

***UZBEK***

---

***LANGUAGE***

---

***By ZUMRAD AHMEDJANOVA***

## **BIRINCHI DARS**

### **Mundarija. Content**

- 1. Introduction to cultural heritage and language**
- 2. Uzbek alphabet**
- 3. Phonetic rules and ways of pronouncing Uzbek sounds**
- 4. Formal and informal greetings and getting acquainted**

## 1.1 Introduction to cultural heritage

The Caucasus and Central Asia



Central Asia is one of the most fascinating areas of the world. It is a challenging place to live, mostly because of its cold winters and long, hot summers, its midlatitude deserts and high mountains. It is a challenging place for hundreds of various ethnicities which struggle to maintain their identity, culture and language. It was challenging to live during the legendary conquests of Alexander the Great and Persian kings, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. It was challenging for various peoples with different traditions who consistently had to live together.

As a result of centuries of migration and conquest, an amazing integration of Iranian, Turkic, Mongol, Arabic, Chinese, Indian and European Cultures occurred over at least 25 centuries. A vital factor in the history of the southern part of Central Asia, which is now modern Uzbekistan, was its location on the trade route between China and Europe, the so-called Silk Road. The territory of modern Uzbekistan was an important center of intellectual life and religion. Its cities, like Samarkand and Bukhara, competed with cultural centres such as Baghdad, Cairo, and Cordoba. Some of the greatest historians, scientists, and geographers in the history of Islamic culture were natives of the region.

- Find 5-7 interesting facts about the history of the region online.

### 1.2. Introduction to Uzbek language

The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic group of languages and is spoken not only in Uzbekistan but also in neighboring countries: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan. 72% of the population of Uzbekistan is Uzbek; 85% of the population speaks Uzbek. More than 3 million Uzbeks live outside of Uzbekistan. Though Uzbeks can communicate with fellow Turkic speakers of Kazakh, Turkmen, Tatar, Kyrgyz, Turk and Azeri, the closest to them will be Uyghur speakers. The Uzbek language consists of East-Iranian and Turkic dialects, which were spoken for centuries on the territory between the rivers Amudarya and Sirdarya.

Compare:

Uzbek	Kazakh	Kirgiz	Turkmen	Azeri	Turkish	English translation
bir	бир	bir	bir	bir	bir	one
uch	уш	ooch	üç	üç	üç	three
yetti	жеті	jeti	yedi	yeddi	yedi	seven
ochiq	ашык	achyk	achyk	açiq	açik	open
yopiq	жабык	jabyk	yapyk	bagli	kapali	closed

Uzbek language has a lot of loan words from Arabic, Persian and Russian. The words and sentences in Uzbek, as in any other Turkic language, are formed by help of suffixes that are added to morphemes, a process called **agglutination**. Fore example: *Amerika-dan-man* – *America from I (I am from America)*. *Amerikan-dan-mi-siz?* – *America from (+ interrogative particle) you (Are you from America)?*

- **Pop quiz.** Which of these ancient languages are agglutinative?
  - Latin
  - Sumerian
  - Urartian
  - Sanskrit
  
- Which of these modern languages are agglutinative?

- English
- Arabic
- Japanese
- Spanish
- Korean

### 1.3 . Sentence structure.

The typical word order in Uzbek sentence is **Subject – Object – Verb**. This order is characteristic of 75% of world languages and is different from English where the word order is Subject- Verb- Object. An example of English word order is *Salim drinks tea* (SVO). An example of Uzbek word order will be *Salim tea drinks* (SOV). Question words are placed in the sentence where the answer will go:

*Bu kim? Bu Lola. – This (is) who? This (is) Lola.*

*Bu nima? Bu qalam.- This(is) what? This (is a) pen.*

In Uzbek language grammatical functions like number, case, mood or tense are accomplished by adding suffixes to words. Fore example: uy (home) – uyda (at home). There are only three tenses in Uzbek language: Present, Past and Future are also formed by adding suffixes to a verbal root.

## 2. Alphabet- Alifbo

**2.1.** One of the first alphabets known on territory of modern Uzbekistan is Sogdian. Sogdia or Sodianna was an ancient civilization that existed during 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to 11<sup>th</sup> century AD. The alphabet is derived from Syriac, the descendant script from the Aramaic alphabet. The script was widely used through Central Asia. It consists of 17 consonants, 4 long vowels and was written from right to left.

<b>Transcription</b>	ʔ	β	γ	d	H	w	z	x	ʧ	y	k	l	m	n	s	ʃ	p	c	q	r	š	t	Δ
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<b>Value</b>	ā, ē, ī	β, f	γ, x	*	Ø	w, w̄, ū, ū̄, ō, ō̄, ü, ǖ, ȫ	z, ž, ž̄, r̄, r̄̄	x	*	y, ȳ, ȳ̄, ē̄, ē̄̄, ē̄̄̄, ē̄̄̄̄, ē̄̄̄̄̄, ē̄̄̄̄̄̄	k, g	l	m, m̄	n, n̄	s	*	p, b, f	č, j, t, s	*	r, r̄, l̄	š, š̄, θ	t, d	ō, θ
<b>Aramaic values</b>	?	B	G	D	H	W	Z	Ḥ	Ṭ	Y	K	L	M	N	S	ʕ	P	Ṣ	Q	R	Ṩ	T	(L)

**2.2.** Over time Sogdian alphabet evolved into Old Uyghur alphabet. This time the script turned 90 degrees, written vertically top to bottom in columns left to right. The alphabet was used from 8 to 17c. AD. Like Sogdian alphabet Old Uyghur alphabet used letters for long vowels as well as for short ones.

Initial										
Medial										
Final										
Latin	e	a/e	w/v	y	o/u	ö/ü	z	ž	x	q
Initial										
Medial										
Final										
Latin	k/g	d	m	n	b/p	č	r	s	š	t

**2.3.** In the 10<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of Islam in Central Asia, Arabic alphabet was used to represent the regional literal language. That alphabet got its name – Chagatai, based on almost entire Central Asian region called– Chagatai Khanate. Chagatai alphabet was used till the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was officially called “Old Uzbek” alphabet in 1924 and there was an attempt to reform it by adapting letters that will represent Uzbek sounds. It constitutes of consonants and long vowels, has 33 letters and is written from right to left:

ز	ر	د	خ	ح	چ	ج	ت	پ	ب	ه	ا
z	r	d	x	h	ch	j	t	p	b	e	a/o
[z]	[r]	[d]	[x]	[h]	[tʃ]	[dʒ]	[t]	[p]	[b]	[e]	[ɑ] [ɔ]
ن	م	ل	ئ	گ	ك	ق	ف	غ	ش	س	ژ
n	m	l	ñ	g	k	q	f	gʻ	sh	s	j
[n]	[m]	[l]	[ŋ]	[g]	[k]	[q]	[f]	[ɣ]	[ʃ]	[s]	[ʒ]
			ء	ئ	ې	ى	ي	ؤ	ۇ	و	ھ
			ʻ	ʻ	e	i	y	v	u/ö	oʻ	h
			[ʻ]	[ʻ]	[e]	[i]	[j]	[v/w]	[u]	[o]	[h]

**2.4.** For 1200 years Arabic script was used on the territory of modern Uzbekistan. But starting in the twentieth century, the Uzbek nation experienced several changes of its alphabet. From 1900-1929 the Arabic script was reformed to reflect specific sounds of the Uzbek language.

In 1927, as a part of literacy programs to educate and politically influence people of Central Asia, Chagatai alphabet was replaced by Latin alphabet (called Yanalif). The first people to experience that were Uzbek people, who for the first time had their own cartographically defined region and alphabet.

In 1940, for political and economical reasons Uzbek Latin script was officially changed to Cyrillic script under Joseph Stalin. Only in 1946 did Cyrillic totally replace Latin. Cyrillic alphabet has 35 letters: 24 consonants and 11 vowels.

А а	Б б	В в	Г г	Д д	Е е	Ё ё	Ж ж	З з	И и	Й й	К к
а	бе	ве	ге	де	йе	йо	же	зе	и	йе	ка
a	b	v	g	d	e, ye	yo	j	z	i	y	k
[a, æ]	[b]	[w]	[g]	[d]	[je, e]	[jo]	[ʒ]	[z]	[i, i]	[j]	[k]
Л л	М м	Н н	О о	П п	Р р	С с	Т т	У у	Ф ф	Х х	(Ц ц)
эл	эм	эн	о	пе	эр	эс	те	у	эф	хе	(тсе)
l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u	f	x	ts
[l]	[m]	[n]	[o, o]	[p]	[r]	[s]	[t]	[u, y]	[f]	[x]	[ʦ]
Ч ч	Ш ш	Ъ ъ	(Ь ь)	Э э	Ю ю	Я я	Ў ў	Қ қ	Ғ ғ	Х х	
че	ша			э	йу	йа	ў	қе	ғе	хе	
ch	sh	'	'	e	yu	ya	o'	q	g'	h	
[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[ʔ]	-	[e]	[ju]	[ja]	[o, ø, ʊ]	[q]	[ɣ]	[h]	

**2.5.** Latin alphabet was re-introduced with some modifications again in 1992 as a part of political movement of independence. Uzbeks continue to use Cyrillic scripts almost everywhere despite the fact that the official script is Latin. The deadline in Uzbekistan for making that transition was repeatedly changed. There are 28 letters and 1 apostrophe in the modern Uzbek alphabet. There are 6 vowels and 22 consonants. Some of the Uzbek letters represent more than one sound. Be aware that some letters of Uzbek alphabet do not represent the same sounds as those of the English alphabet.

Letter	Name of letter	Sound	Letter	Name of letter	Sound
Aa	a	a or <b>æ</b> like in <i>rat</i>	Qq	qe	Q
Bb	be	b	Rr	er	thrilled r
Dd	de	d	Ss	es	S
Ee	e	e like in <i>met</i>	Tt	te	T
Ff	ef	f	Uu	u	u like in <i>look</i>
Gg	ge	g	Vv	ve	v or w
Hh	he	h like in <i>hill</i>	Xx	xe	h like in <i>hot</i>



li	i	i like in <i>pin</i>	Yy	ye	j like in yes
Jj	je	j like in jam	Zz	ze	Z
Kk	ke	k	O' o'	o'	between <i>o</i> and <i>u</i>
Ll	el	l	G'g'	g'e	voiced version of <i>h</i> or <i>γ</i>
Mm	em	m	Sh sh	she	ʃ
Nn	en	n	Ch ch	che	tʃ
Oo	o	o like in <i>top</i>	Ng ng	nge	ŋ
Pp	pe	p	'	apostrophe	

- Listen to the pronunciation of Uzbek alphabet

Alifbo : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J6X2k0jFl14&feature=plcp>

- **Pop quiz.** How many times Uzbek language changed its script in XX th century?

### 2.5.1. Consonants

Sound and Pronunciation		Articulation	Places of articulation (Hosil bo'lish o'rniga ko'ra)					Glottal Sound		
			Labial sounds		Palatal					
			Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Palatal	Back of the tongue			
							Velar			Uvular
Sono	Voiced	Implosives	<b>B</b>		<b>D</b>		<b>G</b>			

r ous C ons on an ts	Voiceless		<b>P</b>		<b>T</b>		<b>K</b>	<b>Q</b>	
	Voiced	Fricative	<b>V</b>	<b>(V)</b>	<b>Z,J</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>G'</b>	
	Voiceless			<b>F</b>	<b>S,</b> <b>SH</b>			<b>X</b>	<b>H</b>
	Voiced	Affricate			<b>J</b>				
	Voiceless				<b>CH</b>				
	Voiced	Nasal Sounds	<b>M</b>		<b>N</b>		<b>N</b> <b>(n</b> <b>g)</b>		
		Lateral			<b>L</b>				
		Trill			<b>R</b>				

- [Bilabial](#): Both lips come together, as in *p*, *b* or *m*
- [Labiodental](#): Lower lip contacts upper teeth, as in *f* or *v*
- [Alveolar](#): Tongue tip contacts the [alveolar ridge](#) (the gums just behind the teeth), as in *t*, *d*, *n*, or *l*; or tongue blade contacts the alveolar ridge, as in *s* or *z*
- [Postalveolar](#): Tongue blade contacts the [postalveolar](#) region behind the alveolar ridge, as in *sh*, *ch*, *zh*, or *j*; or tongue tip contacts the postalveolar region, as in *r*
- [Palatal](#): Middle of tongue approaches or contacts the [hard palate](#), as in *y*
- [Velar](#): Back of tongue contacts the [soft palate](#) (or "velum"), as in *k*, *g* or *ng*
- [Labiovelar](#): Back of tongue approaches the [soft palate](#) and lips also come close to each other, as in *w*

➤ Look up the meaning of the phonetic terms as well as the meaning of underline words.

### 2.5.2. Vowels

There are six vowels in Uzbek language – a, o, e, i, u, o'. Vowels and some consonants have a very specific way of pronunciation. In different Uzbek dialects they might sound differently. One of the specifics of Uzbek language pronunciation that letter “o” is heavily used where in other Turkic languages sound “a” is used. For example: *ota* (father) versus *ata*.

In Uzbek language each vowel is pronounced separately in the word. There are no diphthongs in Uzbek. In case after the vowel follows another vowel, still both of them will be pronounced separately. For example: *matbuot* – *matbu-ot*. The main stress is on the last syllable of nouns, verbs and adjectives.

***2.5.2.1. Tinglang va takrorlang. Listen and repeat:***

front open vowel <b>A</b>	back open vowel <b>O</b>	back close vowel <b>U</b>	back half-close vowel <b>O'</b>
ana mana taxta deraza	Ona ota omon salom	u bu un sovun	o'z ko'z xo'p o'rta

***2.5.2.2. Remember these words and practice reading:***

O'zbek - Uzbek

O'zbek tili- Uzbek language

O'zbekiston - Uzbekistan

O'zbekiston-dan-man – I am from Uzbekistan

O'rta Osiyo – Central Asia

➤ ***Tinglang va takrorlang. Listen and repeat:***

front close vowel <b>I</b>	front half-close vowel <b>E</b>	<b>Y</b>
Siz Ilm Tish oila	El Erkak Mehr bek	Yosh Joy Uy yangi

➤ **Pop quiz.** How many vowels are in Uzbek language?

### 3. Orthographic rules:

In certain cases some sounds can change to another sound. For example:

When suffix is added to the word stem ending with sound **A** then it can change to sound **O**:  
Chanqa – chanqoq, tara – taroq, sura – suroq, alda – aldoq, sayla – saylov, ishla – ishlov.

When suffix is added to one syllable word then sound **O** can change to sound **A**: son – sana;  
yosh – yasha.

Words ending with sound **I** when added sound **V** or **Q** changes to sound **U**: O'qi – o'quv, tani – tanuv, sovi – sovuq, quri – quruq

Sound **Q** changes to sound **G'** when words ending with Q have added possessive suffix: qishloq – qishlog'i, o'roq – o'rog'i, bo'taloq – bo'talog'i.

Sound **K** changes to sound **G** when words ending with k have added possessive suffix: kurak – kuragi, bilak – bilagi, yurak – yuragi.

#### 3.1. Voiced and Voiceless Consonants

Often voiced consonant comes with pair of voiceless consonant.

Voiced	Voiceless
B	P
D	T
Z	S
G	K
V	F
G'	X
J (jon)	Ch
J (jurnal)	Sh

### 3.2. Remember some orthographic rules:

Sound **Q** becomes **G** when added possessive suffix I: qishloq – qishlog'i, o'roq – o'rog'i, bo'taloq – bo'talog'i.

Sound **K** becomes **G** when added possessive suffix: kurak – kuragi, bilak – bilagi, yurak – yuragi, istak - istagim.

While writing the consonants do not forget some of the rules. For example:

Voiced **v** can be heard as voiceless **f** in words like *avtobus, avtomat*

Voiced **j** can be heard as voiceless **ch** in words like *masjid, jahon*

Voiced **n** can be heard as voiced **m** in words like *shanba, yonbosh*

Voiced **z** can be heard as voiceless **s** in words like *iztirob, tuzsiz*

#### 1- Mashq . Read carefully the following words paying attention to their pronunciation;

Zamon, doim, yovuz, kosa, oftob, juma

#### 2- Mashq. In which of the following lines consonants are formed at the front of the tong?

A) *v, f*      B) *b, p*      C) *d, t*      D) *ch, k*      E) *q, g*

#### 3- Mashq. In which of the following lines words differ by one letter (Bir unli yoki bir undosh bilan farq qiladigan so'zlar qatorini toping).

A) Bilim, baliq                                      C) Kamon , zamin                                      E) Bormoq, barmoq  
B) Bolg'a, bolta                                      D) Boshliq, toshliq

<b>unvoiced back-tongue stop</b>  <b>K</b>	<b>voiced lateral consonant</b>  <b>L</b>	<b>voiced bi-labial nasal</b>  <b>M</b>
--	---	---

kim	Lola	men
kam	libos	mana
kamalak	alifbo	mol
kitob	salom	mulk
kakao	til	ism

**4-Mashq. Word recognition. Read the words and try to guess their meaning:**

1. Amerika
2. Fonetika
3. Universitet
4. Kafe
5. Siklon
6. Raketa
7. Limonad
8. Teatr
9. Taksi
10. Diaqnoz

**3.3. Combination of letters: ng, ch, sh**

<b>unvoiced front-tongue fricative –sh</b>	<b>unvoiced front-tongue mixed consonant –ch</b>	<b>voiced back-tongue nasal - ng</b>
Tosh Bosh Shabada	Choi Chiryli Kuch	Tong So'ng Yangi

--	--	--

### 5- Mashq. O'qing. Read

Tovush, Toshkent, och, dengiz, Farangiz, yaxshi, kichik, ochiq

### 3.4. The apostrophe - '

1) An apostrophe is written after a vowel in Arabic loan words such as a'lo (excellent), ba'zan (sometimes), e'lon (announcement) to represent a lengthening of the vowel.

2) An apostrophe is written before a vowel in Arabic loan words such as in'om (gift), qat'iy (definitely) to represent the vowel being pronounced separately from the preceding consonant.

### 6- Mashq. Read according to the rules of pronunciation of ' :

Ne'mat, ta'na, she'r, san'at, ta'lim, ma'naviy, ta'zim, va'da, e'tibor

### 7-Mashq. Tinglang va takrorlang. Listen and repeat. Sounds "q", "g", "h", "ng" are specific for Uzbek language. They are all deep back tongue sounds:

unvoiced deep-back-tongue stop	voiced deep-back-tongue fricative	unvoiced glottal fricative	unvoiced deep-back-tongue fricative
<b>Q</b>	<b>G'</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>X</b>
Qor	G'or	Hafta	Xafa
Qadam	G'oz	Bahor	Xalq
Qalam	Lug'at	Hamma	Xayr
Quloq	Tog'	Ilhom	Uxlamoq
O'qituvchi	G'alaba	Mahalla	Narx

**8- Mashq. Tinglang va Takrorlang. Listen and repeat**

<b>E</b>	<b>YE</b>	<b>YA</b>	<b>YO</b>	<b>YU</b>	<b>YI</b>
Er	Yer	yarim	Yoriq	yurak	yil
erkak	yetti	yaxshi	yomon	yuk	
keksa	qayerda		piyoz	quyon	kiyim

**9- Mashq. Read. Try to guess the meaning of the words:**

Dublikat

innovatsiya

korrupsiya,

filologiya,

bibliografiya,

konstitutsiya,

ofis

prezentatsiya

konsert

inflyatsiya

aksiya

**3.5.** Sounds **b, v, g, d, z** at the end of the sentence take the sound of the preceding voiceless sound in the unstressed syllables, like, ketdi – ketti (left), kitob – kitop (book)



Even though the sounds "t" and "d" are sometimes not pronounced at the end of words such as *baland* (high), *Samarqand* (Samarkand), *do'st* (friend), they are still written.

**10-Mashq. Practice reading sounds b, v, g, z, d .**

Kirib - entering

oldi - took

yod – memory

og'iz - mouth

biroz – a little bit

Toshkent - Tashkent

**Mashqlar. Exercises for practice:**

**11-Mashq. O'qing. Read. Put the words in alphabetical order**

Maktab, daraxt, yulduz, anor, paxta, odam, bola, ilon, nuqta, yer, suv, ko'z, uzum, g'isht, harf, ona, lug'at, tish, vaqt, aeroport, jahon, choy, zamon, sovun, oila, do'st, go'zal, o'rik, temir, qishloq, shahar, nom, non, piyoz.

**12- Mashq. Read and notice the difference in pronunciation.**

Ot- o't, bot – bod, yod – yot, asl – asil, ijobiy – ijodiy, hol- xol, tor – dor, tana – ta'na, tilla- tila, sher – she'r, ko'z – kuz, may – moy.

**13- Mashq. Read and notice the rules of pronunciation:**

Saodat (happiness), matbaa, sanoat (industry), badiiy, vakuum (vacuum), muammo (problem), matbuot (the press), tabiiy (natural), taassurot.

**14- Mashq. Read, notice the difference**

Aql-oqil, qadr – qodir, kasb-kosib, ilm- olim, zulm – zolim, lutf – latif, mehr – mohir, naqsh-naqqosh, xol- hol

**15- Mashq. Read and practice pronunciation of '**

Qit'a - continent

ta'lim - education

Ra'no - Rano

ta'zim - bend

ya'ni – i.e

a'lo - excellent

ma'no - meaning

fe'l – verb

ba'zan – sometimes

**16- Mashq. Read and practice pronunciation of t, d, z, v at the end of the words or with voiceless consonants**

unutdi

poyezd

shokolad

Bahodir

umid

o'qibdi

ketdi

zavod

toza

xursand

artist

past

**17- Mashq. Read and pay attention to pronunciation of h and x.**

Xalq - people

Shoh - Shah

hafta - week

xizmat – service

his – feelings

behi – quince

xabar – news

hassa – stick

xasta – ill

#### **4. Formal and informal greetings.**

***18-Mashq.*** Practice informal and formal greeting. Make up your own dialog

Listen to the following Uzbek greeting: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TWwceY8Bvsl>

Or this one: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LyN\\_EAXdYVM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LyN_EAXdYVM)

#### **Formal or Informal?**

**You are visiting Uzbekistan (or any other Central Asian country). Decide in which situation you will use formal siz or informal sen.**

1. \_\_\_ You are invited to the dinner with the people you hardly know.
2. \_\_\_ You are invited to the family dinner with the people you know very well.
3. \_\_\_ At the family dinner you want to approach a 12 year old boy.
4. \_\_\_ You are invited by your peers to the party.
5. \_\_\_ You at the official meeting.
6. \_\_\_ You are greeting you Uzbek language instructor.

7. \_\_\_ You approach a lady in the bus or on the street.
8. \_\_\_ At the grocery you want to buy a beer. You want to approach a salesman.
9. \_\_\_ You want to play soccer with the kids.
10. \_\_\_ You want to order a food at the local restaurant and you are served by a young waitress.

### **Yangi so'zlar. New Vocabulary**

O'zbek - Uzbek

O'zbek tili- Uzbek language

O'zbekiston - Uzbekistan

O'zbekistondanman – I am from Uzbekistan

O'rta Osiyo – Central Asia

Amerika - America

Fonetika - phonetics

Universitet - university

Kafe - cafe

Siklon - cyclone

Raketa - rocket

Limonad - lemonade

Teatr - theater

Taksi - taxi

Men – I

Mening – my

Sen – you (informal)

Siz - you (formal)

Yaxshimisiz? - How are you?

Rahmat - Thank you!

Yaxshi - Good

Yomon - Bad

Yomon emas - Not bad

Xudoga shukur! - Thanks God!

Salom – Hello

Assalomu alaykum – Hello (formal)

Sovuq salom – cold greeting

Quruq salom – dry greeting

Issiq salom – warm greeting

Ism – name

Bu – this

**Overview:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WuO3679GIE8>

**Architecture:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNucYTtdJ8E&feature=related>

**Poem:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nt8jaZEtcDM&feature=related>

**Music and Dance:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=phn0QrzBxFk&feature=related>

**Sightseeing of Tashkent- capital of Uzbekistan:**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1PoWt0thLE&feature=related>

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_detailpage&v=0WqcR--UNyo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=0WqcR--UNyo)

**Additional sources of Uzbek**

**News in Uzbek:**

**In Uzbekistan - Axborot** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dy0z9Y7dZ60>

**VOA** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ApwyvJ2WhOk>

**BBC** <http://www.bbc.co.uk/uzbek/lotin/>

**LESSON 2 - IKKINCHI DARS. Classroom Vocabulary**

**Mundarja/ Content**

1. **Getting acquainted.**
2. **Personal pronouns**
3. **Formal/Informal “you”**
4. **Interrogative and Demonstrative pronouns**
  - 4.1 **Interrogatives – Kim? Nima?**
  - 4.2 **Demonstrative pronouns – BU, SHU, ANA U, ANA SHU**
5. **Negation – EMAS**
6. **Conjunctions - VA, HAM, ESA**

## **1. TANISHISH. GETTING ACQUAINTED**

### **1.1. Informal:**

- Salom! Mening ismim Aziz.
- Salom! Men Lola.
- Hi! My name is Aziz.
- Hi! I am Lola.

### **1.2. Formal:**

- Assalomu alaykum! Mening ismim Anvar Tursunovich.
- Va alaykum assalom. Mening ismim Barno Akbarovna.
  
- Hello! My name is Anvar Tursunovich.
- Hello! My name is Barno Akbarovna.

### ***1-Mashq. Follow the model below and introduce yourself to classmates.***

- Salom! Men Anvar.
- Salom! Mening ismim Barno.
- Hi! I am Anvar.
- Hi! My name is Barno.

### ***2-Mashq. Follow the model below and introduce your fellow student.***

- Salom! Men Lola. Bu Anvar.
- Hi! I am Lola. This is Anvar.



**Pop Quiz. Read and discuss the answer you think is the most appropriate.** You are a college student in Uzbekistan. You enter the class of 10 - 12 students 5 minutes before the class starts. What should you do first?

- Proceed directly to your seat. Say nothing.
- Proceed directly to the friend/student you know. Start talking.
- Say hello only to a person you know. Proceed to your place.
- Say hello to everybody in the classroom. Proceed to your place.

## **2. Pronouns**

<b>Men</b>	<i>I</i>	<b>Biz</b>	<i>We</i>
<b>Sen/Siz</b>	<i>You</i>	<b>Siz(lar)</b>	<i>You</i>
<b>U</b>	<i>He/She /It</i>	<b>Ular</b>	<i>They</i>

**2.1. Note:** Suffix **-lar** (they) is often dropped in spoken language. There are no definite or indefinite articles in Uzbek. There are no auxiliary verb equivalents to *am, is, are*. Instead of the auxiliary verb *to be* there are personal predicate suffixes that express the same element. Personal predicates are added to the nouns or adjectives. E.g:

*Men o'qituvchi+man*

*I am a teacher*

*Sen (Siz) professor+san (siz)*

*You are a professor*

*U talaba*

*S/he is a student*

*Biz talabalar+miz*

*We are students*

*Siz(lar) professor (+sizlar)*

*You are professors*

*U(lar) o'qituvchi+lar*

*They are teachers*

**3-Mashq. Make up your own sentences using personal pronouns.**

### **2.2. Cultural Note. Names in Uzbekistan**

Uzbek name consists of three, sometimes four parts and was adopted from Russian system of last names and patronymics in 20<sup>th</sup> century with coming of Soviet rule. First name (**ism**) for example Amina, is given by parents at birth, second name is patronymic (**otasining ismi**) for example Anvarovna, which means father's name plus a suffix **-o(ye)vich** for males and **-o(ye)vna** for females and a last name (**familiya**) for example Oripova, is a family name. Since independence of Uzbekistan, some families changed their russified patronymic names to the more traditional "**o'g'li**" or "**qizi**" which stands for "son of" or "daughter of". For example:  
*Amina Anvar qizi Oripova*

### **3. FORMAL AND INFORMAL "YOU"**

#### **3.1. Informal, with the use of suffix "san"**

- Salom Barno! Yaxshimisan?
- Yaxshi, rahmat!

#### **3.2. Formal, with the use of suffix "siz"**

- Assalomu alaykum, Salim Ergashevich! Yaxshimisiz?
- Yaxshi, rahmat!

#### **New words:**

Yaxshimisiz? - How are you?

Rahmat - Thank you!

Yaxshi - Good

Yomon - Bad

Xudoga shukur – Thank God (another way of saying "good")

**4- Mashq.** Using the model and words from above made your own dialog with a partner. Choose one of you to be a boy named Aziz or a girl named Amina to practice informal greeting. Then choose one of you to be a male professor Murod Buriboyevich or a female professor Madina Validovna

**4. ITERROGATIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.**

**4.1. Interrogative pronouns: BU KIM? / BU NIMA?**

**WHO IS THIS? /WHAT IS THIS?**

<b><i>KIM? / WHO?</i></b> <b><i>is used for people only</i></b>	<b><i>NIMA? /WHAT?</i></b> <b><i>is used for objects</i></b>
Anvar/ Lola talaba - student o'qituvchi – teacher it - dog mushuk - cat men - I sen/siz - you u – he/she	Qalam – pencil daftar – notebook qog'oz - paper deraza – window eshik - door ruchka- pen kitob - book u – it
<b>Bu Anvar.</b> <b>Mana bu o'qituvchi</b>	<b>Bu deraza.</b> <b>Mana bu daftar</b>

**4.2.1. Demonstrative pronoun “bu” or more specific “shu” – “this” is used when somebody or something close by. For example:**

*Bu/shu Sevara. This is Sevara.*

*Bu/shu eshik. This is a door.*

**4.2.2. Demonstrative pronoun “u” or more specific “o’sha” – “that”** is used when someone or something is further away. For example:

*U/ o’sha talaba. That is a student.*

*U qalam. That is a pencil.*

“U” is also used to indicate personal pronouns “he, she, it”

**4.2.3. Demonstrative pronoun “mana bu” – “this one”** is used to show that someone or something nearby by pointing at it. For example:

*Mana bu Sevara. This is Sevara or Over here is Sevara.*

**4.2.4. Demonstrative pronoun “ana u” – “that one”** is used to show that something further away by pointing at it. For example:

*Ana u kitob. That book is over there.*

*Ana u talaba. That student is over there.*

## **5-Mashq.**

**A** – Identify objects in the classroom in Uzbek. For example:

*Bu nima? Bu kitob. What is it? It is a book.*

*Bu kim? Bu oqituvchi. Who is this? This is a teacher.*

Table – stol

Chair – stul

Book – kitob

Teacher – o’qituvchi

Notebook- daftar

Student - talaba

Pen- ruchka

Pencil - qalam

Window –deraza

Clock – soat

Door – eshik

TV - televizor

**B** – Give the appropriate interrogative. For example:

*qalam – nima? Pencil – what?*

*Lola- kim? Lola – Who?*

### **6-Mashq.**

A. Read and translate

#### **SINF**

Bu - sinf. Sinf katta. Mana bu eshik. Mana deraza. Bu stol va stul. Ana u taxta, bo’r va o’chirg’ich. Bu daftar, darslik va ruchka. Mana bu kitob va lug’at. Bu domla. Ana u talaba.

B. What do you see in the room? Write it down.

➤ **Pop quiz. How questions are formed in English? Other languages?**

### **4.3. Question formation in Uzbek Language**

In Uzbek language questions are formed by help of question words. Question words in the sentence indicate the place where the replaced word would go.

**Kim?** – Who?

For example: Bu kim? (This who?) or Kim bu? Who is this? - Bu talaba (This student) This is a student.

**Nima?** – What?

For example: Bu nima? (This what?) or Nima bu? What is this? – Bu mushuk (This cat). This is a cat.

**-chi?** – and what about?

Added to nouns or pronouns. Note, to emphasize the noun a personal predicate ending is added.

For example: Men o’qituvchi+man. Sen-chi? – Men talaba+man. I am a teacher. And what about you? I am a student.

Bu qalam. Ana u-chi? – Ana u ruchka.  
This is a pencil. What about that one? – That one is a pen.

**7-Mashq.** Read the dialogue and make up your own.

- Anvar, bu kim?
- Bu talaba.
  
- Lola, bu kim?
- Bu o'g'il bola, bu qiz bola.

**8 – Mashq.** Savollarni tuzing. Ask and answer the questions such as the following:

1. – Bu kim?  
-Bu Anvar.  
-Bu-chi?  
- Bu Lola.
  
2. – Bu nima?  
- Bu eshik.  
- Bu-chi?  
- Bu deraza.  
- Ana u-chi?  
- Ana u soat (clock).
  
3. - U nima?  
- U qalam.  
- Mana bu-chi?  
- Mana bu ruchka.  
- Ana u nima?  
- Bilmayman. (I do not know)

**9 - Mashq.** You are in Uzbekistan. Your Uzbek friend is introducing you to a university campus. Practice asking and answering questions. Select five words that you will add to your active vocabulary. For example:

*Bu nima? – Bu maktab. What is this? – This is a school.*

*Bu-chi? – Bu kutubxona. And what is this? – This is a library.*

*U-chi? – U bog'. And what is that? – That is a garden*

Kutubxona – library

Dekanat – Dean’s office

Kafedra – sub department, specialized department

Dars - lesson

Darslik – study book

Sport maydoni – sports field

Mashq maydoni – practice field

Devonxona – registrar office

Bog’ – garden

Universitet – university

Auditoriya – auditorium

Sinf – class, grade, classroom

Uy vazifasi – Homework

Qabulxona – reception room

***Here how educational system looks like in Uzbekistan:***

kindergarten starts at the age of 3

elementary school – starts at age of 7 and runs for 3 years

middle school – grades 4 to 9

academic lyceum – runs for 3 years

professional college – runs for 3 years

Both academic lyceum and professional college complete high school education. Then, Institute or

University – 4 years for Bachelor’s degree and two years for Master’s

**4.3.1 - mi?** The interrogative particle – *mi* is used when asked a general question by simply adding suffix –*mi* before the personal predicate ending.

For example:

Bu talaba+**mi**? – Is this a student?

Ha, bu talaba. – Yes, this is a student.

or

Yo’q, bu talaba emas. – No, this is not a student.

Sen talaba+**mi+san**? Are you a student?

Ha, men talaba+**man**. Yes, I am a student

or

Yo’q, men talaba **emas+man**. No, I am not a student

**4.3.2. Note:** interrogative particle – *mi* is added after personal endings –*men* and –*biz*.

For example:

Men talaba+man+mi? Am I a student?

Ha, men talaba+man. Yes, I am a student.

Or

Yo’q, men talaba emas+man. No, I am not a student.

**10 -Mashq.** Give positive and negative answers:

Bu kitobmi?

Bu universitetmi?

Bu Akmalmi?

Bu lug’atmi?

Bu kutubxonami?

Bu maktabmi?



Bu Lolami?

Bu institutmi?

**11-Mashq. Find out which of the following is a statement and which is a question. Put a question mark next to the question. What is the difference?**

Bu Lola

Ana u qalam

Bu soatmi

Mana bu darslik

U kitobmi

O'sha qog'ozmi

U stol

Bu stulmi

Ana u o'qituvchimi

Mana bu daftarmi

**12 -Mashq. Form questions using these tables below.**

<b>Pronoun</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Personal predicate ending</b>	<b>Interrogative -mi</b>
<i>Men</i> <i>Biz</i>	<i>Akmal</i> <i>shifokor</i>	<i>+ man</i> <i>+ miz</i>	<i>+mi ?</i>

<b>Pronoun</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Interrogative particle – mi</b>	<b>personal predicate ending</b>
<i>Sen</i> <i>Siz</i> <i>U</i>	<i>professor</i> <i>yaxshi</i> <i>o'zbek</i>	<i>+mi</i>	<i>+san</i> <i>+siz</i> <i>-</i> <i>+sizlar</i>

Siz(lar) U(lar)	o'qituvchi talaba injener tadbirkor		+lar
--------------------	--	--	------

e.g. Men o'qituvchimanmi?

### **5. IS NOT/ARE NOT – EMAS**

When subject is not someone or something simply put **emas** + personal predicate ending after subject or object. For example:

Sen Anvarmisan? – Yoq, men Anvar **emas**man.

Siz professormisiz? – Yoq, men professor **emas**man.

#### **5.1 Table:**

Pronoun/Subject	Object	negation	personal predicate ending
Men (I)	yaxshi	emas	+man
Sen (you informal)	yomon		+san
Siz (you formal)	Anvar		+siz
U (he/she/it)	Lola Aminovna		-
Biz (we)	tadbirkor		+miz
Siz(lar)	kasal		+sizlar
U(lar)	och		+lar

#### **13-Mashq. Translate into English:**

Ahmad is not hungry.

Dogs are not sick.

This book is not bad.

We are not businessmen

#### **14 - Mashq. Read and answer the questions looking at the model below:**

- Nigora, bu maktabmi?
- Yo'q, bu maktab emas, kollej.

- Akmal, bu maktabmi?
- Yo'q, bu – universitet.

1. Barno, bu daftarmi?
2. Aziz, bu teatrmi?
3. Murod, bu sportchimi?
4. Nigina, ana u Mansurmi?
5. Anvar, bu lug'atmi?
6. Zarina, u tadbirkormi?
7. Mansur, u qalammi?
8. Timur, mana bu kitobmi?

**15- Mashq. Use a model below to form a dialog**

Informal

- Salom, Lola!
- Salom, Aziz!
- Qalay sen?
- Men yaxshi! Sen-chi?
- Yomon emas!

Formal:

- Assalomu alaykum, Madina Aripovna!
- Va alaykum assalom, Aziz!
- Siz yaxshimisiz?
- Xudoga shukur! Siz-chi?
- Yaxshi, rahmat!
- 

**6. CONJUNCTIONS: ham, va, esa**

Conjunction **ham (also)** is used after a noun or pronoun. Conjunction **va (and)** is used between two objects or people. Conjunction **esa** means **however**.

**16- Mashq.** Read and made up your own dialogue looking at what is around you:

**1.**

- Ilhom, bu kim?
- Bu talaba
- Bu-chi?
- Bu ham talaba

**2.** – Nargiza, bu nima?

- Bu teatr.
- Bu-chi?
- Bu esa muzey.
- U-chi?
- U ham muzey.

**17-Mashq.** Look at the objects around and ask each other what is that. Model:

Bu nima? – Bu maktab

U nima? – U qog’oz.

Bu-chi? – Bu esa teatr

U-chi? – U esa daftar.

**18- Mashq.** Read the dialogs and make up your own with the partner.

**A.**

- Barno, bu dekanatmi?
- Ha, dekanat
- U-chi?
- U devonxona

**B.**

- Laziz, bu lug’atmi?
- Yo’q, bu darslik.
- U-chi?
- U daftar, bu esa kitob.

**19- Mashq.** Find the appropriate answers to the questions:

Bu kim?	Bu Akmal.
Bu nima?	Bu daftar.
Bu-chi? Bu ham. Bu esa.	Ha, bu lug'at.
Bu Murodmi?	Bu darslik.
Bu Akmalmi yoki Anvarmi?	Bu - eshik. Bu ham eshik, bu esa deraza.
Bu qalammi?	Yo'q, bu Murod emas, bu Mansur.
Bu lug'atmi?	Bu talaba.
Bu daftarmi yoki darslikmi?	Yoq, bu qalam emas, bu ruchka.

**20 – Mashq.** Read the dialogue. Make up your own.

- A.
- Anvar, bu kim?
  - Bu – talaba.
  - Bu-chi?
  - Bu ham talaba.
- B.
- Lola, kim bu?
  - Bu domla.
  - Bu –chi?
  - Bu ham domla.

**21- Mashq.** Translate:

- a.**
- Nigora, what is this?
  - This is a Dean's office.
  - What about that?
  - That is a library.
- b.**
- Mansur, what is this?
  - This is a book.
  - What about this?

- This is a notebook.

**c.**

- Anvar, is it a classroom?
- Yes, it is.
- Is this a teacher?
- No, this is not a teacher, this is a student

**d.**

- Barno, is this a theatre?
- No, this is not a theatre, this is a museum.
- Is this a school?
- Yes, this is a school.

**ADDITIONAL EXERCISES:**

**22- Mashq. Tongtwisteres:**

- a. Read and identify voiceless consonants:

Tushimda teshik tishim tushganmish.

- b. Read and identify voiced consonants:

Oydin oyni oynadan ko'rdi.

- c. Read and identify voiced and voiceless consonants.

Sojjida sakkizta sigir sog'adi.

**23- Mashq.** Give a) positive answer to the question, then b) negative answer. For example:

*Bu kitobmi? – Ha, bu kitob.*

*Bu kitobmi? – Yoq, bu kitob emas, bu daftar.*

1. Bu Niginami?
2. Bu tadbirkormi?
3. Bu muzeymi?
4. Bu lug'atmi?
5. Bu daftarmi?
6. Bu stolmi?
7. Bu institutmi?
8. Bu eshikmi?
9. Bu ruchkami?

10. Bu stulmi?

**24 –Mashq.** Answer the questions using the following model. For example:

*Bu Anvarmi?- Yoq, Anvar emas, Mansur*

*Bu Lolami? – Yoq, bu Barno.*

1. Bu Nigorami?
2. Bu kitobmi?
3. Bu maktabmi?
4. Bu talabami?
5. Bu teatrmi?
6. Bu qalammi?
7. Bu sportchimi?
8. Bu kutubxonami?

**25 – Mashq.** Read, use the following words to make up a dialogue using the following model:

- *Kim bu? – Bu domla.*

- *Bu-chi? – Bu ham domla.*

*Or*

- *Bu nima?- Bu sport maydoni.*

- *Bu-chi? – Bu teatr. Bu esa muzey.*

1. talaba
2. daftar
3. o'quvchi
4. qiz bola
5. stul
6. ruchka
7. qog'oz
8. maktab
9. taxta

**NEW VOCABULARY:**

Auditoriya – auditorium

Bog' – garden

Daftar –a notebook

Darslik – study book  
Dekanat – Dean’s office  
Devonxona – registrar office  
Domla – teacher/instructor at college level  
Institut- institute  
Kafedra – teacher’s room  
Kasal – sick  
Kutubxona – library  
Lug’at – a dictionary  
Madrasa- madrasa (Religious school)  
Masjid – mosque  
mushuk – cat  
Muzey – museum  
Och – hungry  
Profesor – professor  
Qalam – a pencil  
Qiz bola – a girl  
Qog’oz - paper  
Rucka – a pen  
Sinf – class, grade, classroom  
Sport maydoni – sports field  
Tadbirkor – businessman/woman  
Talaba – student  
Teatr – theatre



Universitet – university

Uy vazifasi – Homework

O'gil bola – a boy

O'qituvchi – school teacher

O'quvchi – student at school

### LESSON 3 - UCHINCHI DARS.

Asking and answering questions. Where are you from? Where do you live?

#### **MUNDARIJA/CONTENT:**

1. Greeting and Farewell
2. Alternative *yoki*
3. Adverbs – Bu yerda and Shu yerda
4. Plural suffix *-lar*
5. Adjectives
6. Ablative case *-dan*
7. Verbs
  - 7.1. Present-future tense

## 1. Greetings and Farewells

### Greetings/Salomlashish:

- Assalomu alaykum!
- Va alaykum assalom!
- Salom!
- Salom alaykum!
- Qalaysiz/san!

### Farewells/Xayrlashish:

- Xayr.
- Xo'p, xayr!
- Omon bo'ling!
- Ko'rishguncha xayr!
- Oq yo'li!

## Suhbat/Dialogue

### Informal:

- Salom, Karim! Yaxshimis**an**?
- Yomon emas!

Or

- Salom, Karim! Qalays**an**?
- Yaxshiman, rahmat!

### Formal:

- Assalomu alaykum, Karim Validovich! Yaxshimisiz?
- Va alaykum assalom! Yaxshi, rahmat! Siz-chi?
- Men ham yomon emas, rahmat!
- Xayr.
- Xo'p, xayr!
-

**1- Mashq.** Using the above examples of greeting and farewells create one of your own;

**How do you do?**

Ishlaringiz qalay?

Qalaysiz? Tuzukmisiz?

Hammasi joyidami?

**Answers:**

Hammasi joyida

Sekin-sekin

Juda yaxshi, rahmat!

**2- Mashq.** Make up a full dialogue using the above examples.

## **2. Alternative *yoki (or)***

When asked a question with two possible alternative choices use ***yoki (or)*** between two objects. For example:

- Bu Timurmi ***yoki*** Ahmadmi? – Bu Timur.
- Bu Barnomi ***yoki*** Kamilami? – Bu Barno, bu esa Kamila.

**3- Mashq.** Find out a) who is next to you b) what is around you. E.g:

e.g. Bu domlami yoki talabami? – Bu domla, bu esa talaba.

Bu muzeymi yoki maktabmi? – Bu maktab, bu esa muzey.

## **3. Adverbs – *Shu yerda/ Bu yerda* - Here and There**

When we use ***shu yerda (here)***, it typically refers to the place where the speaker is, and we see the position of people and things from the speaker's point of view.

When we use **bu yerda** (*there*), it typically refers to the place where the listener or another person is, and we see the position of people and things from the listener's or another person's point of view

Men (I)		Men (I )	bu yerda/shu yerda	man+mi?
Sen(you informal)	bu yerda/	Sen (you informal)		mi+san?
Siz (you formal)	shu yerda	Siz (you formal)		mi+siz ?
U (he/she/it)		U (he/she/it)		-
Biz (we)		Biz (we)		miz+mi?
Siz(lar)		Siz(lar)		mi+sizlar?
Ular		Ular		mi+lar?

**4-Mashq.** Read the dialogue:

- Mansur, bu nima?
- Bu sinf. Bu yerda stol. Mana bu yerda chiroq. Ana shu yerda taxta. Bu daftar, bu esa kitob.
- Bu-chi?
- Bu ham kitob.
- Bu darslikmi?
- Ha, bu darslik.
- Mansur, kim bu, domlami?
- Yo'q, bu domla emas, bu – talaba.
- Bu Niginami yoki Lolami?
- Bu Lola, bu esa Nigina.

**5-Mashq.** Tell about your class, introduce other students in class. Use the above dialogue as your model.

#### 4. PLURAL SUFFIX - *lar*

kim? (who)	kimlar?	nima?(what)	nimalar?
u	ular	bu	bular
Erkak	erkaklar	xona	xonalar
Ayol	ayollar	qalam	qalamlar
Bola	bolalar	sumka	sumkalar

**4. 1. Note:** In Uzbek, if the sentence has two or more of the same kinds of objects or people then often will be one plural ending used. For example:

Ular kim? – Ular ayol

Bu kimlar? – Bu ayollar or Bular ayol

Bu qog'oz va daftarlar.

**6-mashq.** Form the question and answer it by adding plural suffix – *lar*

For example: (*bola*) – *Bu kim? - Bu bolalar.*

1. (qiz) \_\_\_\_\_

2. (deraza) \_\_\_\_\_

3. (qog'oz) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (talaba) \_\_\_\_\_

5. (ruchka) \_\_\_\_\_

6. (stul) \_\_\_\_\_

7. (chiroq) \_\_\_\_\_

8. (xona) \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Adjectives

Adjectives in Uzbek modify nouns. When adjective comes after the noun then it becomes a predicate. Adjectives are used as word root, meaning that they can serve as nuclei for further morphological construction by adding suffixes. Adjectives in Uzbek do not carry the plural suffix. For example:

yangi kitob – new book

yangi kitoblar – new books

bu kitob yangi – this book is new

yangi+lik - news

**7 – Mashq.** Read the adjectives and match them with the nouns

Yangi – new	Eski – old
Katta – big	Kichkina – small
Yaxshi – good	Yomon – bad
Uzun – long	Kalta – short
Ochiq – open	yopiq – closed
Uzoq – far away	yaqin - close

1. \_\_\_\_\_ daftar.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ deraza.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ kitoblar.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ bolalar.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ universitet.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ xona.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ sumka.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ tadbirkor.

**8- Mashq.** Identify objects in the classroom using adjectives.

For example: *Bu yangi daftar.* This is a new notebook.

**5.1.** Negation with **emas** is used when we form negative sentences. **Emas** can be added to adjectives, nouns and personal predicate endings. For example:

*Siz talaba **emassiz.*** You are not a student.

*Bu yangi daftar **emas.*** This not a new notebook.

**9 – Mashq.** Read and translate the sentences where an adjective becomes a predicate. Pay attention that there is no **to be** verb in Uzbek.

- a. Bu daftar yangi.
- b. Kutubxona ochiq.
- c. Ana u eshik yopiq.
- d. Bu kichkina lug'at yaxshi.
- e. O'sha bog' uzun emas.

## 5. Where are you from? Who are you?



**5.1. Ablative case –dan (from, since that time, out of)**



Suffix **-dan** directly follows nouns and pronouns.

Qayer**dan** - Where from? - O'zbekiston**dan** – From Uzbekistan

Question	Answer	Question
Men qayer <b>dan</b> man?	O'zbekiston <b>dan+man</b>	O'zbekiston <b>dan+man+mi?</b> (Am I from Uzbekistan?)
Sen qayer <b>dansan</b> ?	Amerika <b>dan+san</b>	Amerika <b>dan+mi+san?</b> (Are you from America?)
U qayer <b>dan</b> ?	Rossiya <b>dan</b>	U Rossiya <b>dan+mi?</b> (Is s/he from Russia?)
Biz qayer <b>dan</b> miz?	Angliya <b>dan+miz</b>	Angliya <b>dan+miz+mi?</b> (Are we from England?)
Sizlar qayer <b>dansiz</b> ?	Xitoy <b>dan+siz</b>	Xitoy <b>dan+mi+siz?</b> (Are you from China?)
Ular qayer <b>dan</b> ?	Afg'oniston <b>dan</b>	Ular Afg'oniston <b>dan+mi?</b> (Are they from Afghanistan?)

**10-Mashq.** Read and translate the dialog. Make up your own.

A.

- Men Barno. Siz kim?
- Men Ilhom. Men - talabaman. Siz-chi?
- Men tadbirkorman.
- Qayerdانسiz?
- Men O'zbekistondan. Siz-chi?

- Men Tojikistondanman.

B.

- Men Akmal. Men talabaman. Siz-chi?
- Men Rustam. Men ham talaba. Men Toshkentdanman, siz-chi?
- Men Toshkentdan emasman, men Buxorodanman.

### 5.1.2 Asking and answering questions using ablative case suffix –dan (cont)

Question	Answer
O'zbekistondan+ <b>man</b> + <u>mi</u> ? (Am I from Uzbekistan?)	Ha, men O'zbekistondanman.
Amerikadan+ <u>mi</u> + <b>san</b> ? (Are you from America?)	Ha, sen Amerikadansan.
U Rossiyadan+ <u>mi</u> ? (Is s/he from Russia?)	Yoq, u Rossiyadan emas.
Angliyadan+ <b>miz</b> + <u>mi</u> ? (Are we from England?)	Ha, biz Angliyadanmiz.
Xitoydan+ <u>mi</u> + <b>siz</b> ? (Are you from China?)	Yoq, siz Xitoydan emassiz
Ular Afg'onistondan+mi? (Are they from Afganistan?)	Ha, ular Afg'onistondan.

**5.2. Note:** In Uzbek language, when you want to name your place of belonging to a city or country (or nationality), you just add suffix - **lik** to the noun. For example: *amerika+lik*, *toshkent+lik*. Remember, in Uzbek nationality and belonging to a place is not written with a capital letter like in English.

**11- Mashq.** Ask your classmate where are they from and who are they.

For example: *Siz qayerdansiz? – Men O‘zbekistondanman*  
*Qayerliksiz? – Men o‘zbekistonlik.*

(Men) Qayerlikman? (Sen) Qayerliksan? (U) Qayerlik? (Biz) Qayerlikmiz? (Sizlar) Qayerliksiz? (Ular) Qayerlik?	Farg‘onalik Moskvalik Chet ellik Turkmanistonlik
--	---

**12-Mashq.** Add suffix **-lik** to the following:

*Qayerliksiz? – Men amerikalikman.*

1. Angliya \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kanada \_\_\_\_\_
3. Meksika \_\_\_\_\_
4. Moskva \_\_\_\_\_
5. Andijon \_\_\_\_\_
6. Samarqand \_\_\_\_\_
7. Farg‘ona \_\_\_\_\_
8. Yaponiya \_\_\_\_\_

**13 –Mashq.** Ask and answer question like in the model below:

*Anvar qayerlik? – U o‘zbekistonlik. U O‘zbekistondan.*

1. Patrik/Angliya \_\_\_\_\_
2. Natasha/Rossiya \_\_\_\_\_
3. Chulpan/Tatariston \_\_\_\_\_
4. Baqit va Yerken/Qozog‘iston \_\_\_\_\_

5. Tom/Amerika \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Verbs**

In Uzbek sentences usually the subject is at the beginning, and then comes the time, place, object and the verb is at the end. Sometimes we don't see the subject at all, since it is included in the verb. In the literature we can find the reversed phrases. But, this is not in our scope. So,

- a. There is no **to be** form in Uzbek. Don't look for the verb; it's already included.
- b. Usually have one or more suffixes
- c. All verb infinitives must end with the suffix **-moq**
- d. Suffixes change depending on time and case
- e. Commands (imperative sentences) come without any suffix.

For example: yashamoq - to live

*Siz qayerda yashaysiz? – Men eski shaharda yashayman.*

Where do you live? – I live in old city.

**6.1. Present – Future Tense (hozirgi-kelasi zamon fe'li)**

Present-future expresses states, events or actions, which occur generally or habitually, at present time. It also expresses states, events or actions, which will take place in the future.

Men (I)	yasha	y+man	Live (s)
Sen (you informal)		y+san	
Siz (you formal)		y+siz	
U (he/she/it)		y+di	
Biz (we)		y+miz	
Siz(lar)		y+sizlar	
Ular		y+dilar	

**14-Mashq.** Read the dialog and make up your own.

## 6.2. Use of ablative case with verbs. Qayerda – Where?

Suffix –da is used to indicate location and added to the objects. The verb comes at the end. See the examples below:

A.

- Nigora, siz qayerda yashaysiz?
- Men Navoiy ko'chasida yashayman.

B.

- Sen qayerda yashaysan?
- Men Durem shahar, Martin Lyuter King ko'chasida yashayman

C.

- Ular qayerda yashaydilar?
- Ular Chikagoda yashaydilar
- Ular katta xonadonda yashaydilarmi?
- Ha, ular katta xonadonda yashaydilar.

### **PRACTICE:**

**15- Mashq.** Answer the questions. Use the model below:

*Bu maktabmi? – Ha, bu maktab/ Yo'q, bu maktab emas, bu litsey.*

*Is this a school? – Yes, it is/ No, it is not a school, it's a lyceum.*

1. Bu Anvarmi? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bu universitetmi? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Bu qalammi? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Bu qog'ozmi? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Bu tadbirkormi? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Bu kutubxonami? \_\_\_\_\_

**16- Mashq.** Find an appropriate answer at the right column.

1. Bu muzeymi yoki institutmi?

Bu qalam, bu esa ruchka

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. Bu talabami yoki o'quvchimi? | Bu institut, bu esa muzey.  |
| 3. Bu Akmalmi yoki Mansurmi?    | Bu daftar, bu esa kitob.    |
| 4. Bu qalammi yoki ruchkami?    | Bu o'quvchi, bu esa talaba. |
| 5. Bu derazami yoki eshikmi?    | Bu Akmal, bu esa Mansur     |
| 6. Bu daftarmi yoki kitobmi?    | Bu deraza, bu esa eshik.    |

**17- Mashq.** Change the sentence by adding appropriate plural suffix where necessary.

1. Bu katta bola. \_\_\_\_\_
2. U kalta qalam. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Shu yerda uzun stol. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mana bu yaxshi darslik. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bu yerda yomon taxta. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Bu kichkina maktab. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ana u yaxshi talaba. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Bu yopiq eshik \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Bu yerda ochiq deraza. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Bu eski stul. \_\_\_\_\_

**18- Mashq.** Ask and answer the question using question particle **-mi**. See the model:

*Kitob/eski - Bu kitob eskimi? – Ha, bu kitob eski.*

*Or \_\_\_\_\_ - Yo'q, bu kitob eski emas, yangi \_\_\_\_\_.*

1. eshik/ochiq \_\_\_\_\_
2. universitet/katta \_\_\_\_\_

3. talaba/yaxshi \_\_\_\_\_
4. kitob/yopiq \_\_\_\_\_
5. xona/kichik \_\_\_\_\_
6. sumka/eski \_\_\_\_\_
7. lug'at/ yomon \_\_\_\_\_
8. maktab/uzoq \_\_\_\_\_

**19 -Mashq.** Ask and answer the question using **yoki**. For example:

*Stol - Bu yangi stolmi yoki eskimi? – Bu yangi stol.*

1. Lug'at \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sinf \_\_\_\_\_
3. Qog'oz \_\_\_\_\_
4. Domla \_\_\_\_\_
5. Institut \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kutubxona \_\_\_\_\_
7. Qalam \_\_\_\_\_
8. Stol \_\_\_\_\_

**20-Mashq.** Ask and answer questions about nationality.

For example: *Umida/O'zbekiston – Umida qayerlik? – U o'zbekistonlik*

1. Linda/Braziliya \_\_\_\_\_
2. Timur/Farg'ona \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pablo/Ispaniya \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tom va Bill/Kanada \_\_\_\_\_

5. Men/Amerika \_\_\_\_\_
6. Aisha/Turkmaniston \_\_\_\_\_
7. Karen/Britaniya \_\_\_\_\_
8. Men va Kler/Fransiya \_\_\_\_\_

**21 -Mashq.** Ask and answer the question. Follow the model. For example:

Tom/talaba – Kim bu? Bu Tom. Tom talaba. Tom amerikalik talaba.

1. Greg/o'qituvchi \_\_\_\_\_
2. Karl/professor \_\_\_\_\_
3. Anvar/o'quvchi \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lola/sportchi \_\_\_\_\_
5. Pablo/tadbirkor \_\_\_\_\_
6. Karima/shifokor \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nik/jurnalist \_\_\_\_\_

**22 -Mashq.** Make up a dialogue using the verb **yashamoq**.

*For example: Siz Toshkentda yashaysizmi? –*

*Ha, men Toshkentda yashayman, siz-chi?*

**Yangi so'zlar/Vocabulary:**

Ayol – woman

Erkak - man

Bu yerda – here

Chiroq – light

Dars - lesson

Hammasi joyida – everything is all right



Ishlaringiz qalay? – how do you do?

Juda yaxshi – very good

Ko'rishguncha xayr – See you!

Omon bo'ling! – Stay well!

Oq yo'!! – Happy Journey!

Sekin-sekin – so-so

Shu yerda – there

Sumka – bag

Uzoq – far away

Yaqin - close

Yomon emas - Not bad

Xayr – Bye

Xona - room

Xo'p, xayr – Ok, bye

Yangi – new

Yangilik - news

Yer – Earth, land

Qalaysan? –How is it going?

Qalaysiz? Tuzukmisiz? – How do you feel?

Shifokor – doctor/physician

Ismingiz nima? Kasbingiz nima?

What is your name? What is your profession?

**MUNDARIJA/CONTENT:**

1. Cases in Uzbek language.
  - 1.2. Genitive Case. Possessive suffix *-ning*
2. Imperative verbs
3. Accusative case. Definite direct object with suffix *-ni*
4. Forming sentences with negation
5. Ablative case with suffix *-dan*
6. Locative case with duffix *-da*
7. Alternative questions with *yoki*

**1. Case formation in Uzbek language.** There are six main cases in Uzbek language: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, locative and ablative. Case suffixes are attached to the end of the noun phrase. The nominative case remains unmarked.

**1.2. Genitive Case. Possessive suffix *-NING***

There is a special suffix construction in Uzbek which means *belonging to*. Unlike in English, Uzbek possession can be marked by both Possessor and Possessed. In Uzbek the Possessor is suffixed with **-ning** and Possessed is suffixed with **-im, -ing, -i, -miz, -ingiz, -ngiz**. The formation of possessive relationship is following: the Possessor “Anvar” has a possession “kitob” or “ona”. When suffixed in O’zbek it becomes “Anvarning kitobi” (Anvar’s book) or “Anvarning onasi” (Anvar’s mother).

The plurals are formed by the adding **-lar** to the root word of either the possessor or the possessed or to both according to context. The possessive forms of personal pronouns are usually dropped when a noun already reflects possession: *Mening ismim – Barno vs. Ismim Barno*.

**1.2.1. The question particle -mi.** Generally, in order to form an interrogative sentence this particle is added only to the predicate of a sentence. For example: *Bu mening lug’atimmi?* – Is that my dictionary? Questions formed with the help of the particle -mi are pronounced with a rising intonation. In the sentence *Ishlaringiz yaxshimi?* (How are your things?), the peak of intonation is on the second syllable of *yaxshi*.

<b>kimNING?</b>	<b>nimaSI?</b>	<b>kimI?</b>
menING	lug’atIM	onaM
senING	lug’atING	onaNG
uNING	lug’atl	onaSI
bizNING	lug’atIMIZ	onaMIZ
sizlarNING	lug’atINGIZ	onaNGIZ
ularNING	lug’atl	onaLARI

### 1.2.1. Orthographic rules:

Words ending with consonant sound get suffixed with a buffer letter “*i*”. For example: *kitob – kitobim*

Words ending with vowel sound will not be suffixed with buffered vowel; though in third person singular will have the letter “*s*”. For example:

*ota-otasi*

Words ending with sound “*k*” will form the suffix with sound “*g*”. For example:

*yurak – yuragim, yuragi*

Words ending with **q** will form the suffix with **g’**. For example:

*oyoq – oyog’im, oyog’i*

### Dialogue:

Assalomu alaykum. Mening ismim Barno. Sizniki-chi?

Mening ismim Mansur, familiyam – Toshmatov.

Sizning familiyanigiz nima?  
Familiyam Shermatova.  
Tanishganimdan xursandman.  
Men ham!

**1-Mashq.** Ask your fellow student his/her name and last name. Introduce yourself by first and last name.

**Note:** In Uzbek colloquial often instead of *ism* is used *ot*. For example:

- Oting (ising) nima?
- Otim (ismim) Anvar. Seniki-chi?
- Otabek.



Other ways of getting acquainted:

-Oting Azizbek emasmi?  
(Are you (not) Azizbek?)

- Kechirasiz, siz Anvar emasiz?  
(Excuse me, are you (not) Anvar?)

**2-Mashq.** Read the dialog. Pay attention to the question formation and the use of

possessive suffixes

*Bu kimning kitobi?*

Whose book is that?

*Bu mening kitobim.*

That is my book.

*Kitobning nomi nima?*

What is the name of the book?

*Kitobning nomi – ingliz tili.*

The name of the book is English language.

*Bu kimning do'sti?*

Whose friend is she?

*Karimaning do'sti.*

She is Karima's friend.

*Uning ismi nima?*

What is her name?

*Ismi Matluba.*

(Her) name is Matluba

*Bu sening qalamingmi?*

Is that your pencil?

*Ha, bu mening qalamim.*

Yes, it is mine.

*Qalamining rangi nima?*

What is the color of your pencil?

*Rangi qora.* The color is black.

*Uning ismi nima?* What is his name?

*Uning ismi Mansur.* His name is Mansur.

**3-Mashq.** Ask and answer questions from your fellow students. For example:

Bu nima?

Bu kitob.

Bu kimning kitobi?

Bu mening kitobim.

Bu yaxshi kitobmi?

Ha, yaxshi.

Kitobning nomi nima?

Kitobning nomi – ingliz tili

**1.2.2. Suffix of belongingship – NIKI.** It is used to reflect connection with or belonging to. The suffix *-niki* is attached to the end of the word or personal pronoun.

- For example: *eshikniki* – of the door

<b>Nima?</b> (what?)	<b>kimNIKI?</b> (whose?)
<b>Qalam</b>	<b>meNIKI</b> (mine) <b>seNIKI/sizNIKI</b> (yours) <b>uNIKI</b> (his/hers/its)
<b>Olma</b>	<b>bizlarNIKI</b> (ours) <b>sizlarNIKI</b> (yours)
<b>Xona</b>	<b>ularNIKI</b> (theirs)

For example: Bu qalam kimniki? – Bu qalam meniki.

Xona kimniki? – Anvarniki.

Olma siznikimi? – Ha, meniki.

- Yo'q, meniki emas.

**4-Mashq.** Answer the questions.

Bu sinf kimniki? \_\_\_\_\_

Bu darslik kimniki? \_\_\_\_\_

Qog'oz senikimi? \_\_\_\_\_

Korxonasi zizlarnikimi? \_\_\_\_\_

Bu faks kimniki? \_\_\_\_\_

Xat kimniki? \_\_\_\_\_

Daftar siznikimi? \_\_\_\_\_

Bu xona ularnikimi? \_\_\_\_\_

**5- Mashq.** Dialogue. Read, find possessive endings, and explain what is the difference between *kimning* and *kinniki*?

**A.**

Bu mashina siznikimi?

Ha, meniki.

**B.**

Bu kimning gullari?

- Bu mening gullarim emas, Barnoning gullari.

**6-Mashq.** Ask about objects in the room and to whom they do belong to.

**7- Mashq. a)** Read, translate, look at the map. Make up your own story about any country of the world.



O'zbekiston xaritasi

O'zbekiston bizning vatanimiz. Mana bu Toshkent. Toshkent - O'zbekistonning poytaxti. Bu esa – mening ona shahrim Samarqand. Bu katta va qadim shaharlar – Buxoro, Urganch, Termiz, Andijon. O'zbekistonda ikkita katta daryo bor – Sirdaryo va Amudaryo. Mana bu Sirdaryo. Bu esa Amudaryo. Bu Tyanshan tog'lari. Bu Qoraqalpog'iston va bu esa Orol dengizi. Bu Qoraqum va Qizilqum cho'llari. Bu Farg'ona vodiysi, bu esa Zarafshon vodiysi.

**b)** Read and learn new words from the text. Use them in describing any country, state or province.

Xarita - map

Vatan – motherland

Poytaxt – capital

Shahar – city/town

Ona shahar – home city/town

Qadim – ancient

Daryo – river

Tog'(lar) – mountain(s)

Cho'l – desert

Vodiy - valley

**2. Imperative of verbs:** The form of a verb that expresses a command is called imperative. In Uzbek, the most common form in use is that of a 2<sup>nd</sup> form plural. To form Uzbek imperative, drop infinitive suffix *-moq* and conjugate according to form. For example: *bormoq* (to go) – bor (go), *kelmoq* (to come) – kel (come).

In Uzbek imperative verbs express extremely important orders, warnings or the request for compliance. When the speaker gives a command regarding anyone else, it is still directed at the second person. When used with **-ing** or **-ang** added to the verb stem it expresses the formal polite form of request. For example: *Chekmang!* – Do not smoke! *Qalamni oling.* – Take the pen. *Gapiring!* – Speak! The formal polite form is used to a person or to a group of people. The verb stem is always accented in speech. The informal imperative sentences are used without suffix **-ing** or **-ang**, it expresses the urgency while talking to a child and rudeness while talking to an adult. For example:

*Qalamni ol!* Take the pen!

*Ket!* Go away!

**8- Mashq.** Make up imperative sentences by requesting something from each other. Use the following verbs:

Ochmoq – to open

Yopmoq – to close

Olmoq - to take

Tashamoq – to throw, to get rid of

Yozmoq – to write

### **3. Accusative case. Definite direct object with suffix -ni**

Unlike English, Uzbek language does not have definite and indefinite articles. In Uzbek, when we know about which object we are talking about that definite object will get suffix **-ni**. Suffix **-ni** is not used for the subject and cannot be combined with other case endings. The object (nouns or pronouns) answers the question **kimni?** (whom) or **nimani?** (what). For example:

*“Menga (nimani?) kitobni bering” vs “Menga (nima?) kitob bering”.*

*“Give me the book” vs “Give me a book”.*

#### **3.1. Definite direct objects often combine with verbs like:**

Bilmoq – to know / bil – know

Olmoq – to take / ol – take

Bermoq – to give/ ber – give

Ochmoq – to open/ och – open

Yop[Keywords] – to close/ yop – close

Qo’ymoq – to put/ qo’y – put

Tushunmoq – to understand/tushun - understand

Here is how these verbs look in a sentence:



Anvar, kitobni bering! – Anvar, give (me) the book!  
 Lola, telefonni ol! – Lola, take the phone!  
 Men o'zbek tilini bilaman. – I know Uzbek language.

**9- Mashq.** Make up a) imperative sentences b) imperative sentences where objects are plural.  
 For example: *Tom/o'zbek tili/gapirmoq. – Tom, o'zbek tilida gapiring! Tom va Ken, o'zbek tilida gapiringlar!*

Daftar/bermoq/Nigina \_\_\_\_\_  
 Olmoq/stul/Karim \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kitob/Mansur/qo'ymoq \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lola/bilmoq/dars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lug'at /ochmoq/katta/Barno \_\_\_\_\_  
 Yopmoq/deraza/Feruza \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gul/olmoq \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Forming sentences with negation.**

**Verb + negative *may* + suffix reflecting personal pronoun.**

In Uzbek, negation can be made simply by adding "**may**" to the stem verb. But there are different other ways of negation as well. For example "emas" and "yo'q" are the most common negatives. For example:

*Men bu ishni qilmayman* (I can't do this).

*Ularning qiladigan hech qanday ishlari yo'q* (They don't have anything to do – Double Negative).

"*hech qanday*" is also a negation.

*Bu menga yoqmaydi* (I don't like it)

*U hali kelgani yo'q.* (He hasn't come yet)

In the imperative sentences the negative particle **-may-** always remains in its absolute form:

<b>Men</b> (I)	<b>Olmayman</b>	Tushun <b>mayman</b>
<b>Sen/siz</b> (you)	<b>Olmaysan/olmaysiz</b>	Tushun <b>maysan/tushunmaysiz</b>
<b>U</b> (he/she/it)	<b>Olmaydi</b>	Tushun <b>maydi</b>
<b>Biz</b> (we)	<b>Olmaymiz</b>	Tushun <b>maymiz</b>
<b>Sizlar</b> (you plural)	<b>Olmaysizlar</b>	Tushun <b>maysizlar</b>
<b>Ular</b> (they)	<b>Olmaydilar</b>	Tushun <b>maydi</b> (lar)

**10-Mashq.** Imagine the situation when you don't want something or can't do something. Express that in Uzbek.

For example: O'zbek tilini tushunmayman!

**5. Ablative case in Uzbek** is used to indicate origin. See the following examples of how to form sentences with ablative case ending with suffix - **dan**

<b>Kim</b> Who	<b>kimdan/qayerdan</b> from whom/ from where	<b>Nima + Verb</b> what + verb
Azamat	universitet <b>dan</b> (from the university)	xat oldi (got letter)
Karim	mend <b>an</b> (from me)	pul oldi (took money)
Siz (you)	kim <b>dan</b> (from whom)	ruxsat oldingiz? (got permission?)
Men (I)	send <b>an</b> (from you)	qalam ol <b>may</b> man (not taking pen)

**11-Mashq.** Give answer to the following questions:

Siz kimdan faks olasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

Barno kimdan lug'at oladi? \_\_\_\_\_

Ular domladan ruxsat oladilarmi? \_\_\_\_\_

Onangiz olmalarni bozordan oladilarmi? \_\_\_\_\_

Lola sendan kitobni oladimi? \_\_\_\_\_

Mansur kimdan xat oladi? \_\_\_\_\_

**12- Mashq. Kasbingiz nima? Kim bo'lib ishlaysiz? What is your occupation?** Read, translate, add and explain suffixes. The first one is done for you.

Tadbirkor businessman	Tadbirkorman I'm a businessman	U tadbirkormi? Is he a businessman?	tadbirkormisiz? Are you a businessman?	tadbirkor emassiz you are not a businessman
shifokor				
dehqon				
quruvchi				
injener				
qo'shiqchi				

sotuvchi				
haydovchi				

**13-Mashq.** Read, understand the distinctions.

A. - Bu kim? *Who is that?*

B. – Bu Akram. *This is Akram.*

A. – U kim? - *What is he?*

B. – U quruvchi. - *He is a builder.*

A. - Kamila, bu yigit kim? - *Kamila, who is this guy?*

B. - Bu mening o'rtog'im, Anvar. - *That is my friend* (can be *boyfriend* based on the context), *Anvar.*

A. - Kechirasiz, ismingiz nima? – *Excuse me, what is your name?*

B. - Barno Vohidovna. – *Barno Vahidovna.*

A. – Sizni kasbingiz nima? – *What do you do?*

B. - Men injenerman. – *I am an engineer*

**14-Mashq.** Read, repeat, make up a dialogue using the phrases below.

Bu kim? Bu nima? U kim? Siz kimsiz?

Bu mening kursdoshim. Bu esa.... Bu ham .... Bu sinfimiz.

Men ..... Kursdoshim ham.... O'rtog'im ham ....

Siz talabamisiz? Shifokor emasman. Siz quruvchi emassiz.

U o'zbek. U rus. U ingliz. U amerikalik. U domla.

Uning ismi.....

**15- Mashq.** Read, put questions to underline words. Make up your own story.

Mening ismim Azamat, familiyam Toshmatov. Men talabaman. Bu mening o'rtog'im Aziz. U ham talaba. Bu yigitning oti – Mansur. U mening kursdoshim. Bu qizning ismi – Zilola. U ham mening kursdoshim. Biz Toshkentda yashaymiz. Bu mening otam. U shifokor, onam esa – o'qituvchi. Bu Azizning otasi. U quruvchi. Bu Azizning onasi. U uy bekasi.

Azamatning familiyasi nima?  
 Azamatning o'rtog'i kim?  
 Azamatning kursdoshlarini ismi nima?  
 Azamatning ota-onasini kasbi nima?  
 Azizning onasini kasbi nima?  
 Kim Toshkentda yashaydi?

**6. Locative case** is formed with the use of suffix **-da** to express location and temporal compliments.

<b>Kim (who)</b>	<b>Qayerda ishlaydi (where works)</b>
Shifokor	Kasalxonada
Dehqon	Fermada (dalada, qishloqda, qishloq xo'jaligida)
O'qituvchi	Maktabda
Injener	Zavodda
Tadbirkor	Firmada
Sotuvchi	Do'konda
Haydovchi	Mashinada/Avtobusda
Oshpaz	Restoranda

**16- Mashq.** Look at the pictures and tell who works were.

e.g.: Bu o'qituvchi. U maktabda ishlaydi





**17-Mashq.** Dialog - Going through questionnaire at the reception room. Create your own based on the example below:

**Qabulxonada**

Assalomu alaykum!

Va alaykum assalom! Familiyangiz nima?

Toshmatov.

Ismingiz-chi?

Azim Anvarovich.

Kasbingiz nima?

Men injener.

Qayerda ishlaysiz?

Aviazavodda.

Qayerda yashaysiz?

Toshkentda

Rahmat!

Sizga ham rahmat!

Xayr.

Omon bo'ling! (All the best!)

**7. Alternative questions** give a choice of two or more answers in the question and includes conjunction “or”. In Uzbek language we form alternative questions with adding to the predicate suffix **-mi** and use of conjunction **yoki**. Note there is no auxiliary verb in Uzbek.

<b>Ishlaysizmi</b> (do you work)  Ha, ishlayman	<b>Yoki (or)</b>	<b>O'qiysizmi?</b> (are you in school lit. are you studying) Ha, o'qiyman
--	------------------	---

Yo'q, ishlamayman		Yo'q, o'qimayman.
-------------------	--	-------------------

- 18-Mashq.** A) Ask each other a question in the class whether you work or study.  
B) Ask and answer where do you study.

**PRACTICE:**

**19- Mashq.** Read and translate:

mening otam  
mening sumkam  
sizning xonadoningiz  
ularning do'sti  
bizning talabalarimiz  
sening qalaming  
uning stoli  
sizlarning daftaringiz  
mening ko'cham

**20 - Mashq.** Ask and answer using possessive endings:

For example: *Ota – Kimning otasi?* (Father - Whose father?)

*Mashina – Kimning mashinasi?* (Car – whose car?)

(pul) \_\_\_\_\_

(ona) \_\_\_\_\_

(xonadon) \_\_\_\_\_

(xarita) \_\_\_\_\_

(darslik) \_\_\_\_\_

(ota) \_\_\_\_\_

**21- Mashq.** Make up sentences with negation. For example:

*(kitob/Lola) Bu mening (sening) kitobim (kitobing) emas. Bu Lolaning kitobi.*

(xona, Timur) \_\_\_\_\_

(ona, Nigora) \_\_\_\_\_

(lug'at, domla) \_\_\_\_\_

(qalam, do'st) \_\_\_\_\_

(do'st, o'qituvchi) \_\_\_\_\_

(stol, Akram) \_\_\_\_\_

(olma/men) \_\_\_\_\_

(ruchka/talaba) \_\_\_\_\_

**22- Mashq.** Write down the description of your classroom or your room.

**23 - Mashq.** Make up questions using *kimniki* (whose?) and answer those questions using suffix -ING

For example: (*qalam*) – *Bu qalam senikimi? – Ha meniki. Bu mening qalamim.*

(olma) \_\_\_\_\_

(gul) \_\_\_\_\_

(mashina) \_\_\_\_\_

(daftar) \_\_\_\_\_

(stol) \_\_\_\_\_

(lug'at) \_\_\_\_\_

**24- Mashq.** Make up alternative questions using possessive suffixation. Finish the question. For example:

*Lola, bu katta kitob senikimi yoki menikimi?*

1. Ana u eski kitob \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bu katta mashina \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mansur, bu kichkina lug'at \_\_\_\_\_

4. Ana u yangi xonadon \_\_\_\_\_

5. Mana shu uzun stol \_\_\_\_\_

6. Kamila, bu shirin olma \_\_\_\_\_

**25 - Mashq.** Practice suffix *-dan* with accusative case.

olma \_\_\_\_\_

darslik \_\_\_\_\_

xarita \_\_\_\_\_

qalam \_\_\_\_\_

qog'oz \_\_\_\_\_

telefon \_\_\_\_\_

pul \_\_\_\_\_

**26 - Mashq.** Make up negative sentences using the following words:

Ingliz tili \_\_\_\_\_

Eshik \_\_\_\_\_

Kitob \_\_\_\_\_

Ruchka \_\_\_\_\_

sumka \_\_\_\_\_

**27 - Mashq.** Translate:

Anvar, close the door. \_\_\_\_\_

Take the book from the bag. \_\_\_\_\_

Open those big windows. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know Uzbek language? \_\_\_\_\_

Give me those good pencils \_\_\_\_\_

Put this old table here. \_\_\_\_\_

Close your books and notebooks. \_\_\_\_\_

Put the chairs here. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you understand Russian language? \_\_\_\_\_

**28 - Mashq.** Put appropriate suffixes in relation to pronouns. For example: *o'qituvchiman*

Xizmatchi, sotuvchi, shifokor, dehqon, quruvchi

Men \_\_\_\_\_

Sen \_\_\_\_\_

Siz \_\_\_\_\_

U \_\_\_\_\_

Biz \_\_\_\_\_

Sizlar \_\_\_\_\_

Ular \_\_\_\_\_

**29 - Mashq.** Make up a dialogue like in the following model.



For example: *Siz talabamisiz? – Yo‘q, talaba emasman, men o‘qituvchiman.*

1. Ular dehqonlarmi? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sizlar tadbirkorlarmi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sen quruvchimisan? \_\_\_\_\_
4. U shifokormi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ular haydovchilarmi? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sizlar xizmatchimi? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Sen sotuvchimisan? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ular injenerlarmi? \_\_\_\_\_

**30 - Mashq.** Personal questionnaire. **A)** Make up your own using the model below.

Shaxsiy so‘rov varaqasi

<i>Ismingiz</i>	Azim	
<i>Familiyangiz</i>	Toshmatov	
<i>Otangizning ismi</i>	Anvarovich	
<i>Mamlakatingiz</i>	O‘zbekiston	
<i>Millatingiz</i>	O‘zbek	
<i>Shahringiz</i>	Andijon	
<i>Kasbingiz</i>	haydovchi	

**B)** Read your group mate’s personal questionnaire and introduce about him/her in the class.

**31 - Mashq.** Look at the answers below. What was the question asked?

Yoq, mening do‘stim xizmatchi emas. \_\_\_\_\_

Ha, men o‘qiyman. \_\_\_\_\_

Men Dyuk universitetida o‘qiyman. \_\_\_\_\_

Men sotuvchi emasman \_\_\_\_\_

Ha, ular qurilishda ishlaydilar \_\_\_\_\_

Biz o‘qimaymiz, biz zavodda ishlaymiz. \_\_\_\_\_

Ha, otam kasalxonada ishlaydilar. \_\_\_\_\_

Yoq, onam shifokor. \_\_\_\_\_

Ular fermada (qishloq xo‘jaligida) ishlaydilar. \_\_\_\_\_

Yo‘q, men ofisda ishlamayman. \_\_\_\_\_

**32 – Mashq.** Read and explain how do you understand the following Uzbek proverb:  
*Kasbning yomoni yo'q.*

**Yangi so'zlar/Vocabulary:**

Xona - Room

Qog'oz - Paper

Lug'at - Dictionary

Korxonona - Enterprise

Yop[Keywords] – to close/ yop – close

Qo'ymoq – to put/ qo'y – put

Yashamoq – to live

Dehqon - Farmer

Injener - Engineer

Quruvchi – Construction worker, builder

Shifokor – Doctor

Kursdosh – classmate

Kasbingiz nima? – What is your profession?

Qayerda ishlaysiz? – Where do you work?

Millatingiz nima? – What is your nationality?

Qishloq xo'jaligi - Agriculture

Pul - Money

Eshik - Door

Tadbirkor – businessman(woman)

Sotuvchi - salesperson

Haydovchi - driver

Oshpaz- cook

Vatan – motherland

Poytaxt – capital

Shahar – city/town

Qadim – ancient

Qo'shiqchi- singer

Daryo – river

Tog' (lar) – mountain(s)

Cho'l – desert

Vodiy – valley

Tokcha - niche

## **LESSON 5 – BESHINCHI DARS.**

### **Bilasizmi? Oila**

### **Do you know? Family**

#### **MUNDARIJA/CONTENT:**

1. Bilasizmi? Do you know?
2. Locative case with suffix *-da*.
  - 2.1. Postpositions expressing specific location
3. Verbs
  - 3.1. Compound verbs
4. Numerals
  - 4.1. Ordinal Numbers
  - 4.2. Cardinal Numbers
5. Our family. *Oila*
6. Vocabulary

### 1. BILASIZMI? Do you know?

- Bu kim? Bilasizmi, bu kim?
- Ha, bilaman. U mening o'rtog'im – Lola.
- U nima qiladi (*What does she do*)? U ishlaydimi yoki o'qiydimi?
- U o'qiydi.



### **1-Mashq.**

**A)** Using the following dialog as a model make up your own dialogue

- Bilasizmi, bu nima?
- Yoq, bilmayman
- Bu **muzei**.
  
- Nimani bilasiz?
- **Hech nimani** (*nothing*) bilmayman.

**B)** Answer to the question: Bilasizmi?

1. Bilaman, u (my teacher) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bilaman, uning (name is \_\_) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bilaman, bu kimning (book) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Bilaman, bu (college) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Locative case** is a grammatical case that indicates location. It corresponds vaguely to the English prepositions "in", "on", "at", and "by". Locative case in Uzbek forms with the help of suffix -da that is added to nouns and pronouns. It expresses directions and location.

Nima?	Qayerda?	Negation	Kimda?	Negation
Uy	Uyda	emas	Menda	emas
Ko'cha	Ko'chada		Senda/Sizda	
<b>Bog'</b>	Bog'da		Unda	
<b>Idora</b>	Idorada		Bizda	
Do'kon	Do'konda		Sizlarda	
<b>Aeroport</b>	Aeroportda		Ularda ( <b>bolalarda</b> )	
<b>Metro</b>	Metroda		Karimda	

- Ahmad, Lola qayerda, bilasanmi? (Ahmad, do you know where is Lola?)

- Bilaman, u bog'da. (Yes, I know, she is in the garden)

- Nasiba, do'kon qayerda? (Nasiba, where is the store?)

- Bilmayman. (I don't know.)

- Mansur, kitob kimda, bilasanmi? (Mansur, do you know who has the book?)

- Bilmayman, u menda emas. (I don't know, I don't have it.)

**2- Mashq.** Ask "where" and give answers. For example:

*Talabalar qayerda, bilasizmi? – Bilaman, ular institutda.*

1. (Ahmad, maktab) \_\_\_\_\_

2. (qog'oz, stol) \_\_\_\_\_

3. (kitoblar, sumka) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (xat, idora) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (**lampa**, uzun, xona) \_\_\_\_\_

**3 - Mashq.** Read the sentences and make up a dialogue by asking a question: *Bilasizmi, u ishlaydimi yoki o'qiydimi?*

1. Bu Karima. Karima mening o'rtog'im. U maktabda ishlaydi. Karima – o'qituvchi.
2. Bu Barno. Barno mening kursdoshim. U institutda o'qiydi. Barno – talaba.
3. Bu Nazira. Nazira mening **opam**. U **idorada** ishlaydi. Nazira – xizmatchi.
4. Bu Akmal. Akmal mening **akam**. U qurilishda ishlaydi. Akmal – quruvchi.
5. Bular mening o'rtoqlarim. Ular kasalxonada ishlaydilar. Ular shifokorlar.

**4- Mashq.** Answer questions using negation *emas*.

For example: Aziz maktabdami? – Aziz maktabda emas.

1. Darslik stoldami? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Qog'ozlar sizdami? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Yangi qalamlar sumkadami? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Eski stullar xonadami? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Faks undami? \_\_\_\_\_

**2.1. Postpositions.** In Uzbek they express specific location. This includes words related to positions like under, on top of, next to and so on.

These words can get possessive ending **+ da**. For example:

*stol usti* – top of the table (*i* – in third person)

*stol ustida* – on (top of) the table

When specified, object often gets genitive case ending **- ning**. For example:

- Kechirasiz, metro qayerda, bilasizmi? (Excuse me, do you know where is subway?)
- Ana u yerda, do'kon**ning** qarshida! (Over there, across the store)

Shu yer	shu yerda	<i>Here</i>
U yer	u yerda	<i>There</i>
Ust	(stolning) ustida	<i>On the top</i>
Old	(stolning) oldida	<i>In front of</i>
Tag	(stolning) tagida	<i>Under</i>
Yon	(stolning) yonida	<i>Side, next to</i>
Ich	(stolning) ichida	<i>Inside</i>
Orqa	(stolning) orqada	<i>Behind</i>
Qarshi	(stolning) karshida	<i>Across</i>

**5 – Mashq.** Ask about things that are of interest to you (where things or people are). Ask and answer questions like:

*Darslik qayerda?* - Where is the study book?

*Telefon sumkadami?* - Is the phone in the bag?

*Kitob stolning ustidami?* - Is the book on the table?

*Qalam kitobning ichidami?* - Is the pencil inside of the book?

**2.3. Note:** When you want to know who has something with him/her use ***Kimda?*** Who has it?

For example: Darslik menda – I have a study book.

Kalit sizdami? – Do you have a key?

**6 – Mashq.** Complete the sentence. First sentence is done for you.

1. Daftar sizda.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ menda.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ularda.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ bizdami?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sendami?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ unda.

**3. VERBS:  
Who does what? Kim nima qiladi?**

Verbs are used to express an action or state of being. In Uzbek verbs come at the end of the sentence and are subject of conjugation.

- |                       |                            |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| - Akmal nima qiladi?  | - Timur nima qiladi?       | - Lola nima qiladi?  |
| - U <b>ishlaydi</b> . | - Timur <b>dam oladi</b> . | - U <b>o'qiydi</b> . |

to see	ko'rmoq
to write	yozmoq
to give	bermoq
to read	o'qimoq
to take	olmoq
to understand	tushunmoq
to know	bilmoq
to learn	urganmoq
to speak	gapirmoq
to work	ishlamoq
to find	topmoq
to do	qilmoq

**3.1. Compound verb** is a complex predicate that functions as a single verb. One component of the compound verb is a light verb that provides only fine shades of meaning. The other, "primary", component is a verb, which carries most of the semantics of the compound. In Uzbek, in the Verb + Verb compound, the first verb is "heavier" and the second verb is "lighter". That is removing the "light" verb will not semantically and grammatically affect the meaning.

For example: *Alisher institutga bir yildan keyin qaytib keldi*. Alisher returned to college after a year. *Qaytib keldi* is a V+V compound where first verb carries the main meaning “return” and the second means “came”. Compound verbs receives suffix only on the second word. For example: *Men atir gullarni yaxshi kuraman*. I like roses. See the following conjugation of the compound verb *dam olmoq* – “to rest” in Present-Future tense.

Men dam ol**aman**

Sen dam ol**asan**

U dam ol**adi**

Biz dam ol**amiz**

Siz(lar) dam ol**asiz**

Ular dam ol**adilar**

#### 7-Mashq. Finish the dialogue

- Kechirasiz, siz o'qiysizmi yoki ishlaysizmi?
- Men \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Kechirasiz, Nargiza o'qiydimi yoki ishlaydimi?
- Nargiza o'qimaydi ham \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Anvar \_\_\_\_\_ yoki ishlaydimi?
- U \_\_\_\_\_
- Qayerda \_\_\_\_\_?
- U kutubxonada \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Numerals. Raqam.** In Uzbek language numbers from 1 to 10 are unique words. But numbers from 11 and upwards are formed by using the following pattern: for example 11 can be formed by using 10 + 1 while connecting them, 12 can be formed by using 10 + 2 and so on.

**4.1. Ordinal numbers** in Uzbek language tell the order of things and their rank: my first teacher. They tell the order of things in a set: first, second, third, etc. Ordinal numbers do not show quantity. Ordinal numbers are formed by help of suffix – **nchi** or **-inchi** after consonants. In the sentences they look like **Number+nchi/inchi + Noun**. For example: *Mening birinchi o'qituvchim*.- My first teacher.

If it is a compound numeral then each numeral is written separately. For example:  
*Yigirma birinchi uy.* – House [number] twenty one.

	Cardinal	Ordinal		Cardinal	Ordinal
Raqam	Necha	Nechanchi	Raqam	Necha	nechanchi
1	Bir	<i>Birinchi</i>	20	Yigirma	<i>Yigirmanchi</i>
2	Ikki	<i>Ikkinchi</i>	21	Yigirma bir	<i>Yigirma birinchi</i>
3	Uch	<i>Uchinchi</i>	30	O'ttiz	<i>O'ttizinchi</i>
4	To'rt	<i>To'rtinchi</i>	40	Qirq	<i>Qirqinchi</i>
5	Besh	<i>Beshinchi</i>	50	Ellik	<i>Elliginchi</i>
6	Olti	<i>Oltinchi</i>	60	Oltmish	<i>Oltmishinchi</i>
7	Yetti	<i>Yettinchi</i>	70	Yetmish	<i>Yetmishinchi</i>
8	Sakkiz	<i>Sakkizinchi</i>	80	Sakson	<i>Saksoninchi</i>
9	To'qqiz	<i>To'qqizinchi</i>	90	To'qson	<i>To'qsoninchi</i>
10	O'n	<i>O'ninchi</i>	100	Yuz	<i>Yuzinchi</i>
11	O'n bir	<i>O'n birinchi</i>	200	Ikki yuz	<i>Ikki yuzinchi</i>
19	O'n to'qqiz	<i>o'n to'qqizinchi</i>	1000	(bir) ming	<i>Minginchi</i>

**8- Mashq.** Write ordinal numerals.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

25 \_\_\_\_\_

33 \_\_\_\_\_

18 \_\_\_\_\_

55 \_\_\_\_\_

79 \_\_\_\_\_

101 \_\_\_\_\_

**9-Mashq.** Read the dialog. Pay attention to the use of the ordinal numbers. Write those numbers in the space provided.

- A) - Barno qayerda yashaydi, bilmaysizmi?  
- Bilaman, Toshkentda, Navoiy ko'chasi, 31-uyda yashaydi.

---

- B) - Nargiza, siz qayerda yashaysiz?  
- Men Bobur ko'chasida 27- uy, 60-xonadonda yashayman.

---

- C) - Siz qayerda yashaysiz?  
- Hamid Olimjon ko'chasida, 45-uy, 17-xonadonda.

---

- D) - Do'stlaringiz qayerda yashaydi?  
- Ular Chilonzorda yashaydilar, 11-kvartalda.

---

**3.2. Cardinal numbers.** Uzbek cardinal numbers refer to the counting numbers, because they show quantity. In the sentences it looks like **Number+ta + Noun**. For example:

*Nechta tilda gapirasiz?- Men uchta tilda gapiraman.*

How many languages do you speak? I speak three languages.

*Nechta joyda ishlaysiz? - Men ikkita joyda ishlayman.*

How many places do you work? I work in two places.

**10 - Mashq. 1.** The word (yetti ) means which of the following:

five

seven

nine

three

four

2. The word (birinchi) means which of the following:

fifth

third

second

tenth

first

### 3. Family – Oila

Uzbeks have elaborated family structure where everyone in the family has their own position, name and title. Within the extended family, relationships are often categorized according to relative age group. For instance, older brother ( *aka* ) is distinguished from younger brother ( *uka* ) and elder sister ( *opa* ) from younger sister ( *singil* ). Close relations extends to cousins, who have the rights and responsibilities of the nuclear family. Wedding ceremonies have evolved into secular celebrations (with feast, music and dance) that combine with Islamic traditions of marriage. Polygamy is illegal and rare, but it is not unknown. Nuclear families often consist of extended families, including sons and wives who live in adjoining units around the courtyard. Respect is paid according to relative age-rank in the family. Female roles are confused by often conflicting influences of Islam (which traditionally favored isolation of women) and modernized society.



Kim	Kimlar
<p>Ota - father            Ona - mother            Opa – (older) sister            Singil – (younger) sister            Aka – (older) brother            Uka – (younger) brother            Bobo - Grandfather            Buvi - Grandmother            Tog’a – Unlce (maternal)            Xola – Aunt (maternal)            Amaki – Uncle (paternal)            Amma – aunt (paternal)            Kelin – daughter-in-law, wife of a younger brother</p>	<p>Ota-ona - parents            Opa-singil – female siblings            Aka-uka – male siblings            Aka-singil - siblings            Ota-bobo – forefathers            Ota-buva(lar) - ancestors            Amma-xola - aunts</p>

**11 - Mashq.** Read. Answer the questions.

### **Bizning oilamiz**

Mening ismim Barno, familiyam Sharipova. Men 3-kurs talabasiman. Men 20 yoshdaman. Men Toshkentda, Amir Temur ko'chasi, 38-uy, 6-xonadonda yashayman. Men institutda o'qiyman hamda bolalar bog'chasida ishlayman.

Bizning oilamiz katta: men, ota-onam, opam va ukalarim. Onamlarning ismlari Malika. Ular 54 yoshdalar. Ular o'qituvchilar, maktabda ishlaydilar. Otamlarning ismlari – Turob. Ularning yoshi 55 da. Ular injenerlar, zavodda ishlaydilar. Katta opamning ismi – Karima. U 24 yoshda. U uy bekasi. Uning **eri** Akrom xizmatchi. U bankda ishlaydi. Ularning yosh farzandi bor. Uning ismi Amin. U **bir yarim** yoshda. Ular Oqtepada yashaydilar. Mening ukalarimning ismlari – Hasan va Husan. Ular **egizak**. Ular 12 yoshda. Hasan va Husan maktabda 6-sinfda o'qiydi. Bizda mushuk ham bor. Uning ismi Mosh. U 5 yoshda. U ishlamaydi, u dam oladi.

1. Barno nechanchi kursda o'qiydi? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Barnoning otasi qayerda ishlaydi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Barnoning opasini ismi nima? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Barnoning onasi kim bo'lib ishlaydi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Barnoning ukalari necha yoshda? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ularning ismlari nima? \_\_\_\_\_

#### **4.1 Note: How to refer to strangers - Respectfully!**

otaxon - if elderly male onaxon - if elderly female xola – aunt, respectful form amaki – uncle, respectful qizim – if you are elderly (to female)	uka – if younger than you bolam – if you much older singlim – if the female is younger than you aka – if the male is older, or to show respect o'g'lim – if you are elderly (to male)
---	---

**12 - Mashq.** Dialogue. Read and put appropriate word-referral for strangers. Fill up the missing words.

- A. Assalomu \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, bu Bobur ko'chasimi? -  
Ha, o'g'lim. Bu Bobur ko'chasi.
- B. Kechirasiz, \_\_\_\_\_, 46-uy qayerda? – Ana u \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_, bilasanmi, bu 53-uyumi? Yo'q, bu 53-uy \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ 18 xonadon qayerda, bilasizmi? – Mana,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- E. \_\_\_\_\_, kasalxona qayerda, bilasizmi? Yo'q, \_\_\_\_\_.

**PRACTICE:**

**13 - Mashq.** Enter the missing words.

1. Bilasizmi, bu kim? – Ha, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bilasizmi, u \_\_\_\_\_? - \_\_\_\_\_ u shifokor.
3. Bilasizmi, \_\_\_\_\_ nima? – Yo'q \_\_\_\_\_ . - \_\_\_\_\_ **muzei.**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ bu kimning lug'ati? – Ha, bu \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Siz kimni bilasiz?- \_\_\_\_\_ hech kimni bil \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Anvar, Barno qayerda, bilasanmi? - \_\_\_\_\_, u \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, u kimning \_\_\_\_\_? U mening \_\_\_\_\_.



8. U nima qiladi, \_\_\_\_\_? – U \_\_\_\_\_ di.

**14 - Mashq.** Follow the model

1. Qalam menda.
2. Daftar stol \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bolalar ko'cha \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lug'at sumka \_\_\_\_\_
5. Men do'kon \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ro'yxat ota \_\_\_\_\_
7. Telefon u \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ruchkalar siz \_\_\_\_\_

**15 - Mashq.** Answer the question *Hozir qayerdasiz? - Where are you now?* Pay attention and underline personal pronouns ending

e.g.: (Siz) Hozir qayerdasiz? Uydami yoki maktabdami? – Hozir uydaman.

1. Laziza universitetdami yoki kutubxonadami? – Hozir \_\_\_\_\_
2. (Siz) Hozir uydamisiz yoki idoradamisiz? \_\_\_\_\_
3. (Sen) do'kondamisan yoki maktabdamisan? \_\_\_\_\_
4. (Ular) Hozir xonadamlar yoki ko'chadamlar? \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Bizlar) Muzeynamizmi yoki kutubxonadamizmi? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Nigora shaharda yashaydimi yoki qishloqdami? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Anvar va Barno qurilishda ishlaydimi yoki zavoddami? \_\_\_\_\_

**16 - Mashq.** Translate:

1. A letter is inside the book. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pens are on the table. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Apples are inside the bag. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Papers are under the book. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Pencils are next to the study book. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Chair is in front of the board. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Chair is at the side of the table. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A store is here. School is there. \_\_\_\_\_

**17 - Mashq.** Fill in the blanks.

1. Siz qayerda \_\_\_\_\_? Men kasalxonada \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ular qayerda \_\_\_\_\_? Ular Toshkentda \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Anvar Samarqandda \_\_\_\_\_? Yo'q,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sizlar \_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_\_ metroda.
5. Lug'at sizda \_\_\_\_\_? Yo'q, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Bizlar katta xonada \_\_\_\_\_? Yo'q, sizlar  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**18 - Mashq.** Ask "who has that?" and answer that question.

E.g.: Kitob kimda? – Ahmadda.

1. Lug'at/Aziz \_\_\_\_\_
2. Gullar/Nargiza \_\_\_\_\_
3. Eski/men/kitoblar \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ro'yxat/uzun/ona \_\_\_\_\_
5. Qalamlar/talabalar \_\_\_\_\_

6. Stul/domla \_\_\_\_\_

7. Yangi/telefon/o'rtoq \_\_\_\_\_

**19 - Mashq.** Read, write the telephone number.

145-265-2278 \_\_\_\_\_

310 -998- 7855 \_\_\_\_\_

217 -564-2535 \_\_\_\_\_

35-44-97 \_\_\_\_\_

89-76-3320 \_\_\_\_\_

788-67-7788 \_\_\_\_\_

**20 - Mashq.** Fill in the blanks:

1. Bu Amir Temur \_\_\_\_\_? – Ha, bu Amir Temur \_\_\_\_\_

2. Kechirasiz, \_\_\_\_\_ uy qayerda? \_

Ana \_\_\_\_\_

3. Bu \_\_\_\_\_ - uymi?

4. \_\_\_\_\_xonadon qayerda, bilasizmi?

5. Bilaman, u (24) \_\_\_\_\_ uyda yashaydi.

6. Kechirasiz, \_\_\_\_\_ qayerda? \_\_\_\_\_.

**21 - Mashq.** Write four short dialogs like in the following model:

- Kechirasiz, siz ishlaysizmi yoki o'qiysizmi?

- O'qiyman.

- Qayerda?

- Toshkent Davlat Universitetida.

**22 - Mashq.** Read. Translate. Make up your own story about yourself and your family.

**Kim nima qiladi?**

Mening ismim Aziz. Men o'qimayman, men ishlayman. Men xizmatchiman. Men idorada ishlayman. Bular mening o'rtoqlarim. Ular ham xizmatchi. Ular shu idorada ishlaydilar.

Mana bu mening ukam. Uning ismi Ahmad. Ahmad talaba, u ishlamaydi. U universitetda o'qiydi.

Bu mening onam. Ularning ismi Karima. Mening onam shifokor. Ular kasalxonada ishlaydilar.

Bu mening otam. Ularning ismi Azamat. Mening otam ham shifokor. Ular ham kasalxonada ishlaydilar.

Mana bu bizning mushugimiz. U ishlamaydi. U dam oladi.



**23 - Mashq.** Read the following models and make up your own.

- Kechirasiz, otaxon! Bobur ko'chasi qayerda, bilasizmi?

- Xola, olmalar shirinmi?

**24 - Mashq.** Create a family tree and write about your family.

**VOCABULARY:**

Nechanchi – What; e.g.: Nechanchi sinfdasiz? What grade are you at?

Birinchi – First

Opam – My (elder) sister

Singlim – My (younger) sister

Idorada – At the office

Akam – My (elder) brother

Ukam – My (younger) brother

Muzey – Museum

Hech nima – Nothing

Bog' – Garden

Idora – Office

Aeroport – Airport

Metro – Metro

Bolalar – Children

Lampa – Lamp

Kechirasiz – Excuse me

Kimda? – With whom?

Ishlaydi – (He/she) works

Dam oladi – (He/she/it) rests

O'qiydi – (He/she) studies

Ota – Father

Ona – Mother

Opa – (Elder) sister

Singil – (Younger) sister

Aka – (Elder) brother

Uka – (Younger) brother

Bobo – Grand father

Buvi – Grand mother

Tog'a – Uncle

Xola – Aunt

Amaki – Uncle

Amma – Aunt

Ota-ona – Parents

Er – Husband

Bir yarim – One and half

Egizak – Twins

**LESSON 6 – OLTINCHI DARS. Come, visit us! Mehmonga Keling!**

**MUNDARIJA. CONTENT:**

**Dialogue**

- 1. Verb Kelmoq (To come)**
- 2. Imperative sentences expressing polite request**
- 3. Dative Case**
- 4. Days of the Week**
- 5. Asking and answering special questions**
- 6. Time**
- 7. Good Wishes and Congratulations**
- 8. Identifying an object and describing it. Difference between *qaysi* and *qanday***
- 9. Vocabulary**

1. The verb **KELMOQ** – to come is one of the most commonly used verbs in Uzbek language. It is used alone as well as part of a compound verb. **Kelmoq** is often combined with other words. The negative is formed by adding to the verb stem the suffix **-ma**, plus the suffix **-y** and then the personal suffix. When negative suffix **-ma** is added along with suffix **-mi**, then it will be an interrogative sentence. *Kelmaysizmi?* – Don't you come?

Pronoun	V+pronoun
Men	Kelaman – <i>come/will come</i>
Sen/Siz	Kelasan/siz – <i>you come/will come</i>
U	Keladi – <i>s/he/it come/will come</i>
Biz	Kelamiz – <i>we come/will come</i>
Sizlar	Kelasizlar – <i>you come/will come</i>
Ular	Keladi(lar) - <i>they come/will come</i>

V+ a + pronoun + mi	V + Negative -ma
<b>Kelamanmi?</b> <i>Do I come/ Will I come?</i>	<b>Kelmayman</b> <i>I don't come/I won't come</i>
<b>Kelasanmi?</b> <i>Do you come/Will you come?</i>	<b>Kelmaysan</b> <i>You don't come/You won't come</i>
<b>Keladimi?</b> <i>Does s/he/it come/Will s/he/it come?</i>	<b>Kelmaydi</b> <i>S/he/it don't come/ won't come</i>
<b>Kelamizmi?</b> <i>Do we come/Will we come?</i>	<b>Kelmaymiz</b> <i>We don't come/We won't come</i>
<b>Kelasizlarmi?</b> <i>Do you come/will you come?</i>	<b>Kelmaysizlar</b> <i>You don't come/You won't come</i>
<b>Keladi(lar)mi?</b> <i>Do they come/Will you come?</i>	<b>Kelmaydi(lar)</b> <i>They don't come/ won't come</i>



**See what other word formations and meanings can come out of the verb *KELMOQ*:**

- imperative ***keling*** or ***kel*** expresses a request or command. For example:  
*O'z vaqtida kel* – 1. Come on time 2. Come at the right time
- To come, to arrive: for example: *U kechikib keldi.* - He came late. *Menga xat keldi* - I got a letter. *Biznikiga keling* - come visit us, come to our house
- To start, to occur: *bahor keldi* - spring is here
- To be in agreement: *bir fikrga kelmoq* - to arrive at the same idea, to concur
- To express completion: *Kelishdik* – done deal
- As the part of compound verb. Construction *V–ib kel* has continuing action happening for a certain time directed towards the speaker. This structure relation to time often will be in the past. For example: *Barno idoraga borib keldi.* Barno went (and came back) to work.  
*Borib kel* – to go (and come back), to visit  
*Ko'rib kel* – to go, see (and return)  
*Olib kel* – to bring (and come back)  
*O'qib kel* – to study (and come back)

a. - Anvar aka, biznikiga **mehmonga keling!**

- Rahmat! Siz ham biznikiga keling!

- **Tashakkur!** (Thank you)

b. - Lobar, biznikiga mehmonga kel!

- Rahmat, kelaman! Sen ham biznikiga kel!

- Biz **markazda** turamiz. Pushkin ko'chasi, 53. **Shanba** kuni kelasanmi?

- Xo'p, kelaman. Soat nechada? (at what time?)

- Soat oltida. (at six o'clock)

- **Kelishdik!** (done deal) Nima olib kelay? (what should I bring?)

- Hech narsa kerak emas. (No need of anything)

**1 - Mashq.** Use the table above to conjugate verbs:

**bormoq** – to go

**gapirmoq** – to speak

**yozmog** - to write

**2- Mashq.** Translate into Uzbek:

1. I speak English and Russian.
2. I went to see (and came back) my mother.
3. Will they come?
4. My parents visited (and came back) China.
5. Karim's grandfather will visit us.
6. He won't watch that movie.
7. Bob and Karen studied (and came back) Uzbek language in Uzbekistan

**2.** As we discussed in previous lesson **Imperative sentences** expresses commands, orders or requests. The simple imperative is formed with the stem root without any suffix. The command is to be carried out right away, and is so very impolite. The use of this form is to be avoided. *Bu yerga kel!* Come here!

In English, the use of imperative is careful and generally it is used with words like *just, please or if you wouldn't mind* to make an imperative sound less direct.

In Uzbek, the same effect is reached by use of suffixes to express willingness to do something, suggesting to do something or seeking an approval.

The standard polite form makes use of the suffix -ING; if there are several addressees the plural form -INGLAR is used. **Oling!** Help yourself! (eating) **Yana kelinglar!** Come again visit us! The polite forms -INGIZ (plural -INGIZLAR) are very formal, and mostly used in written form. To add politeness, one can use *iltimos* (please) at the beginning of the sentence.

For example: *Iltimos suyanmangiz.* (Please don't lean on it.)

The suffix –ay (first person, singular) or –aylik (plural) conveys the speaker's attitude of hope or wish directly oriented towards a person or a state of things. For example:

*Endi ketaylik.* – Let's go now

*Ota, hayvonot bog'iga boraylik.* – Dad let's go to the zoo.

*Telefonda men gapiray.* – Let me speak on the phone.

	V ending with vowel	V ending with consonant
Men	O'qi + <b>y</b>	Kel + <b>ay</b>
Sen	O'qi + <b>-/gin</b>	Bor + <b>-/gin</b>
Siz	O'qi + <b>ng</b>	Bor + <b>ing</b>
U	O'qi + <b>sin</b>	Yoz + <b>sin</b>
Biz	O'qi + <b>ylik</b>	Kel + <b>aylik</b>
Sizlar	Oqi + <b>nqlar</b>	Bor + <b>inglar</b>
Ular	Oqi + <b>sin (lar)</b>	Yoz + <b>sin(lar)</b>

**3 – Mashq.** Read, translate, make up your own polite requests:

**A.**

- Iltimos, kitobning yigirma beshinchi betini ochinglar. Sakkizinchi mashqni o'qiylik. Tom, siz o'qing .
- Kechirasiz, tushunmadim. Sekinroq qapiring!

**B.**

- Iltimos, ruchkani menga bering.
- Telefonni undan oling.
- O'zbekcha gapiraylik!
- Taxtaga yozing.
- Sifga kiring.

**2.1. The following table contains the negative form.** Remember to add **–ma** to verb stem then add the imperative suffixes when forming negative imperative.

	V ending with vowel	V ending with consonant
Men	O'qi + <b>may</b>	Kel + <b>may</b>
Sen	O'qi + <b>ma + gin</b>	Bor + <b>ma + gin</b>

Siz	O'qi + ma + ng	Bor + ma + ng
U	O'qi + ma + sin	Yoz + ma + sin
Biz	O'qi + ma + ylik	Kel + ma + ylik
Sizlar	Oqi + ma + nglar	Bor + ma + nglar
Ular	Oqi + ma + sin	Yoz + ma + sin

**4. Mashq.** A) Match the following words with verbs:

Daftarga	keling
O'zbekcha	boring
menga	gapiring
muzeysga	yozing
O'zbekistonga	o'tiring
Stulga	bering
Turkiyaga	kiring
Sumkaga	<b>qo'ying</b>

**B)** Match the same words but turning them into negative sentences.

**3. DATIVE CASE** is formed with the help of suffixes **-ga, -ka, -qa** and is used to show recipient or express direction to, towards to, into. For example:

*Men magtabga boraman.* I go to school.

*Kimga? – Biznikiga (kel).* To whom? – (Come) to us. (Visit us)

Suffix **-ka** is added when the word ends with letter **k** for example: *ko'ylak* (dress) – *ko'ylakka*.

Suffix **-qa** is added when the word ends with letters **q** or **g'**. For example: *qishloq* (village) – *qishloqqa*, *tog'* (mountains) - *toqqa*

Kimga?	Nimaga?	Qayerga? Where to?
<p><b>otamga</b> Men otamga gapiraman. (I talk to my father)</p> <p><b>senga</b> Senga qalam bermayman. (I won't give you my pencil)</p>	<p><b>qog'ozga</b> Mashqni qog'ozga yozasanmi? (Will you write the exercise on paper)</p> <p><b>stolga</b> Stolga keling! (Come to the table)</p>	<p><b>Muzeyga</b> Biz muzeyga boramiz. (We will go to museum)</p> <p><b>xonaga</b> Siz xonaga kirmaysizmi? (Don't you enter the room?)</p>

**5 – Mashq.** Make up the sentences using suffix -ga. For example:

(stul/men/bermoq)- Menga stul bering.

1. Daftar/bermoq/Nigina \_\_\_\_\_
2. Institut/bormoq/biz \_\_\_\_\_
3. Stul/o'tirmoq/Lola \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kelmoq/mehmon \_\_\_\_\_
5. Universitet/kirmoq/u/? \_\_\_\_\_

**6 – Mashq.** Translate into Uzbek:

1. Will you go to work today?
2. Who will give a book to Aziz? – I will.
3. Father will give his daughter a present (sovg'a).
4. Spring is here. Flowers are blooming (ochilmq). I will go out (chiqmoq) to the mountains.
5. Please, write on the board.
6. We won't go to the village. There is nothing there.

7. Go out to the garden, Lola is there

**4. Days of the week. Haftaning kunlari:**

**Dushanba** – Monday

**Seshanba** – Tuesday

**Chorshanba** – Wednesday

**Payshanba** – Thursday

**Juma** – Friday

**Shanba** – Saturday

**Yakshanba** – Sunday



<b>Qaysi kunda? – Which day?</b>	<b>Qachon? – When?</b>
Dushanbada	dushanba <b>kuni</b>
seshanbada	seshanba <b>kuni</b>
chorshanbada	chorshanba <b>kuni</b>
payshanbada	payshanba <b>kuni</b>
jumada	juma <b>kuni</b>
shanbada	shanba <b>kuni</b>
yakshanbada	yakshanba <b>kuni</b>

**7. Mashq.** Answer the questions:

1. Sen qachon maktabga borasan? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Qaysi kunda test yozamiz? \_\_\_\_\_
3. O'zbek tili darsi qaysi kunlarda bo'ladi? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Biz qachon mehmonga boramiz? \_\_\_\_\_
5. **Bugun** qaysi kun? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Siz teatrga qachon borasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

**8 – Mashq.** Suhbat. Read, translate.

- Bir hafta necha kundan iborat?
- Bir hafta yetti kundan iborat.
- Kunlarning nomlarini bilasizmi?
- Ha, bilaman. Dushanba, seshanba, chorshanba, payshanba, juma, shanba va yakshanba.
- Bugun qaysi kun?
- Bugun – seshanba.
- **Ertaga**-chi?
- Ertaga – chorshanba.
- Payshanbadan **keyin** qaysi kun keladi?
- Payshanbadan keyin - juma.
- Jumadan keyin-chi?
- Keyin – shanba.
- Shanbadan keyin qaysi kun?
- Shanbadan keyin – yakshanba. Yakshanba dam olish kuni.

**5. Asking Special Questions in Uzbek.** Special questions are formed with the help of the interrogative words like:

*Kim? Kimlar? (who?)*

*Nima? Nimalar? (what?)*

*Nima uchun? Nega? (why?)*

*Qanaqa? (how?)*

*Qaysi? (which?)*

*Qancha?, Necha? (how many? how much?)*

*Qanday? (what kind? how?)*

In order to answer the question, it is important to find a question word. The answer will replace the interrogative word in the sentence. For example:

– Oybek yakshanbani **qanday** o‘tkazdi? – Oybek yakshanbani **yaxshi** o‘tkazdi.  
*How will Oybek spend Sunday? – Oybek will spend Sunday good.*

– Chorshanba kuni **qayerga** borasiz? – Chorshanba kuni **kinoga** boramiz  
*Where will you go on Wednesday? – On Wednesday we will go to the movies.*

– Juma kuni (jumada) **qaysi** do‘konga borasan? – Juma kuni **poʻyafzal do‘koniga** boraman.  
*Which store will you go on Friday? – On Friday, I will go to the shoe store.*

– Poʻyafzal do‘konidan **nimalar** sotib olasan? – Kizimga **poʻyafzal** sotib olaman.  
*What will you buy from the shoe store? – I will buy shoes for my daughter.*

**9 -Mashq.** A) Answer the questions. B) Ask your classmates where do they go on different days of the week.

For example: *Tom, dushanba kuni siz qayerga borasiz?*

1. Darslik qayerda?
2. Stolning ustida nima bor?
3. Sizning ismingiz nima?
4. Siz qayerda yashaysiz?
5. Siz qayerda ishlaysiz?
6. Qachon uchrashsak (meet) bo‘ladi?



7. Qaysi kitob sizniki?
8. Gullar qancha turadi (cost)?
9. Bu nega kimmat (expensive)?

## 6. TIME. VAQT

- **Soat nechchi bo'ldi?**
- Soat o'n ikki bo'ldi.



- Kechirasiz, soat nechchi bo'ldi?
- O'nta (10) **kam** o'n ikki.



- Soat nechchi bo'ldi?
- Birdan yigirma besh minut **o'tdi**.

- Hozir, soat nechchi bo'ldi?
- Bir **yarim**.



➤ **NOTE:** Necha soat (**minut, daqiqa**)?

Bir soat

Uch soat

O'n besh minut

Ikki daqiqa

Yarim soat

**10 – Mashq.** Write what time is it now? Hozir soat nechchi?

1. Half past five \_\_\_\_\_

2. 15 min to 3 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 10 min to 11 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 20 min past 7 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Half past 9 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 5 min to 10 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 4 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_

**11 – Mashq.** Make up the sentences.

Kim	Qayerda	Necha soat	Nima qiladi?
Men	Kasalxonada	Yetti soat	bo'laman

Sen/Siz	Ishda	Olti yarim soat	gapirasan/siz
U	Maktabda	O'n besh minut	yozadi
Biz	Universitetda	Yarim soat	o'tiramiz
Siz	Darsda	Sakkiz soat	bo'lasizlar
Ular	Kutubxonada	Qirq minut	o'tiradi(lar)

**6.1. Duration of time.** To express the length of time or a period of time the following words

are used:

Kun – day

Hafta – week

Oy - month

Yil – year

Note, that plural suffix is not attached when they come with cardinal numbers. For

example: *uch yil, besh oy, o'n olti kun.*

Kim	Qayerda	Qancha vaqt	Nima qiladi?
Men	Toshkentda	Bir <b>hafta</b>	bo'laman
Sen/siz	Amerikada	Ikki <b>yil</b>	yashaysan/siz
U	Institutda	Uch <b>oy</b>	o'qiydi
Biz	Mehmonda	To'rt soat	o'tiramiz
Sizlar	Idorada	Besh <b>kun</b>	ishlaysizlar
Ular	Uyda	Olti hafta	dam oladi(lar)

**12 – Mashq.** Put the questions using the examples from the table above.

e.g.: Har kuni qancha vaqt ishlaysizlar? – Olti soat ishlaymiz.

Siz Londonda qancha vaqt bo'lasiz? – Bir hafta bo'laman.

**13 – Mashq.** Read, translate, and put questions to the text.

Biz xolamnikiga boramiz. Mening xolam o'qituvchi. Ularning erlari tadbirkor. Xolamning uchta **farzandi** bor: Karimjon oltida, Anvarjon o'nda va Salimaxon o'n ikki yoshda. Xolam eski shaharda yashaydilar. Ularning uyida hamma o'zbekcha gapiradi. Xolam va ularning erlari ruscha yaxshi gapiradilar. Salimaxon **ozgina** inglizcha gapiradi. Karimjon bilan Anvarjon chet tillarini bilmaydi. Xolam bizni juma kuni soat oltiga **mehmonga chaqirdilar**. Karimjonning **tug'ilgan kuni** bo'ladi. Karimjon **yettiga** kiradi. Biz Karimjonga o'yinchoq olamiz va dasturxon uchun **non** va **shirinliklar olib boramiz**.

**14 – Mashq. A)** Ask your classmate whether they or their family members speak any foreign language.

Xitoycha, hindcha, nemischa, fransuzcha, italyanacha .....

For example: *Ayting-chi (tell me), siz o'zbekcha gapirasizmi? – Ha, gapiraman/Yo'q, gapirmayman.*

*Or Bilmaysizmi, kim ruscha gapiradi? – Yo'q, bilmayman.*

**B)** Ask your classmate how well they speak any foreign language.

For example: - *Ayting-chi, bu talabalar xitoycha gapiradilarmi? – Ha, gapiradilar.*  
- *Qanday? - Yaxshi.*

## **7. Good wishes and Congratulations**

Tugilgan kuningiz muborak bo'lsin! – May your birthday be blessed!

Tug'ilgan kuningiz bilan tabriklayman! – Wish you a happy birthday!

Yangi Yilingiz muborak bo'lsin! – May your New Year be blessed!

Yangi yilingiz bilan tabriklayman! – Wish you a happy New Year!

Bayramingiz muborak bo'lsin! – May your holiday be blessed!

Baxtli bo'ling! – Wish you to be happy!

Sog'-salomat bo'ling! – Wish you to be healthy!

Salomat bo'ling! – Good bye! Be well!

Yana keling! – Come again!

Hammaga salom ayting! – Say hello to everybody!

Yaxshi boring! – Leave well!

**8. Identifying an object and describing it. Difference between *qaysi* (which) and *qanday* (what kind).**

- Kechirasiz, bu nima?
- Bu mehmonxona (hotel).
- *Qaysi* mehmonxona?
- “O'zbekiston” mehmonxonasi.
- U *qanday* mehmonxona?
- Juda chiroyli (beautiful) mehmonhona!

➤ Note: ***juda*** is used to emphasize adjective or adverb. For example: very old – juda eski

- Bu nima?
- Jurnal.
- *Qaysi* jurnal?
- “Sharq Yulduzi”

- U *qanday* jurnal?
- Juda qiziqarli (interesting) jurnal!

**15 – Mashq.** Describe following objects by asking the question:

Gazeta	chiroyli
Ko'cha	qiziqarli
Metro <b>bekati</b>	katta

**PRACTICE:**

**16 - Mashq.** Conjugate the following words:

o'tirmoq – to sit

bermoq – to give

kirmoq – to enter

**17 - Mashq.** Make up 8 sentences using the new learned verbs.

For example: Men bu yerga o'tirmayman.

**18 - Mashq.** Read, translate, and fill out the missing words.

1. Ayting-chi, siz \_\_\_\_\_ gapirasizmi? -- Ha, gapiraman.
2. \_\_\_\_\_-chi? – Ruscha ham gapiraman.
3. Siz \_\_\_\_\_ qanday gapirasiz? – Men \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ juda \_\_\_\_\_ gapiraman.
4. Kechirasiz, kim \_\_\_\_\_? – Anvar \_\_\_\_\_

gapiradi.

**19 – Mashq.** Make sentences using *ustiga/ichiga* or suffix *-dan*

1. Qalam/stol/qo'y \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kitob/sumka/ol \_\_\_\_\_
3. Stul/xona/qo'y \_\_\_\_\_
4. Daftar/yoz \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kitob/yozma \_\_\_\_\_
6. Olma/sumka/o'lma \_\_\_\_\_
7. Metro/kir \_\_\_\_\_

**20 – Mashq.** Make negative imperative sentences, use the opposite of the adjectives.

For example: *Qog'oz/eski/bermoq – Yangi qog'ozlarni bermang*

1. Kitob/eski/olmoq \_\_\_\_\_
2. kutubxona/kichkina/bormoq \_\_\_\_\_
3. telefon/yangi/Aziz/bermoq \_\_\_\_\_
4. eshik/katta/ochmoq \_\_\_\_\_
5. daftar/eski/yozmoq \_\_\_\_\_
6. stul/yaxshi/o'tirmoq \_\_\_\_\_
7. qalam/uzun/bermoq \_\_\_\_\_
8. universitet/yomon/kirmoq \_\_\_\_\_

**21 – Mashq.** Put questions to the following statements.

1. Hozir soat yetti. \_\_\_\_\_
2. U sakkiz soat ishda bo'ladi. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Men 15 minut test yozaman. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Bilaman, soat ikki yarim. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kutubxonada to'rt soat ishlayman. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Yo'q, soat o'n beshta kam uch. \_\_\_\_\_

**22 – Mashq.** Ask what time is it now? Ask and answer that question in Uzbek.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**23 – Mashq.** Fill in the missing words.

1. Bu nima? - \_\_\_\_\_
2. U qanday mehmonxona? U \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bu \_\_\_\_\_ gazeta? – “Darakchi” \_\_\_\_\_.
4. U \_\_\_\_\_? – Ha, u juda \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ kitob.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? – Bu “Mustaqillik maydoni” bekati.
6. Duk universiteti kattami? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Samarqand \_\_\_\_\_ va \_\_\_\_\_ shahar.

**24 – Mashq.** Kim qayerda necha soat nima qiladi?



1. Siz sinfda necha minut **suhbat** qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ra'no necha soat dars qiladi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Karim va Anvar har kuni telefonda necha minut gapiradi?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Lola va Nargiza har kuni necha minut gapiradilar?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Otang qancha vaqt bankda ishlaydi? \_\_\_\_\_

**25 – Mashq.** Write down what you do on each day of the week.

1. Dushanba kuni \_\_\_\_\_
2. Seshanba \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Shanba \_\_\_\_\_
7. Yakshanbada \_\_\_\_\_

**26 – Mashq.** Translate:

1. Yakshanba kuni qayerga borasiz? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dushanba kuni **majlis** bo'ladimi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Seshanba kuni (seshanbada) **po'yafzal** do'koni ishlaydimi? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Chorshanba kuni soat nechchida kelasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Payshanba kuni (payshanbada) kim keladi? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Juma haftaning nechanchi kuni? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Ular shanba kuni (shanbada) dam oladi(lar)mi? \_\_\_\_\_

**27 - Mashq.** Make up sentences using the following words.

1. Toshkent/ ikki yil \_\_\_\_\_

2. Biz/mehmon \_\_\_\_\_

3. Til/qaysi \_\_\_\_\_

4. Dars/bir soat \_\_\_\_\_

5. Kun/Lola/tug'ilgan/ \_\_\_\_\_

6. Siz/yangi yil \_\_\_\_\_

7. Ular/majlis \_\_\_\_\_

8. Jurnal/qiziqarli/emas \_\_\_\_\_

9. Juda/kitob/yaxshi \_\_\_\_\_

**28 – Mashq.** Please, translate the dialog:

I. Peter: Hello! \_\_\_\_\_

Erkin: Hello! Welcome! Please, come in!

Peter: Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Peter: My name is Peter. I am from North Carolina.

Erkin: Welcome! Please, come in! My name is Erkin. I am a student.

Peter: I am a student too. I am learning Uzbek. I live in Tashkent.

III. Erkin: How are you? How are things?

Peter: Thank you! Things are going very good! How are you?

Erkin: Everything is going well.

- IV.** Peter: I am sorry. I need to go back (return)  
Erkin: Good bye! Go with peace!  
Peter: Ok, good bye! Stay well!

**29 – Mashq.** Translate. Create one of your own.

- I.** Nigora: Listen and write down the words.  
Laura: Please, read slowly.  
Nigora: Ok. Do you understand me?
- II.** Laura: I did not understand that sentence.  
Nigora: Which sentence?  
Laura: What does that mean “Stay well”?  
Nigora: It is a good wish. You can tell it to your friends.
- III.** Nigora: Laura, where have you been on Sunday?  
Laura: On Sunday I was at home.  
Nigora: What did you do at home?  
Laura: I read a book, watched TV and wrote a letter to my friend.

**VOCABULARY:**

Mehmon – Guest

(Soat) bir yarim – One and a half hours

Bekat – Station

Bugun – Today

Chorshanba – Wednesday

Daqiqa, minut – minute

Do'kon – Shop, store

Dushanba – Monday

Ertaga – Tomorrow

Hafta – Week

Juda chiroyli – Very beautiful

Juma – Friday

Kelishdik – Deal, Done

Keyin – After, later

Kinoteatr – Cinema

Kun – Day

Majlis – Meeting, gathering

Markaz – Center

Mehmonxona – Hotel

Nima, nimalar – What

Non – Bread

O'nta kam o'n ikki – Ten to twelve.

O'qiylik – Let's read

Oy – Month

Ozgina – A little, a little bit

Payshanba – Thursday  
Poyafzal – Shoe  
Qanday – How, what kind  
Qayerga – Where (to)  
Qaysi – Which  
Qiziqarli – Interesting  
Qo'ymoq – To put  
Sekinroq – Slower, slowly  
Seshanba – Tuesday  
Shanba – Saturday  
Shirinliklar – Sweets  
Soat – hour, watch, clock  
Soat necchi bo'ldi? – What time is it?  
Soniya, sekund – second  
Suhbat – Conversation  
Tashakkur – Thanks  
Tug'ilgan kun – Birthday  
Vaqt – time, period, date  
Yakshanba – Sunday  
Yil – Year

## **LESSON 7 – YETTINCHI DARS. Directions**

### **MUNDARIJA. CONTENT**

1. Present Continuous Tense
2. Verb: to like. *Yaxshi ko'rmoq*
3. Asking Direction
  - 3.1. Means of transportation
4. Postpositions

### **1. Present Continuous Tense – Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li**

Use the **V + yap + personal ending** present tense to say what is happening right now. It expresses a state, event or action which is taking place at the same time it is being reported. It corresponds to the English present progressive and simultaneous present. In English, this tense can be translated as **to be doing**. Think of it as the Uzbek equivalent to English **-ing**.

<b>Uzbek</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>Tinglayapman</i>	I am listening
<i>U o'ynayapti</i>	He/she is playing
<i>(Biz) kino ko'ryapmiz</i>	We are watching a movie

The personal pronoun is usually omitted unless deliberately emphasizing *who* is doing the action. A leading pronoun is redundant - its meaning is already present in the personal suffix at the end of the verb.

The suffix *-lar* is optional, in practice, Uzbeks usually don't say it. The uncertainty between the third-person singular and plural cases, then, is usually resolved by an explicit subject or context.

**V stem + yap + personal ending**

Men televizor ko'ryapman. – I am watching TV (now).

Men		ketyapman
Sen	to'yga (wedding party)	ketyapsan
U	restoranga	ketyapti
Biz	bozorga	ketyapmiz
Siz	majlisga (meeting)	ketyapsiz
Ular		ketyapti(lar)

**1 – Mashq.** Read, pay attention to the suffix of the Present Continuous Tense.

- Allo, Barno, salom! Sen nima **qilyapsan?**
- Menmi?
- Ha, sen!
- Men kitob **o'qiyapman.** Sen-chi, Nargiza?
- Dars **qilyapman.**
- Karimjon-chi?
- U **o'ynayapti.**
- **Yur,** Shahlonikiga mehmonga boramiz!
- Nimada boramiz?
- Taksida.
- Xo'p, kelishdik!

**1.2. Interrogative form of Hozirgi Zamon Davom Fe'li** is formed by the help of suffix –yap which is added to the stem verb, personal ending and interrogative suffix –mi.  
**V stem + yap + personal ending + mi?**

Ishdan	kelyapman	<b>+ MI?</b>
Kutubxonadan	kelyapsan	
Konsertdan	kelyapti	
	kelyapmiz	
	kelyapsiz	
	kelyaptilar	

**1.3. Use of negation form in the sentence. Formed by**



**V stem + ma + yap + personal ending**

Kitobni Leksiyani darslikni	o'qi + <b>MA</b>	+ yapman + yapsan + yapti + yapmiz + yapsiz + yaptilar
-----------------------------------	------------------	---

**2 - Mashq.** Read the examples below. Give your own examples with Present Continuous Tense.

Kim	Nima qilyapti?	Nima qilmayapti	Qilyaptimi?
Men	Yozy <b>ap</b> man/ishlay <b>ap</b> man	Yoz <b>mayap</b> man/ishlam <b>ayap</b> man	Yozy <b>ap</b> -man- <b>mi</b> ?
Sen	Yozy <b>apsan</b> /ishlay <b>apsan</b>	Yoz <b>mayapsan</b> /ishlam <b>ayapsan</b>	Yozy <b>apsan</b> mi?
Siz	Yozy <b>apsiz</b> /ishlay <b>apsiz</b>	Yoz <b>mayapsiz</b> /ishlam <b>ayapsiz</b>	Yozy <b>apsiz</b> mi?
U	Yozy <b>apti</b> /ishlay <b>apti</b>	Yoz <b>mayapti</b> /ishlam <b>ayapti</b>	Yozy <b>apti</b> mi?
Biz	yozy <b>apmiz</b> /ishlay <b>apmiz</b>	yozm <b>ayapmiz</b> /ishlam <b>ayapmiz</b>	Yozy <b>apmiz</b> mi?
Siz	yozy <b>apsiz</b> /ishlay <b>apsiz</b>	yozm <b>ayapsiz</b> /ishlam <b>ayapsiz</b>	Yozy <b>apsiz</b> mi?
Ular	yozy <b>aptilar</b> /ishlay <b>aptilar</b>	yozm <b>ayaptilar</b> /ishlam <b>ayaptilar</b>	Yozy <b>aptilar</b> mi?

**3 - Mashq.** Match the answer with the questions.

Ota-onangiz nima qilyaptilar?	Musiqqa tinglayapman
Nima qilyapsiz?	Do'stlarimiz televizor ko'ryaptilar
Do'stlaringiz nima qilyaptilar?	Ota-onamiz dam olyaptilar
Sen nima qilyapsan?	Biz suhbat qilyapmiz
Ular nima qilyaptilar?	Fransuz tilini <b>o'rganyapti</b>
Siz nimani yozyapsiz?	Ishga boryaptilar
U nima qilyapti?	Xat(ni) yozyapman.

**1.3.1.** Note: The difference between **nima** and **nimani** is that **nima** – what and **nimani** – what exactly with emphasis on the subject. In English it would be expressed with the definite article *the*.

For example: *Nima qilyapsan?* – *(Xat) Yozyapman.*  
What are you doing? – I'm writing (a letter).  
*Nimani yozyapsan?* – *Xatni yozyapman.*  
What are you doing? – I am writing *the* letter

**4 - Mashq.** Read, answer the question.

Ayting-chi, siz hozir o'zbek tili darsida nima qilyapsiz?  
Tell me, what do you do in your Uzbek class now?

**2. Yaxshi (adj)** – You have already learned one meaning of the word *yaxshi* – good, well. When **yaxshi** is used with the verb it turns to the compound word construction Adj + Verb **yaxshi ko'rmoq**, it translates into English as *to like, to be fond of*. For example:

*Kamila muzqaymoqni yaxshi ko'radi.* Kamila likes ice-cream.

The opposite of *yaxshi ko'rmoq* is **yomon ko'rmoq**. For example:

*Buvim sovuq xavoni yomon ko'radilar.* – My grandma dislikes cold weather.

<b>Kim</b>	<b>Kimni/Nimani</b>	<b>Yaxdshi ko'radi</b>	<b>Yomon ko'radi</b>
Men	akam <i>NI</i>	yaxshi ko'raman	yomon ko'raman
Sen	opang <i>NI</i>	yaxshi ko'rasan	yomon ko'rasan
Ahmad (u)	o'qituvchisi <i>NI</i>	yaxshi ko'radi	yomon ko'radi
Biz	idoramiz <i>NI</i>	yaxshi ko'ramiz	yomon ko'ramiz
Siz	mashinangiz <i>NI</i>	yaxshi ko'rasiz	yomon ko'rasiz
Talabalar (ular)	ingliz tili darslari <i>NI</i>	yaxshi ko'radilar	yomon ko'radilar

**5 - Mashq.** Ask and answer the following questions:

1. Siz kimni yaxshi ko'rasiz?
2. Siz nimani yaxshi ko'rasiz?
3. Siz nimani yomon ko'rasiz?

**6 - Mashq.** Who is your favorite actor and/or writer? Ask and answer the questions like in the following model:

- Kamila, sen xorij aktyorni (foreign actor) Jorj Kluni yaxshi ko'rasanmi?
- Ha, juda ham.
- Men ham.
  
- Bu yozuvchini (writer) yaxshi ko'rasizmi?
- Yo'q, unchalik emas (not much).
- Siz qaysi yozuvchini yaxshi ko'rasiz?
- Abdulla Qahhorni.

**7 - Mashq.** Read, ask your partner where is he going.

- A) - Qayerga ketyapsizlar?  
 - Lolalikiga ketyapmiz. Bugun uning tug'ilgan kuni.

B) - Sen qayerga ketyapsan?

- Shifokorning oldiga. Mazam yo'q. (expression – feel sick)

- Kasal bo'lma! (don't be sick)

3. **ASKING DIRECTIONS.** There are seven question to use in Uzbek language when asking for directions:

1. **Qayerda?** – Where? For example: *Metro bekati qayerda?*

2. **Necha kilometr/metr/qadam?** – How many kilometers/meters/steps? For example: *Metrogacha necha metr?*

3. **Chapda/ga-mi? O'nda/ga-mi?** – Is it on/to the left? Is it on/to the right?  
For example: *Metro chapdami?*

4. **Qaysi tomon?** – Which side? For example: *Metro qaysi tomonda?*

5. **Qanday topsam bo'ladi?** – How can I find it? For example: *Metroni qanday topsam bo'ladi?*

6. **U to'g'ridami?** – Is it across? For example: *Metro to'g'ridami?*

7. **U uzoqmi?** – Is it far? For example: *Metro uzoqmi?*

<i>Chapda</i> – on the left	<i>Shoh ko'cha</i> – avenue
<i>Chapga</i> - to the left	<i>Tor ko'cha</i> – narrow street
<i>O'ngda/ga</i> – on the/to the right	<i>Chorraha</i> - intersection
<i>To'g'ri(si)da/ga</i> – across/ahead	<i>Burilmoq</i> – to turn
<i>Chap/o'ng qo'lda/ tomonda</i> – on the left/right hand/side	<i>O'tmoq</i> – to pass, to cross <i>Yurmoq</i> – to walk
<i>Shu yerdan ___gacha</i> – from here to ___	<i>Chiqmoq</i> – to get out
<i>___gacha</i> - till	<i>(# metr)cha</i> - approximately

8 – **Mashq.** Identify the place of objects in the classroom.

**9 – Mashq.** Read, translate, make up your own dialogue.

**A)** Alisher qayerda yashaydi? U meni mehmonga chaqirdi.

- “Amir Temur xiyoboni” metro bekatidan chiqing va **to’griga** yuring. Uning uyi **chapda** bo’ladi.
- Metro qayerda?
- Hozir **yo’ldan o’ting, so’ng o’ngga buriling** va 100 metrcha tog’ri yuring.

**B)**

- Ayting-chi, shu **atrofda** (*around*) non do’koni bormi?
- Ha, bor.
- Qanday topsam bo’ladi?
- Svetoforda o’ngga buriling, non do’koni Beruniy ko’chasida **joylashgan**.

### **3.1. Means of transportation:**

metro	mototsikl	avtobus
tramvay	poyezd	ot
mashina	samolyot	piyoda
velosiped	taksi	eshak arava

**10 - Mashq.** Read the following sentences and guess which means of transportation is used or going to be used.

- Kechirasiz, avtobus bekati qayerda?
- Anvar, **tezroq** yur!
- Iltimos, shu yerda **to’xtating**.
- Shu yerda ko’chadan o’ting.

- Iltimos **ehtiyot** bo'ling! Keyingi stansiya – Mustaqillik maydoni.
- Aeroportgacha uzoqmi?
- Siz qaysi bekatda **tushasiz**?
- Kechirasiz, bu trolleybus vokzalga boradimi?

**11 - Mashq.** Role play - Bekatda, avtobusda, metroda, taksida. Fill in the blanks:

- Kechirasiz, bu \_\_\_\_\_ qayerga boradi?
- Vokzalga
  
- Chilonzorgacha nechta bekat bor?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Kechirasiz, hozir \_\_\_\_\_?
- Yo'q tushmayman. Men **oxirgi** bekatda tushaman.
  
- Kechirasiz, shu yerdan 10-avtobus yuradimi?
- Ha, \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- Kechirasiz, eshitmay qoldim, keyingi (next) bekat qaysi \_\_\_\_\_ bo'ladi?
- "Mashinasozlar" bekati.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_, shu joyga o'tirsam boladimi?
- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ tushmoqchi bo'lib turibman.

### 3.2. Verbs of motion *bormoq* and *ketmoq*

<b>Bormoq</b>	vs	<b>Ketmoq</b>
start, go, leave		leave, go away, depart
For example: <i>Men Nigoranikiga boryapman.</i> I am going to Nigora.		For example: <i>Men Nigoranikiga ketyapman.</i> I am leaving for Nigora's (house).

**12 – Mashq.** Complete the dialogue choosing between *bormoq* and *ketmoq*.

**Qabulxonada:**

- Kechirasiz, Timur Shukurovich qayerdalar?
- Timur Shukurovich qurilishga \_\_\_\_\_
- Bugun majlisga ham \_\_\_\_\_?
- Bilmayman.
- Men esa (as for me) uyga \_\_\_\_\_. Timur Shukurovichga mendan salom.
- Xo'p, hayer!

**13 - Mashq. A)** Translate the dialogue. Suhbatni tarjima qiling:

- Where are you going? \_\_\_\_\_
- To the marketplace \_\_\_\_\_
- By what? (on what?) \_\_\_\_\_
- By car. \_\_\_\_\_
- Which marketplace are you going? \_\_\_\_\_
- Small marketplace. \_\_\_\_\_
- Where is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- On Olmazor street, across the hospital. \_\_\_\_\_

**B)** Siz qayerga va kimnikiga bugun boryapsiz? \_\_\_\_\_

#### **4. POSTPOSITIONS**

As a language where objects precede the verb, Uzbek has post-positions rather than prepositions, and relative clauses that precede the verb. For example:

*Biz non haqida gapirdik* - We talked about bread.

Uzbek sentences rarely end with suffixes like -dan, -ga, -da. Those suffixes indicate location and require adding **joylashgan** or suffix **-dir** after the case suffix.

For example:

*Kechirasiz, xola. Militsiyaxona qayerda joylashgan? – Parkning yonida joylashgan.*

*O'zbekistonning poytaxti qayer? – O'zbekistonning poytaxti Toshkent(dir).*

<b>Qayerda?</b>	<p><b>Oldida</b> – in front of</p> <p><b>Yonida</b> – next</p> <p><b>o'rtasida</b> – between</p> <p><b>orqasida</b> – behind</p> <p><b>qarshisida</b> – across</p> <p><b>ustida</b> – on top of</p> <p><b>ichida</b> – inside</p> <p><b>tagida</b> – under</p>
-----------------	--

Other postpositions:

<p>Bilan</p> <p>Keyin</p> <p>Haqida</p> <p>Uchun</p>	<p>With</p> <p>After</p> <p>About</p> <p>For</p>
--	--

**14 - Mashq.** Look around, describe the location of objects you see.





15 - Mashq. Look at the pictures below and describe the location of things and people.





**16 - Mashq.** Answer the questions:

1. Pochtamp (post office) qayerda? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kutubxona qayerda? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Kafe qayerda joylashgan? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Non do'koni qayerda? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bozor qayerda joylashgan? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kasalxona qayerda? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Bank qayerda? \_\_\_\_\_

**17 - Mashq. A)** Read, translate.

### MEHMONGA TAKLIF

- Lola, juma kuni biznikiga mehmonga keling!
- Jonim bilan!
- Qanday borishni bilasizmi?
- Yo'q, bilmayman.

- Metroga tushing va “Paxtakor” bekatigacha boring. Metrodan chiqing va 30-avtobusga o’tiring, **oxirgi** bekatigacha boring. Bekatdan 50 metrcha yuring, u yerda 17-uyini ko’rasiz. Bu bizning uyimiz. Ikkinchi eshikka **kirasiz** va uchinchi qavatga chiqasiz. Bizning xonadonimiz 22.
- Tushunarli.
- Juma kuni soat 6 da keling!
- **Albatta**, boraman. Xayr!
- Ko’rishguncha xayr!

**B)** Ask questions to the text.

**18-Mashq.** Create a dialogue on how you get to school and back, to the places you go often or daily.

**19 - Mashq.** Read and fill up the questionnaire with your own answers.

**Shaxsiy so’rov varaqasi**

Mamlakatingiz – O’zbekiston	Mamlakatingiz –
Shahringiz – Toshkent	Shahringiz –
Ismingiz - Aziz	Ismingiz -
Familiyangiz – Toshmatov	Familiyangiz –
Millatingiz – o’zbek	Millatingiz –
Ona tilingiz – o’zbek	Ona tilingiz –
Qaysi tillarni bilasiz? – rus, ingliz, fors	Qaysi tillarni bilasiz? –
Kasbingiz – shifokor	Kasbingiz –
Manzilingiz – Toshkent, Rohat ko’chasi, 74-uy, 38-xonadon	Manzilingiz (address) –
Telefoningiz – 132–56-91	Telefoningiz –
Siz nimani yaxshi ko’rasiz? – Muzqaymoq	Siz nimani yaxshi ko’rasiz? –
Ishga nimada borasiz? – Avtobusda	Ishga nimada borasiz? –

--	--

**PRACTICE**

**20 - Mashq.** Conjugate the following verbs in Present Continuous tense.

O'rganmoq

Qo'ymoq

Bermoq

Ketmoq

**21 - Mashq.** Answer the questions. Note the difference between *nima* and *nimani*.

1. Siz nima o'qiyapsiz? \_\_\_\_\_
2. U nimani o'qimayapti? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Siz nima o'rganyapsiz? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Siz kimni bilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Hozir ular nima tinglayapti? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sen nimani tinglayapsan? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Lola kimni ko'radi? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Biz nimalarni stolga qo'yyapmiz? \_\_\_\_\_

**22- Mashq.** What questions are put for the following answers?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - Men mashqni yozaman.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ . – Ispan tilini.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ . –Televizor ko'ryapmiz.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ . – Chet tillar fakultetida o'qiyapman.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ . – O'zbek tilini o'rganyapti.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ . – Bu qizni bilmayman.

**23 - Mashq.** Answer the questions and practice likes and dislikes.

1. Sen "Gari Poter" kinosini yaxshi ko'rasanmi? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sen futbolni yaxshi ko'rasanmi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Siz akangizni yomon ko'rasizmi? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Biz o'qituvchimizni yaxshi ko'ramizmi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ular dam olishni yaxshi ko'radilarmi? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Karim **muzqaymoqni** yaxshi ko'radimi? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Siz nimani yaxshi ko'rasiz? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Siz nimani yomon ko'rasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

**24 - Mashq.** Translate. Make up your own.

- Kechirasiz, Bolalar muzeyi qayerda joylashgan? \_\_\_\_\_

- To'g'riga boring, keyin chapga. \_\_\_\_\_

- U yerda muzqaymoq do'koni ham bor-a? \_\_\_\_\_

- Ha, to'g'ri. \_\_\_\_\_

- Rahmat! \_\_\_\_\_

- Marhamat! \_\_\_\_\_

**25 - Mashq.** What means of transportation are used in the following examples? Add the appropriate suffix and finish the response.

1. Siz uyga avtobus\_\_\_ borasizmi? – Yo’q, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Sen qayerga ketyapsan? – Moskva\_\_\_. – Poyezddami? – Yo’q, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mehmonga metro\_\_\_\_\_ boramizmi? –Yo’q, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ular Samarqand\_\_\_ poyezd\_\_\_ ketyaptilarmi? – Yo’q, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Akmal maktabga velosiped\_\_\_ ketdimi? – Yo’q, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Siz o’qishga piyo\_\_\_\_\_ borasizmi? – Yo’q, \_\_\_\_\_.

**26 - Mashq.** Compose similar dialogues using the words below.

For example: *Kechirasiz, Milliy Bank qayerda? – Parkning oldida joylashgan.*

1. avtobus bekati/maktab/oldida

\_\_\_\_\_

2. kasalxona/vokzal/qarshisida

\_\_\_\_\_

3. militsiyaxona/zavod/do’kon/o’rtasida

\_\_\_\_\_

4. chet tillar fakulteti/rus tili fakulteti/yonida

\_\_\_\_\_

5. pochtampt/bank/orqasida

\_\_\_\_\_

6. teatr/kinoteatr va restoran/o'rtasida

---

7. Mehmonxona/aeroport/qarshisida

---

**27 - Mashq.** Translate the following into Uzbek

1. He is leaving for school. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bank is between post-office and a store. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is a big restaurant next to the theatre. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A small school is next to the museum. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Books are under the table and notebooks are on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Inside of my bag there is a book, two notebooks, three pens and an old dictionary.
7. Where is your phone? - Inside my bag. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Go straight for about 100 meters, then turn right. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Get to the traffic light and turn left. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I am going to Samarkand by train. \_\_\_\_\_
11. "Pahtakor" metro station is very beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We live at the fourth floor, apartment 61. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Are they leaving to work by car? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Please, stop here. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Children are going to the museum. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Restaurant is behind the bank. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Is the train station far? – No, not far. It's about 2 kilometers. Go straight, turn left at the intersection. \_\_\_\_\_
18. I don't like to walk on foot. – Me too. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Is there post office around? – I am going there right now. \_\_\_\_\_

## **VOCABULARY**

Albatta – certainly

Aktyor - actor

Atrof – around

Ehtiyot - carefully

Joylashgan – situated

Kirish – entrance

Chiqish – exit

Majlis – meeting

Tezroq – faster

Tushmoq – get down

To'y – wedding, party

Qadam - step

Qilmoq- to do

O'rganmoq – to learn

O'ynamoq – to play

Yozuvchi – writer

Yurmoq – to walk

Unchalik – not so much



## **LESSON 8 – SAKKIZINCHI DARS. KUN TARTIBI – DAILY ACTIVITIES**

### **MUNDARIJA. CONTENT**

- 1. Postpositions *avval/keyin***
- 2. Daily Activities – Kun tartibi**
  - 2.1. Asking about the time of an action**
  - 2.2. Asking about the date of an action**
  - 2.3. Expressing a desire for action**
- 3. To like vs To be fond of – Yoqtirmoq vs Yaxshi ko’rmoq**

## 1. Postpositions **AVVAL** and **KEYIN** (*before and after*)

Before postposition **avval** and after the postposition **keyin** a noun or pronoun with an ablative case ending (*-dan*) is required. Also, when there is action towards specific location after the postposition **keyin** dative case ending (*-ga*) is often used.

<b>Avval</b> – before, earlier, previously, first Men otamdan <b>avval</b> uyga kelaman. I come home <i>before</i> my dad	<b>Keyin/so'ng</b> – after, then, afterwards Darsdan <b>keyin</b> kutubxonaga boraman. I will go to library <i>after</i> classes.
<i>Avval darsingni qil, keyin televizor ko'rasan.</i> (First do your homework, then you will watch TV) <i>Avval bankka kiraman, so'ng non do'koniga.</i> (First, I go to bank, afterwards I will go to bakery) <i>Ular avval nonushta qiladi, keyin maktabga boradi.</i> (First, they have breakfast, then they go to school)	

- Ron, siz o'zbek tilida ko'rsatuvlarni (TV productions) ko'rasizmi?
- Ha, har kuni (every day) ko'raman.
- Siz ularni tushunasizmi?
- Yo'q, hammasini emas (not everything).
- Kuniga (in a day) necha soat o'zbek tilida ko'rsatuvlarni ko'rasiz?
- Menimcha (I think), yarim soat. Men avval darslarimni qilaman, keyin televizor ko'raman.

**1- Mashq.** Read and practice it showing your understanding. Make up your own sentences.

1. Avval turing, keyin sumkani kursdoshingizga bering.
2. Avval daftarni oching, keyin yozing.
3. Avval kitobni oling, keyin xonadan chiqing.
4. Avval telefon raqamini yozing, keyin gapiring.

5. Avval 5 qadam to'g'riga yuring, so'ng chapga buriling.
6. Avval mashqni yozing, keyin o'qing.
7. Avval derazani oching, keyin o'tiring.

**1.1. Postpositions *avval/keyin*** (before/after) often times are used with the adverbial modifiers of time and place such as:

Adverbial modifiers of time	Adverbial modifiers of place
<i>bugun</i> – today	<i>uyda</i> - at home
<i>ertaga</i> – tomorrow	<i>ichkarida</i> – inside (of )
<i>hozir</i> – now	<i>tashqarida</i> – outside, out
<i>bundan keyin</i> – after that	<i>shu (bu) yerda</i> – here
<i>har kuni</i> - everyday	<i>u yerda</i> – there
<i>yaqinda</i> - soon	<i>o'sha joyda</i> – over there
<i>birdan</i> – immediately	<i>hech qayerda</i> – nowhere

For example: *Hozir biz yotoqxonada yashaymiz* – Now we live in a *dormitory*.

*Har kuni do'kon soat 9 da ochiladi* – Everyday, the store opens at 9 o'clock.

*O'sha yerda kim yashaydi?* – Who lives there?

**2- Mashq.** Translate the adverbial modifiers and add the appropriate suffix.

1. Men (tomorrow) \_\_\_\_\_ kutubxona \_\_\_\_\_ boraman.
2. Barno Toshkent \_\_\_\_\_ yashamaydi, u (now) \_\_\_\_\_ Buxoro \_\_\_\_\_ yashaydi.
3. U (soon) \_\_\_\_\_ maktab \_\_\_\_\_ keladi.

4. Ular (outside) \_\_\_\_\_ ishlayaptilar.
5. (Over there) \_\_\_\_\_ stol yo'q.
6. Men (today) \_\_\_\_\_ (nowhere) \_\_\_\_\_  
bormayman.

## 2. KUN TARTIBI – DAILY ACTIVITIES

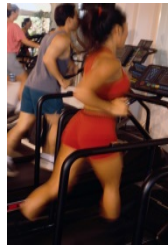
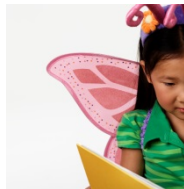
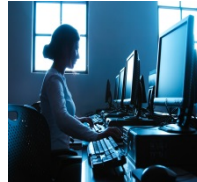


**Sen nima qilasan/qilyapsan?**

**What will you do/what are you doing?**

<b><i>Erta</i></b> - morning <b><i>Qachon?</i></b> - Ertalab – in the morning	<b><i>Kunduzi</i></b> – day time <b><i>Qachon?</i></b> - Kunduz kuni – during the day	<b><i>Kech</i></b> – evening <b><i>Qachon?</i></b> – Kechqurun/Kechasi – in the evening/at night
<i>Uyg'onmoq</i> - to wake up <i>Turmoq</i> – to get up <i>Dush qabul qilmoq</i> – to take a shower <i>Nonushta qilmoq</i> – to have breakfast <i>Darsga bormoq</i> – to go to classes <i>Ishga bormoq</i> – to go to work <i>Do'kon ochmoq</i> – to open a store	<i>Tushlik qilmoq</i> – to have lunch <i>Tanaffusga chiqmoq</i> – to go on a break <i>Ishlamoq/ish qilmoq</i> - to work, to do work <i>O'qimoq</i> – to read <i>Majlisga bormoq</i> – go to meeting <i>Telefonda gaplashmoq</i> – to talk on the phone	<i>Kechki taom qilmoq</i> - to have dinner <i>Ovqatlanmoq</i> – to eat <i>Dam olmoq</i> – to rest <i>Sport zaliga bormoq</i> – to go to gym <i>Televizor ko'rmoq</i> – to watch TV <i>Kinoga/restoranga bormoq</i> – to go to the movies/restaurant <i>Uxlamoq</i> – to sleep

**3 - Mashq.** U nima qilyapti?



**4 - Mashq.** O'qing, tarjima qiling va fe'llarni aniqlang:

- Botir, sen ertalab nima qilasan?
- Ertalab turaman, yuvinaman, kiyinaman.
- Keyin nima qilasan?
- Keyin nonushta qilaman, universitetga ketaman.
- Darslar qachon tugaydi?
- Kunduzi, soat uchda tugaydi.
- Keyin nima qilasan?
- Itim bilan o'ynayman, dam olaman, dars qilaman.
- Kechqurun nima qilasan?
- Kechki ovqatni yeyman, televizor ko'raman, kitob o'qiyman.

- Keyin nima qilasan?
- Keyin uxlayman.

**5 - Mashq.** Dialogni o'qing, tarjima qiling.

- Salom, Sobir! Qayerga ketyapsan?
- Uyga.
- Uyda nima qilasan?
- **Odatda** (usually), avval ovqatlanaman, keyin darsimni qilaman.
  
- Nazokat, siz kechqurunlari nima qilasiz?
- Men kitob o'qiyman, bolalarim dars qiladi.
- Eringiz-chi? U ham kitob o'qiydimi?
- Yo'q, u televizor ko'radi.

**6 - Mashq.** Discuss daily activities you do in the morning, afternoon and evening. Utilize the following questions:

Siz ertalab nima qilasiz?

Kunduzi nima qilasiz?

Kechqurun nima qilasiz?

Kechasi nima qilasiz?

### 2.1. Asking about the time of an action

<b>SOAT NECHADA (QACHON)?</b>	ishdan <i>keyin</i> – after work <i>soat</i> besh yarim <i>da</i> – at 5:30 sakkiz <i>dan</i> besh <i>gacha</i> ishlayman – I work from 8 to 5
-------------------------------	--

**7 - Mashq.** Ask the following questions from your study partner:

1. Siz qachon nonushta qilasiz?

2. Siz qachon turasiz?
3. Qachon ovqatlanasiz?
4. Qachon dars qilasiz?
5. Sizlar qachon yoga bilan shug'ullanasiz?
6. Akang qachon sport zaliga boradi?
7. Senda ish kuni qachon boshlanadi?

**8 - Mashq.** Fill in the blanks the verbs in Present-Future and Present Continuous Tense:

1. Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? – Biz (now) \_\_\_\_\_ gazeta (to read) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Temur va Sobir nima (to do) \_\_\_\_\_? – Ular shahmat (play) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Bolalar qayerga (to go) \_\_\_\_\_? – Ular maktabga (to go) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Hozir u kitob (to read) \_\_\_\_\_? – Yo'q, u hozir musiqa (to listen) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ertalab Aziz avval (take a shower) \_\_\_\_\_, so'ng (have breakfast) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (Lunch) \_\_\_\_\_ soat nechada (to have) \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Otang kechqurunlari nima (to do) \_\_\_\_\_? – Otam kechqurunlari (watch TV) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Film qachon (**to start**) \_\_\_\_\_? – (At six) \_\_\_\_\_.

**9 - Mashq.** Read, identify words of action, adverbial modifiers of time and place.

MENING ISH KUNIM

Mening ismim Anvar. Men har kuni soat 6:30 da turaman, yuvinaman, kiyinaman va 10 ta kam 7 da nonushta qilaman. Soat 8 da ishga kelaman. Mening ish kunim soat 8 dan 5 gacha bo'ladi. Soat 1 da yarim soat tushlik qilaman. Soat 5 da ish vaqtim tugaydi.

Ishdan keyin soat 5:30 da dushanba va payshanba kunlari men o'zbek tili bilan shug'ullanaman. O'zbek tili darsimiz soat 7 da tugaydi. Har chorshanba kunlari men cho'milishga basseynga boraman. U yerda men bir yarim soat bo'laman. Har juma kunlari men yoga bilan shug'ullanaman.

Odatda men 7:30 da ovqatlanaman, o'zbek tili darsimni qilaman yoki kitob o'qiyman, musiqa eshitaman, televizor ko'raman. Men, ayniqsa, "Axborot" va "O'yla, izla, top" teleko'rsatuvlarini yaxshi ko'raman.

Soat 10:30 dan 11 gacha men dush qabul qilaman, **ozgina** gazeta yoki kitob o'qiyman va uxlashga yotaman.

**10 - Mashq.** Using the above text as a model discuss and write your daily activities during the weekend. Use the following questions to support your discussion.

1. Siz kim bo'lib ishlaysiz?
2. Qaysi kunlari dam olasiz?
3. Ertalab va kunduzi nima qilasiz?
4. O'rtoqlaringiz bilan uchrashasizmi?
5. Kechqurun qayerga borasiz?
6. U yerda qancha vaqt bo'lasiz?
7. Qachon kitob, gazeta va jurnal o'qiysiz yoki televizor ko'rasiz?
8. Soat nechada uxlaysiz?

## 2.2. Asking about the date of the action

Do'stingiz <b>QACHON</b> keldi?	<b>yanvar</b> - January <b>fevral</b> - February <b>mart</b> - March <b>aprel</b> - April <b>may</b> - May <b>iyun</b> - June <b>iyul</b> - July <b>avgust</b> - August <b>sentabr</b> - September <b>oktabr</b> - October <b>noyabr</b> - November <b>dekabr</b> - December  <b>bu yil</b> – this year	<b>+ DA</b>
---------------------------------	--	-------------



	<b>bu oy</b> – this month	
--	---------------------------	--

- Odatda (usually), siz qaysi oyda dam olasiz?
- Iyul – avgustda.
- Bu yil-chi?
- Bu yil men sentabrda dam olaman.
  
- O'zbekistonda qanday katta bayramlarni bilasiz?
- Mustaqillik kuni, Navro'z, Yangi yil, Qurbon bayrami va boshqalar.
- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Mustaqillik kuni qachon?
- 1-sentabrda.
- Navro'z bayrami qachon bo'ladi?
- 21-martda.

**11 - Mashq.** Ask your partner about the dates of national American and Uzbek holidays.

For example:

- Rojdestvo (Christmas) bayrami qachon bo'ladi?
- 25-dekabrda

**2.3. Expressing a desire for an action/ Bajarilishni maqsad qilingan harakat .**

It is formed by adding to the verb stem the suffix **-MOQCHI**, plus the personal suffixes. It is equivalent to English – want to do, would like to do or intention to do something.

<b>Men</b> <b>Sen</b> <b>U</b> <b>Biz</b> <b>Siz</b> <b>Ular</b>	<b>kel + MOQCHI</b>	<b>man</b> <b>san</b> <b>-</b> <b>miz</b> <b>siz</b> <b>lar</b>
<b>I (he, she, it, we, you, they)</b>	<b>want to come</b>	

- Zokir aka, bugun nima qilmoqchisiz? (Zokir-aka, what are you going to do today?)
- Ishdan keyin basseyniga bormoqchiman. (I want to go to the pool after work)
- Yakshanba kuni-chi? (What about Sunday)
- Bobomnikiga bormoqchiman. (I am going to grandpa)
- Ularnikida nima qilmoqchisiz? (What do you want to do there)
- Bobomga bog'da yordam bermoqchiman. (I want to help grandpa with the garden)

**2.3.1. The negative is formed using the verb stem plus the suffix *-MOQCHI*, followed by the negative *emas*, and the personal suffix. For example:**

<i>kelmoqchi emasman</i>	I don't intend to come
<i>kelmoqchi emassan</i>	You don't intend to come
<i>kelmoqchi emas</i>	He/she/it doesn't intend to come
<i>kelmoqchi emasmiz</i>	We don't intend to come
<i>kelmoqchi emassiz</i>	You don't intend to come
<i>kelmoqchi emaslar / emas</i>	They don't intend to come

**12 - Mashq.** Fill in the blanks:

- Bu avtobus qayerga boradi?
- Chilonzorga. Siz qayerga bor\_\_\_\_\_?
- Men 22-kvartalga bor\_\_\_\_\_.
- Siz 2-bekatdan keyin tushasiz.
- Rahmat.
- Xayr.
  
- Dam olish kuni nima qil\_\_\_\_\_?
- Men futbol o'yna\_\_\_\_\_.
- Sen-chi? Sen nima qil\_\_\_\_\_?
- Siz bilan futbol o'yna\_\_\_\_\_, maylimi?

- Yo'q, ukajon. Sen hali kichkinasan.

**3. YAXSHI KO'RMOQ** – to like, to be fond of vs **YOQTIRMOQ** – to like, to enjoy, to find agreeable, to approve of .

Men rok musiqasini <i>YAXSHI KO'RAMAN</i>	Men rok musiqasini <i>YOMON KO'RAMAN</i>
Men rok musiqasini <i>YOQTIRAMAN</i>	MEN rok musiqasini <i>YOQTIRMAYMAN</i>

**13 - Mashq.** Conjugate the verbs *yaxshi ko'rmoq* and *yoqtirmoq*

Kim?	Nimani?	
Men	Musiqani	
Sen		
U	Kinoni	
Biz		
Siz	Futbolni	
Ular	Tennis o'ynashni	

**14 – Mashq.** Answer the following questions. First one is done for you.

1. Siz sportni yaxshi ko'rasizmi? – Ha, juda ham yaxshi ko'raman.
2. Sening ukang komputer o'yinlarini yaxshi ko'radimi?
3. Sen o'qishni yaxshi ko'rasanmi? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ular tennis o'ynashni yoqtiradilarmi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Onang mumtoz musiqani yoqtiradilarmi? \_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE:**

**15 - Mashq.** Read and explain the proverb.

1. Avval o'yla, keyin so'yla.
2. Yaxshi niyat - yarim davlat.

**16 - Mashq.**

1. Men uning gapiga avval (tushunmoq) \_\_\_\_\_, keyin savol so'radim.
2. Sen avval mashqni (o'qimoq) \_\_\_\_\_, keyin (yozmoq) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bugun men avval idora \_\_\_\_\_ (bormoq) \_\_\_\_\_, keyin bozor \_\_\_\_\_  
(bormoq) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ertaga biz avval test (yozmoq) \_\_\_\_\_, undan keyin dekanat \_\_\_\_\_  
(bormoq).
5. Siz avval (ishlamoq) \_\_\_\_\_, keyin musiqa (tinglamoq) \_\_\_\_\_.

**17 - Mashq.** Translate, use adverbial modifiers of time and place.

1. Karim and John live in a dormitory now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I immediately closed the windows.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where do you work now? - I work at the bank.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tomorrow we will go to the movies.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I open my store every day at 8 o'clock in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Tomorrow I will be home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Library does not work on Mondays.  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Uzbek dictionary is found nowhere.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Every day first, I go to work then my children go to school.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Today, there are no children outside.

\_\_\_\_\_

**18 - Mashq.** Give answers to the questions:

1. Siz ertalab soat nechada uyg'onasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Nonushtadan oldin nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Qachon darsga ketasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Siz qayerda o'qiysiz? \_\_\_\_\_

5. O'zbek tili darsi nechadan nechagacha bo'ladi? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Tushlik qachon qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

7. O'rtog'ingiz ishlaydimi yoki o'qiymidi? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Bugun majlisga borasizmi? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Kechqurun siz nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Sport zaliga har kuni borasizmi? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Otang hozir qayerda? Ichkaridami yoki tashqaridami? \_\_\_\_\_

**19- Mashq.** Make sentences from the following words:

1. Uxlamoq \_\_\_\_\_

2. Xat yozmoq \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Soch taramoq** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Teatrga bormoq \_\_\_\_\_
5. Komputerde ishlamoq \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mehmonga bormoq \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ovqatlanmoq \_\_\_\_\_
8. Telefonda qapirmoq \_\_\_\_\_
9. Piyoda yurmoq \_\_\_\_\_

**20 - Mashq.** Answer the following questions about your class:

1. Sizning guruhingizda kimlar o'qiydi? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ularning ismi nima? \_\_\_\_\_
3. O'qituvchingiz kim? \_\_\_\_\_
4. O'zbek tili darsingiz soat nechada boshlanadi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Darsingiz soat nechada tugaydi? \_\_\_\_\_
6. O'zbek tili darsi qaysi kunlarda bo'ladi? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Darsda sizlar nima qilasizlar? \_\_\_\_\_

**21 - Mashq.** Put the following verbs in the form that expresses the intention or desire of an action. Give the negative form.

e.g. Bormoq – bormoqchiman – bormoqchi emasman.

1. Yozmoq \_\_\_\_\_
2. O'qimoq \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ketmoq \_\_\_\_\_
4. Boshlamoq \_\_\_\_\_

5. Televizor ko'rmoq \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dam olmoq \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ishlamoq \_\_\_\_\_

**22 - Mashq.** Answer to the questions in this dialogue.

- Nigora, sen bugun qayera bormoqchisan?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Kutubxonada nima qilmoqchisan?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Qanday yangi kitob olmoqchisan?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Men ham sen bilan kutubxonaga bormoqchiman. Maylimi?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Sen kutubxonaga qachon borasan?
- \_\_\_\_\_

**23 - Mashq.** Guess what are the questions to the following answers in the dialogue.

- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Uyda ish qilmoqchiman.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Dadamga yordam bermoqchiman. Dadam mashinani tuzatmoqchilar, men uni keyin yuvmoqchiman.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- Biz mashinani sotmoqchimiz. Shuning uchun uni tuzatyapmiz.
- \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mayli, kel. Ertagacha!

**24 - Mashq.** Look at the example below and write what would you like to do when graduate.

Mening ismim Botir. Men institutda o'qiyman, quruvchi fakultetida. Men arxitektor bo'lmoqchiman. Men **chiroyli** imoratlar qurmoqchiman.

**25 - Mashq.** Turn the infinitive form of the verb into imperative. The first one is done for you.

Hozir **tong**. Turing, (kiyinmoq) \_\_\_\_\_, nonushta (qilmoq) \_\_\_\_\_, ishga yoki **o'qishga** (bormoq) \_\_\_\_\_. Kitob (o'qimoq) \_\_\_\_\_, daftarga (yozmoq) \_\_\_\_\_. Uyda dars (tayyorlamoq) \_\_\_\_\_.

**26 - Mashq.** Read, answer the questions.

1. Sen futbol o'ynashni yaxshi ko'rasanmi yoki tennis o'ynashnimi?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sizning oilangiz kechqurunlari televizor ko'rishni yaxshi ko'radimi yoki radio tinglashnimi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sportning qaysi turini yaxshi ko'rasiz? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Qanday musiqani yaxshi ko'rasiz? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Siz nima qilishni yomon ko'rasiz? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sen operani yomon ko'rasanmi? \_\_\_\_\_



7. Qanday kitoblarni o'qishni yomon ko'rasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY:**

April - april

Avgust - august

avval - before

Bog' – garden

Bu oy – this month

Bu yil – this year

Chiqing – get out, exit

Chiroyli – pretty, beautiful

Dam olmoq – to have a rest

Darsga bormoq – to go to class

Dekabr - december

Dush qabul qilmoq – to have a shower

Erta – morning

Fevral - february

Gaplashmoq – to speak, to have a conversation

hammasi – all of them

har kuni - everyday

Ishlamoq – to work

Iyul - july

Iyun - june

Kech – evening

Kechki taom qilmoq – to have dinner

keyin - after

ko'rsatuv - program

Kunduzi – day time

Majlis – meeting

Mart - march

May - may

Menimcha – to my mind, in my opinion

Mumtoz – classic

Nonushta – breakfast

Noyabr - november

O'qish – study

O'ylamoq – to think

O'ynamoq – to play

ochilmoq – to open

Oktabr - october

Ovqatlanmoq – to eat

Ozgina – little bit

Qachon? – when?

Sentabr - september

Shug'ullanmoq – to be busy (occupied) with (at)

So'ylamoq – to speak

Soch taramoq – to comb one's hair

Tanaffusga chiqmoq – to have a break

Tong – morning

Tugamoq – to finish, to end

Turmoq – to get up

Tushlik qilmoq – to have a lunch

Uchrashmoq – to meet

Uxlamoq – to sleep

Uyg'onmoq – wake up

Yanvar - january

Yaxshi ko'rmoq – to like

Yoqtirmoq – to like, to enjoy

Yordam bermoq – to help, to assist

yotoqxonona – dormitory

## LESSON 9 – TO’QQIZINCHI DARS. OB-HAVO

### Content: (MUNDARIJA)

1. Ob-havo va fasllar. Types of weather
2. Adjectives with suffix *-li*
3. Yil fasllari. Seasons of the year
4. Cardinal Directions
5. Colors
6. Past Tense
  - 6.1. The use of *bo’lmoq* with past tense
  - 6.2. Negation with suffix *-ma*

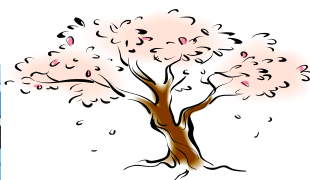
## 1. OB-HAVO VA FASLLAR



Kuz



Qish



Bahor

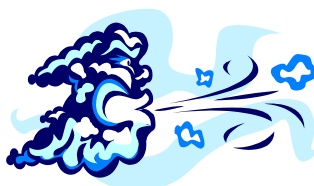


Yoz

Nima? (what)	Qachon? (when)
Qish	Qishda
Bahor	Bahorda
Yoz	Yozda
Kuz	Kuzda



Yomg'ir



Shamol



Quyosh



Bulut



Qor

2. **Adjectives with that are formed with suffix –li.** In Uzbek in order to form a descriptive adjective one can add suffix “-li” to the noun. For example:  
*yomg'ir* (rain) – *yomg'irli* (rainy).

Often, verbs like *yog'moq* and *esmoq* are used with nouns to describe the weather patterns. For example:

*yomg'ir* – rain, *yog'moq* – to fall  
*yomg'ir yog'yapti* – it's raining  
or  
*shamol* – wind, *esmoq* – to blow  
*shamol esadi* – it's windy

For example: O'zbekistonda odatda qachon *qor yog'adi* (snows)? – Dekabrda  
Qaysi oylarda *yomg'ir ko'p yog'adi*? – Martda va aprelda.

The verb *bo'lmoq* is used to describe weather patterns that are habitual, usual. For example:  
*O'zbekistonda qish sovuq bo'ladi, yomg'ir bilan qor yog'adi.* – Winter season in Uzbekistan is cold, rainy and snowy.

**1- Mashq.** Construct descriptive adjectives by adding suffix *-li*.

1. Bulut - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Quyosh - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Shamol - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Qor - \_\_\_\_\_

**2- Mashq.** Match words from right column with the words in left column.

bulutli	qish
yomg'irli	bog'
quyoshli	shabada
chiroyli	kun
yoqimli	gullar
qorli	kuz

**2.1.** In Uzbek, adjectives come before nouns. For example: *sovuq kun* – cold day

<p>Bugun ob-havo qanday? What is the weather like today?</p>	<p><i>Ochiq</i> - sunny <i>Bulutli</i> - cloudy <i>Sovuq</i> - cold <i>Iliq</i> - warm <i>Quruq</i> – dry, no rain <i>Issiq</i> - hot <i>Salqin</i> - cool</p>
--	--

**3- Mashq.** A) Discuss what is the weather like today?

B) Ask your partner about the weather using suffix **-mi**. For example:

*Bugun sovuqmi? – Ha, bugun sovuq or Yo‘q, bugun sovuq emas.*

### 3. YIL FASLLARI – Seasons of the year

Har bir fasl o‘ziga xos husnga (charm) ega. O‘zbekistonda qishda havo sovuq bo‘ladi, yomg‘ir va qor yog‘adi, sovuq shamol esadi. Harorat (temperature) selsiy shkalasida (skale) minus 12, minus 15 darajagacha tushadi. Fevral sovuq, martda ham hali salqin, harorat past bo‘ladi va ba‘zan qor yog‘adi.

Bahorda kunlar isiydi, daraxtlar gullay boshlaydi. Harorat kunduzi 15-20 daraja issiq bo‘ladi. May oyida harorat 25 darajagacha ko‘tariladi (increase).

Yozda kun juda issiq bo‘ladi. Harorat 39-43 darajagacha ko‘tariladi. Yozda ko‘p mevalar pishadi (to ripe), bolalar cho‘miladi (to swim).

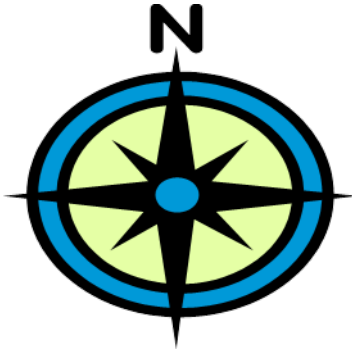
Kuzda kunduzi hali iliq bo‘ladi, lekin (but) kechalari salqin bo‘ladi. Noyabrda esa tez-tez yomg‘ir yog‘adi. Daraxtlarning barglari sarg‘ayadi va to‘kiladi.

Savollarga javob bering:

1. Qaysi faslda qor yog‘adi?
2. Qaysi oylar qish (bahor, yoz, kuz) oylari bo‘ladi?
3. Qachon odatda ko‘p yomg‘ir yog‘adi?

4. Bahorda (yozda, kuzda, qishda) havo qanday bo'ladi?
5. Hozir qaysi fasl, havo qanday va harorat necha daraja?

**4. Cardinal Directions:**



Shimol – North	Sharq – East
G'arb – West	Janub – South

**4 – Mashq.** Translate the following cardinal directions. For example: Northwest - Shimoli G'arb

1. Southeast – \_\_\_\_\_
2. Southwest - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Northwest - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Northeast - \_\_\_\_\_

**5 - Mashq.** Name the states in the different parts of the country. For example:

*Shimoliy Karolina AQShning janubi sharqda.* – North Carolina is in the Southeast of United States.

**6 - Mashq.** O'qing, savollarga javob bering.

Respublika Hidrometeorologiya markazining xabar berishicha, 14-mart kuni Toshkentda havo o'zgarib turadi, yog'ingarchilik bo'lmaydi. Sharqdan sekundiga 5-10 metr tezlikda shamol esadi. Kechasi 6-8, kunduzi 21-23 daraja iliq bo'ladi.

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatida havo o'zgarib turadi, yog'ingarchilik bo'lmaydi. Kechasi 5-10, kunduzi 15-20 daraja iliq bo'ladi.



Buxoro va Navoiy viloyatlarida havo o'zgarib turadi, yog'ingarchilik bo'lmaydi. Sharqdan sekundiga 7-12 metr tezlikda shamol esadi, sekundiga 15-20 metrga yetadi. Kechasi 5-10, kunduzi 18-23 daraja iliq bo'ladi.

Surxondaryo viloyatida havo o'zgarib turadi, yog'ingarchilik bo'lmaydi. Sharqdan sekundiga 7-12 metr tezlikda shamol esadi. Kechasi 7-12, kunduzi 20-25 daraja iliq bo'ladi.

Andijon, Namangan va Farg'ona viloyatlarida havo o'zgarib turadi, yog'ingarchilik bo'lmaydi. Sharqdan sekundiga 5-10 metr tezlikda shamol esadi. Kechasi 3-8, kunduzi 15-20 daraja iliq bo'ladi.

Respublikamizning tog'li tumanlarida havo o'zgarib turadi, yog'ingarchilik bo'lmaydi. Qor ko'chishi xavfi bor. Sharqdan sekundiga 7-12 metr tezlikda shamol esadi, sekundiga 15-20 metrga yetadi. Kechasi 0-5, kunduzi 7-12 daraja iliq bo'ladi.


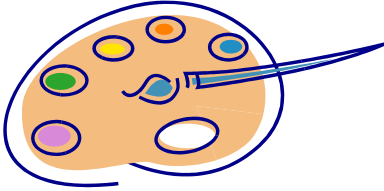
(adopted from <http://naesmi.uz/uz/>,  
Uzbekistan National Association of Electronic Media)

Savollar:

1. Qaysi viloyatlar haqida ob-havo ma'lumoti berilgan?
2. Qaysi kun uchun ob-havo berilgan?
3. Ob-havo qanday?
4. Qayerda qor ko'chishi xavfi bor?
5. Qayerdan shamol esadi?
6. Ob-havo haqida kim (or qaysi bo'lim) xabar beradi?

**7 - Mashq.** Write weather forecast in Uzbek for the country or region of your choice.

## 5. List of Colors

	
<p>Ranglar</p>	<p>Colors</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Qizil</i>  <i>Ko'k</i>  <i>Yashil</i>  <i>Sariq</i>  <i>Oq (oppoq)</i>  <i>Jigarrang</i>  <i>Oltin</i> </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Red  Blue, green  Green  Yellow  White  Brown  Gold </p>

For example: *Ko'k osmon* – blue sky  
*Oq paxta* – white cotton  
*Ko'k archa* – green fern tree  
*Qizil olcha* – red cherry

**8 - Mashq.** Atrofigizga qarang va predmetlarning rangini ayting. Name the color of things around you. Note the difference between *qanday* and *qanaqa*

Masalan: Bu qanday rang ruchka? Bu qizil rang ruchka. (what kind of color has this pen?- it's the red color pen)

Bu ruchkaning rangi nima (qanaqa)? Ruchkaning rangi qizil. (what is the color of the pen? – The pen's color is red.)

<u>oq</u>	<u>qora</u>	<u>qizil</u>	<u>olovrang</u>	<u>sariq</u>	<u>havorang</u>	<u>ko'k</u>	<u>pushti rang</u>
							
<u>kumush</u>	<u>kul</u>	<u>jigarrang</u>	<u>binafsha rang</u>	<u>zaytun</u>	<u>yashil</u>	<u>qirmizi</u>	<u>siyohrang</u>

### 5.1. Qualities of Colors:

The suffix **-roq/mtir** is used with colors to produce adjectives of color quality:

**qoraroq/qoramtir** - *blackish, darkish, dusky*, **sariqroq** - *yellowish, fallow*, **ko'kimtir** - *bluish*

### 9 - Mashq. Tarjima qiling:

1. Qoramtir bulutlar osmonda paydo bo'ldi.
2. O'zbekistonning birinchi "Qizil kitob"i 1983-yilda nashrdan chiqdi.
3. Ahmad – oltin odam!
4. Chap tomonda — tog' etaklari, o'ng tomonda — yashil paxtazor.
5. Oltin kuz - yilning hamma narsa pishgan, to'kin-sochin payti.
6. Jigarrang barglar yerga to'kildi.

### 6. Past Tense. Aniq O'tgan Zamon Fe'li

The definite past expresses an event or action completed in the past and the event being viewed as a single whole. It occurred at a specific time and inside the period of time of current relevance to the speaker, usually the recent past. Very often, the speaker is an eyewitness of the event, and is sure about its actual occurrence. The definite past tense is formed by adding to the verb stem the suffix **-DI**, plus the possessive type of personal suffixes:

For example: *Biz kecha darsda o'qidik, yozdik va o'zbek tilida suhbatlashdik.*

*Bugun kunduzi Karim majlisda bo'ldi.*

Men V(stem) + dim	Biz V(stem) + dik
Sen V(stem) + ding	Siz V(stem) + dingiz
U V(stem) + di	Ular V(stem) + di(lar)

- **Kecha** siz nima qildingiz? What did you do yesterday?
- **Ishladim.** I worked
- **Bugun ertalab** nima qildingiz? What did you do this morning?
- **Gazeta o'qidim.** I read newspaper

**10 - Mashq.** Read, study and complete the table of verbs in past tense.

yoymoq	to write	o'qimoq	boshlamok
Yozdim	I wrote	O'qidim	Boshladim
Yozding	You wrote	O'qiding	Boshlading
Yozdi	He/she/it wrote	O'qidi	Boshladi
Yozdik	We wrote	O'qidik	Boshladik
Yozdingiz	You wrote	O'qidingiz	Boshladingiz
Yozdi(lar)	They wrote	O'qidi(lar)	Boshladi(lar)
ko'tarilmoq	kelmoq	Qilmoq	Tushmoq

**11 - Mashq.** Gap tuzing:

- a) Siz bugun ertalab, **kunduzi, kechqurun** nima qildingiz?
- b) Do'stlaringiz kecha ertalab, kunduzi, kechqurun nima qildilar?

**12 - Mashq.** Read, translate and answer the questions. Suhbatni o'qing. Tarjima qiling.  
Savollarga javob bering:

**A.** - Sen soat nechada kelding?

- Men soat yettida keldim. Sen-chi?
- Men soat yetti yarimda keldim.
- Sen nima qilding?
- Kutubxonada dars qildim.

**B.** – Kecha kunduzi qayerda eding?

- Universitetda edim.
- Kecha kechqurun qayerda eding?
- Sport zalida edim.

**C.** – Ular bugun kimnikida edilar?

- Biznikida.

**13 – Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering. Read, answer the questions:

1. Kecha kechqurun qayerda eding? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bugun ertalab qayerda eding? \_\_\_\_\_
3. O'rtog'ing kecha qayerda edi? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kecha kimnikida eding? \_\_\_\_\_

**6.1.** The use of **bo'lmoq** in its indefinite past form as a predicate (for names, adjectives, bor, yo'q, kerak, mumkin, etc.) indicates that a change of state has occurred, which may or may not be still relevant at present time. Note: the difference with **edi** is that the latter implies a view where the state is seen as being continuous. For example:

*Kech bo'ldi. Biz boraylik.* It's late, we are going.

Qishda sovuq bo'ldimi? Did it become / was it cold in summer?



- Soat necha bo'ldi?

- To'rt bo'ldi.

Kim?	Qayerda?	Necha soat?	Nima qildi?
Men	Ishda	sakkiz soat	bo'ldim
Sen			bo'lding
U			bo'ldi
Biz			bo'ldik
Siz			bo'ldingiz
Ular			bo'ldilar

Siz kecha necha soat ishladingiz? – Men kecha ikki soat ishladim.

Hozir soat necha bo'ldi? – Besh yarim.

Kechirasiz, yig'ilish soat nechada bo'ldi? – 15 ta kam oltida.

**14 - Mashq. A)** Do'stlaringizdan vaqtni so'rang. Ask about time from your friends.

**B)** Soat nechada qayerda bo'ldingiz? What time where have you been?

<b>QANCHA VAQT?</b> How long?	<b>NECHA SOAT?</b> What time?
<i>Kun bo'yi</i> (all day)	<i>ikki soat</i>
<i>Hafta bo'yi</i> (all week)	<i>o'n minut</i>
<i>Oy bo'yi</i> (entire month)	<i>besh daqiqa</i>
<i>Yil bo'yi</i> (year long)	<i>yarim soat</i>
<i>Umr bo'yi</i> (life long)	<i>yetti soat</i>

For example:

Siz Londonda qancha vaqt bo'ldingiz? – Men u yerda bir hafta bo'ldim.

Har kuni dissertatsiyada qancha vaqt ishlaysiz? – Besh-olti soat.

U qancha vaqt kutubxonada bo'ldi? – Kun bo'yi bo'ldi.

**15 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering:

- a) Siz qancha vaqt ishlaysiz, dam olasiz?
- b) Do'stlaringiz qancha vaqt ishlaydilar, dam oladi?

**16 - Mashq.** O'qing, quyidagi so'zlar bilan suhbat tuzing.

*Majlis, yig'ilish, trenirovka, seminar, spektakl*

- Siz tabiatshunoslik darsida bo'ldingizmi?
- Ha, bo'ldim.
- Dars nechada boshlandi va soat nechada tamom bo'ldi?
- Soat sakkizda boshlandi va soat o'nda tamom bo'ldi.
- Dars qanday o'tdi?
- Juda yaxshi o'tdi.

**6.2. O'tgan zamon (davomi). Negation in Past Tense**

The negative is formed by adding to the verb stem the suffix **-MA**, plus the suffix **-DI** and then the personal suffix.

Men V(stem) + **ma** +dim

Biz V(stem) + **ma**+ dik

Sen V(stem) + **ma**+ ding

Siz V(stem) + **ma** + dingiz

U V(stem) + **ma**+ di

Ular V(stem) + **ma**+ di(lar)

bormoq	Tugamoq	Pishmoq	Ochilmoq
Bormadim			
Bormading			
Bormadi			
Bormadik			
Bormadingiz			
Bormadilar			

For example: *Men bugun kutubxonaga bormadim.*

*Men kechqurun xat yozmadim.*

- Lola keldimi?
- Yo'q, kelmadi.
- Qachon keladi?
- Soat o'nda keladi.
- Anvar va Sobir kelmadimi?
- Yo'q, ular kelmadi.
- Ular keladimi, kelmaydimi?
- Yo'q, ular bugun kelmaydi. Ular bugun dalada ishlaydi.

**17 - Mashq.** *Issiq, sovuq, iliq* so'zlari bilan hozirgi va o'tgan zamonlarda gap tuzing. **A)** Make up sentences in Present and Past tenses. **B)** Turn them into negative sentences.

For example: a) Bugun havo issiq bo'ldi. Bugun havo issiq bo'ladi.

b) Bugun havo issiq bo'lmadi. Bugun havo issiq bo'lmaydi.

1. Sovuq \_\_\_\_\_



2. Iliq \_\_\_\_\_

**18 - Mashq.** *Qor, yomg'ir* so'zlari bilan hozirgi va o'tgan zamonda gap tuzing. A) Make up sentences in Present and Past tenses. B) Turn them into negative sentences.

1. Qor \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Yomg'ir \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE:**

**19 - Mashq.** Quyidagi savollarga qanday javoblar bo'lishi mumkin?

1. Hozir qanday fasl? - \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bugun ob-havo qanday? - \_\_\_\_\_

3. Osmon qanday? - \_\_\_\_\_

4. Bugun taxminan necha daraja issiq (iliq, sovuq)? - \_\_\_\_\_

5. Ertaga havo qanday bo'ladi? - \_\_\_\_\_

6. Shahringizda qishda havo qanday bo'ladi? - \_\_\_\_\_

7. Shahringizda yozda havo qanday bo'ladi? - \_\_\_\_\_

**20 - Mashq.** Quyidagi javoblar qaysi savollarga berilgan bo'lishi mumkin?

1. \_\_\_\_\_? – Ertaga yomg'ir yog'adi.

2. \_\_\_\_\_? Avgustda havo ochiq va quyoshli.

3. \_\_\_\_\_? Harorat kechasi +5 darajaga tushadi.

4. \_\_\_\_\_? Kunduzi 22 daraja issiq bo'ladi.

5. \_\_\_\_\_? Aprelda havo iliq va yomg'irli bo'ladi.

6. \_\_\_\_\_? Yo'q, iyulda havo quruq va **serquyosh**.

**21 – Mashq.** Savollarni tarjima qiling va ularga javob bering.

1. Is it cold today?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is it hot and dry in your city in June?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is it hot and sunny in Tashkent in September?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is it warm in fall in your city?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Is it raining in Uzbekistan in March?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Is the wind cold in October?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Is the weather cloudy tomorrow?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. When do the leaves get yellow and fall?

\_\_\_\_\_

**22 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering va o'zingiz savol to'zing.

1. Bu gulning rangi qanday? (nima?) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Paxtaning rangi qanday? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Osmonning rangi qanday? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Svetoforning chiroqlari qanday rangda? \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_? Kuzda barglar sarg'ayadi.

6. \_\_\_\_\_? Qalamning rangi qora.

7. \_\_\_\_\_? Uning rangi qizil.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

**23 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering. Gaplarni yozing.

1. Bugun ertalab, kechqurun, kunduzi kimnikida edingiz?

---

---

---

2. Do'stlaringiz bugun ertalab, kecha kunduzi qayerda edilar?

---

---

3. Do'stingiz kecha ertalab, bugun kunduzi, kecha kechqurun kimnikida edi?

---

---

---

**24 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering. Gaplarni yozing:

a) Do'stlaringiz qancha vaqt televizor ko'radilar, dars qiladilar?

---

---

b) Siz universitetda qancha vaqt bo'ldingiz?

---

c) Siz O'zbekistonda qancha vaqt bo'ldingiz?

---

d) Siz o'zbek tili bilan qancha vaqt shug'ullanyapsiz (involved in studies)?

---

e) Do'stingiz chet elda (abroad) qancha bo'ldi?

---

**25 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering. Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li bilan o'tgan zamon o'rtasidagi farqni ko'ring.

1. Film qachon boshlandi? \_\_\_\_\_

2. U qancha davom etdi? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Film qachon tugadi (ended)? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Siz bugun qancha vaqt ishladingiz? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Soat nechada uning ishi tamom bo'ladi? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Konsert soat nechada boshlanadi? \_\_\_\_\_

**25 - Mashq.** Gapni tugating. *Lekin, esa, yoki, va, ham* bog'lovchilaridan foydalaning. Finish the following sentences using conjunctions.

For example: Kecha osmon bulutli edi, bugun esa yomg'ir yog'adi

1. Kecha kechqurun u kitob o'qidi, bugun esa \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kunduzi men cho'milishga bordim, kechqurun \_\_\_\_\_
3. Kecha qor ko'p yog'di, bugun \_\_\_\_\_
4. Shu bahorda havo iliq bo'ldi, lekin \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ular ham o'qiydi, ham \_\_\_\_\_
6. Yozda mevalar pishadi, \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mening akam qish faslini yaxshi ko'radi, \_\_\_\_\_
8. Onam bozorga bugun bormadilar, \_\_\_\_\_

**26 - Mashq.** Tarjima qiling. Translate:

1. Is it a flower? What color is it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Anvar, where is the black pen? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When will it rain? Look, the sky is cloudy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It is still warm in September, but in October weather will get cooler.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What was the weather yesterday? - It was sunny and warm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What a pleasant day! \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the temperature today? –It is 22 degrees.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Is it cold in spring? –No it is warm and sunny.  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. It snowed yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Today the weather will change significantly. A cold wind will blow from the north-west and the temperature will drop to 12 degrees.
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### **VOCABULARY. YANGI SO'ZLAR**

Archa – Fir tree;

Bog' – Garden;

Bugun – Today;

Chiroyli – Beautiful;

Daraja – Degree;

Egalik qilmoq – To have;

Ham – Also, too;

Harorat – Temperature;

Husn – Beauty;

Iliq – Warm;

Issiq – Hot;

Kecha – Yesterday;

Kechqurun – In the evening;

Kunduzi – Day time;

Lekin – But;

Nashr – print;

O'ziga xos – Unique;

Olcha – Cherry;

Paxtazor – Cotton field;

Payt – Time, moment;

Pishmoq – To be ripe;

Qor – Snow;

Qor ko'chkisi – Avalanche;

Serquyosh – Sunny;

Sovuq – Cold;

Tugamoq – To end;

To'kin-sochin – Abundance;

Tog' etagi – Mountain foot

Yog'moq – To fall;

Yoki – Or;

Yomg'ir – Rain;

Yoqimli – Pleasant;

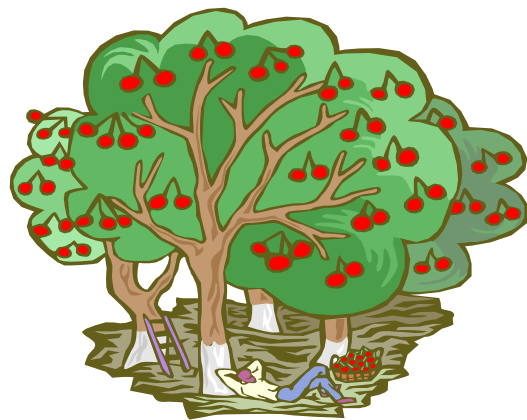
**LESSON 10 - O'NINCHI DARS. Meva/Sabzavot. Bozorda**

**Mundarija. Content:**

- 1. Fruits and Vegetables**
- 2. Verbal nouns with suffix –ish, -ib**
- 3. Asking the price. Narxi necha so'm?**
- 4. Present Perfect Tense**
- 5. Past Perfect Tense**

1. **Fruits and Vegetables** in Uzbek are written in singular and often translated into English in plural form.

- Bu nima?
- Bu bog'.
- Bog'da nimalar **pishdi**?



- Bog'da olma, **o'rik, shaftoli, olcha** va **gilos** pishdi.
- Bog'da uzum ham bormi?
- Yo'q, uzum – **uzumzorda**.
- Hovlingizda qanday **mevalar** bor?
- Hovlimizda gilos, nok, **behi** va **anor** bor.
- Uzum ham bormi?
- Ha, uzum ham bor.

1- **Mashq.** Complete the right column. Answer the question.

Siz qanday mevalarni <b>yaxshi ko'rasiz</b> ?	
---	--

For example: *Men **qovun** va **tarvuzni** yaxshi ko'raman.*

2-**Mashq. A)** Suhbatni o'qing, tarjima qiling:

– **Ko'chatlar** qaysi oylarda ekiladi?



- Ko‘chatlar kuzda, oktabr-noyabr oylarida, bahorda esa mart-aprel oylarida ekiladi
- Sen bu yil ko‘chat ekdingmi?
- Ha, albatta, ekdim.
- Nimalar ekding?
- Olma, o‘rik, shaftoli ekdim.
- Men esa anjir va gilos ekdim.
- Juda yaxshi.

**B) Sizning shtatingizda qanday mevalar ekiladi?**

**3 - Mashq.** Sabzavotlar. Read. Translate the dialogue

- Bular nima?
- Bular piyoz, kartoshka, pomidor, baqlajon.
- Bodring va karam qani?
- Mana bodring, mana karam.
- Qovun va tarvuz-chi?
- Mana bu qovun, ana u tarvuz.
- Bu nima?
- Bu ko‘kat, bular esa makkajo‘xori.



**2. Verbal nouns** are formed from the verb by adding suffix to the stem:

**2.1.** Construction with suffixes **-ish** or **-sh** is formed with the infinitive of the verb suffixed by the personal type of personal suffixes, followed by the nominal predicate. This form is often used with words like: *kerak*, *mumkin* and *uchun* and expresses necessity, possibility and permission. For example:

*Cekish mumkin emas.* No smoking.

*Manzura uchrashishni xohlamadi.* Manzura did not want to meet.

*Darsga tayyorlanishim kerak.* I need to study for (my) class.

*Men yordam berishim mumkin.* I can help.

**2.2. -ib** suffix is used to express an action which preceded another action. For example: *O'z ishimni tamom qilib, ko'chaga chiqdim.* Or it is used to form two actions happening at the same time. For example:

*Dilbar do'kondan pishloq sotib oldi.* Dilbar bought cheese from the store.

The construction Verb-**ib** is the past gerund followed by the auxiliary verb expresses persistence of an activity and strengthens the construction's progressive meaning. The action is taking place uninterruptedly at present or past time. For example:

*Otam Andijondan guruch olib keldilar.* My father brought rice from Andijan.

*Nega (nimaga) menga kulib qarayapsan?* Why are you (looking and) laughing at me?

**4- Mashq.** O'qing. Tarjima qiling. Yangi so'zlar bilan gap tuzing.

Sabzi

Tanishtirib o'zini

Sabzi boshlar so'zini:

- Qizil, sariq rangdamiz,

**Yengilmaymiz** jangda biz.

Yer ostida uyimiz,

**Doim fikr-u o'yimiz:**

Odamlarga berib **naf,**

**Qozonda tursak qaynab.**

T. Yo'ldosh

*Yengilmoq* – to be defeated

*Fikr-u o'y* – thought

*Doim* - always

*Naf* – profit, benefit

*Qozon* – pot

*Turmoq* – to stand, to stay

*Qaynamoq* – to boil

**5- Mashq.** O'qing, tarjima qiling va savollar tuzing:

Bilasizmi?

Agar inson 70 yil yashasa, undan 23 yilini uxlash, 13 yilini gaplashish, 6 yilini ovqatlanish, 1,5 yilini yuvinish uchun **sarf** qilar ekan.

Odam 70 yoshga kirguncha o'rta hisobda 10 ming litr suv, 1000 kg yog', 700 kg non, 2000 kg go'sht, 4000 kg baliq, 5000 kg kartoshka, 4000 ta tuxum, 3000 litr sut, 500 kg qand, 500 kg tuz, 1000 kg meva va sabzavot iste'mol qilar ekan.

**6 - Mashq.** Complete the right column. Answer the question.

Siz nimani yomon ko'rasiz?	
----------------------------	--

For example: *Men raqsga tushishni yomon ko'raman.* – I do not like dancing.

### Eslab qoling! Remember!

*Banka* – jar  
*Dona* – piece  
*Juft* – pair  
*Kilogram* - kilogram  
*Litr* - liter  
*Pachka* – pack  
*Paket* - package  
*Stakan* – glass  
*Qop* – sack  
*Qoshiq* – spoon

**7 - Mashq. A)** Chap tomondagi so'zlarga o'ng tomondagi mos so'zlarni tanlang (tanlamoq= to choose):

Bir qop	non
To'rt dona	uzum
Ikki qoshiq	konfet
O'n besh dona	un
Ikki pachka	suv
Besh banka	makaron
Bir yarim kilo	tuz
Ikki paket	tuxum
Sakkiz litr	shakar
Uch stakan	asal

**B)** Compare. *Qiyoslang* :

Nechta olma kerak? - Menga ikkita olma kerak. vs  
Necha kilo olma kerak? – Menga ikki kilo olma kerak.

**8 - Mashq.** Oqing. Tarjima qiling.

Kecha uyimzga mehmon kelgan edi. Akam ikkalamizni meva-cheva olishga bozorga yubordilar. Akam bilan avval bozorni aylanib narx-navoni **bilib** oldik. Olmalarning 1 kilo narxi 1200 so'mdan 1900 so'mgacha, uzumniki 1700 - 2100 so'mgacha, nokniki 1500 -2000 so'mgacha, shaftoliniki

1600 – 2250 soʻmgacha edi. Anjirni ham olmoqchi boʻldik. Uning 1 kilogram narxi 2300 soʻm edi. Biz 3 kilo olma, ikki kilo shaftoli, qolgan mevalarni 1 kilodan oldik. Ularga **qoʻshib** yana 6 ta **yopgan** non oldik. Uning donasi 1000 soʻmdan ekan. Undan keyin men akam bilan oʻzimizga bittadan muzqaymoq sotib oldik. Shunday qilib, biz muzqaymoqni yeb uyga keldik. Uyimizda onam bizlarni **sabrsizlik** bilan **kutib oʻtirgan** ekanlar.

**9 - Mashq.** Quyidagi jadvalda oziq-ovqatlarni oʻziga xos rastasiga (**rasta** - section) joylashtiring. Ularning narxini yozing. Masalan:

Meva rastasi	Sabzavot rastasi	Goʻsht rastasi	Don mahsulotlari	Sut mahsulotlari
Olma	sabzi	qoʻy goʻshti	makaron	qatiq

### 3. Narx-qiymatni ifodalash. Asking the price

besh yuz soʻm

besh yuz soʻmda

besh yuz soʻmdan

besh yuz soʻmlik

Masalan: *400 soʻmlik daftar 500 soʻmdan sotilishi mumkin.*

Narxi necha soʻm ? (qancha?)	Necha soʻmdan (qanchadan?)	Necha soʻmga olding? (Qanchaga?)	Qanday narsa
---------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------

500 so'm 1000 so'm	500 so'mdan 1200 so'mdan	500 so'mga 1000 so'mga	500 so'mlik qimmat - expensive arzon - cheap
-----------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	--

### 3.1. Muomala odobi

Sotuvchi	Xaridor
Marhamat, keling! -Welcome!	Kechirasiz , (baliq) bormi? – Excuse me, do you have (fish)?
Nima xizmat? – How can I help you?	___kg (dona, banka, pachka) bering (bersangiz) – Give me ___kg (piece, can, pack)
Qancha beray? – How much should I give?	Necha pul? = Narxi qancha? – How much?
Xo'p bo'ladi! – Yes, sir (ma'm)	Bo'lmaydi. Juda qimmat. – No. Very expensive.
Mayli - OK	Muncha qimmat! – So expensive!
Bo'lmaydi – Not possible	Arzonroq berasizmi? – Will you give it cheaper?
___ so'm qo'shing. – Add ___sum	Narxini tushurib bering! – Drop the price, please!
Mana, marhamat! – Here you go!	(800) ga berasizmi? – Will you give for (800)?
Jonim bilan – With pleasure	Bo'pti, torting. – Ok, weight it.
Kelib turing – Come again	Rahmat! – Thank you!

**10 - Mashq.** Role play the dialogue/Suhbat.

- A. – Assalomu alaykum. Kechirasiz, non bormi?  
 B. – Ha, bor. Marhamat, keling.  
 A. – Men to'rtta non sotib olmoqchiman. Necha puldan?  
 B. – Donasi bir yarim ming so'mdan turadi.  
 A. – Muncha qimmat? Narxini tushirib berasizmi?  
 B. – Xo'p, mayli. Bir ming ikki yuz ellik so'mdan beraman.  
 A. – Bo'pti, olaman.  
 B. – Mana, marhamat!  
 A. – Rahmat!  
 B. – Kelib turing!

**11 - Mashq.** Make up similar dialogues using the words below:

- sakkizta tuxum

2. yarim kilo pishloq
3. uch kilo tovuq go'shti
4. ikki litr sut

**12 - Mashq.** Sotuvchining savollariga xaridor nima deganini toping. Find the answers to the questions asked by a customer from a sales man.

### Oziq-ovqat do'konida

- X. – \_\_\_\_\_
- S. – Mana bu sariyog' mi? Kilosi 2400 so'm. Qancha **tortib beray?**
- X. – \_\_\_\_\_
- S. – Mana, marhamat. Kassaga 1360 so'm **to'lang.** Yana nima beray?
- X. – \_\_\_\_\_
- S. – Sutning 1 litri 950 so'mdan, makaronning kilosi 1200 so'mdan.
- X. – \_\_\_\_\_
- S. – Jonim bilan. Yana 460 so'm to'laysiz.
- X. – \_\_\_\_\_
- S. – Arzimaydi. Do'konimizga kelib turing!

#### 4. Present Perfect Tense. Tugallangan hozirgi zamon

##### V + gan + personal ending

This form is used to express action happened in the indefinite past with no specific time frame or dates. It is formed by adding to the verb stem the suffix **-GAN**, plus the pronominal type of personal suffixes.

verb	verb stem	perfective suffix	personal ending	Example
Yozmoq	yoz	+gan	+man	I have written
	yoz	+gan	+san/siz	You've written
	yoz	+gan	---	S/He has written
	yoz	+gan	+miz	We have written
	yoz	+gan	+siz	You have written
	yoz	+gan	+lar	They have written

Ishlamoq	ishla	+gan	+man	I have worked
	ishla	+gan	+san/siz	You have worked
	ishla	+gan	----	S/he has worked
	ishla	+gan	+miz	We have worked
	ishla	+gan	+siz	You have worked
	ishla	+gan	+lar	They have worked

For example: *Men xat yozganman.*

*U o'zbek tilini o'rgangan.*

*Biz Samarqandda ishlaganmiz.*

*Eshikni ochgan bola kim?*

If the verb stem ends with **-k** or **-g**, a phonetic assimilation rule changes the suffix into **-KAN**. In the same way, if the verb stem ends with **-q** or **-g'**, the suffix is changed into **-QAN**. For example, with the verb *tegmoq*, 'to touch':

*tekkanman* - I have touched

*tekkansan* - You have touched

*tekkan* - He/she/it has touched

*tekkanmiz* - We have touched

*tekkansiz* - You have touched

*tekkanlar / tekkan* - They have touched

### Interrogative form

Note, that in interrogative sentences for subjects **men** and **biz** the suffix **-mi** is added after personal endings.

Verb	verb stem	perfective suffix	interrogative suffix	personal ending	interrogative suffix
ko'rmoq	ko'r	+gan	--	+man	mi?
	ko'r	+gan	+mi	+san/siz	?
	ko'r	+gan	+mi	----	?
	ko'r	+gan	--	+miz	mi?
	ko'r	+gan	+mi	+siz	?
	ko'r	+gan	+mi	+lar	?



For example: *Samarqanda bo'lganmisiz?*  
*Laylo uy vazifani qilganmi?*

**13 - Mashq.** Fe'llarni tarjima qilib to'g'ri gap tuzing.

1. Men bu kitobni (have read) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Umida ham bu kitobni (have read) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Siz choy ichasizmi? – Rahmat. Biz choy (have drunk) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Karim Buxoroda (have been) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Qayerda (you have studied)? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Bu kinoni qayerda (have you watched)? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Biz, shu bozorga (have come) \_\_\_\_\_

**14 - Mashq.** O'qing, quyidagi ustozlar haqida gapirib bering.

Ibrohim Mo'minovich Mo'minov – faylasuf olim. U 1908-yilda tug'ilgan. 1931-yilda Samarqand pedagogika akademiyasini tamomlagan. Falsafa fanidan juda ko'p kitoblar yozgan. 1970-yilda vafot etgan.

Mukarram Turg'unboyeva – O'zbekiston xalq artisti, raqqosa. 1913-yilda tug'ilgan. U 1957-yilda "Bahor" raqs ansamblini tuzgan. Bir qancha raqslar muallifi. 1978-yilda vafot etgan.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdRXCag5\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdRXCag5_Y)

Yunus Rajabiy – bastakor, hofiz, O'zbekiston xalq artisti. 1959-yilda maqomchilar ansamblini tuzgan va unga boshchilik qilgan. "O'zbek xalq qo'shiqlari" nomli 5 jildlik kitob yozgan. Juda ko'p musiqali spektakllarga musiqa yozgan. 1976-yilda vafot etgan.

Mashq. Siz qaysi shoir, yozuvchi, bastakor olimlarni bilasiz? Ular haqida gapirib bering.

#### 4.1. O'tgan Zamon (davomi). Forming negative sentences

Verb	Verb stem	Negation suffix	Perfective suffix	Personal suffix
------	-----------	-----------------	-------------------	-----------------

yashamoq	yasha	+ma	+gan	+man
	yasha	+ma	+gan	+san/siz
	yasha	+ma	+gan	----
	yasha	+ma	+gan	+miz
	yasha	+ma	+gan	+siz
	yasha	+ma	+gan	+lar

For example: *Men O'zbekistonda yashmaganman.*

*Men nonushta qilmaganman.*

Other ways of forming negative sentences are by use of **emas** and **yo'q**. The negative may also be formed using the verb stem plus the suffix **-GAN** (which is the past participle), followed by the negative **emas** and the personal suffix. For example:

*kelgan emasman* - I haven't come

*kelgan emassan* - You haven't come

*kelgan emas* - He/she/it hasn't come

*kelgan emasmiz* - We haven't come

*kelgan emassiz* - You haven't come

*kelgan emaslar / emas* - They haven't come

Another and more emphatic negative form is using the past participle, **-GAN +** the possessive personal suffixes, followed by the negative word **yo'q**. That form is more emphatic, as is its positive counterpart, with **bor**. For example:

*kelganim yo'q* - I haven't come

*kelganing yo'q* - You haven't come

*kelgani yo'q* - He/she/it hasn't come

*kelganmiz yo'q* - We haven't come

*kelganingiz yo'q* - You haven't come

*kelganlari yo'q* - They haven't come

**15 - Mashq. A)** Conjugate the following verbs using the negative **emas**, **yo'q** and suffix **-ma**.

**B)** Make up a sentence for each verb.

*O'qimoq, bilmoq, olmoq*

**16 - Mashq.** O'qing, tarjima qiling va savollarga javob bering

1. Qachon tug'ilgansiz?
2. Qayerda tug'ilgansiz?
3. Qayerda o'qigansiz? O'qiysiz?
4. Siz O'zbekistonda o'qiganmisiz?
5. Maktabda ishlaganmisiz?
6. Qayerda ishlagansiz?
7. Uylanganmisiz?
8. Turmushga chiqqanmisiz?
9. O'zbekcha palov yeganmisiz?

**5. Past Perfect Tense (Tugallangan o'tgan zamon).** This form is used when talking about completed action in a distant past, before the recent action took place. It is formed by adding **edi** – use to (that is the past participle), plus the possessive type of personal suffixes. The associated words with that tense are **before – avval, oldin, ilgari**.

Verb	verb stem	perfective suffix	to be	Personal suffix	tarjima
Yemoq	ye	+gan	edi	+m	I had eaten
	ye	+gan	edi	+ng	You had eaten
	ye	+gan	edi	--	S/he had eaten
	ye	+gan	edi	+k	We had eaten
	ye	+gan	edi	+ngiz	You had eaten
	ye	+gan	edi	+lar	They had eaten

For example: *Men Fargo'onada bedana palovini yegan edim.*

*Men Toshkentdan avval Gulistonda yashagan edim.*

**The negative** is formed by adding to the verb stem the suffix **-MA**, plus the suffix **-GAN**, followed by the past ending **edi** plus the personal suffix.

Verb	Verb stem	Negative suffix	Perfective suffix	To be	Personal suffix	
yashamoq	yasha	+ma	+gan	edi	+m	I hadn't lived before
	yasha	+ma	+gan	edi	+ng	You hadn't lived
	yasha	+ma	+gan	edi	--	S/he hadn't lived

	yasha	+ma	+gan	edi	+k	We hadn't lived
	yasha	+ma	+gan	edi	+ngiz	You hadn't lived
	yasha	+ma	+gan	edi	+lar	They hadn't lived

The negative may also be formed using the verb stem plus the suffix -GAN, followed by the negative copula emas, followed itself by the past copula edi plus the personal suffix.

kelgan emas edim I hadn't come  
kelgan emas eding You hadn't come  
kelgan emas edi He/she/it hadn't come  
kelgan emas edik We hadn't come  
kelgan emas edingiz You hadn't come  
kelgan emas edilar / edi They hadn't come

### PRACTICE:

**17 -Mashq.** O'qing. Har bir gapni aniqlang va ularni nuqta bilan ajrating. Read. Separate each sentence by a period.

#### Olcha

Bahor keldi olcha daraxti gulladi gullar to'kildi ko'm-ko'k mevasi tezda qizardi olchalar pishdi men olchani terdim onam olchadan murabbo (jam) pishirdilar

**18 - Mashq.** O'zbekistonda odamlar, odatda, meva-sabzavot haqida ko'p gaplashadilar. Gaplarni o'qing va tarjima qiling:

- Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
- Gulistan \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you have lots of fruits there? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not so much. But we have lots of melons and watermelons. \_\_\_\_\_
- From where do you get fruits? \_\_\_\_\_
- Mostly from the marketplace. \_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of fruits do you buy there? \_\_\_\_\_
- All kinds of: (write at least 6 names of fruits here) \_\_\_\_\_

---

**19 - Mashq.** Sizing shtatingizda qanday sabzavotlar ekiladi? Javobingizni yozing.

**20 - Mashq.** Make a list of ingredients you need to prepare the following dishes. Ushbu taomlarga kerakli mahsulotlar ro'yxatini tuzing:

- a) mevali salat
- b) pitsa
- c) buterbrod

**21 - Mashq.** O'qing. Tarjima qiling. Bo'sh joylarga kerakli so'zlarni qo'ying.

Un, guruch, non, yog', go'sht, shakar, qand, makaron va boshqa mahsulotlar (qanaqa?) \_\_\_\_\_ magazinida sotiladi.

Meva va sabzavot do'konidan yoz va kuz oylarida piyoz, karam, (nima?) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ kabi sabzavotlarni sotib olish mumkin. Va anor, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ kabi mevalarni ko'plab sotib olish mumkin.

**22 - Mashq.** Bir kunda ichadigan suvingiz va yeydigan ovqatlaringizning miqdorini aniqlang. Bir kishiga bir haftada kerak bo'lgan oziq-ovqat va suv miqdorini hisoblang va yozing.

**23 - Mashq.** O'qing. Read, add suffixes *-ish* or *-ib*.

1. Poyezd qachon (kelmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ kerak?
2. Bola (kulmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ otasiga qaradi.
3. Hozir sinfdan (chiqmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ mumkin emas.
4. Qizlar daftarlarini stolga (qo'ymoq) \_\_\_\_\_, ko'chaga chiqdilar.

5. Bozordan ikki kilo go'sht (olmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ kerak.
6. Rustam idoradan (chiqmoq) \_\_\_\_\_, to'g'ri aeroportga ketdi.
7. Biz bozordan pomidor ko'chat (olmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ keldik.
8. Kechirasiz, telefon (qilmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ mumkinmi?
9. Keling, olmadan (yemoq) \_\_\_\_\_ ko'ring!
10. Vaqting bormi? Men senga bir narsa (aytmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ kerak.
11. Tilni yaxshi (bilmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ uchun juda ko'p (ishlamoq) \_\_\_\_\_ kerak.
12. Avtobusdan (tushmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ qayerga boramiz?
13. Men kecha kechqurun dam (olmoq) \_\_\_\_\_ radio eshitdim.

**24 - Mashq.** Tarjima qiling:

1. Men kecha non, pishloq va sariyog' sotib oldim. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Karima, sen baliq sotib oldingmi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Qayerda suv sotib olish mumkin? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Narxi baland-ku! \_\_\_\_\_
5. Pulini kassaga to'lang. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Bir qop unni necha so'mga olding? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Bozorda narx-navoni bilib oling. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Marhamat, keling, nima xizmat? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Farhod qo'l soat sotib olmoqchi. \_\_\_\_\_

**25 - Mashq.** Savollarga qanday javob berish mumkin?

- A. – Akmal, bu kitobni necha so'mga olding?
- B. - \_\_\_\_\_
- A. – Qalamlar necha so'm turar ekan ?
- B. - \_\_\_\_\_

- A. – Qizil ruchka ham bor edimi?  
 B. - \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. – Uning narxi qancha ekan?  
 B. – \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. – Yana nima olding?  
 B. – \_\_\_\_\_

**26 - Mashq.** Make up sentences from the following words. Har bir qatorda berilgan so'zlardan gap tuzing:

1. Mevazor, akam, bilan, borganmiz, bog'ga.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Shaftoli, pishgan, olma, olcha, bog'da. \_\_\_\_\_
3. To'yib, yedik, biz, oq, shaftolidan. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Gazetani, o'qigan, bugungi, kim, ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do'konda, ishlagan, Sobir. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Pensiyaga, chiqqan, otam. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Tilini, maktabda, o'rganganman, lotin. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Borganman, bozorga, katta. \_\_\_\_\_

**27 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering:

1. Siz qayerda ilgari ishlagansiz? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Siz qayerda ilgari o'qigansiz? \_\_\_\_\_
3. To'g'ilgan shaharingiz qayerda joylashgan? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sizning universitetingiz qachon qurilgan? \_\_\_\_\_
5. O'zbekiston qayerda joylashgan? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Siz San'at muzeyiga bormaganmisiz? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Siz Hamid Olimjon she'rlarini o'qiganmisiz?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Siz Samarqand va Buxoro shaharlarini ziyorat qilganmisiz? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Toshkentda bo'lganmisiz? \_\_\_\_\_

10. O'zbekistonga borganmisiz? \_\_\_\_\_

**28 -Mashq.** Gapni tugating. Finish the sentence:

1. Keling, mana bu nondan \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Bu qulupnayni qachon \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Karima, bu gullarni qayerdan \_\_\_\_\_?

4. Mana bu qovun \_\_\_\_\_?

5. Menga yog', shakar va ikki pachka makaron \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Kecha Anvar bozordan tarvuz \_\_\_\_\_.

**29 – Mashq.** Read the proverb. Translate.

Ko'kka boqqan yiqilur

**YANGI SO'ZLAR:**

Anor – pomegranate

Baliq - fish

Baqlajon – egg plant

Behi – quince

Buterbrod - sandwich

Gilos – cherry

Guruch – rice

Ko'chat – seedling



Meva – fruit

Mevazor – fruit garden, orchard

Mol go'sht – beef

Murabbo - jam

Nok - pear

Olcha – sour cherry

Pitsa – pizza

Pishloq - cheese

Piyoz – onion

Pomidor – tomato

Sarflamoq – spend, use

Shaftoli – peach

Tortib bermoq – to weight

Tovuq go'shti – chicken meat

To'lamoq – to pay

Uzum – grapes

Uzumzor – vineyard

Qo'y go'shti – lamb meat

LESSON 11 – O'N BIRINCHI DARS. Dining

**Mundarija. Content:**

1. Dining
2. Utensils
3. The use of *EKAN*
4. Direct and indirect speech
5. Storytelling – haqida
6. Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs
7. Expressing ability

### 1. Dining Etiquette. Ovqatlanish Muomala odobi:

*Qani, keling, keling!* – Come in, come in (please)!

*Xush kelibsiz!* – Welcome!

*Choy iching!* – Have some tea!

*Oshga qarang!/Oshdan oling!* – Have some pilov!

*Mazasi yo'q* – This is no good (lit. there is no taste)

*Juda mazali bo'пти!* – Very delicious!

*Men shoshilyapman.* – I am in a hurry.

*Chek yozib bering.* – Write me a check (please).

*Endi bizga ruxsat (bering)* – Now, give us permission to go.

*Uydagilarga salom deb qo'ying.* – Say hello to your household.

*Spirtli ichimlik ichmayman* – I don't drink alcohol

*By taomning nomi nima?* – What is the name of this dish?

#### 1 - Mashq. Dialogni o'qing:

Ofitsiant: *Marhamat, keling! Xush kelibsiz!*

Xaridor: *Rahmat!*

Ofitsiant: *Keling bu yerga o'tiring. Nima olib kelay?*

Xaridor: *Menga issiq choy olib kelsangiz.*

Ofitsiant: *Xo'p. Yana nima olib kelay?*

Xaridor: *Lag'mon bormi?*

Ofitsiant: *Ha, bor.*

Xaridor: *Shashlik-chi?*

Ofitsiant: *Ha, shashlik ham bor.*

Xaridor: *Yaxshi. Menga yarim porsiya lag'mon va ikki six shashlik olib kelsangiz.*

Ofitsiant: *Choydan tashqari yana biron ichimlik ichasizmi? Sovuqqina ayron, gazli ichimliklar bor.*

Xaridor: *Yo'q, rahmat, kerak emas.*

Ofitsiant: *Shirinliklardan-chi?*

Xaridor: *Rahmat, yemayman. Men shoshilyapman.*

Ofitsiant: *Xo'p, yoqimli ishtaha!*

## **2 - Mashq.** O'qing. Savollarga javob bering va o'zingiz savol tuzing.

Juma kuni, ishdan keyin, men va *hamkasblarim* (colleagues) choyxonaga bordik. U Bodomzor kuchasida, bank oldida joylashgan. Ofitsiant bizga oldin choy bilan non, keyin salatlar olib keldi. Tohir-aka bilan Olim palov bilan ayron buyurdilar, Karim sho'rva bilan manti buyurdi. Men, Anvar va Botir avval lag'mon buyurdik. Lekin lag'mon sovib qolgan edi. Biz shuning uchun shashlik buyurdik. Ovqatdan keyin yana choy ichdik va choy bilan bir bo'lak "chak-chak" tortidan *har bittamiz* (each one of us) yedik. Restoranda biz *ancha* (quite a lot) o'tirib, suhbatlashib yaxshi vaqt o'tkazdik. Restoranni ovqati rosa mazali ekan.

### **A.** Savollarga javob bering:

1. Hamkasblar qachon choyxonaga bordi? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ofisiant Tohir-aka bilan Olimga nima olib keldi? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Anvar va Botirga-chi? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Restoranda biz qancha o'tirdik? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Restoranni ovqati qanday ekan? \_\_\_\_\_

B. Savollar tuzing.

C. Ofitciant va haridor o'rtasida dialog tuzing.

## 2. Idish-tovoq. Utensils



Likopcha – small plate

Lagan – big plate

Qoshiq – spoon

Kichkina qoshiq – small spoon

Vilka – fork

Pichoq – knife

Salfetka – napkin

Stakan – glass

Choynak – teapot

Piyola – tea cup without handle

Kosa – traditional bowl

Dasturxon – table cloth, dinner table

Sochiq – towel



**3 - Mashq.** Rasmalrga qarab savollarga javob bering:

1. Dasturxonda qanday idish-tovoq bor?
2. Dasturxonda choynak bormi?
3. Nechta piola bor?
4. Nechta kosa bor?
5. Darsturxonda non bormi?
6. Dasturxonda qanday mevalar bor?
7. Dasturxonda qanday taomlar bor?

**3. The use of EKAN** - to be seemingly, apparently. When the information most often presented as new, just discovered fact sometimes unexpected for the speaker himself. The temporal distinction between a past and a present state of affairs is not marked grammatically. The tense must be decided from the context.

For example: *Turmushga chiqmagan ekan.* – Apparently, she is not married.

*Anor juda shirin ekan.* - The pomegranate is really sweet. (I did not expect it to be so sweet)

*Do'konga kirdim, sut yo'q ekan.* - I went into the shop, there wasn't any milk left.

**4 - Mashq.** Read, translate into Uzbek. Add your own sentences using *ekan*.

Dear Akmal,

My trip was very nice. The culture and people were very interesting. I had a good time with you. I would love to visit your country again. Don't forget to write me back from time to time.

Respectfully,

Jon

**5 – Mashq.** O'qing. Tarjima qiling. Qanday idish-tovoq ushbu dialogda ishlatilgan? Read, translate. What utensils have been used based on the dialogue you've read?

Soat yetti. Saida choy, somsa bilan nonushta qilmoqchi. Choy issiq **ekan**.

- Qaysi choy sovuq?
- Mana bu choy sovuq. Ana u choy issiq.
- Somsa gushtli ekan. Kukat somsa bormi?
- Yo'q, lekin karamli pirog bor. Keling, kesib beraman.
- Xo'p, mayli!

**4. Direct and Indirect speech in Uzbek.** Saying exactly what someone has said is called direct speech. Indirect speech doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word by word. See the following table how direct speech is converted into indirect speech in Uzbek.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Ofitsiant haridorlarga dedi: "Xush kelibsizlar!" <i>Waitress said to the customers: "Welcome!"</i>	Ofitsiant haridorlarga, xush kelibsizlar deb aytdi. <i>Waitress welcomed the customers.</i> • Ofitsiant haridorlarga, xush kelibsizlar deb aytgan. <i>Waitress had welcomed the customers.</i>
Ofitsiant haridorlardan so'radi: "Choylariz bormi?" <i>Waitress asked customers: "Do you have tea?"</i>	Ofitsiant haridorlardan choylari bor <b>ekanligini deb so'radi.</b> – <i>Waitress asked from customers whether they have tea.</i> • Ofitsiant haridorlardan choylari bor <b>ekanligini deb so'ragan.</b> – <i>Waitress asked from customers whether they had tea</i>
"Men bilan kafega borasanmi?"- <b>so'radi</b> Anvar. "Yo'q bormayman, ishim ko'p," – men <b>dedim.</b> <i>"Will you go to café with me?" – asked</i>	Anvar mendan so'radi u bilan kafega boramanmi. Men bormayman, ishim ko'p <b>ekanligimni aytdim.</b> – <i>Anvar asked me whether I will go with him to the café. I</i>

<p>Anvar. "No, I will not, I have a lot of work," – I said.</p>	<p>replied that I will not, that I have a lot of work (to do).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anvar undan so'radi u bilan kafega boradimi. U bormasligini, ishi ko'p <b>ekanligini aytdi.</b> – Anvar asked him whether he will go to café with him. He replied that he will not, that he has a lot of work.</li> </ul>
---	---

**6 - Mashq.** Convert direct speech to indirect:

1. Abu Ali ibn Sino oshqovoq tog'risida ajoyib fikrlar aytgan: "Oshqovoq kishi organizmi uchun juda foydili."

---

2. "Sen qayerda ovqatlanasan?" – Laziza Nodiradan so'radi.

---

3. O'rtog'larimga aytdim: "Men parhez ovqat yeyman".

---

4. "Biz somsa pishirishimiz kerak", - dedi Barno bilan Ra'no.

---

5. "Uyda non bormi?"- onam mendan so'radi.

---

**7 - Mashq.** O'qing. Hazilni tarjima qiling va o'zlashtirma gapga aylantiring.

Hazil

Yusufjon qiziq Marg'ilonda choyxonada o'tirgan edi, bir kishi eshak aravada go'zapoya bilan o'tib qoldi.

Yusufjon qiziq so'radi:



- Hoy, go'zapoya necha pul?
- 500 so'm
- Muncha qimmat, eshagi bilanmi?
- Yo'q eshak siz!

**5. Haqida – About.** Kim haqida o'qiyapsiz? – Men Navoi haqida o'qiyapman  
About whom are you reading? – I am reading about Navai.

Kim (who)	Haqida (about)	Nima qilyapsiz? (you doing what)
Men	(o'z) haqimda	o'ylayapman – <i>I'm thinking about myself</i>
Tolib	Nargiza haqida	gapiryapti – <i>Tolib is talking about Nargiza</i>

For example:

1. **Nima haqida** gapiryapsizlar? – Atrof muhit haqida gapriyapmiz  
*What are you talking about? – We are talking about environment*
2. Muomala odobi **haqida** bobom shunday deydilar:
  - Biror narsa haqida gapirmoqchi bo'lsang, o'ylab, shoshilmay, aynan ko'rgan voqeani gapir. Ortiqcha gapirma. Doim rost gapir, shunda odamlarning ishonchini oqlaysan.
  - *If you want to talk about something, think, do not rush, speak exactly what you saw. Don't say extra. Always speak truth, then you will win people's trust.*

**8 - Mashq.** Ask questions: Whom about? What about?

**6. Comparative Adjectives. Sifat darajalari**

Adjectives are words, which describe or modify another person or object in a given sentence. In Uzbek an adjective doesn't change when the noun changes. In Uzbek, adjectives are usually placed before noun to make harmonious meaning: *qizil qalam* (red pencil), *aqli bola* (smart child).

Comparative degree of adjectives describes comparative quantity of the objects or subjects. Comparative adjectives are made by adding the suffix **-ROQ** to the core adjective. For example: uzunroq (longer), qoraroq (black, darker)

Superlative adjectives are formed by adding the exaggerate words or particles like eng (very), juda (very), juda ham (greatly), nihoyatda (extremely) hammadan (the most) in front of the adjectives. For example: nihoyatda uzun (extremely long), juda qora (very black, dark)

Simple Oddiy	Comparative Qiyosiy	Superlative Orttirma
katta – big	kattaroq – <i>bigger</i>	<b>eng</b> katta – the biggest <b>juda</b> katta – very big
shirin – sweet	shirinroq - <i>sweeter</i>	<b>eng</b> shirin – sweetest <b>juda</b> shirin – very sweet
issiq – hot	issiqroq - <i>hotter</i>	<b>eng</b> issiq – the hottest <b>juda</b> issiq – very hot

Masalan: Menga kattaroq likopcha ber.- Give me a bigger plate!

Bozordon eng shirin olmani olib keldim! - I brought the most sweetest apples from the marketplace.

Bu eng shirin olma! – This is the sweetest apple!

Issiq choy(dan) qo'ying – chi! – Pour the hot tea!

Mening choyim senikidan issiqroq. – My tea is warmer than yours.

Ehtiyot bo'ling, choy juda issiq! – Be careful, tea is very hot!

**6.1.** In addition to the above types of adjectives there are another two form of adjectives in Uzbek: Weaken (Ozaytirma) and Strengthen (Kuchaytirma) adjectives.

Weaken adjectives describe less or light marks of the objects and subjects and formed with the use of suffixes: -gina, roq, -ish, ik. For example:

Oqish - whitish

Yaxshigina – somewhat cute

Achchiqqina – a little spicy

Yoshroq – somewhat young

Biroz kichik – a little bit small

Sarg'ish - yellowish

Strengthen adjectives vice versa, increase or strengthen the mark. For example:

Ko'm-ko'k (osmon) – Bright blue (sky)  
Yam-yashil (o'tloq) – Bright green (grass)  
Qip-qizil (lola) – Bright red (tulip)  
Qop-qora (soch) – Deep dark (hair)  
Oppoq (un) – Bright white (flour)  
Kap-katta (bola) – grown boy

**9 - Mashq.** Oqing. Tarjima qiling. Savvolar bering.

Yaqinda bizning guruhimizda ikkita yangi qiz qo'shildi. Avval biz ularni egizaklar deb o'yladik, chunki ular juda ham bir-biriga o'xshar edilar. Familiyalari ham bir xil edi. Lekin ular amakivachcha ekanlar. Birining ismi Kamila, ikkinchisiniki ismi Guzal ekan. Kamila Guzaldan 7 oycha kattaroq ekan. Kamila Guzaldan ozig'roq va bo'yi balandroq. Guzalning esa Kamilaga qaraganda sochi qoraroq va uzunroq, ko'zi kattaroq.

Ikkalasining fe'li ham har hil ekan. Kamila Guzaldan sergaproq, quvonqroq, serharakatroq. Guzal esa kamgaproq, bosiqroq ekan. Biz ikkala opa-singil bilan do'stlashib ketdik.

cho'ziq – long  
sergap – talkative  
quvon – joyful  
serharakat – active  
ozg'in – thin  
kamgap – laconic, not talkative  
bosiq - reserved

**6.2.** We use postpositions *qaraganda* (in relation to) or *nisbatan* (compared to) when we compare two objects. Adjective-**dan, -ga qaraganda (nisbatan)**

*Masalan: Limon olchadan nordonroq. Limon olchaga qaraganda nordon.*

For example: Lemon is sourer than pomegranate. Compared to cherry, lemon is sourer.

**10 - Mashq.** Look at the example and change the sentences using degrees of comparison.

Namunaga qarab gaplarni o'zgartiring va yozing.

For example: *Nargiza Diloromdan balandroq. – Nargiza Diloromga qaraganda baland.*

1. Suv yog'dan og'irroq. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Olma behidan yumshoqroq. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dengiz kuldin chuqurroq. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ananas qovundan kichikroq. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Yoz kunlari qish kunlaridan uzunroq. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kunduz kunlari kechasidan issiqroq. \_\_\_\_\_

### 6.3. Belgilarning yuqori darajasi. Superlative Degree of Adjectives

In addition to forming superlatives with particle **eng** (see examples below), it can also be formed by using construction **hamma + adjective-lardan** (out of all, the most of all)

<b>eng</b>	katta uzun kalta chuqur kichkina
------------	--

<b>Hamma</b>	restoran choyxona daraxt shahar tog'	<b>+lardan</b>	yaxshi katta baland kichkina uzun
--------------	--	----------------	---

Masalan: O'rta Osiyoda **eng baland** tog' Tiyon Shon Tog'lari.

Bizning choyxonamiz hamma choyxonalardan yaxshi.

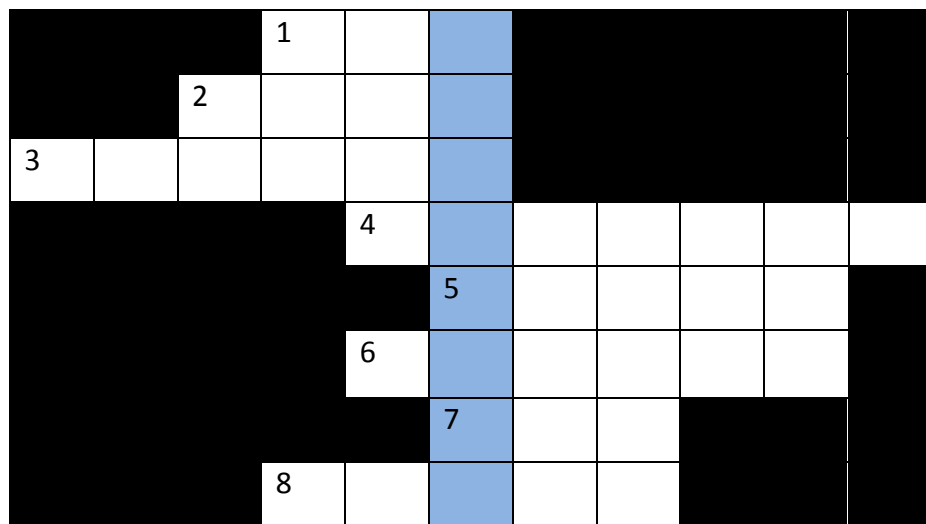
For example: Tian Shan mountains are the tallest mountains in Central Asia.

Our tea house is the best tea house of all.

**11 - Mashq.** Boshqotirmoqni tog'ri toping. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan kataklarda shahar nomi chiqadi. Solve the crossword correctly and you will see the name of the city in highlighted cells.

1. Eng katta suv hayvoni.
2. Hayot uchun eng zarur narsa.

3. Eng katta qush.
4. Daraxtda o'sadigan eng suvli, shirin va dumaloq meva.
5. Eng zarur bilim manbai.
6. Eng kisha oy.
7. Eng zarur ozuqa.
8. Shaharda eng qulay va tez transport vositasi.



**12 - Mashq .** Oqing, tarji,a qiling va qavs ichida berilgan so'zlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

Sut emizuvchi hayvonlardan (biggest) \_\_\_\_\_ okeanlarda yashovchi (blue) \_\_\_\_\_ kit bo'lib, uning og'irligi 150 tonn (around) \_\_\_\_\_, uzunligi esa 30-33 metr.

Hayvonlarning eng kichigi mitti sichqondir. Uning tansining (long) \_\_\_\_\_ 5 sm yaqin keladi.

O'zbekiston (river) \_\_\_\_\_ va ko'llarida 5-6 xil (big fish) \_\_\_\_\_ yashaydi. Ularning ichida (the biggest) \_\_\_\_\_ **laqqa** baliqdir. Uning og'irligi 60-80 kg (around) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **Expressing ability** is used in Uzbek with verb **olmoq** when somebody can or is able to do something and is often in present-future tense.

**V stem (ending in consonant) + a ol+ personal ending**

**V stem (ending in vowel) + y ol+ personal ending**

For example: O'zbekcha gapira olaman. (I am able to speak Uzbek)

Bozorga bora olaman. (I can go to the market place)

Xitoy yozuvini o'qiy olaman. (I can read Chinese)

	can go	can read	cannot go/read
Men	bora olaman	o'qiy olaman	bora olmayman
Sen	bora olasan	o'qiy olasan	o'qiy olmaysan
U	bora oladi	o'qiy oladi	bora olmaydi
Biz	bora olamiz	o'qiy olamiz	o'qiy olmaymiz
Siz	bora olasiz	o'qiy olasiz	bora olmaysiz
Ular	bora oladilar	o'qiy oladilar	o'qiy olmaydilar

In colloquial Uzbek expressing ability often used in contracted form. For example:

Nemischa gapirolaman. (I can speak German)

Kutubxonaga borolamiz. (We can go to the library)

Arabcha o'qiyolasanmi? (Can you read Arabic?)

**13 - Mashq.** Kuydagi so'zlardan gap tuzing. Make up sentences with the following words expressing ability.

1. Kelmoq
2. Uynamoq
3. Yozmoq
4. Ishlamoq
5. Gapirmoq
6. Pishirmoq

**PRACTICE:**

**14 - Mashq.** Write the recipe of your favorite dish

**15 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering:

Misol: Xaridorlar juma kuni ozarbayjon restoranida nima qilishadi? – Juma kunlari xaridorlar ozarbayjon ovqatlarini yeyishadi, ichimliklarni ichishadi va ozarbayjon musiqasini tinglaydilar.

Example: What will do customers of the Azrebajani restorant on Fridays? – On Fridays customers of the Azerbaijani restaurant will eat Azerbaijani food, drinks and listen to Azerbaijani music.

a. Mehmet turk ovqatlarni yaxshi ko'radi. U qaysi restoranga boradi?

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Laziza va Sobir fransuz ovqatlarini yaxshi ko'radilar. Ular shanba kuni qayerga boradilar?

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Sharipovlar oilasi italyan restoranni yaxshi ko'radilar. U yerda qaysi ovqatlarni buyuradilar? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Kamila bilan Zarina yaponcha taomlar tayorlashni yaxshi ko'radilar. Ular qaysi taomlarni tayyorlaydilar? \_\_\_\_\_

e. Timur o'zbekcha taomlarni yoqtiradi. U o'zbek resoraniga borib nima qiladi? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**16 - Mashq.** What dish and utensils are needed to eat the following? Quydagi taomlarni yeyish uchun sizga qanday idish-tovoq kerak?

Masalan: Bifshteks - Bifshteks yeyish uchun menga likopcha, pichoq va vilka kerak.

1. Sho'rva - \_\_\_\_\_

2. Pitsa - \_\_\_\_\_

3. Palov - \_\_\_\_\_

4. Lag'mon - \_\_\_\_\_

5. Tarvuz - \_\_\_\_\_

6. Salat - \_\_\_\_\_

**17 – Mashq.** Find the opposites from the given adjectives. Berilgan sifatlarga qarama-qarshi ma'noli sifatlarni toping. Masalan: Oq – qora (white – black)

(kichik, yomon, past, eski, kamgap, qisqa, sovuq, yaqin, yupqa)

Uzun - \_\_\_\_\_

Yaxshi - \_\_\_\_\_

Katta - \_\_\_\_\_

Baland- \_\_\_\_\_

Uzoq - \_\_\_\_\_

Issiq - \_\_\_\_\_

Qalin - \_\_\_\_\_

Yangi - \_\_\_\_\_

Sergap - \_\_\_\_\_

**18 - Mashq.** Make up sentences looking at the model below. Namunaga qarab gaplarni o'zgartiring va yozing.

Masalan: Sabzi, kartoshka, cho'ziq. – Sabzi kartoshkadan nisbatan cho'ziqroq.

1. Sut, qatiq, suyuqli. - \_\_\_\_\_

2. Mushuk, it, katta. - \_\_\_\_\_

3. Stol, stul, baland. - \_\_\_\_\_

4. Shakar, asal, shirin. - \_\_\_\_\_

5. Kuz, yoz, salqin.- \_\_\_\_\_

6. Non, patir, yumshoq.- \_\_\_\_\_

7. Terak, olma daraxt, cho'ziq. - \_\_\_\_\_

**19 - Mashq.** Unscramble the sentences.

1. mazali, juda, ovqat \_\_\_\_\_

2. qalam, kerak, uzunroq, menga \_\_\_\_\_

3. choy, bu, shirin, juda \_\_\_\_\_



4. sal, sho'rva, bu, ekan, sovuqroq \_\_\_\_\_
5. eng, Lola, talaba, yaxshi \_\_\_\_\_
6. choy, qimmatroq, suvdan \_\_\_\_\_
7. qimmat, kofe, eng \_\_\_\_\_
8. kerak, eng, menga, tarvuz, katta \_\_\_\_\_
9. emas, bizga, go'shtli, kerak, ovqat \_\_\_\_\_
10. sabzavot, uyimizda, va, juda, meva, ko'p \_\_\_\_\_

**20 - Mashq.** Tarjima qiling:

1. May I have some water? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rano had cooked somsa yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I would like to have some cheese. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I like green tea. \_\_\_\_\_
5. How much is a portion (serving) of pilaf? \_\_\_\_\_
6. This is Lola's biggest teapot. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Zafar put spoons on the table (tablecloth). \_\_\_\_\_
8. "You cooked very delicious somsa", - said my mother  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Pass me some salt. \_\_\_\_\_
10. My niece like very salty or spicy food. \_\_\_\_\_

**21 - Mashq.** Finish the sentence:

1. O'rtogim rus, ispan va o'zbek tillarida gapir \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Siz menga o'zbek tilidan dars ber \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Bu yozda biz Meksikaga (neg) bor \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ha, ota-onam ziyoratga Buhoroga bor \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Yo'q, men arabcha xat (neg) yoz \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Men bu yil O'zbekistonga va Qoziqistonga uch \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Bozordan non sotib kel \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Mening qizim palov pishir \_\_\_\_\_.
9. U moshina (neg) hayd \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Siz choy olib kel \_\_\_\_\_?

**22 - Mashq.** Finish the sentence with the correct compound verb expressing ability.

1. Sho'rvani tezda (eat) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Botir futbol (play) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sen nima (cook) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Onam moshina (drive) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Biz toqqa (climb) \_\_\_\_\_

**23- Mashq.** O'qing, tarjima qiling. Matnga savol quyung. Siz o'zingiz yaxshi ko'rgan udumigizni haiqda aytib bering.

#### Navro'z udumlari

Navro'z kuni tog'ilgan bolaning ismi Navro'z qoyishadi. Navro'z kuni odamlar ota-onasini, yaqin qarindoshlarini va do'stlarini ko'rgani boradilar. Urushib qolgan kishilar Navro'z kuni yarashishlari shart. Navro'zda hovli-bog'lar, ko'chalar, ariqlar, uylar tozalanadi. Navro'z bayramidan 2-3 kun oldin ziyoratga kabristonga boriladi. Daraxt, gul ko'chatlari olib borib, qabrni o'tlardan tozalab, ularni ekishadilar. Navro'z munosabati bilan el ichida hurmatga sazovor kishilar taqdirlanadi, urushlar to'xtatiladi. Odamlar xursandligidan o'yin-kulgi qiladilar. Har bir viloyatning o'zinig urf –odatlari bo'r. Ular bir -birini takrorlamaydi.

**24 – Mashq.** O'qing, tarjima qiling. She'rni yodlang.

Kulcha

Non yopganda mening oyim

Kichik kulcha yopar doim.

Yegan sayin yegim kelar

Rahmat, oyi, degim kelar.

T. Otrtiqxo'jayev

**YANGI SO'ZLAR:**

Behi – quince

Biron – any, some

Dengiz – sea

Kishilar - people

Ko'l – lake

Ko'chat - seedling

Laqqa baliq – catfish

Mevazor – fruit orchard

Mitti – small, little, tiny

Munosabat - relation

Ovqat - food

Chuqur – deep

Yumshoq – soft

Suvli – juicy, rich

Sut emizuvchi – mammal

Taqdirlanmoq – value, appraise

Tozalamoq –to clean

Udum – tradition, custom

Urf-odat - traditions

Qabriston – cemetery









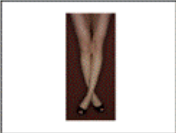

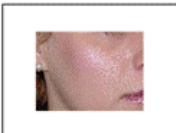


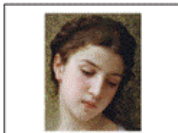
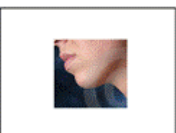


O'yin-kulgi – playfulness, joy

**LESSON 12 – O'N IKKINCHI DARS. Sog' tanada - sog'lom aql**

- 1. Ta'na azolari – Parts of body**
- 2. Ko'chirma gap va o'zlashtirma gap. Forming indirect speech**
- 3. Postpositions – beri/buyon**
- 4. Subordinate Clause of Time**

## 1. Ta'na azolari – Parts of body

1 -Mashq. Match parts of the body in English with Uzbek equivalent given below:

hand 1	 2	eyebrow 3	 4	arm 5	 6	ankle 7
 8	toes 9	 10	shoulder 11	 12	thumb 13	 14
mouth 15	 16	legs 17	 18	teeth 19	 20	cheek 21
 22	nails 23	 24	nose 25	 26	head 27	 28
chin 29	 30	lips 31	 32	tongue 33	 34	knees 35

bosh

yuz

tish

og'iz

lab

iyak

burun

bosh barmoq

til

tirnoq

qosh

yelka/kift

qo'l

oyoq barmoqlari

oyoq/pocha

to'piq

tizza

kaft

### **Boshqa tan'a azolari:**

Oshqozon – stomach

Qorin - belly

ko'krak - chest

ko'z - eye

yurak - heart

soch – hair

quloq - ear (note: quloq solmoq – listen to, quloqsizlik – disobedience)

### **1.2. What is bothering you? Nima bezovta qiliyapti ?**

Boshim/tishim/qornim og'riyapti – My head/tooth/stomach hurts

Yo'talyapman – I am coughing.

Isitmam bor – I have a fever.

Shamollaganman – I caught a cold.

Shamollaganga o'xshayman. – Looks like I caught a cold.

Mazam yo'q/bo'lmayapti – I don't feel well/I am not feeling well.

Yiqildim – I fell.

Ko'nglim ayniyapti – I am feeling nauseous.

**2 – Mashq.** O'qing. Tarjima qiling. Ayting-chi, kim *shifokor* va kim *bemor*? Read. Translate. Tell, who is the doctor and who is the patient?

- A. Assalomu alaykum. Mumkinmi?
- B. Va alaykum assalom. Marhamat, kiring. Sizni nima bezovta qilyapti?
- A. Mazam bo'lmayapti. Qornim qattiq og'riyapti va ko'nglim ayniyapti.
- B. Qani, isitmangizni tekshirib ko'raylik-chi! Og'riq qachon boshlandi?
- A. Kecha ertalab boshlandi.
- B. Nonushtadan avvalmi?
- A. Yo'q, nonushtadan keyin.

- B. Siz nonushtaga nima yedingiz?  
 A. Choy ichdim, non bilan qaymoq yedim va kechagi somsani yegan edim.  
 B. Qusgan edingizmi?  
 A. Yo'q, qusmadim.  
 B. Xo'p, hozircha ovqat yemang. Laboratoriyaga borib qon topshiring. So'ng tezda mening oldimga laboratoriya natijasi bilan keling.  
 A. Xo'p, hozir boraman.  
 B. Xayr!

**2. Forming indirect speech.** When forming indirect speech in Uzbek one can use verbs **aytdi** (said) and **so'radi** (asked). For example:

- A) *Akmal: "Mening boshim og'riyapti"* – Akmal: "My head hurts"  
*Akmal boshi og'riyotganini aytdi.* – Akmal said that his head hurts.
- B) *Siz kecha kimdan faks oldingiz? – Kasalxonadan* – Where did you get fax from? – Hospital.  
*Ular kasalxonadan faks olishganini aytdi.* – They said that they received fax from the hospital.
- C) *Anvar: "Lola, qayerga ketayapsan?"* – Anvar: "Lola, where are you going?"  
*Lola: "Dorixonaga ketayapman"* – Lola: "I going to the drugstore"  
*Anvar Loladan qayerga ketyotganini so'radi. Lola Anvarga dorixonaga ketayotganini aytdi.*  
 Anvar asked from Lola where she was going. Lola replied to him that she was going to the drugsore.

deb aytdim	dedim	(deb) so'radim
deb aytding	deding	so'rading
deb aytdi	dedi	so'radi
deb aytdik	dedik	so'radik
deb aytdingiz	dedingiz	so'radingiz
deb aytdilar	dedilar	so'radilar

**3 – Mashq.** Ko'chirma gap va o'zlashtirma gap tuzing. Make up your own sentences based on the model above.



**4 – Mashq.** O'zlashtirma gap tuzing:

1. Lola: "Men gazetani Karimadan oldim."

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Barno: "Onam kasal bo'lib qoldi."

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Aziz: "Bahrom bugun xat oldi."

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Said: "Negadir boshim og'riyapti."

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Karim: "Sening qorning og'rimayaptimi?"

\_\_\_\_\_

**5 - Mashq.** Dialogni (2-mashqdan) o'zlashtirma gapga aylantiring. Convert direct speech from the dialogue in exercise 2 to indirect speech.

**3. Pospositions beri/buyon** – since, for

Similar to postpositions *keyin* and *avval*, require the preceding noun or pronoun to have an ablative case ending **-dan**

*Akmal avgustdan beri o'qishga boryapti.* – Akmal is attending school *since* August.

*Ikki kundani beri kasalman.* – I am sick *for* two days.

*Onam kasalxonada 15 yildan beri ishlayaptilar.* – My mother works in a hospital *for* 15 years.

**6 – Mashq.** Beri/buyon so'zlari bilan gap tuzing, Kerakli suffikslarni qo'shing:

*uch, kasalxona, yotmoq, kun.* - Uch kundani beri kasalxonada yotyapman.

1. ikki, o'qimoq, universitet, Nigora, yil

\_\_\_\_\_

2. yog'yapti, yomg'ir,

ertalab \_\_\_\_\_

3. bosh, kecha, og'riyapti \_\_\_\_\_

4. bir, yil, o'rganyapman, o'zbek tili \_\_\_\_\_
5. buvi, kasal, bir oy \_\_\_\_\_
6. masjid, besh, bu, qurilyapti, oy  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7 – Mashq.** O'qing. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering. Read. Pay attention to the highlighted words and translate them.

#### Foydali maslahatlar – Useful advices

**Badanni chiniqtirish** uchun sovuq suvda cho'milish kerak. **Kasal bo'lmaslik** uchun vaqtida ovqatlanish, vaqtida uxlash kerak. **Kasalni davolash** uchun ko'proq tabiiy dorilardan foydalangan yaxshi. **Grippdan saqlanish** uchun vitamin C qabul qilish kerak. **Tish og'rig'ini to'xtatish** uchun aspirin ichish kerak va tish do'xtiriga borish kerak. **Hordiq chiqarish** uchun tog'ga chiqish yaxshi. **Shamollamaslik** uchun yengil kiyinish kerak. **Dam olish** uchun suzish yoki voleybol o'ynash yaxshi.

**8 - Mashq.** Yuqoridagi maslahatlarga savol bering. Put questions to the text above. Masalan:

Ayting-chi, kasalni davolash uchun nima yaxshi? - Kasalni davolash uchun ko'proq tabiiy dorilardan foydalangan yaxshi.

**9 - Mashq.** Javobga qarab savol bering. Ask question based on their answers.

*Nima uchun? – Why?*

*Masalan: Nima uchun ko'chaga chiqish kerak? – Toza havo olish uchun.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_? – Kasal bo'lmaslik uchun
2. \_\_\_\_\_? – Badanni chiniqtirish uchun.
3. \_\_\_\_\_? – Tish og'rimasligi uchun.
4. \_\_\_\_\_? – Dori olgani uchun.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? – Suzish uchun.
6. \_\_\_\_\_? – Dam olish uchun.

#### 4. Subordinate Clause of Time:

Compare. *Tasvirlang*:

- *Qaysi arxitektor? – Firmada ishlayotgan.*

Which architect? – The one who works at the company. (present tense)

- *Qaysi tarjimon? – Firmada ishlagan.*

Which interpreter? – The one who worked at the company. (past tense)

Og'riyotgan	Og'rigan
Gapirayotgan	Gapirgan

To express similar to English subordinate clause sentence with *when* and *if*, Uzbek use the following construction:

#### Verb stem + gan + personal possessive ending +da (dan)

ishla-	+gan	+im	+da
gapir-	+gan	+ingiz	+da
eshit-	+gan	+i	+da
kel-	+gan	+imiz	+da
o'qi-	+gan	+ingiz	+da
yasha	+gan	+lari	+da

For example: Men maktabda ishlaganimda, uyga soat to'rtida kelar edim. – When I worked at school, I used to come home at 4 o'clock.

Otam kasal bo'lganlarida, albatta, shifokorga boradilar. – When my father gets sick, for sure he sees the doctor.

Parhez qilganimdan keyin, men ancha ozdim. – After I kept a diet, I lost a lot of weight.

#### 10 - Mashq. To'g'rimi yoki noto'g'rimi? True or false?

1. Men kasal bo'lganimda ishga bormayman.
2. Sinfda o'zbekcha gapirganimizda, biz tezroq yangi so'zlarni eslab qolamiz.
3. Boshim og'riganda men doim dori ichaman.
4. Mashina haydaganimda, albatta, musiqa eshitaman.
5. Qo'rqinchli kino ko'rganimdan keyin, boshim og'riydi.

**12 - Mashq.** Bilasizmi?

1. Yo'talga qarshi davoni bilasizmi?
2. Shamollashga qarshi davoni bilasizmi?
3. Yarani tuzatish uchun dorini bilasizmi?
4. Qorin og'riganda nima qilasiz?

**13 - Mashq.** O'qing, tarjima qiling. Read. Translate. Fill in the missing words.

Ko'proq choy iching

Angliya, Gollandiya va Yaponiya olimlarining tadqiqotlari natijasiga ko'ra, oshqozon yarasi va oshqozon saratoni kasalligi bo'lmasligi uchun ko'proq (tea) \_\_\_\_\_ ichish kerak ekan.

Choy (human) \_\_\_\_\_ organizmiga nafaqat chanqoqni bosish uchun, balki (food) \_\_\_\_\_ ni yaxshi hazm qilish uchun ham kerak ekan. Qadimgi yozma manbalarda ham choy (body) \_\_\_\_\_ ni tetiklashtirish, yurakni sog'lomlashtirish, kayfiyatni ko'tarish vositasi deb hisoblangan.

Ayniqsa, (green) \_\_\_\_\_ choy foydali ekan. (green) \_\_\_\_\_ choy buyrak va jigarda tosh paydo bo'lishining oldini oladigan vosita ekan. Choy (sweat) \_\_\_\_\_ chiqarish orqali terini yumshatadi va (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ di. Shuning uchun ko'proq choy iching.

**PRACTICE:**

**13 - Mashq.**

1. Mening akam kasalxonada \_\_\_\_\_ bo'lib ishlaydi.
  - a. injener
  - b. o'qituvchi
  - c. shifokor
  - d. quruvchi

2. Bobomning ko'zi yaxshi ko'rmaydi. Kitob o'qish uchun \_\_\_\_\_ taqadilar.
- a. etik
  - b. ko'zoynak
  - c. mashina
  - d. soat
3. Men professorning gapiga diqqat bilan \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. quloq soldim
  - b. turib ketdim
  - c. olib keldim
  - d. kulib qoldim
4. Bosh og'riq dorisini \_\_\_\_\_ sotib olish mumkin.
- a. kasalxonadan
  - b. muzeydan
  - c. kafedan
  - d. dorixonadan

**14 - Mashq.** Qanday dorilarni bilasiz? Ularning har biri nima uchun kerakligini aytib bering.

**15 - Mashq.** O'qing, gap mazmuniga mos fe'llarni qo'ying. So'zlarning tarjimasini lug'atdan toping. Read, put appropriate verbs. Use the dictionary to find the translation and pay attention to the difference between the words.

#### Chumolilarning foydasi

Odatda, chumolilar to'p-to'p bo'lib (turadi, yashaydi). Shuning uchun ular yozda qish uchun ko'p ovqat (g'amlaydi, tayyorlaydi). Chumoli mayda qo'ng'iz va kapalak qurtlarni (yeydi, yutadi). Ular o'rmon va bog'larni turli zararkunandalaridan (qo'riqlaydi, saqlaydi).

**16 - Mashq.** Savollarga javob bering. *Beri* ko'makchisini ishlating. Answer the question. Use postposition *beri*.

1. Siz qayerda yashaysiz? Necha yildan (oydan, haftadan) beri yashaysiz?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Sport bilan shug'ullanasizmi? Qachondan beri?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. O'zbek tilini qachondan beri o'rganyapsiz?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mashina hayday olasizmi? Qachondan beri?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. O'qiysizmi yoki ishlaysizmi? Necha yildan beri?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Qachondan beri yo'talyapsiz?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Qachondan beri yomg'ir yog'yapti?

\_\_\_\_\_

**18 - Mashq.** Quyida berilgan vaziyatlarda nima qilasiz? What do you do when the following happens?

1. Tish og'riganda nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Charchaganingizda nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Imtihon topshirish uchun nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Yangi shaharga kelganingizda nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Asabiylashganda nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Chanqaganda nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Isitma chiqqanda nima qilasiz? \_\_\_\_\_

**19 – Mashq.** Xanda. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantiring. A joke. Convert direct speech into indirect one.

- Menga besh dona qora tovuqning tuxumidan bersangiz, - dedi bir bola sotuvchiga.

- Agar tuxumni farqlashni bilsang, o'zing olaqol, dedi sotuvchi hayron (surprised) bo'lib.

Bola yirik-yirik tuxumlardan tanlab oldi-da, pulni to'lab asta-sekin ketdi.

**19 – Mashq.** Translate:

1. What kind of job do you do?
2. How many children are in the family?
3. Are your grandmother and grandfather retired?
4. Come to visit us!
5. I don't like my new neighbors.
6. Do you need help?
7. When Karim found a job, he wanted to get married.
8. When I worked at the hospital, I went to work at 6 am.

**20 – Mashq.** Translate the proverb. Explain it.

*Kasalni yashirsang, isitmasi oshkor qiladi*

## **VOCABULARY/ YANGI SO'ZLAR**

Asabiylashmoq – to get upset

Badan- body

Chanqamoq – to get thirsty

Charchamoq – to get tired

Chiniqtirish – harden

Dam olish - rest

Davolash - cure

Dori - medicine

Foydali – useful

Hazm – digestion

Kasal – sick

Ko'ra - according

Maslahat – advice

Negadir – for some reason

Og'rimoq – to hurt, ache

Saraton - cancer

Saqlanish – preserve, save

Shamollash – cold

Suzish – swim

Tetik – healthy

Vosita – means, way, method

Yara – Wound

Yirik-yirik – very big



Yo'tal - cough

Yo'talmoq – to cough

Isitma – fever

Xanda - Joke