қушимчаси қушилади.

- Slow – slowly
- Bad – badly

Агар adjective **y** ҳарфи билан тугаса, **y** холда **y** ни тушириб урнига **ily** қушимчаси қушилади.

- Happy – happily
- Heavy – heavily.

Агар adjective **e** ҳарфи билан тугаса унга тугридан-тугри **ly** қушимчасини қушамиз яъни **e** ҳарфини тушириб қолдирмаймиз.

- Extreme – extremely.

Exception rule!

Куйидаги 3 та суз юкоридаги қоидага мустасно ҳисобланади яъни **e** ҳарфига тугаса ҳам уларни рашишини яшаш учун **e** ни тушириб **ly** қушимчасини қушамиз.

- true – truly
- due – duly
- whole – wholly

Агар сифат consonant + le га тугаса сифат охиридаги **e** харфи туширилиб **y** харфи кушилади,

- gentle – gently
- capable – capably

Агар сифат vowel + l га тугаса уни равиш килиш учун **ly** кушимчасини кушамиз,

- beautiful – beautifully
- final – finally

Exception rule!

Good сифатини равиши **well** хисобланади яъни унда шакл алмашилиши содир булади,

- A good team.
- Our team played well.

Kindly сузи ҳам сифат ҳам равиш хисобланади,

- He is a kindly person.
- He looked after me kindly.

Колган барча **ly** харфи билан тувовчи сифатларни равиш сифатида ишлатиб булмайди ва уларни равиш шакли йук. Бу камчиликни тулдириш учун сифатга синоним равиш ёки adverb phrase тузамиз,

Likely – probably, lonely – alone.

- He is a friendly person.
- He welcomed us in a friendly way.

Куйидаги туртта равиш хис-туйгуларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,

Coolly, coldly, hotly, warmly.

- We received them coldly. Биз уларни совук кабул қилдик.
- They denied the accusation hotly. Улар айбловни жажл билан рад этишди.
- She welcomed us warmly. У бизни илик кутиб олди.

Куйидаги сузлар ҳам сифат ҳам равиш хисобланади, яъни уларнинг сифат ва равиш шакли бир хилдир,

Back, early, enough, far, fast, ill, kindly, left, little, long, low, short, still, straight, well, wrong,
Deep*, direct*, hard*, high*, just*, late*, much/more/most*, near*, pretty*, right*.

Fast

- He drives fast. У тез хайдайди.
- A fast car. Тез юрар машина.

Back

- I'll come back soon. Мен орқага тезда кайтаман.
- The back door.

Direct

- You can dial Rome direct. Сиз Римга тугридан тугри тера оласиз.
- The direct street. Тугри куча.

Right

- Turn right here. Шу ерда унга буринг.
- The right question. Тугри савол.

Straight

- She went straight home. У тугри уйига кетди.
- The straight line. Тугри чизик.

Wrong

- He led us wrong. У бизни нотугри бошлади.
- The wrong answer. Нотугри жавоб.

* билан белгиланган сузларга **ly** кушимчасини кушиб бошка бир маънодаги равишни яшашимиз мумкин,

Deeply – асосан хис-туйгуларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади ва маъноси **чукур, каттик** булади,

- People who work deep under the ground. Ерни тагида чукурда ишлаётган одамлар.
- A deep well. Чукур кудук.
- He was deeply offended. У каттик хафа килинган эди.
- He was thinking deeply. У чукур уйлаётган эди.

Directly – асосан икки маънода келади, 1-вакга нисбатан **тез, дарров**; 2-богланишга нисбатан **тугридан-тугри, бевосита**.

- I'll come back directly. Мен дарров кайтаман.
- You should ask directly from manager. Сиз тугридан-тугри бошлиқдан сурашингиз керак.

Hardly – асосан **аранг, зурга** маъноларида келади,

- The hard metal.
- He works hardly.
- We hardly managed this assignment (буйрук, вазифа).

Highly – равиши **жуда хам яхши (very well)** маъносида келади,

- A first-class hotel was built high in the hillside. 1-класс меҳмонхонаси қир атрофида баланд қилиб қурилган эди.
- Very high mountains. Жуда хам баланд тоғлар.
- He is paid highly (very well). Унга жуда хам қўп туланади.

Just сузи сифат бўлса **яқинда, эндигина** деган маънони, равиш бўлса **адолатли, ҳаққоний** деган маънони беради,

- I've just finished my job. Мен эндигина ишимни тугатдим.
- It's a just decision. Бу ҳаққоний қарор.

Justly – равиши эса **оқилона, адолатли, ҳаққоний** маъноларида келади,

- He ruled the people justly.

Lately – равиши **recently** яъни **сунги пайтларда, яқинда** маъносида келади,

- There's a penalty for a late registration. Кеч рўйхатдан утишга жарима бор.
- The train is running 15 minutes late. Поезд 15 минут кеч юряпти.
- Have you seen him lately? Сунги пайтларда сен уни қурдингми?

Mostly – **chiefly** маъносида яъни **асосан, қўп ҳолларда** деган маънода келади,

- He listens to rock music mostly. У асосан рок мусикасини эшитади.

Nearly – almost сузи билан бир хил маънони беради яъни **деярли**,

- He lives near me. У мени яқинимда яшайди.
- He lives in the nearest house to me. У менга энг яқин уйда яшайди.
- I am nearly ready. Мен деярли тайёрман.

Rightly – justly равиши билан бир-хил яъни **адолатли, хакконий** маъноларида келади,

- He controlled the empire rightly.

Prettily – равиши асосан **чиройли, ораста** маъноларида келади,

- A pretty girl. Чиройли киз.
- She moves pretty. У чиройли харакатланади.
- Her daughters are always prettily dressed. Унинг кизлари доим ораста кийинади.

Pretty сузи **very** яъни **жуда, етарлича** маъносида ҳам келади,

- It was a pretty difficult question. Савол етарлича кийин эди.

Shortly – равиши **soon** яъни **тез кунда, тезда** деган маънода келади,

- They'll announce the results shortly (soon). Улар натижаларни тез кунда эълон қилишади.

DEGREES OF ADVERB – РАВИШНИНГ ДАРАЖАЛАРИ

Равиш 3 даражага булинади: **1- Positive, 2- Comparative, 3- Superlative.**

Агар равиш икки ёки ундан кўп бугиндан ташкил топган бўлса, уни олдидан **more / most** сузлари қуйиб унинг **Comparative** ва **Superlative** даражаларини ясаймиз,

Quickly – more quickly – most quickly.

Агар равиш бир бугиндан ташкил топган бўлса, унга **er / est** қушимчаларини қушиб унинг **Comparative** ва **Superlative** шаклини ясаймиз,

Hard – harder – hardest.

Fast – faster – fastest.

Exception rule!

Early сузи мустасно суз бўлиб у икки бугиндан ташкил топган бўлишига қарамай, унинг **Comparative** ва **Superlative** даражаларини яшаш учун унга **er / est** қушимчаларини қушамиз,

Early – earlier – earliest.

Қуйидаги равишларни Comparative ва Superlative даражаларини ясалганда шакл алмашгани юзага келади,

Well	Better	Best
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Far	Farther	farthest
	Further	furthest

VERB – ФЕЪЛ

Verb – бу гапда иш харакатни курсатувчи суз ҳисобланади.

Verb – бу **action word** дир.

- I study at school.
- You are sitting.
- I am speaking.

Verb – икки турга булинади, **1 – auxiliary; 2 – ordinary.**

Ordinary verb – бу иш харакатни курсатувчи суз яъни агар гапда 1 дан ортиқ суз verb вазифасида келган бўлса, уларнинг орасида асосий маъно берувчиси, узаги ҳисобланади.

- I **speak** English fluently.
- He is **spreading** gossips.

Auxiliary verb – бу ordinary verbни қайси замонга тегишли эканлигини курсатувчи суздир.

- I am going to school.
- He has driven fast.
- She has been learning French for 2 years.

Модал сузлар auxiliary verb хисобланадилар,
Can, have to, ought to, should, must, etc...

- He can swim fast.
- She ought to go.

Auxiliary verbдан сурок ва инкор гаплар тузилганда фойдаланилади,

- I **study**.
- I don't study.
- Do I study?
- I **did** it.
- I didn't do it.
- They have been living there since 1999.
- I don't need to learn this subject.
- He needn't study.
- He didn't see me.

Need to ... сузининг бу қурилиши модал суз хисобланмайди. Need сузи фақат инкор гапларда келсагина auxiliary verb хисобланади.

TO BE

Present tense

I	Am	We	are
He	Is	You	
She		They	
It			

Past tense

I	Was	We	were
He		You	
She		They	
It			

- I am a student
- They were driving a car.

Сурок гап шакли

Present tense

Am	I?	Are	We?
Is	He?		You?
	She?		They?
	It?		

Past tense

Was	I?	Were	We?
	He?		You?
	She?		They?
	It?		

- Am I a student?
- Were they driving a car?

Инкор гап шакли

Present tense

I	am not	We	are not
He	is not	You	
She		They	
It			

Past tense

I	was not	We	were not
He		You	
She		They	
It			

- I'm not a student.
- They were not driving a car.

To be ни сурок гапларда кискартириш мумкин, аммо киска жавобларда ҳеч қачон кискартирилмайди,

- What is the problem? = What's the problem?
- Is he a policeman?
- Yes, he is.

To be феъли **auxiliary verb** сифатида икки хил ҳолатда ишлатилади,

1. Continuous tense ни курсатиш учун,
2. Passive (машхул) гапларда ишлатилади,

- He is working.
- The room was cleaned.

To be ни **ordinary verb** сифатида қуйидаги ҳолларда ишлатилади,

1. Бирор бир киши ёки нарсани мавжудлигини курсатиш учун
 - The dog is in the corner.
 - Policemen are at the door.
2. Бирор киши ёки нарса хақида маълумот бериш учун
 - He is a student.
 - She is a beautiful girl.
 - Gold is a metal.
3. Бирор бир киши ёки нарсанинг жисмоний ёки рухий ҳолатини курсатиш учун
 - I'm hot.
 - They are strong.
 - We are happy.
4. Ёшни курсатиш учун. Жонсиз нарсаларни ёшини курсатилаётганда year (years) old хамиша булиши шарт
 - How old is this building?
 - It is four hundred years old.
 - How old are you?
 - I'm ten. ёки I'm ten years old. (Not, I'm ten years)
5. size (узунлик, баландлик, кенглик, ...) ва weight (огирлик) ни курсатиш учун
 - How tall are you?
 - I'm one point sixty five meters.

- How high are we now?
- We are about two thousand feet.
- How much do you weigh?
- I am sixty five kilos.

Note!

Weight – noun

Weigh – verb

6. Price (нарх)ни курсатиш учун

- How much does it cost?
- It is sixty pounds.

There is/are/was/were ...

To be феълини subjectи noun булса, **there** структурасидан фойдаланса булади ва бу холда асосан **to be** “мавжуд булмок, содир булмок” деган маъноларда келади,

- A policeman is at the door.
- There is a policeman at the door.
- There have been many break-ins.
- To swim is good – бунда thereни шаклини ишлата олмаймиз чунки to be шакли **infinitive**дан кейин келяпти.
- He is swimming. – Бу ерда to be шакли auxiliary verb шаклида келяпти шунинг учун thereни ишлата олмаймиз.

Агар гаптаги эга бирликда булса гапта to бенинг бирлик шаклидан фойдаланамиз.

Агар гаптаги эга купликда булса гапта to бенинг куплик шаклидан фойдаланамиз.

- There is a good reason.
- There are some boys.

Агар гапта эга икки ёки ундан ортик булса, 1-уринда келаётган эга шаклига караб to бенинг шакли узгаради яъни 1- эга бирликда булса to бенинг бирлик шаклидан фойдаланилади, агар куплик шаклида булса to бенинг куплик шаклидан фойдаланилади,

- There is a bottle of milk, some eggs and butters.
- There are some eggs, a bottle of milk and butter.

Агар гапта эга 2 та булса, 1- эга шаклига караб to бенинг шаклини танланади, лекин шу иккала эга саналадиган булса, у холда to бенинг куплик шаклидан фойдаланамиз,

- There is water and book.
- There is book and water.
- There are pen and pencil.
- There is pen, pencil and book.

It

Itни куйидаги холларда ишлатамиз:

1. Бирликдаги жонсиз нарсаларга ишлатамиз,
 - Where is my bag?
 - I left it at home.
2. Жинси биз учун хали номаълум хайвонлар ёки чакалоқлар учун ишлатамиз,
 - Look at that bird. It always comes to my window.
 - Ann’s new child is too small. It’s only 2 kilos.
3. Date (сана) ни курсатиш учун ҳам ишлата оламиз,
 - What’s the date?

- It's the 3rd of May
4. Об-хаво ва хароратни курсатиш учун ишлатамиз,
- It's raining / snowing.
 - It's windy / rainy.
 - It's hot / warm / cold.
5. Time expressionлар билан itни ишлата оламиз,
- What time is it?
 - It's 6 p.m. ёки it's late ёки it's time to go home.
6. Масофаларни курсатиш учун ишлатилади,
- How far is it to York?
 - It is 400 kilometers.
7. Одамлар учун куйидаги холларда ишлатса булади,
- a) Диалогларда сузлашувчилар бир-бирларини кура олмайган холларда
- Who is it?
 - It's me, Bill.
- b) Шахси хали биз учун номаълум булган кишиларни курсатиш учун,
- Is that Tom over there?
 - No, it's Peter.

It is + adjective + to ...

- **It's easy to criticize.**
- **To criticize is easy.**

It билан Thereни фарқи.

1. Itни бирор бир бирликдаги от урнида ишлата оламиз, thereни эса ҳеч қачон от урнида ишлатиб булмайди,
 - There is a book on the table.
 - It's mine.
2. Itдан кейин adjective узи яққа келиши мумкин, ammo thereдан кейин adjective узи яққа кела олмайди. Ундан кейин noun / pronoun кела олади холос,
 - It's windy.
 - There was a strong wind yesterday.

FINITE AND NON – FINITE VERBS

Инглиз тилида verb икки турга булинади, 1 – finite ва 2 – non-finite.

Finite verb – у гапда замонда катнашади ва гапнинг predicateи вазифасида келади,

- I **go** to school.
- He often **watches** TV.

Non-finite verb – бу замонда умуман катнашмайдиган ва predicate вазифасида келмайдиган феъл хисобланади,

- I **like** swimming.
- **To cry** isn't useful.

Verb шаклига кура уч булинади,

1. Infinitive
2. Gerund (Present participle)
3. Past participle

Уз навбатида Infinitive 2 турга булинади,

1. full infinitive: to run, to go, to speak, etc ...
 2. bare infinitive: go, speak, run, etc ...
- I want to run.
 - We let him go.

Gerundни яшаш учун bare infinitiveга **ing** кушимчасини кушамиз, яъни

Gerund = bare infinitive + ing.

Eating, waiting, going, speaking, etc ...

1. Агар bare infinitive **e** харфига тугаса **e** харфини ташлаб урнига **ing** кушамиз,

Like – liking, hate – hating.

Exception rule!

Die – dying, age – ageing, singe – singeing, бу сузлар юкоридаги коидага мустасно сузлар хисобланади.

2. Агар bare infinitive “**ee**” билан тугаса унга тугридан тугри **ing** кушамиз,

See – seeing, agree – agreeing.

3. Агар bare infinitive бир бугинли булса ва vowel + consonantra тугаса суз охиридаги consonant иккиланади ва **ing** кушилади,

Hit – hitting, run – running.

4. Агар bare infinitive **l** харфи билан тугаса, биз уни иккилаб **ing** кушамиз,

Travel – travelling.

5. Агар bare infinitive икки ёки ундан ортик бугинли булиб, охири vowel + consonantra тугаса ва ургу ана шу сунгги бугинга тушса, охирги ундошни иккилаб **ing** кушамиз,

Admit – admitting, begin – beginning,

Ургу тушмаган холати enter – entering.

6. Агар bare infinitive **y** харфига тугаса унга тугридан тугри **ing** кушамиз,

Study – studying, enjoy – enjoying.

Gerund гапда от ёки сифат вазифасида келиши мумкин,

- **Walking** is useful.
- This is a **tiring** job.

Past participle

Past participle бу феълнинг замон буйича 3-шакли булиб, у гапда сифат вазифасида келади.

- **Broken** cup.
- **Torn** book.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – ХОЗИРГИ ДАВОМИЙ ЗАМОН

Бу замонда гапнинг тузилиш шакллари,

1. дарак гап,

Subject + present **to be** + present participle + C + M.

2. инкор гап,

Subject + present **to be** + not + present participle + C + M.

3. сурок гап,

Present **to be** + subject + present participle + C + M?

- I am speaking.
- She isn't singing.
- Are they waiting for someone?

Ишлатилиши!

1. Present continuous хозир яъни гапирилаётган вақтда содир булаётган иш-харакатни курсатиш учун ишлатилади,

- You're sitting.
- I'm not running.

2. Present continuousни гапирилаётган вақт атрофида содир булаётган иш-харакатларни курсатиш учун ишлатилади. Бу ҳолатда яъни гапирилаётган пайтда иш-харакат содир булаётган булиши шарт эмас,

- Tom and Ann are talking and drinking in a café. Tom says: I'm reading a book by King Stephen. I'll give it to you when I finish it. - Том ва Анна кафэда ичиб гаплашишяпти. Том айтяпти: Ман хозир Кинг Стефан китобини уқияпман. Ман санга тугатганимдан кейин бераман.
- When I saw Jack he said: I'm building my own house. – Мен Жекни курганимда у деди: Мен узимни уйимни куряпман.

3. Агар гапда иккита continuous tense булса ва улар **and** билан боғланган булса, гапда 2-auxiliary verb тушириб колдирилса булади,

- I'm teaching French and learning English.
- She is knitting and listening to the music.

4. Аник режалаштирилган ва яқинда содир буладиган ишлар учун,

- She is going to the dentist on Friday.
- They are going to the concert tomorrow.
- What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?

Бу ҳолатда Modifier of time албатта булиши шарт, акс ҳолда гапнинг маъноси future ёки present эканлигини билиш кийин,

- I'm playing tennis.
- I'm playing tennis tomorrow.

5. Куйидаги феъллар continuousда ҳеч қачон ишлатилмайди:

Want, like, love, hate, need, prefer, depend, know, mean, understand, believe, remember, forget.

- I remember her name. (Not, I'm remembering).
- He wants to buy that. (Not, he's wanting).

6. Аста-секин, босқичма-босқич содир буладиган узгаришни курсатиш учун,

- Our country's economy is improving.
- She is becoming fat.
- The population is increasing.

7. Баъзи сифатлар билан **to be**ни continuous шаклини ишлатиш мумкин ва бу ҳолатда эга гапирилайдиган вақтда ана шу сифатни узида намоён қилади,

- Tom is foolish. *Том ахмоқдир.*
- Tom is being foolish. *Том узини ахмоқона тутмоқда.*
- Children are quiet. *Болалар мумин қобилдир.*
- Children are being quiet. *Болалар узларини тинч туттишмоқда.*

To beни continuous шаклини фақат куйидаги сифатлар билан ишлатилади,

Positive	Negative	positive	negative
<i>Quiet</i>	<i>Noisy</i>	<i>Funny</i>	
<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>generous</i>	<i>mean</i>
<i>Wise</i>	<i>Foolish</i>	<i>helpful</i>	<i>unhelpful</i>
<i>Annoying</i>		<i>Irritating</i>	
<i>Cautious</i>	<i>Rash</i>	<i>mysterious</i>	
<i>Clever</i>	<i>Stupid</i>	<i>optimistic</i>	<i>pessimistic</i>
<i>Difficult</i>		<i>Polite</i>	
<i>Economical</i>	<i>extravagant</i>	<i>selfish</i>	<i>unselfish</i>
<i>Formal</i>			

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.

1. Дарак гап.

Subject + bare infinitive + complement + modifier.

2. Инкор гап.

Subject + do/does + not + bare infinitive + complement + modifier.

3. Сурок гап.

Do/does + subject + bare infinitive + complement + modifier.

- I go to school.
- I do not go to school.
- Do I go to school?

Киска жавоблар,

- Yes, subject + do/does.
- No, subject + do/does + not.

Агар эга 3-шахс бирликда булса, дарак гапларда bare infinitiveга **s** қушимчасини қушамиз. Сурок ва инкор гапларда эса doesдан фойдаланамиз ва bare infinitiveга узгартириш киритилмайди,

- We do not go.
- She does not go.
- They talk.
- He talks.

Агар эга 3-шахс бирликда булса ва гапимиз дарак булиб, bare infinitive **ss, ch, sh, o, x** билан тугаса биз bare infinitiveга **es** қушимчасини қушамиз,

- I go.
- He goes.
- I box.
- He boxes.

Агар bare infinitive consonant + уга тугаса, у ҳолда феъл охирига **ies** қушамиз,

- I study.
- He studies.
- I carry.
- She carries.

Агар bare infinitive vowel + уга тугаса, у холда **s** ни узини кушамиз,

- I buy.
- She buys.
- We stay.
- He stays.

Have – has.

- I have a dog.
- He has a dog.
- He does not have a dog.

Do ва has auxiliary хамда ordinary verb сифатида кела олади,

- He has a dog.
- He does not have a dog.
- I do not my homework.
- I do my homework.

Кискартмалар,

Does not = doesn't

Do not = don't

Ишлатилиши.

1. Одат тусига кириб колган иш-харакатларни курсатиш учун "Present simple"дан фойдаланамиз,
 - We get minuses every lesson.
 - John smokes.

Present simple ҳеч қачон гапириладиган вақтда иш-харакат содир бўладиган ёки бўлмаётганини курсатмайди. Агар биз буни ойдинлаштирадиган бўлсак, present continuous tense куллагимиз керак,

- My dog usually barks a lot but he is not barking now.
2. Умуман олиб қараганда **тугри (true in general)** бўлган иш-харакатларни Present simple орқали ифодалаймиз,
 - She is clever she speaks four languages.
 - Cats drink milk.
 - Teachers teach new subject.
 3. Present simple adverb of frequency ва баъзи adverb phrase билан ишлатилади. Булар,

Adverb of frequency: always, never, occasionally, often, sometimes, rarely, usually, ever, seldom, etc.

Adverb phrase: on Mondays, in winter, every week, twice a year, etc.

4. Агар гапда ҳеч қандай иш-харакат содир бўлмаса ва гап маъноси present бўлса, present to бедан фойдаланилади,
 - He is a student.
 - There is an apple.
 - Tom is foolish.
5. Present simple ни present continuous урнида continuousда ишлатилмайдиган феъллар билан ишлатилади,
 - I believe him. Мен унга ишонаман.
 - Tom likes this new song. Томга бу янги кушик ёқпти.

6. Present simple жадвал, программа асосида белгиланган ва келажакда содир буладиган иш-харакатларни курсатиш учун ишлатилади. Present continuousдан эса шахсий режалар хақида гапирилганда фойдаланилади.

- The train haves at six.
- The concert starts at seven p.m. I am going to seven.
- I am waiting "Sheryurak" tomorrow evening. It starts at nine p.m.

PAST SIMPLE – УТГАН ЗАМОН

Regular and irregular verbs

Феъллар замон шаклига кура икки хил булади, Regular ва Irregular.

Regular verb бу past simple ва past participle шаклининг **ed** билан туговчи феълдир.

Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
Work	Worked	worked

Regular verb ясалиши,

Агар bare infinitive **e** харфи билан тугаса унга факат **d** харфини кушамиз,

Love – loved – loved

Агар bare infinitive consonant + уга тугаса, суз охиридаги **y** харфини тушириб унга **ied** кушимчаси кушилади,

Carry – carried – carried (кутармок)

Аmmo bare infinitive vowel + уга тугаса унга тугридан-тугри **ed** кушилади,

Obey – obeyed – obeyed

Бир бугинли bare infinitive vowel + consonantra тугаса суз охиридаги consonant иккиланади ва **ed** кушилади,

Stop – stopped – stopped

Агар икки ёки ундан ортик бугинли bare infinitive vowel + consonantra тугаса ва ургу охирги бугинга тушса, суз охиридаги consonant иккиланади ва **ed** кушилади,

Admit – admitted – admitted

Агар bare infinitive vowel + lra тугаса суз охиридаги **l** иккиланади ва **ed** кушилади,

Travel – travelled - travelled

Irregular verbs,

Irregular verb бу past simple ва past participle шаклини **ed** билан тугамайдиган феъли хисобланади, яъни уларда шакл алмашиниши юзага келади.

Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
Go	Went	Gone
Buy	Bought	Bought
Cut	Cut	Cut
Read	Read	Read

Past simple structure,

1. Positive

S + V past simple + C + M

2. Negative

S + did + not + bare infinitive + C + M

3. Question

Did + S + bare infinitive + C + M

- I watched a movie.
- They didn't play chess.
- Did he arrive on time?

Ишлатилиши!

Past simpleni utgan zamonda anik bir vaktда тугатилган иш-харакатларни курсатиш учун ишлатилади. Бу иш-харакатларни hozirgi va kelajak zamonga hech-kanday alokasi йук.

Шунинг учун Past simpleni:

1. Утган замонда содир булган ва аник вakt билан курсатилган иш-харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,
 - I met him yesterday.
 - Tom died in 1865.
2. Утган замондаги иш-харакатни качон содир булганлигини сураш учун,
 - When did you meet him?
3. Утган замонда содир булганлиги биз учун аник ёки кундек равшан булган иш-харакатларни past simpleда ишлатамиз. Hech kanday time ёки time expression келмаса хам,
 - I bought this car in Tashkent.
 - The train was late.
4. Утган замонда содир булган ва ундан кейин кайтарилмайдиган иш-харакатларни past simpleда берилади,
 - Shakespeare wrote the Hamlet.
 - Chorzmiy established the subject "Algebra".
5. Утган замондаги одат тусига кириб колган иш-харакатларни курсатиш учун past simpleдан фойдаланилади,
 - They did not drink wine. Улар вино ичишмас эди.
 - He always took an umbrella with him. У доим узи билан соябонни олиб юрар эди.
 - He smoked. У чекар эди.
6. Иш-харакат содир булмайдиган яъни факатгина маълумот берадиган гаплар pastни билдирса, was/were дан фойдаланилади,
 - He was a student.
 - There were some police officers.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE – УТГАН ДАВОМИЙ ЗАМОН

1. Positive

S + was/were + present participle + C + M.

2. Negative

S + was/were + not + present participle + C + M.

3. Question

Was/were + S + present participle + C + M?

- I was riding a bike.
- They were not sleeping.
- Was he singing a song?

Ишлатилиши!

1. Утган замонда бирор бир вақт атрофида содир булган иш-харакатлар учун **past continuous** ишлатилади,

- He had breakfast at eight. У саккизда нонушта килди.
- He was having breakfast at eight. У саккизда нонушта килаётган эди.

2. Утган замонда аста-секинлик билан, боскичма-боскич содир буладиган узгаришларни **past continuous** оркали ифодалангани,

- It was getting dark. Қоронги тушаётган эди.
- The sun was rising. Қуёш чиқаётган эди.

3. **past continuous** утган замонда содир булиб давом этган ва вақти номаълум булган иш-харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,

A: Do you know where Tom is?

Том қаердалигини биласанми?

B: He is at the university.

У университетда.

A: Really! I heard that he was studying hard. Ростданми? Ман эшитувдим у каттик уқиётган эди.

HAVE/HAS GOT and HAVE

1. 3-шахс бирлик учун **has got** ишлатилади. Бошқа шахслар учун **have got** ишлатилади,

Structure

Инкор гапта

S + have/has + not + got.

Сурок гапта

Have/has + S + got?

- I have not got a dog.
- Has he got a book?

Have gotни утган замондаги шакли **had** ҳисобланади,

- They have a car – They had a car.
- They have got a car – They had a car.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE – ОДДИЙ КЕЛАСИ ЗАМОН

Structure

Positive

S + will/shall + bare infinitive + C + M

Negative

S + will/shall + not + bare infinitive + C + M

Question

Will/shall + S + bare infinitive + C + M

Shall факат 1-шахс учун ишлатилади яъни **I, We. Will**ни эса хамма шахслар учун ишлатса булади,

Will + not = won't

Shall + not = shan't

- I won't go. Мен бормайман.
- I shan't go. Мен бормайман.
- He'll go. У боради.

Use

1. Сузловчини келажак хақидаги фикри, фарази, тахминини ифодалаш учун,

- They will sell their house. Улар уйни сотишади.
- He will come back soon. У тезда кайтади.

Бу холда купинча куйидаги феъллар ишлатилади,

Assume (кабул қилмоқ, масалан жавобгарликни), **be** (булмоқ), **afraid** (қурқмоқ), **be sure** (ишончи қомил булмоқ), **feel sure** (ишончи қомил булмоқ), **believe** (ишонмоқ), **doubt** (иккиланмоқ), **expect** (think-уйлаб қутмоқ, масалан "мен ундан шуни қутган эдим"), **hope** (ишонмоқ), **know** (билмоқ), **suppose** (тахмин қилмоқ), **think** (ўйламоқ), **wonder** (қизикмоқ).

ва баъзи равишлар билан,

Perhaps, possibly, probably, surely.

- Perhaps, we shall find him at the hotel.
- I suppose, they will wait for us.

2. Сузловчини тахминига қура келажакда одат тусига айланадиган иш-харақатлар учун,

- Spring will come again. Баҳор яна келади.
- Birds will make their nests. Қушлар инларини қуришади,

3. Present Continuous урнида Continuousда ишлатилмайдиган феъллар билан future simple ишлатилади. Агар у аниқ режалаштирилган иш-харақат булса,

- They will know it tomorrow.

4. Режалаштирилмаган иш-харақатлар учун,

- A: I have got a terrible headache.
- B: I shall go to the chemist's and bring some medicine.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE – КЕЛАЖАК ДАВОМИЙ ЗАМОН

Structure

Positive

S + will/shall + be + present participle + C + M

Negative

S + will/shall + not + be + present participle + C + M

Question

Will/shall + S + be + present participle + C + M

Use!

1. Келажақда аниқ бир вақт атрофида содир буладиган иш-харакатлар учун,

- Now at nine students are having a lesson in the room. Хозир соат туккиз талабалар хонада дарс утишяпти.
- Tomorrow at this time, they will be having a lesson. Эртага худди вақтда улар дарс олишаётган булади.

2. Келажақда содир буладиган ва режа, ният килинмаган иш-харакатлар учун, бу холда иш-харакат оддий холатга айланиб қолади,

- He is taking an exam next week. Кейинги хафта у имтихон топширяпти.
- He will be taking an exam next week. Кейинги хафта у имтихон топшираётган булади.

Бу холда future continuous, time expressionсиз келиши мумкин, аммо present continuous хамиша time expressionни талаб қилади,

- I am seeing him tomorrow. *Present continuous*
- I will be seeing him. *Future continuous*

SAY

Агар биз китоб, эълон, газета ва х.золарнинг умумий маъносини айтмокчи булсак ёки улардан парча (цитата) келтирмокчи булсак, present “say”дан фойдаланамиз,

- What does the book say?
- The notice says, “Don’t touch!”
- Shakespeare says, “**Neither a lender nor a borrower be**”.

Бу холатда **say** феълни урнида алоқа, боғланишни ифодалайдиган феълларни ишлатиш мумкин,

- The notice warns us not to touch.
- Shakespeare recommends “**not to be neither a lender nor a borrower**”

NON-CONTINUOUS VERBS – НОДАВОМИЙ ФЕЪЛЛАР

1. Сезишни билдирувчи феъллар continuousда ишлатилмайди,

Feel, hear, see, smell, notice, observe

- I feel good.

2. Link verb (ноатайин феъл) лар continuousда ишлатилмайди,

Feel, look, taste, smell

3. Эғаликликни курсатувчи феъллар continuousда ишлатилмайди,

Have, have got, possess, own, belong

- I have got a house.
- I have a car.
- He owns a car.
- We possess some money.
- It belongs to them.

4. Хис-хаяжонни курсатувчи феъллар continuousда ишлатилмайди,

Admire (respect-хурмат қилмок), **adore** (каттик яхши қурмок), **appreciate** (value-кадрламок), **care for** (like-ёқтирмок), **desire** (хохиш, хохламок), **detest** (қургани кузи йук дейилганда ишлатилади), **dislike** (ёқтирмаслик), **fear** (қурқув, қурқмок), **hate** (каттик ёқтирмаслик), **like** (ёқтирмок), **loathe** (жирқанмок), **respect** (хурмат қилмок), **love** (севмок), **mind** (хохиш), **value** (кадрламок), **want** (хохиш, хохламок), **wish** (тилақ, тиламок).

аммо

Admire (look at with admiration-хавас билан карамок), **appreciate** (increase value-кийматни оширмоқ), **care for** (look after-ғамхўрлик қилмоқ), **long for** (каттик хохламоқ), **mind** (look after / concern - хавотирланмоқ), **value** (estimate the financial worth-молиявий кийматни хисобламоқ), **enjoy** (завкланмоқ), **like / love** (enjoy-завкланмоқ), **hate** (not enjoy-завкланмаслик), феъллари continuousда ишлата олинади,

- How are you liking your job?
- I am hating.

- Do you like the job?
- No, I hate.

5. Love, like, hate феълларини Present simpleда ишлатилгани макулрок.

6. Аклий фаолиятни ифодалайдиган феъллар continuousда ишлатилмайди,

Agree (рози булмоқ), **appreciate** (understand-тушунмоқ), **assume** (кабул килмоқ, масалан жавобгарликни), **believe** (ишонмоқ), **expect** (think-уйлаб кутмоқ, масалан "мен ундан шуни кутган эдим"), **feel** (think-уйламоқ), **feel sure** (узига ишонмоқ), **fell certain** (ўзига ишонмоқ), **forget** (эсдан чикармоқ), **know** (билмоқ), **mean** (назарда тутмоқ), **perceive** (тушунмоқ), **realize** (тушуниб етмоқ), **recall** (эслатмоқ), **recognize** (танимоқ), **recollect** (эсламоқ), **remember** (эсламоқ), **see** (understand-тушунмоқ), **see through somebody** (penetrate somebody's attempt to deceive-бирор бир кишини алдамоқчи булганини тушуниб етмоқ), **suppose** (тахмин килмоқ), **think** (have an opinion-фикр билдирмоқ), **trust** (believe-ишонмоқ).

7. Барча auxiliaryлар continuousда ишлатилмайди, факат **have** ва **to be**дан ташкари,

- I am having breakfast.
- He is being selfish.

8. Куйидаги феъллар continuousда ишлатилмайди (қондаси йўқ феъллар),

Appear (seem-туюлмоқ), **concern** (тегишли булмоқ), **contain** (узини узи кулга олмоқ маъносида), **hold** (contain-уз ичига олмоқ), **keep** (continue-давом эттирмоқ), **matter** (иметь значение), **seem** (туюлмоқ), **signify** (намоен килмоқ, билдирмоқ), **sound** (seem-туюлмоқ).

- It concerns us all. Бу хаммамизга тегишли буляпти.
- Tom keeps annoying me. Том мени жахлимни чикаряпти.
- It sounds good. Бу яхшига ухшаяпти.

FEEL

Ишлатилиш ҳолатлари:

1. Аклий, жисмоний, рухий, ҳолатни ёки хис-хаяжонни ифодалайдиган сифатлар билан,

Angry / pleased, happy / sad, hot / cold, nervous / confident, etc...

- I am feeling better.
- Are you feeling angry?

2. **Touch** маъносида келса,

- The doctor is feeling her pulse.

3. **Feel for** (try to find something by touching) ҳолатида келса,

- He was feeling for the keyhole in the dark.

Ишлатиб булмайдиган ҳолатлари:

1. **Sense** маъносида келса,

- Do not you feel the house shaking?

2. **Think** маъносида келса,

- I feel that is a good idea.

3. Feel, **link verb** (ноатайин феъллар) сифатида келса,

- The water feels cold.

LOOK

Ишлатиш ҳолатлари:

1. **Look at** (...га қарамоқ), **look for** (қидирмоқ), **look in** (...га қарамоқ, масалан қузғуга), **look into** (урғаниб чиқмоқ, қуриб чиқмоқ), **look out** (танлаб қидирмоқ), **look on** (watch- қараб қузатмоқ) ҳолатида келса,

- He is looking for a job.
- They are looking out for a car.

Ишлатиб булмайдиган ҳолатлари:

1. Link verb сифатида келса,

- This cake looks good. Бу торт яхшига ухшайди.

2. **Look on** (consider-қуриб чиқмоқ, ҳисоблашмоқ, этиборга олмақ), **look up to** (respect-ҳурмат қилмоқ), **look down on** (despise-юқоридан қармоқ, менсимаслик) ҳолатида келса,

- I always look up to my relatives.

Эслатма!!!

Агар мураккаб гапнинг бир қисми яъни clauseи **when, if, unless, in case, as soon as, etc.** лар билан ифодаланаётган бўлса, ана шу қисмида future simple ни ишлата олмаемиз. Аксинча present simple ишлатаемиз,

- **When I shall go home, I shall phone you.** Нотугри.
- **When I go home, I shall phone you.** Тугри.
- **He will warn Ann if he will see her.** Нотугри.
- **He will warn Ann if he see her.** Тугри.

Эслатма!!!

Агар биз Present continuous да сузловчини норозилиги ифодаламоқчи бўлсак always дан фойдаланамиз,

- He is always wasting / slacking off / hanging around his time. У қачон қараса вақтини бекор сарфлагани сарфлаган.

SMELL

Ишлатиб булмайдиган ҳолатлари:

1. **Perceive a scent / an odour** маъносида келса,

- I smell gas.

2. **Link verb** маъносида келса,

- Meat smells bad.

Ишлатиш ҳолатлари:

1. **Sniff at** маъносида келса,

- Why are you smelling the meat?

TASTE

Ишлатиб булмайдиган ҳолатлари:

1. **Link verb** маъносида келса,

- The coffee tastes bitter (нордон).

Ишлатиш ҳолатлари:

1. **to test the flavour** маъносида келса,

- Tom is testing his soup to check whether or not it was eatable.

SEE

Ишлатиш ҳолатлари:

1. **Meet by an appointment** маъносида келса,

- I am seeing my doctor tomorrow.

2. **Visit** маъносида келса,

- Tom is seeing my town.

3. **See to – arrange / put right,**

- The plumber (водопроводчик) is here. He is seeing to the leak in the tank.

4. **See about** – make arrangement маъносида келса,

- We are seeing about a work permit for U.

5. **See somebody out** – эшиккача кузатмок.

See somebody home – уйигача кузатмок.

See somebody to place – бирор жойгача кузатмок, маъноларида келса

- Is Bill seeing you home after the party?
- No, he is just seeing me to my bus.

6. **See somebody off** (бирор жойда туриб кузатиб куймок) маъносида келса,

- We are seeing him off at the station.

HEAR

Ишлатиш ҳолатлари:

1. **Listen to** маносида келса,

- I am hearing the music. Listen to.
- I hear the music. Link verb.

2. **Receive news / letter** маъносида келса,

- I have been hearing all about your achievements.
- I hope, I shall be hearing from you soon.

THINK

Ишлатиш ҳолатлари:

1. **Think** уйлаш, фикр юритиш маносида келса,

- What are you thinking about? - Нималар хақида уйлаб юрибсан?

Ишлатиб булмайдиган ҳолатлари:

1. Thinkни фикр сураш ёки фикр билдиришда ишлатилса,

- What do you think of it?
- I think it is a stupid idea.

- Tom is thinking of emigrating, but I think it is not a good idea.

EXPECT

Ишлатиш ҳолатлари:

Expect – wait маъносида келса,

- I am expecting my score.

SPELLING RULES – ХАРФЛАШ ҚОИДАЛАРИ

Suffix – бу суз охирига кушиладиган ҳарфлар йигиндисидир.

- Beauty + full = beautiful

1. Бир бугинли битта унли ва битта ундош билан туговчи сузларга унли ҳарф билан бошланувчи suffix кушилганда суз охиридаги ундош иккиланади,

- Hit + ing = hitting.
- Knit + ed = knitted.
- Run + er = runner.
- Keep + ing = keeping.
- Help + ed = helped.

q, u иккита ҳарф булишига карамай suffix кушиладиган сузларда битта ундош ҳисобланади,

- Quit + ing = quitting.

Аммо суз охирида w, x, y ҳарфлари иккиланмайди,

- Box + ing = boxing.
- Show + ed = showing.
- Play + er = player.

2. Икки ёки уч бугинли битта унли ва битта ундош билан туговчи сузларда ургу охириги бугинга тушса суз охирида ундош иккиланади,

- Begin + ing = beginning.
- Acquit + ing = acquitting. (окламок)
- Deter + ed = deterred. (бирор нимадан сакламок)

- Murmur + ed = murmured. (пичир-пичир)

Exception rule!

Focus + ed = focused = focussed. (диккатни бир жойга жамламок)

Bias + ed = biased = biassed. (ёмон муносабатда булмак, гиж-гижламок)

Куйидаги сузларда ургу биринчи бугинга тушишига карамай суз охиридаги ундош иккиланади,

- Handicap + ed = handicapped. (халакит бермок)
- Kidnap + ed = kidnapped. (одам угирлаш, асосан болаларни)
- Worship + ed = worshipped. (ибодат қилмок, дин соҳасида хизмат қилмок)

3. Агар суз битта унли ва I харфи билан тугаса, суз охиридаги I иккиланади, аммо агар суз иккита унли ва I билан тугаса ва ана шу икки унли икки хил талаффуз этилса, суз охиридаги I иккиланади,

- Appal + ed = appalled. (дахшатга солмок)
- Cruel + ly = cruelly. (ёвуз, кахрли)
- Dial + ed = dialled. (ракам термок)
- Cool + ed = cooled. (совутмок)

OMISSION OF FINAL "E"

1. Consonant + e га тувовчи сузларга унли билан бошланувчи suffix кушилганда суз охиридаги "e" тушириб колдирилади,

- Believe + er = believer
- Hope + ing = hoping.

Аммо куйидаги 3 та сузда "e" сакланиб колади,

- Singe + ing = singeing. куймок
- Dye + ing = dyeing. буюмок
- Age + ing = ageing. каримок

Like сузи учун exception,

- Like + able = likable.
- Like + able = likeable.

Агар consonant билан бошланувчи suffix кушсак суз охиридаги "e" сакланиб колади,

- Engage + ment = engagement.
- Hope + ful = hopeful.

Able, ible билан тувовчи сузларни равиш шаклини ясалаётганда, суз охиридаги "e" тушириб колдирилади,

- Comfortable = comfortably.
- Incredible = incredibly.

There are some exception words,

- Judge = judgement = judgment.
- True = truly.
- Due = duly.
- Whole = wholly.
- Argue = argument. тортишмок

Агар суз "ee" билан тугаса унга suffix кушилатганда "e" тушириб колдирилмайди,

- Agree + ing = agreeing.
- Agree + ment = agreement.

WORDS ENDING IN "CE" & "GE"

Агар "ce" ёки "ge" билан тувовчи сузларга "a" ёки "o" харфлари билан бошланувчи suffix кушсак, суз охиридаги "e" сакланиб колади,

- Courage + ous = courageous.
- Manage + able = manageable.
- Peace + ably = peaceable.

Агар "ce" билан тувовчи сузга "ous" suffixи кушилса, суз охиридаги "e" харфи "i" харфига айлантйрилади,

- Vice + ous = vicious. ёвуз
- Grace + ous = gracious. рахмдил

WORDS ENDING IN “Y”

Consonant + y га туговчи сузларга хар кандай suffix кушсак, суз охиридаги “y”, “i” га айлантрилади,

- Carry = carried.
- Happy = happily.

Exception word,

- Carry + ing = carrying.

Vowel + y га тугайдиган сузларда suffix кушилса хеч кандай узгариш содир булмаиди,

- Obey + ed = obeyed.
- Play + er = player.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE – ХОЗИРГИ ТУГАЛЛАНГАН ЗАМОН

Structure

Positive,

S + have/has + past participle + C + M.

Negative,

S + have/has + not + past participle + C + M.

Question,

Have/has + S + past participle + C + M.

Use.

1. Present perfect утган замонда номаълум бир вақтда содир булган иш-харакатлар учун ишлатилади,

- Have you had breakfast? – Нонушта килганмисан?
- Did you have breakfast at the hotel? – Мехмонхонада нонушта килдингми?
- I have read the instructions but I do not understand them. – Мен йуриқномаларни укиб чиқдим лекин мен уларни тушунмадим.
- I read the instructions last nights. – Мен йуриқномаларни утган кеча укидим.
- Jim decided to quit the course, because it was being very difficult. – Жим курсдан кетишни қарор қилди, чунки у қийинлашиб бораётган эди.

Yet & Already.

Yet & already равишлари утган замонда номаълум бир вақтда содир булган ёки содир булмаган иш-харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади. Бу равишлар асосан present perfect билан ишлатилади,

- We have already written our reports. – Биз аллақачон ҳисоботимизни ёзиб булдик.
- Maria has not called her parents yet. – Мария ота-онасига ҳали ҳам қунгирок қилгани йук.

Already асосан дарак гапларда ва гаптаги auxiliary ва ordinary verb уртасида келади, аммо гапнинг бошида ва охирида ҳам келиши мумкин.

Yet эса гапнинг охирида келади.

- We have not written our reports yet.
- Maria has already called her parents.

Present perfect утган замондан ҳозиргача булган вақт ҳақида гапирилганда ишлатилади. Масалан инсон ҳаёти тугрисида гапирилганда,

- Have you been to London?
- I have seen that woman before but I cannot remember when.

Ever & never.

Ever & never, present perfect билан ишлатилиши мумкин. Ever асосан сурок гапларда, never эса дарак гапларда ишлатилади ва улар auxiliary ва ordinary verbлар уртасида келади,

- Have you ever been in London?
- I have never seen such a beautiful car.

Just.

Present perfect, just равиши билан биргаликда яқинда тугатилган иш-харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,

- He has just gone out.
- He went out a few minutes ago.

Just, auxiliary ва ordinary verbлар уртасида келади. У одатда дарак гапларда ишлатилади, аммо сурок гапларда ҳам ишлатилиши мумкин,

- Has he just gone out?

Present perfect утган замонда содир булган ва ҳозирги замонда натижаси куришиб турган иш-харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,

- I have washed my car. It looks lovely now.
- I washed my car.
- The elevator has broken down we should take the stairs.
- The elevator broke down.

Present perfect + yet билан ифодаланган гапларнинг одатда ҳозирги замонда натижаси булади,

- He has not come yet so we are still waiting for him.

For and since.

For оралик давр (interval of period) маъносида ишлатилади.

For 6 months, for a month.

For, present simple билан ишлатилганда тугалланган даврни билдиради,

- He worked there for 40 years.

For, present perfect билан ишлатилганда утган замондан ҳозирги замонгача давом этган иш-харакатларни билдиради,

- He has worked there for 40 years.

For баъзан тушириб қолдирилиши мумкин, айниқса be, live, wait феълларидан кейин,

- I have been here **for** an hour / two weeks.

For, all билан бошланувчи time expressionлардан олдин ҳеч қачон ишлатилмайди,

- They have worked all night.

Since.

Since иш-харакатни бошлангич нуқтаси билан бирга ишлатилади ва маъноси уша нуқтадан гапириладиган вақтгача (...дан бери).

Since January, since my birthday.

- She has been here since 6 a.m.
- We have been friends since our schooldays.

Since + clause.

Синсдан кейин clause хам келиши мумкин,

- I have worked there since I left school.

Ever since равиши.

- I saw him in the party last month and have not met him ever since.
- I have seen him since I saw him in the party last month.

Last and the last.

- I have been here since last week. (Month, year, etc.)
- I have been here for the last week.

Last week иш харакатни бошланиш нуктасини англатади яъни етти кун аввал.

The last week эса етти кунлик даврни англатади яъни вақтни.

Present perfect тугалланмаган даврда содир булаётган иш харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади. Тугалланмаган даврни today, this morning, / evening / afternoon / week / month / year / etc.лар билан ифодаланади.

At 10 a.m.

- Tom has rung up three times this morning.

At 2 p.m.

- Tom rang up three times this morning.

Present perfect тугалланмаган давр билан ишлатилганда ана шу давр ичида номаълум бир вақтда содир булган ёки булмаган иш харакатларни ифодалайди.

- Tom rang up at 8 a.m. this morning.
- Have you seen him today?

Аммо биз иш харакатни одатда аниқ бир вақтда ёки тугалланмаган давр ичида аниқ бир вақтда (қисмида) содир булишини билсак Past simpleдан фойдаланамиз.

Агар бирор бир кишини будильниги одатда соат 6 да жирингласа, нонушта пайтида у айтиши мумкин,

- My alarm didn't go off this morning.

Ёки почтаьон одатий келиш вақти 9-10 булса,

10 гача:

- Has the mail carrier come this morning?

10 дан кейин:

- Did the mail carrier come this morning?

Lately and Recently.

Lately ва recently, present perfect билан ишлатилганда тугалланмаган даврни ифодалайди,

- Has he been here recently / lately? У яқинда шу ердаямиди?
- He has not been here recently / lately. У бу ерда эмасди.

Recently, past simple билан ишлатилган яқиндагина яъни а short of time маъносида келади,

- He left recently.

Present perfect vs. Past simple.

Present perfectни утган замондан hozirgacha булган давр тугрисида гапирилганда ишлатилади.



Past simpleни эса утган замонда тугалланган давр хакида гапирганда ишлатилади.



- I was in London in the summer.
- I have lost my key.
- I lost my key yesterday.

What, when билан иш харакат вақтини суралганда Past simple ишлатилади,

- What time did you sleep?

Агар янги бир маълумот берилаетган булса Present perfectдан фойдаланилади ва шу маълумот давом эттирилса past simpleдан фойдаланилади.

- Ow, I have burnt myself.
- How did it happen?
- I touched a hot pan.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Structure

S + have / has + been + present participle + C + M.

S + have / has + not + been + present participle + C + M.

Have / has + S + been + present participle + C + M?

Use.

Present perfect continuous утган замонда бошланган ва хали ҳам давом этаётган ёки яқиндагина тугаган иш-харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,

- I have been waiting for him. He still hasn't come.
- I am sorry I am late. Have you been waiting along time?

Present perfect continuous иш-харакат қачондан бери содир булаётганини сураш ёки айтиш учун ишлатилади. Бу ҳолатда асосан **how long, for, since**лардан фойдаланилади,

- How long have you been learning English?
- She has been reading a book for two hours.

Утган замонда бошланиб хали ҳам давом этаётган ёки яқинда тугаган иш-харакатларни иккита замонда ҳам беришимиз мумкин,

- I have slept for six hours.
- I have been sleeping for six hours.
- How long have you been working?

- How long have you worked?

Бу холатда Present perfect continuous time phrase ёки time phrasesиз ишлатилиши мумкин. Аммо Present perfect Simple time phrasesиз ишлатилмайди.

- It has rained.
- It has been raining.

Present perfect Simple билан ифодаланган тақрорланган иш-харакатни “давомий” иш-харакат сифатида Present perfect continuous билан ифодалаш мумкин,

- I have knocked the door three times.
- I have been knocking the door.

Аммо иш-харакатимиз ягона булса иккита замон уртасида фарк бор. Present perfect simple билан натижа таъкидланади. Present perfect continuous билан эса сунги 1 соат / 1,5 соат / 2 соат / ва х.зони кандай утказилганини ифодаланади,

- I have cleaned the car. The car is clean now.
- I have been cleaning the car. I have been cleaning the car for the last two hours.
- She has been painting the room.
- She has painted the room.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Structure

S + had + past participle + C + M.

S + had + not + past participle + C + M.

Had + S + past participle + C + M?

Use.

Past perfect tense утган замонда маълум бир вақтда бошланиб ва яна бир бошқа вақтгача тугалланган иш-харакатларни ифодалашда ишлатилади,

- When I came, he had gone out.

Past perfect tense, present perfectни past эквиваленти ҳисобланади,

- Ann has just left the room if you hurry you catch.
- When I arrived, Ann had just left.

Past perfect tense утган замонда маълум бир вақтда бошланиб:
 А) маълум бир бошқа вақтда ҳам давом этаётган иш-харакатлар учун;
 Б) ва бошқа вақтда хозиргина тугаган иш-харакатлар учун;
 С) бошқа вақтдан анча олдинроқ тугаган иш-харакатлар учун ишлатилиши мумкин.

А) Bill was in the uniform when I met him. He had been a soldier for ten years and planned to stay in the army until he was 30. Мен Билни учратганимда у харбий кийимда эди. У 10 йилдан бери аскар эди ва 30 ёшигача армияда қолишни режалаштирган эди.

Б) The old oak tree, which had stood in the church yard since the church was built, suddenly crashed into the ground. Черковни ховлисидаги черков қурилгандан бери тураётган қари дарахт бирданига ерга ағдарилиб тушди.

С) He served in the army for ten years. Then he retired and married. His children were now at school. У армияда 10 йил давомида хизмат қилди. Кейин у истеъфога чиқди ва турмуш қурди. Унинг болалари ушанда мактаб ёшида эди.

Past perfect tensени past simpleни past эквиваленти сифатида ишлатиш мумкин,

- Tom was 23 when our story begins. His father had died 5 years before and since then Tom had lived alone. His father had advised him not to get married until he was 35 and he intended to follow his advice.

- He arrived at 2 and was told to wait. У станцияга етиб келди ва унга кутишини айтилди.
- He arrived at 2 and had been told to wait. У станцияга етиб келди ва унга кутишини айтилган эди.

Present perfect in time clauses

Утган замонда иккита гапни when сузи оркали боғлашимиз мумкин ва бунда ана шу иккита гап кетма кет содир булганлигини курсатилади,

- I asked a new word.
- He answered correctly.
- When I asked new word, he answered correctly.

When билан past perfect tense иш-харакат тулик тугатилганлигини таъкидлаш учун ишлатилади,

- When I opened the window, the birds flew out.
- When I had opened the window, the birds flew out.
- When he swore at her, she smacked his face.
- When he had swore at her, she smacked his face.

Бу ҳолатда when сузи урнида as soon as, immediately, the moment сузлари келиши мумкин.

Till / until ва before билан past perfect tense ишлатилади агар иш-харакатни тулик тугаганлигини таъкидламоқчи булсак,

- He refused to go until he had seen all the pictures. У расмларни тула куриб булмасдан туриб кетишга рад этди.
- Before we had walked 10 miles, he complained of sore feet. 10 мил юриб булмасимиздан олдин у оёк огригига шикоят килди.

After билан past perfect tense иш-харакатларни тулик тугалланганлигини таъкидлаш учун ишлатилади,

After the will had been reading, there were angry exclamations.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure

S + had + been + present participle + C + M.

S + had + not + been + present participle + C + M.

Had + S + been + present participle + C + M?

Use.

Утган замонда гапирилатган вақтдан олдин бошланиб ва уша вақтгача давом этган ёки ундан озгина олдин якунланган иш-харакатлар учун past perfect continuous ишлатилади. Бу ҳолатда past perfect simple ҳам нотугри эмас,

- It was now 6 and he was tired because he had been working since dawn. Соат 6 эди ва у чарчаган эди чунки у азонгача ишлаб чикаетган эди.
- It was now 6 and he was tired because he had worked since dawn. Соат 6 эди ва у чарчаган эди чунки у азонгача ишлаган эди.

Бундай ҳолатларда past perfect simple албатта time phrase билан келиши шарт.

Past perfect simple билан ифодаланган такрорланган иш-харакатларни давомий иш-харакат сифатида past perfect continuousда беришимиз мумкин,

- He had tried five times to get her on the phone.
- He had been trying to get her on the phone.

Аммо иш-харакат ягона булса past perfect simple ва past perfect continuousлар орасида фарк мавжуд булади,

- He had repaired the engine by 6. У моторни 6гача таъмирлаб булган эди.

- He had been repairing the engine by 6. У моторни бгача таъмирлаб булаётган эди.

Past perfect continuous билан берилган иш-харакат утган замонда гапирилатган вақтгача давом этади ёки ундан озгина олдин тугалланади. Аммо past perfect simple билан берилган иш-харакатларда уша вақтгача давом этган, озгина олдин тугаган ва хаттоки анча олдин тугаган булиши мумкин,

- I had been painting the door. Мен эшикни бўяб булаётган эдим. (Эшикни хали курирмаганлиги аниқ)
- I had painted the door. Мен эшикни бўяб булган эдим. (Эшик куриган ҳам курирмаган ҳам булиши мумкин)

Бирор бир иш-харакат содир булгунигача иккинчи иш-харакат канчадан бери содир булаётганини курсатиш учун past perfect continuousдан фойдаланилади,

- The football match had to be stop. They had been playing for half an hour when there was terrible storm. Футбол матчи тухтатилишига тугри келди. Каттик довул бошлангунига кадар улар ярим соатдан бери уйнашаётган эди.

TO BE GOING TO

To be going to + bare infinitive

Бирор кишининг хошиш истаги ёки иштиёкини ифодалаш учун to be going to структурасидан фойдаланилади.

- I am seeing my doctor tomorrow.
- I am going to visit my relatives.

Бирор нарсага таяниб айтилган аниқ тахмин учун to be going to шакли ишлатилади,

- His math is very poor. If she does not study hard, she is going to fail in the final exam.
- Look at those black clouds it is going to rain.

Was / were going to

Was / were going to утган замонда ният килинган хошиш, иштиёкни курсатиш учун ишлатилади ва купинча бу иш харакат амалга ошмаган булади,

- I was going to phone you last night, but I could not.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

S + will / shall + have + past participle + C + M.

S + will / shall + not + have + past participle + C + M.

Will / shall + S + have + past participle + C + M?

Future perfect tense асосан **by** сузи билан тузилган time expressionлар билан бирга ишлатилади, by then, by that time, by the end of week / month / year / etc.

- By the end of the month, he will have been here for ten years.

Future perfect tense келаси замонда маълум бир вақтгача тугалланган иш-харакатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,

- Now it is 3 December. David is very worried about an exam that he is taking on 13 December, Somebody planning a party may say, "We had better wait till 14 December. David will have had his exam by then, so he will be able to enjoy himself".

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

S + will / shall + have + been + present participle + C + M

S + will / shall + not + have + been + present participle + C + M

Will / shall + S + have + been + present participle + C + M?

Future perfect continuous ҳам **by** сузи билан тузилган time expressionлар билан ишлатилади,

- By the end of the month, he will have been acting for 30 years.

Future perfect continuous келаси замонда аниқ бир вақтгача давом этган ёки ундан озгина олдин тугалланган иш-харакатлар учун ишлатилади ва бу ҳолатда future perfect simple ҳам ишлатилиши мумкин,

- By then he will have been studying.

Келаси замонда маълум бир вақтгача иш-харакат канчадан бери содир бўлаётганини сураш ёки айтиш учун Future perfect continuousдан фойдаланилади,

- By the end of the month, he will have been living here for 40 years.

Такрорланувчи иш-харакатларни давомий иш-харакат сифатида Future perfect continuous билан ифодалаш мумкин. Аммо миқдор эслатиб утилса Future perfect continuous ишлатилмайди,

- By the end of the month, he will have climbed 60 mountains.
- By the end of the month, he will have been climbing mountains for ten years.

PASSIVE VOICE

Агар иш-харакатни бажарувчиси номаълум бўлса Passive voiceдан фойдаланамиз.

Иш-харакатни бажарувчиси ахамиятсиз, муҳим бўлмаган ҳолларда Passive voiceдан фойдаланилади,

- Tom cleaned the room.
- The room was cleaned. Хона тозаланган эди.

Иш-харакатни бажарувчисини гап охирида икки хил усул билан курсатишимиз мумкин,

By + proper name, by + objective pronoun.

- The room was cleaned by Tom / by him.

Modifierлар билан passive voice ясаб бўлмайди. Гапни passive voiceга айлантириш учун гапда ҳеч бўлмаганда битта Complement бўлиши керак.

- I build the school.
- The school is built. Мактаб қурилди.
- I go to school.
- **The school is gone. Wrong.**

Structure.

Present simple tense

S + bare infinitive + C + M.

Sc + am / is / are + Viii + M.

- I read English books in the library.
- English books are read in the library.

Present continuous tense

S + am / is / are + Ving + C + M.

Sc + am / is / are + being + Viii + M.

- He is driving a car on the highway.
- A car is being driven by him on the highway.

Past simple tense

S + Vp.s. + C + M.

Sc + was / were + Viii + M.

- She sang a song.
- A song was sung by her.

Past continuous tense

S + was / were + Ving + C + M.

Sc + was / were + being + Viii + M.

- I was speaking to Tom.
- Tom was being spoken.

Future simple tense

S + will / shall + bare infinitive + C + M.

Sc + will / shall + be + Viii + M.

- She will hit the ball.
- The ball will be hit.

Future continuous tense ни passive voice шакли йук.

Present perfect tense

S + have / has + Viii + C + M.

Sc + have / has + been + Viii + M.

- She has lost the key.
- The key has been lost.

Past perfect tense

S + had + Viii + C + M.

Sc + had + been + Viii + M.

- They had cancelled the party.
- The party had been cancelled.

Future perfect simple

S + will / shall + have + Viii + C + M.

Sc + will / shall + have + been + Viii + M.

- They will have drunk all the beers.
- All the beers will have been drunk.

Present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous ва future perfect continuousларнинг passive voice шакли йук.

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbлар гапда auxiliary вазифасида келади ва улардан кейин доим bare infinitive ишлатилади,

- I should help him on his math.
- He can drive any means of transport.

Can / could

Can, present va future замонлари учун ишлатилиб "кулидан келмок, кила олмок, кобилиятга эга булмок" деган маъноларда келади,

- I can swim.
- He can sing.
- We are going to the river. Can you swim?

Could, санни утган замон шакли хисобланади.

- When I was young, I could ride a horse.

Can you ...? / Could you ...? Шаклларини бирор кишидан бирор иш килишини суралганда ишлатилади,

- Can you help me?
- Could you open the window, please?

Can I ...? Шакли рухсат суралганда ишлатилади,

- Can I attend to the meeting?

Can I have ...? Шакли бирор нарса суралганда ишлатилади,

- Can I have some cheese, please?

May / might

May, present va future замонлари учун икки холатда ишлатилади: 1. рухсат, мумкин деган маънода; 2. эхтимоллик, тахминни курсатиш учун.

- It may rain.
- You may attend the meeting.

Might, мауни утган замон шакли хисобланади,

- If you came yesterday, you might join.

Mightни мауни синоними сифатида presentда ишлатиш мумкин ва бунда иш-харакат содир булиш эхтимоллиги жуда хам паст булади,

- Barcelona may win Real Madrid.
- Navbahor might win Real Madrid.

Must / have to

Must, present va future замонлари учун ишлатилиб "килиниши керак, шарт, лозим" деб таржима килинади,

- I must go right now.
- Must he stay here till noon?
- I must leave tomorrow.

Have to, present va future замонлар учун ишлатилиб "килиниши керак, шарт, лозим" деб таржима килинади,

- Tom has to do this job.

Агар have to билан инкор ёки сурок гап тузиш керак булса, do / doesлардан фойдаланилиши шарт,

- Does Tom have to do this job?
- Tom does not have to do this job.

Must va have to шаклларининг утган замон шакли had to хисобланади,

- Yesterday I had to go to work earlier.

Must бир кишини фикрини ифодалайди. Have to эса купчилик, жамоат фикрини ифодалайди,

- Everyone has to go to military service in our country.
- You must sleep earlier.
- You must see the movie.
- You have to see the movie.

Mustn't катъий таъкикни билдиради ва "килмаслик шарт" деб таржима килинади. Don't have to / doesn't have to эса "килишинг шарт эмас, бунга эхтиёж йук" деб таржима килинади,

- You don't have to drive so fast. We have enough time.
- You mustn't drive so fast.
- You mustn't clean the car.
- You don't have to clean the car.

Don't have to / doesn't have to ни синоними сифатида don't need to / doesn't need to, needn'tларни ишлатса булади,

- You needn't hurry.
- You don't need to hurry.
- You don't have to hurry.

Should

Should маслахат ёки таклиф билдириш учун ишлатилиб "килиниш керак, лозим, яхши булади" деб таржима килинади,

- You should try very hard in order to achieve something.

Shouldни синоними сифатида **ought** ни ишлатса булади ва у узидан кейин **to** талаб килади,

- You ought to wear warm clothes.

Негатив гапда not инкор юклагаси oughtra кушилади. Сурок гапда эса ought эгадан олдинга утади,

- Ought I to do like this?
- You ought not to enter this room.

Shouldни синоними сифатида **had better** ишлатилиши мумкин.У узидан кейин bare infinitive талаб килади. Инкор гапларда **not** инкор юклагаси **had better**дан кейин куйилади,

- You had better go with me.
- You had better not go with me.

Would you like something / to do something?

Бу шаклни бирор нарсани таклиф килиш учун ёки бирор бир иш-харакатни бажаришни таклиф килиш учун ишлатилади. Бунда у do you want something / to do something? га тенг.

- Would you like a cup of tea?
- Would you like to drink a cup of tea?
- Would you like an apple?
- Do you like an apple?

COMMAND, ADVICE, REQUEST.

Буйрук гап иккинчи шахсга йуналтирилиб бунда эга берилмайди,

Stop! Hurry! Shut up!

Инкор шаклни ясаш учун don'tдан фойдаланилади,

Don't stop! Don't be late!

Буйрук гапда, буйрук кимга йуналтирилганлигини бериш мумкин, бунинг учун гапнинг охирига noun куйилади ва уни вергул билан ажратилади. Эгани гапнинг бошида келиши жуда кам учрайди,

- Eat your dinner, boys.
- Be careful, Tom.
- Boys eat your dinner.

Гапнинг бошида you ҳам келиши мумкин. Бунда сузловчини ажратиб курсатишини ёки жахли чикканлигини курсатилади,

- You go on.
- You shut up and listen to my words.

Let's (let us) + bare infinitive шакли тингловчини бирор бир ишга чорлашда ишлатилади,

- Let's go.
- Let's travel on foot.

Негатив шаклини bare infinitive олдида not инкор юкламасини куйиш оркали ясалади,

- Let's not swim in the river.

Let him / her / it / them + bare infinitive шакли маъно жихатидан буйрук хисобланади,

- Let him go.
- Let him not go.
- Let them eat it.

Аммо замонавий инглиз тилида бу структура урнида 3-шахс учун S + must / to be to + bare infinitive шакли купрок ишлатилади,

- He must go.
- They are to eat it.
- They are not to eat it.

ADDITION TO REMARK

Позитив гапга позитив кушимча 3 хил усулда ясалади,

S + auxiliary + ordinary + C + M + too.

S + auxiliary + too / also.

So + auxiliary + S.

Bill will enjoy a game.

- I will enjoy a game too.
- I will too / also.
- So will I.

Ann has been learning English.

- They have been learning English too.
- They have too / also.
- So have they.

Tom likes pop music.

- I like pop music too.
- I do too / also.
- So do I.

Girls usually cheat.

- Boys cheat too.
- Boys do too.
- So do boys.

Негатив гапга ҳам негатив кушимча 3 хил усулда ясалади,

S + negative auxiliary + ordinary + C + M + either.

S + negative auxiliary + either.
Neither / Nor + auxiliary + S.

We don't smoke.

- Tom doesn't smoke either.
- Tom doesn't either.
- Nor does Tom.

Позитив гапга негатив кушимча,

But + S + negative auxiliary.

A: I will phone you.

B: but he will not.

- He likes swimming but I don't.

Негатив гапга позитив кушимча,

But + S + auxiliary.

A: Bill hasn't got a license.

B: But Donald has.

- She doesn't eat meat but her children do.
- John will have been cutting several pine trees in the new forest by the end of this month by himself.
- So will I.

QUESTIONS

Инглиз тилида 3 хил сурок гап шакли мавжуд:

- Ø General questions or yes / no questions.
- Ø Special questions or WH questions.
- Ø Tag questions.

General questions.

GQ шундай сурок гапларки уларга ха ёки йук деб жавоб берса булади.

- Can you speak English?
- Yes, I can.
- Are they playing football?
- No, they aren't.

Auxiliary

Do / does / did + S + V + C + M

To be

- He is a student. Is he a student?
- Mary is going to school. Is Mary going to school?
- I cleaned the car. Did you clean the car?
- Tom usually does his homework late.
- Does Tom usually do his homework late?

Special questions.

SQга ха ёки йук деб жавоб бериб булмайди. Аксинча жавоб тарикасида бирор бир маълумот берилишига тугри келади.

- What did he buy?
- Who are you?

WH – question word + ^{auxiliary} do / does / did + S + V + C + M
to be

What – нима, нимани деб таржима килиниб, асосан complementни сураш учун ишлатилади,

- I learnt new rules. What did you learn?

Whom – кимни деб таржима килиниб, асосан complementни сураш учун ишлатилади,

- He knows one scholar from Venezuela. Whom does he know from Venezuela?

When – қачон деб таржима килинади.

- When did you come?

Where – қаерда, қаерга деб таржима килинади,

- Where are you going?
- Where does he live?

How – нимага, нега, нима учун деб таржима килиниб асосан саба суралганда ишлатилади,

Why are you crying?

Which – қайси деб таржима килиниб танловни курсатиш учун ишлатилади,

Which person is your group mate?

Whose – кимники, кимларники деб таржима килинади,

- Whose book is it?

Who – ким деб таржима килинади,

- Who are you?

Subject questions.

Subject question, бу иш-харакатни бажарувчисини суралганда ишлатиладиган сурок гап шакли.

Who / What + V + C + M?

- Who cleaned the room?
- Tom cleaned the room.
- What dug this cavity?
- A rat dug this cavity.

Who / What 3-шахс бирлик ҳисобланади,

- Who is absent?

Questions tag

QT айтилган гапга тингловчининг фикрини сураш учун ишлатилади,

- You are a good student, aren't you?
- Ann can't swim, can she?

Негатив гапда позитив QT, позитив гапга эса негатив QT ишлатилади. QTни S хамиша pronoun булиши керак.

Negative sentence, aux + S?

Positive sentence, negative aux + S?

- Mary was there, wasn't she?

Агар гапда I am шакли келса, QТда aren't I кулланилади,

- I am doing well, aren't I? (or am I not?)
- I am not doing well, am I?

Let's + Vsimple.

Агар гапда let's + Vsimple шакли келса QТда auxiliary сифатида shall ишлатилади,

- Let's go, shall we?

Агар позитив гапда neither, no, none, no one, nobody, nothing, scarcely, barely, hardly, hardly ever, seldom каби сузлар келса QТни ҳам позитив шаклда кулланилади,

- No salt is allowed, is it?
- Peter hardly ever managed this job, did he?

Агар гапда anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, none, neitherлар эга булиб келса, QТни эгаси сифатида theyдан фойдаланилади ва хашиша positive QТ кулланилади,

- Nobody could enter the room, could they?

COMMAND TAG

Positive sentence – positive tag?

Negative sentence – negative tag?

- I saw him.
- Did you?
- I did not pay Paul.
- Oh, didn't you?

Command tagни асосан сузловчининг берилган баённомага булган муносабатини курсатиш учун ишлатилади. Сузловчининг охангидан уни кизиккани, кизикмагани, хайрон колгани, хурсанд булгани, жажли чиккани, шубха билан караетгани, ишонмаётгани ва хоказоларни билиб олиш мумкин.

EMBEDDED SENTENCE

Embedded sentence бу дарак ёки сурок гапда катнашаётган сурок гап.

S + V + question word + S + V.

Auxiliary + S + ordinary + question + S + V.

- Could you tell me where the station is?
- I do not know what his name.
- He asks where the meeting will take place.
- I have no idea how long the interview will take.
- Do they know how often the bus runs at night?

Аммо subject question билан хеч кандай узгариш содир булмайди.

- They can not decide who will paint that room.

Агар general question билан embedded sentence ясалмокчи булинса, if / whetherдан фойдаланилади,

- Does he go to school?
- Do you know whether (or if) he goes to school?
- Have you been to London?
- I cannot tell if you have been to London.

Агар embedded sentenceда гапнинг асосий кисми past замонда берилган булса, иккинчи кисмини битта past эквиваленти замонига утказилади,

- What do you do?
- He asked what I did.
- Did he come?
- She asked if he had come.

ARTICLE

Ноаник артикл **a/an** бирликдаги отлар олдидан ишлатилиб, бутун бир гурухни номини англатиб келади. Лекин бундан сунг феълни бирликда ишлатилади,

- A child needs love.
- All children need love.
- Any child needs love.
- A car must be insured.
- All cars must be insured.
- Any car must be insured.

Микдорни англатувчи баъзи-бир иборалар олдидан “a” артикли ишлатилади,

A lot of, a few, a little, a great many.

- I have got a lot of friends.

A third = 1/3

a/an артиклини for each / per маъноларида ишлатиш мумкин,

- One pounds a meter.
- 50 sums a kilo.
- Four times a day.
- Sixty kilometers an hour.

Хис-хаяжон гапларда бирор нарсани хаяжон билан хитоб килиб утганда бирликдаги саналадиган от олдидан a/an артикли ишлатилади. Аммо эга купликда булса ишлатилмайди,

- Such a long queue!
- What a pretty girl!
-
- What pretty girls!
- Such long queues!

A артикли Mr/Mrs/Miss + surnameдан аввал келиши мумкин. Бу холатда гапирувчи бу одамни билмаслиги ёки биринчи марта тилга олиб таниётганлигини билдиради,

-Who is that person?
A Mr. Smith.

One and a/an

Вакт,масофа, огирлик ва хоказоларни санашда ёки хисоблашда one ва a/андан фойдаланилади ва улар уртасида хеч кандай фарк йук.

One pound = a pound
One week = a week
One million sums = a million sums.

Аммо бу сузлар expression тартибида келса one ишлата олмаймиз.

- A room is 100 pounds a week. (not per week)

Санашда хисоблашда эмас балки умумий баенот ёки гапларда one билан a/an орасида катта фарк бор,

- A shotgun is no good = it is a wrong sort of thing.
- One shotgun is no good = I need more than one.

One, day/week/month/year/summer etc.лар билан келса у бирор бир иш-харакат содир булган кунни ифодалайди,

One day – бир куни.

- One night there was a terrible storm.

Лекин келажакдаги бирор бир кунни ифодалаш учун ҳам one day жуда кенг кулланилади,

- One day you will understand what I am saying.

Other / another

Another = an + other.

Another + singular noun.

Another pencil = one more pencil = яна битта калам.

The other + singular noun.

The other pencil = the last pencil = охирги калам.

There were three people. One of them was Uzbek, another one was French, and the other one was English.

Other + plural nouns.

Other pencils = more pencils = яна бир нечта калам.

The other + plural noun.

The other pencils = the rest pencils = колган барча каламлар.

Another, other, the otherлар билан айнан олдин айтилган noun эмас балки урнига one/onesни ишлатиш мумкин.

- Do you like this suit?
- It is ok but can you show me another one?
- Two of them refused, but the other ones agreed.

Another, other, ёки the otherлар узи якка холда singular ва plural nounни ифодалаб келиши мумкин,

- You have not met Bill's sister, have you?
- I have met one but I did not know he had another.

Бу холатда куплик кушилмаси “s” otherra кушилади,

- Emily preferred that one but did not pay attention to the others.

Little and few.

Little, fewлар олмош сифатида ишлатилиши мумкин.

- Would you like some sugar?
- A little, please.

Only, a few / a little олдидан келиб миқдорни жуда озлигини такъидлаши мумкин,

- Only a few customers have accounts.

Агар quite сузи a few / a little олдидан келса, миқдорни анча куплигини билдиради,

- I have quite a few books on arts.

Огзаки нутқда little / fewни a little / a few билан адаштирилиши мумкинлиги учун уларнинг урнига **negative auxiliary verb + much / many**дан фойдаланилади,

- They have little money.
- They do not have much money.
- I bought few cars.
- I did not buy many cars.

Little, fewни олдидан **so, too, extremely, relatively, comparatively** сузлари келиб little, fewни даражалайди,

- I am unwilling to this drug. I know so little about it.
- They have too many technicians, we have too few.

A little гапта равиш булиб келиши мумкин.

- It rained a little during the night.

Негатив сифат ва равишлар билан a littleни ишлатилиши мумкин,

A little annoyed, a little anxious, a little impatiently.

Аммо позитив сифат ва равишлар билан мумкин эмас.
Худди шу ҳолатда a little урнида rather сузини ишлатса булади,

Rather annoyed, rather anxious, rather impatiently.

Comparative adjective ва adverbлар олдидан a little ишлатилиши мумкин,

- The paper should be a little thicker.
- Can you walk a little faster?

DEFINITE ARTICLE

Жойлашувга кура факатгина бир нарсани назарда тутадиган нарса, буюмларга нисбатан ишлатилади,

- Where is Ann?
- Ann is in the garden.
- Please, pass me the salt?
- Has the mail carrier come?

The + singular noun нарсалар ёки хайвонлар гуруҳини тасвирлаб келиши мумкин,

- The whale is in danger of becoming extinct.
- The deep-freeze has made life easier for housewives.

Аммо **man** бутун инсониятни назарда тутиб келса ёки ирқни назарда тутса the артикли ишлатилмайди,

- If oil supplier run out, man may have to fall back on the horses.

Бирор бир одамлар гуруҳини ифодалаш учун ҳам the + singular nounдан фойдаланилади,

- The small shopkeeper is finding life difficult.

Юкоридаги бирликдаги nounларга singular verb кулланилади ва he, she ва it pronounлардан фойдаланилади,

- The + adjective шакли бирор бир уз жихати билан ажралиб турувчи гурухни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,
- The old have to life lonely in many countries.

THE АРТИКЛИНИ ИШЛАТИШ ХОЛАТЛАРИ	THE АРТИКЛИНИ ИШЛАТМАСЛИК ХОЛАТЛАРИ
Океан, дарё, денгиз, кул, курфаз номлари олдидан, The Pacific ocean, the Thames, the Azores.	Бирликдаги куллар олдидан, Baikal, Geneva.
Купликдаги ороллар олдидан, The Netherlands.	Бирликдаги ороллар олдидан, Madagascar, Greenland.
Тог тизмалари олдидан, The Andes, the Rocky mountains.	Чуккилар, бирликдаги тоғлар олдидан, Everest, Mount Mc. Kinley.
Earth, moon сузлари олдидан, The Earth, the moon.	Планета ва юлдузлар туркуми олдидан, Mars, Earth, Mercury, Big bear.
Купликдаги давлат номлари олдидан, The Philippines.	Якка давлатлар олдидан, Uzbekistan, Russia, England. Exception! The Ukraine, the Sudan, the Yemen.
Republic, Kingdom, States кабилар олдидан, The Irish Republic, the United Kingdom.	Штат номлари олдидан, Texas, New York.
Чул номлари олдидан, The Sahara, the Zarafshan.	Якка шаҳарлар олдидан, Namangan, London. Exception! The Hague, the Mail, the City, the Strand.
Space буш жой маъносида келса, He tried to park his car but the space was not big enough.	Китъа номлари олдидан, Africa, Europe.
Мусика асбоблари номлари олдидан, The guitar, the piano.	Байрам номлари олдидан, Hayit, Navruz, Thanksgiving.
OF структурали сузлар олдидан, The United States of America. The Bay of Biscay.	Space сузи коинот маъносида келса, There are a lot of stars in space.
Регион ёки худудлар олдидан, The Baltic, the Balkan.	University, school, collage сузлари атокли отлардан кейин келса, Cambridge university. Business school.
University, school, collage каби сузлари номлари билан келган ҳолатда, The University of Connections. The school of business.	Спорт уйинлари номлар олдидан, Basketball, football.
Тарихий ҳужжатлар олдидан, The Constitution. The Bill of Rights.	Жаҳон урушлариномлари олдидан, World War I. World War II.
Уруш номлари олдидан, The civil war. The great war.	Фан ва соҳа номлари олдидан, Mathematics. Sociology.
Кутблар олдидан, The south pole. The north pole.	Television сузи “оммавий ахборот воситаси” маъносида келса, I am watching television.
Газета ва журнал номлари олдидан, The Times. The Xalk So’zi.	East, west, south, north сузлари гапда сифат вазифасида келса, South Africa. West Germany. Exception! The west Indies. The east end. The west end.
Радио сузи олдидан, The radio.	East, west, south, north сузлари йуналишни, тарафни билдириб келса, Go north then turn east.
Television сузи device маъносида келса, Can you turn off the television?	Abstract nounлар олдидан, People fear death.
East, west, south, north сузлари гапда от вазифасида	Куча, шох куча ва майдон номлари олдидан,

келса, The north of Spain. The west. The middle east.	The Prime Minister lives in Dawning street.
Мавхум отлар махсулаштириб келинган холатда, The death of the great artist annoyed others.	Airport, station, castle, zoo, park, palace сузлари олдидан кишилар ёки жойлар номлари келса, Namangan station. Birmingham castle.
Hotel, restaurant, pub, museum, gallery, cinema, theatre номлари олдидан, The red lion (pub). The national museum.	Магазин, ресторан, меҳмонхона ва банк каби жой номлари одам исми билан келса, Lloyds bank. Luiqi's Italian restaurant.
Агар home сузи махсулаштириб, ажратилиб айтилса, We arrived at the bride's home. For some years, this was the home of your queen.	Home сузи олдидан, He is at home. I arrived home at 5 p.m.
Bed, church, court, hospital, prison, school, collage, university сузлари уз мақсадида келмаса, He goes to the prison, sometimes to give lectures. My dad went to the school to meet my teacher.	Bed, church, court, hospital, prison, school, collage, university сузлари уз мақсадида ишлатилса, He was ill that is why he went to hospital.
Go / be at the sea – сохилда, денгиз буйида деган маънони беради. He is at the sea.	Go / be at sea – Кемада ёки денгизда деган маъно беради. He is at sea.
Work сузи буюрилган жисмоний меҳнат маъносида келса, Have you finished the work, which I ordered?	Work сузи ишда, ишхонада, ишга, ишхонага каби маъноларда келса, He went to work.
Office сузи олдидан, He went to the office.	Town сузи сузловчининг уз она шаҳри маъносида келса, Bobur is out of town on business trip.
Town сузи сузловчининг она шаҳри эмас балки бошқа бир маънода ишлатилганда, Can you remember the name of the town, which we visited last year?	Мусика йуналишлари олдидан, Jazz, rock, pop.
Мавжуд булиб турилаётган шаҳар ичидаги airport, fire-brigade, police office каби сузлар олдидан, Can you tell me where the airport is?	

A number of + plural noun + plural verb.

The number of + plural noun + singular verb.

- A number of people in this room are single. Бу хонадаги бир канча одамлар буйдоқдир.
- The number of days in a week is seven. Хафтадаги кунлар сони еттитадир.

PREPOSITIONS

Only noun is used after preposition. Агар prepositionдан кейин verb келса, шу verbни gerundi ишлатилади.

Time / date.

At, in, on, by, before.

At + time

- I got up at 6.

At + age.

At seventeen / eighteen, at the age of seventeen / eighteen.

- He succeeded to run his business at his teenage time / period.

On + day / date – аниқ бир кунни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади,

On Monday / Friday, on 4th of May, on Christmas Day.

- She comes here on Mondays.

- We finish our course on 30th of June.
- On Christmas Day, everyone receives presents.

But: at Christmas, at Easter, at night (the period, not the day only).

At the weekend – аник бир кун эмас балки давр назарда тутилади. Шунинг учун фақатгина at ишлатилади,

- I'll visit your home on Sunday / Saturday.
- I'll visit your home at the weekend.

In + week / month / year.

In April / August / in a week / in 2009.

- We start our study in September.
- I'll complete my essay in a week.
- I'll complete my essay this week.

Exception phrases!

In the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon.

- I usually get up at 6 in the morning.
- Do you usually watch TV in the evening?

Exception rule!

On Monday / Friday morning, on tomorrow afternoon / evening.

- On the morning of April 7.
- On tomorrow evening, I'll call you.
- I'll call you in the evening.
- In 1995, August.
- On 1995, August 1.

In / on / at + this / next / every / following / upcoming + time / day / date.

- I go to church every Sunday / on Monday.
- We start our study in September / next September.

By + time – before or at the arranged time, but not later than the arranged time. **Till** also be used instead of by here.

- I'll arrive by / till five.

But:

- 1) You should register your book by Friday. (Friday is included)
- 2) You should register your book till Friday. (Friday is not included)

Before – can be used as a preposition, conjunction and an adverb.

- Before starting the match, we should do warm-up exercises.
- Before we start the match, we should do warm-up exercises.
- We should do warm-up exercises before we start the match.
- I haven't tried to ride a horse before.

In time / on time / in good time.

On time – at the arranged time, not early not late.

- we started the meeting on time.

In time – before the arranged time.

- I arrived at the theater in time.

In time + for + noun.

- They came in time for their train.

In good time – earlier than the arranged time.

- I came to our course in good time. Till they came I even slept a little.

On + Ving = when + S + P

- On teaching, I earned a lot of experience.
- When I taught, I earned a lot of experience.

At the beginning / end – бирор жой ёки нарса боши ёки охирини курсатиш учун кулланилади.

- At the end, you can find a list of irregular verbs.
- At the beginning of the book, there are contents.

In the beginning / end – бирор бир иш-харакатни боши ёки охирини билдиради.

In the beginning = at first = аввалига
In the end = at last = ва нихоят

- At first, he opposed the bargain but in the end, he agreed.
- In the beginning, we had same problems with understanding each other.

In + period of time – келаси замон учун кулланилганда шу давр охирида деб тушунилади.

- I should finish the lesson in 21 minutes. – Мен дарсни 21 дакикадан кейин тугатишимиз керак.

From ... til / until / to – бирор вақт оралигини курсатиш учун фойдаланилади,

- Most people work from 8:30 to / till 7.

Масофа оралигини курсатиш учун фақат from ... to дан фойдаланилади,

- It is 10 kms from my home to Chorsu.

Since вақтлар билан 3 хил шаклда келади:

1) **Богловчи, conjunction**

- He has worked since I left.

2) **Preposition**

- He has worked since my departure.

3) **Adverb**

- He left school in 1997. I have not seen him since.

During ва For

During – бирор вақт оралигини ифодалаш учун “давонида, пайтида” деган маънода ишлатилиб, фақат отлар олтидан келади,

- During the summer.
- During the Middle Ages.

During билан берилган гапларда иш-харакат шу вақт давомида ёки шу вақт оралигини бир қисмида содир булган булиши мумкин,

- During the night, it stopped raining.
- During the last century, Japanese people worked very hard.

For асосан миқдорлар билан берилади,

- I lived there for three years.

For a week.

During the week.

- I should not work for a week. During the week, I hope I will rest enough.

For ни бошқа маъноларда ҳам ишлатса булади,

- He asked for fifty pounds.
- It is for you.

For сузи conjunction сифатида because маъносида келади,

- I told them to postpone the meeting for I was tired.

After, noun ёки gerundлардан кейин келиб “кейин, сунгра” деган маънони билдиради,

- Do not have a bathe after a meal / eating.

Afterwards сузини узини отсиз ишлатиш мумкин. У ҳам кейин деган маънони билдиради ва after that / then га тенг,

- Do not have a big meal and bathe afterwards.
- Do not have a big meal. If you do so, do not have a bathe afterwards.

Afterwards, soon, not long ва immediately сузлари билан келиб маънони кучайтиради,

- Soon afterwards, we got a letter.
- We got a letter not long afterwards.

While – сузи “давомида, пайтида, мобайнида” деб таржима қилиниб факат гаплар билан келади,

- We did not speak during the meal.
- We did not speak while we were eating.

Place

At and in

At prepositionи “ёнида” деб таржима қилинади,

- I am at the blackboard.

Бундан ташқари at куйидаги сузлар олдидан келади,

Home, work, the office, school, university, address, the brigade, the buss-stop, the end, the station, the airport, a concert, a conference, a party, the dentist’s, at the doctor’s, etc.

- He is at waiting room.

In prepositionи “ичида” деб таржима килинади,

- We are in the room.

In куйидаги сузлар билан келади,

Country, town, village, square, street, room, forest, field, bed, hospital, prison, the sky, the world, newspaper, magazine, book, photograph, picture, car, the middle of.

In, аник чегараси бор ёки бирор нарса билан уралган жойлар билан кулланилади.

At prepositionи, бирор бир аник нуктада эканлигимизни in билан эса бирор бир нарса ичида эканлигимизни курсатамиз,

At да бир худуд ичи, чегараси, ёнида булишимиз мумкин,



In the sea / river / lake – ичида.

At the sea / river / lake – ёнида.

At sea / river / lake – кемада, денгиз устида.

- Children are swimming in the lake.
- They have a hotel at the sea.
- Navy is kept at sea.

In / into

In - бирор бир нарса ичида жойлашганлигимизни ифодалашда ишлатилади.

Into – бирор бир нарса ичига нисбатан харакатни ифодалашда ишлатилади.



- We were in the hall.
- We were running into the hall.

Put феъли билан хам in хам into ишлатилиши мумкин,

- He put his hand in / into his pocket.

In сузи adverb вазифасида келиши мумкин,

- Come in.

On / onto

On prepositionи “устида” деб таржима килиниб жойлашув ва харакатга нисбатан ишлатилади,

- Book is on the table.
- Snow fell on the hills.

Onto эса факат харакатга нисбатан ишлатилади.

- We lifted him onto the table.
- The cat jumped onto the chair.

On ҳам adverb вазифасида келиши мумкин,

- Come on.
- His name is on the door. Унинг исми эшик устига ёпиштирилган.
- His name is at the door. Унинг исми эшик ёнида ёпиштирилган.
- His name is in the door. Мантикан нотугри.

To → Into →

Above / over

Above, over “юкорида, юкорирок, юкорирокда” деган маънони беради,

- The helicopter hovered over / above us.
- The flag moved over / above our heads.

Over тугридан тугри “тепасида” деган маънони беради.

Above “тепасида” аммо орада тусик / бушлик бор деган маънони беради,

- The book is over the note-book. Дафтар билан китоб устма-уст турибди.
- The book is above the note-book. Дафтар билан китоб орасида бирор нарса бор.
- Mary lives above me.
- Tom was lying over John, when they had fallen into the hole.

Over and above сузлари higher in rank маъносида келиши мумкин. Бу ҳолатда over битта юкоридаги лавозимни назарда тутса, above бир нечта лавозимни назарда тутди.

- His rank is over than mine.
- He is above me.

All over + noun / pronoun = in every part of ...

- He has friends all over the world.

Over сузи on the other side, from one side to the other, across, covering маъноларида келиши мумкин,

- He lives over the mountains.
- The bird flew over the lake.
- There is a bridge over the river.
- She put a blanket over him.

Over = more than

- Over fifty people came to the meeting.

Over + food / meal / drink шаклида келиб “пайтида” деган маънони беради,

- We had a chat over a cup of tea.
- We discussed the issue over the lunch.

Take + time expression + over + noun / pronoun структураси бирор бир ишни тугаллаш учун маълум бир вақт сарфлашни билдиради,

- He took two years over his invention.
- They usually do not take long time over lunch.

Above, adjective ёки adverb маъносида “этарок, олдинрок келган” маъносини билдиради,

- The above address. (or aforementioned address)

Below and under – “пастида, пастроқда” маъносида келади лекин орада тусик, бушлик булса below, хеч нарса булмаса under ишлатилади,

- They live below us.
- The ice is cracked under his feet.

Lower in rank маъносида ишлатилиши.

- He is under me. Битта паст.
- He is below me. Бир нечта паст.

Beneath – баъзан underни урнида ишлатилиши мумкин ammo уни маъжозий маънода ишлатилгани маъкулрок.

- He would think it beneath him to tell a lie.
- She married beneath her.

Beside – ёнида

Between – орасида

In front of – олдида

Opposite – каршисида

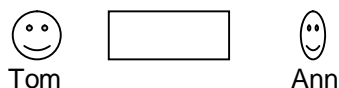
Behind – оркасида

STAGE			
Row A	Tom	John	Ann
Row B	Tim	Mary	Bob

- John is between Tom and Ann.
- Ann is in front of Bob.
- Tim is behind Tom.

Агар стол атрофида Анна ва Тим бир бирига караб утирган булса, у холда opposite ишлатилади,

- Tim is sitting opposite Ann.



Beside & besides.

Besides – бундан ташкари, ... дан ташкари, яна айтадиган булсак, деган маъноларни беради.

- I cooked all the meal besides I helped Tom. Томга ёрдам берганимдан ташкари мен хамма таомни пиширдим.

Besides – anyway, in any case – нима булганда хам, деган маънони беради,

- We can't afford this dog besides Tom doesn't like dog. Биз бу кучукни ола олмаймиз, нима булганда хам Том буни ёктирмайди.

Between – иккита нарса ёки киши орасида жойлашган 3-нарсани курсатиш учун ишлатилади, лекин баъзан иккитадан куп нарсалар аник холда номма-ном берилса between ишлатилиши мумкин,

- Luxemburg lies between Belgium, Germany and France.

Among – куп сонли нарса ёки кишиларни орасида булишни курсатиш учун ишлатилади.

- He was very happy to be among his friends.

But & except – иккаласи хам бир хил маънода «дан ташкари» деган маънода ишлатилиши мумкин. Аммо nobody, no-one, nothing, nowhere лардан сунг but кенг кулланилади,

- Nobody but Tom knew the answer.
- Everyone knows the answer except Tom.

But ва exceptдан сунг феъл келса факат bare infinitive шакли ишлатилади,

- She did nothing during the day but sleep.

By – икки хил маънода келади,

- 1) With the help of – ёрдамида.
- 2) Through – оркали, буйлаб.

- I came here by train.
- We reached the city by forest.

Through урнида via ишлатилиши мумкин,

- I sent him pix through / via Bluetooth.

Arrive at / arrive in

Arrive in – town, country.

Arrive at – the other places.

- He arrived in Madrid / Spain.
- We arrived at a hotel / hostel / restaurant / etc.

Except, village.

- She arrived at / in her village.

Arrive at / in урнида get to ёки reach сузлари исталган жой билан ишлатилиши мумкин,

- He got to the station just on time.
- I want to reach Berlin before dark.

Get in юкоридаги холатдагидек ишлатилиши мумкин факат у асосан trainлар билан келади.

Home

Агар home га нисбатан иш-харакат содир булса уни олдидан preposition ишлатилмайди,

- It took us an hour to get home.
- She went home by bus.

Аммо home сузидан олдин бошка бирор бир суз ёки ибора келса, preposition ишлатилади,

- She returned to her parent's home.
- I returned home.

At + home

At + ... + home

In + ... + home – in билан home уртасида албатта бирор бир нарса булиши керак (**not, in home**).

Аммо home сузига нисбатан иш-харакат содир булмаса preposition ишлатамиз,

- I was at home.
- She stayed at her home.
- They lived in my home.

Transportation

Get in / into – шахсий ва жамоат транспортлари учун.

Get on / onto – horse, bicycle, camel, etc.

Go on board – бортга нисбатан ишлатилади.

Get out / out of – шахсий ва жамоат транспортлари учун (тушмоқ).

Get off – жамоат транспортлари ҳамда horse, bicycle, camel, etc лар учун.

In – шахсий транспорт учун.

In my car.

On – жамоат транспорти учун.

On a bus.

By – жамоат, шахсий транспорт учун. By a car. By bus.

On foot – пиёда.

- I came here by car / on foot.

Get in / into / out / out of – бино, ташкилот, мамлакатларга нисбатан кириш ёки чиқишни курсатиш учун ишлатилади. Факат кириш ёки чиқишда муаммо булса.

- The house in on fire! We had better get out.
- I've lost my keys! How are we going to get into the flat?
- Nowadays it's difficult to get into the university.

In / at / on the corner.

In the corner – ички бурчаклар учун.

At / on the corner – ташки бурчаклар учун.

- There is a table in the corner of the room.
- I'm standing at / on the corner of the street.

In / at / on the front, in / at / on the back.

- 1) Машина олди ёки орқасида утиришни ифодалаш учун in the front / back ишлатилади,
 - I was sitting in the back when we crashed.
- 2) Бино, предметнинг олдида ёки орқасида дейиш учун at the front / back ишлатилади,
 - The garden is at the front of the house.
- 3) Когозларнинг олди, орқаси ва хатларнинг боши, охирини ифодалаш учун on the front / back ишлатилади,
 - Please, write on the back of this peace of paper.

PREPOSITIONS & ADVERBS

Баъзи сузлар ҳам preposition ҳам adverb булиб келиши мумкин,

- Peter is behind us.
- He's a long way behind.
- She climbed over the wall.
- You'll have to climb over too.

Куйидагилар энг куп учрайдиган сузлардир,

Above, about, across, along, before, behind, besides, below, by, down, in, near, off, on, over, past, round, since, through, under, up.

- Come round to my home any evening. Бирор куни уйимга айланиб кел.
- The shop is just round the corner.
- He estimated it below.

Like & as

Like – similar to, the same as деган маънони бериб preposition вазифасида келади.

Like + noun, pronoun, gerund.

- What a beautiful house. It's like a palace.
- He is a simple teacher, like me.
- What's that noise? It's like a baby crying.

As ҳам similar to, the same as маъноларини беради ва узидан кейин гап талаб килади.

As + sentence.

- You should do it as I showed.
- You should do it like this.

Such as шакли «шу каби», «каби» деб таржима килиниб узидан кейин феъл талаб килмайди.

- Some sports such as motorracing can be dangerous.

As usual.

- You took five minuses as usual.

As + sentence бошқа маъноларда ҳам келиши мумкин.

- Do as you are told. Сенга айтилганидек бажар.
- Do what you are told. Сенга айтилганидек бажар.
- They did as they promised.

As билан бир неча иборалар мавжуд:

As you know, as we expected, as I told, as I said.

- As you know I'm a student.
- He failed his exam as we expected.

As сузи preposition булиб келса «сифатида» деган маънони беради.

Лікени нарсаларни солиштириш учун ишлатилса, асни бирор нарса хакикатда кандай эканлигини ёки булганлигини айтиш учун ишлатилади.

- Everyone is ill at home. Our home is like a hospital.
- During the war our house was used as a hospital.
- In 1960s John worked in the USA as a slave.
- Last week I worked at my grandparent's house like a slave.

As if

As if – «худди» деб таржима килиниб бирор киши ёки нарсани кандай туюлганини, куринганлигини курсатиш учун ишлатилади,

- The house looked as if nobody was living in it.
- Ann sounded as if she's got a cold.
- You look tired.
- You look as if you have not slept.

As if = as though.

- You look as though have not slept.

It + link verb + as if / as though = ... га ухшайди.

- It is late. It looks as if Tom isn't coming.

Одатда as if / as though урнида like сузи ишлатилади,

- It's late. It looks like Tom isn't coming.

As if бошка феъллар билан ҳам келиши мумкин ва бунда бирор киши иш-харакатни кандай бажараётганини курсатиш мумкин.

- He ran as if he was running for his life.
- They looked at me as if I was mad.

Баъзан present хакида гапирганимизда as if дан кейин past замон ишлатилади. Бу холатда берилаетган баенот нотугри эканлигига ургу берилади.

- I don't like Tom. He speaks as if he knew everything.
- All girls are snobs. They behave as if they were princess.

Худи шу холатда was урнида were ишлатилгани маъкулрок. Аммо was ҳам нотугри эмас.

- They treat me as if I were their son.

Some & any

Some сузи «озгина», «бироз» деб таржима килиниб plural ёки uncountable nounлар олдидан adjective сифатида ёки уларнинг урнига pronoun булиб ишлатилиши мумкин.

- I have some money. But I again need some.

Some сузи «а», «ан» ва one сузини куплик шакли хисобланади.

- Kate ate a date.
- Kate ate some dates.

Some асосан positive гапларда ишлатилади,

- They bought some honey.

Some сузи сурок гапларда ишлатилиши мумкин. Агар жавоби «ха» лиги олдиндан маълум булса.

- Did some of you sleep on the floor?

Some сузини сурок гапларда бирор нарсани таклиф килиш ёки сураш учун ишлатиш мумкин,

- Would you like some wine?
- Could you do some typing for me?

Any сузи plural ёки uncountable nounлар олдидан инкор гапларда ишлатилади,

- I don't have any mistakes.

Hardly, barely, scarcely сузлари билан any сузи ишлатилади.

Without any = with no

- I finished my assignment without any difficulty.
- I finished my assignment with no difficulty.

Any сурок гапларда ишлатилади, юкоридаги холатдан ташкари.

- Have you got any money?
- Did he catch any fish?

If ва whetherдан кейин any ишлатилади.

- I don't know whether there is any petrol left in the tank.
- If you need any money, let me know.

No & none

No, adjective ва none, pronoun хисобланиб уларни позитив гапларда негатив маъно бериш учун ишлатилади.

- I have no friends. I had some last years but I have none now.

No + noun гагда subject булиши мумкин.

- No work was done.
- No letters arrived.

None хам гагда subject булиб келиши мумкин, аммо бу камдан кам учрайди.

- We expected some letters but none came.

Some / any / none + of + the / this / that / those / these / possessive adj. / personal pronoun.

- None of us visited to Europe.
- Some of the staff can speak Japanese.
- Some of my friends are older than me.

Some сузи singular countable nounлар олдидан келганда номаълум нарса ёки кишини курсатиш учун «кандайдир бир», «кайсидир» маъносида ишлатилади.

- Some idiot parked his car in front of my garage.

Any – singular countable noun олдидан келса «хар кандай», «исталган бир» деган маънони беради.

- Any dictionary will give you the meaning of this word.

Someone, somebody, something, anything, no-one, nobody, etc.

- Someone wants to speak to you on the phone.
- Nobody has ever given me a ticket for free.
- Is there anyone you know?

Юқоридаги сузлар compound noun хисобланади ва some, any, no ишлатиладиган холатларда ишлатилади.

- Would anyone like water?
- Would you like something?
- He drinks anything.
- He drank something.
- He drank nothing.

Someone = somebody

No-one = nobody

Anyone = anybody

Someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no-one, nobodyлар билан эгалик шаклини яшаш мумкин.

- Somebody's passport has been stolen.
- I don't want to waste anyone's time.

Someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no-one, nobody, anything, nothingлар хашиша бирликда хисобланиб узидан кейин бирликдаги феълни талаб килади.

- Somebody is crying.
- Has anyone come yet?
- Nobody wants to be alone.

Аммо someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no-one, nobody лар бирлик булишига карамай улар урнига pronoun сифатида they, them, their ишлатилади. He / his, she / her хам нотугри эмас.

- Has anyone left their luggage on the train?

- No-one saw Tom go out, did they?

Something, anything, nothing ларга pronoun, it булади.

- Something went wrong, didn't it?

Anywhere, somewhere, nowhere гагда adverb хисобланади.

- Do you have anywhere to go?
- He left somewhere.

Someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no-one, nobody лардан кейин else сузини ишлатишимиз мумкин ва уларнинг маъноси куйидагича булади,

Someone else = some other person.
 Anyone else = any other person.
 No one else = no other person.

- I'm afraid, I can't help you. You will have to ask someone else.
- There isn't anyone else.
- There is no-one else to ask.

Somewhere, anywhere, nowhere adverbлари хам else билан биргаликда келиши мумкин.

- Are you going anywhere else?

Somewhere else = in / at / to some other place.
 Anywhere else = in / at / to any other place.
 Nowhere else = in / at / to no other place.

Someone, somebody, anybody, anyone, no-one, nobody + else шакли билан эгалик шакли ясаши мумкин.

- I took someone else's coat.
- No-one else's luggage was opened.

Every, each & all

Each & every

Every – хар бир деган маънони билдириб, у узидан кейин бирликдаги noun ва verb талаб килади.

- Every house is blue.
- Every boy likes football.

Each - хар бир деган маънони билдириб, у узидан кейин бирликдаги noun ва verb талаб килади.

- Each door has a doorknob except ours.
- Every man had a weapon.
- Each man had a weapon.

Each гагда, хам adjective хам pronoun булиб келиши мумкин, ammo every факат adjective булиб келади.

- Every man had a weapon.
- Each had a weapon.

Each билан асосан кичкина миқдорлар ишлатилса, every билан аксинча.

Each, every нинг pronoun и сифатида he / she / it нинг possessive adjective ишлатилади.

- Every man has his house.
- Each dog is loyal to its owner.
- Every mother is kind to her child.

Everyone, everybody

Everyone, everybody – бирликда хисобланади ва узидан кейин бирликдаги феълни талаб килади ҳамда all the people иборасини урнида ишлатилади. Everyone = everybody.

- Everyone is ready.
- All the people are ready.

Everything – «хар бир нарса», «хамма нарса» деб таржима килинади ва узидан кейин бирликдаги феъл талаб килади. Everything, all the thing урнида ишлатилади.

- Everything has been wasted.
- All the things have been wasted.

All the people, all the things ларни clause ёки phrase лардан олдин ишлатган маъкулрок.

- All the people in the room clapped.
- I got all the things you asked for.

All

All сузи singular, uncountable, countable, plural сузлари олдидан келиши мумкин.

Агар plural ва uncountable nounлар олдидан келса «хамма» деган маънони беради.

Агар singular noun олдидан келса «whole» яъни «бутун», «бошидан охиригача» деган маънони беради.

- All people were running.
- I got all the money.
- Has she read all the book?

All сузи «the only thing / things» маъносида келиши мумкин.

- All I've eaten today is a sandwich.

All & whole

Whole сузи «бутун», «бошидан охиригача» деган маънони беради ва асосан singular nounлар билан ишлатилади. The / his / her / my / etc.лар wholeдан олдин келади.

- Have you read the whole book?
- Have you read all the book?

Her whole life = all her life

Uncountable nounлар билан whole ишлатилмайди.

- He drank all the water in a bottle.

Every + time структурасини бирор бир иш-харакат канаканги частота билан содир булаётганини курсатиш учун ишлатилади.

- He takes minus every lesson.

All / the whole + time структурасини иш-харакатни бирор бир вақтнинг бошидан охиригача содир булаётганини курсатиш учун ишлатилади. Бунда all артикلسиз whole эса артикл билан келади.

- We tried to solve that toughie the whole evening.
- I played computer games all day.
- Ann goes to see her mother every three weeks.

All + of + the / this / those / that / these / possessive adjective / personal pronoun

- All of the people were running.
- All of my friends.
- All of them.

Бу структурада of ни тушириб колдириш мумкин. Бирликдаги noun лар олдидан тушириб колдирилгани, купликдаги noun лар олдидан колдирилгани маъкулрок.

- All the town.
- All the book.
- All (of) Tom's boys.
- All (of) these guys.

All of personal pronounда of ни тушириб юбориб булмайди. All of personal pronoun структурасини урнига алтернатив структура мавжуд,

All of us = we all (S), us all (ob).

All of you = you all.

All of them = they all (S), them all (ob).

- We all went = All of us went.
- We ate all of them = we ate them all.

Агар гапда auxiliary катнашган булса, у pronoun билан all уртасида келади. Агар биттадан куп булса факат биринчиси келади.

- We are all waiting.
- You must all help me.
- They have all been waiting.

To be гапда auxiliary вазифасида келса pronoun билан all уртасига куйилади.

Exception.

Киска жавобларда to be auxiliary булишига карамай all дан кейин келади.

- We are all ready.
- Who is ready?
- We all are.
- I am late.
- We have all known the answer.
- We all have maps.

Each

Each + of + the / these / those / possessive adj. / personal pronoun билан ишлатилади. Of дан кейин plural noun келади.

- Each of the boys.
- Each of them.

Бу ерда of ни тушириб булмайди. Уни урнига алтернатив шаклдан фойдаланилади,

Each of you = you each

Each of us = we each (s), us each (ob).

Each of them = they each (s), them each (ob).

- We each sent letters them.
- They gave us each an ice-cream.

Each of you / us / them бирлик хисобланади.

- Each of us has a map.

We / you / they each – куплик хисобланади.

- We each have a map.

Each сузи билан феъл билан келса all даги коидалар уринли булади.

- They have each been questioned.

Both

Both сузи «хар иккаласи», «иккаласи хам» деб таржима килиниб, узидан кейин plural noun ва plural verb талаб килади. У узи якка ёки noun билан келиши мумкин.

- Both doors were open.
- I gave both but he didn't let me in.

Both of + the / these / those / possessive adj. / personal pronoun билан бирга келиши мумкин. Бу ҳолатда of ни тушириб қолдириш мумкин.

- Both of the wheels.
- Both the wheels.

Алтернатив шакл.

Both of you = you both.

Both of us = we both (s), us both (ob).

Both of them = they both (s), them both (ob).

- Both of us knew him.
- We both knew him.

Агар булар билан феъл келса all ёки each даги қоидалар уринли булади.

Neither – бирортаси хам деган маъно беради ва узидан кейин singular noun, singular positive verb талаб килади. У узи якка ёки noun билан келиши мумкин.

- I tried both keys but neither worked.
- Neither boy knew the way.

Neither of + the / these / those / possessive adj. / personal pronoun билан келиши мумкин ва бундан кейин доим куплик булади.

Either – иккаласидан бири деб таржима килиниб бирликдаги noun ва verb талаб килади. У узи якка келиши мумкин.

Either of + the / these / those / possessive adj. / personal pronoun билан келиши мумкин.

- Either student should know answer.
- Either of you has to stay.

Either + negative verb.

Neither + positive verb.

- I haven't read either of these books.
- I have read neither of these books.

Neither, either лар билан pronoun ёки possessive adjective ишлатилмоқчи бўлинса they, their, them дан фойдаланилади.

NB! Фақат одамлар учун.

- Neither of them knows the way, do they?
- Either of them brought their passport.

Both ... and ... - хам ... хам ...

Neither ... nor ... - на ... на ...

Either ... or ... - ё ... ё ...

- It was both cold and wet. Хам совук хам нам эди.
- She neither wrote nor phoned. У на ёзди на қунгирок килди.
- Could you either phone or telex? Сиз ё телефон ё факс жуната оласизми?

ADJECTIVE

Present participle ҳам past participle ҳам гапда adjective булиб келиши мумкин. Present participle adjective актив хисобланади ва having this affect деб таржима килинади.

Past participle adjective эса passive хисобланади ва affected in this way деб таржима килинади.

- She was boring. У зерикарли эди.
- She was bored. У зериккан эди.
- The job was tiring. Иш чарчатадиган эди.
- I was tired. Мен чарчаган эдим.

Tired woman. Tiring woman.

Баъзи бир феъллар ҳам link verb ҳам deliberate verb булиб келиши мумкин.

Link verb булса ундан кейин adjective ишлатилади ва у ноатайин хисобланиб унда иш-харакат содир булмайди.

Link verb урнида to be ишлатилса маъно деярли бир хил булади.

Бошқа холларда яъни link verbдан бошқа феъл келса adjective эмас балки adverb ишлатилади.

- He looked calm.
- He looked calmly at angry crowd.
- She turned pale.
- She turned angrily behind the man.

Агар бирдан ортик attributive adjective келса and боғловчини куйиш шарт эмас. Аммо ранг сифатлари келса у холда охирги иккита adjective уртасига and куйилади.

- A green and brown carpet.
- A red, white and blue flag.

Агар бирдан ортик predicative adjective келса сунгги иккита adjective уртасига and куйилади.

- The day was cold, wet and windy.

As ... as шакли «дек», «сингари» деб таржима килинади ва positive, negative гапларда ишлатилади. Бу шакли билан positive (оддий) даражадаги adjective ишлатилади.

- A boy of sixteen is often as tall as his father. 16 ёш боласи отасидек баланддир.
- He isn't as snobbish as you. У сендек худбин эмас.

So ... as шакли as ... as шаклига эквивалент хисобланади. Ягона фарқи so ... as фақат negative гапларда ишлатилади.

- Your coffee isn't so good as mine. Сизнинг кахвангиз меникидек яхши эмас.

Most сузи adjective билан the артиклисиз ишлатилиши мумкин ва бунда very деган маънони беради.

S + V + comparative adjective + than + noun/pronoun

- He is taller than her.
- This book is more interesting than that book.

S + V + far / much / a bit / a little + comparative adjective + than + noun/pronoun

- The movie we saw in the cinema was far more interesting than the one we saw at home.

S + V + as + much / many / little / few + noun + as + noun/pronoun

- She hasn't got as much patience as Tom.

S + V + more / fewer / less + noun + than + noun/pronoun

- He ate fewer apples than you.

Illogical comparisons.

Агар биз 2 нарсани солиштираш улар бир-бирига мантикан мос келиши керак яъни улар бир турга мансуб булиши лозим.

Булар 3 турга булинади:

1) Possessives,

- His drawings are as perfect as his instructor's. (not instructor)
- Jack's car runs better than Mary's. (not Mary)

2) That of,

- The salary of a professor is higher than that of a secretary.

3) Those of,

- The duties of policemen are as difficult as those of doctors.

Multiple numbers.

Half, twice, three times, etc.

S + V + multiple numbers + as + much / many + as + noun/pronoun

- This book is twice as much expensive as yours.
- This book costs twice as much as yours.

The.

Параллел узгаришни курсатиш учун куйидаги шаклдан фойдаланилади,

The comparative ..., the comparative

- The higher we flew, the worse she felt. Канча баланд учганимиз сари у узини шунча ёмонрок хис килди.
- The bigger they are, the harder they fall.

The more ..., the comparative

- The more you study, the smarter you become. Канча кўп ўқисанг шунча ақллироқ буласан.

The superlative ... perfect + ever.

- It's the most beautiful bridge I've ever seen.
- This work is the most difficult one I've ever done.

Аста секинлик билан узгараётган иш-харакатларни comparative and comparative шакли орқали ифодаланади,

- It was becoming darker and darker.
- I was becoming more and more impatient.

POSITION OF ADVERBS

Adverbs of manner.

Adverbs of manner come after the verb.

- She dances beautifully.
- He runs fast.

But if there is an object after the verb, adverbs of manner come after the object. We mustn't put adverb between verb and object.

- He gave her money reluctantly.
- He speaks English well.

When we have verb + preposition + object the adverb can come either before the preposition or after the object. Meaning will be the same.

- He looked at me suspiciously.
- He looked suspiciously at me.

But if the object contains a phrase or clause we put adverb before the preposition.

- He looked suspiciously at everyone who got off the plane.

Similarly with verb + object sentences the length of the object affects the position of the adverb. If the object is short adverb comes after the object. But if the object is long adverb comes before the verb.

- He angrily denied that he had stolen the money.

If an adverb is placed or if an adverb comes after clause or phrase. It refers the verb in that clause or phrase.

- He denied that he had stolen the money angrily.
- They secretly decided to leave the town. Улар мамлакатни тарк этишга махфий қарор қилишди.
- They decided to leave the town secretly. Улар шаҳарни махфий равишда тарк этишга қарор қилишди.

Adverb of character and intelligence.

Foolishly, generously, kindly, stupidly, etc. are placed before a verb it indicates that the action was foolish, generous, kind, stupid, etc.

- He generously paid for us.
- He kindly waited for us. = It was kind of him to wait.

But the adverb can come after the verb or verb + object. But the meaning will be different.

- He spoke kindly. = His voice and words were kind.
- He paid us generously. He paid more than enough.
- He foolishly answered the questions. Answering was foolish.
- He answered the questions foolishly. His answerings were foolish.

Adverbs of place

Away, everywhere, here, nowhere, somewhere, there, off, etc.

If there is no object these adverbs are usually placed after the verb.

- She went away.
- I visited everywhere.

But they come after **V + object** or **V + preposition + object**.

V + adverb

V + object + adverb

V + preposition + object + adverb

- I sent her abroad.
- They looked for it everywhere.

Adverb phrases follow the above position rules. Adverb phrases are formed of preposition + noun/pronoun.

- The parrot sat on the table.
- They live near me.

Here / there + go / come / be + subject.

- Here comes Tom. Ана Том келяпти.
- Tom comes here. Том бу ерга келади.

- Here is Tom. Ана Том.
- Tom is here. Том шу ерда.

Here and there used as above have more stress than here and there placed after the verb. There is usually a difference in meaning:

“Tom is here” means he is in this room, building, etc. But “Here is Tom” means he has just appeared or we have just found him.

“Tom comes here” means it’s his habit to come to this place. But “Here comes Tom” means he is just arriving or he has just arrived.

In this structure subject should always be a noun, if the subject is a personal pronoun it comes before the verb.

- Here he is.
- Here he comes.
- Here is an ambulance.
- An ambulance comes here.

Adverbs of time

Afterwards, eventually, lately, now, recently, soon, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, last year, next year, etc.

At once, since then, till.

Adverbs of time usually come at the very beginning or at the very end of the clause.

- Eventually I gave up.
- I gave up eventually.
- I gave up eventually. I was fed up with it.

And position is usual with imperatives and phrases with “till”.

- Write today.
- I’ll wait till night.

With compound tenses afterwards, eventually, today, now, recently, soon can come after the auxiliary verb.

- We will soon be there.

Before, immediately, early and late come at the end of the clause.

- I’ll go there immediately.
- I came late.

But when before, immediately are used as conjunction they are placed at the beginning of the clause.

- I’ve seen him before. Adverb
- Before you eat, clean your hands. Conjunction

Adverb of frequency

- Always, continually, frequently, occasionally, often, once, twice, periodically, repeatedly, sometimes, usually, etc.**
- Ever, never, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, scarcely ever.**

If to be comes as an ordinary verb, adverb of frequency comes after the “to be”.

- I am always happy.
- She is usually late.

If we have a simple tense adverbs of frequency come before the verb.

- They sometimes stay up during the night.

If we have compound tenses adverbs of frequency come after the first auxiliary verb. But in interrogative tenses adverb of frequency comes after auxiliary + subject.

- He can never lie to me.
- I have often been told not to believe him.
- Have you ever been to the USA?

Used to and **have to** prefer the adverb in front of them.

- You hardly ever have to remind him.

Adverbs of frequency are often placed before the auxiliary in addition to remark or in short answers.

- I know I should take an exercise, but I never do.

Adverbs of frequency can come before the auxiliary when the auxiliary is stressed.

- I can never remember.
- I never can remember.

Order of adverbs and adverb phrases of manner, place and time when occur in one sentence.

Expressions of manner usually come before expressions of place.

- He climbed hurringly out of window.
- He would study happily anywhere.

But **away, back, down, forward, home, in, on, off, out, round, up** usually come before adverbs of manner.

- She looked back anxiously.
- I went home quietly.

But sometimes some of them can come at the very beginning of the sentence.

- Round and round flied the plane.
- Away went runners.

Here and there also come before adverbs of manner but if adverbs of manner are hard, well, badly, here and there should come after them.

- He stood there silently.
- He worked hard there.

Adverbs of time can come at the very beginning or at the very end.

- Everyday he queued patiently at the bus-stop.
- He worked hard in the garden today.

Sentence adverbs

Sentence adverbs modify the whole sentence or clause and normally express the speaker's opinion.

- Honestly, he told fast the truth.
- Unfortunately, I was late.

Sentence adverbs are following,

- A) Actually, apparently, certainly, clearly, evidently, obviously, presumably, probably, undoubtedly
- B) Definitely
- C) Perhaps, possibly, surely

Adverbs in group A can to be placed after to be if it's an ordinary verb.

- He is obviously smart.

If we have simple tense adverbs in group A come before an ordinary verb.

- They certainly work hard.
- He actually lives next door.

Adverbs in group A can come after the first auxiliary in a compound tense.

- They have presumably sold their house.

Adverbs in group A can come at the beginning or at the end of sentence or clause.

- Apparently he knew the town well.
- He knew the town well apparently.

Definitely can be used in the above positions but it's less usual at the beginning of sentence.

- He will definitely be a big name.

Perhaps and possibly are chiefly used in front position. The end position is also possible but very rare.

- Perhaps, we should finish.

Surely is normally placed at the beginning or end of sentence. It can also be next to the verb but it's very rare. It's used chiefly in questions.

- Surely, you paid 1 \$?
- You paid 1 \$, surely?

The adjectives sure and certain mean nearly the same but the adverbs certainly and surely differ in meaning. Certainly means definitely but surely indicates that the speaker is not completely sure that the statement is true.

- He certainly paid 1 \$.
- He paid 1 \$, surely?

- I am sure.
- I am certain.

Other sentence adverbs

Admittedly, fortunately, unfortunately, frankly, likely

* Honestly, unlikely, naturely, officially

They are usually placed in the front position. The end position is also possible but it's very rare. They are normally separated from the rest of sentence by a comma.

- Fortunately, I cut the class.
- Honestly, he didn't take the money.

The stated adverbs can also be adverbs of manner.

- Tom didn't take the money honestly.
- Honestly, he didn't take the money.

If there is an auxiliary, probably comes after the first auxiliary but the negative auxiliary (shortened) comes before it.

- He will probably not go.
- He probably won't go.

Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree modify an adjective or another adverb. They are usually placed before the adjective or adverb. They are followings,

Absolutely, almost, barely, completely, enough, entirely, extremely, fairly, far, hardly, just, much, nearly, only, quite, rather, rarely, scarcely, so, too, very, etc.

- He is very intelligent.
- You are absolutely right.
- He drives too fast.

Enough comes after its adjective or adverb.

- This box isn't big enough.
- He didn't work quickly enough.

Far requires a comparative degree of adjective / adverb or to + positive degree of adjective / adverb.

- It is far better to say nothing.
- He drives far too fast.

The following adverbs of degree can modify verb,

Almost, barely, enough, hardly, just, little, a little, much, nearly, quite, rather, really and scarcely.

- I almost finished.
- I am almost ready.

All except **much** are placed before the main like adverbs of frequency but **much** comes at the end of a sentence or clause.

- I don't know about him much.

Quite and rather

Quite means less than very but more than a little.

- He's quite famous.
- She's quite beautiful.

Quite comes before a / an.

- Quite a nice day.
- Quite an old house.

Rather is similar **quite** but it's mainly used with negative words and negative ideas.

- He is rather rude.
- He is rather cold.

We often use quite with a positive idea and rather with a negative idea.

- She's quite intelligent but rather lazy.

When we use rather with positive words it means unusually or surprisingly.

- Rather interesting book – unusually interesting book.
- Rather nice orange – surprisingly nice orange.

Rather can come before or after a / an.

- A rather interesting book.
- Rather an interesting book.

Quite can also mean "completely" with a number of adjectives:

Sure, certain, right, wrong, too, safe, unnecessary, extraordinary, different, impossible, amazing, amazed.

- Are you sure!

- Yes, quite sure.

Quite can mean “completely” with some verbs, for example:

- I quite agree with you.

INVERSION

Certain adverbs and adverb of phrases can be placed at the very beginning of a sentence or clause in order to give an extra emphasis. In this case the sentence will be positive and the structure will be question and the meaning will be negative. They are followings:

Hardly ever, hardly ... when, in no circumstance, neither, nor, never, no sooner ... then, not only, not till, nowhere, on no account, only by, only in this way, only then, only when, scarcely ever, scarcely ... when, seldom, so.

- I have never before been asked to accept a bribe.
- Never before have I been asked to accept a bribe.
- He didn't realize that he had lost it till he got home.
- Not till he got home did he realize that he had lost it.
- He became so suspicious that I saw something.
- So suspicious did he become that I saw something.

SENTENCE

A perfect idea is a sentence and a sentence contains clauses.
A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

- He jumps.
- John, who is your teacher, can jump high.

There are two kinds of clauses the 1st – independent clause and the 2nd – dependent clause.

Independent clauses are complete sentences. They contain a subject and a verb. They can give us one complete idea.

- He jumps.

Dependent clauses have a subject and verb but they do not found complete sentences. They must be connected to independent clauses. They can not give a complete idea.

- John, **who is your teacher**, can jump high.
- The TV program **that I saw** was very interesting.

The sentence above is complete. The dependent clause “that I saw” has been connected to the independent clause “the TV program was interesting”. The dependent clause gives further information. In this example it says “who saw TV program”.

- The toy was torn into pieces as a dog played with it.

The sentence above is complete. The dependent clause “as a dog played with it” has been connected to the independent clause “the toy was torn into pieces”. In this example the dependent clause is giving additional information about who tore the toy and how toy was torn.

- When I leave I will send you a message.

The essential part of an independent clause which gives us the main idea of a sentence is called a main clause. There are three types of sentences:

- 1) Simple,
- 2) Compound,
- 3) Complex.

- The cat ran.
- Last night the fat black cat swiftly ran under the speeding blue sport car.

Compound sentences are made up of two or more independent clauses.

- The cat ran and the dog chased it.

Independent clauses are joined by conjunctions such as **and, but, or, not, yet.**

- We could trade in our old car or we could keep it as a second car.

Complex sentences are made up of one or more independent and one or more dependent clauses.

- The cat that I saw ran.
- Last night the fat black cat that I saw in the street swiftly ran under the speeding blue sport car as big shaggy dog chased after it.

CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions are used to connect two simple sentences into one compound sentence.

- The car stopped.
- The driver got out.
- The car stopped and the driver got out.

And is used to connect two the same simple sentences. Both sentences should be either negative or positive.

- The car didn't stop and the driver didn't get out.

But is used to connect two different kinds of sentences. One of them should be positive and the other one should be negative.

- I phoned.
- He didn't answer.
- I phoned but he didn't answer.

Or is used to show that there are two choices, it is chiefly used in questions.

- Do you want to play tennis?
- Are you tired?
- Do you want to play tennis or are you tired?
- I could play tennis or I could sleep.

So is used to show the result of something.

- It was too hot.
- I opened the window.
- It was too hot so I opened the window.

Because is used to show the reason for doing something.

- I opened the window because it was too hot.

And, but, or, so and **because** must always come in the middle of a sentence but **because** is an exception. It can come at the beginning of a sentence and when this happens there should always be a comma between two clauses.

- Because it was too hot, I opened the window.

LINKER

Linkers are used in order to connect one dependent and one independent clause into one complex sentence.

- When I came, he wasn't at home.

There is difference between **if** and **when**.

- If I see him, I will tell.

- When I see him, I will tell.

“If I see him” means it is possible that I’ll see him but I’m not sure.

“When I see him” means I’ll definitely see him.

INDIRECT OR REPORTED SPEECH

There are two ways of reporting what a person said.

- 1) Direct;
- 2) Indirect.

In direct speech we report the original speaker’s exact words.

- I have lost my phone.
- He said: “I have lost my phone”.

Repeated remarks must be placed between inverted commas. A comma or colon must be placed immediately before the remarks.

In indirect speech we give an exact meaning of a remark or a speech without necessary using the speaker’s exact words.

- He said he had lost his phone.

When we turn direct speech into indirect some changes are usually necessary.

Pronoun and adjective

Pronouns and possessive adjectives are usually changed when we turn direct speech into indirect speech.

- He said, “I forgot where I put my phone”.
- He said he had forgotten where he had put his phone.

But if the speaker will report his/her own words no changed will happen.

- I said, “I like my house”.
- I said a liked my house.

Sometimes a noun must be used instead of a pronoun. In order to avoid confusion.

- Tom said, “He come in through the window”.
- Tom said he had come in through the window.
- Tom said the thief had come in through the window.

When this/these are used in time expressions they should usually be changed into that/those.

- She said, “I’ll go this week”.
- She said she would go that week.

When this/that/these/those are used as adjectives they should usually be changed into **the**, above rule is an exception.

- He said, “I bought this flower/these flowers for my mother”.
- He said he had bought the flower/flowers for his mother.

When this and these are used as pronouns they should be changed into it and they/them.

- He showed two books and said, “I found these from your shelf”.
- He showed two books and said he had found them from my shelf.
- He said, “We’ll discuss this tomorrow”.
- He said they would discuss it the next day.

Tense

If a main clause is in a present tense while turning direct speech into indirect no change will happen.

- Tom says, "I'll never give up".
- Tom says he'll never give up.

But indirect speech is usually introduced by a verb in the past tense. In this case verbs in the direct speech have to be changed into one past equivalent tense.

- Present simple – Past simple
 - Present continuous – Past continuous
 - Present perfect – Past perfect
 - Present perfect continuous – Past perfect continuous
 - Past – Past perfect
 - Past perfect – Past perfect
 - Past perfect continuous – Past perfect continuous
 - Will – Would
- Tom said, "I never eat meat".
 - Tom said he never ate meat.
 - He said, "I've seen it before".
 - He said he had seen it before.

If the statement given in direct speech is still truth we don't have to change the tense while turning direct speech into indirect.

- She said, "New York is bigger than London".
- She said New York is bigger than London.

Time expressions

When we turn direct speech into indirect time expressions should be changed as the following:

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
The day after tomorrow	In two day's time
Next week / month / year / etc	The following week / month / year
Last week / month / year / etc	The previous week / month / year
A year ago	A year before / the previous year

- She said, "I've seen it today".
- She said she had seen it that day.

If a statement in direct speech and indirect speech are made on the same day, no change is necessary.

- At breakfast this morning he said, "I'll be very busy today".
- At breakfast this morning he said he would be very busy today.

Adverbs of place

Here can be changed into **there**, when it is clear what place is meant.

- At the airport he said, "I'll be here tomorrow".
- At the airport he said he would be there the next day.

When it is not clear what place is meant **here** has to be replaced by same phrase.

- She said, "You can sit here".
- She said he could sit beside her.

Say and tell

Say with direct speech.

With direct speech **say** can come either before or after the statement.

- Tom said, "I've just heard it".
- "I've just heard it", Tom said.

Inversion of **say** is possible when **say** comes after the statement. The subject should always be a noun.

- "I've just heard it", said Tom.

Say + to + addressed person structure is possible when this phrase comes after the statement.

- "I have just heard it", Tom said to me.

Inversion is not possible.

Tell with direct speech.

Tell requires the addressed person.

- Tell me.
- He told us.
- I will tell him.

Exception for above rule: **tell the truth**, **tell a lie**, and **tell a story**.

- He told the truth.
- She tells lies.
- They tell a story.

If **tell** is used with direct speech, it must always be placed after the statement.

- "I am leaving at once", Tom told me.

Inversion is not possible with **tell**.

Say and tell with indirect speech.

Say and **tell + object** are usually used to introduce indirect statement. **Say + to + object** is also possible but **tell + object** is much more usual.

- Tom told me he had just heard it.
- He said he had just heard it.
- He said to me that he had just heard it.

With **say** and **tell + object** we can omit **that**.

- Tom told me **that** he had heard it.
- He said **that** he had just heard it.

With **say + to + object** we can not omit the conjunction **that**.

The following words can be used with direct or indirect speech:

Add*, **admit***, **answer***, **argue***, **boast***, **complain***, **deny***, **explain***, **grumble***, **object***, **observe***, **promise***, **protest***, **remark***, **reply***,
Assure + object, **point out**, **remind + object**.

When they are used with direct speech they must be placed after the statement.

- "It will cost much", Tom assured us.

Starred verbs can be inverted only if the subject is a noun.

- "But it will take longer", Bill objected / objected Bill.

They can introduce indirect statements. **That** should always be placed after the verbs.

- Tom assured us that it would cost much but Bill objected that it would take longer.

QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT SPEECH

When we turn direct speech into indirect the following changes necessary: tense, pronoun, possessive adjective, adverbs of time and adverbs of place. The interrogative form of the verb changes to affirmative form. The question is therefore omitted in indirect questions.

- He said, "Where is she going?"
- He asked where she was going.

If we have special subject question change of form is not necessary.

- "Who lives next door?" he said.
- He asked who lived next door.

The main verb in indirect speech should always be a verb of inquiry like **ask, inquire, wonder, and want to know**.

- He said, "Where are you from?"
- He asked where I was from.

Inquire, ask, wonder can be used in direct speech. They are placed after the statement.

- "Where is the station?" he inquired.

With **ask** the addressed person can be shown but **inquire, wonder** and **want to know** can't take the addressed person.

- He said, "What have you got in your bag?"
- He asked me what I had got in my bag.

If the direct question begins with a question word like when, where, who, how, why, etc, the question word is repeated in the indirect question.

- She said, "What do you want?"
- She asked what they wanted.

If there is no question word whether / if must be used.

- "Is anyone there?" he said.
- He asked if / whether anyone was there.

Actually there is no difference between if and whether but whether is more usual in two cases:

1)

a) If we have a choice question,

- "Do you want to go by air or by sea?" he asked.
- He asked whether I wanted to go by air or by sea.

b) whether or not

- "Do you want to insure your luggage or not?" he asked.
- He asked whether or not i wanted to insure my luggage.

2)

If we have a conditional tense (another if it better to use whether)

- "If you get the job, will you move to York?" he asked.
- He asked whether, if i got the job, i would move to York.

Commands, requests, advice in indirect speech.

The indirect command, request, advice are usually expressed by “**verb of command, request, advice + object + full infinitive**”.

- “Speak quietly, Tom” she said.
- She told Tom to speak quietly.

The following verbs can be used:

advise, ask, beg, command, encourage, entreat, forbid, implore, invite, order, recommend, remind, request, tell, urge, warn.

- “Get your coat, Tom” he said.
- He urged Tom to get his coat.
- “You had better sleep”, she said.
- She advised Tom to sleep.

Negative commands, requests, advice are usually reported by **not + full infinitive**.

- “Don’t go too far, boys”, she said.
- She warned boys not to go too far.

Indirect commands, requests, advice should always contain the addressed person. But the addressed person is often not mentioned in direct commands, requests, advice. When reporting such commands, requests or advice we must add a noun or pronoun.

- He said, “Go away”.
- He told me / him / her / them / us / the children / etc to go away.

Ask is an exception the addressed person can be omitted if ask comes before certain verbs like **see, speak to, talk to**.

- He said, “Speak to me”.
- He asked to speak to him.

We can express an indirect command with structure **tell / say + subject + to be to + bare infinitive**

- He said, “Wait”.
- He told me that I was to wait.
- He told me to wait.

If the command is in the negative form we put **not** after to be in indirect command.

- He said, “Don’t speak”.
- He told me that I was not to speak.
- He told me not to speak.

Actually there is no differences between two structures but **tell / say + subject + to be to + bare infinitive** structure is more usual in two cases:

1) if the introductory verb is in the present tense,

- He says, “Meet me at the station”.
- He says that we are to meet him at the station.

2) if there is clause before a command,

- He said, “if you see Ann tell her to ring me”.
- He told me that if I saw Ann i was to tell her to ring.
- He told me to tell Ann to ring him if i saw her.

Let + bare infinitive

As let + bare infinitive structure expressed as a suggestion when reporting it we use **subject + gerund** in indirect speech.

- He said, "Let's go there".
- He suggested going there.

Instead of gerund we can use **that + subject + should + bare infinitive**.

- He said, "Let's go there".
- He suggested that we / they should go there.
- He said, "Let's stop now and finish it later".
- He suggested that we / they should stop then and finish it later.
- He suggested stopping then and finishing it later.

In negative we use "**not + gerund**"

- He suggested not sleeping.
- He suggested that we/they should not sleep.

As let him / her / them expresses an obligation or duty, we use ought to / should in indirect speech.

- "It's not my business", said the postman, "let the government do something about it".
- The postman said it wasn't his business and that the government ought to / should do something about it.

Let is also an ordinary verb, that means "allow / permit" in this case it expresses a request that's why we use a request form in indirect speech.

- "Let him come with us, mother", I asked.
- I asked my mother to let him come with us.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

There are two kinds of objects: direct and indirect. The indirect object can be placed before direct object. In this case the preposition is omitted.

- I gave the book to Tom.
- I gave Tom the book.
- I ordered flowers for my mother.
- I ordered my mother flowers.

This structure can be used with the following verbs when "to" is omitted:

bring, give, hand, leave (in a will), offer, pass (hand), pay, play, promise, sell, send, show, sing, take, tell.

- I showed the map to Bill.
- I showed Bill the map.
- He sent 5\$ to John.
- He sent John 5\$.

For is used with the following verbs:

Book, build, buy, cook (bake, boil, fry, etc), fetch, find, get, keep, need, have, make, order, reserve.

- I bought a book for Bill.
- I bought Bill a book.
- He'll get a drink for you.
- He'll get you a drink.

It's better to use an **indirect object** before a **direct object** when the **direct object** is a phrase or a clause.

- He told **me** the whole story.
- Show **me** what you've got in your hand.

It is better to use an **indirect object** after a **direct object** if the **indirect object** is a phrase or clause.

- We kept **seats for everyone who had paid**.
- I had to show **my ID to the man at door**.

If the direct object is **it / them** we can not use indirect object before direct object.

- They kept it for Mary.
- She made them for Bill.

SEQUENCE OF TENSE

If the main clause is in the past tense the dependent clause should also be in the past tense.

- He thinks that it will rain.
- He thought that it would rain.
- He sees that he has made mistakes.
- He saw that he had made mistakes.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

There are two kind of verbs:

- 1) transitive,
- 2) intransitive.

Transitive verbs can take a complement after themselves.

Intransitive verbs can not take a complement after themselves.

Intransitive – rise, lie, sit.

transitive – raise, lay, set.

- The sun rises from east.
- The students raised their hands.

Raise means to lift or elevate an object or to increase something. After it there must be a complement.

- The weightlifter raises the barbells over his head.
- John raised his grades substantially.

Rise means to get up, to move up under one's own power, increase. No complement is used after it.

- When the bell rings, the students rise from their seats.
- John rose early so that could play tennis.
- Prices have risen more than 10 percent.

Lay – laid – laid means to put something or somebody on a surface. There must be a complement after it.

- Don't lay your clothes on the bed.
- She laid her baby on the crib.

Lie – lay – lain means to rest (repose) or to be situated in a place. It's often used with the preposition "down". This should not be confused with verb **lie – lied – lied** which means to say something that's false.

- The university lies in the western section of town.
- If the children are tired, they should lie down for a nap.
- Don't disturb Mary, she has lain for a rest.

Set means to put something or somebody on a surface or in a place. It's interchangeable with lay and put. Except in expressions like "set the table" which means "дастурхон тузамок".

- The carpenters set their tools in the box.
- The mother set the baby in the cradle.
- The little girl helps her father set the table.

Sit means to take a seat and we should not use a complement after it.

- We're going to sit in the fifth row.

PASSIVE VOICE

We can use **get** instead of **be** in passive voice. Get is informal and be is formal.

- The eggs got sold.
- The eggs were sold.

Interrogative verbs in active questions about the object become formative verbs in passive questions.

- They stole a car.
- What did they steal?
- What was stolen?

Informative verbs in active questions become interrogative verbs in passive questions. There should always be the preposition "by".

- Who stole a car?
- Who was a car stolen by?

If the doer of the action is inanimate we will use the preposition "with".

- Daniel painted this picture.
- This picture was painted by Daniel.
- Smoke filled the room.
- The room was filled with smoke.
- Paint covered the lock.
- The lock was covered with paint.

When a **verb + preposition + object** combination is put into the passive the preposition will remain immediately after the verb.

- You must write to him.
- He must be written to.

If we have two objects in active sentence we can form two passive sentences.

- I offered Ann some flowers.
- Ann was offered some flowers.
- Some flowers were offered to Ann.

It's better to use an animate object in passive sentence.

Sentences of the type "people say that he's rich" have two possible passive forms,

- It's said, that he is rich.
- He is said to be rich.

These structures can be used with the following verbs,

Acknowledge, allege, assume, believe, claim, consider, estimate, fill, find, know, presume, report, say, think, understand.

- People believe that, he eats ten eggs a day.
- It's believed that he eats ten eggs a day.
- He is believed to eat ten eggs a day.

Be supposed can mean be said.

- People suppose that it's delicious.
- It's supposed to be delicious.

Be supposed can mean be expected.

- People suppose that you know how to drive.
- You're supposed to know how to drive.

Be not supposed means be not allowed.

- You're not supposed to walk on the grass.

SEE SOMEBODY DO SEE SOMEBODY DOING

After see somebody we can use a bare infinitive if we saw the complete action from beginning to end.

- Tom got into his car and drove away. I saw this.
- I saw Tom get into his car and drive away.
- Ann watched TV. I saw this.
- I saw Ann watches TV.

But after a passive we use full infinitive.

- Ann went out. I saw this.
- I saw Ann go out.
- Ann was seen to go out.

After see somebody we can use gerund in order to show that we saw somebody when he/she was in the middle of doing something. We didn't see the complete action.

- I saw Ann. She was waiting for a bus.
- I saw Ann waiting for a bus.

Somebody was doing something.

I saw somebody doing something.
I saw this.

- He was walking along the street. I saw this when I drove past him.
- I saw him walking along street.

Instead of **see** we can use **hear, watch, listen to, feel** and **notice**.

- I didn't hear you come in.
- I felt somebody touch me.
- I heard it raining.

After **smell** and **find** we can only use gerund.

- Can you smell something burning?
- She found him reading her letters.

The infinitive

There are six forms of infinitives:

First – Present infinitive; to work, to do.

Second – Present continuous infinitive; to be working, to be doing.

Third – Perfect infinitive; to have worked, to have done.

Fourth – Perfect continuous infinitive; to have been working, to have been doing.

Fifth – Present infinitive passive; to be done.

Sixth – Perfect infinitive passive; to have been done.

An infinitive can be the subject of the words **appear, be** and **seem**.

- To compromise appears advisable.
- To save money now seems impossible.

But it is more usual to place the pronoun **it** the first and move the infinitive to the end of the sentence.

- It appears advisable to compromise.
- It seems now impossible to save money.

Usually in **it** structure an adjective is used after link verbs. But sometimes a noun can be used instead of an adjective.

- It would be a crime/a mistake to cut down any more trees.
- It would be an offence to drop litters in the street.

Cost/take + object can also be used instead of link verbs.

- It would cost millions/take years to rebuild this castle.

Perfect infinitive can be used as a subject of a sentence.

- To have made the same mistake twice was unforgivable.

Infinitive can be used as an object or complement of the verb.

- I agreed to pay.
- She refused to come.

The verbs which can be followed directly by the infinitive:

**** agree, arrange, ask, claim, decide, demand, determine, be determined, resolve.**

*** appear, forget, guarantee, happen, learn, pretend, promise, prove, remember, seem, swear, threaten.**

aim, attempt, bother, care, choose, condescend, consent, declaim, endeavour, fail, hesitate, hope, long, manage, neglect, offer, plan, prepare, be prepared, proceed, refuse, tend, trouble, pray, undertake, volunteer, vow.

The following phrases can also be followed by an infinitive:

*** make up one's mind, turn out.**

be about, be able afford, do one's best, do what one can, make an every effort, it occur to + object, set out, take the trouble.

- He is just about to leave.
- We can't afford to live in the centre.
- He managed to put out the fire.

One stated verbs or expressions can also be used with **that + clause**.

- I promise to wait.
- I promise that I'll wait.

When **appear, happen, seem, turn out** are used with **that** construction, an introductory "it" is required.

- His mansion turned out to be an enormous bungalow.
- It turned out that his mansion was an enormous bungalow.

Two stated verbs can be used with **that ... should** construction. Especially in passive.

- They decided to divide the profit equally.
- They decided that the profit should be divided equally.

The continuous infinitive is often used after **appear, happen, pretend, seem**.

- I happened to be looking out of window when they arrived.
- He seems to be following us.

It's also possible to use the continuous infinitive after **agree, arrange, decide, determine, hope, manage, plan**.

The following phrases can also be used in **verb + how / what / when / where / which / why + infinitive**:

Ask, decide, discover, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, see, show + object, think, understand, want to know, wonder.

- He discovered how to open the safe.
- She found out where to buy fruits cheaply.

“Whether + infinitive” can be used after **want to know** and **wonder**.

- He wondered whether to write or phone.

“Whether + infinitive” can be used after **know, decide, think, remember** only in negative and interrogative sentences.

- He needn't decide yet whether to study science or arts.

Ask, decide, forget, learn, remember can be followed directly by the infinitive. But the meaning will be different.

Learn how = acquire a skill.

- She learned how to drive.
- She learned to trust nobody.

The infinitives can be used after **verb + object**. The following verbs are used:

Advise, allow, bribe, command, compel, enable, encourage, entitle, feel (b), forbid, force, hear (b), implore, induce, instruct, invite, let (b), make (b), oblige, order, permit, persuade, remind, request, see (b), show how, teach / teach how, tell / tell how, tempt, train, urge, warn, watch (b).

* (b) means bare infinitive.

- These glasses will enable you to see in the dark.
- She encouraged me to try again.

When **show** is used with an infinitive, it requires **how**.

- He showed me how to change a fuse.

Tell + how + infinitive = instruct.

Tell + object + infinitive = order.

- he told me how to replace a fuse.

Teach how means instruct.

Teach + object + infinitive can mean to teach or train someone to behave in a certain way.

- He taught me how to swim.
- I taught him to obey all the commands without asking questions.

Remind, show, teach and **tell** can be followed by **that**.

- He reminded me that the road was dangerous.

Tell + that = inform

Tell + infinitive = order

- I told him to go.
- I told him that he was late.

The following verbs can be used in either verb + infinitive or verb + object + infinitive construction:

Ask, beg, would hate, help, intend, like, would like, would love, mean, prefer, want, wist.

- I want to drive.

- I want you to drive.

There is a difference in meaning between **ask + infinitive** and **ask + object + infinitive**.

- I asked to speak to Mr. James.
- I said, "Can I speak to Mr. James".
- I asked Bill to speak to Mr. James.
- I said, "Bill can you speak to Mr. James".

There is a similar difference between **beg + infinitive** and **beg + object + infinitive**.

- I begged to go.
- I said, "Please, let me go".
- I begged him go.
- I said, "Please go".

Assume, believe, consider, feel, know, suppose, understand can be followed by object + to be.

- I consider him to be the best student.

But this structure is less usual so instead we use **that** construction.

- I consider that he is the best student.

However to be structure is more usual than **that** construction in passive sentences.

- He is considered to be the best student.

Bare infinitive.

After **can, do, may, must, shall, will** we use a bare infinitive.

- They can swim.
- We may win.
- I do believe.

We use a bare infinitive after **needn't** but we use a full infinitive after **need**.

- I needn't go = I don't need to go.
- I need to go.

We use a bare infinitive after **dare** but if it comes with **do, did, will, would** we may use a full infinitive.

- I dared go.
- I dare not go.
- I didn't dare (to) go.
- I wouldn't dare (to) go.

After **feel, hear, see, watch** we use bare infinitive.

- I saw him drive off.
- I heard Tom cry.

But we use full infinitive in the passive sentences.

- He was seen to drive off.

Let takes the bare infinitive in both active and passive sentences.

- They let me go.
- I was let go.

Make takes a bare infinitive.

- He made me move my car.

But in the passive sentences make takes the full infinitive.

- I was made to move my car.

Sometimes the infinitive after make can be omitted in order to avoid repetition.

- Why did you tell?
- He made me.

After **would rather, would sooner, rather than, sooner than** we use a bare infinitive.

- I would rather wait till Friday.

After **had better** we use a bare infinitive.

After **help** we use either a full or bare infinitive.

- He helped us (to) carry the luggage.

If two infinitive are joined by **and** the **to** of the second infinitive is normally omitted.

- I want to sit in the garden and write some letters.

But and **except** take the bare infinitive when they follow **do + anything / nothing / everything**.

- He does nothing but complain.
- My dog does everything except speak.

An infinitive can be represented by **to** itself in order to avoid repetition. This is chiefly done after such verb as **hate, hope, would, like, would love, make (passive), mean, plan, try, want** and after the auxiliaries and phrases like **have, need, ought, used to, be able to, be going to**.

- Would you like to come with me?
- Yes, i would love to.
- Did you get a ticket?
- I tried to but i was late.

Really is often placed between **to** and bare infinitive in colloquial English.

- It would take ages to really master the job.

Instead of really we can use **completely, entirely, duely, unduely**.

- It would take ages to completely finish the job.
- It would take ages to finish the job completely.

A number of nouns can be followed directly by the infinitive, they are:

Ability, ambition, anxiety, attempt, decision, demand, desire, determination, eagerness, effort, failure, offer, plan, promise, refusal, request, scheme, willingness, wish.

- His ability to get on with people is his asset.
- She made on effort to stand up.

Too + adjective + infinitive

- You are too young to understand.

Sometimes after **too + adjective** we may use a passive infinitive.

- This parcel is too heavy to be sent by post.

Too + adjective + a/an + noun + infinitive

- He is too shrewd a businessman to accept the first offer.

- He is too experienced a conductor to mind what the critics say.

Too + adverb + infinitive

- It's too soon to say whether the scheme will succeed or not.
- She speaks too quickly to understand.

Adjective + enough + infinitive

- She is old enough to travel by herself.

Enough can be used as a pronoun or adjective and followed by an infinitive.

- He doesn't earn enough to live on.
- He hasn't got enough time to finish it.

Adverb + enough + infinitive

- He didn't get jump enough to win prize.

So + adjective + as + infinitive

- He was so foolish as to leave a car unlocked.
- He was foolish enough to leave a car unlocked.

Certain infinitive phrases can be placed at the beginning or sometimes at the end of a sentence like sentence adverbs.

- To be honest, I just don't like him.
- To cut a long story short, we said "No".
- I've never met him, to tell you the truth.

The perfect infinitive can be used with **was / were** to express an unfulfilled plan or arrangement.

- This house was to have been ready today.

The perfect infinitive can be used with **appear, happen, pretend, seem**. The action of the perfect infinitive is an earlier action. It happens before the time of the main verb.

- He seems to be an athlete.
- It seems that he is an athlete.
- He seems to have been an athlete
- It seems that he was an athlete.

GERUND

Gerund can be used as a subject of a sentence.

- Dancing bored him.
- Reading French is easier than speaking it.

Gerund can be used in short prohibitions.

- No fishing.
- No smoking.

But if there is an object we should use an imperative.

- Don't touch the wires.
- Don't feed the lions.

The gerund can come as an object of a verb, the following verbs are used:

*

Admit, deny, fancy (imagine), imagine, mean, propose, recollect, remember, suggest, understand.

Anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, defer, delay, detest, dislike, dread, enjoy, escape, excuse, finish, forgive, involve, keep, loathe, mind, miss, pardon, postpone, practise, prevent, resent, resist, risk, save (somebody the trouble of), stop (cease), avoid.

The following expressions are also used:

Can't stand (endure), can't help (prevent/avoid), it's no use/good, worth, look forward to, take to, be accustomed to, be used to.

After the adjective **worth** we use gerund,

- He admitted taking money.
- Would you consider selling it?
- He detests writing letters.
- I couldn't help laughing.
- I'll look forward to seeing you.

Stared verbs can be used with **that** clause,

- He admitted that he had taken money.

If verb or verb + preposition is followed directly by the gerund, the gerund refers to the subject of the verb.

- Tom insisted on reading the letter (Tom read it).

But sometimes we can put possessive adjective or pronoun between verb / verb + preposition and gerund. In this case the gerund refers to the person denoted by the possessive adjective or pronoun.

- Tom insisted on me / my reading the letters.

The following verbs and expressions can take either construction:

Dislike, dread, fancy, involve, like (negative), mean, mind, propose, recollect, remember, resent, save, stop, suggest, understand, approve/disapprove of, insist on, it's no good/use, object to, there's no point in, what's the point of.

- He disliked working late.
- He disliked me/my working late.

Excuse, forgive, pardon, prevent should always be followed by possessive adjective or pronoun.

- Excuse my/me ringing you up so early.

Appreciate usually requires a possessive adjective or passive gerund.

- I appreciate your giving me so much of your time.
- I appreciate being given this opportunity.

Mind is chiefly used in negative or interrogative sentences.

- Would you mind waiting a moment?
- I don't mind walking.

Would you mind is one of the most usual ways of making a request.

- Would you mind not smoking? – Please, don't smoke.
- Would you mind moving your car? – Please, move your car.

Perfect gerund

We can use the perfect gerund when we are referring to a past action.

- He was accused of having deserted his ship.
- He denied having been there.

We can use the passive form of the gerund.

- He was punished by being sent to the prison.
- The safe showed no signs of having been touched.

Verb + gerund / infinitive

The following verbs make take either infinitive or gerund,

Advise, agree, allow, begin, can/could bear, cease, continue, forget, hate, intend, like, love, mean, need, permit, prefer, propose, recommend, regret, remember, require, start, stop, try, used to, want.

The expressions,

Be ashamed of, be afraid (of), be sorry (for), care for, go on.

Verbs take infinitive or gerund without change of meaning.

Begin, start, continue, cease can be followed by either infinitive or gerund without any difference in meaning.

- I began working.
- I began to work.

But the infinitive is more usual with verbs of knowing, understanding and the verb matter.

- I'm beginning to understand why he acted strange.

Can/could bear can be used with either gerund or infinitive. It's chiefly used in negative sentences.

- I can't bear waiting.
- I can't bear to wait.

Intend can be followed by either infinitive or gerund. An infinitive is more usual than gerund.

- I intend to sell it.
- I intend selling it.

But after **intend + object** an infinitive must be used.

- I intend you to take lamp the department.

Allow, advise, permit, recommend, encourage can be followed directly by the gerund or object + infinitive.

- I advised sleeping.
- I advised him to sleep.

It needs / requires / wants can be followed by either gerund or passive infinitive.

- The grass wants cutting.
- The grass needs to be cut.

Regret, remember, forget are used with a gerund when the action expressed by the gerund of the earlier action.

- I regret spending so much money.
- I remember reading about the earthquake.

Forget + gerund is possible when forget is in negative.

- I'll never forget waiting for bombs to fall.

When **regret, remember, forget** themselves express the earlier action they are followed by an infinitive.

- I'll remember to ring Bill.
- I regret to say that you have failed in the exam.

After agree the infinitive is used.

- Tom agreed to wait.

Agree to can be followed by possessive adjective + gerund.

- He agreed to my leaving early on Friday.

Mean takes the infinitive when it means **intend**.

- I mean to get to the top by sunrise.

We use gerund after **mean** when it means **involve**.

After **be afraid of** a gerund can be used. In this case the gerund usually expresses an action which the subject fears may happen. It's normally an involuntary action.

- He never swam for out. He was afraid of getting cramp.
- She avoids lonely streets. She is afraid of being mugged.

Be afraid + infinitive means that the subject is / was / will / etc too frightened to perform the action. It's obviously a deliberate action.

- He was afraid to jump.
- She was afraid to protest.

Be sorry for + gerund means apologise or regret.

- I'm sorry for making so much noise.
- I'm sorry for disturbing you.

Be sorry + infinitive can express regret or sadness.

- I'm sorry to hear that you've been ill.
- I'm sorry to tell that there's been an accident.

Be ashamed + gerund is used when the gerund refers to the previous action.

- You should be ashamed of lying him.

In **be ashamed + infinitive** the infinitive refers to a subsequent action.

- I'm ashamed to tell what the carpet cost.

CAUSATIVE VERBS

The causative verbs are used to indicate that one person causes the second person to do something for the first person.

Have + someone + do

Make + someone + do

Get + someone + to do

- She has John clean the room.
- She makes John clean the room.
- She gets John to clean the room.

Have + something + done

Get + something + done

- I had my car cleaned.
- I get my car cleaned.

VERB OF PREFERENCE

After **prefer** either gerund or infinitive can be used.

- I don't like cities. I prefer to live / living in the country.

Prefer (doing) something to (doing) something else.

Prefer to do something rather than do something.

- I prefer tea to coffee.
- I prefer walking to driving.
- I prefer to walk rather than drive.

Would rather do something than do something else.

- I would rather stay at home than go to the cinema.

When someone wants someone else to do something **would rather someone did something** structure is used. Even if the structure is the past the meaning is the present or future.

- I'd rather cook dinner now.
- I'd rather you cooked the dinner now.

MODAL VERBS

Permission

May, might, can are used for permission. **Can** and **may** are in the present and future meaning. **Might** is used in the conditional and after verbs in a past tense.

- You may go.
- You can go.
- He said you might go.

May is chiefly used when the speaker is giving permission but **can** is always used instead of **may** for giving permission. But it can also be used to express the idea of having permission.

- You may park here. I allow you but the police don't.
- You can park here. I allow you also police do.

Could, can also be used for general permission in the past.

- On Sundays we could stay up late.

When a particular action was permitted and performed **was/were allowed to** is used.

- I had a visa, so I was allowed to cross frontier.

Can I, could I, may I and might I are used for asking permission.

- May I leave?

Possibility

May is usually not used in interrogative sentences. The interrogative is normally expressed by "do you think" or "be likely" construction.

- Do you think he will come?
- Is he likely to come?

Might can be used in interrogative sentences.

- Might they be waiting outside the station?

May / might + perfect infinitive is used in speculations about past actions.

- He may have gone. Perhaps he went. It's possible that he went.

Might, not may is used when the uncertainty no longer exists.

- He came home alone. You shouldn't have let him do that. He might have got lost.
- You shouldn't have drunk the wine. It may / might have been drugged.

It may have been drugged indicates that we are still uncertain whether it was drugged or not. It might have been drugged could have the same meaning but it could also mean that we know it wasn't drugged.

Might, not may is used when the matter was never put to the past.

- Perhaps we should have taken the other food. It might have been quicker.

Could be, can be used instead of **may / might be**.

- Where is Tom?
- He may / might / could be in the library.

In the interrogative we can use either **could** or **may / might**.

- May / could they be waiting for us?

In negative there is a difference in meaning between **could** and **may / might**. **May / might** express the possibility. **Could** express negative deduction.

- He may not be driving the car by himself.
- Perhaps he is not driving the car.
- He couldn't be driving the car by himself.
- This is impossible he cannot drive at all.
- He may not be in Namangan.
- Perhaps he is in Namangan.
- I'm sure he isn't Namangan.

Could + perfect infinitive can be used instead of **may / might + perfect infinitive**.

- I wonder how Tom knew about Ann's engagement.
- He may / might / could have heard it from Jack.

In the interrogative either of them can be used but in negative the meanings are different.

- Ann might not seen Tom yesterday.
- Ann couldn't seen Tom yesterday.

Subject + can can mean it is possible or circumstances permit.

- You can ski. There is enough snow.
- Can you get to the top of mountain in a day? It's possible.
- Measles can be quite dangerous.

Ability

Can and **be able** are used for ability. Only **shall/will be able** is used for future ability.

- Our baby will be able to walk in a few weeks.

Either **can** or **be able** may be used for present ability. **Can** is more usual.

- Can you type?
- Are you able to type?

Could can be used for present ability when there is an idea of condition.

- Could you run business by yourself (if it was necessary)?
- I could get a copy (if you want).

For past ability either **could** or **was/were able** can be used.

- When I was young. I could/was able to climb any tree.

But for particular actions only **was/were able** is used. In this case it usually means “managed”.

- Although the pilot was badly hurt, he was able to explain what had happened.

But in the negative sentences and with the verbs of sense either **could** or **was/were able** can be used for a particular action.

- He read messages but he couldn't / wasn't able to understand them.
- I could / was able to see him through the window.

With all the perfect forms “be able” is usual.

- Since his accident he hasn't been able to walk by himself.

Could + perfect infinitive is used for past ability when the action wasn't performed.

- I could have lent you the money. Why didn't you ask?

Could + perfect infinitive can be used for past abilities when we don't know whether the action was performed or not.

- The money has disappeared. Who could have taken it?
- Tom could have taken it. Only he knew where it was.
- He was able to send it. (He sent it).
- He could have sent it (he didn't send it or we don't know whether sent it or not).

Could + perfect infinitive can also express irritation.

- You could have told me.

Obligation

Ought / should is used to express the subject's obligation or duty.

- You should send in accurate tax returns.

Must and **have to** show the impression that the obligation is being or will be fulfilled but with **ought/should** we don't necessarily feel that the obligation is being or will be fulfilled.

If a driver says – I should drive slowly here. It's a build-up area. He usually implies that he isn't going to go slowly. If he really intended to go slowly he would say – I must drive here slowly. It's a build-up area.

Should can be used in formal notes and information sheets.

- Candidates should be prepared to answer questions by June.

In this case **must** can be used without change of meaning but **should** is more gentle or polite.

Ought and **should** can express advice.

- It's very good. You ought to/should read this.

But for more emphatic advice **must** is better.

- It's marvelous. You must read this.

Ought/should can be used with continuous infinitive. It expresses the idea that the subject is not fulfilling his obligations.

- He should be studying for his exam. He shouldn't be spending all his time on the beach.
- We should be wearing seat belts.

Ought/should can be used with perfect infinitive. It's used to express an unfulfilled obligation.

- You should have told him that the paint was still wet.
- They ought to have stopped at the traffic lights.
- She shouldn't have opened the letter. It wasn't addressed to her.

For single actions **have got to** can be used instead of **have to**.

Have got to

Haven't got to

Have I got to?

Had got to

- I have to go to work everyday.
- I'm glad I haven't got to go to work today.

Must, can be used in written orders or instructions.

- The cell-phones must be switched off.
- Staff must be at their desks by 9.

For first person there is a little difference between **have to** and **must**. Have to better for habits and must is better when the obligation is urgent or seems important to the speaker.

- I have to take two of these pills a day.
- I must tell you my dream.

Perfect infinitive can be used after **needn't**. This structure is used to express an unnecessary action which was performed.

- I needn't have written to him because he phoned me shortly afterwards.
- You needn't have brought your umbrella for we are going by car.

Deduction

Must, can be used for deduction.

- I have had no sleep for two hours.
- You must be exhausted.
- The police are stopping all cars.
- They must be looking for the escaped prisoner.

Imagine that we have 3 keys and one of these keys opens the door. We pick the first key and say "this might be the key" but after trying the first key unsuccessfully we will pick the second key and say "this may be the key" but after trying two keys unsuccessfully we'll pick the third key and say "this must be the key".

Must + perfect infinitive, is used for past deduction.

- He must have come by taxi.
- You must have heard it. The whole town heard it.

For a negative deduction **can't / couldn't** are used.

- Tom can't be in here. He phoned me two hours ago and said he would come tomorrow.

A negative deduction about past actions is expressed by **can't / couldn't + perfect infinitive**.

- A man answered the phone. I suppose it was her husband.
- It can't have been her husband. He died 2 years ago.

Assumption

Will, can be used for present and past assumptions.

- Ring his home number. He will be at home now.

- He will be expecting a call from you.

Should, can also be used for present and past assumptions.

- The plane should be landing now.

Assumptions with **should** are less confident than assumptions with **will**.

- Tom should know the address.
- Tom will know the address.

Should is not used for assumptions which displease the speaker.

- Let's not go shopping. The shops will be very crowded.

Both **will** and **should** can be used for future assumptions.

- They shouldn't / won't have any difficulty in finding a house.

Ought to can be used instead of **should**. But **should** is more usual.

- The plane ought to be landing now.

CLAUSES

There are three types of clauses.

- 1) Noun clause;
- 2) Adjective clause;
- 3) Adverb clause.

A noun clause is a dependent clause which functions as a noun after preposition. A noun clause can come at any position that a noun does (As a subject, as an object of the verb, after to be, as an object of a preposition).

There are three types of noun clause.

- 1) Noun clauses derived from statements.
- 2) Noun clauses derived from WH questions.
- 3) Noun clauses derived from Y/N questions.

The 1st type of noun clause will be taken from a positive or negative statement. Any clause should be introduced by a clause marker. For this type of noun clause "that" is used as a clause marker.

- Tom plays the piano well.
- This is a generally accepted fact.
- That Tom plays the piano well is a generally accepted fact.

When the noun clause derived from statement is being used as the object of the verb the clause marker "that" can be omitted.

- I know smth.
- Tom has to go.
- I know that Tom has to go.
- I know Tom has to go.

When the noun clause derived from a statement is used as the object of a preposition the clause marker "that" cannot be used. Instead of "that", "what" is used after preposition.

- I am against smth.
- You have said smth.
- I am against what you have said.

The 2nd types of noun clause will be taken from WH questions. As a clause markers WH question words are used.

What, focuses on a fact.
When, indicates a time.
Where, indicates a place.
Why, indicates a reason.
Who, indicates a person.
How many, indicates a quantity.
How much, indicates an amount.
How, indicates a manner.
Which, indicates a choice.
Whose, indicates a position.
Whom, indicates a person.

- She said smth.
- Why did he leave early?
- She said why he left early?
- He asked her address.
- Where does she leave?
- He asked where she lives?

The 3rd type of noun clauses will be taken from Y/N questions.

Whether/if is used as a clause marker. Whether/if indicates two or more alternatives.

- I don't know something.
- Should I bring my bike with me?
- I don't know whether I should bring my bike with me.

Actually there is no different between whether and if but if a noun clause derived from Y/N question **comes** as a subject or object of a preposition the clause marker **if** can't be used.

- Did the students finish the exam?
- This hasn't been reported to me yet.
- Whether the students finished the exam hasn't been reported to me yet.

Adjective clauses.

An adjective clause is a dependent clause which functions as an adjective. It gives us further information about a noun in the sentence. Another term for this kind of clause is "relative clause".

- The car which has a ribbon on it is mine.

There are two kind of adjective clauses:

- 4) a restrictive adjective clause;
- 5) a non-restrictive adjective clause.

A restrictive adjective clause limits or restricts the noun so that the speaker or listener doesn't confuse the noun with any other nouns. A restrictive adjective clause is never used with commas.

- A boy who wore white T-shirt and blue pants is my neighbour.

A non-restrictive adjective clause doesn't restrict the noun from another nouns. It just adds further information to the noun. It's always used with commas.

- The circle, which has a star in it, is used in religious ceremonies.

If the adjective clause describes a proper noun it is non-restrictive. Because a proper noun refers to a unique person, place or thing.

- A man who works in Nestle is usually late.
- Tom, who works in Nestle, is usually late.

Clauses markers (relative pronouns) for adjective clauses.

S

If the noun which is being described is a thing or an object the adjective clauses begins with **which**.

- The table which you bought from an antique shop is beautiful.

When the noun which is being described is a person **who** / **whom** is used.

If the noun which is being replaced is the subject of the verb in the adjective clause **who** is used.

- The man will be the luckiest man on the Earth.
- The man marries that woman.
- The man who marries that woman will be the luckiest man on the Earth.

If the noun which is being replaced is the object of the verb or a preposition **whom** is used.

- The girl has been in a terrible accident.
- We saw the girl in the park yesterday.
- The girl whom we saw in the park yesterday has been in a terrible accident.

In modern English **who** can be used instead of **whom**.

- The girl who we saw in the park yesterday has been in a terrible accident.

That is usually used for either objects or people.

- The table that you bought from an antique shop is beautiful.
- The girl that we saw in the park yesterday has been in a terrible accident.

If the adjective clause is a non-restrictive, that can't be used.

- Virginia, which is said to be quite beautiful, is the home of many senators and representatives.

When the relative pronoun replaces the object of a preposition there are two ways of constructing the sentence:

One way is to put the preposition before the relative pronoun. The other way is to put the preposition at the end of the adjective clause.

- The man is leaving.
- You spoke to the man.
- The man whom you spoke to is leaving.
- The man to whom you spoke is leaving.

If the relative pronoun is the object of its clause, the relative pronoun can be omitted only in restrictive clauses.

- I suggest that you read the book.
- I bought the book at the book store.
- I suggest that you read the book which I bought at the book store.
- I suggest that you read the book I bought at the book store.

If the relative pronoun is the subject of its clause it can not be omitted.

- I suggest that you read the book.
- The book won the prize.
- I suggest that you read the book which won the prize.

Where and **when** can introduce adjective clauses. **Where** is used to describe the location of the noun. **When** is used to describe the time of the noun. In this case **when** and **where** are called relative adverbs. Prepositions are not necessary when **where** or **when** are used.

- The city is now famous.
- I grew up in the city.
- The city where I grew up is now famous.
- She would never forget the day when Sam arrived.

Whose can be used to show possession in adjective clauses. It's usually used for people. But it can also be used for objects.

- The chairman, whose committee was so successful last term, was reelected for another term.
- The table whose leg is broken can't be fixed.

Instead of **whose + noun, noun + of + which** can be used only for objects. Besides, it should be separated from the rest of sentence with the help of commas.

- The table, leg of which broken, can't be fixed.

REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

If the subject of adjective clause is the same as the subject of the main clause the adjective clause can be reduced into a phrase. A phrase is a group of words that don't have either a subject a finite verb.

- The building is situated in our district.
- The building is being destroyed.
- The building which is being destroyed is situated in our district.
- The building being destroyed is situated in our district.

But if the subject of adjective clause isn't the subject of the main clause, the adjective cannot be reduced.

- The building is situated in our district.
- They are destroying the building.
- The building which they are destroying is situated in our district.

If the adjective clause has form of to be in it, first we will omit a relative pronoun second we will omit to be.

- The man who is standing near the tree is my uncle.
- The man standing near the tree is my uncle.

If we don't have form of to be in the adjective clause first we will omit relative pronoun second we will change the verb into present participle.

- The Smiths who live in the southern part of the city have their own bus.
- The Smiths living in the southern part of the city have their own bus.

Adverb clauses

An adverb clause is a dependent clause which functions as an adverb. An adverb clause gives information about time, place, contrast, cause, result, purpose, condition, manner or degree. The words that begin adverb clauses are called subordinate conjunctions. The followings are some common subordinate conjunctions:

Where, wherever, because, since, before, after, until, although, even though, whereas, while, as though, when, whenever, now that, as ... as, in that, so, so that, if, in order that, unless, in case, as if.

- When I see him, I will tell it.

If an adverb clause comes before the main clause a comma is used. If an adverb clause comes after the main clause no comma is used.

- I will tell it when I see him.

REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES

Like an adjective clause an adverb clause can be reduced when the subject of the adverb clause is the same as the subject of the main clause. If we have a form of to be in the adverb clause, first we'll omit the subject second we'll omit to be. But if we don't have a form of to be in the adverb clause, first we'll omit the subject second we'll change the verb into present participle.

- When I was walking in the park, I saw my old friend.
- When walking in the park, I saw my old friend.
- Before Bill moved to London, he worked for BBC.
- Before moving to London, Bill worked for BBC.

When the adverb clause comes before the main clause, we can even omit subordinate conjunctions.

- When I was walking in the garden, I saw my old friend.
- Walking in the garden, I saw my old friend.
- Before Bill moved to London, he worked for BBC.

- Moving to London, Bill worked for BBC.

Appositive

An appositive is a noun that is used to give some extra information about another noun in the sentence. (there should be commas)

- George Washington, the first president of the USA, was born in Virginia.

An appositive can be used after any noun but it is usually used after subject. An appositive may be a single noun or it may be a noun phrase with articles, prepositions, etc. an appositive must be separated from the rest of the sentences with commas.

- The old tree, a hundred year-old oak, in front of the house is going to be cut off soon.

An appositive can be used before the subject.

- The hottest planet in the solar system, Mercury is a more 3600000miles away from the sun.

The conditional

There are two types of conditional tenses:

- 1) Present conditional tense;
- 2) Perfect conditional tense.

The Present conditional tense is formed with **would/should + bare infinitive** for the first person (I, we) and **would + bare infinitive** for the other person.

- I would go.
- We should go.
- You would go.

The perfect conditional tense is formed with **would/should + perfect infinitive** for the first person and **would + perfect infinitive** for the other person.

- I would have gone.
- We should have gone.
- You would have gone.

Conditional sentences have two parts:

- Ø The "if clause";
- Ø The "main clause".

There are three types of conditional sentences.

Conditional sentence type 1.

The verb in the "if clause" should be in the present tense. The verb in the main clause should be in future simple. It doesn't matter which one comes first.

- If it rains, we'll stay at home.
- The cat will scratch you if you pull her tail.

The conditional sentences type 1 implies that the action in the "if clause" is quite probable. The verb in the "if clause" is always in a present tense although the meaning can be either present or future.

- IF I were you, I wouldn't do that.

Conditional sentence type 2.

The verb in the "if clause" should be in the past simple tense, the verb in the "main clause" should be in the present conditional tense. Conditional sentence type 2 refers to the present, future time actions and the past tense in the "if clause" indicate unreality or improbability.

- If I had a map, I wouldn't lend it to you.

Conditional sentence type 2 is used when the supposition is contrary to the known facts.

- If I lived near my house, I wouldn't be late for work. (but I don't live)

Conditional sentence type 2 is used when we don't expect the action of the "if clause" to take place.

- If a burglar (thief) came into my room at night, I would scream. (But I don't expect a burglar to come into...)

If he/she/it/I were can be used instead of **if he/she/it/I was** and it is considered to be more correct.

- If he were an actor, he would be famous.

Conditional sentence type 3.

The verb in the "if clause" should be in the past perfect tense, the verb in the "main clause" should be in the perfect conditional tense. The time is past and the condition can't be fulfilled. Because the action in the "if clause" didn't happen. It means both actions were not performed.

- If I had known that you were coming, I'd have met you at the station. (but I didn't know, so I didn't meet you at the station)
- If he had tried to leave the country, he would have been stopped at the frontier (but he didn't try, so he wasn't stopped)

Possible variations of conditional sentence type 1

Variations of the "main clause".

Instead of **if present + future** may use **it present + may / might / can**.

- If the fog gets thicker, the plane may / might / be diverted.
- If your documents are in order, you may / can leave.

Instead of **if + present + future** we may use **if + present + must / should / etc** or any construction of command, request, advice.

- If you want to lose the weight, you must / should / ought to eat less bread.
- If you want to lose the weight, eat less bread.

Instead of **if + present + future** we may use **if + present + another present tense**. **If + two present tenses** is used to express automatic or habitual results.

- If you heat ice, it turns to water.

Variations of the "if clause".

Instead of **it + present simple** we can use **if + present continuous** to indicate a present action or future arrangement.

- If you are waiting for a bus, you had better join the queue.
- If you are staying for another night, I will ask the manager to give you a better room.

Instead of **if + present simple** we can use **if + present perfect**.

- If you have finished dinner, I will ask the waiter for the bill.

Possible variations of conditional sentence type 2

Variations of the "main clause"

Might or **could** can be used instead of **would**.

- If you tried again, you might succeed.

- If I know her number, I could ring her up.

The continuous conditional form can be used instead of simple conditional form.

- Peter is on holiday, he is touring in Italy.
- If I were in holiday, I would be touring in Italy too.

If + past tense can be followed by another past tense when we wish to express automatic or habitual reactions in the past.

- If anyone interrupted him, he got angry.

Variations of the “if clause”

Instead of **if + past simple**, **if + past perfect tense** can be used.

- If he had taken my advice, he would be a rich man now.

Possible variations of conditional sentence type 3

Variations of the “main clause”

Could or **might** can be used instead of **would**.

- If I have found earlier, we could/might have saved his life.

The continuous form of the perfect conditional can be used.

- At the time of the accident I was sitting in the back because Tom was sitting in front. I Tom had been there, I would have been sitting in the front.

Variations of the “if clause”

Instead of **if + past perfect** we can use **if + past perfect continuous**.

- If I hadn't been wearing a seat-belt, I would have been injured.

A combination of conditional sentence type 2 and 3 can be used.

- The plane I intended to catch crashed and everyone died.
- If I had caught that plane, I would be died now.

Inversion

If + Subject + auxiliary can be replaced by **auxiliary + subject** and **if** is omitted.

- If I were in his shoes, I could run faster.
- Were I in his shoes, I could run faster.
- If had obeyed the rules ...
- Had I obeyed the rules ...

Was can't be used in inversions. Instead **were** should be used.

- If I was/were a driver, I could drive slowly.
- Were I a driver, I could drive slowly.

Special uses of will/would and should in “if clauses”

If you will/would is often used in polite requests **would** is more polite.

- If you'll wait a moment (please wait a moment)
- If you would fill up this form (please fill up the form)

If + will (real), would (unreal) can be used to indicate “willingness”.

- If he will listen to me, I will be able to help him (if he is willing to listen)
- If Tom would tell what he wants for dinner, I would cook that (Tom is unwilling to tell)

Want is used in this way can mean “refuse”.

- If he want listen to me, I can help him (if he refuses to listen)

Will, can be used to express “obstinate insistence”.

- If you will play the drums all night, no wonder neighbours complain. (if you insist on playing ...)

If + would like / care can be used instead of **if + want / wish** and it is more polite

- If you would like to come, I'll get a ticket for you.
- If he would like to leave his car here, he can.

If **would like** has no object, we can omit the **would**.

- If you like, I'll get a ticket for you.
- If he likes, he can leave his car here.

If + should can be used in conditional sentence type 1 to indicate that the action is not very possible to happen. It's chiefly in written instructions.

- If these biscuits arrive in a damaged condition, please inform us at once.
- If these biscuits should arrive in a damaged condition, please inform us at once.

If only + present / future tense expresses “hope”.

- If only he will come on time.
- If only he listens to her.

If only + past / past perfect tense expresses “regret”.

- If only he didn't smoke.
- If only you have not said that.

If only + would can express regret about present action.

- If only he would drive slowly.

Subjunctive mood

The subjunctive mood is the simple form of the verb when it is used after certain verbs indicating that one person wants another person to do something. The word “that” must always appear in subjunctive sentences.

- We urge that he leave now.

S + V + that + S + bare infinitive

The following verbs can be used:

Advise, move, require, ask, order, stipulate, comment, prefer, suggest, degree, propose, urge, demand, recommend, insist, request.

- The doctor suggested that his patient stop smoking.

It + be + adjective + that + S + bare infinitive

The following adjectives can be used:

Advised, recommended, impotent, required, mandatory, suggested, necessary, urgent, obligatory, imperative, purposed.

- It is necessary that he find the book.
- It was urgent that she leave at once.

So and such

Generally when these words appear in “that” construction **so** is used with adjective or adverb and **such** is used with nouns.

S + V + so + adjective / adverb + that + remainder of the sentence

- She sang so well that she was asked to audition.
- The food was so good that he couldn't resist it.

S + V + so + quantity words (many, much, little, few, etc) + noun + that + remainder of the sentence

- The man brought so many books that he needed assistance to carry them.
- The cooks made so little food that some people were not served.

S + V + such + a/an + adjective + singular, countable noun + that + remainder of the sentence

- It was such a hot day that several people fainted.

S + V + so + adjective + a/an + singular, countable noun + that + remainder of the sentence

- It was so hot a day that several people fainted.

S + V + such + adjective + plural countable / uncountable noun + that + remainder of the sentence

- This is such sour juice that I cannot drink it.
- They are such popular singers that they will likely win an award.

Parallel structure

When information in a sentence is given in the form of a list or series all components must be grammatically parallel or equal. For example, if the first is an infinitive, the rest must also be infinitives.

- Peter is rich, handsome and popular.
- Henry is a lawyer, politician and teacher.
- The soldiers approached the enemy camp slowly and silently.
- She likes fishing, swimming, and surfing.

Antecedent of pronouns

An antecedent is a noun to which the pronoun refers. If a pronoun is used in the sentence, antecedent and pronoun should logically be correct.

- Tom is a lawyer. He is very famous.
- **George dislikes politics because he believes that they are corrupt. – Wrong.**
- **George dislikes politics because he believes that politicians are corrupt. – Correct.**
- Mr. Brown told Mr. Adams that he would have to work all night.
- Mr. Brown said that Mr. Adams would have to work all night.
- Janet visited her friend every day while she was on vacation.
- While Janet was on vacation, she visited her friend.

Redundancy

A sentence in which some information is unnecessary repeated is called redundant.

Advance forward Proceed forward Progress forward	Advance, proceed and progress mean to move forward, therefore the verb forward is not necessary.
Return back	Return and revert mean to go back or to send back so

Revert back	back isn't necessary.
Sufficient enough	These words are identical. One or the other should be used.
Compete together	Compete means to take part in a contest against others.
Reason...because	These words indicate the same thing.
Join together	Join means to put together or to bring together.
Repeat again	Repeat means to say again.
New innovations	Innovation means a new idea.
Matinee performance	Matinee means a performance in the afternoon.
Some identical	These words are identical.
Two twins	Twins means two brothers or sisters.
The time when	The time and when indicate the same thing.
The place where	The place and where indicate the same thing.

- That was the place / where I saw him for the first time.
- The carpenter joined two beams with ~~together~~ long nails.